Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG

DAILY WITNESS

Decidedly Cold

VOL. XLI., No. 62. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

LONDON HOPEFUL.

Expects to Hear To-day of the Occupation of Bloemfontein.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE CAPE

Total Collapse of Insurgent Colonists Said to be Imminent.

CECIL RHODES FORCED TO DELAY HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND

London, March 14.—A few hours should bring important despatches from Lord Roberts. No word has come from Bloemfontein to-day, although sharp fighting is believed to have occurred since the commander-in-chief was last heard of. London confidently expects that the occupation of the Orange Free State capital will occur to-day. In the meanwhile, attention turns to Mafeking, which can scarcely hold out much longer. The news of Col. Plumer's approach has given substance to the rumors of its relief, but those best informed are inclined to think the relief is more likely to be accomplished by Col. Peakman's column from Kimberley. Private advices have sent forth that Col. Plumer has almost given up hope of accomplishing anything more than harassing the Boers, though since these were written it is possible that the diminished numbers of the investing forces may have rendered Col. Plumer's task more feasible.

Jueging from the lack of news, everything is quiet in Natal, while from Hershel comes the statement that the total collapse of the insurgent colonists is imminent.

General Cronje, according to a Capetown special, leaves for St. Helena on March 15, accompanied by all the Paardeberg prisoners.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is suffering from catarrh of the stomach, and is unable to sail for England.

Natal despatches recount that the greatest satisfaction is felt at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents' peace overtures.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, published in the second edition of the 'Times,' says: 'The reply, especially the last paragraph relating to independence, has been received in Natal with a feeling of great relief, and is dispelling all doubts.'

A private despatch from Johannesburg has been received in London, dated March 10, contradicting the reports that the mines there are flooded and the machinery broken, and asserting that all is well.

FORTY MILES FROM MAFEKING.

Capetown, March 14.—Col. Plumer is now within forty miles of Mafeking.

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

WHY AN ALLIANCE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

London, March 14.—Regarding the United States offer of mediation the 'Globe' says: 'The incident is of interest only in the light it throws on American politics. Republicans and Democrats alike are always prepared to risk the friendship of England in the party game. We may preserve amicable relations with the United States and it is to be hoped we always shall do so, but an alliance is impossible. We were brought to the verge of war four years ago for the sake of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, and a pretext for a diplomatic quarrel will never be wanting when the anti-English elements of the Republic have to be conciliated.'

Washington, March 19.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, which was transmitted through the United States Government, was received at a late hour last night by the Secretary of State, Col. Hay, through Mr. White, secretary of the United States embassy, and has been transmitted to Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul, who will submit it to the two presidents. It is believed here that another effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had through some other agency than the United States.

The President has decided that it is not proper to make public just yet the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London and Washington, relative to the peace negotiations. This particular correspondence was separate and apart from the note addressed to Presidents Kruger and Steyn to nearly all the Continental powers believed to be in sympathy with their cause.

HAGUE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

Washington, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that The Hague conference has resulted in complete failure and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected. Up to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there.



THE WHITE FLAG.

JOHN BULL—I wonder what moveth at is intended to cover.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting Held at Ottawa

LESSONS OF THE WAR AND OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS DISCUSSED.

Ottawa, March 14.—The annual meeting of the British Empire League this morning was probably the most enthusiastic in the history of the organization. There was, as was to be expected, a large attendance of the membership, including leading public men from both political parties, and a representative from the Antipodes in the person of Mr. Jenkins, a member of the Queensland Legislature.

The annual report called attention to the increased importance of the Imperial navy for defensive purposes and again urged the prompt establishment of a Canadian naval reserve, and in order that Canada might be better prepared to meet her obligations in case of need urged that our government take steps to improve the military forces of this country not only in numbers but in equipment, drill and organization, so that in case of need we may be prepared to do our full share in defending the interests of that empire under whose flag we enjoy a safety and confidence that we could not have under other conditions.

The president, Lieut.-Col. Denison, of Toronto, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the present war in South Africa showed that the Mother Country would do for us what she is doing for the British colonists there. To do her share this country should be provided with up-to-date equipment and the opening of a new factory for the manufacture of rifles. The providing of facilities to Canadian officers to acquire expert knowledge of tactics and military science and the acquiring of large reserves of ammunition in Canada were among the first duties devolving upon our government. He strongly favored the creation of a naval reserve in Canada and pointed to the increased outlay for the maintenance and improvement of foreign European navies. In closing he paid a tribute to the brave Canadian lads who have shed their blood in the South African veldts and promised that their names would live in this country. He advocated the erection of a suitable monument on Parliament Square to the memory of their brave sacrifice.

The Hon. William Mulock seconded the motion and in the course of his remarks referred to the fighting qualities of the British people. Referring to the Pacific cable scheme he said it would be little short of a crime if it were to fall through now.

The Hon. R. R. Dobell quoted from a pamphlet by Mr. W. E. Foster, the British statesman, to the effect that if the colonies were to be taxed for the defence of the Empire then representation in the councils of the Empire must follow and Canada ought to take the lead in the function of an Imperial council sitting in London.

Sir Sandford Fleming proposed a resolution in favor of state-owned cables between the colonies and Britain and urged that arrangements should be made with all companies laying cables for their ultimate control by the state.

Sir Charles Tupper in speaking in the support of this resolution, said we owed more to President Kruger than to any one else for the federating of the Empire. He fully appreciated the importance of seeing that our militia is supplied with the best arm that can be produced. What was especially appreciated was that our men went to the front without being invited.

Mr. Casey spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Jenkins, of Queensland, paid a tribute to Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir Mackenzie Bowell for their services to the cable and said they had made Canada known in Australasia. He could assure the meeting that Queensland had no intention of withdrawing from the Pacific cable as they fully appreciated its importance and value.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell proposed a resolution in favor of a Canadian naval reserve and pointed to the success which had attended the same movement in Australia.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, seconded the resolution and referred to the war in South Africa saying that he admired the love of liberty among the Boers, though they were fighting in a wrong cause.

Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, said that negotiations were proceeding favorably in the matter of the establishing of a naval reserve.

Mr. Magoun, of Montreal, proposed a resolution in favor of the adoption of the decimal currency for the Empire, which was seconded by Mr. Craig, M.P., and adopted.

The old officers were then all re-elected for another term and the meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen.

A Y. M. C. A. VOLUNTEER.

Mr. A. MacKellar, assistant secretary of the Ottawa, Y. M. C. A., formerly assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Montreal, is one of the volunteers who went forward yesterday to join the first Canadian contingent at the front. Mr. MacKellar belongs to Point St. Charles, where his parents reside. For the past three weeks he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. special work with



MR. A. MacKELLAR.

Strathcona's Horse, in Ottawa, and he goes out equipped in the same manner as Dr. Barrie, and hopes when he reaches Capetown to be assistant to Dr. Barrie, with the Canadians. Mr. MacKellar was given a well-filled purse and a social tea in Ottawa, by the Y. M. C. A., and a watch by his Sunday-school class, his send-off having been very hearty. A large crowd of Y. M. C. A. men attended at the depot and in Montreal to give Mr. MacKellar a parting cheer and God-speed.

WAR LOAN BILL PASSES.

London, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-day the war loan passed its third reading.

IMPERIAL WAR LOAN.

The Bank of Montreal, in addition to the £1,000,000 already subscribed to the Imperial war loan, yesterday, subscribed by cable for a further £1,000,000, making the bank's total subscription £2,000,000. Other banks and bankers in Montreal have subscribed to the extent of about £650,000, making a grant total of subscriptions for Montreal alone of about £2,650,000ff or nearly $13,000,000. The time for receiving applications by the Bank of Montreal, closed to-day, or one day in advance of the date originally fixed by the bank.

In London yesterday it was reported that £6,000,000 on application had been deposited, equivalent to a subscription of £200,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. are still lodging heavy applications. The premium has been as much as 2 5-8, and closed yesterday at 2 1-4.

AUXILIARIES REPORTED.

The Montreal Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada held an interesting session this morning in the lecture hall of Knox Church. The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by the first vice-president, Mrs. (Rev.) Robert Campbell, in the absence of the president, Mrs. Grier. On the platform were also Mrs. J. A. McMaster, second vice-president; Mrs. Scott, corresponding secretary; Miss McMaster, recording-secretary, and Miss McIntosh, treasurer. After the opening exercises, reports were heard from a large number of auxiliaries, showing the work and progress of each during the year. These reports were in nearly every instance of a very satisfactory character.

An hour was profitably spent in discussing the contents of the question drawer. At one o'clock an excellent luncheon was served in the smaller lecture-room of the church.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

BAXTER AND LEMIEUX ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

When the Criminal Court opened this morning the first business which came up was the swearing in of a new panel of the petit jury. Three jurors-elect applied to be excused from service. The first claimed to be a British subject, but had become an American citizen. He was declared disqualified to act. The second pleaded deafness in one ear, but apparently heard well in the other, so he was not excused. The third complained of illness, but, not having a doctor's certificate, he was not relieved.

Mr. Justice Wurtele announced that he was ready to give judgment on the objection raised by Mr. Macmaster yesterday, but the motion needed correcting, so he would defer his decision until to-morrow morning.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., then made a motion for delay in the case of the Queen vs. Baxter and Lemieux for conspiracy. He complained that the defence had not had access to their books, which had been seized in Mr. Baxter's office by the detectives when Mr. Baxter was arrested. They had been accommodated with some extracts but expected the cash books to play an important part in the defence. Without them they had no defence and would not be ready to proceed in a month's time.

Mr. Cook, Crown prosecutor, expressed his willingness to allow the defence every facility for consulting the books under proper conditions and he claimed that he had not been personally applied to for them.

His Honor the judge presiding said that it was the right of the defence to have access to all books and papers connected with the case and they should be brought to the court and kept in a convenient room in charge of an officer appointed by the Crown and be available to all reasonable hours when not required in the court. The defendants should be ready to proceed any day after they had been arraigned and this was the thirteenth day of the session and they should be ready. If they were not, no fault could be attached to the Crown and the case must be commenced and conducted with the least possible delay.

The accused were then called to the bar and the task of selecting the jury was commenced. It took from 11.30 to 1 o'clock to obtain one admitted juryman, all being challenged and examined very closely. It is doubtful whether or not the complete jury will be obtained to-day.

THE DECKER TRIAL.

Woodstock, Ont., March 14.—The trial of the alleged counterfeiters, Anthony Decker, Robert Nurnberger, Hans Kuntz and Paul Decker, will begin here to-morrow morning before County Judge Finkle. To-day the detectives and witnesses are coming in. There will be witnesses from Baltimore, Washington, Montreal and other cities.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ottawa, March 13.—Canadian Patriotic Fund acknowledgments:

Previously acknowledged	$174,414.64
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Fredericton, for collections in the following churches in the diocese of Fredericton, N.B., viz. St. George and Pennfield, $42.94; Andover, $9.38; Bairdsville, $6.76; Musquash, $6.67. Total	65.65
F. Montizambert, treasurer Red Cross Fund for amount collected by I. Lellevre and handed over by resolution of committee to the patriotic fund	3.25
Collected through the Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I.	528.77
Collected through Bank of Montreal, London, Eng., viz.: John T. Dawson, $97.33; W. Leafly, $26.55; Mrs. Peter Redpath, Chiselhurst, Kent, $480.67. Total	609.55
Grand total	$175,621.86

Toronto, March 13.—The 'Globe's' collections on behalf of the National Patriotic Fund have passed the $60,000 mark. The sum of $2,822.03 was received yesterday, making the total amount received so far $61,453.32.

EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Britain and the United States to Send Warships to the Scene.

ARE LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED BY GERMANY.

New York, March 14.—The 'Journal and Advertiser' to-day says that 'both Great Britain and the United States will send warships to Chinese waters. The British Chinese fleet is being strengthened,' says a London cable to this paper. 'The government is taking precautions to meet Russia in the Far East. The cruiser 'Argonaut' has been ordered into commission and despatched immediately to Chinese waters, and the 'Terrible' has been ordered to proceed to the same from Durban. These are the finest and most powerful cruisers in the navy.'

A special from Washington reads:—'The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, had a long conference with Mr. Hill, acting Secretary of State, in which the latter was presumably informed that a demonstration in China might be expected from Russia shortly. The chief of the bureau of Navigation, Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, sought Secretary of State Hay, found him at his residence, after which the Navy Department announced that a Chinese squadron would be established and that Rear-Admiral Kempff, now commandant at the Mare Island navy yard, would be sent to Manilla to take this squadron for cruising the Chinese and Japanese coasts; also that Rear-Admiral Remey, in charge of the Asiatic squadron, will maintain the base at Manilla.

'It is believed here that the formation of the Chinese squadron by the United States is a warning to Russia and France that American interests are involved in any change in the conditions in China. Presumably Germany will make a similar demonstration.'

THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

CAUSES OF IRREGULARITY EXPLAINED BY THE COMPANY.

Complaints have been numerous of late regarding the bad service given by the Montreal Street Railway. It is, the authorities assert, impossible just at present to give a five-minute service throughout the day on all routes. This is owing, they say, to the exceptional conditions in respect to weather with which they have had to deal. Not only does the fact exist that from twenty to thirty percent of the company's rolling stock have been temporarily disabled by the heavy rains of Feb. 13, and the abnormal snow of the first three days of March, but the extra heavy traffic on the tracked streets owing to the impassability of the side streets, help to hinder the traffic. To what extent may be seen by the following extract from a daily report of the superintendent furnished by the company. The report is for Friday, March 9, when there was nothing very abnormal in the climatic conditions to affect the running of the cars:—

Craig street cars were delayed about 40 minutes at the corner of Berri and Craig streets, at 11 a.m. due to a C.P.R. sleigh heavily loaded with machinery getting stuck on track.

There was a delay of 20 minutes at the corner of Craig and Bleury street between 2.20 and 3 p.m., due to runner of a heavily loaded sleigh getting jammed in frog of switch.

Cars were delayed in G.T.R. subway for 20 minutes at 6.35 p.m., due to a load of ice getting stuck on the track.

Wellington street cars were delayed for 40 minutes at 5.45 p.m. by a sleigh getting caught in G.T.R. tracks which cross Wellington. Cars had to be run by McCord street.

Car 256, Mr. M., S. Bourgeois, 249, was going west on Notre Dame street at 10 a.m. A sleigh was coming towards car, when suddenly sleigh slid and struck car slightly damaging fender, as well as slight damage to sleigh. Sleigh belongs to Imperial Oil Company.

Car 392, M.M., A. Vincent, 378, was going west on Notre Dame street, at 9.55 a.m., between Seigneure and Chatham streets, a tombereau, which was going in the same direction, quite close to the track, slid in towards car, slightly damaging tombereau, which belongs to Cunningham & Wells, No. 8.

Obediently yours,
(Signed), D. McDONALD,
Superintendent.

DECIDEDLY COLD.

Toronto, March 14, 7 a.m.—Victoria, 50—52; Kamloops, 50—28; Calgary, 44—24; Edmonton, 38—30; Prince Albert, 10—28 below; Qu'Appelle, 20—18 below; Winnipeg, 4—30 below; Port Arthur, 14—14 below; Parry Sound, 34—6 below; Toronto, 30—6; Ottawa, 18—6; Montreal, 36—18; Quebec, 20—18; Halifax, 24—22. Northerly and northwesterly winds; much colder on Thursday fair and decidedly cold.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Mar. 14, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.89; yesterday, 29.90.

	Temperature. Max.	Min.
To-day	23	19
Yesterday	18	—4

—Below zero.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—At New Glasgow, Que., on March 11, 1900, the wife of R. W. Cunningham, of a daughter.

PENNY.—At 234 Mance street, on March 13, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Penny. Ottawa and Victoria (B.C.) papers please copy. 14

WINTER.—At 117 Hutchison street, March 9, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winter. 14

MARRIED.

McGOUN — BOW — At Langside, U. P. Church, on Feb. 21, 1900, by the Rev. J. R. Houston, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Craig, David Mackay McGoun, son of Archibald McGoun, of Montreal, to Annie Laidlaw, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Bow, of Glasgow, Scotland.

DIED.

BAILLIE—In this city, on Monday, March 12, 1900, Andrew Baillie, a native of Newport, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 67 years. Funeral private, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, from his late residence, 41 McGill College avenue. Kindly omit flowers.

BELLINGHAM—On March 9, 1900, at his residence, 'Southgate House,' Castle Bellingham, in the County of Louth, Ireland, Sydney Robert Bellingham, Esq., formerly of 'Dunany Cottage,' Cote St. Catherine, near the city of Montreal, for some years the representative of the County of Argenteuil in the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Quebec, in his ninety-second year. 13

BUTLER.—On March 12, 1900, at her late residence, 19 Brock avenue, Toronto, Hannah, relict of the late William Butler, formerly of Cobourg, in the 73rd year of her age. 14

CAMERON—On March 13, 1900, at his residence, 903 Dorchester street, Archibald Cameron, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., 79th Cameron Highlanders, in the 52nd year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment at York Mills, Toronto. Please omit flowers.

DADSON—At his residence, 53 Bruce ave., Westmount, on Monday, March 12, 1900, the Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church.
The funeral service will be held in Olivet Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Interment at Woodstock, Ontario.

GRAY.—In this city, on March 14, 1900, Mary Ann Tracey, beloved wife of Samuel Gray.
Funeral will leave her late residence, 183 St. Hypolite street, on Friday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. 1a

MACKAY.—At Shawbridge, Masboro, P.Q., on March 1, 1900, Anna Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Rev. N. and Mrs. Mackay, aged 10 months and 10 days. 14

MACLEOD.—At New Edinborough, Ottawa, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1900, John Douglas, infant son of the Rev. Norman A. MacLeod, B.D.
Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery. 14

McCAUGHEY.—At her residence, Oxford street, Ingersoll, Ont., on March 10, 1900, Margaret Chapman McCaughey, widow of James McCaughey, formerly of Ingersoll, barrister-at-law, aged 65 years. 14

MILLAR—At St. Laurent, on March 12, 1900, infant son of David and Eliza Millar, aged two months.
Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

PAGE—Fell asleep in Jesus, at his residence, Orford, Sherbrooke, on March 10, 1900, Hiram Page, a native of Suffolk, England, in his 79th year.

REID.—In this city, on March 14, 1900, William Reid, contractor.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 478 Guy street, on Friday, 16th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Kindly omit flowers. 14

ROSS.—At the Elliot house, Toronto, on March 11, 1900, David Smith Ross, in his 93rd year. Born at Parkhill, Ross-shire, Scotland, agent for many years at Holland Landing (Northern Railway). 14

ROBERTSON.—On March 14, at 54 St. Matthew street, Sarah Anderson, wife of Robert Robertson.
Funeral on Thursday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Toronto papers please copy. 14

SMITH—On Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at her residence, 84 Anderson street, Catherine Fyfe Gibb, widow of the late Wm. Smith and mother of Miss A. Smith and Mrs. Jas. A. Waters, aged 78 years, 1 month and 13 days.
Funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 from above address to Mount Royal Cemetery. 14

TUCKER.—At Owen Sound, Ont., on March 11, 1900, suddenly, of heart failure, Georgie McKay, beloved wife of H. G. Tucker, barrister, and daughter of the late George Buchan, of Hamilton. 14

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKIS! SKIS! SKIS!

We have just received from Finland a limited number of those famous "KAJANA" Skis, Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes. Call early and have your choice.
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THE **S. CARSLEY CO.,** Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 14, 1900.

The Big Store's Merchandise.

The Big Store's Immense Merchandise represents goods from almost every civilized country in the world, and unrivalled facilities for buying in large quantities gives this company the advantage of selling cheaper than any ordinary store. This store is grand with possibilities to accomplish wonders in anything you need for spring.

CHILDREN'S NEW WHITEWEAR

A survey of our immense stock of Children's and Misses' Whitewear reveals the fact that for style The Big Store is far ahead of any previous season. Every garment is well made and finished, the prices are decidedly economical.

In our Whitewear Department will be displayed up-to-date lingerie for the dainty miss and little folks.

NEW WHITEWEAR.

The Big Store is showing the latest Spring Novelties in Whitewear.

Misses' and Children's White Cambric Skirts, tucked and frilled, well finished, special, 33c.

Misses' and Children's White Long Cloth Skirts, tucked and embroidery trimmed, special, 57c.

Misses' and Children's White Cambric Skirts, with waist, deep hem and tucks, special, 45c.

Misses' and Children's White Lawn Skirts, waist attached, tucked and embroidery trimmed, special, 60c.

NEW DRESS SKIRTS.

These beautiful skirts are so dainty, so pretty and so cheap, that their stay here is sure to be a short one.

Ladies' New Homespun Dress Skirts, in brown and grey, made pleated back, 4 yards wide and nicely lined, special, $2.75.

Ladies' New Black and Navy Serge Dress Skirts, cut latest style, full 4 yds. wide and lined with black moire, special, $3.75.

Ladies' New Dress Skirts, in Grey, Brown and Oxford Homespun, double box-pleated back, and open at side, special, $6.25.

STERLING SILVER SALE.

Here are a few hints in prices of Silver Novelties:

Crystal Salt and Pepper Castors, with solid silver tops, handsomely chased, regular, 25c; to-morrow, 12½c.

Paper Cutters or Letter Openers, Mother of Pearl blade with sterling silver handle, regular, 35c; to-morrow, 22c.

Black Ebony Darning Balls, with sterling silver handles, regular, 65c, to-morrow, 41c.

CHILDREN'S WHITEWEAR.

A full line of Misses and Children's Whitewear now in stock. Come early and get first choice.

Misses' and Children's White Longcloth Night Dresses, tucked yokes, turnover collar, fronts and cuffs neatly frilled, special, 50c.

Misses' and Children's White Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yokes, embroidery frilled neck, front and sleeves, special, 67c.

Misses' and Children's White Longcloth Chemises, lace trimmed, special, 15c each.

Misses' and Children's White Cambric Chemises, embroidery trimmed, special 29c.

SPRING COSTUMES.

To-morrow will be a gala day in the costume department. Some of the newest novelties will be shown for the first time. Here are a few specials:

Ladies' New Spring Costumes, in black, navy and grey serge, short Chesterfield jacket, satin lined, and latest cut skirt, special, $8.80.

Ladies' Covert Cloth Costumes, in fawn and drab, double-breasted pointed front, jacket silk lined, skirt linenette lined, special, $14.25.

Ladies' Box Cloth Costumes in black and navy, trimmed wtih braid, short open Eton jacket, silk lined, special, $20.00.

A CUT IN CUTLERY.

A very deep cut has been made into the prices of these items specially for to-morrow:

		Regular.	Thursday.
570	Plated Knives..	$ .15	$ .09
400	Quick Cut Bread Knives..	.17	.10
500	Plated Butter Knives	.12	.08
210	Carving Knives and Forks..	.30	.20

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Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted for one year, $1.00. Main Spring and Cleaning, $1.50.

D. BEATTY,
137 ST. PETER ST., Opp. "Witness" Office

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 14

MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

Commissioners to the General Assembly Elected.

MELVILLE CHURCH CASE—THE REV. MR. REID'S CALL TO GLASGOW.

The Presbytery resumed its sitting yesterday afternon at two o'clock. Mr. Kilgour gave the report of the Sabbath-schools. There are 89 schools in the Presbytery, of which reports have been received from 84. There is a slight decrease in the number of pupils this year, but in most other respects there is a good advance in our Sabbath-schools. The following recommendations were made:—

1. That Sabath-school work be given a more prominent place in our church courts and that our Presbytery devote one evening of this work with an address from some able Sunday-school worker.

2. That our Sabbath-schools as far as possible use the helps published by our own church.

3. That wherever possible a Band of Hope be organized in connection with our schools.

4. That sessions take a greater supervision and interest in their respective schools.

5. That greater efforts be put forth to extend the 'Home Department' work of our Sabbath-schools.

6. That our Sabbath-schools be visited yearly by an active Sabbath-school worker.

7. And as there are in this Presbytery several schools requiring a small financial aid in acquiring Sabbath-school papers, etc., and to meet the expense of visiting our schools annually, a small fund be raised by subscription to meet these ends.

The Presbytery received and adopted the report as a whole, and thanked the convener and committee for the arduous work they had done during the year.

Dr. MacVicar submitted the report anent the death of the Rev. Mr. Young, as follows, a copy of which to be sent to the widow:—

The Presbytery records its appreciation of the Christian character, ministerial fidelity and abundant labors of the late Rev. Alex. Young during his pastorate at English River and Howick, in Calvin Church, Montreal, and Valleyfield. As a member of Presbytery he always manifested an active and intelligent interest in the business of the court and rendered specially valuable service in effecting the union of scattered causes within the bounds. Prior to the union 1875 Mr. Young acted as clerk of the Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and was for several years chairman of the board of management of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, the duties of which offices he discharged with marked efficiency.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONERS.

The following commissioners to the General Assembly:

First the ministers by rotation:—The Rev. J. R. Dobson, the Rev. P. S. Vernier, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, the Rev. A. Rowat, the Rev. R. P. Duclos, the Rev. J. Boudreau, the Rev. J. Bourgoin, the Rev. Dr. Thomson.

By election—The Rev. Dr. MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Scrimger, the Rev. James Fleck, the Rev. A. J. Mowat, the Rev. J. E. Duclos, the Rev. Dr. Mackay, the Rev. D. W. Morison, the Rev. Dr. R. Campbell.

Elders elected—Mr. D. Morrice, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. James Rodger, Mr. R. Munro, Mr. W. D. McLaren, Mr. W. Drysdale, Mr. A. McCormick, Mr. J. H. Scott, Dr. Berwick, Mr. A. McFee, Mr. Geo. Loy, Mr. D. F. Fraser, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Mr. D. McCormick, Q.C., Mr. D. J. Fraser, Mr. James Ross, (Stanley).

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

The Rev. C. B. Ross gave the report of 'Church life and work.' He stated that on the whole the outlook was not altogether unfavorable, but there were very serious matters to be considered. Several of the questions set to be answered showed that the spiritual tone was not all that could be desired. The evidence of growing religious interest among the young was as a rule favorable, although there were sad exceptions.

Following are extracts from the report:—

One congregation reported. Some of the young people, two evenings in the week, spend some time in prayer and private, for the outpouring of God's Spirit on pastor and people. This was started without the suggestion of the pastor; and, when he was appealed to for advice, he advised a definite prayer for the pastor, and that each one should choose certain persons in the congregation to pray for them. On the other hand, another congregation reported. The boys of twelve years of age and upwards seem to shirk the Sunday-school, and they are not reverent in the service. I fear that their parents, Eli-like, do not restrain them.

With regard to the duty of Sabbath-keeping, the question is asked: 'In what special respect is the Sabbath violated in your neighborhood?' The methods of Sabbath desecration are the same as in former years; but the evil is becoming yearly more serious. Here are some of the forms of Sabbath desecration as revealed by the reports: 'Football by summer residents'; 'cycling'; 'hunting'; 'trapping'; 'skating rinks kept open'; 'fishing parties'; 'shops kept open'; 'French theatres running'; 'C.P.R. workshops open'; 'building operations carried on in the heart of the city'; 'Sunday excursions'; 'lounging at home.' It is said, among Protestants, there are dinner parties, receptions, card playing, and even dancing on the Lord's day. The suggestions made as to the better keeping of the Sabbath day are various. Some seem to think that the law should be more strictly enforced. Others think that the law is helpless. Others call for stricter home training. Others think that the evil can be overcome only by the aid of God's Spirit, and that we urgently need a revival in our midst.

The following are the recommendations of the report:—

1. That each Moderator of session should read his report to his congregation from the pulpit.

2. That pastors should, if possible, increase their efforts to bring home to parents a sense of their duty in regard to the religious welfare of their children.

3. That the Sunday school should receive, if possible, from the session, more attention than ever before, and that every effort should be made to secure, there, definite results, so that all may ultimately pass into the Church as sincere believers in Jesus Christ; and that the session should devote much care to the training of young persons in Normal classes or otherwise, to become experts in the art of teaching in the Sunday school.

4. That the session should carefully supervise the meetings of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, so that it may secure greatest results in the way of consecrated Christian activity.

5. That a fostering care should be taken by the pastor over the religious teaching given in the public school, so that the Church and the public school may work together to secure the spiritual training of the young.

6. That in view of the tide of secularism and worldliness around us, each session be affectionately invited to consider the best means by which they can secure the co-operation of the congregation in prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in their midst.

7. That each pastor should teach his young people the duty of simplicity of life, so that they may avoid the excitement of worldliness, and the danger of hastening to be rich.

8 That the evils of intemperance and impurity be more vigorously opposed than ever, and that the sacredness of the human frame, as the temple of the Holy Ghost, be frequently taught from the pulpit.

9. That sympathy be given, and, where practicable, aid be rendered to those pastors laboring in the more isolated and weaker charges of the Church.

10 That the work of Presbyterial visitation be more effectively organized, so that every congregation within the bounds be visited by a deputation from the presbytery at least once a year, and that, on the occasion of the visitation, and, when desired by the pastor and congregation visited, a friendly conference be held as regards the working of the congregation so as to meet its special difficulties, if such exist.

11. That sessions be recommended to consider, from time to time, whether they could not improve upon their method of collecting for the schemes, so that the liberality of the congregation may be more effectually reached.

12. That pastors be invited to consider very earnestly by what means they can induce representative ruling elders to attend Church courts more regularly.

13. That in view of the Sabbath desecration going on in our midst, pastors be invited to consider whether the sacred claims of the Lord's Day may not be more earnestly than ever pressed upon their people.

Mr. Ross moved that the report be received and adopted, which was agreed to.

MELVILLE CHURCH CASE.

At the evening session of the presbytery the Rev. Alex. King requested leave of absence for three months.

The Rev. J. H. Beatt also requested leave of absence for three months. These requests were granted.

The report of the Women's Missionary Society of Montreal was read by the clerk.

Dr. MacVicar reported for the committee appointed to consider the remit from the General Assembly re the synod's power. He stated that as the right of appeal is cut off from the members, which the constitution secured to all, therefore the committee recommend that the remit be not approved. He moved that this be the finding of the presbytery. This was agreed to.

The discussion anent Melville Church, Westmount, was resumed. Dr. Mackay continued his address to the court. His proposition as to the division of the property was unanimously accepted by both sides in the congregation, but when the matter had reached the final steps, the majority were willing to accept the division, either to keep the property and give $4,500 or to allow the others to keep the property and accept $13,500, while the minority stated that they would not consider any offer until the others severed all connection with Melville Church.

He concluded his address with the motion which he tabled in the morning.

After some discussion Dr. Mackay agreed to drop the first part of his motion and to move the second part of the motion, viz., that the presbytery resolves to meet with those who answered question No. 1 and place the offer of those who answered question No. 2, and find out their mind concerning it.

The Rev. Mr. Winfield took exception to some of Dr. Mackay's remarks. He did not believe that those, called the minority so confidently, were a minority.

The motion was agreed to, and the presbytery appointed Dr. R. Campbell and Mr. James Rodger a committee to cite the parties to meet in Melville Church on Tuesday, March 27, with the presbytery.

TAYLOR CHURCH PASTORATE.

The call to the Rev. W. D. Reid from Cowcaddens Free Church, of Glasgow, was next taken up. The call was signed by 1,190 members. The reasons assigned for the translation included the importance of the charge, the especial qualifications of Mr. Reid for the work, and that the translation would be a graceful act of reciprocity for the many eminent men which the Free Church of Scotland has bestowed on Canada.

The reasons offered in opposition to the call were the necessities of the district in which Mr. Reid was at present laboring, the good work done by him as pastor, and the limited field from which Canada could draw such men.

Representatives were present from the session and managers, and from the Sabbath-school and every society in connection with the church. The most of these were heard at length, and they were determined that Mr. Reid should not leave them.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, being called on to receive the call in his hands and to express his mind thereon, said he saw the advantages of accepting such a call. The work was great, perhaps too great for him. But he also saw the importance of his present work. It was but begun as yet and needed still further what help he was able to give it, so after fully, carefully and prayerfully having considered all sides of the question he had come to the conclusion that his work was not yet done in Taylor Church and therefore he begged leave to decline the call. (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Campbell moved that the call from Cowcaddens Free Church, Glasgow, be set aside. The Rev. Dr MacVicar seconded and this was unanimously agreed to.

As the hour was late the presbytery adjourned at this stage to meet again in the same place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The meeting closed with the benediction.

John Murphy & Co.'s Advertisement.

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Earlier in the session the ladies of the Women's Missionary Society requested the advice of the presbytery as to their desire to change the name of their society. Mr. Walter Paul moved, seconded by Dr. MacVicar, that the presbytery willingly give their permission. This was agreed to.

In the absence of Professor Ross, the Rev. James Fleck presented the report of the Home Mission Committee. The various fields under the care of the presbytery are in a fairly satisfactory condition and the missionaries are doing good work.

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THE INCOME TAX CLAUSE IN MONTREAL CHARTER TO BE OPPOSED.

The Council of St. Louis held a meeting last night, Mayor Villeneuve presiding, and all the councillors being present. Mr. Gelinas, president of the Citizens' Association; Mr. H. Blachford, secretary, and other members were present.

The mayor called attention to the clause in the charter of Montreal, which has been passed by the Lower House, imposing a tax of three percent on the salaries of persons residing outside the city limits. He suggested that the attorney for the town, Mr. Bisaillon, Q.C., be retained to appear before the Legislative Council and oppose the final passage of the clause in that branch of the legislature. The mayors of Westmount, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, were going to Quebec to oppose the clause in person; and he had been requested by Mayor Desjardins to take charge of the interests of Maisonneuve. He was quite ready to go to Quebec if Mr. Bisaillon required his assistance and to take charge of the interests of Maisonneuve in the event of his going to the capital.

Mr. Bisaillon said that if authorized by a resolution he would submit the views of the council to the legislature. He understood that the mayor of Lachine, Mr. Jos. A. Descarries, Q.C., would appear before the Legislative Council on behalf of the town of Lachine, and would be ready to cooperate. He also reported that he had met Mr. Dechene, Minister of Agriculture, while in Quebec recently, who had informed him that the government could not legally make a gift of the land to open the new streets through the exhibition grounds, but the necessary land would be sold for a nominal sum. He had accepted these conditions and the deed of sale would be ready in a few days. He had also had an interview with Mr. Shaughnessy who acceded to the request to open Pacific street immediately, provided the town took charge of the opening and closing of the gates until a definite settlement could be reached.

A resolution, moved by Councillor Hurteau, seconded by Councillor Martel, was then unanimously carried authorizing Mr. Bisaillon to proceed to Quebec and oppose the obnoxious three percent tax clause.

Councillor Lajeunesse referred to a motion made by Mr. Marchand in the Legislative Assembly to abolish the Legislative Council; but if such legislation as this three percent salary tax was to be rushed through the Lower House surreptitiously he, for one, would certainly not be in favor of the Legislative Council.

Councillor Chausse moved, seconded by Councillor Martel, that a man be placed at the railway crossing on Pacific street to open and close the gates, until the necessary documents, confirming the arrangement, are signed. Carried.

Councillor Lajeunesse, chairman of Finance, reported on the tenders for the new issue of $200,000 of debentures, suggesting the appointment of a special committee authorized to effect the sale, and recommending an extension of time to give financial agents the opportunity of consulting their principals, some of whom had their head offices in London.

After some discussion the matter was referred to a general committee of the council to meet after the adjournment.

The council then adjourned.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

ANNIVERSARY SOCIAL HELD—STRATHCONA'S HORSE ENTERTAINED.

The anniversary social of the railway branch of the Y.M.C.A., under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of that association, took place in the Railwaymen's hall, Richmond street, last evening. The event was a most successful one. Addresses of a congratulatory nature were delivered by the Rev. J. R. Webb, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Messrs. D. A. Budge and C. W. Williams. Some of the speakers expressed the hope that the next anniversary of the association would take place in the new building, which it was expected would be in the course of erection within a very short time, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The Grand Trunk Railway authorities, it is understood, have promised $7,500 and a site, and the Y.M.C.A. of the city a similar amount, leaving five thousand dollars to be raised by the members and friends of the association in the 'Point.'

A pleasing incident occurred during the evening's proceedings when Mr. F. S. Morrison, the secretary, was presented by Mr. Williams, with a handsome oak desk for the use of the rooms, on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The recipient was agreeably surprised and expressed his gratitude at this kind token of esteem on the part of the ladies.

During the evening patriotic selections of music were rendered by the city Y.M.C.A. orchestra. Several readings were also contributed by Mr. King which gave much pleasure. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Blackaller, chairman of the association.

While the members of Strathcona's Horse were being entertained in the Windsor Hotel on Monday night it fell to the lot of the railway branch of the Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles, to attend to the wants of the members of the same contingent who were assigned to look after the wants of the horses who were being transferred from Jacques Cartier Junction to the Point St. Charles yards of the Grand Trunk Railway. The association opened its rooms to this section of the contingent, furnishing the men with coffee and cake and in otherwise providing for their comfort.

THE FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. DADSON.

The body of the late Rev. Dr. Dadson, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, will be taken from his late residence at six o'clock this evening to Olivet Church in order that his late parishioners and friends may have an opportunity of gazing upon his features for the last time. The funeral service will take place at eight o'clock, and immediately after, the remains will be taken to the C.P.R. station, leaving for Woodstock, Ont., on the 9.30 train.

New Spring Carpets

We have received our new Spring Carpets rather earlier than last year, and notwithstanding the advance in the cost, we have decided to continue selling at last year's prices.

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ABOUT WOMEN.

BOER BARMAIDS AS SPIES.

Everyone knows the story which represents Mrs. Joubert as having first discovered the English stealing upon the Boers at Majuba Hill. 'Collier's Weekly' gives the following story :—

When the Jameson raid proved such a disastrous failure, because the Boers possessed their secret beforehand, it was generally supposed that one of the Englishmen in the plot had turned traitor, and had given the secrets away. This, however, has proven to be untrue. Kruger, having good reasons for suspecting some kind of treachery, consulted his wife, and her advice was to enlist as spies the barmaids of Johannesburg. This was done, and the secrets which the English gave out, or conversed about over their cups, were promptly transmitted to Kruger by the pretty barmaids. So well did this spy system work that President Kruger not only knew beforehand all about the preparations for the Jameson raid, but he had inside information of the plans of the English Government which placed him in a position to meet every move with a counter move. Military secrets leaked out in this way, and when the English increased their fighting force in South Africa by secret enlistments, Kruger added a larger number to his regular army. Likewise when more guns were shipped from England to South Africa, Kruger had even a greater number shipped almost simultaneously from Germany and France. These important steps were taken upon the information supplied by the women spies—the pretty barmaids of Johannesburg.

AMERICAN GIRL PRAISED.

Seumas MacManus, the well-known writer of Irish stories, has been setting forth his American impressions. He has this to say of the women :—'The American girl has no parallel among her sisters of other countries. She is a fine illustration of the disputed assertion that women may compete with man in the general pursuits without losing her femininity and womanly charm. Large liberty has been granted the American girl, and this liberty has not been abused. She has been emancipated, or, rather, has emancipated herself to good purpose. American progressiveness forced the American girl out of woman's traditional limits. The new sphere in which she found herself robbed her of those naive graces which the unprogressive lament the loss of, but it was full time that women came to see they had some more important mission here than as mere ornaments ; under the old circumstances women might seduce the admiration of men, but the new regime, as in America, where they command that admiration, is far healthier. The American girl, who, without false reserve or bashfulness, without womanly weakness or timidity, goes openly and composedly about all lawful business, has thereby lost none of the essentials of true womanhood, and has gained much ; for she is a sturdy and wholesome moral product, and because of her strength is not seldom sneered at by a class who desire women to remain the charming weak things that are glad to be toyed with in man's moments of relaxation.'

MOTHER, M.D.

Without infringing on the vexed question of woman's superiority, it may be safely affirmed that the wisest woman is sometimes she who keeps to herself what she knows.

A doctor in an English town had a little patient, the cause of whose illness a story from 'Chambers's Journal' sufficiently discloses. The little patient had a little mother, who believed herself a 'born doctor.' One day, when the 'made' doctor was taking his leave, the other said:

'Now, if there is any rise in temperature,'—she was specially great on temperature, by the way, 'I will send for you at once. As you know, I have a clinical thermometer, and can take the temperature myself, without troubling you to come round.'

Just as the doctor was going to bed he was startled by a violent ring at the bell, and hastening to the door, saw a terrified domestic, who gasped:

'O sir, please, sir, do come at once! Miss Marjory is worse! Missus said I was to tell you that her temperature is one hundred and eight, and is risin' fast!'

Scarcely waiting to put on his hat, the doctor rushed round to the house of his little patient, and discovered the whole family assembled in the sick-room, awaiting the end of little Marjory, the mother ringing her hands and crying.

'What is the temperature now?' the doctor almost shouted.

'Oh,' sobbed the mother, 'I haven't dared look since! Oh, my poor darling! It was a hundred and eight, and they say that one hundred and five is always fatal!' and she broke down completely.

Without wasting time, the doctor turned down the blanket, and found that the thermometer had been thrust between the child's side and arm, and the bulb imbedded in a freshly applied hot poultice.

A THOUGHT.

I gave her a rose long years ago,
When her hair was golden and our love was new:
A crimson rose, its leaves aglow
With glistening drops of silver dew.
I plucked a rose from her grave to-day—
My hair is silver, the grave is old.
And I whispered, 'Love is love alway,'
As I dropped a tear in its heart of gold.

— S. Evangeline D.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly allow the space to suggest that in consideration of the gallantry shown in the present campaign flags be displayed by all citizens of Montreal on the coming St. Patrick's Day. I would also suggest that at the patriotic concert which is to be given at the Arena on Empire Day, May 23 next, there should be selections of Irish music, either sung by the choir or played by the band.

FEDERATION.

WOMEN'S CLUB TEA.

The annual tea given by the Montreal Women's Club in the club room of the Y.M.C.A., Monday afternoon was a very successful and enjoyable social event. Mrs. Robert Reid, president of the club, presided, and with her on the platform were Mrs. J. T. Shearer, recording secretary; Miss Ackerman, missionary for the world's W.C.T.U., and Mr. Arthur S. Weir.

The programme opened with a violin selection by Professor Alfred Larsen, accompanied on the piano by Miss Wetterbundh. After routine Miss Ackerman gave a short address. She spoke of the ideas that used to prevail in regard to women's clubs and woman's sphere, and showed how the influence of these clubs had, nevertheless, been a potent factor in the general uplifting of humanity, as well as the advancement of women in the century.

Mrs. N. H. Leach sang 'The Nightingale's Trill' and 'Angels ever bright and fair,' both of which were much appreciated.

Mr. Arthur S. Weir read a suggestive and patriotic paper on Canadian poetry. Mr. Weir pointed out that the new nationality vein in our literature had been replaced by the imperial spirit. Canadian poetry, whether well or poorly written, was always full of sincerity, with touches of the melancholia peculiar to northern peoples. Mr. Weir illustrated his remarks with appropriate quotations from Archibald Lampman, William Wilfrid Campbell, and other Canadian poets.

Miss Glenna Baker and Professor Larsen both gave very enjoyable instrumental solos.

In addition to the members of the club who were present, the list of invited guests included Miss Oakley, Miss Glenna Baker, Miss Francis, Dr. and Mrs. George, Mrs. Ussher, Miss Beaman, Miss H. Morgan, Miss Hunter, Mrs. E. Drew, Mrs. J. F. Stephenson, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Virtue, Miss Hirst, Mrs. Jean Sinclair, Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald Oxley, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bourke-Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Alloway, Dr. Byers, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Bradley, Miss Battersby and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weir.

NORTHERN W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Monday, March 5. After devotional exercises the business of the meeting was proceeded with, the president in the chair. Reports from different superintendents were received, and matters pertaining to the welfare of the work were discussed. Delegates were appointed to the county union meeting, and reports from the delegate to the Dominion Alliance convention of the Province of Quebec were received. The superintendent of parlor socials reported the success of the last parlor meeting and arrangements were made to hold the next parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. T. Costen, No. 134 Durocher street, on Thursday afternoon, March 15, at 3 o'clock, whose the members and friends of temperance work will have the pleasure of hearing Miss Jessie Ackerman, the World's W. C. T. U. missionary. Miss Ackerman is an eminent writer, lecturer and traveller, and all who attend will be well repaid.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Marchand's Motion to Abolish it Carried Last Night.

PROPOSAL TO TAX INSURANCE COMPANIES CAUSES CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION.

Quebec, March 13.—In the Assembly, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Marchand's resolution respecting certain insurance companies was adopted in committee. It reads as follows:—

'Resolved, That, in lieu of the tax imposed by article 1145 of the Revised Statutes, every insurance company doing business in this province in its own name or through an agent, except mutual insurance companies recognized or established under the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of chapter third of title eleventh of the Revised Statutes, shall annually pay, if it is a life insurance company, a tax of one percent, and if any other kind of insurance company, a tax of two-thirds of one percent, calculated in both instances upon the gross amount of premiums whether received or become due for original insurance or for re-insurance effected or renewed by such company in the province during the preceding calendar year. That in the case of re-insurance, however, the principal company shall be exempt from the said tax on the portion of the premium paid to the re-insuring company if the latter does business in the province; and if such re-insuring company does not do business therein, the principal company shall be liable for the tax on the full amount of the premium. That in the case of insurance effected through an agent or broker, such agent or broker shall be obliged to pay the same tax as if the insurance effected through him were effected by a company doing business in the province.'

The government resolution respecting the building and jury fund was also put through its second reading on division.

The debate on the resolution for the abolition of the Legislative Council was then resumed by Mr. Plante, who spoke strongly against it and who was followed by Messrs. Beland and Caron, on the ministerial side, in its favor. Finally Mr. Atwater moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

A number of questions of purely local interest were then answered by ministers, and Mr. Langelier made a motion which was carried, for the production of copies of all proposals received by the government for the establishment of abattoirs in this province, the names of the persons or companies making the same and the dates and nature of such proposals.

This brought the first sitting to an end at 5.50.

When the House met again at 8.30 the Hon. Mr. Atwater introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the inspection of insurance companies.

GRANTING OF BONUSES.

Among the committee reports presented to the Assembly this afternoon was one of special importance from the select committee on Mr. Chicoyne's resolution relative to the granting of bonuses by municipalities to industrial enterprises, stating that the committee had addressed circulars to all the municipal corporations in the province, and had thus collected a mass of valuable information on the subject for the guidance of the House. To these circulars, some 600 mayors had replied, a certain number of whom were in favor of abolishing or limiting the power of municipalities to grant such bonuses. Their replies also showed that the aggregate municipal debt of the province, inclusive of counties, cities, towns and villages, amounted to $45,528,038, of which a sum barely exceeding $1,000,000, had been incurred for bonuses to factories and other industrial undertakings chiefly by the towns of the province, exclusive of the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The report further pointed out what has been done in Ontario within the last two years, and concluded with a recommendation that the information collected and classified by the committee should be printed for the use of members and carefully studied by them during the recess in order to be able to come to a more intelligent decision on the question next session.

After some unimportant routine, the debate on the question of the abolition of the Legislative Council was continued by Mr. Milton McDonald, of the Opposition, who spoke briefly against abolition, and was followed on the ministerial side in its favor by Mr. Cherrier, after whom the Hon. Mr. Leblanc took up the speaking from the Opposition benches, and carried it on for a short time, when he moved the adjournment of the debate.

The remainder of the sitting to the first adjournment at six o'clock was taken up with another discussion of the government's resolutions relating to certain insurance companies, to which the Hon. Mr. Pelletier moved an amendment proposing to declare that the House was of opinion that the object of the resolutions was to increase the taxes on insurances and indirectly on the people, and Mr. Duplessis in sub-amendment, proposing to add to the amendment the words: 'This House is of opinion that, instead of increasing the taxes, efforts should be made to reduce them.'

During the evening sitting the debate on the question of the abolition of the Upper House was continued by Messrs. Leblanc, Robitaille and Buffard, and occupied most of the time until after midnight, when the House divided on the question, firstly, on Mr. Tellier's sub-amendment, which it negatived by a vote of 38 to 21, then on Mr. Flynn's amendment, which it also rejected by a similar vote, and lastly on Mr. Marchand's abolition resolution, which it adopted on the same division reversed. Messrs. Bickerdike, Garneau and Bissonnette, Liberals, voted against and Mr. Dufresne, Conservative, for abolition. The Hon. Geo. W. Stephens voted with the government party on the subject. As soon as the results of the divisions had been announced and the Ministerial applause had subsided, Mr. Marchand introduced a bill, founded on the resolution, to amend the constitution of the legislature in so far as the Legislative Council is concerned, the House shortly afterwards adjourning.

SESSION BEING PROLONGED.

Instead of proroguing this week, the prospects now are that prorogation will not be reached for another week and, may be, for two weeks yet. The Opposition seem to have suddenly become impressed with the idea that the government intends to spring the general elections before another session and are governing themselves accordingly. Campaign material is being prepared at a great rate and, instead of decreasing, the order paper is increasing rapidly, notices of questions and motions of all kinds adding to its length most alarmingly within the last couple of days.

WEST CHINA MISSIONS.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY A RETURNED MISSIONARY.

Miss Brackbill, a missionary on furlough from the station of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, in West China, gave an interesting and instructive address at a meeting of the society in Dominion Square Church. She is a fluent speaker, and her long residence in China has given her a great insight into the character and customs of the people. The field in which she is working is two thousand miles from the coast. The whole journey is made by river, and only half of it with the aid of steam. For the other thousand miles the boats are dragged by coolies, and over one month is occupied in making the trip. In this way all the necessaries of civilized life have to be taken into the interior, as once in, only fruits and vegetables can be obtained from the people.

Miss Brackbill said that she found missionaries in all the principal cities until she came within two hundred and fifty miles of her station. After arriving in the country the missionary has to spend the first year studying the language, and getting rid of preconceived notions of the people. The city where she is stationed is inclosed by a wall thirty feet high and twelve miles in circumference, and contains half a million people. This was where serious riots occurred in 1895, and at that time there were only eighteen foreigners in the city. A great many of the inhabitants knew nothing of them or their mission; and when it is considered that the whole city was aroused nearly two days, the missionaries were fortunate in escaping with their lives. In this they were aided by many of the Chinese, who freely risked their lives for them. All the property was destroyed, but in a year the missionaries were back again, and were received very kindly by the people. In reality the riot was a blessing, for the people had enquired what the riot meant, and when they knew about the missionaries they were always kindly disposed towards them. It had also caused the widespread distribution of literature for several boxes of tracts had been carried away and the Chinese venerate all printed matter.

Miss Brackbill also described the habits and customs of the people, their methods of living, etc., and entered fully into the position of women, which is very servile. She also spoke about the religions of the people. In reality they have three, and the worship of ancestors, she said, was the cause of the dislike the people have towards girl children. Her report of the work done by the mission was encouraging, and she stated that there was room for many more workers.

MISSIONARY WORK.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SESSION.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Montreal Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was opened yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the lecture hall of Knox Church with a meeting of the executive board. At this meeting various matters of business were transacted.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30, there being a large attendance of delegates from Georgetown and English River, Lachute, Russeltown and Covey Hill, Huntingdon, Athelstan, Valleyfield, Lachine, St. Gabriel, St. Paul's, Stanley Street Church, Erskine, Knox, Beechridge, Taylor, Chalmers, St. Matthew's, Rockburn, St. Johns, Beauharnois, St. Lambert and Westminster.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, vice-president of the society, occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mrs. G. A. Grier.

The usual address of the president was consequently not given, but Mrs. Campbell addressed a few words to the meeting, in which she alluded to the mission work of the past century and the prospects of such work for the coming one.

Satisfactory reports were received from the secretary on the Home, French and Foreign branches of the society's work, and from the treasurer, the report of the latter being especially encouraging inasmuch as it stated that some seven hundred dollars more had been collected for the society during the past year than the highest amount in past years.

Miss Chase, a lady missionary of Indore, India, who is at present taking a furlough in this country, addressed the meeting on the educational work which is being undertaken among the natives at Indore, in the course of which she reverted to the difficulty of dealing with the more highly-educated natives in the matter of revealing to them the truths of Christianity, in such a way as to draw out their intellectual powers so that they should thoroughly comprehend such views. She further stated that real conversions were comparatively few, but added that such were genuine as the converts exercised a telling influence upon others.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkie, also of Indore, also spoke, giving an interesting description of the work done at that point by Mrs. Johori, the wife of a native worker, among the child-widows and famine children.

The meeting was closed with the benediction by the Rev. Principal MacVicar.

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COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Invite attention to their NEW DEPARTMENT of

ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, and displaying a superb collection of the latest productions of Wall Hangings for the coming season.

The Assortment is large and consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bedrooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty and Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and upwards per roll.

For Dining Rooms, Halls and Libraries there are Printed Burlaps and Canvas Effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial Heraldic, Empire, and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 35c up per roll.

A short descriptive sketch will be continued daily, and a few quotations given, but above all, we invite INSPECTION of this new and attractive stock.

New Spring Mantles & Costumes

Now showing a complete range of LADIES' and MISSES SPRING JACKETS, CAPES and COSTUMES.

The above are of the Latest Production.

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

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Comes Only with

EXPERIENCE.

This is the reason we are able to do the best TILE WORK in the city.

Call and Get OUR Prices.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,

1749 Notre Dame street.

PLUMBING BY-LAW.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT THE CITY HALL—TILE DRAINAGE PIPES MAY BE USED IN INTERIORS.

The Hygiene Committee sat last night, Alderman Ames in the chair, and spent a couple of useful hours discussing the plumbing by-laws. The following gentlemen represented societies interested : J. W. Harris, of the Master Plumbers' Association; Nolan de Lisle, of the Real Estate Association; E. G. Manhire, of the Journeyman Plumbers' Association; J. W. Hughes, of the Builders' Exchange; W. E. Doran, of the Architects' Association. Among the other persons present, all of whom have interest in the plumbing by-law, were J. Giroux, president of the Master Plumbers' Association; C. Lapierre, representing W. McNally & Co.; J. A. Marier, of the firm of Marier & David; A. C. Barber, of W. A. Stephenson & Co.; W. Livermore, P. Froideroux, jr.; F. Froideroux, E. E. Kavanagh, president of the Plumbers' and Fitters' Association; G. Brunet, secretary of the same society; Joseph F. Depatie, Z. Leroux, Victor Gagnon, P. J. Carroll and P. C. Ogilvie, of Ogilvie Bros.

The subject of license fees was discussed. It was argued by one of the delegates that the license fee ought to be $25 instead of $2, as proposed, which was ridiculously low. That sum would be only an incentive for incompetent men to take out a license. The committee decided to raise the amount to $5.

It was decided to strike out the words, 'drain builder,' and 'drain layer,' from clause 130, in which each is obliged to register at the office of the Board of Health, as is the plumber. It was decided to make all master plumbers responsible for their work, and that their licenses might be revoked by the committee for a specified time.

Upon the representation of Mr. W. E. Doran, clause 133 was amended to read so that each house must be separately connected with the sewer in front.

On the subject of house drains under ground, there were several proposed amendments to clause 134. Mr. Manhire wanted no vitrified pipes to be used; Mr. Doran said if used no pressure should be near them. Mr. Harris desired such pipes to be laid in four inches of cement.

The amendment in favor of using iron pipes exclusively was voted down.

SALE OF WORK.

A sale of useful and fancy articles will be conducted in the lecture room of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church at the corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri streets, on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 15 and 16, and Saturday afternoon and evening, March 17.

CALLED TO CLEVELAND.

Toronto, March 14.—The Rev. Morgan Wood, pastor of the Bond street Congregational Church, will probably leave this city for Cleveland, Ohio, where he has been offered the pulpit in Plymouth Congregational Church. The Rev. Mr. Wood preached at that church last Sunday and returned last evening. When spoken to by a reporter he declined to confirm the report of his intended departure. He felt that the officials of his church should be first notified of the matter.

HALF A MILLION DOLLAR MARK.

Toronto, March 14.—Reports from all sections of the Presbyterian Church indicate the successful prosecution of the century fund scheme. Already the subscription lists are in excess of $500,000. Of this the ministers alone have contributed upwards of $80,000. Foreign missions have vied with one another in their contributions. The Rev. Dr. Warden reports receipts from nearly every missionary in Honan, China.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT

MASQUERADE

IN AID OF THE MONUMENT FUND

Music by the 1st P. W. F. Band | Admission .....25c Box Seats 50c

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

MERTON SMITH

At ZION CHURCH, Cor. Mance and Milton sts.

TO-NIGHT

All are Cordially Invited.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION

will open on FRIDAY, March 16th. All work intended for exhibition must be delivered unpacked at the Gallery not later than Saturday, 10th March. Entry forms may be obtained on application. 12

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

BAZAAR.

A SALE OF USEFUL & FANCY ARTICLES

Will be held in the Lecture Room of

Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church,

(Corner Mount Royal Avenue and Berri sts.)

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY Afternoon and Evening, March 15, 16 and 17.

PROGRAMME EACH EVENING. ADMISSION, 5c.

Piano kindly loaned by Willis & Co., Notre Dame st

Windsor Hall,

THURSDAY, March 15th, 1900.

FOURTH

Annual Concert

—OF THE—

ZINGARI CLUB

(Banjo, Mandolin and Glee Clubs.)

Soloists:

Miss MABLE LANGSTAFF, Soprano.
Miss WISCHARD, Contralto.
Mr. J. LESLIE TEDFORD, Tenor.
Mr. SYDNEY EDGAR, Bass.
Mr. MERREDITH MEWARD, Banjo.
Mr. F. S. MACKAY, } Comic
Dr. S. NICHOL, } Songs.

Tickets, $1.00, 75c and 50c.

Plan at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine St.

Y.W.C.T.U.

Adjourned Meeting, THURSDAY, March 15th, at 4 p.m., at Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street.

Readings—Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Charles Dickens, and Mrs. Carlyle, on Temperance Reform.

Discussion—Social usages as regards in Montreal; led by a "Y."

ST. GILES

Presbyterian Church,

(Cor. St. Denis and Carriere St.)

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15 1900.

Second Annual Concert,

Under Auspices of

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The following talent will take part.

Mrs. MORRISON, Soprano.
Miss M. WILSHIRE, Mezzo Soprano.
Miss CAMERON, Contralto.
Misses COGHLAN, Banjo and Mandolin Selections.
Mr. E. DUQUETTE, Bass.
Mr. T. Bed. STEWART, Tenor.
Mr. A. CAMERON, Tenor.
Mr. N. McLEOD, Bass.
Mr. L. JEFFERY, Elocutionist.
Mr. CHAS. RICE, Accompanist.

TICKETS, 50c. Chair taken at 8 o'clock

Proceeds in Aid of Debt Fund.

RALLY WESTMOUNT!

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PRINCE GEORGE LODGE No. 8.
WESTMOUNT LODGE No. 39.
Westmount, P. Q.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the Westmount Patriotic Fund, under the patronage of Mayor Lighthall, and Ladies of the Westmount Patriotic Fund Committee, in VICTORIA HALL,

On Friday Evening,

MARCH 16th, 1900.

Doors open at 7.30.

Grand Master Workman, D. McCORMICK, Q.C., will preside.

ARTISTS—Miss Barker, Soprano; Prof. J. C. Landry, Tenor; Mr. J. H. Smith, Tenor; Mr. Mole, Basso; Mr. Morris, Pianist; Mr. Cathcart Wallace, Violinist; Miss Beatty and Mr. Phillips, Elocutionists. Mr. J. A. Winter, Accompanist.

Tickets, 25 cents.

The regular meeting of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners did not take place yesterday evening for want of a quorum.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

AN EVENING OF IRISH SONG and STORY

In POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 CONGREGATION STREET,

FRIDAY, March 16th, at 8 p.m.

Vocal and Instrumental Music, Solos and Quartettes.

Rev. ROBT. HOPKIN will Lecture,

And amongst the Singers will be

Miss CLARKE, Mr. ERNEST ALEXANDER, and Mr. R. J. ROSS.

Chairman—Rev. Principal GEORGE, D.D.

Adult Admission, 15c. Children, 10c.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

M'GILL MODEL SCHOOL

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of Library and School Decorations

—IN THE—

ASSEMBLY HALL, High School, Peel St.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 23rd, 1900, At 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, ... 15 cents.

Choruses, Tableaux, Songs, Recitations

N.M. 1 F.Q. 8 F.M. 16	MARCH	L.Q. 24 N.M. 30

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With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's splendid expression of the loyalty of the people of the Dominion in the House of Commons last night attests his supreme fitness for the premiership of the Dominion. The reluctant admiration of the Premier's political foes, who have been trying to bespatter him with the mud of disloyalty, is extorted by his fine attitude and conduct.

The French conscription shows this year a falling off of fifteen thousand recruits as compared with last year. In 1894 General Mercier, alarmed at the annually decreasing number of conscripts, ordered the medical authorities to accept men below the standard, intending to use these in service that did not involve actual fighting, and thus set free from such service men fit for the fighting line. As it was found, however, that these low standard men demoralized the service and added heavily to the sick lists and mortality returns, it has been found necessary to return to the old standards. This explains the heavy falling off. The standards adopted in England, on the other hand, are very severe. The number of candidates for enlistment is in many places far beyond the requirements. We read in a Newcastle paper that of those who were actually selected in a preliminary way for the Yeomanry, nearly one-third were rejected for no other cause than that they were not up to a high standard of horsemanship. In England able-bodied manhood is plentiful, but good horsemanship is naturally restricted to a limited class.

A SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMATIST.

The general chorus of satisfaction and approval with which the press of the United States, representing all shades of opinion, has greeted the announcement that Lord Pauncefote is to remain British ambassador at Washington is perhaps the highest tribute a man in his position could desire, as it certainly is convincing testimony of his success as a diplomatist. If the American newspapers do not like anybody they do not hesitate to mention it, and some of them would willingly be the mouthpiece of any supposed umbrage at a British ambassador. The term of Lord Pauncefote's official residence in the United States has been a period full of difficult and delicate subjects for discussion and adjustment, but it will be chiefly noted in history for the establishment of cordial, friendly relations between London and Washington. Such relations cannot be said to have existed at any previous time, except for a short period when Canning was premier in Great Britain, and secured European acknowledgment of the independence of the South American republics, in agreement with the policy of the United States. It was at that time also, and by the inspiration of Canning, that the political principle known as the Monroe doctrine was enunciated. Lord Pauncefote, in the course he has pursued at Washington, evidently belongs to the Canning school of diplomacy, which, it may be truly said, has been productive of the most lasting benefits to the British empire and the world at large.

Canada has reason to be grateful to Lord Pauncefote for the way he has attended to her interests throughout the late negotiations for the settlement of long-standing differences with the United States. It was no fault of his that those negotiations did not reach a more satisfactory settlement. It cannot, however, be otherwise than pleasing to him to know that his services in promoting good will between the empire and the republic are as highly appreciated in Canada as in the United States and Great Britain. Times have been, and those not seldom, when the interests of Canada have been sacrificed to the patching up of troubles between Britain and the United States, but there has been none of this in Lord Pauncefote's era. But above and beyond Lord Pauncefote's splendid services to the two great kindred powers, his greatest claim to distinction as a statesman rests upon the part he played at the time of the Spanish-American war. When some statesmen of Europe proposed to intervene for the settlement of the future of the Philippines by a congress of powers, similar to the Berlin conference which tore in pieces the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano, the government of Great Britain refused to join. It fell to Lord Pauncefote, as the doyen of the diplomatic corps at Washington, to present the address of the European powers, and that as it was presented had resolved itself into a pleasant expression of amity. He has had great opportunities and used them in a way which has produced, and will continue to produce, the happiest results for many years to come.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

When the general campaign of the war in South Africa had to be abandoned on account of the attempt of the Boers under General Joubert to overwhelm Ladysmith and overrun Natal, and the British armies had to be broken up, so that brigades were separated from their divisions, and divisions destined for one field were despatched to another, it so happened that the Irish brigades were sent to Natal, where already an Irish regiment was with General White in Ladysmith. Under General Buller these Irish regiments have had a large share of by far the most difficult, most heart-breaking and most sanguinary fighting that has taken place in the war. The bravery, fortitude and undaunted spirit with which General Buller's forces, after three repulses, at last forced their way through the almost impregnable natural fortresses of the boulder-strewn mountainous regions between the Tugela river and Ladysmith, have been beyond all praise. Their esteem of, and confidence in, their commander seemed only to increase after each repulse and their determination to succeed became more stolid. Praises of General Buller in that dark period came almost solely from his whole army. 'Buller is all right,' 'Buller knows his business,' 'Buller will get there, you'll see,' was heard after each repulse from this splendidly loyal army. General Buller's fine exclamation of admiration at the conduct of his troops, 'The men are splendid,' found an echo in every British heart at that trying time. The foreign attachés with General Buller were amazed at the readiness and the eagerness of the British infantry to throw themselves against the impregnable position of the Boers behind the river and among the fortified mountains north of Colenso. Balaclava discovered no more magnificent spirit than did Colenso and Spion Kop. General Buller did get to Ladysmith on that ever memorable March day, but only after the awful conflict of Pieter's Hill, the storming and capture of which is regarded by military authorities who have been over the ground since and have calculated the strength of the Boer position, as a splendid military feat.

The time has not yet come for a true appreciation of General Buller's campaign, but it will come. Lord Roberts declared the other day, after it had been accomplished, that he had despaired of the achievement of the task. In the meantime, those who have had the information necessary to understand the difficulty of the task are doing honor to General Buller and his brave forces, foremost among whom were the Irish. The Queen has doubtless been informed by her military advisers of the nature of the work, of which so large a share was done by the devoted Irish soldiers. She has expressed her admiration and esteem of their services to the empire by decreeing that henceforth the shamrock shall be worn by all Irish soldiers on St. Patrick's day, by the embodiment of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, and by a royal visit to the Irish capital, Dublin. The Irish, recognizing the sincerity of the Queen's feelings and their spontaneity, have happily responded in a warm spirit, and Ireland is probably more heartily in sympathy with the empire than for many a long day. The Lord Mayor of London, doubtless in accordance with the general public opinion of London and England, has ordered that the Irish flag shall be flown from the topmost roof of the Mansion House on the seventeenth of March, and probably everywhere throughout the metropolis of the empire that flag will be raised. We would suggest to the Mayor, council and people of Montreal that a formal resolution to fly the Irish flag from the City Hall on Saturday next should be passed and carried out, and that people generally, French, Scotch, English, Italian or German, should wear a sprig of shamrock. Let us do full and free honor to the brave Irish living and to the memory of the brave Irish dead who have fallen among the mountains of Natal. All Canada should follow suit.

THE WAR SITUATION.

At one o'clock to-day we are without any further news of Lord Roberts's operations at Bloemfontein. When last heard from early yesterday morning the commander-in-chief, with his staff, was about to set out from Venter's Vlei, with the third cavalry brigade and the mounted infantry, to be followed by the infantry divisions, on a fifteen-mile march to Bloemfontein, where General French's cavalry brigade was posted on the hills south of the town commanding the railway. The Boers, numbering 12,000, with eighteen guns, held positions to the north and east of the town, and the position of General French's men was probably not very secure until reinforcements arrived. Lord Roberts's army, divided into three columns, spread over eighteen miles; cavalry, mounted infantry and infantry constituting separate forces, was not in its best form, but it is overwhelmingly strong in numbers, and there is no reason to doubt that it reached and occupied Bloemfontein today. Probably the Boers offered considerable resistance in a strongly entrenched position, and it is possible that Lord Roberts may be carrying out operations on a scale sufficiently extended to develop, if opportunity affords, into an enveloping movement around the north of the enemy's position. Lord Roberts would probably himself report the result of his operations only when they were complete, and would, of course, prevent other reports from anticipating his own to the War Office of operations of such an important political character as the occupation of the enemy's capital and the events preceding and following it.

In the meantime there is important, if not very striking, news from other quarters. Lord Methuen, the administrator of Kimberley, has occupied the important town of Boshof, in the Orange Free State, thirty-five miles north-east of Kimberley. Colonel Plumer, with the Rhodesian column for the relief of Mafeking, has advanced as far as Lobatsi, which is a station on the railway only 42 miles from Mafeking. That he has been able to repair the railway so far south seems unlikely, and the probability is that it is an advanced force some distance ahead of the armored trains which has reached Lobatsi. Whether his force is strong enough to relieve Mafeking is doubtful, but it can certainly, if in time, aid it to prolong its defence by diverting the attention of the Boer force, which is carrying on the siege with great vigor. In the meantime Colonel Peakman, with the Kimberley relief force, is marching from the south, but how far it has got is not known. The railway is repaired to Slipklip Spruit, about half way to Fourteen Streams, at the Vaal river.

A part of the second Canadian contingent, probably half of the artillery and the western mounted infantry, have been set by Lord Kitchener to the work of quelling the rebellion in West Griqualand. They will reinforce the Australians and city of London mounted infantry at Carnarvon, and then probably march north to Prieska or Kenhardt. The work is important and difficult enough to satisfy the ambition of any troops.

At the Orange river frontier of Cape Colony some progress is being made. General Brabant's main force, after occupying Aliwal North, as we anticipated, on Sunday, having apparently saved the fine road bridge at that place, was able to cross the river at once and rout the Boers from their position, four miles north, in the Orange Free State. General Gatacre seems to be in command of the troops at both Norval's Pont and Bethulie bridges, for he is reported to have got a body of troops across the river at the former place. General Clements is said to hold the road bridge crossing at Botha's Drift, ten miles west of Norval's Pont. Portions of General Brabant's colonial forces have occupied Herschel and Barkly East, and the colonial rebels throughout the whole district are laying down their arms and returning to their homes unconditionally.

General White should arrive at Queenstown via East London from Natal to-day to assume command of the Orange River forces.

General Warren is also on his way from Durban to take command of the force which will advance upon Johannesburg by way of either Fourteen Streams, Vryburg or Mafeking.

Of General Buller's operations in Natal nothing has been made public for obvious reasons. It seems probable that he is attempting extensive outflanking operations against the Boer position at Biggarsberg, but as the Boers are said to be in considerable strength and in a naturally strong position along the Biggarsberg range of rocky hills, he might find it impossible with his reduced force to achieve his task, though he will probably succeed in dislodging them. Of the column in the Transvaal north of Zululand nothing has been heard. In Zululand itself a native war over a chieftainship between two tribes, and involving the whole Zulu nation and the Swazis, also seems to threaten.

At Delagoa Bay the Portuguese authorities are ranging themselves on the winning side by effectively preventing military reinforcements and supplies from passing through the port and over the railway to the Transvaal.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY'S WILL.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 13.—Archbishop Hennessy's will, just filed, bequeathes all the church property to his successor; gives $50,000 to a fund for the erection of a theological seminary here insuring its completion; directs all buildings of Sisters of Visitation in which he held encumbrances to be given them free of debt; gives his sister and brother the home in which they live and an annuity; makes bequests of $1,000 to $2,500 to each of various societies and persons and the remainder of the estate is divided equally between the Sisters of the Holy Ghost, the University of Washington, and Dubuque Seminary. His private fortune is said to aggregate about $1,000,000, more than half of which goes to the three institutions named.

[For the 'Witness.'

ROLL CALL AT DAWN.

In memory of our gallant boys who fell when Cronje surrendered.

I.

O dim is the dawn of the morning!
The glory of battle has fled,
And solemn and low comes a warning,
The roll call for quick and for dead.

II.

The sun in the height of his splendor,
'Our boys' in the fulness of life,
The charge, the attack, the surrender,
The rattle and roar of the strife.

III.

Have ceased for the moment, and sadly
We count up our wounded, and slain,
And reckon successes, or losses,
The glory, the triumph, the pain.

IV.

Alas! for those motionless figures
In the chill of an African morn
Is the fire of their manhood extinguished,
Their pride, and their hopes, and their scorn.

V.

Their youth, and their strength, and their valor,
Their love for their country and Queen
All quenched in this stillness and pallor?
No sign of the life that has been?

VI.

Do they answer—these heroes departed,
Though our ears to their voices are numb
To a call for the brave and true-hearted
In the life of the world yet to come?

VII.

Yes, surely their noble devotion,
Shall stand till the flood tide of years
Shall have swept to Eternity's ocean,
Our doubts and our hopes and our fears.

VIII.

And so, ere the sun in his beauty,
His rays o'er those warriors shed,
They answer—for life, and for duty,
The roll call for quick and for dead.

G.M.M.

C. P. R. ANNUAL REPORT.

THE GREAT PROSPERITY OF THE PAST YEAR.

The annual report of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, just published, gives striking evidence of a period of great prosperity, the main facts relating to which have already appeared in these columns. The gross earnings for the year were $29,230,038, the working expenses were $16,999,872, and the net earnings were $12,230,165. The working expenses for the year amounted to 58.16 percent of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 41.84 percent, as compared with 59.92 and 40.08 percent respectively in 1898. Many branch lines have been built or extended in the west, the rolling stock has been considerably increased and the part of permanent way much improved. The company intends to spend during the present fiscal year nearly two million dollars for improvements to permanent way and additional rolling stock, and three-quarters of a million upon the Windsor street station and a new station and hotel at Winnipeg. For the future the accounts relating to the operations of the company and the annual report will be made up to June 30, instead of Dec. 31, and the date of the annual meeting will be changed from the first Wednesday in April to the first Wednesday in October each year. A statement will be issued October next of the accounts to June 30, 1900, and thereafter the accounts will be submitted at the annual meeting in October, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, in the usual way. The report calls attention to the increase of the gross earnings of the company from $18,041,000, in 1895, to $29,230,000 in 1899, notwithstanding the reductions in the rates for the carriage of freight west of Lake Superior. This is evidence, says the report, of the marvellous progress and development taking place in Canada, and which, from all present indications, are likely to be maintained.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

London, March 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question from Sir Edward Sassoon, said the proposed concession to the Eastern Extension Cable Company had been referred to the consideration of the Pacific cable committee. The government, he added, had asked the New South Wales and Victoria administrations to defer concluding any agreement until that committee reports.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, RENFREW.

Renfrew, March 12.—The anniversary services in connection with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church were conducted on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Jordan, of Queen's University. Large congregations were present both morning and evening. The sermons were appropriate, practical and impressive, and were listened to with the closest attention. The collections were for the mission schemes of the church and were responded to with much liberality.

AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Important Decision by the City Council Yesterday.

A CONSIDERABLE APPROPRIATION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW.

At the City Council yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed to oppose in toto the proposed amendment to the city charter imposing an income tax in the city. It will be remembered that the income tax clause was inserted in the city bill in the legislature without the knowledge of the city's delegation. It was a general clause providing for a tax on all incomes over three hundred dollars.

When the clause was discovered the matter was brought up in the Finance Committee and a motion passed recommending that the three percent income tax apply only to non-residents of the city. The principal vote taken at yesterday's meeting was on a motion by Ald. Savignac to adopt the report of the Finance Committee to this effect.

This motion was lost on the following division: —

Nays—Laporte, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Ames, Brunet, Turner, Ouimet, Gallery, Roy, Wilson, Lamarche, Tansey, Robertson, Chevalier and Bumbray—16.

Ayes—Martineau, Chaussé, Lariviere, Gagnon, Jacques, Lareau, Gouin, Faucher, Raby, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Lavalle and Vallieres—14.

It was decided to instruct the civic deputation to oppose the income tax proposal altogether.

This matter was first brought up at the meeting by Ald. Gouin, on a question of privilege. He had noticed something personal in the published report of the last meeting of the Finance Committee, in which he was blamed for appending the clause by Chairman Laporte. Ald. Gouin asked Ald. Laporte to explain on what he had based his assertions. He submitted a copy of the bill, as certified by the clerk, in which it was shown that the amendment passed the Private Bills Committee on Feb. 21, before the first reading of the bill. The members of the Montreal delegation should have known all about it. He had no desire to impose any obnoxious law on the city. He had proposed the clause regularly and he believed it to be in the interest of the city.

Ald. Laporte said that the amendment had passed the third reading without the knowledge of a large number of the members of the House. Ald. Laporte denied he had used language disrespectful to his colleague. The reason that the Montreal delegation were ignorant of the amendment was because a copy of the bill had been put into his hands, in which the clause was not found. Though not signed he believed it came from the clerk of the Private Bills Committee. He had never declared the clause was appended surreptitiously.

The report of the Fire Committee recommending that the E. Cavanagh Company be accorded the privilege of constructing a large oil depot at Point St. Charles was left over till next meeting.

The Mayor explained he had been informed the Board of Trade and other bodies were in opposition. He thought it was only fair to hear both sides.

The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was unanimously passed for the removal of snow from the streets and on the recommendation of Ald. Martineau, chairman of the Road Committee, the council approved of the demand for the Montreal Street Railway Company to deposit twenty thousand dollars, as required by their contract with the city, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be voted for the removal of snow from streets on which there were no car tracks, and that, finally, the sum of ten thousand dollars voted for pavements be used for carting off snow.

STREET RAILWAY CONDUITS

THE COMPANY'S APPLICATION DISCUSSED BY THE ROAD COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

The Road Committee met this morning, Ald. Martineau in the chair, and discussed with Mr. Wanklyn the terms on which they might grant the request of the company to lay conduits along certain streets.

It was decided that the company should hold itself responsible for damages, should lay the conduits only along the streets specified in the plans, that none but Montreal citizens should be employed in laying the conduits, and that the company should maintain a two-minute service from six to nine in the morning, from twelve to two in the middle of the day and from five to eight at night.

Mr. Wanklyn objected to several of the conditions.

Ald. Sadler appeared before the committee and asked for a report from the city surveyor on the homologation of certain streets in St. Antoine Ward West.

THE PRESBYTERY.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE CLOSING SESSION.

When the Presbytery met this morning the Rev. Dr. R. Campbell reported as to the city mission. The committee recommended that a canvass be made throughout the whole Presbytery to find out all the families who claim to be Presbyterians and are returned as such in the civic census. This was agreed to.

The Rev. D. W. Morison presented the report of the augmentation fund committee. The amount of grants was asked to be the same as before to Westminster, Beechridge, St. Louis de Gonzague, New Glasgow, Rockburn and Gore, Norwood, a reduced grant of $250 for St. Lambert, and an increased grant of $250 for La Guerre.

All these were agreed to by the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. R. Campbell reported for the committee appointed to examine the manual proposed to be issued for the use of the people of the church living in the scattered districts of the Dominion.

Dr. MacVicar moved, seconded by Mr. James Ross, that the Presbytery disapproves of the preparation and use of the book in question. This motion was carried by a large majority.

The Rev. G. C. Heine presented the report on French work. There seems to be a deepening interest. In the Presbytery there are twelve churches, embracing some twenty-six preaching stations and over nine hundred members. There was a considerable discussion over the grant to be given. The committee recommended the reduction of the grant by $50. The recommendation of the committee was carried. It was agreed to increase the grant to St. Jean Baptiste from $60 to $65 per month. It was also agreed to increase the missionary grant in the Italian mission from $50 to $55 a month.

It was agreed that a school should be opened at the French station at Grenville, with a grant of $15 a month for a teacher. Dr. Scrimger stated that in view of the large amount spent in salaries in the city, he begged to move that in the case of a charge becoming vacant the board take into consideration the possibility of seeking to consolidate the work. This was carried.

Mr. Beatt then made a motion to adjourn to meet in this place on Tuesday, March 27, at four p.m., to consider the remaining items of business. This was agreed to. Closed with the benediction.

DEATH OF MR. WM. REID.

The death took place at an early hour this morning, at his residence, 478 Guy street, of Mr. Wm. Reid, at one time a well-known builder and contractor of this city, after a protracted illness. The deceased gentleman had attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. The late Mr. Reid was a native of Scotland, and came to this country when quite a young man. He engaged in work as a carpenter and builder in this city in which he spent most of his life. His business grew and he became one of the best-known men of his calling in Montreal. Failing health, however, caused his retirement from active business some thirty years ago, since which time he has led a retired life, but always taking a keen interest in the progress of the various philanthropic institutions with which he was connected. He was a director of the Boys' Home, a life-governor of the Protestant House of Industry, a member of St. Andrews' Society and at one time actively connected with the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He was a member of Emmanuel Congregational Church, of which he was an office-bearer. He leaves a widow and two sons, Mr. Wm M. Reid, of this city, and Mr. Peter Reid, of Chateauguay Basin, Que., to mourn his loss.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, March 16, at 2.30, from deceased's late residence, 478 Guy street.

MONTREAL CITY BILL.

Measure Discussed by the Legislative Council's Private Bills Committee.

CLAUSE REINSERTED REQUIRING ALDERMEN TO BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

Quebec, March 14.—The Montreal city bill was up before the Legislative Council's Private Bills Committee this forenoon, among others present to watch the proceedings being Mayor Prefontaine, Aldermen Ames, Laporte, Brunet and Ekers; Mr. Ethier, city solicitor; the Hon. Messrs. Atwater, Guerin and Hackett; Mayor Walker, of Westmount; Mr. Coderre, counsel for St. Henri; Mr. Adam, counsel for Ste. Cunegonde; Messrs. J. Dunlop, Q.C., S. P. Leet, Q.C., F. B. McNamee, F. F. Beauchamp, Q.C., Maisonneuve; F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C., for St. Louis and Lachine, and others.

QUALIFICATION OF ALDERMEN.

There was no discussion worthy of mention until the question of the qualification of aldermen was reached, when the Hon. Mr. Rolland moved that the clause on the subject in the original bill, struck out in the Assembly, be restored. This gave rise to considerable opposition and discussion. The Hon. Mr. Perodeau asked why candidates for municipal office in Montreal should not be required to be able to read and write, as elsewhere. The chairman and others took the ground that the insertion of such a requirement might be regarded as implying a slur on the intelligence of a great city like Montreal. Finally, the room was cleared, and the committee, after sitting with closed doors for a short time, adopted Mr. Rolland's motion for the reinsertion of the original clause.

PAYMENT OF UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

On the clause providing that the reserve fund may also be employed to pay claims for damages arising from offences or quasi-offences, Mr. Rolland moved to replace the bill in its original condition on this head, namely, that the reserve fund, upon the report of the majority of the Finance Committee, approved by a two-thirds vote of the council, may be used to pay unforeseen expenses other than those mentioned in paragraph D of article 334 or in cases of special urgency.

LIBRARY FOR THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. McLachlan, secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, brought up the question of a grant for the establishment of a free public library in connection with the Chateau de Ramezay, and the Hon. Mr. Perodeau moved an amendment to provide that the reserve fund might also be employed to the extent of $10,000 during the year 1900 to establish and maintain a public library and reading room at the Chateau de Ramezay or elsewhere. This amendment was accepted with an addition providing for a bonus of $5,000 to the widow of the late Recorder De Montigny. Mr. Rolland's motion, with these amendments, was also adopted.

INCOME TAX KNOCKED OUT.

Clause 11, imposing the special tax, not exceeding three percent, upon the salary, wages or revenues over $200 per annum of every person working, residing or doing business in the city, and not paying to it any other tax, was unanimously struck out without discussion.

The consideration of the remaining clauses of the bill was then adjourned until after the sitting of the council this afternoon.

LONGUEUIL.

THE PROPOSED MONTREAL INCOME TAX DENOUNCED.

The Longueuil Council held a meeting last night, the Mayor, Mr. Maurice Perrault, presiding.

A letter was submitted, in which Councillor Gariépy requested to be relieved from serving on the various committees to which he was appointed at the last meeting.

Councillor Benoit favored the exemption of Councillor Gariépy from the duty of performing so much committee work, as he was a very busy man, and moved that the request be acceded to. Lost on division.

Councillor Denincourt was appointed to fill the vacancies in the special committees caused by the resignation of Councillor Jones, and dates were fixed for the meeting of all the committees.

Councillor Gariépy called attention to the attempt that was being made to insert a clause in the charter of the city of Montreal, now before the Legislature, under which it was proposed to levy a tax of three percent on all salaries (over $200) of persons residing outside the city. He denounced the scheme as arbitrary, and protested against it.

He moved a resolution, seconded by Councillor Brissette, praying the Legislative Council to strike out the clause in question. The motion was carried.

The Mayor explained that the special committee appointed to consider the offer of the Great Eastern Company, to construct an electric trolley railway through the streets and extending to St. Lambert, had met and had heard the president of the company, Mr. Armstrong, and the secretary, Mr. Globensky, as to the conditions on which the undertaking could be carried out. They asked for a bonus and a tax exemption, offering in return a low tariff of fares, or tax exemption without a bonus, in which case the tariff would be higher.

The Mayor suggested the calling of a meeting of the taxpayers to consider the question, which will be considered at next meeting. The Council then adjourned.

AFTER McGIBBON.

NOTICE OF MOTION GIVEN IN COUNCIL TO DISMISS THE PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

Just as the Council was adjourning yesterday, and the attention of most of the members was distracted, Ald. Gagnon, chairman of the Parks and Ferries Committee, handed in a notice of motion which will cause a heated discussion in the Council. It was to the effect that Mr. Wm. McGibbon, superintendent of Mount Royal Park, having been shown to have disobeyed the orders of his committee, and being incapacitated by age from discharging his duties satisfactorily, be dismissed.

A COOKING DEMONSTRATION.

The second demonstration in the special course at the Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery was given this morning in the well-equipped kitchen of the school. Miss Alice Bradley, principal, explained the preparation of a number of dishes, accompanying her instructions by a practical demonstration which she performed in a deft and skilful manner. When completed the culinary results were distributed amongst the onlookers, and gave the best proof of the value of the lesson.

PRO-BOER MENNONITES.

AN ALLEGED DISLOYAL ACT.

The Winnipeg correspondent of various American papers on Saturday sent out a despatch saying that the Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, tried to burn the Queen in effigy the previous night, but a dozen Englishmen with rifles threatened to fire on the crowd if the effigy were lighted. The Mennonites, he said, were ultimately dispersed. The Altona Mennonites were also giving trouble, threatening to drive the English-speaking people from the town.

The 'Witness' correspondent at Winnipeg, who was asked for the facts, says:

On one hand there is the word of a banker and leading Mennonite, Mr. Siemens, that there was no intention on the part of the Mennonites to burn the Queen in effigy and on the other hand the statement of a business man that there is considerable pro-Boer feeling among the Mennonites. Mr. Siemens called at the 'Tribune' office to deny the rumor in regard to the disloyalty of the Mennonites in Altona and Gretna districts. He said:—

'It is not true that our people ever attempted to burn Queen Victoria in effigy. This story may have originated through the burning of Kruger in effigy by a few English at Altona. On this occasion some of the Englishmen used abusive language to the Mennonites, and next day, I believe, some hard words were passed between some Mennonites and some English. At Altona two Englishmen, who had occupied a house without permission, were ordered to vacate within twenty-four hours. They did vacate, and this circumstance may give the origin of the story about trouble at Gretna. 'While our people have their own ideas about the Boer war,' said Siemens, 'they are loyal subjects. They may sympathize with the beaten side, and are naturally opposed to war, but they are not disloyal.'

Further facts are unobtainable.

NOT THE CITY'S FAULT.

Judge White yesterday dismissed the action in the case of Frappier et al., vs. the city. Frappier and his hired man were driving along St. Antoine street in January, 1899, and when attempting to cross the street railway track, near Inspector street, the sleigh was overturned, the horse ran away, and damage is alleged to have been caused to the extent of $291.75, now claimed by the present action, the plaintiffs attributing the accident to the bad condition of the road. The Court held that on account of a severe snowstorm on the day mentioned, a difference in the level between the track and the roadway was unavoidable; the city could not be charged with any negligence, and plaintiff should have taken extra precaution in crossing the street. Action dismissed with costs.

A PRESENTATION.

The closing exercises of St. James Methodist Afternoon Sunday school on Sunday last developed into an impressive patriotic service, the occasion being the bidding farewell to Mr. H. Gordon Browne, one of its members, who had left the city for Quebec on the way to South Africa. Mr. Browne being one of the chosen few who are to take the places of those who have fallen on the First Canadian Contingent. He was the recipient of a handsome pair of gold glasses and a Testamur from the young men of Mr. C. W. King's class, incidentally the Lily Association, of which he was a member. The Rev. Mr. Sparling made the presentation on behalf of the class to whom Mr. Browne replied in a graceful manner. After singing 'God Save the Queen' and 'God be with you till we meet again,' Mr. Sparling offered up a prayer and benediction, after which Mr. Browne shook hands with upwards of 200 friends and acquaintances, who wished him God-speed and a safe return.

MANY CASES DEALT WITH.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE S.P.W. AND C.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children was held this morning in the board room at 772 Lagauchetiere street, Mr. S. Finley occupying the chair.

It was decided to instruct the secretary to draw up a suitable letter of condolence to be sent to the family of the late Mr. Walter Drake, vice-president of the society, expressing the deep sorrow and regret of the board of directors at the loss they sustained through the death of that gentleman.

It was also decided to further reconsider at a future meeting the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the society in connection with the compulsory education of children, to make certain arrangements in connection with the Wanless money, and to approach the city authorities on the subject of giving the police wider powers to enter houses to arrest brutal husbands.

The monthly report of the secretary, Mr. Marshall, showed a total of 37 cases dealt with by him during the past month. These involved the welfare of 48 children. The cases included nine of non-support, three of assaults (all bad ones); three of desertion; five of withholding servants' wages, and seventeen of a miscellaneous character.

DEATH OF ABBE SORIN.

The Rev. Abbe Sorin, of the Church of Notre Dame, who had been dangerously ill for some weeks past, died at 1.30 this morning at the Grey Nunnery. Vincent Charles Sorin was born in Nantes, France, on May 5, 1834. He was the son of a noted physician, and studied classics in his native city. In 1857 he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, and was ordained priest in August, 1859. He came to Canada the same year and has ever since resided in Montreal. He was connected with St. James Church until 1867 when he was called



THE LATE REV. V. C. SORIN, P.S.S.

to Notre Dame, and after passing one year there, his superiors appointed him to St. Joseph's Church. Two years later Abbe Sorin was again called to Notre Dame, and was connected with that church until the time of his death. He was chaplain of the Catholic Commercial Academy since his arrival in Montreal, and chaplain of the Church of Notre Dame de Pitie since 1868.

Abbe Sorin was an eloquent preacher and his sermons will be long remembered by the parishioners of Notre Dame. He took a deep interest in the cause of education and founded himself three bursaries for the benefit of students, two in Montreal and one in France. The immediate cause of death was gastritis and dropsy. The remains will be conveyed from the Grey Nunnery to the Seminary, Notre Dame street, to-morrow morning, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, they will be transferred to the Church of Notre Dame where the funeral service will be held on Friday morning at 8.30 o'clock.

NOT SUFFICIENT PROOF.

Judge White rendered judgment yesterday in the case of the Catholic Deaf Mute Institution vs. McDonough. The plaintiffs complained that defendant had, contrary to law, openings in a property belonging to him, giving view upon an adjoining property belonging to them in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and they asked that he be ordered to close said openings. The Court held that the plaintiffs had failed to satisfactorily establish that the openings complained of, now closed, had not been so closed at the time of the institution of the present proceedings, and the action was therefore dismissed.

PRESENTATION TO A MONTREALER.

Mr. James Butler, who has gone with the draft from Montreal for the first Canadian contingent, was presented by his fellow workers in the head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company here with a purse of $65. The company also presented him with a month's salary and promised to keep his situation open for him until his return.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
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119 St. James street.

Police Department.

NUMBERS.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and opened in the presence of the interested parties, at the undermentioned date at 4 o'clock of the afternoon, will be received at the City Clerk's office, until

12 o'clock Noon, the 21st March inst.,

for carters, bicycles, dogs' numbers, detectives, special constables, and bill-posters' badges, etc.

Each tenderer shall tender on forms to be had at the office of the Superintendent of Police, on application.

An accepted cheque of $150 shall accompany each tender.

The lowest or any of the tenders will not necessarily be accepted by the Police Committee.

(By order)

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 13th March, 1900. 14

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
JOHN M. H. BURY,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James street, and
9 Selkirk Avenue, Guy street.

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In GENERAL LITERATURE:— Hooker's Flora Scotica; Army Lists for 1841, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1861, 1875, 1893, 1895; Her Majesty's Army and Indian and Colonial Forces; Kay's Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings; Picturesque America; History of France; The Queens of England; Belcher's Arctic Voyages; Parrots in Captivity, colored plates; Medical Works; Classics, and a very interesting collection of IRISH LITERATURE, etc., etc.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,

Commencing at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m., at our Rooms, 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame st.

Catalogues on application.

Books on view, Tuesday, 13th March, and morning of sale day.

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NOTE—Orders from parties unable to attend sale will receive careful attention.

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SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

BOER VERSION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 14.—A despatch from Bloemfontein says that in view of the military situation, the seat of government may be removed to Kroonstad.

Commandant Delarey's report of the fight at Abraham's Kraal on Saturday, says:—'The British were estimated to number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. The second assault was made on the hills to the left of our position. These hills were of great strategic importance. Appreciating this, I and three hundred men, defended the position from nine in the morning until sundown. The burghers fought like heroes and three times repulsed masses of the British, who kept relieving their tired men. Every attempt to storm was defeated. At sundown there was not fifty yards between us. The British lost heavily. No accurate returns of our loss are available.'

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WILL PRESENT ONE ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

Dublin, March 14.—At a meeting of the corporation this afternoon the Lord Mayor moved that an address be presented to the Queen welcoming her to the capital city of her kingdom in Ireland. His speech was frequently interrupted by occupants of the public gallery. Alderman Meade seconded the motion.

An amendment was moved to the proposed address, but the Lord Mayor ruled the amendment out of order.

A division on the Lord Mayor's amendment was taken amid much excitement. The resolution was carried by a majority of eight.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Ottawa, March 13.—Col. the Hon. Matthew Aylmer, adjutant-general, is gazetted in command of the Canadian militia, as the senior officer of the militia available for duty. There is every probability of his being the man upon whom the function of commanding officer of the Canadian militia will devolve, in succession to Major-General Hutton.

Major D. C. F. Bliss, who has lately returned from Yukon, is attached to the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, for duty with the machine gun section, with the rank of lieutenant. Capt. H. F. C. Lutton, Royal Canadian Dragoons, is attached to the Canadian Mounted Rifles for duty, with the rank of lieutenant, and Major J. L. Biggar, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, is to be attached to the army service corps, for instructional purposes, with the rank of major. All three will go to Africa by the SS. 'Monterey.'

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER ILL.

Racine, Wis., March 14.—Mrs. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who was to deliver a lecture in Racine last night, was prostrated on her arrival and unable to fulfil her engagement. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was taken to a private residence and medical aid summoned. It is said that her voice has failed completely.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED TO FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—Strathcona's Horse will not embark at deep water, New orders were issued to-day. The militia authorities have got permission to use the dry dock for embarkation, and the transport 'Monterey' will sail from that place. The steamer will move up to the dry dock as soon to-day as possible. The public will not be admitted to the enclosure at the dry dock, but arrangements are being made for the admission of the general public to the north end of the dock yard, which adjoins the dry dock property.

The militia bands have received orders to be at the armories at one o'clock on Friday afternoon. The troops will be inspected at 1.30 o'clock, and the march to the dry dock will take place immediately after.

The militia authorities were advised to-day that the first three trains carrying the members of Strathcona's Horse will arrive here to-night at 11 o'clock, and other trains later. The men and horses will detrain to-morrow morning.

The troops will be addressed at the armory by General Sir Wm. Seymour, Sir Malachy Daly, and the Hon. Dr. Borden.

The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, arrived here this afternoon.

CRISPI SERIOUSLY ILL.

Rome, March 14.—Former Premier Crispi is seriously ill with influenza complicated with bronchitis, and he is unable to retain food. Moreover, a recent operation which he underwent for the removal of a cataract proves to have been a failure and his condition is causing anxiety.

SMALLPOX PATIENT DISCHARGED

The smallpox pavilion at the Civic Contagious Diseases Hospital was disinfected and closed once more to-day, Alfred Robitaille, who was admitted as a patient on Jan. 9, being discharged cured, this morning.

A PRESENTATION.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY W.C.T.U. RALLY.

The Evangelistic Hall was crowded on Friday afternoon by representatives from the local unions. Miss Dougall, county president, presided. After devotional exercises reports were given from the local unions, which showed that much earnest, faithful work is being done.

The report of the French union, given by Madame Bruneau, was full of interest. The membership has increased and already several French temperance leaflets have been issued. A temperance catechism has been translated into French and is to be printed at once.

The work done by the county Bible woman was told by the superintendent of the department, Mrs. Ludington.

Mrs. John Currie, superintendent of evangelistic work, announced that Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, would hold a series of special meetings for a week, beginning March 27.

The following resolution was unanimously carried: 'That whereas the law on Sunday trading is plainly opposed to selling liquors, fruit, tobacco, etc., and whereas the law is flagrantly and persistently broken, and whereas, there is now room to hope that the present police committee desire to fulfil its various functions in an honest, energetic and thorough manner: be it resolved, that a representative deputation from this county union be appointed to wait upon the Police Committee and urge that the law be rigidly enforced.'

Miss Moulton, of Sherbrooke, provincial W.C.T.U. superintendent of World's Missionary Work, addressed the meeting.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, one of the first 'all round the world missionaries,' was introduced and received an enthusiastic reception. She began her address by telling how the thought of the world's work had come to Miss Willard. The work of the union had been so successful in the United States that the desire grew upon her to have it extended to all countries. In response to this appeal Miss Ackerman was led to say 'Here am I, send me,' and for nine years she had travelled in the interests of the work, having visited fifty countries and travelled over three hundred thousand miles, and wherever she had gone she had found broken hearts and shattered homes because of the iniquitous liquor traffic. She had gone out without any financial backing, simply trusting in God to open the way for her and her experience had been that back of every demand for Christian work there is a financial supply. She related incidents in connection with her work among the countries visited, but in no other country had she found the correct estimate of sin as in Iceland, where there is only one code of morals for men and women. The hopeful phase of the work was touched upon and it is safe to say that had Miss Ackerman occupied all the time of the meeting she would have had earnest, interested listeners. It is to be regretted that she will not be able to lecture while in the city owing to trouble with her throat.

Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, on behalf of the unions, presented Miss Dougall with a fitted travelling bag. She referred to the grand work done for temperance in the city which owed its origin to Miss Dougall's energy and wisdom, and expressed on behalf of the donors their love and admiration of their county president, wishing for her a pleasant and profitable holiday in Europe. Miss Dougall was completely taken by surprise, but thanked the ladies for their beautiful gift.

After refreshments a social half-hour was spent together.

MEMORIES OF CAMBRIDGE.

A lecture which, for lack of annauncement, did not have as large an audience as it deserved, was delivered in the hall of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College last evening by the Rev. John De Soyres, M.A., of St. John, N.B., who came here for that purpose on the invitation of the Students' Literary Society of the college. The Rev. Principal Hackett presided. The subject of the lecture was 'Memories of Cambridge,' and Mr. De Soyres told many interesting and some extremely humorous stories of personal intercourse with men there. On motion of Mr. Heeney, seconded by Mr. Willis, the lecturer was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Dominion line SS. Roman, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, March 14.

The Elder-Dempster & Co. Beaver line R.M.S. Lake Huron, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, March 14, at 7.30 a.m.

The Furness line SS. Dalton Hall, from London, arrived at St. John, N.B., on Monday, March 12.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Shipper, from Manchester, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, March 13.

The Elder, Dempster & Co.'s SS. Mamnon, from Bristol, arrived at Portland, Me., at noon on Tuesday, March 13.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Importer, from St. John, N.B., arrived at Manchester on Monday, March 12, with the loss of three cattle.

Yokohama, March 14.—The C.P.R. SS. Empress of China arrived here from Vancouver at 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

SIR DONALD SMITH'S CUP.

AN ORDER BY THE LATE G. O. COMMANDING, WHICH THROWS SOME LIGHT ON THE QUESTION.

There is still considerable discussion taking place among local military men over the question of the Sir Donald A. Smith cup. Though one of the city regiments underwent no company inspection this year, though ready, some officers think that the cup should be awarded according to the marks awarded to those corps which had company inspections.

The question appears to be finally settled by the discovery of the following communication at the Brigade Office:—

Headquarters, Nov. 16, 1899.

From Chief Staff Officer to D.O.C., 5th Military District:

The Major-General commanding understands that there is great anxiety expressed on the part of the city battalions of Montreal, that the competition for the Donald A. Smith challenge cup be held this year. The comparative efficiency system has been found unsatisfactory.

I am to inform you that the Major-General commanding proposes to inspect each of the city battalions, and to allot the cup to the battalion which he considers to be the best.

You will be good enough to submit, for his information, the proposed dates of such inspections.

The General, in adjudicating the cup, will be much influenced by the strength of the battalion on parade, in proportion to their establishment. Careful parade states will, therefore, be prepared by you.

You are aware that the Major-General commanding contemplates initiating a system of company training, which shall be general throughout the militia of the Dominion. This system will enable a fairer estimate to be made of the most efficient companies or battalions in each district or city than heretofore.

By order,
B. H. VIDAL, Lieut.-Col.,
For Chief Staff Officer.

General Hutton was unable to make the proposed inspections and consequently the cup cannot be awarded.

MANY VISITORS

DURING THE COMING SUMMER—DIRECTORS OF WINDSOR HOTEL DONATE $500 TO PATRIOTIC FUND.

The directors of the Windsor Hotel Company, at their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, donated $500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Several other matters were discussed including the prospects for business during the coming summer. The directors have been spending a great deal of money latterly upon the improvement of the hotel, the total outlay aggregating something like $50,000. Upon the fifth floor alone, in the matter of carpets, plumbing, etc., something like $12,000 has been spent, while the installation of an ice-making plant, the renovation of several of the great flats, the elevator equipment, and the like, account for most of the large sum mentioned. It was believed that, in spite of the great attraction of the Paris Exhibition, there would be an unusual amount of travel to Montreal during the coming season—in fact, it was held that just because of the exhibition the numbers using the hotel on their way, particularly from the South, would be much increased.

Enquiry made from railway and steamboat agents would seem to confirm the hotel directors and management in their view. 'No doubt,' said a railway official, 'there will be a large number who will make it a point to attend the Paris Exhibition. After all, however, the transportation facilities are limited, and you might not have a hundred thousand all told. Well, this would still leave a large number, who, less ambitious, would desire simply to make a quiet holiday. Montreal is sure to get a large percentage of such, although this would have been greater could the Tourists' Association, which was projected, but which seems to have died a natural death, have come to anything. But even the Paris tourists will count, for there is not a doubt that large numbers from the South will avail themselves of a trip to Montreal on their way. Another thing, the conditions in the United States are so satisfactory, both from a commercial and a business point of view, that there will be a general disposition to make holiday this year. This is the report from our agents. The people have been prosperous. Money is plentiful. Prices are good. There is confidence in trade and commerce. People travel under such circumstances, and the Americans love travelling for its own sake. Not only Montreal, but the whole Dominion, has attractions for the American tourist which no other country in the world can show. Unfortunately, we do not bestir ourselves sufficiently to make these attractions known.'

REFORM CLUB.

A RESOLUTION DEPRECATING THE FOMENTING OF RACE TROUBLES.

A large number of the English speaking Liberals of the city met in the rooms of the Reform Club last evening. The vice-president, Mr. B. J. Coghlin, was in the chair.

Doctor N. W. Trenholme opened with an address, in which he reviewed the history of the present war, its causes and effects, and strongly condemned the conduct of the Tory press, which had taken up the race cry for the purpose of driving from power the present government under the French-Canadian prime minister. He moved the following resolution:

'Be it resolved:

That this meeting of English speaking Liberals of Montreal desire to record their deep regret that it should have been heralded abroad, to the gratification of the enemies of the Empire and of the doing of great wrong to Canada, that serious race troubles and conflict had arisen in the province; and to declare that no such condition of things existed or exists, the only pretext for spreading such report being the reprehensible conduct and acts of a few persons incited thereto by a partisan press intent on stirring up race antagonism for political purposes, and rousing the feelings of English speaking people against the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a view to drive from power, if possible, a man who is a greater bond of union between the two great races of Canada, and has done more for imperial unity than any other public man in the history of Canada.

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Col. Cooke and Mr. F. W. Hibbard. Both delivered intensely patriotic speeches, and made a strong attack on those persons who desire to set one province against the other for the purpose of obtaining power.

Mr. Hibbard said, in part: All wars are terrible, deplorable things, but we could take comfort in the fact that we were fighting on behalf of sacred rights, and liberty, which were being faithfully defended and upheld by willing sons of every part of the Empire. One effect of the present war was to show Great Britain had scarcely a friend among the foreign nations, and the drawing together of the bonds of Empire throughout every British colony and dependency. It is safe to say that in no part of the Empire was this feeling more thoroughly stirred and deepened than in Canada, including the Province of Quebec and the city of Montreal, as witnessed by the remarkable demonstration the day before. It was a misfortune of the worst kind that at this juncture there were to be found in Canada certain persons and a press who did not hesitate for partisan purposes to arouse racial discord, and impeach the loyalty of Liberal statesmen and public men. They would all know that it had for a long time past been the cherished thought of the Conservative party that it had a monopoly on loyalty and imperial feeling. Yet what were the facts. The Conservative party, when they proposed to draw closer the tie between the Mother Country and ourselves, had nothing better to suggest than the begging request that Great Britain would tax her food and raw material imports in the interest of Canada. On his accession to office, Mr. Laurier, as he was then, had given Great Britain freely and spontaneously a preference in Canadian markets, and in this he had the entire Liberal party with him. So much for our loyalty on that occasion. In the present crisis, it had been shown by the energy and capacity with which the government had enrolled and equipped a considerable body of willing Canadian volunteers, who gladly offered themselves for service in the cause of the Empire in South Africa. We could not expect that our French-Canadian fellow citizens should see eye to eye with us in regard to the present war, or that they should be as deeply stirred with British enthusiasm as were their fellow Canadians of another descent. It was a shame, however, amounting to a crime, that a certain paper in this city had stooped to the most open and flagrant falsity and deception, to make it appear that the Premier of Canada, some of his colleagues, and a great part of the people to which they belonged, were disloyal to the British connection.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. G. P. England, congratulating Lord Strathcona on the sending forward of the troops which bear his name. Mr. England claimed that history had not recorded a like example of generosity and patriotism. The troops were eminently fitted for the work in Africa, and the sending of them was justified by the great good which would result from the war, not only to the black races, but to the Boers themselves. We were fighting for the grand old principles of equal rights for all, and when these were obtained, South Africa would go forward with a bound.

The following resolution was cabled to Lord Strathcona:

'Montreal Reform Club voted thanks for magnificent gift of Strathcona's Horse to the Empire.'

The reply was received this morning in the following words:

'Greatly appreciate kind message from Montreal Reform Club, and also generous welcome extended by city to my force.'

((Signed) 'STRATHCONA.'

CITY ITEMS.

Judge Lemieux will render judgment to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the case of Scanlan vs. the city.

A writ of capias for $227 was served upon James Baxter yesterday evening at the instance of A. W. Gilman.

Mr. C. Cornell, who was appointed trainmaster of the Grand Trunk Railway, to succeed Mr. R. P. Dalton, in this city, a few weeks ago, has resigned.

The argument on the exception to the form in the case of the contested election of Ald. Roy, which had been fixed for this morning, has been continued to March 16.

In the case of Gaspard Quintal vs. Joseph Barolet, the plaintiff claimed $614.26 on notes and for work done, and Judge Choquette this morning rendered judgment in his favor for $554.81.

The full strength of the Torquil Chorus now numbers 300 singers. On Monday night they gave three rousing cheers for Lord Strathcona, singing 'For he's a jolly good fellow' and 'God Save the Queen.'

The friends of Mr. Arthur F. Baker will learn with regret of his serious illness in the Royal Victoria Hospital from pneumonia. Mr. Baker contracted a cold during the late stormy weather, and his friends sincerely hope that he may be spared and speedily recover.

Maggie Armstrong, wife of John Donohue, was this morning sentenced by Mr. Lafontaine to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labor. This is a woman who stole $100 from a man named Smith, at a hotel a few nights ago.

Margaret Burke was arrested last evening by Constable Boulard and charged with the theft of three cloth caps. She pleaded guilty this morning before Mr. Lafontaine and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Arthur Lacoste was yesterday afternoon found guilty before Judge Desnoyers of assault and robbery, committed in the house of Wilfred Donat, resident in the parish of St. Jude, his son being the victim. A fine of $20 or two months, was imposed on the accused, and the fine was paid.

Judge Taschereau yesterday dismissed the action in the case of Barrow vs. the Town of Longueuil. The plaintiff claimed damages on account of the flooding of his lands, alleged to have been caused by the fault of the corporation, but the Court held that he had failed to prove the allegations of his action.

Mgr. Falconio attended a dramatic and musical entertainment given by the pupils of Mount St. Louis yesterday evening. There was a large gathering of friends of the institution present, and the entertainment was a very successful event. Yesterday morning His Excellency visited the Congregation Nunnery, and in the afternoon went to St. Mary's College.

Judge White rendered judgment this morning in the case of Mrs. Ignatius Roth vs. the City. The plaintiff claimed $1,658 damages on account of injuries received by falling on a slippery sidewalk of St. Catherine street. The court held the city responsible and condemned it to pay plaintiff $400 damages.

T. F. G. Foisy, piano dealer, who consented to assign a few days ago, filed his statement this morning. The assets include a considerable amount of real estate, and the total liabilities are over $75,000, including a secured claim of $22,300 held by the Quebec Bank, and different mortgages aggregating $50,000.

Mary Smithers and Mary Ann Kneeland, charged with fortune telling, being members of the Clara Wood's Company, which conducted business on St. Catherine street, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, and were sentenced, the former to six hours in the cells, and both to give satisfactory bonds to keep the peace. This was considered a test case, and the accused were warned that their business was illegal, and must be discontinued.

The annual general meeting of the Canada Paper Company, limited, was held at the office of the company yesterday. The following were elected directors: Messrs. Andrew Allan, John MacFarlane, H. Montagu Allan, Hugh A. Allan, W. D. Gillean, C. R. Hosmer and Robert Mackay. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. John MacFarlane was elected president; Mr. Andrew Allan, vice-president; Mr. W. D. Gillean, assistant managing director, and Mr. John G. Young, secretary-treasurer.

DEATH'S DAILY TRIBUTE.

An inquest was held at the morgue this morning on the remains of the lineman, Godfroy Filliotux, who was killed yesterday while repairing wires on Mount Royal avenue. The evidence did not show that the deceased had neglected the precautions necessary for those engaged at such dangerous work, but he had had the misfortune to slip and fall face down on the loaded wires. The jury found a simple verdict of 'accidental death.'

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE,
March 14, 1900.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Com. Cable—17 at 169¾, 25 at 169⅛, 25 at 169.

M.S.R.—175 at 304, 12 at 303.

Royal Electric x-d.—25 at 193.

Toronto Ry.—25 at 101.

Virtue—500 at 97, 1,000 at 96.

Republic—500 at 106½, 500 at 107, 500 at 107½, 500 at 107¼, 6,000 at 107½, 1,500 at 108, 2,000 at 109, 1,500 at 109½, 2,700 at 110, 2,500 at 112, 2,000 at 114, 500 at 115.

Richelieu—25 at 109.

War Eagle—500 at 136.

Dominion Cotton—15 at 102½.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 256.

Merchants Bank—5 at 160.

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

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific*	85⅝	85¼	Com. Cable	169¾	169
Duluth Com.	6	5¾	Richelieu x-n-l	10¾	109
Do. Pfd.	16⅝	16	New	....	....
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Montreal St.	304	303	Toronto St.	101	100¾
Mont'l New	....	....	Twin Cy. Tr	64⅝	64
Halifax Elec.	100	95	" pfd	....	....
Ottawa Elec.	....	....	St. John Ry	150	125
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Mntl. Teleg.	173	....	Bell Tel.	187½	180⅜
Mont'l Gas	190¾	189¼	Hlfx H & L	....	....
Royal Elec.*	194	192¾	Dom. Coal	....	....
do. new stock	....	....	" pfd	....	116¼
Windsor Htl.	....	....	Peo. H. & L.	....	....
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot.*	152	145	Dominion	104½	102¾
Can. Col. Cot	80	75	Merchants	....	....
MINES.					
War Eagle	$1.37	$1.35	Payne Min.	1.40	1.35
Repub. Con*	1.16	1.15	Mont. Lond.	32	29
Virtue Mg Co	.96	.95			
BANKS.					
Montreal	....	255½	E. Townships	156	156
Ontario	....	....	Quebec	....	125
Molsons	....	....	Union	120	....
Toronto	....	....	Commerce	....	....
Jcq. Cartier	....	....	Dominion	....	....
Merchants	165	160	National	....	....
Mrch. of Hlfx	....	....	Hochelaga	....	135
Nova Scotia	225	220	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
Imperial	....	....			
BONDS.					
Dom. Cotton	....	....	Com. Cable	....	103¼
Hlfx. Ht. & L.	80	....	" " Rgd	....	....
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	Col. Cotton	100	99¾
Land Grant	....	....	Bell Tel Rgt.	....	....
N.W. Land pfd	....	....	Dom. Coal	110¾	....
" com	....	....	R. & O. N. Co.	....	....
Halifax Ry.	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	100
W. L'n Trust	....	....	D'm'd G'l's Co.	....	....
Figtn Coke & Cl. x.d.	....	....	In'l Coalcom*	50	30
			" " pfd	100	50
			Com Cable Coup		....

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

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

Atchison	23¾	23¾
Atchison pfrd	68¾	67¾
Baltimore and Ohio pfrd	....	....
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	78¾	78
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	124⅞	125
Clev. C.C. & St. Louis	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud	....	....
Del. Lack & West	....	....
B. O.	....	....
B.O. pr.	78½	78
Erie	....	....
N.Y. Gas	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Nash	81¾	81½
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	94½	93⅞
Missouri Pacific	46⅛	45⅞
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	53⅛	53⅛
Northern Pacific pfd.	74	73⅞
New Jersey Central	115⅝	115⅜
Nor. West.	....	....
N.Y. Central	134⅞	134¾
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	37¼	37⅛
Reading, Philadelphia	35	35
Richmond, Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	13⅝	12¾
Rock Island, Chicago, and Pacific	106⅞	106¾
American Steel & Wire	56⅝	56
St. Paul	123½	123⅜
St. Paul, Minn & Man.	....	....
Third Avenue	....	....
Texas Pacific	16¾	16¼
Union Pacific	49⅞	49¼
" pfd.	....	....
Wabash Com.	....	....
Southern Railway	....	....
Western Union Tel.	93	93
Sugar	104	101½
Federal Steel	50⅜	49⅝
Lead	24¾	24
Gas Chicago	98	97¼
Gen. Electric	178	178
B. R. T.	69¼	67⅞
Rubber M.R.	31	29
Rubber pfd.	....	....
Met. Traction	164½	163½
Tenn. Coal and I.	95⅛	94

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

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	3-64	5-64 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅝	⅜	8⅝ to 8¾
Sterling demand	9¼	⅜	9⅛ to 9¼
Sterling Cable	9 7-16	½	9⅝
Paris Cheques	5.18¼	1-16	

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64 Canada Life Building.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Payne	$1.37	$1.34½
War Eagle	1.40	1.38
Republic	1.10	1.08
Virtue	96½	96
Montreal and London	30	30½
Big Three	9	8½
Brandon and Golden Crown	28	26
California	9	7½
Can. Gold Fields	6½	6
Evening Star	8	7½
Fern	6	5
Gold Hills Dev.	6	2
Iron Colt	12½	4½
Knob Hill	65	....
Monte Cristo	41½	35
Montreal Gold Fields	7	6
Novelty	2	1
Old Ironsides	90	60
Rambler Cariboo	30	25
Bullion	50	35
Decca	6	3
Golden Star	20	18½
Slocan Sovereign	33	30
Rathmullen	5	3
Winnipeg	15	8½
Deer Trail Cons.	11	10
North Star	1.23	1.18

AFTERNOON SALES.

Republic—250 at 105, 500 at 107½, 500 at 108⅛, 500 at 108½, 1,000 at 108.

Slocan Sovereign—300 at 30.

Deer Trail Con.—12,500 at 10½.

MONTREAL STOCKYARDS, March 14.

At the Montreal stockyards, St. Etienne street, this morning, the amount of business transacted was quite satisfactory.

Cattle—Receipts about 200 head, with a fair demand for desirable grades. There were few choice cattle offered. The fair to good cattle were quoted at from 4c to 4½c per pound, while a few special head was held at 5c per pound. The medium to fair cattle sold at from 3c to 3¾c per lb., while the old cows and cull bulls were slaughtered off at quotations from 2c to 3c per pound. Many will be left over.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about 100 head. Good demand at high prices. Lambs choice to extra, were quoted at from 4¾c to a fraction over 5c per pound, while other more common lots sold at about 4½c per pound. Sheep were wanted for export, but could not be had; quotations for good, large sheep were from 3½c to 4c per pound. None will be left over.

Calves—Receipts about 250 head. These animals are becoming plentiful, consequently prices are lower. There were no large calves offered for sale, and supply exceeded demand. Quotations were from $1 to $4 per head, according to size and quality. It is probable that many calves will be left over at close of sale to-day.

Hogs—Receipts heavy, about 300 head. Demand was active, and all will be disposed of. The general basis of sales was $4.60 per hundred pounds, but many select lots were readily disposed of at $5.75 per hundred pounds, while a few of the common and lean hogs found sale at about $5.50.

TEN ADDITIONAL RECRUITS.

Recruiting for the Halifax regiment proceeds steadily at the Drill Hall. The first ten sworn in by Lieut.-Col. Roy today described themselves as follows:—T. Chamen, 23 Brunswick street, 27 years of age; H. O'Brien, 653 St. Antoine street, 22 years; W. Newton, 206 St. Dominique street, 30; Arthur Tousignant, 1251½ St. Paul street, 31; Elie Belanger, 1251½ St. Paul street, 27; Thomas Small, 107 Duke street, 25; Lorne E. Gundlack, 12 Plateau street, 22; Arthur Shelly, 281 St. André street, 31; James Norton, Galway, Ireland, 24; Joseph S. Beaton, Inverness, N.S., 23 years. Others were waiting for examination.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A pretty emblem of St. Patrick's Day, in the shape of a green harp with a woman's head and bust as its figurehead has already made its appearance in one of Mr. Scroggie's windows, corner of St. Catherine and University streets. Except for the wax head, the harp seemed to be constructed of goods on sale at 'Scroggie's.'

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

H. L. PUTNAM
REAL ESTATE.
Mortgage Loans. Valuations
1st Floor, Temple Building
Tel. Main 2290.

EDWARD L. BOND,
Marine, Fire,
INSURANCE.
Plate Glass, Accident.
80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE.
J. B. PICKEN & CO.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
124 St. James st.
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

A. W. MORRIS
STOCKS.
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MONTREAL and NEW YORK.
Montreal Office, Canada Life Building
New York Office, 63 Wall St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier.



We Take the Same Stand on

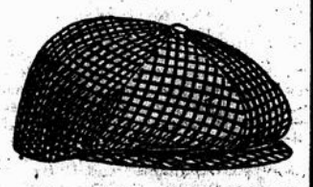
HATS



$1, $1.50, $2, $2.25.

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CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS



15c, 25c, 40c, 50c.

Every line of Guaranteed Value.
Every Style New and the price ruled by quality alone.

Our Hats are Manufactured for us Expressly by
W. WILKINSON & CO.
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THE TIGER BRAND.



$1, $1.50, $2, $2.25.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier, 1967 Notre Dame Street.

LOCAL STOCKS.

VIRTUE AND REPUBLIC TAKE A JUMP —GENERAL LIST CONTINUES DULL.

WITNESS OFFICE, March 14, 1900.

The only feature of note on the local stock market this morning was the activity in Virtue and Republic. Both mines have been exhibiting signs of strength for some time. Yesterday there was a good advance in Republic, which was continued this morning on good buying; 108 was touched, but the majority of the transactions took place at or around 107. Virtue was rather neglected yesterday. A regular bull movement set in this morning, which carried values up to par, but the close was nearly two points under. The total turnover amounted to nearly 20,000 shares. These two mines are spoken of as being very promising, and are cheap if expectations are anywhere near realized.

The general list continues neglected, but the feeling was steady this morning in spite of renewed prospects of another money pinch in New York markets. Pacific has advanced nearly one point from the low price of a couple of days ago.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R.—50 at 95, 250 at 95¼, 100 at 95⅜.
Com. Cable—75 at 168, 50 at 168½.
Mont. Gas—25 at 190¼, 50 at 190.
Twin City—75 at 64, 25 at 64¼.
Richelieu—10 at 107.
M.S.R.—40 at 303½.
Montreal and London—2,000 at 30.
Republic—3,500 at 107, 1,000 at 107, 500 at 107½, 500 at 107¾, 4,000 at 107½, 500 at 107¼.
Virtue—3,500 at 93, 500 at 93¾, 100 at 95, 4,500 at 94, 7,000 at 95, 500 at 96, 500 at 97, 500 at 100, 1,00 at 98, 1,000 at 98¼.
Merchants Bank—2 at 160¼, 9 at 160¼.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 256.
Dom. Coal Bonds—1,000 at 110.
Int. Col. Coal, Sept.—$453 at 80, $250 at 80.
Hochelaga Bank—10 at 135.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 14, Wall Street—Opening prices in the stock market showed declines of a small fraction all through the list. Sugar, Anaconda, and the local traction stocks yielded about a point. There was a small sprinkling of gains, but the main tendency was downwards.

LONDON.

London, March 14.—American securities opened about parity level; remained steady during the entire session. Trading was slow and the closing was dull. Spanish fours closed at 70¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000.

MORNING SALES.

North Star—500 at 1.20.
Evening Star—2,000 at 7½.
Montreal-London—500 at 30½, 500 at 30.
Deer Trail Con.—1,000 at 9½, 4,500 at 10.
Virtue—1,000 at 94½, 500 at 95, 500 at 96, 500 at 98.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, March 14, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money at 101 3-16; do., for the account at 101¾.

Canadian Pacific Railway at 98 ex-div.; Erie at 13¼; Erie, first preferred at 29; Illinois Central at 116½; Union Pacific preferred at 76½; St. Paul, common at 126⅞; New York Central at 138¾; Penna. at 69½; Reading at 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred at 76½; Atchison at 24⅛; Louisville at 84; Rand mines at 36⅝; Grand Trunk Railway at 8⅜; Anaconda at 9⅞; bar silver at 27 9/16d per ounce; steady. Money at 3½ to 4 percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills, 4 percent.

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Toronto, March 14.—Sales:
Deer Trail—500 at 9½.
W.D.—3,000 a 9½, 500 at 9¾, 500 at 10.
Golden Star—500 at 18½, 1,000 at 18¼.
Gold Hills—500 at 5.
King—500 at 14.
Payne W.D.—5,000 at 136.
Princess Maud—5,000 at 6.
St. Elmo—500 at 2.
Virtue—500 at 93.
B.C.G.F.—2,000 at 3½.
Deer Trail—500 at 9½.
Van Anda—5,000 at 5.
Standard mining sales:
Cariboo McK.—100 at 75.
Athabasca—500 at 29¼.
Gold Hills—5,000 at 5.
Gold Hills—5,000 at 5.
Golden Star—2,000 at 19.

ROSSLAND MINING EXCHANGE.

Rossland, B.C., March 13, 1900.—Sales:
Rathmullen—3,000 at 3¾.
War Eagle—1,000 at 131.
Peoria—3,500 at 1½.
Giant—2,000 at 2¼.
Okanagan—3,000 at 3.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

Demand for all lines continues quiet, and there is no new feature in the market to note. We quote: Manitoba wheat, 66c at Fort William; Ontario spring wheat, at 66c east, red winter wheat, 65c west; oats, 27c west; peas, 61c west; barley, No. 2, 42½c west; rye, 53c east. Buckwheat is reported nominal at 50c west.

There is more grain coming into Montreal now, and railways are quoting the same ratio as last year for storage and delivery from elevators. On spot oats are quoted at 30½c, and peas at 69c. As yet no transactions of any extent are reported for May delivery. Receipts to-day in Montreal were 800 bushls corn, 1,708 bushels peas, 7,643 bushels oats, 1,666 bushels barley.

New York, March 13.—Special telegraphic and cable despatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supply since last week:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 1,635,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, increase 1,500,000 bush.; total supplies, decrease 135,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 2,700,000 bushels.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 428,000 bushels.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is reported to be some demand for flour from abroad at present low prices for May export. Local trade is quiet and shows no new feature of note. Reports of cutting prices are denied by Manitoba millers.

We quote—Winter patents, $3.50 to $3.75; straight rollers, $3.25 to $3.35; in bags, $1.55 to $1.60; Manitoba patents, $3.80 to $3.90, and strong bakers, $3.50 to $3.60.

Bran is very scarce and prices firm. Millers state that scarcity is due to the fact that mills are shut down as grinding wheat at present price of flour is unprofitable.

Manitoba bran is quoted in small lots with mixed orders only at $16.50 to $17; and shorts at $18. Ontario bran is even more scarce than Manitoba and values are largely nominal on this market at $16 to $16.25. It is said to be impossible to get deliveries at present.

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of dressed hogs to-day were again very small, but prices are steadier. There has been a tendency during the past few days to go away above quotations given here, but it has been exceptional that such high prices were obtained.

We quote light average, $6.75 to $7; and heavy weights, $6.20 to $6.25. Cured meats and lard are steady but firm.

We quote: Canadian short cut mess pork at $15.50 to $16; short cut back, $14.50 to $15; and heavy long cut mess, $14.50 to $15.00 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 6½c; in pails, 7c to 7½c per lb., and compound refined at 6c to 6¼c per lb. Hams, 11c to 12c, and bacon, 12c per lb.

EGGS.

There has been a regular slump in the egg market this morning. The receipts of fresh eggs yesterday were very large, and considerable stock was held over. To-day's receipts are larger still and dealers are now looking for orders at 14c. Held eggs are consequently about driven out of the market. They are worth only about 10c to 11c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

As yet there is no movement to note. Stock in dealers hands are more than sufficient to meet all demands.

We quote—Wine measure gallon tins, 65c to 75c; large gallon tins, 90c; pure sugar, 9½c to 10c; ordinary, 8c to 8½c.

HONEY.

The tone of the market is firm, but business passing is small.

We quote—White clover in comb, 14c to 15c; extracted, in tins, 9c to 10c; dark honey, 7c to 8c.

BUTTER.

Apparently the limit has been reached, for jobbers state that they can now buy finest creamery at 23c where 30c was refused two days ago. High prices have caused a marked falling off in consumption of butter, and increase in rise of jams, etc. An easier feeling has also been caused by the importation of American butter and the receipt of a few lots of fresh Canadian. Commission men predict that values will recede to 25c to 26c where they will remain until the new season opens.

CHEESE.

The local market remains unchanged at 12¾c to 13c, but the Liverpool cable has declined 6d this morning to 60s 6d for white and 63c for colored.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, March 13.—Beeves, receipts, 600, all for slaughters, except one car. No trade in live cattle; feeling steady. Cables steady. Exports, 850 cattle, and 5,600 qrs. of beef; to-morrow, 1,676 qrs. of beef.

Calves, receipts, 58; dull and lower; veals $5 to $7.25; little calves, $3.50; barnyard calves nominal.

Sheep and Lambs, receipts, 1,223; sheep steady; lambs steady to a shade higher; 6½ cars on sale. Sheep, $4.50 to $5.75; fair to choice lambs, $7.50 to $8.

Hogs, receipts, 2,597; steady at $5 to $5.35.

The Norwich Folded Paper Carpet Lining Company et al., have taken an injunction against the Montreal Quilting Company for alleged infringement of patent rights, and also claim from the company defendant the sum of $10,000 damages.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Situation Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
— 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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

Personals
Agents Wanted.
— 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

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

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at
THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,
UP-TOWN STORE,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.
OR WITH
R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Bulwer.

REAL ESTATE RECORD For MARCH.

Contains the monthly review, recorded transfers and reading matter. Also List of Properties for Sale.
Call or send for copy.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES ST.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG LADY, ENGAGED through the day, room and board in a private family in western part of city, above St. Antoine street. Address WESTERN, 14, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY LADY ENGAGED During day, unfurnished front room; large, well heated; not moving; moderate terms. Address LADY, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, AN IRISH TERRIER PUP. Reward at 292 Prince Arthur street. 14

STRAYED FROM 67 ST. HYPOLITE ST., on Tuesday, March 13th, a Collie Dog. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to the above address. 14

LOST, SUNDAY EVENING, on 11th inst., either at Bonaventure station or on Windsor, Dorchester, Mansfield and Palace sts. Lady's Purse containing small sum of money. Owner's name on inside of the purse. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to MISS SCOTT, 354 Temple Building.

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE, ST. ANN'S WARD, CORNER of St. Patrick and St. Columban streets, eight tenements, solid brick, stone foundations, 5 rooms, b. and w.c., in good order; good investment. Apply to HENRY WARD & CO., 260 St. James street. 14

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 2 OF THE BEST Brick and Slate Houses in Longueuil; bath and w.c.; convenient to cars and ferry; about 27,000 feet of ground in good cultivation, and stable; rent moderate. Apply for particulars T. BARROW, 30 Juror street, Montreal. 12

FOR SALE, WILL BE SOLD AT A BARgain, that three story stone front house, 917 Dorchester street; has two story brick extension; is well built; modern, and in good order; situation is one of the most desirable in the city. Assessed for $11,500. For terms, apply to Dr. C. AULT, 180 St. James street. 10

FOR SALE, HOUSE NO. 414 ROSLYN Ave., Westmount, semi-detached; all modern improvements; a bargain. Apply on the premises. 5

FOR SALE, $4,000; PRESSED BRICK and stone house, 135 Mance street, Montreal Annex. Plans to be seen at Room 20, 207 St. James street.

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

THE HOUSE YOU WANT

New and elegantly appointed throughout, between Peel and Crescent streets, above St. Catherine. Price much below value if sold at once. Open for a few days only.
H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
207 St. James street.
Tel. Main, 2975

$4,250 WILL BUY

A Comfortable House, 25 feet wide, on Elm Avenue, above Western Avenue, at Westmount. This bargain can only be secured by a prompt purchaser. For particulars apply either to C. J. BROWN, 4228 St. Catherine St., Westmount, or to
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET,

1082 SHERBROOKE STREET.

Stone front, self-contained house, containing ten rooms, hot water heating, and in good order throughout.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET,

SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGES,
89 Fort Street.
5 Bedrooms, Extension Kitchen; rent $300 No taxes.
Apply 309 St. James Street.

TO LET.

FACTORY, with power, at 380 Mullins street, adjoining Grand Trunk Railway.
DWELLING—"The Elms," corner Upper Lachine and Kensington Roads. Beautiful House, inside and out, and fine situation and outlook. Hot water heating.
FLAT, 117 St. Denis street, corner Dorchester, first floor up; hot water heating; bright, cheerful rooms; admirably suited for a dentist or physician.
Apply to
GEO. S. BRUSH, Trustee,
24 King street.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WITH ABOUT one year's experience in office work, speaking French preferred. Address B. 809, 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK. Apply, with references, to 1146 Dorchester street. 14

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid; must have references. Apply at once, 204 Peel street. 14

WANTED, GOOD UPPER CUTTER, WAX and Silk Machine Fitters, good Heel Nailer, Goodyear and Standard Machine Operator. Address SHOE FACTORY, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 12

WANTED, A RELIABLE MAID FOR A family of three; must be a good plain cook; reference required. Apply at 463 Elm avenue, Westmount.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; PLAIN Cook. Apply at 764 Palace street, after 3 p.m.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR Family of two children; no washing; good wages to the right person. Apply 78 Duluth avenue.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT who can cook well; references required. Apply 147 Clandeboye avenue, corner of Dorchester street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR General house work. 179 Selby street.

A HOUSEMAID WANTED WITH Satisfactory references. Apply between 12 and 2, and 7 and 9 p.m., at 4240 St. Catherine street, near Greene avenue.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Cook; also a Housemaid. Apply after six o'clock. 957 Sherbrooke street. 14

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING AN Elementary Diploma, for the St. Remi Protestant School. Term, eight months, commencing April 1st. Salary $13.00; Board $5.00 per month. Apply to THOS. LOCHHEAD, Sec.-Treas., St. Remi, Que. 12

WANTED, AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN and village in Canada, to sell made-to-measure clothing; good commissions. For particulars address CROWN CLOTHING CO., Toronto. 12

WANTED, A FURNACE MAN, with knowledge of gardening preferred. Apply 84 St. Urbain street. 12

COMPOSITOR WANTED FOR JOB ROOM. Apply at once 'Witness' Printing House, cor. St. Peter and Craig streets. Only good hands need apply. 10

WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND TO two horses and haul manure from the city. THOMAS HALL, 124 Wiseman avenue, Outremont. 9

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, No. 3 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. 8

TABLEMAID WANTED; MUST HAVE satisfactory references. Apply 294 Drummond street. 8

WANTED, APPRENTICE to the Jewellery business. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st. 6

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, any kind of work by the day; reliable and thorough; child to support. Apply GIRLS' CLUB LUNCH ROOM, 86 Bleury street. 14

WANTED, SITUATION AS HOUSEMAID and Tablemaid. Address, HOUSEMAID, 15 Brunswick street. 8

WANTED, SITUATION AS General Servant; is a good plain cook; will do small washing and ironing; good reference. Address 21 St. Charles Borromee street. 8

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT Sick Nurse, well recommended. Apply 69 Delisle street, third flat. 5

LANDLORDS WHOSE TENANTS ARE remaining on, have your plastering, repairs, tinting, etc., done now at half-price; cement work lowest price. E. HALLEY, 750 St. Lawrence street. 18

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.—The Children whose names follow were among the number who recently arrived here from Liverpool, England. They are all healthy, and we are hopeful they may in time abundantly repay all the love, care and interest extended to them. Applications, stating number in family, age and sex of child wanted, should be accompanied by minister's letter of recommendation and rail fare; thus saving time and disappointment, and facilitating arrangements. Where applicants cannot be suited, money will be returned at once. If desired, we can send photographs of any of these little ones. Boys—Willie F., age 4, motherless, brother to Mary and Edith, sturdy little fellow, blue eyes; Tommy, age 6, nice-looking, bright, fatherless, brown eyes; Johnnie, age 7, attractive, curly hair, brown eyes, recites; and Willie W., age 8, motherless, brown eyes, brothers; George, age 8, motherless, fair scholar, blue eyes; Jimmie, age 8, motherless, well-grown, quiet, blue eyes, brother to Amelia; Alfred, age 9, motherless, brown eyes, has winning ways; Herbert, age 9, fair, blue eyes, speaks nicely. Girls—Jessie, age 3, fatherless, blue eyes, chatty; Nellie, age 4, nice child, motherless, dark brown eyes; Amelia, age 6, good size for age, blue eyes, quiet, sister to Jimmie; Mary, age 6, sister to Edith, bright girl, motherless, blue eyes; Edith, age 8, blue eyes, good scholar; Aggie, age 8, fair, blue eyes. Distributing Home, Knowlton, Province of Quebec. 12

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 153A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447. 25

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, COMFORTABLE UPPER Tenement or Flat, five or six rooms; modern conveniences; references, five years from present landlord. Address M.H., 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TENEMENT OR FLAT, Six rooms, central locality, near St. Denis street, or east of it; immediate possession; moderate rental; modern improvements. R.T. of T., 'Witness' Office. 14

Wanted.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND HOT-BED Frames, must be in good condition. JAMES BROWN, 294 St. James street. 12

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions, Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 163 Craig street. Post-Office Box 422, formerly of 640 Craig street. 8

Bargains.

FOR SALE, MANTLE BED, WITH MATtress in good order. 866 Cadieux street. 14

BARGAINS.—56-INCH ALL-WOOL HOMEspun for Dresses, 75c per yard; 23-inch Brown Velveteen, 30c yard; large Check, double Shawls for fashionable Dresses. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James st. 14

BARGAINS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Ladies' Green Cashmere Gloves, various shades, 10c and 15c, were 30c and 30c; Children's same goods, all sizes, 5c and 10c per pair. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street. 14

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 14

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, for Hatching, for sale, 40c per 13, or $3.00 per hundred. S. EBY, Markham, Ont. 8

FOR SALE, HANDSOME MIRROR, English plate; size 7½ feet x 6 feet; heavy gilt frame; will sell cheap to prompt purchaser. Can be seen at 118A Champ de Mars street. 22

CREDIT—FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURtains, Stoves, etc. You only require small deposit; balance, weekly payment; great chance for parties taking up house. PRINCE & CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 30

KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION.—Kindling $3; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553. 30

BARRELS.—A NUMBER OF EMPTY INK Barrels, perfectly sound, for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 3

To Let.

TO LET, NO. 3 BUCKINGHAM AVENUE, near Guy street, a house with 6 rooms; Daisy furnace, bath and w.c. Apply to No. 5 Buckingham ave. 14

TO LET, TWO SELF-CONTAINED Houses, 8 rooms, etc.; recently tinted and papered; rent moderate. Apply 10 Mayor street. 14

TO LET, ARTISTIC FLAT, Elegant Stone Front, and in a desirable locality, overlooking the mountain; exceedingly bright, and contains 5 rooms, bath and closet; Daisy furnace; 50 yards from Park ave cars; rent, $13. Room 110, Temple Building. 9

TO LET, UPPER FLAT, 4506 St. Catherine street, Westmount, all conveniences; rent $20. House 453 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount; fine order; modern; rent, $25. Large house and grounds, St. Lambert, $20. Apply to F. E. GILMAN, 188 St. James street. 12

TO LET (OR FOR SALE), Westmount, 871 Metcalfe avenue, semi-detached residence; splendid order; everything modern; near cars; rent $45; price $9,500. C. J. BROWN, 4228 St. Catherine street. Tel. Mount 94.

TO LET, LARGE COMFORTABLE STABles on St. Antoine street, near Seigneurs street. Apply to M. HUTCHINSON, 30 St. John street. 14

TO LET, A STONE COTTAGE, NO. 4174 St. Catherine street, Westmount, basement above ground, plumbing and drains perfect; Daisy furnace in perfect order. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, Standard Building. 12

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 7 rooms and kitchen, with garden and grounds attached. 93 Charron street, Point St. Charles. 13

TO LET, HOUSE, 16 BISHOP Street. Apply HOMER TAYLOR, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. Tel. Main 3360. 10

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A SUMmer house, furnished, near the river, containing 8 rooms, and a kitchen attached. A fruit garden surrounds the house, which is shaded with apple and other trees. For further particulars apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, opposite the 'Witness' Office, or JAMES MATTINSON, St. Lambert. 10

TO RENT, 25 BISHOP STREET, DAISY furnace; all modern improvements. Apply 21 Bishop street. 10

COSY COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, Daisy furnace; rent, $20; no taxes. 156 Hillside avenue, Westmount. 10

TO LET, NO. 236 ST. MARTIN Street, ten rooms; lawn; comfortable. 15 Bleury. 86 Cathcart. 8

TO LET, AT UPPER LACHINE, TWO DEsirable Cottages, bath, etc.; moderate rent. Apply E. W. H. PHILLIPS, Canada Life Chambers. Tel. Main 2603. 9

TO LET, AT DORVAL, ON POINT EAST of 'Forest and Stream Club House,' furnished Cottage, with abundant supply of pure water from the current; eight rooms, baths, and all modern conveniences. JOHN G. SAVAGE. 9

STORES, THE LARGE PREMISES, 68 and 70 McGill street, well lighted, on three streets; also No. 8 Lemoine street. JESSE JOSEPH, 16 St. Sacrament street.

TO LET, 74 CITY COUNCILLORS Street, a Brick Cottage (second house from Sherbrooke street), with bow window, furnace, and all modern improvements; will be painted and tinted all through; also, Cottages on Columbia avenue and Bruce avenue, Westmount. Apply to THOMAS GILDAY, 309 St. James street. 8

TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY MONTHly payments, nice new Cottages, Ready, and others building, beautifully situated; lots 3,000 feet, each. Apply to A. HARDIE, Longueuil, West End, Gardenville, avenue. 22

OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification, To Let in one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, 39 CHOMEDY STREET, SELFcontained Cottage, 10 rooms, hot water heating; rent $300, no taxes. Apply, No. 4063 Dorchester street, or Telephone Westmount 192. 10

STORE TO LET IN ST. PETER STREET wing of 'Witness' building; splendid thoroughfare for retail business; bright and attractive front. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. 30

Personal.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may strategically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith including the forwarding of letters. 30

Property.

FOR SALE, IN CRYSTOWN, ELLERSLIE, nineteen acres of land, used as a vegetable garden; also small fruit farm. House and barn on premises. Apply to ARCHIBALD SANGSTER, Crystown. 13

TO LET

The following Newly Renovated Office in the

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,

Basement.....	Area,	380	feet.
" "	"	420	"
Third Floor, No. 8,	"	181	"
" " " 13,	"	140	"
" " " 14,	"	804	"
Fourth Floor,	"	2220	"

Apply BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE.

The Boys' Page.

Be a Chess Player.

INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN WEEKLY IN THIS COLUMN.

'A Country Boy' has asked us to give rules and instructions for playing the game of chess. Although the order is a large one, and although some years ago we had a series of articles on this subject, yet the enjoyment found in this famous game by all initiated in its mysteries is so great that we have decided to devote a space every Thursday to giving some preliminary instructions, after which readers will be referred to text-books which will enable them to pursue the study as far as they wish to go—for there is more in chess than can be mastered in one lifetime.

It is a curious fact that the upward marsh of a nation may be gauged by the flourishing condition of its chess. When Spain was great it had its Ruy Lopez, Damiano, Lucena and others; Italy had its Lolli, Greco, Polerio and Ponziani. Spain has had no first-class players for centuries, and chess being neglected in consequence, it went gradually downhill; and the same could be said about Italy in a lesser degree, the latter country reviving somewhat after 1866. It is to be hoped that this year's great International Chess Congress in Paris will revive the taste for the game, which was very popular under Napoleon III., and under the presidency of M. Grevy, who was a devoted chess player himself.

The chess editor of this paper says that the game can be picked up, even by those who have had no instruction whatever, by close attention to the weekly chess column, and suggests that all learners should watch this week by week, picking up what they can. The moves once learned, a method of instruction which many have pursued with profit is mentioned by a player, who says:

'I, who learned chess in a country town where there was little or no practice, and that not good, may instance my own experience. I was in the habit of choosing some fine published game and of selecting the winning side as my own. Say that Morphy won off Anderson. I selected Morphy's side, covered up his moves with a piece of paper, and endeavored to anticipate the great master's line of play. After due deliberation I compared my ideas with the course actually adopted, made Morphy's move, with the reply of Anderson, and then proceeded to consider what might be the American's next venture. The experiment was generally humiliating at first; better results followed, and eventually I was able at times to do better than my teacher.'

The first instructional note about the game will be given next Thursday week. The chess editor has promised to answer any questions.

POSSIBLE MOVES.

A chess-player has attempted to calculate the number of moves on the chess-board. He starts with the fact that each player has twenty possible moves from which he must select his first move. He then tells us that the number of possible ways of playing the first four moves only, on each side would be 318,979,564,000. If, then, any one were to play without cessation at the rate of one set a minute, it would take him more than six hundred years to go through them all. The number of ways of playing the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000,000. These figures are probably in defect, rather than in excess, of the actual number. On their basis, however, and considering the population of the whole world to be 1,483,000,000 (Levasseur's estimate), more than 217,000,000,000 years would be needed to go through them all, even if every man, woman and child on the face of the globe played without cessation for that enormous period at the rate of one set per minute, and no set was repeated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



IN THE RACE FOR FAVOR

Baby's Own Soap

has distanced the field.

Its scientific preparation and the purity of its ingredients make it the best of soaps for the delicate skins of ladies and children.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL
MAKERS ALSO OF THE CELEBRATED
ALBERT TOILET SOAPS 84

Painters' Kidneys.



The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine.

The lead, of course, is bad too.

But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and trouble-some one. When a painter's backaches, its time for him to begin treating the kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back.

Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 30 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: 'About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. It was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine.

He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder.

My water was loaded with a brick dust deposit and scalded on passing.

While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them.

It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

REMEMBERED IN A CHILD'S PRAYER.

A Montreal lady tells us a charming story of her little granddaughter, aged five. The child had been taken to see Strathcona's Horse parade, and the next morning when she came to say her prayers, without any suggestion from others, she began: 'God bless the Strathcona Horse and take them safe there and home again. Make them good and cheerful.'

Later on, when questioned about the men, she said she liked them because their faces were 'so smiling.'

PUPIL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Among the punishments visited upon offenders in the Hollingsworth School by their own magistrates are detention after school with the obligation of cleaning slates, washing blackboards, sharpening pencils, doing long division examples, or working out other tasks. The boys declare that since they have had the School City, they have had very much better order in the school. The young citizens are as a rule very discriminating in their choice of officers and clear-headed and firm in their sense of justice. Last winter some of the Hollingsworth boys in fun, rather than in malice, snow-balled an Italian boy on the way home from school, and, as it happened, scarred his face. A complaint was made, and after an inquiry in the school it turned out that five boys had participated in the snowballing, all of whom confessed it, and three of whom proved to be holders of important offices in the School City. The situation was a delicate and difficult one. Miss McCormick told the story to the assembled school and then asked the five to come forward. 'Now, she said, you may choose your own punishments.' With drooping head and tears in his eyes the director of public safety declared that he thought he ought to be deprived of his office. A member of the select council chose the same punishment, and the magistrate similarly declared that he ought to be deposed. The other two culprits, not holding any official positions, asked that Miss McCormick should assign their punishments. The three boys who had thus chosen to be retired to private life had unquestionably inflicted upon themselves the most severe punishment that could have been named. Miss McCormick appreciated this fact, and her sympathy for the three led her to make an appeal to the assembled citizens for clemency and for the reinstatement of the trio.

But the body of the citizens did not take this sentimental view of the matter. They were unanimous in voting 'no.' It is not likely that they had any grudges against the three boys whatsoever; but their sense of the necessity of maintaining order and discipline under the laws of the School City was so great that they felt it necessary that punishment should be enforced and sentence literally executed. From 'The School City—A Method of Pupil Self-Government,' by Albert Shaw, in the 'American Monthly Review of Reviews' for December.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Best and Safest Family Medicine

FOR ALL.

Bilious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes. at all Druggists.

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Pure Unadulterated Cocoa and Chocolate.

COWAN'S

Hygienic Cocoa, and Queen's Dessert Chocolate.

Are Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.



Sewing Machines at FACTORY PRICES

With full set of steel attachments; equal to any machines made in every respect, regardless of name or price; five years' warranty. Don't buy from an agent, as we can save you the agent's profit. Call and see them, or send for catalogue.

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1 St. Peter street, Montreal.
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M. WALSH & CO.
(Late with E. Chanteloup),
Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting.

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Buildings Wired for Electric Light, Bells, &c.
Iron, Brass, Copper and Tin Workers. Estimates given for all kinds of work.
Large Assortment of Globes, Shades and Gasaliers of all kinds.
Office and Works 562 & 562½, Craig street
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Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.
N.B.—The highest price paid for beeswax and ginseng.
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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
CAMBROMAN	Mar. 14, 2 p.m.	
*ROMAN	Mar. 21, 2 p.m.	
VANCOUVER	Mar. 24, 2 p.m.	Mar. 25, 5 p.m.
DOMINION	Apl. 13, 2 p.m.	Apl. 14, 5 p.m.
CAMBROMAN	April 17, 2 p.m.	

*This steamer does not carry passengers.
Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards single; $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $25 single; $56.50 return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $23.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to
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HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Doubled in capacity. Over one hundred private baths. Handsome new dining room enclosed in glass.
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Extensively altered and greatly enlarged. Hot and cold sea water in all private and hall baths. LEEDS & HAINES CO.

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Atlantic City's Most Popular Hotel.
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Modern and complete. Hot and cold sea water baths; Golf Links, etc. Booklet mailed. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N.J. Rooms en suite with bath. Sun Parlors; elevator to level of street. Special rates winter and spring.
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Atlantic City's favorite Ocean Front Hotel. Entirely Remodelled and Refurnished. Sun Parlors overlooking Ocean and every modern appointment. Golf Links.
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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
The Queen Resort of America for Pleasure and Health Seekers.
HOTEL DENNIS.
Directly on the Ocean Front. Open entire year. Modern in every detail. Winter diversions are Golf, Sailing and Gunning. Delightful climate. Booklet upon application. JOSEPH H. BORTON.

Hotel Luray,
Atlantic City, N.J., Golf all the Year.
Porches joined to board-walk. Heated Sun Parlor, overlooking beach. Sea and fresh private baths. JOSIAH WHITE & SON

Notices.

TOWN OF ST. LAMBERT,
COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.
Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the proprietors of real estate, of the Town of St. Lambert, that the Council of said Town, will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., proceed to the final passing of the following By-Laws:
BY-LAW NO. 8.—To authorize the purchase of the new Water Works System, the cost not to exceed the sum of $66,000.
BY-LAW NO. 9.—To authorize the extension of the Water and Drainage Systems to new streets, when required, and to make permanent improvements in the streets of the Town; the cost not to exceed $10,500.
BY-LAW NO. 10.—To authorize the Council to borrow a sum sufficient for the purposes stated in By-Laws Nos. 8 and 9; also a further sum of $13,500, to cover the floating indebtedness of the Town; the whole amount not to exceed the sum of $90,000. Repayment of principal and interest to be made in annual, or semi-annual instalments, over a period of 40 or 50 years; the said payments to be met, so far as possible, by the quarterly water rates, and the balance to be levied upon the taxable real estate of the Town.
P. M. WICKHAM, Mayor.
J. R. BEATTY, Sec.-Treasurer.
Town of St. Lambert, 14th March, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by the "Montreal Trust and Deposit Company" to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its present session for an act to amend the charter of the Company in the following particulars: (a) Extending the powers of the Company as agents for the transaction of business or the investment of moneys, and as assignees, liquidators, curators to insolvent estates, trustees, etc. (b) Constructing buildings for storage and other purposes. (c) Lending moneys upon securities and promoting companies. (d) Extending the powers of the Company as to holding real estate. (e) Permitting the Company to guarantee titles and mortgages on real estate. (f) Permitting the Company to purchase, sell, and deal in stocks, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, secured by mortgages or otherwise, or, Dominion, Provincial, British, Foreign and other public securities. (g) Permitting the Company to borrow money upon the security of its own bonds or debentures or stock, bonds, debentures, and other securities which it may purchase with the money so borrowed. (h) Permitting the Company to examine, report upon and audit the books, accounts, condition and standing of corporations, partnerships, and individuals. (i) Permitting the Company to guarantee investments. (j) Permitting the Company to become sureties in judicial proceedings. (k) Changing the number of directors.
J. A. L. STRATHY, General Manager.



ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers weekly sailing between ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.
Feb. 17	SS. LAKE ONTARIO	Mar. 7.
Feb. 24	SS. ETOLIA	Mar. 14.
Mar. 3	SS. LAKE HURON	Mar. 21.
Mar. 10	SS. AROMA	Mar. 28.
Mar. 17	SS. LAKE SUPERIOR	April 4.

*These steamers have First Cabin accommodation only.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $40.00 to $50. Return, $80 to $90. Return according to steamer accommodation.
Second Cabin, $32.00 to Liverpool or London. $60.80 round trip.
Steerage to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $22
Fortnightly sailings between PORTLAND, ME., and AVONMOUTH.
SS. MEMNON ..... Mar. 17.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament st.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
WINTER SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.
SS. MANCHESTER TRADER ..... March 3
SS. MANCHESTER CITY ..... March 17
And fortnightly thereafter.
The steamers of this line call at Halifax, N.S.
FURNESS LINE
Between St. John, N.B., and London direct
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line as follows:

Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.
SS. CEBRIANA	March 3
SS. DALTON HALL	March 14
SS. RAPIDAN	April 1

And fortnightly thereafter
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Winter Service between PORTLAND and HAMBURG.
The intended sailings for this service are as follows:

Steamer.	From Portland, Maine.
SS. SARDINIA	March 10.

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian railway and Grand Trunk railway stations.
For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents
44 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

RECORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
SS. Alcides ..... 4,500 tons
SS. Almora ..... 7,000 "
SS. Amarynthia ..... 6,500 "
SS. Concordia ..... 3,500 "
SS. Hestia ..... 5,800 "
SS. Ionian ..... 5,800 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage) ..... 6,300 "
SS. Keemun ..... 4,300 tons
SS. Lakonia ..... 7,500 " (cold storage).
SS. Orthia ..... 6,000 "
SS. Salacia ..... 7,000 "
SS. Tritonia ..... 6,000 "
New Steamer building ..... 7,500 "
GLASGOW SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.
SS. CONCORDIA ..... Mar. 22
SS. ALCIDES ..... Mar. 24
SS. AMARYNTHIA ..... Apr. 12
SS. CONCORDIA ..... Apr. 26
From Portland, Me.
SS. SALACIA ..... Mar. 19
SS. KEEMUN ..... Apr. 5
SS. SALACIA ..... Apr. 19
Agents—Glasgow ..... Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
SS. ALLENDALE ..... Mar. 16
SS. BROOKFIELD ..... Mar. 23
A Steamer ..... Mar. 30
STRATHMORE ..... Apr. 6
AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

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TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
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HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing (32 pages) agent for Gaze's Tours to all parts of the World. 38 days Tours through Europe, all expenses paid, $225.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
176 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, Main 1507. House Telephone, Up 81

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA
From New York, 43 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
30 days trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, or J. G. BROCK & Co., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS, PARIS 1900.
Passenger accommodation is being rapidly taken for April, May, June and July. Sailing list for American Line, Hamburg American and North German Lloyd Lines are out, and can be obtained from
W. H. HENRY, Agent,
116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg.
Tel. Main 2645.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 14th JAN., 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
The Maritime Express from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except on Sunday, at 12.00, noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.
Accommodation for Levis leave daily except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
Accommodation leave Levis at 11.40 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first-class coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through sleeping cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Jan. 12th, 1900.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
EVERY TUESDAY
DURING MARCH AND APRIL,
giving settlers and their families an opportunity to travel with their stock. Colonist sleeping cars attached thereto, berths in which are free.

OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE
Lv. Windsor St. Station 9.45 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m. 5.15 p.m., *9.45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger Station 8.20 a.m., 6.00 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.

Ottawa Sleeping Car Service
Train leaving Montreal (Windsor Street) at 9.45 p.m. daily, has Local Sleeper, for Ottawa, which passengers may board at 9.00 p.m. and remain in until 9 a.m.
CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Improved Train Service
BETWEEN
MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal	†7.30 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa	†11.20 a.m.
" "	10.40 a.m.	" "	†1.10 p.m.
" "	†4.05 p.m.	" "	†6.35 p.m.
" "	*5.50 p.m.	" "	*9.10 p.m.
" Ottawa	†8.10 a.m.	" Montreal	9.50 a.m.
" "	9.45 a.m.	" "	†11.15 a.m.
" "	†4.20 p.m.	" "	6.50 p.m.
" "	6.35 p.m.	" "	9.45 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Toronto and West.

	Daily.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Montreal	9.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.25 p.m.
Arr. Toronto	5.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. Hamilton	6.55 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Arr. Niagara Falls	8.40 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.
Arr. Buffalo	10.00 p.m.	12.00 noon	12.00 noon
Arr. London	9.50 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
Arr. Detroit	6.45 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Arr. Chicago	2.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

SPEND YOUR WINTER IN JAMAICA
New Fine Steamships, 2,000 tons each
UNITED FRUIT CO.
Leave Boston every Wednesday at 10 a.m.
First-class Return Fare, $75.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
176 St. James st., Montreal

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREADS, CHOICE CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY, WHOLE WHEAT HEALTH BREAD, BAKED BEANS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD.
Only Whole Wheat Flour used in our Health Bread. Telephone Mt. 13, corner St. Antoine St. and Atwater avenue.

BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES, ICE CREAM, WEDDING SUPPLIES, BISCUITS.
"Triticumina," Infants' Food. (PATENT)
James M. Aird's Branches.
Telephone or call.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

TEA That is Worth Talking about.
Just received, another Direct Importation of our Famous Golden Tipped Pekoe Ceylon Tea. This is, without any manner of doubt, the Finest Ceylon Tea that can be imported, and those of my customers who have once tried it, will never take anything else.
500 Boxes 5 lb. each. Price 50c per lb.
Those who want a really First Class Tea had better try this.
WALTER PAUL
FAMILY GROCER.
Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.
Bell Telephones Up 1237 and 1238.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Significant . . .



That in all leading Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants, in select Dining-circles everywhere, and in leading Hospitals—

Londonderry Lithia Water

Is found to be the popular Water for Table or Medicinal use.

Absolutely pure and Undefiled.

STILL or CARBONATED, as desired.

Sold everywhere At all Hotels and Clubs

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Agents for Montreal and Vicinity.

Pimples And Boils.

Pimples and boils are simply evidences of the bad blood that is circulating in the system coming to the surface. The only way to rid yourself of boils, pimples, and all skin blotches and blemishes so that they'll never return to bother you again is to have the blood purified by Burdock Blood Bitters. It removes every particle of foul material from the blood and, as a result, the skin soon becomes clear and smooth, free from all eruptions.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

Mr. E. P. Barnaby, merchant tailor, Shelburne, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending B.B.B. to anyone who is troubled with pimples on the face, caused by impure blood. After paying out money to doctors and trying almost everything, I got discouraged and thought they could not be cured, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. the pimples vanished and *I haven't been troubled with them since.*"

HAD TO QUIT WORK.

I can heartily recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifying remedy. Last fall while I was threshing I was taken with boils, which became so bad I had to quit work. I was advised to try B.B.B., which I did, and before I had finished one bottle the boils and other sores on my body entirely disappeared and I was completely restored to health.—JAMES ELLIOTT, White P.O., Ont.

GILES WALFORD'S PREACHING.

(By Isabel Lumsden Harrowes, in 'The Presbyterian.')

'You mean to say, Mr. Walford, that you will not put your name to this subscription list at all? Then let me tell you, sir, you are the only clergyman in this town who has refused. For the sake of the example to others, I entreat you to reconsider the matter. Even one guinea, if you cannot spare more'—and the energetic collector of subscriptions for the hospital fund, whose zeal exceeded his discretion, again produced the sheet of foolscap on which stood a list of names for sums ranging from five pounds to fifty.

Giles Walford waved it aside. 'I cannot spare even one guinea at present,' he wearily replied, his face flushing as he made the confession. 'All I could give I gave at our annual collection.'

'So did every one, I presume,' was the sharp retort; 'but if having given once is to preclude a man from giving again, pray the fund!'

'You must permit me, Mr. Deane, to be the best judge of what I ought to give or of what I ought to withhold,' replied the minister, stiffly.

'Oh, certainly, certainly!' was the hasty response. 'Every man has a right to do what he will with his own. I merely urged that you should put down your name for the sake of appearances. People will make remarks, and you must admit that the object is a worthy one.'

'It is, undoubtedly,' acquiesced Mr. Walford; 'but a minister has so many claims upon him that it is impossible to meet them all.'

Alfred Deane smiled coldly. Mr. Walford had an easy way of meeting his claims, he fancied. Only a few weeks ago, when others had subscribed pounds for the children's fresh air fortnight scheme, he had doled out a few shillings; yet his stipend was good, better than the average. What could he possibly spend it upon? he wondered. The house was plainly furnished. There were but three children, and only one servant was kept. As regarded extravagance in dress, no one could blame Mrs. Walford on that point. She was always attired in the very plainest. The whole thing was inexplicable, and he left his minister's house that night feeling righteously indignant, and at the same time intensely grateful to God, who had given him a heart more willing to respond to the various calls made upon him by public charity.

Of the little cottage on the northern hillside where his widowed mother and sister struggled for the very necessaries of existence he could think without experiencing a single twinge of conscience. To remove them to another sphere would but destroy their sense of independence, he justified himself in arguing. So long as he wrote to them at regular intervals, whilst his wife sent now and then a last season's gown for them to renovate, or a new shawl or warm gloves at Christmas, he had nothing to reproach himself with, and the toiling women themselves never dreamed that he should do more. Every gift he sent was made the most of to their neighbors, and the newspapers announcing his benefactions were duly circulated; and if sometimes, as they glanced at the figures—which were little more than figures to them, who had never possessed a fifty-pound note—they thought wistfully how every anxiety would vanish were they only sure of half that amount in a year, they were too loyal to breathe the thought aloud. So in his birthplace as well as in the city Alfred Deane enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most generous of men.

He was just a few minutes gone when Mrs. Walford entered the study to find her husband seated at his writing-table in an attitude of deep dejection, his head bowed upon his hands.

'Giles, dear, what is it?' she asked, anxiously. 'The tea-bell has been rung twice. No new worry, I hope?' And she laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.

He looked up with a faint smile.

'It has been a day of worries, Freda; but your touch has soothing power in it; they will vanish now.' And he caught the slim fingers and pressed them to his lips.

His suddenly assumed cheerfulness, however, failed to deceive the anxious wife, who could read his every change of expression as easily as she could a printed book.

'I am not to be put off in that fashion! Come!' she playfully commanded; 'make full confession now, beginning with worry number one!' And seating herself upon his knee, she clasped her arms about his neck.

'There would be no tea for us to-night in that case,' he smilingly rejoined, 'so I had better begin at the other end.' And he related his interview with Mr. Alfred Deane.

'The worst of it is,' he concluded, 'that, knowing nothing of the burden laid upon us, he will set my refusal down to pure niggardliness; and of what use will all my preaching be if it is supposed that my practice does not accord with it? He gives so liberally himself that he cannot understand a man who has nothing to give, and although he tried to appear civil, I could see quite plainly the contempt in his face.'

'He would need to feel contempt,' she burst forth, indignantly, 'were you to leave your relations to toil along for themselves as he leaves his, you might see your name figuring in every news sheet, too!'

'Freda, that is unlike you,' remonstrated Mr. Walford, gravely. 'Alfred Deane is a just man as well as a generous, and I never even heard him blamed for neglecting his own.'

'No, doubtless he flings them an occasional crumb from his table; but would such a fulfilment of duty satisfy your conscience?' she interrogated.

'No, certainly not; but then, opinions differ concerning what constitutes duty. When Uncle Frank heard what I had undertaken he called me a fool for my pains.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AN EVERY-DAY STORY.

'You aren't going to try to arrange that cupboard yourself, are you, mamma? You look tired. Close the doors, and let's forget its existence.'

Mrs. Jordan smiled; the suggestion was so like Bettie.

'No, dear, it ought to be done at once. I can't bear to have such a disorderly corner about the house. I'm sure I don't know when Susan will be back, and I don't much care. She never does anything thoroughly.'

'Then let me do it, mamma.' Bettie spoke more cheerfully than she felt. She had mapped out a different plan for these Saturday morning hours.

'You dear child! It would be such a relief, but I don't like to put it on your shoulders.'

'Oh, nonsense!' laughed Bettie. 'My shoulders are stronger than you think, mamma. What do you suppose all my physical culture lessons have been good for?'

So Mrs. Jordan was cajoled out of the room; and Bettie, perched on the baby's high-chair, attacked the upper shelves. It was a pleasant sight to Aunt Lydia, sitting by the fireplace, under whose deft fingers a little sock was fast taking form and shape. Her needles never for a moment slackened, even while her eyes were fixed on the slender, girlish figure. How unselfish Bettie was growing! what was the reason? Was the little silver cross with its three suggestive letters, in the secret.

As the work progressed, Aunt Lydia felt a slight uneasiness. Would Bettie prove faithful, she wondered, when she reached the lowest shelf?

You see, the day before Aunt Lydia had gone to this same shelf in search of some article, and had come across a box away at the further end. In the one swift glance she gave it as she raised the cover she had a glimpse of Tom's top, some battered tissue-paper flowers, tangled embroidery silks, and sundry old gloves and ribbons; while there were indications of equally interesting developments beneath. Evidently, Susan had made it a sort of dumping ground for 'odds and ends.' And now Aunt Lydia wondered if this might not prove too much for Bettie's good resolution.

'Behold,' said the unconscious Bettie, at this juncture, with a flourish that imperilled her standing on the high-chair. 'The top shelves are in a state of precision that it would do your heart good to see.' And then she descended to give Aunt Lydia a great hug, and prepare for an attack on the lower shelves. 'Do you know,' she went on, confidentially, 'I have turned over a new leaf. I detest work of this kind, but I make myself do it. It's a "discipline for the mind," as Miss Brownlee says about algebra. No, that isn't my motive either.' And the round face grew suddenly serious. 'I made up my mind that I must improve, or I should feel as if I were dishonoring that.' And Bettie touched the little silver cross.

A minute later Mrs. Jordan put her head in at the door.

'Can you leave that a while, dear, and take this letter to the post-office? It ought to go on the next mail.'

'Of course, I can,' said Bettie, promptly; 'and glad of the chance. I'll be ready in just two minutes.'

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

SINS OF IGNORANCE.

Leviticus iv. gives directions concerning sins of ignorance, in doing things that ought not to be done. We learn the following things:—1. Sins of ignorance possible. 2. When known to be confessed. 3. A sin-offering to be made. This typified the one only real sacrifice for sin, that of Jesus. 4. The blood was to be poured out. That is, death of the victim. 5. A portion of the blood was placed on the altar, representing the life given. 6. Another portion was sprinkled before God, securing the passing-over, and the covering of the sin. 7. The offering was a sweet savor to God. Such is Christ. 'An offering and a sacrifice for sweet smell to God.' (Eph. v., 2.) All these are made real to us in Jesus. The one offering on the cross was as necessary for one man as for the whole world. (I. John ii., 2.) As soon as the offering was consumed the sin was remitted. The blood cleanseth from all sin; with the sprinkled blood before God, the sinner is passed over in judgment. There is now no condemnation. Discovered sin is to be confessed and forgiveness claimed on the ground of the sin-offering. Sin confessed is sin forgiven. (I. Jno. i., 9.) Our sins of ignorance are provided for in our High Priest.

A long time ago there was in Scotland a chain bridge famous for its massive strength. A French engineer came over and took its dimensions, and in due time built a similar structure on the Seine at Marly. It was, however, much lighter and airier than its prototype. When its gates were opened it began to sway to and fro ominously beneath their footfall, and presently gave way. The trouble with this bridge was that its architect had omitted the middle bolt, thinking it but a clumsy feature at best. There are those who are making a similar mistake in these days in their eagerness to press the application of the Gospel upon the temporal wants of the people. The middle bolt of the whole gospel fabric is the cross of Jesus Christ—God's plan for the deliverance of the race from sin.—David J. Burrell, D.D., in, 'The Spirit of the Age.'

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CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

Despatch of Troops Condemned by Mr. Bourassa.

MOVED A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT WHICH WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED.

Ottawa, March 14.—Members of the Canadian Parliament, who have served in that body for the last quarter of a century, after listening to the magnificent speech of the Prime Minister yesterday in support of the government's policy in the despatch of troops to South Africa, expressed the opinion that the effort was one of the very best that body has ever listened to. Sir Wilfrid was speaking to a resolution of Mr. Bourassa, proposed on motion to go into supply, and his address, though delivered without preparation, evoked much enthusiasm for its expression of the noblest patriotism in which Liberals and Conservatives joined heartily.

MR. BOURASSA'S MOTION.

The whole sitting was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Bourassa's motion, which was as follows :—'That this House insists on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of parliament on the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the government with relation to the South African war as a precedent, which should commit this country to any action in the future.

'That this House further declares that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist at present between Canada and Great Britain unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada.'

Mr. Bourassa said in opening that he was aware of the disadvantages of his position in bringing thus late in the session to the House explanations which might have been looked for earlier. There were, however, reasons for his action, and he hoped and felt there were men of all origins who would recognize that a man might be a loyal Canadian, a good British subject, and a constitutional Liberal, and yet hold the views he had advocated. He would refer to the resolution of the Canadian Parliament adopted last session, expressing sympathy with our fellow British subjects in South Africa. This gave the government no right to send troops. It was passed as the result of the work there of a man who claimed to represent the Uitlanders, but in reality was the agent of the South African Chartered Company, controlled by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The motion of that day bore unmistakable evidences of the hand of Mr. Chamberlain. The reference to suzerainty was plainly his, since he alone, of all British statesmen, had restored this theme, concocted out of his own imagination thirteen long years after the matter was closed. He would not hesitate to express his sorrow that Britain should see fit to adopt arbitration with great nations, while refusing it when she had a small people to deal with.

THE PREMIER'S ATTITUDE.

In his interview with the Toronto 'Globe' the Premier had said that the Militia Act did not allow of any Canadian soldiers being sent out of the country when it was not threatened with attack, but ten days later Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were found sending a contingent without summoning parliament. Was he to be treated as disloyal, therefore, when he stood where the government stood a few days before the contingent was sent ?

The plea of urgency was put forward for excuse of the government's conduct in not summoning parliament. Was this correct, or was there any urgent necessity ? None, he answered. Canada's quota was too small to influence the tide of the war one way or the other. Even the father of the Empire (Mr. McNeill) would not pretend that Canadian troops were a necessity in South Africa. Supposing there was a European war on England's hands to-day, Canada would be expected. of course, to take part in that costly undertaking ; a fine thing for our military men, but one which threatened our peasant and working people with unbearable burdens which bear down upon the people of European countries. Why, then, had the government not weighed and considered these matters and called parliament together in the urgency ? True, it was stated in the order-in-council that this was not to count as a precedent to bind us as sharing in future wars of the Empire. But, after all, at present there was the established fact that the manner in which our action had been received by the world showed how it was viewed.

THE NO-PRECEDENT PROVISION.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his acknowledgment of the order-in-council, ignored this no-precedent provision and passed it over without a word. This message was the most insolent ever sent to a colonial government by a colonial secretary, since the Duke of Newcastle had ordered the Macdonald-Sicotte Government in the old Province of Canada to raise the militia vote without consulting parliament. The reply of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was so admirably couched that it elicited an apology from the Colonial Secretary. It was a pity that Mr. Chamberlain had not been taught that the Canadian Government was not to be driven.

Mr. Bourassa went over some of the speeches made at Quebec on the departure of the first Canadian contingent. He was not surprised at the remarks of Col. Hutton, that bellicose gentleman, who wanted to form a standing army, and had shown his hand by a statement that he had smashed one government in New Zealand and stood ready to do the same thing here. Messrs. Desmarais and Chauvin, in their speeches in the House, had shown that the opinion of Quebec, Rouge and Bleu, was against participation in this war. The press of the whole province took the same view, except the Montreal 'Star.' He made this statement to show that public opinion was not unanimous in approving of the doctrine of Imperialism. It was represented to him that the Quebec press had not the influence because they had not the circulation, but Mr. Bourassa held that the papers of wide circulation had no ideas and no influence. He objected to papers like the Montreal 'Star' dictating the policy of the government.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IDEA.

Mr. Chamberlain's so-called circular to the colonial governments seemed to him in plain words a demand for troops. What Mr. Chamberlain was after was a direct committal of the different colonial governments to send troops every time Britain went to war. This country had already been involved in two wars with the United States through bad British policy, and the truth was that Great Britain owed Canada much more than we owed her.

Mr. Bourassa claimed that Mr. Chamberlain had accepted offers from two colonies, which had never been made. He would probably have been hanged had he used the language used by born Englishmen in Australia. It seemed to him, too, that the precedent Canada had set would hurt our prospects of attracting immigration. His position in this matter had been consistent. He was not in the House last session when the Premier's Transvaal resolution was passed, but he all along suspected what it meant. In 1812 his grandfather had fought for the British Crown, and both he and his great-grandfather, after defending the country against foreign foes had defended the rights of the people from encroachment within, and asserted the principle of constitutional and responsible government. From a material standpoint it would have been in the past more advantageous to French-Canadians to have become citizens of the United States, but he was glad they had remained British because it had assured them British institutions. French-Canadians would remain true to those institutions

In bringing his speech to a close Mr. Bourassa denied that his amendment was in any sense a vote of want of confidence in the administration. He simply asked for an expression of opinion as to the principles of responsible government.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister was applauded on rising to reply. He said he had listened to Mr. Bourassa with close attention and being an admirer of his brilliant talents and a warm personal friend he deeply regreted having to differ from him. Mr. Bourassa was young and enthusiastic and at that happy age where bright and cherished theories far outweighed and usually made light of considerations of practical reality. Since his object was to vindicate constitutional principles which he had thought should have guided the government it would have been more fitting to have moved his amendment either on the address or on Mr. Fielding's motion to make good the expenditure. The House would then have had a real and live issue, a concrete motion could have been discussed and affirmed or denied or amended to some purpose, whereas the present was an academic, abstract and rigid motion which could not be amended, and by the rules had either to be swallowed whole or rejected. Sir Wilfrid said that since Mr. Bourassa had informed him that he would have opposed the resolution of sympathy to the Uitlanders, adopted last session, and that he would oppose any military expenditure he had often represented to him that if he felt bound to bring in an amendment it should be in the manner he had just pointed out. He did not find fault with the principles involved in the motion, but he was not prepared to accept the whole language of it. If Mr. Bourassa had made it as he had suggested to him it would have been possible for him to have offered an amendment to the motion embodying the principle involved in language less harsh, and which would have rallied around it the unanimous opinion of the House. Mr. Bourassa must not be surprised if he told him at once that he could not adopt the motion and he challenged altogether its opportuneness and raison d'etre.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY.

In his first proposition Mr. Bourassa asserted that the government had practically violated the constitution, and the whole argument on which he had raised the motion was founded on his theory that the government incurred this expenditure before securing the sanction of Parliament. The course adopted, and as to which the government declared it would not take it as a precedent, was well within the terms of the British constitution. The standard authority upon such matters, whom he was proud to say was by a Canadian, the late Mr. Todd, after laying down the elementary principle that no expenditure was to be incurred without the previous sanction of Parliament, goes on to say that there are several exceptions, and continues, 'It is, therefore, erroneous to suppose that the government can be absolutely prevented from any misapplication or expenditure in excess of Parliamentary grants. Even were it possible to do so, it would not be politic to restrain the government from expending money under any circumstances without the previous authority of Parliament. In the words of Mr. McCaulay, secretary of the Board of Audit, cases must constantly arise in so complicated a system of government as ours, where it becomes the duty of the executive authorities, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, boldly to set aside the requirements of the Legislature, trusting to the good sense of Parliament, when all the facts of the case shall have been explained, to acquit them of all blame. And it would be, not a public advantage, but a public calamity, if the government were to be deprived of the means of so exercising their discretionary authority.'

BRITISH PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Todd quoted several precedents, two of which were the advance of upwards of £1,200,000 by Pitt, to the Emperor of Germany, at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, and the voting of £45,721 in 1867, to buy the Blacas collection of coins and antiquities, in both of which cases the votes were agreed to, although incurred without previous sanction of Parliament. Sir Wilfrid also recalled the purchase by Disraeli's government of the whole Suez canal stock, without Parliamentary authority. There had been British Liberals in those days, who had not only the label on their breasts and the badge on their chests, but the principles in their hearts as much as any Liberals of to-day, and they had sanctioned the expenditure in certain emergencies. True, the government had to take the risk of getting Parliamentary approval, in circumstances of this kind, In the matter in hand, had the government not ample justification to believe that its course would be justified by Parliament? (Hear, hear.) As soon as Parliament met everything was submitted to it, and after standing the fire of a long discussion the principle of the government's action was unanimously approved. The resolutions introduced by the Minister of Finance, to cover the expense incurred had received unanimous sanction.

'What avails it to-day,' continued Sir Wilfrid, 'to say that we have not behind us the force of public opinion. Public opinion has more than one means of expression. There is not only the press, but there is what is heard on the street, and in private conversation, and what one can feel in the air. We knew that public opinion was with us.'

VALUE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

'It is true that my honorable friend has stated on another occasion that it is a weak thing to be guided by public opinion. Now, Sir, I do not look on it as a weak thing. If public opinion were to ask something against one's honor or sense of right or dignity it would be a weak thing indeed to follow public opinion, but if the voice of the people asks for what is right and honorable, would it be then a weak thing to follow the voice of public opinion ? It would be a wicked thing not to follow. (Cheers.) I ask my honorable friend what would be the condition of this country to-day if we had refused to obey the voice of public opinion ? (Cheers from both sides of the House.) If we had refused at that time to do what in my judgment was our imperative duty it is only too true that a most dangerous agitation would have arisen, an agitation which in all human probability would have ended in a line of cleavage on racial lines. A greater calamity could never have taken place in Canada. (Cheers.) My honorable friend and I have long been on terms of intimacy. He has long been a political friend and supporter of mine. He knows as well as any man in this House does that if there is one thing to which I have given my political life it is to try to promote unity, amity and harmony between the diverse elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can withdraw their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of conduct. (Prolonged cheers.) Whatever may be the consequences, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man, my honorable friend included, will render me full justice in that respect.' (Renewed cheers.)

A JUST WAR.

Sir Wilfrid said he now understood better than before the reason which impelled Mr. Bourassa to take the position he had. It was because he thought the war unjust, to which opinion he had a perfect right. But if Mr. Bourassa believed the war unjust, for his own part he was just as fully convinced in his heart and conscience that there never was a more just war on the part of Great Britain or a more unjust war than that now being carried on by President Kruger and the people of the Transvaal. For President Kruger personally he had the most unbounded admiration, but an examination in the light of history would show that he had been the worst enemy of his own country. His position was that if he gave the franchise to the Uitlanders they would oust him, but he was not in a position to maintain that argument, for he had opened the country to the foreign population, sold them land, and taken their money, and more than that had invited them to his territory. It was but fair and right, and was a rule of nineteenth century civilization, that if a young nation opened its doors to foreign immigration, an obligation rested on it to give the immigrants the same rights of citizenship which its own people enjoyed. The statement that President Kruger invited the foreign element into the Transvaal was borne out in a book published some time ago by a Mr. Fitzpatrick, entitled 'The Transvaal from within.'

A LITTLE HISTORY.

In 1884 Messrs. Kruger and Smith were in London, endeavoring to raise badly needed funds and obtain some modifications of the convention, and after some weeks' delay they found themselves in the uncomfortable position of being unable to pay their hotel bills, and in their extremity they applied to Baron Grant. He was willing to assist them, but as a quid pro quo asked for some public assurance of good will and encouragement to British settlers in the Transvaal. Mr. Kruger responded by publishing in the London papers a cordial invitation of welcome and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come.

Sir Wilfrid declined to go into the questions of Transvaal policy raised by Mr. Bourassa, but on the single point of taxation showed that the per capita tax was nearly $100, the bulk of which was borne by the Uitlanders. This being so, it must be admitted that Great Britain's quarrel was just and public opinion in this country being unanimous that Canada should take part in the war the government thought it its duty to send a military contingent, relying on parliament to ratify its course.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHERLAND.

In regard to the second position of the resolution, Sir Wilfrid said he had nothing to say against it, although he believed the methods provided in the constitution for a change in the relations between Canada and Great Britain were better than a plebiscite. He repudiated the argument that by taking the position it does the government had changed the military relations now existing between the countries, and he gave an emphatic denial to the idea that in passing the resolution of sympathy last session or in sending the contingents the government had been forced by Downing street or by Mr. Chamberlain, to do what it had done. The Premier controverted Mr. Bourassa's assertions that Mr. Chamberlain had been preparing for war last summer. He had no hesitation in saying that as a consequence of the government's action, if the doctrine were to be admitted that Canada should take part in all the wars of Great Britain and contribute to the military expenditure of the Empire the condition of things between Canada and Great Britain should be revised.

OUR DUTIES DEFINED.

He agreed with Mr. Bourassa that if Canada shared the burdens she should also share the responsibility. If compelled to take part in all the wars of Great Britain she should have the right to say, if you want us to help you, call us to your council; if you want us to take part in your wars, let us share not only the burdens but the responsibility as well; but there was no occasion to say that to-day. The member for Labelle had overlooked the essential point that the government had not used its power as a government to go into the war. It had not called on the militia or volunteers to go to South Africa, but simply provided the machinery and paid the expenses for the two thousand young men who wanted to give their lives for the honor of their country and for the flag they loved. Mr. Bourassa had found fault because instead of sending five hundred, the government had sent two thousand. He had only asked the honorable gentleman what would have been the position of Canada if the government had denied to those young men the privilege they claimed. It simply put it in their power to give their lives to promote what was to them a sacred cause.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said : 'Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if there ever was an occasion when we should not have the voice of dissension in this House it is the present occasion. (Hear, hear !) I greatly admire the speech of my honored friend, though I am far from sharing his views, but I call on him to remember that he belongs to a patriotic family, as he told us to-day. I call on him to remember that the liberties he enjoys are largely due to his own family. But if we have liberties on one side would he not accept some duty on the other side. Shall the sacrifice be on the one side alone and not on the other ? The obligation all on one side and none on the other ? We were not compelled to do what we did, but if we chose to be generous and to do a little more than we were bound to do is there a man living who would find fault with us ?

'My honorable friend dreads the consequences of our sending out a military contingent to South Africa. Let me tell him my heart is full of the hopes I entertain of beneficial results that will accrue from that action. When our young volunteers sailed from our shores to join the British army in South Africa, great were our expectations that they would display on those distant battlefields that same courage that had been displayed by their fathers in the last century. In many breasts there was a fugitive sense of uneasiness at the thought that the first facing of musketry by raw recruits is always a severe trial.

OUR MEN AT THE FRONT.

But when the telegraph brought us the news that such was the good impression made by our volunteers that the commander-in-chief had placed them in the post of honor, in the first rank, to share the dangers with that famous corps, the Gordon Highlanders, when we read that they justified fully the confidence placed in them, that they had charged like veterans, that their conduct was heroic, and had won for them the encomiums of the commander-in-chief, and the unstinted admiration of their comrades, who had faced death on a hundred battlefields in all parts of the world ; was there a man whose bosom did not swell with pride, that noblest of all pride, that pride of pure patriotism, the pride of the consciousness of our rising strength, the pride of the consciousness that that day it had been revealed to the world that a new power had been born in the west.' (Loud cheers, in which both sides of the House joined.)

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

'Nor is that all. The work of union and harmony between the chief races of this country is not yet complete. We know by the unfortunate occurrences that took place only last week that there is much to do in that way. But there is no bond of union so strong as that created by common dangers shared in common. To-day there are men in South Africa representing the two branches of the Canadian family fighting side by side for the Honor and the fame of Canada (cheers). Already some of them have fallen, giving to their country the last full measure of devotion. Their remains have been laid in the same grave, and there they will remain till the end of time in that last fraternal embrace. Can we not hope—I ask my honorable friend himself—that in that grave shall be buried the last vestige of our former antagonism? If such shall be the result, if we can indulge that hope, if we can believe that in that grave shall be buried these former contentions, the sending of the contingent would be the greatest service ever rendered to Canada since confederation. These are the motives, at all events, which guided us, these are the thoughts which inspired us, and they are thoughts which ought to commend themselves to the heart and judgment of my honorable friend—knowing him as I know him—and which, in my judgment, ought to induce him not to press further this motion which he has presented.' The Premier resumed his seat, amid cheers from both sides of the Chamber, each side vying with the other.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Monet (Napierville and Laprairie) spoke in support of the motion proposed by Mr. Bourassa, taking ground similar to his speech on the government resolution for the payment of the Canadian contingents sent to the front. When he sat down there was a pause, for a moment, and the Speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Angers (Charlevoix), arose. Speaking in French, he supported Mr. Bourassa's resolution, declaring that no precedent clause had been violated in the sending of the second contingent. On the conclusion of his speech there were further cries of 'Question,' from the Opposition side, when Mr. Chauvin, (Terrebonne), arose to support the motion from the Conservative side. He argued that the sending of troops was a departure by the government, which was never contemplated by Sir George Etienne Cartier, and others of his leaders, and he therefore intended to vote for the motion.

THE MOTION DEFEATED.

At a quarter to twelve the question was put, and a vote demanded by Mr. Bourassa's supporters. The result was that the amendment was defeated by 119 to 10. The ten were: Messrs. Bourassa, Monet, Angers, Ethier, (Two Mountains), Marcil, (Bagot), Legris, (Maskinonge), all Liberals, and Messrs. Chauvin, Marcotte (Champlain), Morin (Dorchester), and Dugas (Montcalm), all Conservatives. As it was too late to go into supply, Mr. Fielding withdrew his motion, and the House rose at 12.08.

THE PARIS FAIR.

Sir Charles Tupper, when the orders of the day were reached, renewed his request for information as to the arrangements for our participation in the Paris Fair. He also asked for a statement as to the departure of Mr. Tarte.

The Prime Minister, in reply, said he was sorry that the Minister of Agriculture was not in his seat, but in his absence he would give the House what he knew of the matter. It was within the knowledge of most members that the Minister of Public Works had been for some time suffering from very poor health. He was urged by his friends to take a rest, and the chief commissionership for Canada at the World's Fair was offered to him, as a measure of change. He would, of course, act without remuneration.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed its session yesterday after a short vacation, Mr. Jenkins, a member of the Queensland Legislature, occupied a seat on the floor, to the left of the Speaker. Reference was made in fitting terms to the death of Senator Lewin, which occurred since the last sitting of the Upper House, and testimony was borne to his many excellent qualities by the Hon. Senators Scott, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, David Mills, Dever, and Poirier.

Mr. Clemow introduced a bill respecting the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company.

The redistribution bill was received with cries of (Hear, hear), and given its first reading. The second reading was set down for Tuesday of next week.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Paris, March 13.—Officials of the Paris exhibition said to-day there was no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the date of opening had been postponed a fortnight. The exhibition will be opened on April 15, as advertised.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A DAILY LUXURY"
Used in the homes of the artisan and the Millionnaire.

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA.
Preserved in all its native fragrance in the Sealed Lead Packets in which it is only sold.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can get more for his personal services if in strong and vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Scrofula — Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me. SARAH E. DERGY, Annapolis, N.S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Dangerous Pastime.

Playing with edged tools is a dangerous pastime, but not nearly so dangerous as playing with a cold, neglecting it. A cold is more treacherous than a sharp tool; the latter inflicts a straightforward, open wound which you attend to at once, but a cold is often allowed to run. In a day or two the delicate membranes of the throat and chest become irritated and inflamed, causing congestion and a cough. The neglected cold thus brings its owner into the straight path which leads to Consumption. Thousands are just about so far advanced and do not realize their dangerous position. To regain their starting place of "*Good Health*" they must be careful as to their clothing, diet, etc., and get the sore places in the throat and chest healed. The only unfailing cure is *Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure*; it tones and strengthens while it cures, giving greater power to resist disease germs. It is an infallible remedy, and is sold under a *guarantee not* to fail or money refunded. Alex Lewis, of Frogmore, La., says: S. C. Wells Co., Toronto, "Some time ago I suffered terribly from a hacking cough, and the doctors said I would get consumption, but I began taking Shiloh's Cure regularly and am now completely cured."



A GRAND BAZAAR

Opened Last Night in O'Brien Hall Under the Auspices of the P. A. A. A.

HOCKEY — BASKETBALL — GENERAL SPORTS.

Last night there was a fairly large attendance at the opening of the P.A.A.A. bazaar in O'Brien Hall, Congregation street, Point St. Charles, and a good business was transacted. The ladies of the P.A.A.A. are to be congratulated on their work, the hall last night presenting an exquisite and attractive appearance. The walls are neatly arranged around the hall and daintily decorated with fancy paper of all colors, which look very pretty. The miscellaneous table was a patriotic one, being profusely decorated with Union Jacks and bunting. Furthermore, the platform was nicely set off with a portrait of the Queen, with Union Jacks as a background, and around the balcony was displayed red, white and blue bunting. The bazaar is worthy of a visit, and as its object is a good one, many will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity afforded.

The proceeds will be devoted towards the building fund of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association. The bazaar was opened by Dr. Robert Wilson in an appropriate speech, and it will continue every evening until Saturday evening, March 17.

To-night, there is to be a grand supper, and a very interesting entertainment. A bowling match also takes place to-night, with a contingent from the Royal alleys.

At the supper to-night (Wednesday), the intermediate and junior bowling trophies will be presented and impromptu speeches made. These two trophies have been won by the P.A.A.A. teams whose records for the season deserve credit as the teams won every round played in both series, and not only that but Mr. E. J. Fox, a member of the intermediate aggregation, captured the president's prize, which is given by Mr. Lajoie, of the R. A. A. A.

The stallholders are as follows:

Fancy goods—Mrs. Renshaw, Miss L. Swan, Miss B. Swan, Miss Wright and Miss E. Collins.

Candy stall—Miss S. Mason, Miss M. May, Miss E. Dickson and Miss C. Dickson.

China stall—Mrs. Dutton, Miss F. Cooper, Miss M. LaBrish, Miss E. Cooper and Miss M. Bascom.

Refreshments—Mrs. Glasford, Mrs. LaBrish, Miss Walters, Miss Donohue, Miss Temple and Miss F. McLean.

Flower stall—Mrs. Millette, Mrs. D. Scott, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Payette and Miss Collins.

Apron stall—Miss McLean, Miss Veary and Miss Thornley.

Soap stall—Miss M. Cooper.

YACHTING.

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT COMPANY.

At the organization meeting of the St. Lawrence Yacht Company, held at the office of J. C. Buchan, the following permanent directors were appointed: G. Herrick Duggan, chairman; Messrs. J. S. Buchan, James Paton, Arthur Drummond, D. A. Poe and J. J. Riley, jr. Mr. Fred. Shearwood was appointed secretary.

The meeting was a large and representative one. The new charter, which has just been received from Quebec, was read, and the company was formally taken over from the provisional directors.

NEW CLUB HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 12.—The contract for the building of the nine piers which will form the foundation of the new Victoria Yacht Club House at Aylmer, has been left to Mr. T. Gillespie, and work has been started. It is expected they will be completed by the beginning of April, when the erection of the building proper will be rushed through.

CURLING.

MARRIED WON.

The ladies had a pleasant time last evening at the St. Lawrence rink, when the married and unmarried ladies played a rink a side. Six ends were played, and the matrons won by one. Following is the score:

Married.	Single.
Mrs. Hendry	Miss Clearihue
Mrs. Dettmers	Miss Scott
Mrs. Kearns	Miss Clearihue
Mrs. Riepert, skip.	Miss Guthrie, skip.
5	4

HEATHER'S ANNUAL.

The annual dinner of the Heather Curling Club will be held in the Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Tuesday, March 20, at 7.30 p.m.

HOCKEY.

OTTAWA WILL GO TO NEW YORK.

President Dickson, of the Ottawa hockey team, has made definite arrangements for the trip to New York. The team will leave on Thursday, March 22, and will play against the New York Athletic Club, on March 23, and against the All-New York team on March 24. The team in consequence will resume practice so as to be in fit condition.

LOCAL PUCKS.

The Rosedale and Outremont Hockey clubs met in the final game of the Suburban League at the Arena. The Outremonts played a hard game, but they were no match for the fast skating and excellent stick-handling of the Rosedales. At the call of time the Rosedales had scored nine games to the Outremonts' three. The referee, Mr. A. Vallance, of Westmount, deserves great credit for the way in which he officiated.

The Richelieu & Ontario and the S. Carsley Co. hockey teams played a game at the Victoria rink, which resulted in a win for the Sailors over the men from the stores, by a score of 6 to 0.

THE KENNEL.

REGARDING COLLIES.

There is great excitement among local collie breeders anent the forthcoming show of the Montreal Canine Club, as there are four cracker-jacks on the water just now, by the following champion stud dogs: Ch. 'Balreggie Hope,' 'Ormskirk Emerald,' 'Tottington Pilot' and 'Kirkdale Patrick.' The collie king of the west says he has one in 'Mountaineer Pathfinder,' bred by Mr. Joseph Reid, of this city, which can beat anything that they can bring out, and the secretary thinks there is one in Petite Cote which can beat the collie king's 'Pathfinder.'

LACROSSE.

CORNWALL AFFAIRS.

Cornwall, March 12.—The lacrosse situation in Cornwall is at present considerably muddled, but it is hoped, that by April, the atmosphere will have cleared, and a strong effort to put a winning team in the field.

The annual meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club will be held on Wednesday evening, March 28, and it looks as if there were likely to be more retirements of officers than of players, for many prominent officials are disgusted with the unfair treatment meted out to Cornwall last season by the Senior League.

As to whether Toronto is left in the big league or not, Cornwall is very indifferent. The long trip to the Queen City is always expensive and fatiguing, and Toronto has never been a good drawing card, here.

The schedule suits Cornwall admirably, as the local clubs finish their engagements early in the season.

BASKETBALL.

BUFFERS VS. DUFFERS.

There will be a basketball match in the Westmount gymnasium to-morrow (Thursday) from 9 to 10 p.m. between two teams picked from the association, called the Buffers and Duffers. It promises to be quite interesting, as both the players and officials will be disguised.

SKATING.

AT THE ARENA.

A grand patriotic masquerade will be held at the Arena rink this evening when a most enjoyable time is anticipated. The rink will be decorated and specially illuminated for the occasion, and a band will also be in attendance, so that interesting music can be expected.

AT THE P. A. A. A. RINK.

A fancy dress carnival will be held at the P.A.A.A. rink this evening. As this may be the last carnival of the season a good attendance is anticipated.

SNOWSHOEING.

A LADIES' TRAMP.

A ladies' tramp of the Lachine Snowshoe Club will be held to-morrow evening. Every member is earnestly requested to turn out, and this is the first and last ladies' tramp of the season, it is desirable to make it a success. The start will be made from the club rooms, St. Charles street, at eight o'clock.

THE ARGYLES.

On Saturday, March 24, the annual dinner of the Argyle Snowshoe Club will take place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD COUNTRY SPORTS.

London, March 13.—Before ten thousand people Millwall defeated Aston Villa on Tuesday, and won the English cup, thereby becoming the champion association football team of England.

The annual university boat race comes off on Saturday, March 24. Both crews are training vigorously.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRIP.

We have received official information from Mr. F. E. Lacey, the secretary of the M.C.C., that owing to the war the proposed visit of a team of English cricketers to Australia, under the management of the M.C.C. next autumn, has been definitely postponed.—'Daily Mail,' London.

A SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS.

Mr. John Larmonth, who has recently resigned from the position of superintendent of the Victoria Church Sunday-school, was presented on the occasion with an illuminated address and an onyx clock all valued at about $100. Mrs. Larmonth also was remembered, and presented with a silver tea-set. Mr. Larmonth has been superintendent of the Victoria Sunday-school for thirty years, having assumed the office when comparatively a boy. The ability, earnestness and geniality with which he discharged the duties of the office have won the affections of all the children and parents, who greatly regret his removal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roots of Cancer.

This is where the knife fails. Plasters also, although inflicting agonizing pain, fail to make a permanent cure. The only perfect system is our painless, pleasant home treatment. Particulars free.

STOTT & JURY Bowmanville, Ont.

THE RECENT TROUBLES.

HOW THE M'GILL 'OUTLOOK' VIEWS THEM.

The latest issue of the McGill 'Outlook' has the following account of the recent difficulties:—

The past week has been in many ways an eventful one in the history of McGill, and its scenes—some of them indeed regrettable—will ever remain in the memory of the students.

Thursday morning, when news of the relief of Ladysmith was announced in Montreal, the students of McGill, like all loyal subjects, promptly prepared to celebrate General Buller's great victory. It is unnecessary here to give a detailed description of the parades and the unfortunate scenes that followed. We merely wish to correct certain statements with reference to our celebration that have appeared in some of the daily newspapers of Montreal. Our motives in celebrating the relief of Ladysmith have been, by certain of these journals, attributed to the basest of motives; we have been accused of grave misdemeanors, even crimes, and statements have appeared which have been very far from the truth, to say the least—statements which originated in the brains of reporters, whose prejudices over-balanced their fairness and good sense.

We do not agree with the reporter who affirms that we demanded that a flag should be raised on the French newspaper offices. On the contrary we visited these offices prompted by the same spirit which led us to visit the High School, the City Hall, the Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade, the 'Star' office, and other institutions, not doubting their loyalty in the least, but to join in the general rejoicing, 'beyond a common joy.' At the office of the 'Patrie,' the students simply requested that a flag be hoisted, and did not enter the building. After a few moments the flag was unfurled, but unfortunately a pane of glass was broken. A man was found wearing a Kruger button and airing his pro-Boer sympathies. In endeavoring to remove the button a student accidentally broke the window. But all this is set down to the students' desire to insult the 'Patrie.' Unlike the previous places visited, those in charge of one of the newspaper offices—the 'Presse'—refused to hoist a flag, and by their persistent refusals provoked the visiting students. On forcing an entrance to the building a McGill man was struck by an ink bottle, and other missiles were hurled at the students by the enraged employees. The scenes that followed were certainly regrettable in their excesses; the students were wrong in backing up their request by forceful measures for the newspaper in question was doubtless within its rights in refusing to hoist a flag, owing probably to a misinterpretation of our motives. But everyone who is not in a state of dotage or who has not reached the last stages of senility, makes certain concessions to students, occasionally at least, and on such an occasion as the relief of Ladysmith, after the long weeks of suspense, we see no reason why a student outburst of enthusiasm, in the excitement of the moment, should have been mistaken as an imputation against the loyalty of the French people.

The scenes at Laval University, Thursday evening, are regretted by none more sincerely than by the students of McGill. On Thursday morning, when the McGill men reached the City Hall, they were cordially invited by a Laval student, or one who claimed to be a Laval student, to proceed to Laval, where they would be welcomed by the students of our sister institution, who would doubtless join in the celebration. They did as requested but no Laval men were visible. Neither was a flag flying, nor were there any signs of rejoicing. The caretaker in charge received us good naturedly and a flag was procured by a McGill student and hoisted on the building, only to be removed when the McGill men had departed. The Laval students, resenting our conduct and our friendly visit, paraded the streets in the afternoon and caused the flags to be removed from the French newspaper offices, substituting their own. They cheered the Queen's statue on Victoria square, but on one occasion at least men in their procession were heard to utter very uncomplimentary remarks—not to use a stronger adjective—about Her Gracious Majesty—as well as about their 'enemies' at McGill.

In the evening a few McGill men, accompanied by several hundred citizens—but not a McGill procession, as one newspaper announced on its bulletins, and in its columns—marched to Laval. This was doubtless unwise, but had the Laval men acted with more discretion, all trouble would have been averted. We have—as always had—the friendliest feelings towards the students of our sister institution, but we cannot admire their conduct on Thursday night. Instead of receiving the visitors cordially, and joining with them in the celebration, they had a force of policemen in waiting to protect their persons from expected violence; when the procession halted and the leader—to the strains of 'God Save the Queen'—planted the Union Jack in a bank of snow in front of their building, their assurances of sympathy with the celebration, their cordial welcome and cheerful greetings came forth in the form of streams of ice cold water from half a dozen fire hose, manipulated, apparently, not by the students themselves, but by their protectors—the officers of the law on the balcony steps. And all this before any move was made to enter their building, notwithstanding the statements of several newspapers—and even public men, in their public capacity. The scenes that followed this greeting—the breaking of windows, etc.—were not enacted by McGill students as a body—despite the assertions of certain newspapers to the contrary, and there is no reason why such unfavorable comments and unjust statements should have been published concerning the student body of McGill as a whole. But these scenes were not by any means as disgraceful as the tearing down and burning of a British flag, nor were they enacted by McGill men as a body, any more than the latter was the work of Laval men as a body. After Thursday night, McGill students took no part in the trouble, but were prepared to protect their Alma Mater from threatened attack.

We have given this statement of facts merely in justice to ourselves and to our University. Unjust criticism has fallen upon us, and the whole body of students has been charged with gross misconduct. The chairman of the Police Committee has threatened to resign rather than permit McGill students to rule Montreal. We hasten to assure that gentleman that there is no cause for alarm, and that it will be quite unnecessary that the city lose his valued services; we are sincere when we state that we never desired to rule Montreal; although the scenes of the past week have proved the necessity for such an ambition on the part of some one.

During the trouble a certain portion of the press has greatly exaggerated and distorted the facts—possibly to gratify a morbid curiosity for the creation of which they are largely responsible. To the bitter attacks of the French press we make no reply—they had better remain unanswered; but why the Montreal 'Herald'—a paper which has hitherto been so closely and cordially in touch with University affairs—should make statements so very far from the truth, and should endeavor by its remarks to heap all the blame on the students of McGill, as a whole, is more than we can divine. We fail to agree with the critic who affirms that we have brought discredit to our University; it is not in our recollection that the students of McGill have done anything heinous to deserve such criticism; we have never dragged our colors in the gutter, and we believe that the citizens of Montreal have had no just cause to complain of our conduct. The trouble lies in the fact that our motives were misrepresented; but had we neglected to include the French newspaper offices and Laval University in our line of march, the same cry would probably have been heard, and we would have been accused of doubting their loyalty.

All we ask is fair treatment—we have received it at the hands of three of Montreal's leading dailies—we ask no more, but we do not expect less.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, said to a 'Witness' representative, yesterday that he had read the article in the McGill 'Outlook,' and that it seemed to him that it would show to any reader that the newspapers had made too much of McGill's little indiscretions.

BISPHAM CONCERT.

The concert committee of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club has decided to bring Mr. Bispham to give a song recital in the Windsor Hall on the evening of April 7. Subscription lists have been opened at the club rooms for the members and their friends, and are much encouraged by the enthusiastic support they have received. Each member of the L.M.M.C. subscribing for (or guaranteeing to sell) two or more tickets before Friday, March 16, will be entitled to one free ticket. After that date, this privilege will be withdrawn, but the subscription list will still be kept open at the Y.M.C.A. building. Names may also be sent to Mrs. S. Greenshields, Westmount, or Mrs. Duggan, 151 Metcalfe street.

[Written for the 'Witness.'

FAREWELL AT THE TRAIN.

Let the winds of the western prairies,
Deep laden with frost and snow,
Shiver sharp on the hard car windows,
With their swirl and bluster and blow;
Let them shriek round curves and corners,
And boat on the engine's head,
Sweeping the sparks like a banner proud,
O'er the heads of the Boys in Red.

Let the eager throb of the engine
And the soldiers' hearts keep time;
Let the steadfast stroke of the piston,
Be the stroke of our boys at the line;
Let the hissing steam, as it struggles
To break from the fettering bar,
Foretell the might in battle
Of our Boys 'neath the Northern Star.

Let the cheers of a nation of brothers
Make strong the hearts of our brave;
Let the kiss of a nation of sisters,
Smooth the pathway toward the grave.
Let the tears and prayers of mothers
Keep tender the hearts of sons;
And their fathers' strength, and their fathers' pride,
Hold them steadfast beneath the guns.

Good-bye, Old Boys, God bless you,
The hearts of a nation cry;
May the Union Jack float o'er you,
Whether you live or die.
In life stand fast for the homeland,
Far over the ocean's wave,
In death, wrapped close in Canada's flag,
Rest sweet in your unmarked grave.

ASA TERRY.

[For the 'Witness.

ON! BRITONS!

Liberty's call to war
Brave hearts have heard from far
O'er ocean's wave.
Loud let our anthem ring,
Let every true heart sing,
Praise to our heroes bring,
On! Britons brave!

God of our country dear,
Thou whom alone we fear,
E'er be our guide.
Still bless the Queen we love,
Onward her ensign move,
Till peace, like thine above
Shall reign world wide.

S. W. MICHENER.

Pelee Island North.

ITCHING PILES.

Hundreds of Cures Brought about in Montreal by Dr. Chase's Ointment—It Never Fails.

Mr. P. Voyer, 1606 Notre Dame street, Montreal, states: 'After suffering for two years with itching piles, I was completely cured by using two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.'

Mr. Lefebvre, 2281 St. James street, Montreal, states: "A box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me of a case of itching piles, from which I had suffered for 25 years."

Mr. A. L. A. Chagnon, contractor, 742 St. Denis street, Montreal, says: "I was suffering terribly with itching piles when I read about Dr. Chase's Ointment. I bought a box, and, thanks to a judicious use of the same, I am now perfectly cured."

Mr. L. E. Larose, 217 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, states: "One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured me of protruding, itching piles, from which I suffered for many months. I can recommend them as a prompt and efficacious remedy for piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment cures any form of piles, no matter how severe or of how long standing. It has never yet been known to fail to cure piles; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.—Advt.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Stratford, Ont., March 14.—A number of changes will take place shortly in the Grand Trunk shops of this city, Mr. B. Stimson, locomotive foreman, who has held the position for about sixteen months, has sent in his resignation, and his place will be taken by Mr. B. Leikie, a former Stratford man, who has held the position of locomotive foreman at Fort Erie for two years. The vacancy at Fort Erie will be filled by Mr. Jas. Wright, of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILIOUSNESS BANISHED.

Positively and Permanently by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Which Restore the Liver to Perfect Health and Ensure a Proper Performance of its Duties—No Other Medicine Can Produce this Result.

Biliousness is one of the most prevalent ailments of modern times. It is due, as its thousands of victims know, to unhealthiness of the liver.

When this organ is unhealthy, it is like a poisoned stream; it contaminates the whole system.

In health, the liver secretes about three pounds of bile every day.

This bile is sent out, and mingles with the blood, to collect impurities, which it carries back to the liver, where they should be separated from the blood and expelled from the system.

When the liver is in an unhealthy condition, it refuses to take back the bile, after the latter has become impregnated with poisonous impurities. It then flows back throughout the system, carrying poison and disease to every point. This is Biliousness.

When the liver is in a healthy condition, Biliousness is utterly impossible.

In every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, there is a package of small brown Tablets, which is specially designed to tone and restore the liver to perfect health.

Their effect is immediate. The liver is strengthened and invigorated, and it at once commences to do its duty properly. No bile is allowed to flow back into the blood. It is received, purified, and again sent out on its mission.

The large Tablets restore the stomach to perfect health and digest the food; the small brown Tablets give health and strength to the liver and bowels. Between them they keep the entire digestive system in good health, making Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., absolutely impossible. Try a box.

A Good Dresser.

You remark this of your gentlemen friends. They always look well dressed and you hardly know how. They are customers of these works, and have their suits dyed or cleaned and always keep them in shape.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners.
1958 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.
Phones: Bell (Main) 1397. (Merchants 7 3).

Everyone who Uses

COWAN'S

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

praise it for its Purity and Fine Flavor . . .

HYGIENIC COCOA

will Make Your Children Healthy.

The Ostermoor a Wholesome Bed.



By far the larger portion of beds in use are made in whole or in part from some animal substance, chiefly curled hair. These are naturally and most uniformly wanting in cleanliness.

The opposite is the case with the OSTERMOOR Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, which is made from light and airy sheets of interlaced pure white Elastic Felt, more healthful and more comfortable than any hair mattress made.

—Sold only by ourselves and ranging in price from $9.00 to $15.00.

Lockhart Bedding Co.,
Headquarters for Hygienic Bedding.
St. Catherine street,
Corner Victoria St.
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F. F. POWELL

248 Bleury Street,

GENERAL ROOFER,

Asphalt and Cement Flooring.

Copper and Galvanized Ironworker.

Tel. Up 2071.

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£30,000,000

NATIONAL WAR LOAN.

Issue of loan of thirty millions pounds sterling, bearing interest at two and three-quarters percent per annum to be redeemed at par on April 5, 1910, price of issue fixed by Her Majesty's Treasury at £98 10s percent, the governor and company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorized to receive applications for this loan, which will take the form either of inscribed stock or of bonds to bearer at the option of the subscribers.

The interest is at two and three quarter percent per annum, and the capital will be a charge on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Bank of England, and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends will be paid quarterly in the same manner and on the same dates as the dividends on Consols. The first dividend, a full three months' dividend, will be paid on July 5, and the second dividend, also a full three months' dividend, on Oct. 5.

The loan will be repaid on April 5, 1910.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £3 percent will be received at the chief cashier's office, Bank of England, and may be forwarded to that bank either directly or through the medium of any banker or stock broker in the United Kingdom. The list will be closed on or before Thursday, March 15, 1900. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

The dates on which the further payments will be required are as follows:—£5 10s percent, on Monday, March 26, 1900; 15 percent on Monday, April 9, 1900; 10 percent, on Thursday, May 3, 1900; 10 percent on Friday, June 8, 1900; 15 percent on Tuesday, July 10, 1900; 10 percent on Thursday, August 9, 1900; 10 percent on Friday, Sept. 7, 1900; 10 percent, on Monday, Oct. 8, 1900; 10 percent on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1900. The instalments may be paid in full on or after April 9, 1900, under discount at the rate of £2 percent per annum.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer, with coupons attached for the dividends payable on July 5, and Oct. 5, 1900, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

These scrip certificates to bearer can be inscribed, in other words can be converted, into stock as soon as they have been paid in full, or they may be exchanged for bonds to bearer after Oct. 5, 1900.

Bonds to bearer will have quarterly coupons attached. The first coupon will be that for the dividend payable on Jan 5, 1901.

Inscribed stock will be convertible into bonds to bearer at any time after Oct. 5 next without payment of any fee, and bonds to bearer can be inscribed, or in other words converted, into stock on payment of a fee of one shilling per bond.

Applications must be for even hundreds of stock, but the stock once inscribed will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny as in consols.

The bonds to bearer will be of the same denominations as in the case of consols certificates to bearer, namely, £100, £200, £500 and £1,000.

The inscribed stock is an investment authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

Applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland, or at any of their branches, at any of the London banks, of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 4 Lombard street, London, E. C., or of any of the principal stock brokers.

Bank of England, March 9, 1900.

The Bank of Montreal is authorized to forward applications for allotments of the within described bonds, which will be dealt with as if made in England.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to NOON of MONDAY, 19th March, for the printing and supply of stationery, required by this Board for a period of three years from 1st April next. Forms of tender, and any further information may be had upon application at the office of the Board.

CHARLES J. BINMORE, Treasurer.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great NERVE RESTORER. Positively cures the all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent Canadian Agency for Dr. Kline, Limited, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. Agent: J. A. MARTE, Druggist, 1700 Notre Dame street.

SENT TO PRIESKA.

Second Canadian Contingent Despatched to the Disaffected Region.

WAR OFFICE SILENT.

Has Announced Nothing Since Yesterday Regarding French's Position.

COL. PLUMER ADVANCING TOWARD MAFEKING—MOVEMENTS IN CAPE COLONY.

Capetown, Tuesday evening, March 13. —'Gen. French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

The above despatch may mean that General French has entered Bloemfontein, or that he is in the environs, thus belatedly confirming Lord Roberts's advices to the War Office this morning.

Herschel, Cape Colony, March 13. — The Cape Mounted Police have re-occupied Barkley East.

The Canadians from Victoria West proceeded to the Prieska district.

Kimberley, Tuesday, March 13.—Lord Methuen occupied Boshof on Sunday without opposition. He left a garrison there and returned here.

London, March 13.—Midnight. — In the lobbies of the House of Commons rumors that Mafeking had been relieved were in circulation this evening; but they still lack confirmation.

WAR OFFICE SILENT.

London, March 14.—6 a.m.—The War Office authorities have not yet announced the receipt of any further intelligence from Lord Roberts, and not one of the numerous special correspondents at the front sends news of yesterday's operations before Bloemfontein.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the telegram to the 'Post,' expresses the opinion that as the struggle in South Africa becomes more contracted, it will become fiercer. He is afraid that in retaliation for the proposed deportation of Cronje and his staff to St. Helena, the British prisoners at Pretoria may be subjected to severe treatment. The Boer position on the Biggarsberg range has been reconnoitred; but no serious operations have apparently been attempted in Natal since the relief of Ladysmith.

According to the 'Times,' the Boers have been freely using natives as combatants near Mafeking, and Colonel Baden-Powell has been obliged to threaten reprisals.

Dr. Jameson was down with enteric fever, and critically ill, when Ladysmith was relieved. A private despatch received here by a prominent American, states that he has rallied, and is likely to recover. Dr. Jameson was anxious to have a military command in the campaign; but, as leader of the raid, he was excluded from service for political reasons, and was not welcomed when he arrived at Ladysmith a few days before the investment of the town. His opportunity came when the garrison was fever-stricken, for he reverted to his medical practice, and did ten men's work, in caring for the fever patients and wounded soldiers.

The report that General Gatacre had secured possession of the waggon bridge over the Orange river after a hot artillery fire, is confirmed, and the advance guard, with artillery, has been strongly reinforced, an easy entrance into the Free State at Bethulie has been provided for.

General Clements is having continuous gun practice with the enemy's rear guard at Norval's Pont.

General White has sailed from Durban for the East London base, and General Warren's division has also embarked on transports, either for the same purpose or for Port Elizabeth, with the possibility that its ultimate destination may be Mafeking, rather than either Bethulie or Norval's Pont.

The peace envoys who have arrived at Lorenzo Marques, are high officials of the two republics. Wolmarans is a member of the Boer Executive Council, and a blind follower of President Kruger, who has implicit confidence in his fidelity. While nearer forty than fifty, he fought as a youth in the war of 1881, and was bitterly hostile to the Uitlanders, and the Reformers.

South Africans describe him as an astute and crafty man, who has learned all he knows about politics from President Kruger. Fischer has been secretary of state of the Free State, and has exerted a strong influence over the Dutch leaders in Cape Colony. He had the reputation of being a strong advocate of peace a year ago, but President Steyn carried him into the war, and has been faithfully served by him.

London, March 13.—The markets here were strong in general at the start on the news that Gen. French was at Bloemfontein, and business was distressingly meagre, and fell off all round, operators talking of the war and not dealing. A private despatch received by a broker from Mafeking, saying: 'All right here; how are markets?' was replied to: 'All starving here; how is Mafeking.'

LATEST FROM MAFEKING.

ENEMY REDOUBLING ITS EFFORTS TO CAPTURE THE TOWN.

London, March 14.—Lady Sarah Wilson wires the 'Daily Mail' from Mafeking, under date of March 6 (by native runner to Lobatsi, March 9), as follows:

'On Saturday, March 3, the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from the town, for three hours, killing one and wounding two colonials.

'On Monday, March 5, they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding the colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but reserves were called upon and the trench was recaptured with a rush. We had no casualties.

BOERS ARE ACTIVE AS EVER.

'The Boers continue very active and it taxes Colonel Baden-Powell and the garrison very heavily to prevent them from encroaching on our lines. Since Commandant Snyman returned from the north, the siege has been prosecuted with renewed vigor.

'Dynamite explosions were heard during the last two days of February. The Boers have been blowing up sections of the northern railway, showing that they fear the approach of Colonel Plumer's column.

'The new five-inch gun made here has proved very satisfactory and accurate. Colonel Baden-Powell warned Commandant Snyman that unless he disbanded and disarmed the native levies filling the Boer forward trenches, by March 3, he (Baden-Powell) would no longer be responsible for restraining Chief Linchwe in the Sequani district. Commandant Snyman declines to disband them.'

PLUMER PUSHING SOUTH.

Lobatsi, Thursday, March 8.—Colonel Plumer's force reached here on Tuesday, March 6. It is believed that only a single bridge southward has been destroyed and that otherwise the railway is intact within five miles of Mafeking. Colonel Plumer has already dispersed several Boer police posts in the neighborhood and is actively pushing his advance southward.

MILNER PREDICTS, AND PRAISES LOYALISTS.

Capetown, Tuesday, March 13.—Addressing a public meeting here to-day, Sir Alfred Milner, after referring to 'the dark days which we now hope are drawing to a close,' eulogized the marvellous courage, patience and confidence shown by the Cape loyalists during a season of great trial,' and their 'self-sacrifice, generosity and co-operation.'

He foreshadowed 'better days that are surely coming, when the temporary bitterness of the struggle around us has subsided.'

Then the National Anthem was sung and Sir Alfred Milner was enthusiastically cheered.

BRABANT IS AT ALIWAL NORTH.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, by courier to Burghersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13.—General Brabant's forces arrived here on Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange river, where General Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

Lebombo, Monday, March 5.—Via Lorenzo Marquez, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Ogelequana and Chief Umbogaze in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel, and they are prepared to support the former, as is also the Swasi queen. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umbogaze. The women at Piete Rief laager are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

SAIL FOR EUROPE.

London, March 14.—According to a despatch to the 'Times' from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Tuesday, Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State Secretary, Mr. Wessels, chairman of the Orange Free State Raad, and Mr. Wolmarans, of the Transvaal executive council, were to leave for Europe that day by a German steamer.

CONDITION OF MINES.

Berlin, March 13.—A cable from Johannesburg reports that the condition of the German group of gold mines in the Transvaal is satisfactory, and that the other groups have suffered only inconsiderably through the stoppage.

Oxford University has published an incomplete list of 237 Oxford men who have gone to the war. Four of them have been killed so far.

KIMBERLEY RAILWAY.

LINE NOT BADLY DAMAGED.

Kimberley advices say the railway and telegraph lines have been repaired thirty miles northward to Slyp Klip. It is understood that the line between Fourteen Streams and Vryburg is not badly damaged. A Kimberley farmer who has just returned from a trip to Berkly West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of seventy-five miles. Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal river, in the neighborhood of Klip Dam.

THE CANADIANS.

MARQUIS OF LORNE PRAISES THEIR GALLANTRY AT PAARDEBERG.

Belleville, Ont., March 14.—The following letter has been received from the Marquis of Lorne, who is honorary colonel of the Argyll Light Infantry, of this place:—'I am anxious to hear if any of our regiment suffered in the last fight at Paardeberg. The dash and gallantry of the Canadian force has been splendid. It will be thought of with pride forever that Canadian troops helped to overthrow the ridiculous travesty of republican government at Pretoria and supported the inauguration of constitutional liberty in the regions north of the Orange river in South Africa. While the colonies understand the cause and object of our war, it matters little that the European continental powers, with the exception of Greece and Italy, fail to grasp the situation.

'Signed), LORNE.'

HAVE GONE TO HALIFAX.

Toronto, March 14.—Three members of No. 2 Company, R. C. R. I., quartered at Stanley barracks, failed to turn up on Monday evening, and although that was somewhat irregular, nothing was thought of it at the time. When they failed to report yesterday morning, however, it dawned upon the authorities that there might be more in their absence than at first appeared. Enquiries resulted in the discovery that the absentees had gone to Halifax with the third contingent, which left the city by the 9.30 train in charge of Captain Boyd. No action has yet been taken by the authorities to bring the young men back, and unless it is done before the sailing of the 'Monterey,' they will stand a chance of going to the war.

THE RED CROSS.

Kimberley, March 13.—The Canadian Red Cross is doing splendid work. It has installed two hundred cots in the DeBeers Hospital and ninety cots filled with Canadians in the Masonic Temple.

SENT HIM A CHRISTMAS CARD.

Toronto, March 14.—A letter from Lord Roberts has been received by Sergeant-Major Cox, of the Royal Grenadiers, thanking himself and the members of the regiment for their kindly remembrance of him. The regiment sent Lord Roberts a Christmas card.

THE QUEBEC RECRUITS.

Quebec, March 14.—Four of the young Quebeckers who started for South Africa yesterday (McNaughton, Rattray, Anderson and Russell), were members of the Y.M.C.A. They were accompanied to Halifax by the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Dr. Borden, with Messrs. Morrison, Richardson, Calvert and Legun, M.P.'s, who were serenaded by the bands on the train's arrival from Montreal and who expressed themselves as highly pleased with the loyal and magnificent send-off given to the boys.

GARRISONING OF HALIFAX.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES FORESHADOWED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LEINSTERS.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—There is considerable curiosity here just now as to what the change in the arrangements of garrisoning Halifax means, and what it will lead to. The Canadian regiment which is to replace the Leinsters, is being mobilized this week though, so far as can be learned from official circles, the Leinsters have not yet received definite news to leave. The regiment did receive orders some time ago, which made it appear as though they were to go abroad, but up to the present nothing further has been announced. It is thought that important changes, far-reaching in their character, are about to be made.

It is suggested that the position of commander of the Canadian militia, as held by Major-General Hutton, will be done away with altogether, and new arrangements made, by which the general commanding Her Majesty's forces in British North America, will also command the Canadian militia. There is no knowing when there will be another Imperial regiment on this station, or whether it is the intention to station another British regiment here at all. It has been rumored that some of the Royal Artillery on this station might depart with the Leinsters, or about the same time, but it is assumed that some of the artillery and engineers will remain here no matter what happens.

It is announced that Lord William Seymour will go to England, this spring, and it may be that his visit will be on official business in connection with the changes in arrangements of garrisoning this station.

At any rate, it is rumored that the proposed changes may even make it possible that in the future the commander of the forces will reside and have his headquarters at Ottawa. It may be that the reported possibility of the commander of Imperial forces becoming the commander of the Canadian forces also, has given rise to a reported change of headquarters to Ottawa, though it would seem likely that one change would perhaps necessitate the other.

A STUDENT'S 'SEND OFF.'

Mr. Alexander S. McCormick, son of Mr. Duncan McCormick, Q.C., paid his farewell visit to Principal Peterson, of McGill University, yesterday morning, previous to his departure for South Africa to fill one of the vacancies in the first contingent. The young soldier was in the second year Arts, and was also one of the managers of the McGill 'Outlook,' He was highly esteemed in the university generally. The Arts students congregated at the Grand Trunk station yesterday morning about half-past eleven and gave their fellow-student a hearty 'send-off.' 'God save the Queen,' and 'Rule Britannia,' were heartily sung. Before going to the station Mr. McCormick said good-bye to Mr. E. H. Brown, of the M. A. A. A., of which he was a very active member. Mr. McCormick was presented with a watch to be worn around his wrist, by his former classmates.

THAT PEACE PROPOSAL.

Lord Salisbury's Reply to the Kruger-Steyn Telegram Discussed.

MR. LABOUCHERE ENTERS A PROTEST IN THE HOUSE—THE PRESS SATISFIED.

London, March 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Labouchere, advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and President Steyn. It was, he said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace which were proposed were an iniquity and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon blotting out Greece as an independent country. Greece insulted Turkey, and compelled her to go to war.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyn was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked Mr. A. J. Balfour whether, in view of the recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs, or directed against the persons or property of individuals because of their war opinions, the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and answer on Thursday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been over-subscribed ten times, the applications numbering 18,000.

The House at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embraced in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

THE PRESS PLEASED.

The 'Times,' commenting editorially this morning upon the reply of Lord Salisbury to the message from the Boer presidents, says:—'The government has given the only conceivable reply to the extraordinary Kruger-Steyn telegram, a reply which will be hailed with profound satisfaction throughout the empire. We are sincerely glad to see the attitude the United States has assumed in transmitting the proposals. Washington's services, of course, have been declined, but declined, we need hardly say, in the same cordial and friendly spirit in which they were offered. The news that Gen. French commands Bloemfontein is an instructive comment on the preposterous character of the Boer pretensions.'

Most of the papers express sentiments similar to those of the 'Times.' The 'Standard' says: 'It is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable realities of the situation. So far as it is meant for diplomatic use abroad the appeal is a sheer waste of labor. Knowing our views, the diplomatists of both hemispheres will respect them.'

The 'Daily News' says: 'Lord Salisbury puts his decision on the right ground. No other answer could be expected. The duty of the Liberal party will be to use its influence in the direction of tempering the future British sovereignty with the largest measure of local autonomy consistent with the securities for inter-state peace and equal laws and liberties.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'The worst enemies of the Boers could not have anticipated the full extent and audacity of their demands. President McKinley has been forced by the exigency of his position to approach Lord Salisbury with a harmless intimation of his readiness to exercise his good offices. When he reads the correspondence he will feel thankful that he has not compromised himself with a cause that is now resolved into the arrogant obstinacy of Kruger.'

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15.—The boss carpenters, contractors, and builders came to an agreement with the carpenters and jointers last night to establish an eight-hour day, at $2.40 on the first of next June. The present rule is nine hours at $2.50 per day. This is an increase of five cents an hour. The contract will be signed to-day. This ends a struggle which began fifteen years ago.

AN HISTORIC HOUSE.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY DR. LEPROHON.

The younger generation of Montrealers would find it hard to believe that where stand the three churches on Beaver Hall Hill, blooming orchards once scented the air, or that lilacs and acacias once grew upon the site of the marble yard on the east side of the street. There was an exquisite garden, indeed, where now there is nothing evident but the prose of business—a garden stretching from the corner of Lagauchetiere street to Jurors street, which was the pride of one of Montreal's most ancient families.

It may have been noticed that the property on the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere street is for sale. This consists of an old-fashioned frame house which has been sub-divided, and which at present contains four tenants. It was built in 1827 by Mr. E. M. Leprohon, the father of the present Dr. Leprohon, and is good, according to the latter, for another century.

In this house Dr. Leprohon was born; here he brought his young bride—one of the most gifted of women, who was at once linguist, musician and author, 'and who wrote with the facility with which one employs a natural gift,' said the doctor reminiscently, 'at the same time never neglecting her duties as wife and mother;' and here a large family was brought up.

Dr. Leprohon's father was a well-known Montrealer half a century ago. When he acquired the property in its entirety, he built the family residence on the corner and laid out a beautiful garden, both in front and rear. He understood and loved plants and flowers, and as the young family appeared on the scene they were encouraged to feel tenderly and sympathetically towards everything that grew in the garden.

'Ah, that was a beautiful garden,' said Dr. Leprohon, as the latter gave himself up to memories of his old home. 'Just think, there was not another house in sight! All about us were orchards, while our garden covered the present site of the premises occupied by the Davis Cigar Company. What changes have occurred since then! The creek was running on Craig street, and many a time I crossed the bridge to reach McGill street. Where the Scotch Church stands now were orchards in my young days. All was country about, and none could have anticipated the invasion which took place. My father reared his family in the old house, and I reared mine; and now I am selling it. Yes, the associations are sacred, indeed, and I feel their power, and yet it is necessary that I should sell the property. My share of the original property is the old house; the rest has long since been sub-divided among the several members of the family.'

Dr. Leprohon is not always sure of dates, but he remembers incidents of an interesting character.

The Gavazzi riots were stamped upon his memory by reason of the fact that some of the balls fired by the troops struck the house, one piercing the boards of the gallery in the rear and the other striking the roof.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson was then Mayor of Montreal. A crowd had collected in front of the old Zion Church. When the people came out there were some pistol shots heard. The Mayor was nonplussed and excited. He read the Riot Act, but the people did not hear him. The troops fired in two directions to disperse the crowd; first towards Victoria square; second, north towards the hill. It was thus that the bullets struck our house. I had one or these bullets preserved, and hung up by a string, but a painter one day, not understanding the significance attached to it, plucked it down and threw it away. Now, there was among the wounded a Mr. Lewis—I forget his first name—who was one of the most noted merchants at the time in Montreal, having his place of business on Notre Dame street, almost opposite the old English cathedral, who was struck by a bullet in the foot, and brought to our house. He was subsequently taken home and died. You may find upon his tombstone in the cemetery a reference to the cause of his death, with a criticism of the action of the Mayor.'

When Montreal was a garrison city practical joking was greatly indulged in by the young men of the time—a practice which received much support from the military or at least the younger officers. The spirit of fun spread to the civil population, and to break a lamp-post or the windows of private houses was considered a great lark. Dr. Leprohon remembers that one night no fewer than thirty panes of glass were broken in his double windows. His wife and family were greatly frightened. He himself arose, and hastily putting on some garments, rushed after the assailant, whom he discovered to be the son of one of Montreal's foremost citizens. At the corner of Bleury and Lagauchetiere streets he saw a policeman, whom he asked to place the young man under arrest. 'For God's sake, doctor, don't do that; I will have every pane of glass put in by to-morrow morning.' 'You must do more than that,' the doctor replied; 'you must give thirty dollars to the Montreal dispensary.' This was willingly agreed to, and the doctor let the young man off. He found out that his was not the only house which had been attacked that night.

Upon another occasion the doctor was aroused by pistol shots in front of the house. He rushed after the man in the dark, only to find a brother physician who had been in the habit of drinking, with a pistol in his hand, which he had fired off while in the 'horrors.' 'It was curious to consider,' the doctor said, musingly, 'that during the fire which destroyed Zion Church, the Scotch and the Baptist churches our house stood secure, even burning debris which the wind carried to the roof, failing to ignite it.'

The invasion of business was a sad blow to the doctor, for he loved the garden and the orchards by which the old home was surrounded. But the trend became marked in the direction of the hill. The doctor practiced for many years in the old home, but finally moved to St. Antoine street west, where he enjoyed the confidence and respect of a growing population.

'What a change has taken place since I was a boy in the old home,' said the doctor, who will be seventy-eight in a few weeks. 'A change in the physical appearance of the city, and a change in the manners. I was at an operation in the General Hospital the other day and admired the dexterity with which Dr. Armstrong performed it. I told the students that when I was at McGill (and I am the oldest McGill medical graduate now living), we had none of the advantages they now enjoyed. We had no antiseptic surgery then, and we had little or no 'material' with which to prosecute our studies. Of course, 'material' had to be provided, and as I had long and strong arms, I did my share in providing it. How the students laughed as I recalled these incidents. Well, the gardens and the orchards disappeared; business broke in upon the quiet; the soldiers left the city; a new generation came forward and old things had passed away. And now I am about to sell the property, which would be greatly enhanced in value did the street cars run up the hill, as was the desire of all the proprietors. Sad? Yes, but practical considerations are involved. I spent happy days in the old home. I loved the old garden, with its lilacs and acacias; but all that is left is the frame building upon which time seems to have made no impression, and which is good for another century.'

The doctor showed the 'Witness' representative portraits of his father and grandfather. 'My grandfather was one of the first to subscribe two pounds ten shillings towards the erection of the Nelson monument. I mention this to show you the loyalty of the French-Canadian people.'

A ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

New York, March 14.—The government of Brazil, according to a despatch received by the 'Herald,' has sent a circular letter to the governors of the different states announcing that a conspiracy to establish a monarchy has been discovered. Various officers are implicated. Major Francis feigned to participate in the conspiracy; but his object was to ascertain all its secrets and then tell the government. The plan of the conspirators was to establish a provisional government, and then take a plebiscite. Major Francis declared that Viscount Ouropreto, Generals Cantuaria, and Piragibe, and Admirals Mello and Wandekolk were concerned in the conspiracy.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

FRENCH CHAUVINISTS THINK THEY WILL BE FOUND FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE HEREAFTER.

Paris, March 12.—French Chauvinists pretend to believe that in the future the British and American navies will be found fighting side by side against the world. This leads many French public men to turn with much curiosity to the United States naval exhibit at the coming exposition, especially as they have heard that it has just arrived. Captain Mackenzie, of the 'Prairie,' now anchored at Rouen, said to-day:—

'The people of this city seem greatly interested in the naval exhibit we have brought over. They are to entertain us at a banquet on March 20. General Porter and several French admirals are coming to the entertainment. As far as I can hear, our exhibit will be the smartest thing of the kind at the exhibition. The working models are marvels of exactness. We have brought over also some new electric mechanisms that are certain to astonish Europe.'

VOTED FOR THE REPEAL.

Harrow, Ont., March 13.—A vote taken on a by-law to repeal the Dunkin Temperance Act, which has been in force in Colchester South township since 1876, resulted in favor of the by-law by a majority of seven votes. The old open vote system was necessarily used. The poll was open for two days.

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