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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

He is in the City and Speaks About Libel Suits and the Remedial Bill.

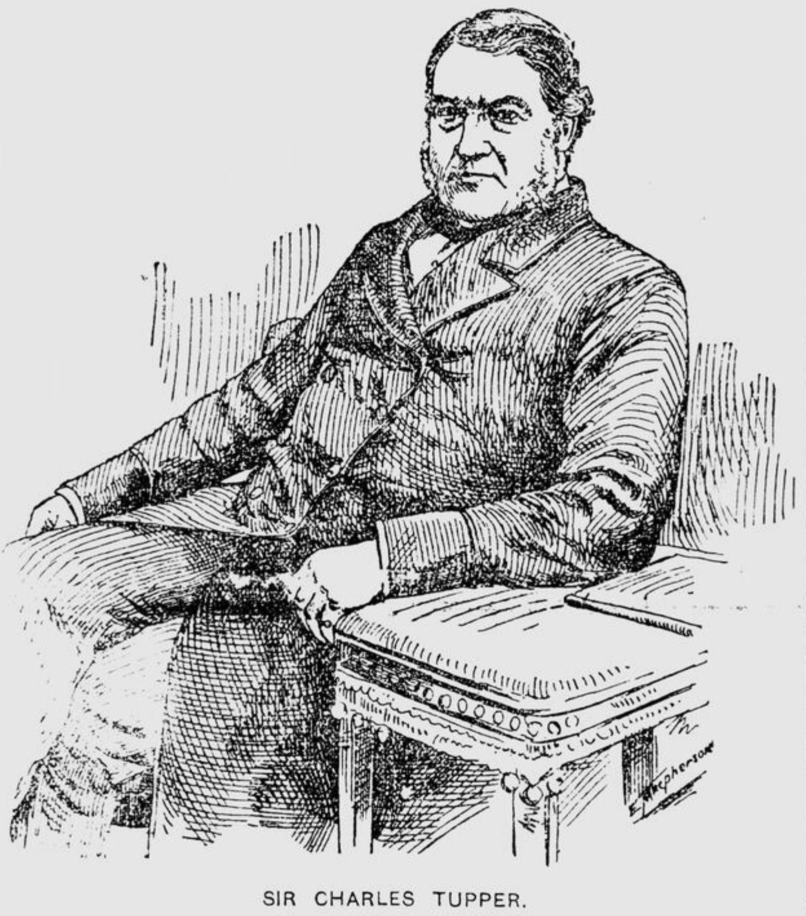
THE BILL WILL BE [illegible]

AND THE CONSERVATIVES WILL BE RETURNED AT THE NEXT ELECTIONS.

HE DENIES THE RUMOR THAT SIR DONALD SMITH WILL BE MADE PREMIER.

[illegible] Charles Tupper has forgiven the [illegible] 'Herald,' but he has determin-[illegible] Mr. McConnell, of the Hali-[illegible] to the bitter end.

[illegible] medial bill will be passed by a [illegible] majority; the Conservative [illegible] win at the general election. [illegible] Secretary of State has finally [illegible] his connection with England, and [illegible] the remainder of his days in [illegible] whether the people return him [illegible] party to power or not.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

All this is interesting, and it comes from the lips of Sir Charles himself, who, seated this morning in his room at the Windsor Hotel, talked with great frankness upon public matters.

His present visit has been associated [illegible] all sorts of political combinations [illegible] intrigues. He was in the city for [illegible] purpose of making a selection for the [illegible] Lawrence division of a man who [illegible] be strong enough to carry it [illegible] the Liberals, who are hoping for great things. He was here to [illegible] strong Quebec men to form an in-[illegible] portion of the new cabinet, which [illegible] Charles hopes to head after the gen-[illegible] election.

[illegible] had better not believe, nor even [illegible] all the rumors which are float-[illegible] at present,' said Sir Charles. The plain and simple truth is, [illegible] here, in response to an engage-[illegible] Mr. Macmaster, touching my [illegible] the Montreal 'Herald,' which [illegible] to criminally prosecute. [illegible] however, has made an [illegible] satisfies me, and I have [illegible] withdraw that prosecution. [illegible] was necessary, and for [illegible] am I in Montreal to-[illegible] the 'Chronicle,' I intend [illegible] prosecution with all dili-[illegible] have written to ask [illegible] if he will admit publica-[illegible] responsibility, and he refuses. The law is different there [illegible] here, and it is a very [illegible] prove the responsibili-[illegible] Here there is registra-[illegible] is easy. Of course, [illegible] prove it, and the case [illegible] I expect to see the man [illegible] for a vile libel. To [illegible] will be useless, because [illegible] and it would [illegible] to me to win [illegible] have to pay all the [illegible] A criminal prose-[illegible] to produce a dif-[illegible]

[illegible] believe, Sir Charles, [illegible] will pass ?' the [illegible] was asked, when the [illegible] disposed of.

[illegible] doubt whatever on that [illegible]

'Is the debate likely to be a protracted one ?'

'I do not think it will last a great while. At any rate, by arrangement with Mr. Laurier, it will proceed from day to day until finished.'

'And when the bill becomes law how does the government propose to operate it against the wishes of the Manitobans and its government ?'

'The bill provides for its own enforcement. The government had no thought of interfering with provincial autonomy, and would have been only too glad had the Manitoba Government undertook to find a remedy for the grievances of the minority itself. Unfortunately, it has failed to do so, and the duty according to the constitution, now devolves upon the Federal Government, who are commanded, when the rights of any minority—Protestant or Catholic—are interfered with, to step in, and redress such grievance as exists. If the local government of Quebec, for instance, took away any of the rights of the Protestants guaranteed at Confederation, the Federal Government, by such act, would step in, the local government would cease to exert authority in the particular matter, and the grievance would be redressed by the Federal power, which is compelled to do so by the constitution. They would regulate the matter in the province in the same way that they would regulate customs. And this will be the case in Manitoba. The local government refuses to redress a certain grievance from which the minority suffer. By the provisions of the bill a board of education is formed by the Federal Government, and this body will carry out the clauses which are inserted in the bill for the protection of the minority in their rights. In a word, failing the frank acceptance of the remedy by the local authority, the Federal Government does the work and the local authority stands aside as far as this particular matter is concerned.'

'Is it not true that Sir Donald Smith had any mission from the government to Mr. Greenway ?'

'There is not a word of truth in the statement. The government never consulted him about his visit. Sir Donald went simply as a citizen, and no doubt he endeavored to use his good offices for the settlement of the question. The government would have been very grateful for a reasonable settlement, which would have obviated the necessity for their active interference, but Sir Donald had no mission whatever from the government in the connection.'

'And when the bill is passed and appeal is made to the country, Sir Charles—what then ?'

'When we appeal to the country, the Conservative party will be returned by a large majority. Of that I have no doubt whatever.'

'And when will dissolution take place?'

'That will be for the Governor-General to decide. When the business of the present session is done, parliament dissolves by efflux of time. The exact date remains to be fixed by His Excellency.'

'There is a rumor, Sir Charles, that if the Conservatives be returned to power Sir Donald Smith will be asked to be Premier ?'

'Deny it promptly,' said the Secretary of State, smiling. 'There is no foundation for it whatever.'

'After the election, Sir Charles, do you intend to continue in the government, or go back to London ?'

'I may say frankly that it is my intention, in a short time, to give up per-[illegible] er, the duties of which I am still performing. Whether we win the election or lose it—and, as I say, I have not the least doubt of the result—I am determined to spend the rest of my days in Canada. At present I am acting High Commissioner, and the only inconvenience arising from my possession of the double office is that I save the country the salary of the High Commissioner. This salary appears to have exercised certain parties greatly.' (Sir Charles curled the lip sarcastically). 'I say I save the salary and attend to the duties. This is my only offence. I had a double position before, in 1877, and during that time, when I was Finance Minister and Acting High Commissioner, I was enabled to accomplish the most important things for this country. I obtained a subsidy from the Imperial Government for a line of steamers between this country and China and Japan, and I floated a four million sterling three percent loan upon the most advantageous terms ever offered to any British colony in the Empire. I did this while I was Finance Minister, and Acting High Commissioner, and I save the country the salary of the latter office. I am attending now to the duties of the High Commissioner, but I have definitely decided to relinquish the office permanently. I remain simply because I have been intimately associated with the Imperial Government in such important matters as the Pacific cable and the fast Atlantic service. With these questions I am conversant; in regard to them I have had many interviews with the home authorities, and while they are still unsettled I perform the duties of the office.'

'Has any new name for the position been considered by the government ?'

'Not yet, and if such were the case I fear I dare not mention it.'

'Is there any possibility of Sir Hibbert Tupper accepting the position ?'

'None whatever. He positively refused to give up his position in the Commons. No; the question has not yet come up, but a new appointment may be expected before long.'

THE FABRIQUE WINS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT CONCERNING THE COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY.

Judge Doherty rendered an important judgment this morning in a case of Antoine Robert vs. the Fabrique of Notre Dame. By this action, the plaintiff sought to obtain an injunction to prevent the Fabrique from using a certain part of the new portion of the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for burial purposes, and claimed $15,000 damages, on the ground that water running from that land on to his property, and which was previously good and pure, was now contaminated. The Court in an elaborate judgment, and after going fully into all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the action on the ground that no illegal act on the part of the defendant had been shown to justify an injunction, and also because although plaintiff suffered actual damages from the present state of things, such damages resulted not from the privation of any right to which he was entitled, but simply from the loss of a privilege which he enjoyed, namely the running of the water, from defendant's land to his own.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apropos of the meeting of citizens which has been called for Monday to consider the advisability of carrying out the proposed British Empire Exposition this summer, while I think that in order to do full justice to the undertaking more time should have been allowed for the necessary preparations, still, now that the Dominion has seemingly been committed to it indirectly, or in other words without direct authority, if you will, it is the duty not only of the citizens of Montreal but of the people of the whole Dominion to rally to the support of the project.

This is especially the case in view of the fact that the proposed exhibition has been advertised by newspapers and circulars in the four quarters of the globe, and some exhibits are already on their way. Canada cannot afford to lose the advantages which have accrued and are constantly accruing to her through recent events political, imperial and otherwise, and by means of which she has been splendidly advertised in recent years.

GEO. HORNE.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1896.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

A series of Lenten services for men only has been arranged for by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The second service of this series will be held in St. Thomas Church to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4.15, when the Rev. George Abbott-Smith, M.A., will deliver a short address. All men cordially [illegible]

MANITOBA SCHOOL MUDDLE

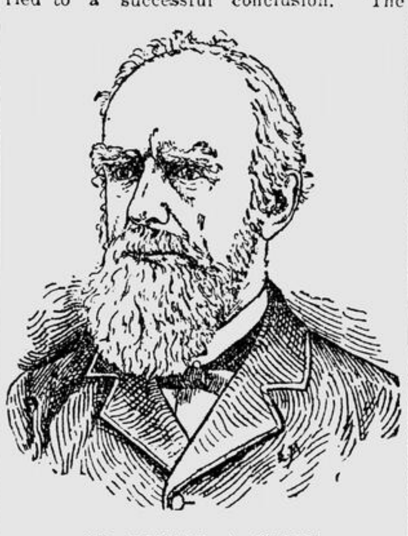
Politicians Growing Desperate Over the Situation.

WILL SIR DONALD SMITH ENTER THE RACE ?

THE HOPES OF THE PARTY CENTRED IN HIM.

SIGNIFICANT RUMORS FROM OTTAWA.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The 'World,s' Ottawa special says :—'Notwithstanding the efforts of the 'Mail and Express' to mislead the public it is more than ever evident that no remedial bill can be passed this session. How could any government succeed in passing a remedial bill with the elections now so near at hand. But there is hope ahead for the Conservatives if things now under way are carried to a successful conclusion. The hope of the country and party lies in Sir Donald A. Smith. He has declared his firm belief, notwithstanding what the 'Mail and Empire' has said that the Manitoba school question can be settled without remedial legislation. Sir Donald is the one man that can do this. Sir Mackenzie Bowell cannot do it; Sir Charles Tupper cannot do it, for they are both pledged to remedial legislation. Make Sir Donald Premier, with a reconstructed Cabinet; let him negotiate with Mr. Greenway and then let him go to the country with his new programme and with the old Conservative policy and he will win. He is the strongest man in Canada to-day. He is the man of most resources; he is the man who commands the respect of all classes, French and English alike, and commands the confidence of every wing and section of the Conservative party.



SIR DONALD A. SMITH.

The younger men in the party have the greatest confidence in him, so have the western men; so have the Maritime men. He has no political mistakes to apologize for, no bolts to excuse. Sir Donald deliberately says that the school question could be settled without remedial legislation. He knows what he says to be true. He is up to date in the matter of faster ocean lines and the extension of Canadian trade. He is no rival to Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Sir Charles Tupper. Both of these can work harmoniously with him. Sir Charles Tupper would much prefer to work on the other side of the Atlantic, but in the way is this miserable question of remedial legislation which Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper are pledged to carry which will destroy their usefulness. But owing to Sir Donald's unpledged position and record, his knowledge of the North-West, the confidence which the people of the prairie province have in him, the faith which the French have in him, he could, it is firmly believed, settle this question to the approval of all and start the wheels of progress rolling again.

All the big men in the country, in Montreal and Toronto, would turn in and help Sir Donald with an ethusiasm that no one else can command.

The only thing that can be urged against Sir Donald is his connection with the C. P. R., but he could drop that easily. Sir Donald Smith is the man.

THE 'MAIL AND EMPIRE.'

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The 'Mail and Empire,' under the caption of 'Harmony Prevailing; Conservatives Closing up their Ranks,' says in its Ottawa despatch:—'From to-day's proceedings it is clear the Conservatives are closing up their ranks for the great struggle next week. That there are gaps here and there, and that the Ministerial party will meet the onslaught with greatly diminished numbers, is quite true, but defection may not be quite as large as anticipated. To-day there was an assemblage at the instance of the anti-Remedialists, of a considerable number of Conservative members. It could hardly be called a caucus, but it was representative of both sides. A committee of conciliation was agreed upon. That the suggestion came from those antagonistic to the bill was significant. It was evident Sir Donald believes there is a prospect of settlement.

The 'Mail and Empire' quotes Mr. Devlin as repudiating the charges that the Liberals are being approached to secure their votes for the bill. It claims that considerable Liberal defection is certain, and adds:—'But with or without their assistance the measure will pass its second reading.' On the other hand, there are many Conservatives who think the bill might be modified. These, too, will support the bill.

ULTRAMONTANE OPINION.

Quebec, Feb. 29.—The ultramontane organ here, the 'Verité,' does not accept the remedial bill, and thinks that the hierarchy should not accept it either. It will publish a long article to show why they should not do so, and how deplorably defective and useless it is from the Catholic standpoint, unless radically amended and altered from beginning to end.

CUBAN REFUGEES.

NINE OF THEM SEEK PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 29.—On board the Norwegian fruit steamer 'Moringen' which arrived here yesterday from Baracoa where nine Cuban refugees who fled from the island to escape Spanish persecution. The refugees were Camilio Albert, one of the wealthiest tobacco planters on the island; his wife, two daughters, and his son and four cigar makers who had been employed in Mr. Albert's factory. Mr. Albert sympathized with his compatriots and fell under the suspicion of the Spanish commander of the province. The torch was applied to his tobacco field and factory and all were laid waste. He began to gather his resources together but before he could convert any great part of his property into ready money he received word that the sooner he left Cuba the better it would be for him. With but $19,000 of his estate he hastily left Baracoa with his family and four of his employees. Mr. Albert drew the gloomiest of pictures of the state of Cuba. The flag of war has swept from the eastern to the western part of the island, leaving nothing but desolation and ruin in its track and every industry and business on the island is prostrated and paralyzed. He says that vessels arriving for cargoes are unable to obtain them as neither the harvest of sugar cane nor tobacco has been gathered and they are forced to seek other ports for their loads.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT NEAR TRURO, N. S.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 29.—A fatal accident occurred at Kemptown, twelve miles from Truro, yesterday afternoon. Charles and George, sons of Mr. Alexander Hingley, were in the woods shooting, when the gun carried by Charles was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking his brother George in the back, passing through his body and piercing his bowels. The unfortunate boy was carried home by his brother, about a mile, and there the wounded boy died in about an hour. He is about sixteen years of age. The shooting was entirely accidental, resulting by carelessness in carrying the gun.

DEATH OF A TORONTO PHYSICIAN.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—Dr. Laughlin McFarlane died from blood poisoning this morning, caused by the poisoning of his finger while performing an operation recently at the General Hospital. He lay all day yesterday in a semi-conscious condition, suffering no pain and occasionally rousing up and recognizing those around him. The physicians in attendance gave up hope yesterday morning.

A BRITISH STEAMER MISSING.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 29.—The captain af the barque 'Gleaner' which recently arrived from Australia, reports that on Jan. 22 last, while off Cape Disappointment, he was in company with the missing British ship 'Cadzow Forest,' from Calloa, for Portland, from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven at night. The 'Gleaner' signalled a tug and was towed into Columbia river last night in the teeth of an awful storm. The 'Cadzow Forest' has not been heard from and it is now supposed she foundered with her crew of thirty men during the tempest of the night of Jan. 22.

ALD. OUIMET'S ELECTION.

Another writ of quo warranto has again been taken out to unseat one of the city fathers. The petitioner is Edouard Pelletier, who contests the election of Ald. Leandre Ouimet, jr., of St. Jean Baptiste Ward. Besides the ordinary allegations, it is again contended in this case that the defendant can neither read nor write

NEW YORK'S NEW LIQUOR LAW.

ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE ASSURED.

ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES EXPLAINED

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28.—The Raines liquor tax bill will be passed by the Senate by thirty-two Republican votes. At twenty minutes to three o'clock this morning, after caucusing for six long hours, twenty-eight votes were cast to make the amended bill a party measure, and four absentees left their agreement to abide by party action, thus guaranteeing thirty-two votes for the bill. The features of the bill are, briefly, these : Abolition of all excise boards, April 30, 1896 ; termination of all licenses, June 30, next ; creation of state excise commissioner inspectors and bureau; giving one-third net revenues to the State, and two-thirds to the counties ; making first-class license for saloons, clubs and hotels $800 in New York, $650 in Brooklyn, $500 in Buffalo, and graded according to population in minor cities and towns ; allowing local option in towns only, not in cities ; allowing county treasurers, except in counties containing cities of the first-class, fees from one to three percent, the latter in country districts.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

New York, Feb. 29.—A Paris despatch to the 'Herald' says : 'A startling and unexpected solution of the Panama canal problem is presented as a possibility of the near future. This is in the form of the consolidation of the Panama Canal Company with the Nicaragua Canal Company. The president of the latter corporation, Mr. J. R. Bartlett, who has just left Paris en route for America, bears with him an agreement for the fusion of the two companies. This agreement was formally signed here, but it is not conclusive. It is understood it will become operative on behalf of the Panama Company when concurred in by the directors of the Nicaragua Canal Company in New York. It provides for the absorption of the Panama franchise and assets, including the railway across the Isthmus. The French Company is to receive a substantial sum of money and stock in the American corporation, which will proceed to pierce the Isthmus via Lake Nicaragua.

QUEEN'S OWN TROUBLES.

THE MATTER TO BE OFFICIALLY INVESTIGATED.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The trouble in the officers' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles is about to come to a head. At a meeting of the officers a few days ago Col. Hamilton, the commanding officer, is understood to have made the statement that he believed a conspiracy existed against him in the corps, and thereupon to have read a letter which he proposes sending Major-General Gascoigne, demanding an investigation as to the truth of his suspicion and generally into the affairs of the corps. Other officers of the regiment are said to court the investigation, an order for which is expected from Ottawa any day.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

NOTE OF WARNING FROM THE QUEBEC LIBERAL ORGAN.

Quebec, Feb. 29.—The 'Electeur' earnestly begs its party friends to take no account whatever of the Taillon Government's denial that it intends to spring the provincial simultaneously with the Federal general elections, which it pronounces a mere trick to throw its opponents off their guard.

DISASTROUS AVALANCHE.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 29.—A disastrous land and snowslide has occurred on the Great Northern Railway in the Cascade Mountains. Rocks, trees and earth have been swept down the mountain side, carrying away snow sheds, bridging and tracks. There has been a complete blockade of the road since last Monday night.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 29, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 14 below ; Calgary, 8 below; Qu'Appelle, 6 below; Winnipeg, 8 below; Parry Sound, 4; Toronto, 20; Ottawa, 32; Montreal, 28; Halifax, 32. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Generally fair and considerably colder; light snow falls or flurries.

Montreal, Feb. 29, 1896.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.84 ; yesterday, 29.67. To-day, temperature, max. 41. min. 35; yesterday, max. 40, min. 20

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.

EARL.—At 17 Church street, on Feb. 22, the wife of Edward Earl of a daughter. 29

FORAN.—At 87 Milton street, Feb. 26, the wife of Dr. J. K. Foran, editor of the 'True Witness,' of a son. 26

McINTOSH—On Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 715 Berri street, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McIntosh, a daughter.

SHAW—At 53 Park avenue, on Feb. 21, 1896, the wife of J. William Shaw, of a son. 29

MARRIED.

GRANT—DEWAR.—At the residence of her mother, Moose Creek, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1896, by the Rev. J. McKenzie, William John Grant to Mary M. Dewar, both of Moose Creek, Ont. 28

LLOYD—HOAG.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 26, 1896, by the Rev. W. Amos, of Aurora, Ont., Thomas Hiram Lloyd, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Jennie Pearson, daughter of Mr. J. M. Hoag, of Newmarket. 29

McGREGOR—FEELY.—At Morewood, on Feb. 26, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Peter A. McGregor, of Russell Township, to Agnes Feely, of Morewood. 29

MONTGOMERY—COLDEN.—At the manse, Roslin, on Feb. 18, 1896, by the Rev. J. A. Black, B.A., Mr. Wm. Montgomery of Tweed, to Miss Rachel Colden, of Myre Hall. 26

TABER—CHAPMAN.—On the 26th inst., by the Rev. James Lawson, at the residence of the bride's father, Chas. J. Tabor, of Hoboken, N.J., to Nellie, only daughter of John Chapman, Esq., postmaster, North Augusta, Ont. 28

DIED.

ANDREWS—At St. Lambert, on Feb. 28, 1896, Hugh Andrews, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral to Mount Royal Cemetery on Monday, March 2, on arrival of one o'clock suburban train. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. 29

BOYLE.—At Brampton, Ont., on Feb. 27, Rev. Robert Boyle, D.D., in the 71st year of his age. 29

BROOKS.—In Chicago, Ill., on the 27th inst., Charles Brooks.

Funeral at Sherbrooke. 28

DUNLOP.—At the Methodist parsonage, Catherine avenue, Aurora, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, 1896, Mrs. Dunlop, widow of the late John Dunlop, of Toronto, and mother of the Rev. T. Dunlop, in the 84th year of her age. 28

FRY.—At Sweetsburg, P.Q., on Feb. 27, Henry Fry, formerly of Quebec, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral private. 28

HIRD.—At Lachine, on Feb. 28, Margaret Sarah McLachlan, widow of James Harland Hird, late of St. Andrews, Que., in the sixty-first year of her age.

Funeral from railway station at Lachute, Que., on March 2., on arrival of morning train from Montreal. 28

McPHAIL.—At Buctouche, N.B., on Feb. 19, May Bertha, beloved daughter of Malcolm and Anne McPhail, aged 19 years. 29

Asleep in Jesus.

MORTON.—At 132a Dorchester street, Edgar Ralph, youngest son of Ralph and Ellen Morton.

Funeral on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3.45 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 28

REDMOND.—At Lake Beauport, Que., on Feb. 26, 1896, Mary Murphy, beloved wife of James Redmond, aged 74 years. 28

WALLACE.—On Feb. 17, 1896, of apoplexy, at Port Elgin, Ont., James M. Wallace, M.D., formerly medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, aged 59 years. 29

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steinway & Sons Piano, $175. Payable $5 per month, or $150. Also other bargains during our removal sale. New Pianos at reduced prices. Snaps for immediate purchasers. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street.

SEALE & SON,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
Corner Beaver Hall and Dorchester.
Telephone 3469.

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THE
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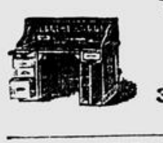

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PRICES LOW.

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One Lot Hemstitched Towels, 6¼, worth 10c.
One Lot Huck Towels, 12½c, worth 18c.
One Lot Oatmeal Towels, 12½c, worth 18c.
One Lot Damask Towels, 12½c, worth 20c.
Remnants Butcher Linen.
Remnants Table Linen.
Remnants Roller Linen.
Special Sale.
ROWELLS GENERAL BAZAAR,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lambert Hill and Court House.

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1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE,
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NO DULL DAYS
— AT —
The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.

Interest never flags, and daily visits are necessary now for the lady who would keep thoroughly posted on the new things for spring. None of the Fashion Centres of the world have secrets from us, and what we learn and what we gather—all is for Montreal shoppers, resident or visiting.

JACKETS AND CAPES.
JACKETS AND CAPES.
JACKETS AND CAPES.

Ladies' Stylish Fawn Cloth Jackets, with Fur Collar and Trimming. Regular price $18.25, for $9.15.

Ladies' Double Breast Black Serge Jackets, Newest Style; Fur Trimmed. Regular price, $14.85; for $7.95.

Ladies' Dark Green Golf Capes with Hood; lined Black Silk. Regular price, $10.75; for $3.65.

Ladies' Heavy Fawn Cloth Cape, trimmed Braid. Regular price, $25.00; for $5.85.

Ladies' Handsome Black Velvet Cape, Double Collar, handsomely Braided, lined Satin. Regular price, $42.50; for $17.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

New Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Dress Goods.

Plain and Shot Mohairs, in all the Latest Season's Shades, double, 48c yard.

Plain All-Wool Batiste, in all leading colors, double width; 57c yard.

Fancy Figured Mohairs in rich colorings and effects, 64c yard.

Fancy Colored All-Wool Tweed Effects, double width, 66c yard.

Colored Wool Dress Goods, New Shades with Silk Stripes, 52c yard.

Rich All-Wool Fancy Dress Goods in Choicest Effects, 76c yard.

Fancy Black Wool Dress Goods, with White Silk Stripe, 80c yard.

Fancy Black Wool Dress Goods, with Colored Silk Design, $1.25 yard.

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NEW SILKS.
NEW SILKS.
NEW SILKS.

New Chene Silks, in leading colors and in all the latest and most novel effects for the season, $1.35 yard.

New Glace Silks, in the choicest of Dresden and Persian effects, $1.20 yard.

New Black Silks, with Rich Designs in several colors, $1.20 yard.

Rich Silk Bengalines, in all the leading shades for the season, $1.30 yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

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NEW LINEN GOODS.
NEW LINEN GOODS.

Colored Damask Tablecloths, Fringed Borders, from 60c each.

Colored Damask Doylies, Fringed, 2c each.

Colored Linen Sideboard Covers, for 35c.
Colored Linen Bureau Covers, 25c each.

Colored Linen Tray Cloths, 21c each.

Colored Linen 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, 25c each.

LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN TOWELS.

Useful Linen Huckaback Towels, 4c.
White Linen Huckaback Towels, Fringed, 7c.

Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 10c.

Linen Towels, Fancy Hem-Stitched, 13c.

White Hem-Stitched Linen Towels, 20c.

White Linen Damask Towels, Fringed, 33c each.

White Linen Diaper Towels, Fringed, 41c each.

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Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

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1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

Men's Furnishings.

Shirts That fit well.
That wear well.
That are made well.
That give satisfaction.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS FOR SPRING, in neat and pretty patterns, two collars to each shirt. Price, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

$1.00 Open Front White Dress Shirts with all linen fronts. Extra fit and finish. This line is very popular.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, of any description, made to order.

Unlaundried White Shirts.

50c AND 75c Are the prices of our Unlaundried WHITE SHIRTS. These two lines are equal to custom-made Shirts—reinforced with continuous facings, backs and sleeves. A regular 75c Shirt 50c. A regular $1.00 Shirt for 75c.

NECKTIES, from 15c to $1.50.

LINEN COLLARS, from $1.50 doz.

BRACES, from 25c to $1.50.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, worth 40c, for 27 cents.

NIGHT SHIRTS, worth $1.00 for 75c.

Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock.

Visit our End of the Month and End of the Season Sale to-night for Bargains in Dry Goods and Kitchen Furnishings.

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

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'
ADVERTISEMENT,

LINENS

5-8 x 5-8 TABLE NAPKINS PURE LINEN at 95c, $1.05, $1.20, $1.40, $1.75, upwards.

3-4 x 3-4 TABLE NAPKINS, PURE LINEN, $2.50, $2.90, $3.10, $3.25, $3.50, upwards.

8-4 x 10-4 TABLECLOTHS, PURE LINEN, $2.25, $2.60, $2.90, $3.10, $3.25, upwards.

Our Stock is now complete, all prices and full range of patterns.

Every article guaranteed PURE LINEN, and satisfactory in wear.

Last Chance!

On that Special Line of QUILTS advertised for this month's trade. We have still a few left at 90c, $1.00, $1.08, $1.10 and $1.50.

Everyone charmed with the value.

If you require anything in the way of an easy washed, good wearing, handsome patterned Quilt, don't fail to secure one of the above while they last.

NEW FINLAY'S SHEETINGS, 54 inches to 108 inches wide.

NEW HORROCKSES SHEETINGS, 54 in. to 90 inches wide.

Full range of CANADIAN SHEETINGS, and PILLOW CASINGS, at the lowest cash prices.

For your Linens and Housefurnishings, BUY AT

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

Everybody Should Be Best in Something -

We believe our stock of LINENS is unexcelled for quality, variety and price. From the finest and most expensive Table Cloth to the lowest-priced Towel we have everything the most particular shopper or the daintiest housekeeper could desire in the Linen Line. . . .

PLAIN OR STAMPED Linens, New Hem-stitched Linens of only finest quality. Also Stamped Linens at the same price as the plain. Over 4,000 Stamp Patterns for all sorts of pieces—Tray Cloths, Centres, Doylies, Sideboard Covers, and others. Just a price hint or two, Centres, stamped in newest designs, 29c. Doylies, stamped in various patterns, 5c each.

TABLE LINENS Unbleached Damask by the yard, from 35c up. Bleached Damask, 45c to $1.95 a yard. A fine line of All-Linen, Long Wearing, new design Table Cloths, with Napkins to match—some of the finest we ever carried in stock; 2½ yards Table Cloths run from $2.50 to $25.

Special.—All Linen Towels from 9c to 95c.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2401-03 St. Catherine street.

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Diamond Rings.

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

A LONG SWIM

And plenty of depth for a good dive. A pleasant, healthful, summer sport, available in winter at the largest Swimming Bath in America—fed fresh all the time from the famous Laurentian Spring. Baths, 25c.

LAURENTIAN BATHS,
210 CRAIG STREET,
(Cor. Beaudry.)

YORKSHIRE WASH TUBS
The only strictly sanitary Tubs in the market. . .
— SEE THEM —
FIBRE BATH TUBS,
PLENISHED COPPER LINED.
Prices Reduced.
JORDAN & LOCKER,
1749 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. B. A. MacBEAN, M.D.,
FOUNDER OF THE
TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE THIS CITY.
SPECIALIST IN
Hydro-Therapeutics, Hygiene, Dietetics, The Swedish Movement Cure and Massage.
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
"Wallace System" and "Wallace Remedies."
390 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL.
Agent for Health Journals, Health Reform Literature and Health Foods.
Enquiries respectfully solicited.

SHIPMAN & GRIFFITH,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
2356 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Cor. Conde & Wellington sts., Point St. Charles
ALWAYS OPEN. TELEPHONE 3020.

MY STOCK OF FRENCH LIMOGES CHINA
Is far too large.
FISH SETS, GAME SETS, ICE CREAM SETS, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA SETS, BERRY SETS, ODD CUPS and SAUCERS, Etc.,
Will be sold at a fraction over cost, to any purchaser.
JOHN WATSON,
2174 St. Catherine St.
Art Association Building.
Open until 9 Evenings.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 29.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS

An Imposing Deputation Waits Upon the Premier.

SIR OLIVER'S GREETING WAS CORDIAL.

WANT FEWER LICENSES, SHORTER HOURS OF SALE AND A MORE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—An imposing deputation of representative temperance men from various points of the Province of Ontario, appointed at the recent Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance at Guelph, waited on the government at the Parliament Buildings yesterday. It included: Ex-Ald. G. H. Lees, Grand Councillor; the Rev. J. Van Wyck, Mr. W. W. Buchanan and others of Hamilton; the Rev. W. Kettlewell, ex-Grand Councillor, Paris; Mr. R. H. Campbell, Lindsay; Messrs. J. Hughes, W. M. McMillan, D. J. Ferguson and a number of active Toronto prohibitionists. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon Messrs. G. W. Ross, R. Harcourt, W. H. Harty and E. Bronson received the deputation in the Council Chamber.

Ex-Ald. Lees, Grand Councillor, R. T. of T., said that the deputation desired to see three things: A reduction by statute of the number of licenses at least to the Toronto standard of one license for each twelve hundred of the population; shorter hours of sale, and more efficient administration of the license law. These requests were the same as those on two previous occasions.

Sir Oliver—These can be dealt with by municipalities if public opinion is strong enough.

Mr. Lees then called upon Mr. Buchanan, Sir Oliver Mowat remarking: 'He has given some attention to these matters.'

Mr. Buchanan said a large deputation came to emphasize by their presence the earnest desire throughout the province of immediate legislation to repress the liquor traffic. Two years ago and one year ago they had made similar remarks. As anticipating the delay in securing judgment from the Privy Council they wished the constitutional amendments to the License Act as an earnest of the things to come when the decision on the whole question was known. They represented the largest and strongest temperance body in Ontario, which had unanimously voted the deputation to make the requests.

Sir Oliver remarked that in some localities public sentiment was not favorable to such legislation.

Mr. Buchanan—But you represent the whole province, not isolated localities, and we come from all parts of the province to express the views of the temperance people throughout Ontario.

The Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, and the Rev. W. Kettlewell, of Paris, supported the requests.

Ex-Ald. Lees called the attention of the government to the issue of a license for the Island Park in face of the protest of the Toronto City Council.

Sir Oliver Mowat, replying, said he saw something of it in the newspapers, and was surprised
cense was granted, but it se
they are practically be
than before. Sir Oliver hi
plimented the Royal Templ
the successful temperance wo
organization. He said
caused by the expectation
to day of a judgment in the
That he noticed when the a
was before the Privy Council
first all the judges seemed ag
Maclaren, but afterwards s
have found it difficult to arriv
conclusion now that the matte
brought before them by dep
He would see that it was cons
with a view of seeing if an
could be done.

COLONIAL LOYALTY.

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN RE
LUTION DISCUSSED IN THE IMPERIAL PARLAMENT.

London, Feb. 28.—In the House o
Commons to-day the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Col
ies replying to a question of Mr. Joh
W. Laurie, Conservative, stated that t
government had copies of resolutions
adopted by the Australian Colonies expressing their loyalty to the Crown, and
declaring that they were u
determined to make every sa
the perpetuation of their conne
the British Empire. The res
the Canadian Government, Mr. Ch
lain said, had not yet arrived, b
it did it would be laid before the H

Mr. W. Johnson, Protestant Conservative member for the South Divis
Belfast, asked if any recognition
be taken of the fact that when the resolution was passed in the Canadia
Parliament the entire assembly rose
their feet and sang 'God Save the Quee
This question was received with chee

Mr. J. O. S. MacNeill, Nationalist member for South Donegal, turning to Mr
Chamberlain, asked, Is it not a fact tha
these colonies have the manageme
their own affairs? Mr. MacNeil's
query was greeted with prolonged cheers
from the Nationalist benches but no answer was given by Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary
for Foreign Affairs, stated that the government had been approached with a vie
to the convening of another internatio
bi-metallic congress. To these rep
sentations Lord Salisbury, Mr. Cu
said, had replied that he would consu
with his colleagues in the ministry before giving a definite answer. The Premier informed the powers making the
overtures, however, that he had no desire to oppose the holding of such a conference, if good grounds were show
but, upon learning that the re-openin
the Indian mints was a necessary co
tion to an international monetary a
ment, he had refused to continue the mattor to any further conclusion.

CHAINING NIAGARA.

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR UTILIZING ITS WATER POWER.

Buffalo, Feb. 28.—A special to the
'Express' from Albany says that the w
for the formation of another g
power concern at Niagara Falls is
by a bill introduced in the Hous
Assemblyman Dudley. The bil
brought here by Mr. Arthur Shh
secretary of the Niagara Falls Hydra
Power and Manufacturing Company, and
Mr. John L. Romer, of Buffalo, atto
for the company. The bill confirms and
establishes the rights of this company and
authorizes an extension of its plant un
it is able to develop 200,000 horse-p
from the Niagara river. Should
bill become a law it would make
Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power Com
more than a formidable rival of the
aract Construction Company, w
operations, involving the expen
millions of dollars, first attrac
tention of capitalists to the gr
bilities of Niagara power. W
remembered that the Catarac
tion Company will have facil
development of only 110,000 horse
the magnitude of the rights c
the Hydraulic Power Company
Dudley's bill will become apparent
Hydraulic Company now develops
uses or sells 200,000 horse-power. U
this bill it will have 90,000 more h
power to put on the market than
entire production of the Cataract Company, or nearly twice as much.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The 'Canada Ga
contains notice of the call
Hon. David McKeen to the S
the appointment of Allan W.
of Dorchester, N. B., as sub-co
Customs.

Notice is given of application for le
ters patent to incorporate the
Distributing Company, limited
purpose of the distributing and
of newspapers, periodicals, circ
other railway matters, toge
samples, parcels and other g
and merchandise of all de
throughout the cities, towns
parts of the Dominion of Cana
capital, $5,000; headquarters in To

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Just received first deliveries of Ne
Embroidery, Edgings, Insertions, Fl
ings, and Skirtings in all the ch
of this season's designs. The S
sley Co., Ltd., Notre Dame stree

A large stock of Ladies' Wool Golf Je
seys, in all the latest colorings no
hand. The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

Black Dress Goods in Plain and Fa
Effects, suitable for mourning and g
ral wear, now in stock. The S. Car
Co., Ltd., Notre Dame street.

For all the latest and most nov
fects in New Spring Dress Goods
the stores of the S. Carsley C
Notre Dame and St. Peter streets

See the choice directory of 'Houses to let' in the 'Witness.'

THE CONFESSIONAL SECRET.

[illegible] BISHOPS GIVE THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

Referring to the now famous Granby [illegible], in which the Rev. Abbe Gill was [illegible] for contempt of court, having [illegible] to answer a question which he [illegible] to be an infringement of the [illegible] secret, the 'Semaine Reli[illegible]' quotes a collective 'mandement' [illegible] and signed by all the bishops of [illegible] Ecclesiastical Province of Que[illegible] June, 1884. After stating that [illegible] power to remit sins was given by [illegible] the priests of His Church, when [illegible] the apostles 'whosesoever sins ye [illegible] they are remitted unto them; and [illegible] sins ye retain, they are re[illegible],' the prelates add: 'God, who is [illegible] wisdom, wants everything to exist [illegible] its consequences and the conditions [illegible] are necessary for it to reach the [illegible] which He had in view. It must then have been his wish, and the Church teaches that it has in fact been his will [illegible] minister of the sacrament of [illegible] should observe the most absol[illegible] [illegible] on what takes place at the [illegible] which he renders in the name [illegible] remit or retain sins. Who [illegible] submit to that tribunal if [illegible] fear the least treason? [illegible] the death with which an inno[illegible] is threatened, nor the neces[illegible] a public calamity, nor [illegible] dispensation of the highest au[illegible] the Church, can authorize the [illegible] to reveal that secret, even [illegible] death of the penitent. Were [illegible] threatened with death, he [illegible] a martyr to the sacramental [illegible] John Nepomucene, rather [illegible] directly, or indirectly, what [illegible] through confession. That [illegible] absolute, that the confessor [illegible] even with the penitent. [illegible] he must avoid any word, any [illegible] any sign whatever, that might [illegible] render the sacrament [illegible] to him. He cannot speak to the [illegible] about it, even for the latter's spiritual benefit, without his clear, [illegible] and perfectly free permission. [illegible] there be the least danger that the [illegible] and confidence due the sacrament [illegible] suffer thereby, the confessor cannot [illegible] use of that permission, because [illegible] penitent is not then alone interested.' [illegible] bishops then go on to state that [illegible] charity and justice also make [illegible] obligation for the penitent [illegible] to keep the confessional secret. [illegible] his obligation only constitutes [illegible] natural secrecy.'

[illegible] on, the 'mandement' refers to [illegible] article of the code which protects [illegible] professional secret, including that [illegible] the confessor, and it adds:—'What [illegible] that penitent do who comes before [illegible] civil court to depose against his con[illegible] and accuse him of having unjustly [illegible] him absolution? He cowardly [illegible] a man who cannot defend him[illegible] he exposes the sacrament of divine [illegible] to public mockery; he submits an [illegible] ecclesiastical case to a judge [illegible] another faith, may be [illegible] ever, an atheist; and [illegible] has not the necessary [illegible] to understand [illegible] questions of conscience [illegible] Church itself cannot en[illegible] by the general rules [illegible] to confessors. To [illegible] full knowledge of the case, [illegible] necessary to know all the [illegible] of the conscience of [illegible] himself, but will the latter [illegible] thus manifest himself? At [illegible] tribunal, the penitent is more [illegible] than anyone in telling the [illegible] and nothing but the truth, [illegible] frankness is itself a sign of his [illegible], and contributes in mak[illegible] more worthy of the pardon [illegible] comes to solicit. But will he [illegible] make a similar avowal before [illegible] of human justice to justify [illegible]?'

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HELP FOR ARMENIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

[illegible] My efforts in soliciting aid for [illegible] fellow-creatures in Armenia [illegible] been thwarted in one section of [illegible] of labor by a good brother min[illegible] who assures his people (and mine) the money cannot reach those it is [illegible] for. Kindly give attention to [illegible] matter and at your earliest con[illegible] publish prominently a straight[illegible] and explicit reply to the follow[illegible]:—'Are the sums now being [illegible] here and elsewhere among the [illegible] for Armenia, actually being [illegible] relief there, and if so, to what [illegible] what methods, etc., etc.?

HENRY TWIGG.
Baptist Pastor.
[illegible]lle, Que., Feb. 27, 1896.

◆

[illegible]ATHER AND ROADS.

[illegible] weather of yesterday, and [illegible] night and this morning, [illegible] change, in both the river [illegible]. The large quantity of [illegible] recently has been very much [illegible] leaves the roads in the coun[illegible] dangerous state for horses [illegible] off the beaten path. There [illegible] little good sleighing this year [illegible] that the warmth of the [illegible] increasing, we cannot [illegible] change for the better.

◆

[illegible]SING PRESENTATION.

[illegible] Moffat, until last Saturday a [illegible] choir of St. James the [illegible] and now appointed to St. [illegible] presented last evening by [illegible] and choristers of St. [illegible] handsome music stand as a [illegible] appreciation of her sterling [illegible] wishes for her future [illegible] Moffatt, who is a pupil of [illegible], took the highest dip[illegible] for singing at the last [illegible] the Dominion College of

◆

[illegible]OLLY SHARES NOT SOLD.

[illegible] with the case of the Attor[illegible] vs. P. Larkin, N. K. [illegible], O. Murphy and R. H. [illegible] shares of M. Connolly's [illegible] and Ontario Naviga[illegible] to be sold by sheriff's [illegible], but an opposition having [illegible] K. Connolly, acting as agent [illegible] the sale did not take place, [illegible] will now have to be heard [illegible] the Court.

◆

SHIPPING.

Feb. 29.—Arrived steamer Per[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING
Millinery Opening.
We will show TUESDAY, 3rd March, and following days,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PATTERNS,
And the Latest Millinery Novelties.
JOHN MACLEAN & CO.
"WHOLESALE ONLY."

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MRS. DAVIS

BEFORE THE LOCAL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A well attended meeting of the Women's National Council was held in the large hall of the Y.M.C.A. building yesterday afternoon. Mrs. John McDougall, vice-president of the Montreal Local Union, presided. There were upon the platform, Mrs. Carus-Wilson, Miss Botterell,. Mrs. MacNaughton, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Learmont, Mrs. Dunlop, and others, besides the speakers. Lady Aberdeen had been expected, but was unavoidably detained.

Mrs. McDougall introduced Mrs. Dickinson, who spoke of the kind reception she had met with in Montreal.

Mrs. Dickinson said it seemed as if the jewel most prized by women in general was the 'jewel of ignorance,' they did not wish to part with this time-honored jewel. Hence they were in many instances not able to cope with the problems of the age, and so failed to attain their full measure of usefulness. A certain politician of the United States wished his son brought up first in the religious and moral principles of his mother, and afterwards he, the father, would instruct the boy in his own somewhat shady political creed. By this means, the father thought that the boy would be fully prepared for this world and for the next. Now the principles of the mother should have been equally practical as those of the father. Queen Isabella of Spain wished to plant the cross upon the soil of the new Continent of America. Now Christian women of the nineteenth century wish to plant the cross deep in the hearts of every nation in the world. The elderly women of the United States when told of the new work undertaken by women lift up their hands, and say: 'I want to know!' 'Do tell!' Now these old-fashioned expressions are most apropos, and furnish valuable hints to be made use of in the prosecution of women's work. Women should wish to know the meaning of the religious and social phases of the present century. And when they have gained a competent knowledge of them they should decide on their course of action and 'tell' their sisters of the work which they wish to accomplish. The jewel of ignorance would then soon depreciate in value. The problems presented for solution in Canada are similar to those which are to be grappled with in the United States. Everywhere women are or should be engaged in the uplifting of the human race.

Mrs. Davis spoke of the startled feelings with which the women of the United States had heard of the proposed war between England and their own country. They laughed at the idea of a war between these two nations. They said: 'You cannot do it.' They laughed louder when they realized that war with England involved war with Canada, and again they said: 'You cannot do it.' When war came to be imminent, the army of women would have to be reckoned with. They could muster a stronger army of women for the preservation of peace than the men could enlist for the waging of war. Mrs. Davis then read some statements interspersed with statistics concerning the condition of working women in the United States. The record was based upon figures obtained from twenty-one cities. Averages, she thought, were most misleading. The real average of wages is almost impossible to ascertain. Some women and girls live at home; others board, and the cost of living varies in different places. Mrs. Davis spoke of the miserable pittance paid to some workers. In one case, a girl who had to contribute to the support of a family, had to pay her car fare, sixty cents per week, and that out of a weekly stipend of $1.75. Mrs. Davis denounced the sweating system, and explained that under it the middlemen or contractors extorted all the profits from the workers. It is a disgrace to the United States that such a system is allowed to be pursued in a country which stamps the motto, 'In God we trust.' on its silver. Under the sweating system, children of five years of age are forced to labor. Of course it is contrary to law for children under a certain age to work in factories. But under the sweating system the law is evaded, as the work is done in the homes of the workers, and these the inspector cannot enter. Mrs. Davis said that she wished to be placed on record as endorsing in the main the work of the labor unions. They make many mistakes, and some of their members are thoughtless and arbitrary; but yet certain needed reforms are accomplished by them. Notably in forcing employers to make arrangements conducive to the physical and moral welfare of their female employees. The crowded condition of New York city was described. The density of population is greater in this city than in China. She knew of a family living in three rooms in a tenement, who kept fifteen boarders. Yet in spite of the fact that the female workers employed by sweaters are in many cases dying by inches, yet prostitution is not recruited so much from its ranks as from the army of domestic servants who are employed in homes supposed to be Christian. Is it not time that women threw away the 'jewel of ignorance.' Mrs. Davis exhibited plans for a model house, designed by two young girls in New York. These plans were approved of by the best architectural ability of New York. The National Council should strive to effect the following reforms, namely: Equality of wages for men and women; appointment of matrons for all police stations and lunatic asylums; appointment of female inspectors for factories where women are employed; a working day of eight hours for both men and women.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a reception was held in the lower hall of the association, at which there was music and singing. Miss Louise Murphy gave a violin solo, and Miss Saunderson sang.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting of the King's Daughters was held in the hall of the High School building. The Rev. Dr. Ross presided. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Mr. McManus, Mrs. J. McDougall and Mrs. W. Patterson

Mrs. Davis, the speaker of the evening, began her remarks by speaking of the origin of the name of 'King's Daughters.' The title was the suggestion of Mrs. Irving, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Irving, rector of one of the great New York Protestant Episcopal churches. There were those who imagined that the name owed its origin in the fondness of the people of the United States for titles. Others thought that it represented the latent sentiment lurking in the bosom of every woman. For this reason she had deemed it advisable to state its true origin. The reason for their thinking it necessary to band themselves together might be found in St. John xvii., 21 and 22. Mrs. Davis spoke of one circle of King's Daughters in which the members were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. The treasurer was a Roman Catholic. Another circle consisted altogether of Roman Catholics. The effect of membership in the Order of King's Daughters was to make its individual members more instead of less loyal to their respective organizations. The aim and object of the order is chiefly to develop the spiritual life of its members. Mrs. Davis described the work of the deaconesses connected with St. George's Episcopal Church, New York. All five clergymen of this church wear the cross of the King's Daughters. Speaking of the Armenian massacres the speaker said that she did not believe that Englishmen and Americans realized the full horror of these persecutions. The Armenians are a brave and clever people.

Mrs. Dickinson made a few remarks at the close of the meeting, encouraging the younger workers to persevere.

At the conclusion of the larger meeting an after meeting was held for the purpose of receiving those who wished to become members of the order and confirming the faith of the old members.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PHILIP'S, MONTREAL WEST.—Incumbent, Rev. George Johnson. Morning prayer, with Holy Communion at 11. Sunday-school and bible-class at 3. Evening prayer at 7. All cordially welcomed and provided with seats. Special Lenten services daily at 4 p.m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays. Service on Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING OPENING!
Pattern Hats
and Bonnets,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
March 3rd, 4th and 5th.
CAVERHILL & KISSOCK,
91 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
TRADE ONLY.

Dinner Sets!
We have just received a very pretty New Stock Pattern in DINNER WARE, best English Porcelain. Can be bought in any quantity; a complete set can be had for about $10.00. Can be replaced at any time from stock.
A. T. WILEY & CO.,
1802 Notre Dame Street, and 2341 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED, BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, private lessons, two evenings weekly in Pernin's System of Shorthand. Address, with particulars, to SHORTHAND, 13, 'Witness' Office. 29

SOLID
Uric Acid
Named sand—when in your kidneys will block the way for the waste to pass. Retaining it in the system will cause "Bright's disease."
Dr. Laviolette's
Syrup of Turpentine
Will dissolve the sand.
25c—50c. All Druggists.

FOR SALE, A NICKEL SHOWCASE, oval front; five feet long; price $12. 56 Mance street. 29

FOR SALE, THE HARNEY SEWING MAchines, awarded the only medal at the late Provincial Exhibition; shipped to any responsible person to inspect before buying. Address M. J. HARNEY, P.O. Box 511, Montreal. 29

NOTICE—ALL BOATS UNDER MY charge now lying adjoining the G.T.R. Boathouse, Verdun, must be removed on or before the 3rd of March, and rents for same paid. SETH HUGHES.

WANTED, SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK or General Servant, or work by the day. Address 22 Bleury street. 29

WANTED, A SMART GIRL, 13 or 14 years of age. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 29

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, No. 7 LINcoln avenue, off Guy street, 7 rooms, bathroom and w.c.; hot and cold water; 'Daisy' furnace; all in first class order; rent moderate. Apply to W. J. GARDNER, No. 7 Lincoln avenue. 29

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT
On MONDAY, the 2nd March, we will show our NEW SPRING MANTLES.
ALSO
A Complete Stock of LADIES' SPRING COSTUMES, in the Latest Styles.
Dressmaking.
MRS. JEFFREY, (Miss James) is now ready to execute orders for the Spring Season.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

PALMER'S
Artistic Wig Makers,
Hair Dressers, and
Specialists in Artistic Hair Coverings.
PALMER'S, 1745 Notre Dame St. Tel. 391.

"You Do The Mending"
BECAUSE cheap bindings do not last BUT with
"WAKEFIELD LEATHER SKIRT BINDING"
You have No Mending to do. Once Sewn on it OUTWEARS the SKIRT.
DON'T take what merchants call "JUST AS GOOD" BUT look for
"Wakefield Specially Prepared Leather"
In Gold letters on every yard.
You Will See it on All Imported Gowns.
For sale by all prominent dealers.
Braid and Leather Combined —Ready for Use!

MACHINERY.
One Pony Planer, 20 inch., in good order.
One Automatic Dowell Machine, in good order.
One Automatic Knife Grinder, in good order.
One Combined Saw Table, in good order.
One Gig Saw, heavy iron frame, good as new.
One 34 inch. Pedestal Band Saw Machine, in first-class order.
Three Wood Frame Swing Saws.
One Wood Frame Swing Saw, with roller table.
One Double Emery Stand.
One Wood Lathe.
One Rollstone Gauge Lathe.
Set of special Machines for the manufacture of chairs.
One Rip Saw Table.
One Wood Frame Swing Saw.
One 4-side 8 inch. Revolving Bed Moulder.
One 24 inch Planer, Matcher and Moulder.
One Revolving Bed Planer.
One Re-Saw Machine.
Lot of 3 inch. Shafting, in good order.
One Horizontal Boring Machine.
One Power Morticing Machine.
One Double Spindle Shapor.
One Panel Planer.
One 4 inch. one-side Moulder.
One Tenoning Machine.
One Elbow Sand Papering Machine.
One Wood Frame Door Clamp.
One Hand Mitreing Machine.
One Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.
One Carving Machine.
One four-side 12 inch. Sticker.
One 18 inch. x 8 ft. Iron Lathe.
One 20 inch. x 14 ft. Iron Lathe.
One 24 inch. Iron Drilling Machine.
One 25 horse power second hand Refitted Engine.
One 20 horse power second-hand Refitted Engine.
One 40 horse power Engine and Boiler, second-hand, refitted, and in good order.
One 30 horse power Boiler, second-hand, refitted, and in good order.
All the above Machinery is second-hand, and we will sell all and any of it at a bargain. It must be turned over. First come, first served.
A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
345 and 347 St. James street, Montreal. 29

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 232 Wood avenue, Westmount. 29

ENAMELLED PINS FOR CLUBS AND SOcieties; Boating Flag Pins a specialty, at THOMAS ALLAN Jr., Engraver, 190 St. James street. 29

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REpaired. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine street. 29

FARM AND LAND FOR SALE IN THE Township of Mille Isles, about 360 acres, 100 acres of it cleared, and $20,000 worth of lumber on the rest of the farm. A nice water power runs through the centre of the farm. Price and particulars apply to WILLIAM POLLOCK, Britain P.O., Argenteuil Co., Que. 29

FOR SALE, A No. 8 LEADER COOKING Stove, with hot water front; only in use a short time; can be bought cheap. Apply to 654 St. Lawrence street. 29

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—No. 2331.—Superior Court.—Archibald Campbell, plaintiff, versus Camille Provost et al, defendants. Dame Emilie Berthelot et vir, opposant. On the 9th day of March, 1896, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendants, Dame Emilie Berthelot et vir, No. 675 Cadieux street, city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, household furniture, etc. Terms cash. M. J. A. DECELLES, B.S.C. Montreal, February 29th, 1896. 29

TO LET, NICE LARGE UPPER TENEMENT, 8 rooms, b. and w.c., 516 Seigneurs street, just below St. Antoine cars. Rent very reasonable. Apply 5 Brunswick st. 29

TO LET, THAT FINE RED SANDSTONE House, No. 84 Hutchison street, four fine bedrooms; all modern conveniences. Call and examine. 29

WANTED, LADIES TO KNOW THAT they can have Dresses and Mantles made in first-class styles, also Tailor-made Costumes and Children's Clothes; work done on short notice; fit guaranteed. 11 St. Edward street, off Bleury. 29

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SETTING HENS. Apply to 94 St. Peter street. 29

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

Mr. JAMES W. KNOX will conduct the YOUNG MEN'S MEETING. Subject: 'THE LONG-SUFFERING OF GOD.' A good place to spend an hour.

SUNDAY, March 1st.

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

3.00 p.m.—Young Men's Bible Study. Mr. BUDGE will deal with 'The Amusement Question. What is the safe place?'

All young men cordially invited to these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Dominion square.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

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

TEACHERS' NORMAL CLASS.

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

Mr. Geo. H. Archibald,
GEN. SEC. S.S. UNION,
In the Lecture Room of the American Presbyterian Church,
Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.
27

THE ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
GALLERY CLOSED
Preparatory to the
Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition.
Reading Room open to Members.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

REV. DR. MACVICAR'S
BIBLE CLASS
will meet in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Subject: 'Lessons on the Work of the Holy Spirit.' 12

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 1st,

MRS. HIDDEN, from Washington, will give an address in Melville Presbyterian Church, Westmount, after the evening service, under the auspices of the Westmount W.C.T.U.

The usual business meeting will be held on Monday, March 2, in Heather Chess Club Hall.

Miss A. G. STARR,
Corresponding Secretary.
86 Tupper street.
29

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner of Osborne and Mountain sts.
MARCH 1,
Preacher, REV. JOSHUA DENOVAN, D.D.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Communion of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.
Sunday schools and bible classes at 3 p.m.
29

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
EPISCOPAL CHURCH (REFORMED)
Beaver Hall Hill.
Preacher, Rev. de Ronden-Pos,

SUNDAY, 11 a.m.—'Family of Bethany.' (Second discourse.)
7 p.m.—'Parable of Ten Virgins.' (First of a series.)
Comunion after evening service.
Visiting brethren, old members and strangers will be cordially welcomed to these services.
Week day services on Monday and Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Friday at 4.30 p.m.
29

CALVARY
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy street,
Rev. E. M. HILL, Pastor.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 1st, at the morning service, Miss BEN OLIEL, daughter of the Rev. A. Ben Oliel, of Jerusalem, will speak on 'MISSON WORK UNDER THE SHADOW OF OLIVET.'
All are cordially invited to be present.
29

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
185 Congregation street.
Pastor, Rev. THOMAS HALL,
SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY EVENING,
PERILS AND PITFALLS IN MONTREAL.
Special attention is called to this service, which is open to everyone.
29

Douglas
Methodist Church,
(Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy streets).

THIRD MONTHLY CHORAL SERVICE.
—ON—
SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7 o'clock.

ANTHEMS.

1. 'Whoso dwelleth under the defense' .. .. Martin
SOLO BY MR. CAPON.
2. 'Evening Hymn' .. ..Sullivan
3. 'O Lord, Our Governor' .. ..Gadsby
4. Duet, 'Love Divine' .. ..Stainer
MISS CUNNINGHAM and MR. F.C. CAPON

POPULAR HYMNS.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

THE PRIMARY UNION

Meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD, leader. All Sunday-school teachers are welcome.

Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.
28

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

SIXTH BATTALION
FUSILIERS.
ANNUAL DRILL.

The Battalion will parade on MONDAY, March the 2nd, at 8.15 p.m. Every member must be present. A meeting of N. C. Officers after parade. N. C. Officers absent from this parade must obtain leave of absence from the adjutant. Plain Clothes. By order,

T. ATKINSON,
Bt. Major and Adjt.
28

"CYMRU AM BYTH."
THE ANNUAL
St. David's Festival
will be held in Y.W.C.A. HALL,
101 Metcalfe street,
Monday, MARCH 2nd, at 8 P.M.

ENGLISH
WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, 2nd instant, at 662½ Craig Street, at 7.30 p.m. It is particularly requested all members belonging to the Society will attend as business of the greatest importance will be brought forward and discussed for the benefit of the same.

JAS. BACON, Financial Secretary.

THE REV. GEORGE GRABB'S
MISSION.

A Union Prayer Meeting will D.V., be held every morning from MONDAY, March 2nd, to end of the week in Miss Barber's Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine st., to ask the blessing of God upon Mr. GRABB and his co-workers in their coming mission. All Christians are invited. The meeting will be from half past nine to ten o'clock.

Committee of arrangements—Messrs. Geo. Hague, David Yuile, George Grier and F. E. Grafton.
29

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL).

Monthly Business Meeting in Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 2nd, at three o'clock. Members and friends invited.
29

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

RELATION OF HEALTH
TO HAPPINESS.
THIRD AFTERNOON LECTURE
—BY—
Dr. A. LAPTHORN SMITH,
Young Women's Christian Association Hall,
101 Metcalfe street.
TUESDAY, March 3, at 4.30 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 25c.
29

PRESBYTERIAN
WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Lecture Hall of St. Paul's Church,
On TUESDAY, March 3rd.

The Morning Session will be open at 10.30, when the President's Address will be given, Reports of Auxiliaries Received, Election of Officers, etc.

The Afternoon Session will open at 3 o'clock. Papers and Address on Mission Work will be given.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of all sister societies, and other friends of missions.
29

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5th,
at 8.15 o'clock.
Haydn's Third Mass in D.
CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES.

Quartette: Miss LOUISE DALY, Mrs. KELLOND, Messrs. LEBEL and WILLIAMS.

Organ and Orchestral Accompaniment.

Director—Mr. W. J. BIRKS.

TICKETS, 25 Cents.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF ZION.
Montreal Auxiliary.

In aid of the Work among the Jews, of Jerusalem, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Ben-Oliel.

SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., Honorary President.

Miss BEN OLIEL will address a public meeting in the Y.M.C.A. on the evening of THURSDAY, the 6th of March.

Men and women from every church in the city are urged to be present.
29

Keep Yourselves
Disengaged
For THURSDAY, Mar. 5, 1896.

When an entertainment will be held in the Lecture Hall of Trinity Church, under the auspices of the Band of Hope.

Adults, 15c. Children, 10c.

LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB.
High School Hall.
Afternoon Concert, March 5, at 4.
Programme by members of the Club.
Non-Members' Admission, 25c. (At the door.)
Members Free on presentation of tickets.
29

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

WESTMOUNT ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY HALL.
RUSSELL'S Limelight Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and a visit to Edinburgh,
On FRIDAY EVENING, 6th MARCH,
Tickets, - - - - 25c.
To be had at R. N. McCallum's, 4187 St. Catherine st.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

MISSIONARY HEROES
OF CENTRAL AFRICA.
75 LIMELIGHT VIEWS.
Lecture by Rev. E. M. HILL, M.A.
CALVARY CHURCH, Guy st.
FRIDAY, March 6.
ADMISSION 15c. DOUBLE TICKETS, 25.
Remember place and date.
27

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY.
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-third

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Canada Paper Company, (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, No. 580 Craig street, in this city, on

TUESDAY, the 10th MARCH,
AT THREE O'CLOCK P.M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN G. YOUNG.
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1896. 29

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION.
(Point St. Charles Union.)
AN EVENING WITH IAN MACLAREN
IN UNITY HALL, 590 Wellington street.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12th, 1896.
READINGS by Rev. J. EDGAR HILL,
Interspersed with Scottish songs.
Admission, 15c.

IRISH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT, &c.

Will be held in Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street (over Hall & Scott's), on FRIDAY EVENING, March 13th. A splendid programme has been prepared.

Tickets, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

A. G. ELLIS, Secretary,
396a St. Dominique street.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, corner Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets, Montreal, on FRIDAY, March 13th next, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

R. MACAULAY,
Man.-Director.
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, February 12, 1896. 12

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

ARMENIAN RELIEF.

The telegrams which have trumpeted the Red Cross movement from its initiation at Washington through the ceaseless rebuff which it has met at the hands of the Porte to the present time, when we receive such ignorant or impudent news as that aid can now reach such and such a station, seeing that the Red Cross has reached it, have been most misleading. All this time the work has been going on through a far better agency. An international relief committee was formed at Constantinople similar to and largely consisting of the same elements as that which so efficiently and with such lasting good effects administered the Bulgarian relief fund twenty years ago. The same man is the treasurer of the present work who was treasurer then, Mr. W. W. Peet, a banker of Constantinople. The same headquarters are again in full activity, namely, the Constantinople Bible house. This committee has necessarily to work through the missionaries on the field. How it secures communication is not always a matter to be reported on. That it does secure communication is evident from the fact that letters from missionaries all show that they are occupied with exhaustive relief work, their premises being crowded continually with almost naked refugees coming from distant villages.

This agency, besides being in every way the most competent, has the advantage of costing nothing for agents, the missionaries being all supported by their regular salaries. Moreover, it involves no roving commissions of almoners, who must be entirely strange to the people and liable to be drawn upon chiefly by the least thrifty and deserving. Commissions sent for the purpose can only administer monetary relief, which will leave the recipient poorer than before—poorer in self-reliance at least. The missionary can place help where it can help the receiver to help himself. Women, for instance, are organized for work. Wool is purchased in the bulk, spun and knit, for which they receive eight cents a day, enough to keep their families from starving, while the garments made serve the immediate needs of others. The native pastors do their share also without cost to their fund. The reader can well understand that, absorbed as they are, those on the field have little time for consecutive reports. One of the missionaries of the American Board of Missions, detained at Constantinople by the condition of the city, is managing the work there and many of the Protestants of the city are giving a great deal of time freely for the purpose. Mr. Peet writes as far back as Jan. 15: 'Our relief work is growing on our 'hands with astonishing rapidity, and 'it has now reached a magnitude 'which is really colossal. Our missionaries in Trebizond, Erzeroum, 'Bitlis, Van, Mardin, Harpoot, Sivas, 'Cesarea, Aintab, Marash, Hadjin, are 'all devoting themselves to relief 'work, and have received the appropriations from our own and the 'Board funds.' A very interesting fact has appeared in some papers, and therefore there is nothing dangerous to the parties in repeating it here, that the authorities of the Armenian Church at Constantinople, being entrusted with considerable relief funds, applied to the international committee to forward and administer them, the channels of their own church organization being too much under the control of the rapacious Turks to be safe.

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A BIG CONTRACT.

The United States Congress seems to regard itself as a sort of international court, which is called upon to adjudicate upon and decide the affairs of all nations, saving only those of the United States of America. There are the currency questions, the financial problems, the silver question, the tariff question, and a dozen other United States matters urgently demanding settlement, but Congress cannot even agree to disagree upon them; can do nothing but squabble and talk over them, while the bad situation created by them becomes daily worse. But in regard to the Armenian difficulty, the Venezuelan dispute, the Cuban question, Congress is perfectly unanimous in condemning Spain and England and the great powers of Europe generally, and telling them what they ought and what they ought not to do. The United States Congress cannot for the life of it tell what it should do with its own domestic affairs which lie under its nose, but it is cocksure it knows all about the affairs of other nations with which it has little or no acquaintance at all. In proposing to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents the Senate is amply vindicating Great Britain's recognition of Southern belligerency during the civil war, which the people of the Northern United States resent warmly to this day. The Senate in doing so is not acting as disinterestedly from a national point of view as England did in the case of the South. A large section of the United States public press openly express the desire of the United States for the annexation of Cuba, one comic journal months ago having published a map of the United States distorted into a portrait of Uncle Sam's head, with open mouth, into which Cuba as a fish was swimming. The Senate's course is open to the suspicion of being prompted to encourage the rebellion of the Cubans in the hope that if successful Cuba might become a territory of the union. We must say that we sympathize with the rebel Cubans, and would be glad to see them free themselves from the intolerable oppression of Spain, and certainly they would find the best government for themselves if they brought their island into the United States, for it is problematical, to say the least, whether they would ever establish stable and quiet government if left to themselves. This incomparably fertile island would under the United States government become prosperous itself and add perceptibly to the prosperity and well-being of the world.

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MR. CRAWFORD'S ANTI-REMEDIAL MOTION.

Mr. Crawford's 'anti-coercion' resolution, as introduced into the Ontario Legislature, takes weak ground. Passing over the merits of the Manitoba school law and of that which the national government would substitute for it, it devotes itself to asserting that Manitoba should be allowed to do what she likes in the matter of education without interference from Ottawa, so long as Manitoba acts within her 'judicial rights.' This is at variance with the constitution as written in the British North America Act, and represents the spirit of provincialism as opposed to nationalism in our evolution. When the British provinces of North America were brought together the probability is that they would have formed themselves into a national unit, or at least a very much more solid body than they are had it not been for diversity of race and creed. Sir John Macdonald, the largest figure in the consummation of the union, represented the nationalist view. The insuperable obstacle to complete nationality was Lower Canada, and the objection of this province to have her educational affairs ruled from Ottawa was in the foreground as a reason why a federal system should be preferred to a national one. The Protestants of Quebec, on the other hand, were naturally opposed to the federal or provincial principle, as it put them in a hopeless and decreasing minority in dealing with all those interests which are to every true man the most sacred. These, led in the constitutional council by Sir Alexander Galt, refused to assent to confederation till they obtained certain guarantees which satisfied Sir Alexander Galt at the time, but which have for the most part proved illusory, as later he confessed. One of these guarantees—the most important and the most solid—was the right vested in the national parliament to vindicate and protect religious minorities when their educational rights were trampled upon. The religious minorities contemplated in this provision were the Protestants of Lower Canada and the Roman Catholics of the other provinces, but particularly the former, at whose instance the provision was made, and who, living in the midst of a Roman Catholic population, could not contemplate with equanimity the possibility of being taxed for the education of their children in Roman Catholic schools. The provision was that of an appeal on the part of the minority to the right sense of parliament. It must be clear to all that this is a right which the minority of this province cannot surrender. Indeed, any one outside of the province who would propose to rob them of it would place his sense of justice in a very curious light.

Mr. Crawford's motion practically condemns all interference by parliament. If a province were to act ultra vires there would be no need of interference. Had the Province of Manitoba gone beyond its rights the Privy Council, when appealed to, would have said so, and that would have ended it. The matter would not have reached parliament at all. The interference of parliament contemplated in our constitution is to meet the case when, though not transgressing its legal rights, a province transgresses the moral rights of a minority. If Mr. Crawford had taken the ground that the Manitoba law does not transgress any moral right, and that under those circumstances the national parliament would do wrong to interfere, he would have been on constitutional ground. If he had held that, even though the Manitoba Government were admitted to have transgressed some moral right, the remedial measure proposed by the Dominion Government was a premature or even brutal method of interference, which being, if resisted, practically unenforcable, and, being technically unrepealable, is tremendously perilous, he would have had an indisputable case. But he goes [illegible] says that so long as a pro[illegible] not go beyond its leg[illegible] should be allowed with[illegible] interference to oppress [illegible] as much as it likes. T[illegible] not be what Mr. Crawford [illegible] it is what his resolution [illegible] Howland's amendment de[illegible] the matter. It declares th[illegible] ers of interference vested [illegible] ment are purely judicial and [illegible] peal to the members of parl[illegible] cast their votes upon the[illegible] judgment and not on their pr[illegible] erences. If by this he me[illegible] parliament is a court of law [illegible] of the constitutionality of the [illegible] toba School Act, and of what [illegible] replace it to make it constitu[illegible] correct, he either means that [illegible] ment should revise and pro[illegible] upon the judgments of the [illegible] Council, which would be ridi[illegible] or that parliament should adop[illegible] assert the suggestions of the P[illegible] Council, which would be exactly [illegible] the priests are asking and w[illegible] Mackenzie Bowell has been try[illegible] do to the best of his ability. If [illegible] means that each member of parlia[illegible] ment instead of blindly following a party leader should put [illegible] ing-cap and decide the m[illegible] ing to his personal cons[illegible] only telling the members [illegible] they know they always [illegible] what many of them seldom [illegible]

◆

TOLERATION OF V[illegible]

Some French papers in M[illegible] are beginning, as they period[illegible] to recommend the toleration [illegible] censing of prostitution as a s[illegible] measure. The 'Bataille's' a[illegible] runs thus: Prostitution is n[illegible] and being so cannot be supp[illegible] It can only be regulated by [illegible] tion and license, requiring pa[illegible] for the license. To prove t[illegible] evil, which it acknowledges to [illegible] evil, calling it most piously [illegible] sorts of bad names, is necessa[illegible] quotes St. Augustine, who said [illegible] thing very like it. St. Au[illegible] grew up in an African colony of [illegible] amid surroundings so inf[illegible] that his mother, the holy St. M[illegible] had no higher admonition for [illegible] hood than to bid him absta[illegible] other men's wives lest he sho[illegible] duce trouble in families. With[illegible] puting the sanctity of Mon[illegible] only necessary to ask if the[illegible] respectable mother in Canada [illegible] would be satisfied to give her [illegible] such advice as that. For a news paper to proclaim such a doctri[illegible] to do its best to corrupt every yo[illegible] within its reach. For a clergyman to declare a vice necessary is to license vice, for what is necessary cannot be sin. For the law to declare it necessary is to remove so far as the nation can the ban of public condemnation against a body and soul-ruining evil. Does a man who has paid for a license to sell liquor ever fail to claim that he is engaged in a legal business? Does he not claim that the legality of his business makes aspersions on his respectability illegal? Is not law constantly appealed to even by good citizens as the standard of right, up to which men may be expected to live? The statement of the 'Bataille' that legal toleration and license lessens vice is nonsense. The statement that it lessens the dire evils with which Providence castigates offenders against virtue is also false. The highest and most experienced French authorities declare the contrary. The 'Bataille' carries folly to the last point when it declares that the clandestine nature of this vice is an increase of the evil, implying that brazen publicity would follow the measure it proposes and would be preferable. The plea of the 'Bataille,' based on its assertion that the system that we have at present is practically one of toleration and license is nothing but an argument that law should be shaped to the moral standard of an existing p[illegible] force. As the administration is a[illegible] ways far below the standard of the law, law would on this principle rapidly disappear altogether. [illegible] who would favor the prostitution of women by public authority has respect neither for God nor for man.

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MISS SCOTT APPOINTED

Great Bend, Kas., Feb. 29.—Miss A[illegible] Scott, a student at the Central N[illegible] College, has been notified of her ap[illegible] ment as clerk of the Venezuelan [illegible] mission. She is a niece of J[illegible] Brewer, of the Supreme Court, chairman of the commission.

[illegible]ANSVAAL BROIL, THE BOERS AND THE PRESS.

[illegible] the Editor of the 'Witness.')

The discussion by the press of the [illegible] boundary and of the Transvaal have so occupied and influenced public opinion of late as to exalt [illegible] of the fourth estate to its [illegible] to govern the world by news[illegible]. The claim of the 'Review of [illegible]' that 'the increased effectiveness [illegible] press is due to its improved facilities for illuminating the public mind.' [illegible] supported by recent developments. [illegible] investigation of the Venezuela boundary question scatters to the [illegible] the self-sufficient labors of Nor[illegible]. The feverish desire for the earli[illegible] of any new question of diplomacy or statecraft, naturally enough [illegible] journalistic enterprise to desperate efforts to get into the first place [illegible] what will satisfy the public ear. [illegible] the hurry and haste of labor is very [illegible] to be attended with the infirmity [illegible] the nature of things it cannot [illegible] done, and that some later work[illegible] discover unobserved points in [illegible] adventurer's survey, and pre[illegible] world a more faithful re[illegible] jaunty note of the 'Review' [illegible] journals to learn free[illegible] independence from the great [illegible] of America, will afford some [illegible] to any who may desire to [illegible] nature of this boasted free[illegible] independence. A study of the [illegible] news of any of the great [illegible] newspapers for three months [illegible] to convince that with rare [illegible] they are neither free nor in[illegible]. The distinct anti-British [illegible] all the foreign telegrams is so [illegible] well known in Canada as to [illegible] here pretty much everything [illegible] comes to us through this source; [illegible] this distrust is well grounded. Ame[illegible] papers quite lately gave warning of [illegible] between Brazil and Britain [illegible] the title to the little islet of Trin[illegible] six hundred miles off the Bra[illegible] coast, which, it was also said, the [illegible] cruiser, Benjamin Constant', [illegible] to protect. The Brazilian [illegible] has solemnly informed the [illegible] what the American public, if informed, might have very well [illegible] that there was no truth in the [illegible]. A few weeks ago the Toronto [illegible] gave to the editor of a western [illegible] paper a homily on the inven[illegible] the latter of the report that Great [illegible] was about to place a fleet of [illegible] on the lakes. Even this did [illegible] the national hunger for such [illegible] imagination as are be[illegible] from a very torrid re[illegible]. A few days afterwards it was [illegible] end of the Union [illegible] a million tons of coal [illegible] from Buffalo on the [illegible] navigation for the use of the [illegible] government on the north side of the lakes.

The newspaper literature of the Trans[illegible] is open to unsparing condem[illegible]. Scraps of history and paragraphs [illegible] about the Boers have given [illegible] a morsel of truth in an ocean [illegible]. No Chinese celestial ever [illegible] sworn more liberally upon out[illegible] barbarians than have certain mis[illegible] travellers and politicians upon [illegible] Hollandish colonists of South Afri[illegible]. The French geographer, Elisee Re[illegible] reporting from English sources of [illegible], says of the Transvaal Boers: [illegible] the English are still in a great [illegible], they are none the less the re[illegible] of a decidedly superior cul[illegible] and their speech already rivals the [illegible] language as the correct medium of [illegible], and still more of general in[illegible]. Most of the teachers being [illegible] Scotch, their language natu[illegible] in the schoolroom. It is [illegible] the supremacy in all the [illegible] the immigrants, traders and [illegible] chiefly from Port Eliza[illegible] other parts of the British [illegible]. Thus the transition from the [illegible] dialect to the world-wide [illegible] is being surely effected [illegible] many and subtle changes [illegible] place in the very heart of [illegible].' The ignorant sneer [illegible] which preserves to a great[illegible] the 'world-wide Eng[illegible]' the force and beauty of the [illegible] Angles who made Eng[illegible] unpardonable, than the [illegible] at the Boers' religion. [illegible] to have no literature 'be[illegible] bible,' and to 'ignore [illegible] literature, all refining [illegible] little pleasure in any[illegible] breeding, bullying the [illegible] psalm-singing.' In that [illegible] possess a literary trea[illegible] the English bible, val[illegible] justly claimed to be as a [illegible] which have made the [illegible] and literature. The [illegible] version, which is akin to the [illegible] fidelity to the original, [illegible] authorized version in a [illegible] and moulded by monk[illegible] foreign influences, but in [illegible] vernacular. It is a li[illegible]. The picture drawn by [illegible] Keith Johnston, of the [illegible] the Native Dutch and [illegible] diamond miners in 1871—[illegible] to the power of the Dutch Bible—is instructive. 'At that time no greater social contrast could have been presented than lay between the simple family life of the old Dutch settlers gathering every evening for bible-reading and psalm-singing according to traditional custom, and that of the mixed crowd at the diggings, living where and how they could, eagerly toiling all day in the dusty mines, and spending the greater part of the night in hastily improvised theatres or ball-rooms, or in gambling at roulette.'

It is doubtless the part of wisdom to treat all race-hatreds as removable. If they cannot be put aside by an effort of will, prompted by love of peace and good neighborhood, mankind may bid farewell to hopes for the spread of peace principles. But in dealing with race differences it is well to know on what the difference is grounded. It is a great mistake to look upon the Boers as a warlike people because they know how to fight—none better—in self-defence. While the most peaceful of mortals, the Boer believes that 'the best citadel one can build against an invader or a tyrant is distrust.' He had had reason, and his forefathers for centuries have had reason, to apply that aphorism more readily against Englishmen than against any other people. England's 'checkered career of chivalry and crime,' to use the words of the historian Motley, nowhere stands out in such lurid parti-colors as on the page of her relations with the people of Holland. It is a sad and strange feature in the English national character, that the mistress of the seas has never taken to her heart with other than treacherous motives the one Continental people most nearly related to her in national aspirations, in religious devotion, in stubborn, invincible courage, in industry, love of maritime adventure, and passionate loyalty to civil order and freedom. The pages of Motley, Froude, Macaulay, the History of the Cape of Good Hope, are an almost unvarying record of hostility on the part of England towards Holland and Hollanders even when necessity compelled them to labor together for a common end.

The most common charge against the Boers on the part of missionaries has been that they maltreated their slaves, and were opposed to efforts for the abolition of slavery. Apart from the fact that cruelty, such as wife-beating and ill-treatment of children and factory operatives, engages the attention of every industrially-civilized community to-day, and maybe be taken as evidence of the probability that the Boers were not less cruel than other slave-holding peoples, there is their own denial of the generality of the charge; the fact that they saved the Bechuanas from extinction by the blood-thirsty warriors of Mosilikatse, and that they liberated from the slavery in which they were held by Kaffir tribes many bands of Hottentots, Fingoes and others. Colonial party politics have nowhere bred more active partisanship than in the Cape of Good Hope, and there have always been a corresponding partisanships in Great Britain. Kaffir wars and the causes of them have been time and again debated over in the British House of Commons and in the reviews and journals. Eminent men have ascribed them to blundering British officialism, and other eminent men to the aggression of colonists. The Boers have for the most part held the former view. Believing that they could follow the pastoral life to which they had become attached, and protect their herds and homes, without the aid of British military or police forces, they left British rule behind them and set up in the heart of South Africa the two great provinces of the Orange River and Transvaal Republics. With a capacity for self-government under simple institutions, which belies the ignorant diatribes of British land grabbers, they have maintained with dignity their own peculiar institutions. The discovery of wonderful mineral riches in their territory has brought in a sudden and immense immigration which would now seize upon their diamond fields and gold mines, under the plea that the immigrants have made these possessions valuable and that they have the right to control the land policy and make the laws of the Republic. The specious statement that they pay the bulk of the taxes is put forward to justify a demand for franchise and representation. The prosperity of the country is doubtless mainly due to the wise government of the Boers, and an enormously rapid accumulation of wealth favored by simple laws and wise institutions. Wealth has not been created by the Transvaal immigrant. Rather, he found in the Transvaal wealth made for him. In every civilized country a limitation of the franchise and certain disabilities attending alienage are submitted to without a murmur. Tens of thousands of Britons, Teutons, Canadians and others live and accumulate wealth in the United States of America without once thinking of a removal of the disabilities of alienage by naturalization, and similarly large colonies of foreigners live and carry on trade in Britain and other countries under various restrictions and disabilities. In the early history of Canada there were disabilities connected with alienage which were not removed until comparatively recent years. The right of a nation to regulate the conditions and status of citizenship is beyond dispute.

The immensely valuable mines of the South African Republic are a coveted possession, the control of which by a foreign element will work untold disaster to the persons interested and the millions invested in them. Those possessions are safe now beyond peradventure, for the Boer is as honest as a Scotch Covenanter, and it is this trust in fixity of tenure and in the honest administration of law which has helped to swell beyond the 'dreams of avarice' the immense investment in Transvaal mines. That the trust has not been vainly confident is in a general measure proved by the splendid reception given to Dr. Jameson and his band of invaders by the subjects of Uncle Paul Kruger. The Boers have shown themselves able to protect their government as well as they have hitherto protected property. The avant-courier of the happily ill-fated attempt to wrest from the Boers the right to administer the affairs of their own country according to the usages of civilized states, was an article in the 'Fortnightly Review' for August, 1895, by Major F. Ricarde-Seaver: 'Boer, Africander and Briton,' part I. The 'Major' is very much in evidence throughout, telling us that 'if the Boer will not meet them (the Uitlanders or foreigners) half-way in this reasonable demand' for 'a voice in the government of the country' 'and forces them to fight him, then at the proper time they will accept his challenge, and woe betide him, and still more woe betide his Hollander allies.' To hasten this woe the Major threatens to invite the aid of 'that vast black labor element in the mines—some sixty thousand stalwart Kaffirs—who hate their former oppressors, the Boers, and have not forgotten how to fight.' This reminder of 'oppression of the Kaffirs' may be convenient stuffing for foreign readers of the 'Fortnightly,' but it has no weight in South Africa, where the horrors of bloody warfare against the Kaffirs down to the robbery of poor Lobengula's embassy of peace by British soldiers, can be saddled on the proper animal, notwithstanding that of such it is said that 'fighting back to back against overwhelming odds, they died, intoning as their death dirge the strains of our National Anthem.' 'Oom Paul is finally admonished to beware of the Maxim gun' and to take 'warning from the fate of Lobengula.' The article closes thus:—'In May last when questioned by a prominent Cape politician as to how long I thought Paul Kruger's power would last, I replied, 'that depends upon you gentlemen of the Cape Colony, and no man is better qualified to answer it than yourself.' In fact this article fully sustains the charge that a 'prominent Cape politician' (was he not Mr. Cecil Rhodes?) has been an accomplice of Dr. Jameson. But the marvel is that a paper of so incendiary a character did not bring its author and publishers under that merited punishment provided by law against inflammatory publications designed to promote sedition and insurrection against friendly states. If that law is a dead letter, the article at least no doubt served the beneficial purpose of warning the wise and fearless Kruger of impending danger, against which he was found fully prepared.

Self-preservation is the first law of nations, and Kruger was not limited to an appeal to Britain for protection. He had no reason to suppose that protection would come from that quarter wheu in a widely-published English review distinct threats and the grounds of them were given to the world. One threat was, 'that the Cape Colony which came to his (Kruger's) assistance and liberally gave him railway communication with the outer world at enormous sacrifices to the public exchequer, will not allow him to destroy or render nugatory the advantages which those sacrifices have procured her.' This threat is uttered because the Boers have opened railway communication with Delagoa Bay, and 'the prominent Cape politician desires to bulldoze this independent people into abandonment of the enterprise. Kruger is further told that 'he must join the customs union on a fair and equitable basis.' The Major says that the Transvall railways 'are managed and controlled by the Netherland group from their offices in Amsterdam and are simply a burlesque and a travesty of the most elementary principles that should govern the administration of state railways. The foremost operator is that Hollander of Hollanders, the State Secretary.' 'In this polished, clever and highly educated official may be discovered under the cloak of superficial liberalism and apparent frankness, the determined opponent of our race.' The proof given is the favor shown by this gentleman to certain German and Dutch capitalists who proposed 'to lay down a new cable to Delagoa Bay and cut out the British company from the Transvaal traffic.' The animus of this tirade is evident, and the outspoken declaration of war which accompanies it sufficiently justifies the encouraging telegram sent by the Emperor William to President Kruger. If the Boers cannot maintain their autonomy without moulding their fiscal policy, and constructing the public works required for the development of their country, to suit Cape Town stock jobbers, the sooner they look abroad for aid to enable them to keep what their right hands have won, the better for their safety. They have evidently fallen upon evil days by not making their mining grants the source of royalties and reserved revenues. For the enormous concessions which have made the fortunes of a horde of mining sharks, land-grabbers, stock-brokers and promoters, they are receiving now nothing but contumely and scorn and have to fight for the right to keep what they have not as yet given over to their enemies. As it was once fashionable to repeat Sydney Smith's sneers at the Methodists, so it has become the proper thing to sneer at the Boer and his bible. The public plunderer's game everywhere winds up with abuse of the people whom he has robbed.

It is not too late for Kruger's Government to secularize the gold and other mines remaining unsold and to operate them as state enterprizes. Such an experiment aided by a liberal immigration policy towards Scandinavians and Hollanders would soon place the Boers in a position to defy the adventurers who seek to exploit the hidden treasures of the South African Republic for private ends.

When Sir Henry Smith, at the end of the Cape wars, required at Kaffir chief to place his neck under the English General's foot as a token of submission, the chief yielded, but on rising faced his conqueror with the wise remark, 'I always thought you were a great man until now.' Even the success of Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes over the Boers would not add anything to human greatness, despite the poet laureate's jingling rhymes. The Transvaal broil should serve to direct men's minds to the investigation of the immoral and unsalutary character of the forces called into operation wheresoever wealth is rapidly acquired. The treasures which have excited the cupidity of the disappointed filibusters of Cape Town and Bulawayo are the property not of mining companies or Uitlander adventurers, but of the Transvaal State. The concessions made so far have been so many breaches of public trust which it would be unjust, no doubt, to restore by forfeitures, but the lesson from which should arouse the Boers to the necessity for making the remaining mineral wealth of their country the property of the state to be administered for the benefit not of this generation only but so far as possible for all time. Such a consummation would place the Republic in the front of civilized states, where the sturdy independence and honesty of its people may be trusted to maintain such a position. The Boer is a Puritan—a character generally misrepresented by contemporary opinion in the past, and equally liable to me misunderstood to-day.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, Feb. 12, 1896.

MR. MOODY'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. Moody writes from Nashville to the 'Witness,' sending the following notice of an April conference in Chicago:

CONFERENCE FOR MINISTERS AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS AT CHICAGO, ILL.

The Bible Institute during the month of April, 1895, had a special session for ministers and Christian workers, and nearly a hundred from different parts of the United States were present. In addition to the regular work of the Institute, special lectures were given by Superintendent Torrey and Prof. W. W. White, besides conferences among the ministers. This was so thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all who were present, and in view of the numerous inquiries about another conference for the coming April, we are glad to thus early announce that beginning on Wednesday, April 1, lasting through to Thursday, April 30, there will be a special conference for ministers and Christian workers, and there will be the advantage not only of the regular work of the institute, but special lectures will be given afternoons by Superintendent Torrey, Prof. W. W. White, and Dr. W. J. Erdman. Prof. White will speak in the forenoon on 'Studies with Christ in the School of Prayer,' and studies in Isaiah 40: 66, and the Book of Acts, by chapters, with special reference to the Homiletical Material; in the afternoon, the Book of Job, the first week; Psalms the second week; the Gospel by John the third; and the Epistle to the Romans the fourth.

Mr. Torrey in the forenoon, at eleven each day, will speak on the doctrine of the Holy Spirit three days, and 'Personal Work' two days each week, and in the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays on the First Epistle to the Thessalonians.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Erdman will lecture in the morning at ten, on the 'Epistle to the Colossians and Galatians,' and in the afternoon on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on such themes as 'Sonship,' 'Results of Redemption,' etc.

As the accommodation at the institute will be somewhat limited, all who desire to avail themselves of this special conference and stopping at the institute, at the reduced price for board and room of five dollars per week, should make application early of

SUPERINTENDENT R. A. TORREY.
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If you want to start an orchard of any kind the coming spring, correspond with some reliable nurseryman and buy from him just what you want. Travelling salesmen do not always know just what they are selling, and some of them don't care.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

ANOTHER FINE CONCERT AT THE WINDSOR HALL.

The audience yesterday afternoon at the Montreal Symphony Orchestra's concert in the Windsor Hall was a decided improvement on that which listened to a similar concert by the same orchestra a few evenings ago; that is of course in so far as size is concerned. It is not to be concluded that there was standing room only, vacant seats were plentiful. It is a pity that Montrealers will not give more encouragement to the capable artists who compose the Symphony Orchestra and avail themselves of the opportunity more frequently of enjoying the music they render with such consummate force, beauty and ability.

Yesterday's programme was well and tastefully selected, the opening number, the overture from Ambroise Thomas's 'Raymond' was given in a charming style, and well merited the applause it received. Mozart's symphony in E flat was rendered throughout with great artistic skill, although, perhaps, the Adagio-Allegro and Andante parts were a shade the best. Miss S. Rubenstein's solo (with flute obligato by Mr. Boucher), 'Lo! hear the gentle lark,' by Sir H. R. Bishop, a very difficult selection, left nothing to be desired in its execution and deserved an encore, which, however, it did not receive. That old favorite with Montreal audiences, the Entr'acte-Gavotte from 'Mignon,' was again repeated and received its customary rapturous applause, resulting in an encore. Mr. J. B. Gerome conducted in a faultless manner.

Waldteufel's waltz, 'The skaters,' opened the second part; it was performed with excellent beauty of harmony. The most charming piece of the entire concert was, perhaps, the ballet from Deslibes 'Coppelia' in five parts; it was very acceptable; even the most captious, analyzing critic could find but few faults in the rendition to incur his censure. It was played in a style which stamps the orchestra beyond doubt as a high-class organization. The violin and clarionet solos were surprisingly well done. As it was growing late the seventh number, Pierne's 'Chanson d'Autrefois' was omitted, the performance closing with the overture from Thomas's 'Mignon.' With the exception of the Entr'acte-Gavotte from 'Mignon,' which was conducted by Mr. Gerome, Professor Couture wielded the baton throughout the entire concert. It was very apparent that he had full command over his artists, they showing evidences of his careful training. Another matinee concert will be given on March 13, when the music lovers will have an opportunity of hearing Sohumann's symphony in B flat.

IRISH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Protestant Association was held last evening at the residence of the secretary, Mr. A. G. Ellis, St. Dominique street, Mr. A. Mackey president, in the chair; Mr. R. W. Kydd, first vice-president, in the vice-chair. There was a good attendance of members. The secretary reported progress for the first annual concert and ball, to be held on March 13. The association was declared to be still on the increase, and three candidates were nominated for membership. The election of officers for 1896 resulted as follows:—President, Mr. James Kelly; first vice-president, Mr. Wm. Maxwell; second vice-president, Mr. M. S. Berry; recording secretary, Mr. A. G. Ellis; financial secretary, Mr. James Roche; treasurer, Mr. R. W. Kydd; assistant secretary, Mr. A. Thos. Ellis.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Bread Question—Owing to the number of letters appearing in the daily papers it would seem that people do not know the proper price or the best bread. William A. Stuart, the original introducer of low priced cash bread, and senior partner in the late firm of Stuart & Herbert, begs to announce that in September last he established on his own account a new bread and cake bakery at 600 Rivard street; and is prepared to supply private houses in all parts of the city, for the following prices: 6 lb. brown bread, 12c; 4 lb. white bread, 11c; Quaker bread, 11c, at which price he has been selling for the last three months, and he warns the public that he is the original introducer of Quaker bread into Canada, all other so-called Quaker bread is only a spurious imitation of his, and no other is genuine unless bearing the stamp of W. A. Stuart, office, 660 Rivard street. Bell Telephone, 7270.

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CLOSE OF THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Vigorous Arraignment of the Government's Protective Policy by Mr. Davies.

THE HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

ONLY ONE ITEM PASSED BEFORE ADJOURNMENT WAS REACHED—THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—In the House the budget debate was resumed yesterday and concluded. Mr. Casey, Liberal; and Mr. McGillivray, Conservative, spoke. Mr. McGillivray made what he called a disconnected speech because he had not prepared it. It was, however, a pretty clever speech, for the new member for North Ontario is no mean orator. In treating of the tariff he dwelt on a free breakfast table which he said the Conservatives had given the people. He touched on the school question and assured the House that Ontario was not bigoted and did not inspire race hatred. He declared that the Conservative party was united in support of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and if the time came when he should cease to be the head of the government they had one to succeed him to whom they could all bend the knee.

Mr. Davies disposed of the general assertion about a free breakfast table by reading a list of a score of articles for the table which were taxed from twenty percent to seventy-five percent. Nothing that went on the table save tea and coffee were free. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davies defined the Liberal trade policy which was laid down in convention and could not be changed except by the power which created it. He read from the Finance Minister an explicit declaration that the tariff was more for protection than for revenue. The Liberal policy was to levy taxes for revenue only. Dealing with the enormous public debt he read from the Budget Speech of 1887, where the Finance Minister undertook not to increase the debt between that and 1892, after which they might decrease the net debt. In that year the debt was $237,000,000 and now it was $167,000,000 more. The annual expenditure had at the same time been increased. This year the Finance Minister anticipated further increased annual expenditure in the near future, and a further increase of the public debt next year. Mr. Davies showed the great danger of running up the expenditure because it was then difficult to reduce it. Treating of the argument that England was suffering great and unprecedented depression because of her free trade policy, he deplored such an expression of ignorance. England had by free trade broken away from monopolies and increased her trade from $37,000,000 at the beginning of the century to $744,000,000 in 1894. (Cheers.) It was only in 1845 when free trade in its entirety was established, that the per capita trade increased from five or six pounds to twenty pounds sterling. To-day in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a large surplus. In all trades there was, according to the London 'Times,' a revival and return to good times while in Canada times were never so bad. Mr. Davies exposed the peculiar methods employed by Mr. Foster of showing what the customs per capita tax was. Mr. Foster had taken a year, 1895, when there was a deficit of over $4,000,000 and made out the customs tax per head to be $2.42 when as a matter of fact the average for the last ten years was $4.45. (Hear, hear.) Still replying to Mr. Foster, he read figures to show that of the 11,000,000 sea-going tonnage referred to by Mr. Foster, only 2,000,000 were Canadian, and of the 3,200,000 tons of freight Canadian bottoms carried only one fifth or twenty percent, with three percent in 1878. (Hear, hear.) Between 1873 and 1878, the registered tonnage of the Maritime Provinces increased by 5,000,000 tons and it decreased 11,000,000 tons from then up to 1894. During the last twelve years the total tonnage of the Maritime Provinces decreased nearly one-half.

Mr. Davies handled the combines without gloves. The member for Halifax declared in his speech that Canadians got their sugar as cheap as any other people in the world. In reply, Mr. Davies read Liverpool quotations of date Feb. 7, 1896, $2.91 per 100 lbs., and on the same date the equivalent sugar in Montreal sold at $3.75 per cwt., or 84 cents of an increase, nearly a cent a pound. He challenged Mr. Stairs's statement that the figures showed a loss in 1891 on sugar refining of 12½ percent. The statement, exclaimed Mr. Davies, is not true.

Mr. Stair—I admit it is true. I say that from the census returns you can prove anything.

Mr. Davies—The hon. gentleman was denying the statement of the member for North Wellington, that the sugar refiners that year made 22 percent profit on their investment, and he said that if charcoal, barrels, repairs and insurance were added to the raw material mentioned in the census returns, it would be found that they suffered a loss of 12½ percent. That was the statement of the member for Halifax.

Dealing with the cotton combine, Mr. Davies gave the value of imported cotton last year as $4,200,000, upon which a duty was collected of $1,200,000. The home production was about $13,000,000 worth, and as advantage was taken of the tariff, there was exacted at the same rates $3,600,000, which went into the pockets of the cotton combine. This was about the proportion exacted from the people which never went into the public treasury at all. (Cheers.) The rice combine, the cordage combine, the nail combine, the coal oil monopoly were all ably handled by Mr. Davies with a view of showing that they could not exist except by an extreme customs protection, which in the case of rice was 75 percent.

Another charge laid against the National Policy by Mr. Davies, was that it discriminated against Great Britain, and in reply to the assertion that the tariff in 1878 did the same thing, Mr. Davies read the official figures, which showed a duty on British dutiable goods in 1878 of 20 percent, and on American goods 20 percent also. (Hear, hear.) Taking up the iron duties, Mr. Davies replied to the statements on these points by Sir Hibbert Tupper. He charged him with making a statement from an article in the London 'Times,' which the same article showed to be an untrue statement. Sir Hibbert was endeavoring to prove that Continental iron was displacing English iron. Mr. Davies pointed out that although England may have lost the monopoly she once had, she still retained a proud pre-eminence. While England did 50 percent of the world's trade forty years ago, she did 45 percent of it to-day. The iron duties in Canada were not so bad as they were before, but American iron was now so cheap that the larger proportion of iron used by the Ontario manufacturers was imported from the United States. The iron combines were denounced by Mr. Davies, and he noted the fact that our production of pig iron last year was little more than it was fifteen years ago.

Mr. Davies in closing gave a summary of his reasons for opposing the National Policy, mentioning that it had depreciated land values. Mr. McGillivray challenged his reasons for this and Mr. Davies replied that the National Policy had driven people out and the loss of population is always accompanied by a fall in land values.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis followed in a speech against the loyalty of the Liberal party. Mr. Fielding of Nova Scotia, he said, was steeped in annexation and secession.

Mr. Davies called Mr. Mills to order for the foul slander of calling Mr. Fielding an annexationist.

Mr. Speaker was unable to call Mr. Mills to order but on Mr. Hazen taking the point of order against Mr. Davies Mr. Speaker ruled that he should withdraw the expression, 'Foul slander.'

Mr. Davies rose and said, 'Certainly, Mr. Speaker, if you ask it I will do so in a parliamentary sense and I wait to see if the hon. gentleman has the manliness to withdraw his statement.'

Mr. Mills—If I said Mr. Fielding was an annexationist I withdraw it, but will say that Mr. Longley is an annexationist. Mr. Mills went on for an hour to insinuate that Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and the Liberals were disloyal to Canada. He declared that United States papers asserted that an annexation spirit exists in Canada. The insinuation was that the Liberals were responsible for what Yankee papers printed. The Nova Scotia Government ordered the British flag to be hauled down on the provincial buildings on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887.

Mr. Davies asked him for authority for this and Mr. Mills replied that he knew it himself. Later on he repeated the statement and Mr. Flint asked for his authority. Mr. Mills replied that a reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle' sent the statement to a Boston paper. Mr. Flint retorted that it was a Conservative on the 'Herald' that sent out the report. 'Why,' exclaimed Mr. Mills, the Halifax 'Chronicle' ran up the Stars and Stripes on the Queen's Jubilee.' He read a long article from the 'Chronicle' in which the liberty to discuss the future of Canada was asserted and then led the House to believe that the 'Chronicle' was favoring annexation. The Dominion Day motion in the Nova Scotia legislature was referred to and soon the object of all Mr. Mills's angry declaration and talk of loyalty became apparent. Mr. Longley, a member of the Nova Scotia Government, had been nominated against Mr. Mills in Annapolis. He announced this to the House and asked if Mr. Laurier in forming his government would offer a place in it to this bad man Longley, the annexationist.

Mr. Laurier, interrupting, asked 'Why not ?' and added, 'Did Sir John Abbott not sign an annexation manifesto and was he not honored by the Tory party ?'

Mr. Mills talked long and loud of loyalty and his contempt for annexation and secession upon which he placed his 'iron heel.'

Mr. Mills of Bothwell replied to his namesake. It was obvious, he said, that Mr. Longley's nomination for Annapolis was responsible for the speech from the member for Annapolis. He asked him to explain how the loyal, good people of Nova Scotia returned Mr. Fielding and Mr. Longley by a large majority to power. He asked the vociferous orator how did the excellent people of Annapolis come to return Mr. Longley to the legislature by a majority larger than that which sent the member for Annapolis to Ottawa if he was the terrible person represented in the speech just delivered. How did he account for that ?

Mr. Mills of Annapolis—Because they disfranchised Dominion officials.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell—Then the hon. gentleman represents Dominion officials, and but for them he would not be here. He does not represent the voice of the people generally. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mills of Annapolis—Indirectly that is true.

Mr. Mills then referred to the question of Nova Scotia being dragged into Confederation without consultation or consent and to a natural objection to making a legal compulsory holiday of a day representing her humiliation.

Shortly before one o'clock the long debate ended and the motion to go into supply carried and after passing one item the House adjourned.

Mr. Edgar last night gave notice of a resolution, which quotes the resolutions adopted by the House on May 21, 1894, endorsing the principle of international arbitration, commonly known as 'The Peace Resolution,' and adds, 'that it is expedient that a copy of said resolution be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government for their information.'

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, Senator McCallum's bill to amend the railway act was passed through committee, and stands for a third reading on Monday.

In moving the second reading of the act to amend the act respecting the adulteration of food, which is Dr. Sproule's bill for the prevention of the adulteration of honey, Senator Ferguson thought the principle of the bill a good one. He had some doubts, however, as to the way in which it was proposed in the bill to secure the objects sought. The bill required the most careful consideration, and he moved that it be taken into the consideration of the committee of the whole House on Monday.

There was a lengthy debate in committee on the bill of Senator Wood respecting certain female offenders in the Province of New Brunswick. The bill gives the police magistrate of the city of St. John, power to sentence Roman Catholic females convicted of crimes to an extended and substituted sentence of imprisonment in the Good Shepherd's reformatory, instead of the sentence provided in the Criminal Code of imprisonment in the common jail.

Senator Adams said it was preposterous that power should be given a police magistrate to sentence a young girl of sixteen years, to imprisonment for three years and eleven months in this reformatory, when under the criminal law of the land she could only be incarcerated in a common jail for two months. He would not object to the bill if the substituted sentence was made the same as that provided for in the criminal code, but it was a serious thing to allow a police magistrate the power to increase the punishment laid down by the criminal laws, at his discretion. The Good Shepherd reformatory in St. John was not even incorporated by the local Legislature, and Parliament was not in possession of any information as to the work these girls were forced to perform while serving under sentence; neither did the House know anything of the rules and regulations of this institution.

Senator Power pointed out that the criminal code gave magistrates power to sentence persons found guilty of a crime to the common jail or to a reformatory when it was so provided by law, and it was under the code that that power to increase the common jail sentence in the case of a prisoner being sent to a reformatory was vested in the judge. He pointed out the different intent of imprisoning in the common jail, which was punishment for crime, and confinement in a reformatory, which was correction with an attempt to reform, to show the reason for the longer sentence in the one case than in the other.

Senator Macdonald, Victoria, thought the bill an outrageous one, which overlooked the criminal law of the land.

Senator Boulton thought it possible that the act might be abused, and that the Good Shepherds might be induced to look for long sentences in order to make money out of the work of those confined in their institution.

After considerable debate the bill was passed through committee, and stands for a third reading on Monday.

THE M'CONNELL CHARGES.

Halifax, Feb. 29.—Yesterday informations were laid by Mr. Adam Burns against Robert McConnell, as editor, and John Dunn, as publisher, of the 'Chronicle,' charging them with criminal libel in connection with Mr. McConnell's open letter of Feb. 25, to Dr. Weldon, M.P., and Mr. C. H. Cahan. Summonses were thereupon issued, returnable on Monday, when the accused will come up for preliminary examination.

THE CALEDONIAN CONCERT.

A GREAT SUCCESS AND A CREDIT TO THE CHOIR.

THE WINDSOR HALL CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

Nearly everybody of Scottish descent in Montreal goes to hear the Caledonian Society's Choir when it gives one of those concerts for the excellence of which it is so justly celebrated. Last night's concert was the sixth annual one, and in the comparatively short time since they were instituted these entertainments have come to be looked upon by Scotch people as a great yearly feast of national music and sentiment, carrying them back through memory's mists to other days and other scenes, back to the springtime of life, so briefly and happily passed amongst the heather and the 'banks and braes' of bonnie Scotland.

The Windsor Hall was taxed to its fullest capacity last night. The audience was very enthusiastic and gave vent to its pleasure with a gratifying energy.

It was freely admitted that the choir has greatly improved since last year. This is due, no doubt, to vigorous effort, not only on the part of the members themselves but to the conductor, Mr. Wallace, and the directors. Necessary adjustment has been made and parts strengthened until a thoroughly balanced organization has been evolved, one that is indeed artistic and particular in every detail. Too much praise cannot be given the choir for its rendition of the opening number, the part song, 'Hail to the Chief;' it was performed with a precision and an unction which immensely pleased the large audience, putting them in a humor to receive anything following with rapture. Throughout, the choir maintained its high standard, excelling itself in the part song, 'March of the Cameron Men.' The part songs, 'Thou Are Gane Awa',' and 'Farewell to the Highlands,' were also given with exquisite faultlessness. The conductor was faithfully obeyed all through, and in this respect it may be remarked that Mr. Wallace proved his ability last night to wield the baton with a high degree of skill.

The specially arranged quartette, 'Waes Me for Prince Charlie,' was very prettily done. Miss Mabel Barker and Mr. R. M. Muller got the major part of the admiration, although Miss Minnie Campbell and Mr. Leonard Dyer were very good. Miss Barker has a sweet, clear voice, and uses it with great ease, her 'Bonnie Bessie, the Maid o' Dundee,' fairly took the audience by storm, and they urgently demanded an encore. Mr. R. M. Muller was also very good as a soloist. Solos were also given by Miss Minnie Campbell and Mr. L. Dyer. The arrangement of Scotch selections by Mr. Cathcart Wallace, was played by the String Quintette in an irresistibly appealing manner.

Mr. James Fax, the celebrated Toronto humorist, whose face has been welcome and familiar at the Caledonian concerts for years past, again appeared and was a source of much merriment. Some parts of his performance could just as well be eliminated, however. Mr. Cathcart Wallace's violin solo was very much appreciated, being played tastefully. What probably excited as much attention and admiration as anything else were the clever and graceful exhibitions of Highland dancing by Masters Murdoch and James Matheson. After the programme was concluded, the audience sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' which was immediately followed by 'God Save the Queen,' and everyone left with faces beaming with satisfaction.

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6¼ yds. of 14 in. FLOUNCE, $70 yd.. $442.50
2¾ " " 6 in. LACE, 20 yd., 55.00
1 LACE HANDKERCHIEF.......... 10.00
$507.50
J. D. M. MACBURNIE,
Temple Building.
29

[For the 'Witness.'

GOD IN BATTLE.

For some months past there has been much 'jingo' far and near on both sides of the line that separates Canada from the United States, but little allusion to the power that decides national strifes. When God lets the potsherds' strive he takes care that the upshot will never miss his own purpose. To-day the British control a third part of the world's population, and own about a sixth of its surface; and who can say justly that it would be better otherwise. That India, for example, would be better off under the Russians, or even as self-governing states? That Egypt would be better under the French? That the Transvaal would be better under a German protectorate? Or that Ireland would be better off under the penniless, expectant crowd that now represent her in Parliament? etc., etc. 'All things stand as God commands,' and Great Britain is one of God's mercies to the world; and until thea divine purpose with her is completed she will never be less but will be vastly greater than she is. If the inhabitants of the United States, instead of chewing their fingers in chagrin that their rebellion could not stop Britain's growth but rather gave it impulse, would resolve to co-operate with the inevitable will of Providence and share her glory, it would be better for them and for the world at large. As for taking Canada, when the attempt is made it will fail as it did in 1775 and in 1812 and as much for the benefit of the United States as for Canada. In 1760 Canada was taken from the French in the interest of the United States; the union of the two countries only lasted about fifteen years; if the French had been allowed to remain the American revolution would never have taken place. It needs the presence of an alien nation to make jingoes and the Yankees would have continued to jingo on the British side. And let the British be baggaged out of Canada as the French were and in a quarter of century or less from the very absence of an object that could be jingoed internal differences would be emphasized till the now United States would fly into half a dozen pieces or more probably into as many pieces as there are states. The Yankees have already reached the pass of the European Continental nations—the necessity of jingoing to call attention away from home troubles; as, for example, the German Kaiser yelps to silence the Socialists, so Cleveland does the same to overcome intestine strifes. Our ingenious neighbors boast of having 9,500,000 fighting men and of ability to put 3,000,000 in the field in three months. Good; but it is noted that they are in a special manner amenable to the Irish, and place a chief dependence on them as warriors. A great Jewish banker imposed it as a rule in his business that he would never have anything to do with an unlucky man. If the Irish carry luck to the Yankees it is something they have never done for themselves. The Saxons in England are as really a conquered people as the Celts in Ireland, but superior wisdom led them to submit to the inevitable and they have been blessed of God for it. At this late date if the Irish were wise they would follow the example and submit, convinced that Providence is against them and all their works. As for multitudes in war they amount to nothing against the side on which Providence stands. Without a mental quiver or misgiving, on the great day of account God will raise from their long sleep all the mighty armies of the past, conquering and conquered, with all their Alexanders, Caesars and Napoleons and drive them to their eternal fate as dust is driven before the wind. The history of the Jews is a divine object lesson on the source of victory.

FAITH IN GOD.

THE OKA ILLICIT STILL.

Quebec, Feb. 29.—Bleu organs here like the 'Evenement' are doing their best to counteract what they term the evil work of the 'Witness' and the 'Patrie,' and to give the public the truth about the illicit distilling that they now admit to have been carried on in the Trappist monastery at Oka. They say that the monks were ignorant of the law on the subject, and that their whiskey distilling was only carried on in the monastery cellar solely for the use of their infirmary and the preparation of pharmaceutical tinctures, not one drop of the alcohol having been sold to anyone in Montreal.

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

AT THE BANQUET.
Dainty lamps lend grace to the Feast—in the home as well they are very pretty ornaments. We have some NEW BANQUET LAMPS—the Bradley & Hubard Lamp—Beautiful open work designs in bowl and stand, of heavy gold plate; patent lift burner; don't have to take the whole top off to light it. GLANCE IN OUR WINDOWS.
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NOTRE DAME ST., Next Carsley's.
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Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Rolled Barley, Cracked Wheat, Corn Flakes, Hominy, &c., &c.
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SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent market for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York. 80

AT WESTMOUNT, A HIGH-CLASS STONE Front Cottage, 25x40, with extension in deep lot; 6 bedrooms, servants' staircase, Daisy furnace No. 2, mantel and gas grate and all conveniences; situation choice. A large portion of the purchase price may remain at 5 percent interest. A. G. ROSS & CO., Standard Building. 21

FOR SALE, LARGE STONE HOUSE ON Dorchester street, a corner, near Dominion square; a bargain; only $18,000. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 27

HOUSES FOR SALE.
Bishop street.. .. .. $10,000 and $15,000
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North-west of Westmount on line of electric cars, House, 6 Rooms and Lot 50x115—5,750 feet.. 2,000
JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
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28

Real Estate
AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
We are instructed to sell the property of the Heirs Scanlon,
No. 2234 Notre Dame Street,
Cadastral No. 1254 of St. Ann's Ward, with wooden buildings thereon. This property is situated just west of Mountain street, in one of the busiest parts of the street, and has a frontage of about 47 feet by a depth of about 85 feet.
SALE AT OUR ROOMS,
Wednesday, March 4, at Eleven o'clock,
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. JAMES STREET.
27

SPECIAL.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE,
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We are instructed to sell BY AUCTION for the Estate of the late CAPT. LESLIE, the Brick Houses, Nos. 1, 3 and 3½ ARGYLE AVENUE, and 368 AQUEDUCT STREET. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 76 feet to a lane in rear. The Houses have a rental value of over $800 per annum, and form a solid, compact and safe investment.
Sale at Eleven o'clock at our Rooms,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
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Property.

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One roomy dwelling, 1724 Ontario
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TO LET, No. 7 ST. GENEVIEVE STREET, 10 rooms, immediate possession; a 31a St. Genevieve street, 8 rooms also 252 Richelieu street, 4 rooms, all order. Apply at 43 St. Antoine stre

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672	do	5.00	679	Grand Trunk	[illegible]
43&49	Bourget	5.00	681	do	[illegible]
21	Brennan......	12.00	300	Havre	[illegible]
99	Carriere Road	16.00	288	Iberville	[illegible]
r245	Centre	4.00	r290	do	[illegible]
r245	do	3.00	704	Knox	[illegible]
615	do	5.00	r86	do	[illegible]
48	Congregation.	8.00	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
70&72	Conway	7.00	213	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	do	7.00	*1176	Notre Dame	[illegible]
*308	Delormier ave	16.00	395	[illegible]	[illegible]
314	do	6.00	312	[illegible]	[illegible]
316	do	7.00	264	Poupart	[illegible]
9	Huron....	6.00	636	Riva	[illegible]
137	Drolet........	8.00	1 & 3	Rive	[illegible]
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1b	Essex ave.....	10.00	over		
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[illegible] PART OF OFFICE; EVERY [illegible] Apply Room 8, No. 260 St. [illegible] 29

FOR MANUFACTURERS, SUB-[illegible] Dorchester street and [illegible] unobstructed light all [illegible] from post-office. Apply [illegible] FAIRBAIRN, 153 St. James st. 29

[illegible]TION FOR CARPENTER IN the [illegible] corner of Guy and St. Catherine [illegible] immediate possession. J. FAIR-[illegible] 153 St. James street. 29

[illegible]T CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE [illegible] 624 Dorchester street, with entrance from [illegible] square; only five minutes from Post-Office. Apply to J. [illegible]BAIRN, 153 St. James street. 29

[illegible] ST. ANDRE, NEAR DOR-[illegible] and quiet locality; close [illegible] tenement of five rooms and [illegible] at 379 Dorchester street.

[illegible] ST. ANNE'S, 14 ROOMS, [illegible] Lake Shore, b. and w.c.; [illegible] below St. Anne's, water [illegible] point, 1 cottage 13 [illegible] garden on river shore, close [illegible] cottage, 9 rooms, river side, [illegible] and cheap, $150 a year. [illegible] E. BROWN, Real Estate [illegible] James street. 26

[illegible] SHERBROOKE STREET, 16 [illegible] House, with grounds at-[illegible] E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, [illegible] 26

[illegible] HOUSE, WITH TEN ROOMS; [illegible] No. 5 Buckingham ave.; [illegible] Guy street. Rent $400 [illegible] taxes. Apply to [illegible] FRASER, 3 Buckingham avenue.

[illegible] ON BISHOP STREET, UPPER [illegible] tenements, Nos. 17, 19, 21; all [illegible] improvements. Apply 956 Dor-[illegible] 25

[illegible] NICE LOWER TENEMENT, six [illegible] bath, with large yard and sta-[illegible] $15. Apply at 596 St. Antoine 25

[illegible] NO. 94 MENAI STREET, $9 per [illegible] Menai street, $6 per month; [illegible] street, $9 per month. Apply to [illegible]HINSON, 194 Menai street, or [illegible]MICK, Room 70, No. 107 St. [illegible] street. 25

[illegible] STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. [illegible] street, with Extension Dining-[illegible] heated by Daisy furnace; fine large [illegible] Apply 120 Stanley street. CHAS. [illegible]WARD. 21

[illegible] FACTORY ON WELLINGTON, [illegible] street; Foundry, Finishing [illegible] Pattern Shop and Boiler Shop, suit-[illegible] Sash and Blind or Carriagemaker. [illegible] small factory on Nazareth street. [illegible] J. MACDONALD, 73 Welling-[illegible] 12

[illegible] LAMBERT, A SOLID brick [illegible] on the bank of the [illegible] 'The Lilacs.' It [illegible] nts and a well-[illegible] there is a Daisy [illegible] supplied by pipes from [illegible] sink and wash basin [illegible] garden, containing fruit [illegible], and the use of a [illegible] house and stable can be [illegible] Rent moderate. Apply to [illegible] Contractor, St. Lambert, or [illegible] 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 3

[illegible] STONE FRONT FLATS, ON [illegible] No. 92, six rooms, bath, [illegible] furnace, $21.00, no taxes; also [illegible] avenue, St. Henri, No. 62, lower, [illegible] Nos. 9 and 19 Greene avenue, [illegible] bath and w.c.; rent $13.00, $12.00. [illegible] St. Antoine street. 21

[illegible] NO. 114 QUEEN STREET, FLAT [illegible] Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pul-[illegible] Belting, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES [illegible] CO. 9

[illegible] No. 2804 ST. CATHERINE ST., [illegible] Douglas Church, 11 rooms, bath, [illegible] on both bedroom floors, and all [illegible] improvements; rent to desirable [illegible] $400 and taxes. Apply 75 St. [illegible] street. 8

[illegible] ROOMY HOUSE, 45 BLEURY, [illegible] order and central, also fine shop [illegible] 43½ Bleury street. JOHN [illegible], Temple Building. 26

[illegible]NG TO LET—LOWER PART NO. [illegible]uchetiere street, west of Bleury [illegible] containing six rooms and out kitch-[illegible] and w.c.; nice little yard; rent Apply next door, 698 Lagauche-[illegible] 31

[illegible]SIDENTIAL FLATS, corner of [illegible] avenue and Dorchester street, [illegible] every convenience. Apply to [illegible] street. Telephone 416, or [illegible]stone avenue. 18

GO WEST

[illegible] en Atwater and Greene [illegible] Dorchester street, will [illegible] prospect avenue, on which [illegible] being finished eight self-[illegible] residences in the Eliza-[illegible] some in red sandstone, [illegible] estone, and others in [illegible] Go and see them. If [illegible] the beautiful panoramic [illegible] city. Houses are 21 ft. [illegible] including extensions, 56 [illegible] southern exposure. Large bay window; dining room [illegible] central hall, pantry, [illegible] with copper boiler on [illegible] Upstairs, five bedrooms, [illegible] and water closet separate, [illegible] fittings and steel clad [illegible] presses and a linen [illegible] drawers; galleries front [illegible] back stairs to kitchen; [illegible] rated, and divided for [illegible] with stationary wash [illegible] Furnace, and servants' [illegible] All modern con-[illegible] bevelled plate front doors, [illegible] oak mantels, and tiled [illegible] hearths; garden front and [illegible] who wish to economize, [illegible] these houses, which are [illegible] month and taxes (taxes [illegible] Call early as several [illegible] and address

W. F. BORLAND,
1262 Dorchester street.

29

[illegible]oney to Loan.

[illegible] FROM TEN DOLLARS [illegible] discounted for short [illegible]PHERSON, Commission [illegible] Building. 29

To Let.

STORAGE TO LET—TO LET.—We have the very best accommodation for the storage of household furniture, pianos, trunks, etc., safe, clean and dry, in the city, in our Spacious New Storage Warehouse, Nos. 453 and 455 St. James and 131 to 135 Inspector st. FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

'THE SHERBROOKE,' LARGE AND Small Apartment to let first of May. Apply at 1018 Sherbrooke street. 29

TO LET, THAT WELL KNOWN GROCERY STORE, corner of St. Antoine and Aqueduct street; heated by furnace; good yard and stabling; excellent business stand rent moderate. Apply at 235 St. Antoine street. 29

TO LET, A SELF CONTAINED COTTAGE, 10 rooms,' No. 632 Cadieux street, a few door above Prince Arthur street; just renovated; freshly painted and papered; rent, $18 per month; no taxes. Apply to A. KAVANAGH, 564 Cadieux street.

TO LET, LOWER AND UPPER TENEMENTS, Nos. 269 and 271 Drolet street; to be put in first class repair; stabling for two horses. Apply to A. KAVANAGH, 564 Cadieux street. 29

TO LET, A LOWER TENEMENT OF SIX rooms, in a nice locality; rent low. Apply 418 St. Urbain street. 26

TO LET, AT STE. ROSE, TWO NICE Houses, partly furnished, and well situated. For information apply to A. P. BELAIR, St. Eustache.

TO LET, THAT COMFORTABLE UPPER tenement, No. 52 Prince Arthur street, containing eight large rooms, b. and w.c., in good order. Apply to CHARLES L. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 29

TO LET, LACHINE HOUSE ON the river front; nine rooms, bath, w.c.; will be tinted through; rent $120 per year. Address, 441 St. Joseph street, Lachine. 29

TO LET, $30 EACH; NO TAXES, THOSE cheerful, commodious dwellings, 155 and 157 Mance street; 10 and 12 rooms, respectively; 'Daisy' furnaces; modern plumbing. 29

TO LET, THAT CUT STONE FRONT Cottage, No. 63 St. Elizabeth street, containing 8 rooms, in first class condition. Apply to ALF. H. BASTIAN, 2123 St. Catherine street. 29

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, No. 94 Favard street, corner of Ash avenue, Point St. Charles, stone front, solid brick; good locality; seven large rooms; two large halls; all the latest improvements; will put in hot water heating; rent $15.00; no taxes. Apply 96 Favard street. 29

TO LET, 19 BALMORAL STREET, 4-roomed flat, w.c., good cellar. Apply on premises. 28

TO LET, STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 404 Burnside Place, off Guy street, above St. Catherine; extension kitchen; hot water heating. A. TAYLOR, 1727 Notre Dame street or 405 Burnside Place.

TO LET, A FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 18a McGill College avenue, from 1st of May to 1st October. 27

TO LET, No. 25 Cherrier Street, a Stone-front upper tenement; eight rooms, bath, and w.c.; rent moderate. Apply at 23 Cherrier street. 27

HOUSE, 1132 SHERBROOKE STREET; fine situation; rent, $600 and taxes. 27

TO LET, 35 ST. LOUIS SQUARE, STONE Cottage, in good order; also one lower tenement on City Hall avenue, below Lagauchetiere. Apply Room 704 New York Life Building. 28

TO LET, HAWTHORNE COTTAGE, Mount Royal Vale, brick, nine rooms, water in house, stables and garden; three minutes' walk from cars. J. WALKLEY, the Molsons Bank. 28

TO LET, NEW STONE FLATS, 682, 684, 688, 690 and 692 St. Antoine street, 7 rooms each, hot water heating; rent 14 to 17 dollars per month; also a cottage No. 7 Souvenir st., 9 rooms. Apply at 694 St. Antoine street. 28

TO LET, 'OXENDEN VILLA,' A MOST charming residence on the Lower Lachine Road (near Lachine), beautifully situated on the river front; fine verandah and garden with fruit trees; built for summer and winter occupation. For full particulars see or telephone CHAS. J. BROWN, 4206 St. Catherine street, Westmount. 27

TO LET, THAT COMMODIOUS LOWER Dwelling, 150 Coursol street, 4 rooms, wardrobes, gallery, w.c., ventilated through roof; bright sunny yard to wide lane. Apply 81 Coursol street evenings. 26

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 41 Mackay street, 12 rooms, b. and w.c., heated by Gurney furnace; first-class order; rent moderate. 43 Mackay street. 26

TO LET, STORES, 796 and 798 Dorchester street, corner Brunswick; also house over corner store, 27 Brunswick street. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame street. 226

TO LET, A FEW NICE SMALL HOUSES in good repair and fine locality. D. T. IRISH, 1090 Dorchester street. 26

TO LET, COMMODIOUS BRICK COTTAGE in Underhill Place, facing on lane running back from 247 University street, contains 8 rooms, all on two flats; rent $15.00 per month and taxes. Apply JAS. MOORE, 87 Park avenue. 26

TO LET, CUT STONE COTTAGE, No. 243 University street, in good order, with Daisy furnace, etc.; rent $27.50 per month, no taxes. Apply to JAMES MOORE, 87 Park avenue. 26

TO LET, FACTORY 589 St. Paul street, with steam power and heat. Apply 585 St. Paul street. 26

TO LET, 169 JACQUES CARTIER STREET, pleasant location, 7 rooms; with stable or without. JOHN BURRELL, 171 Jacques Cartier street. 26

TO LET,

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

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

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

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

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

11

To Let.

TO LET, 120 ST. DENIS, 290 PEEL, 175 and 173 Versailles, 17 and 21 Argyle avenue, a shop on Hanover street, and 74 Hutchison street. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street. 29

TO LET, THAT CENTRAL AND DESIRABLE STORE, corner of Bleury and Juror, now occupied by H. & M. White; rent reasonable. Apply to MUNDERLOH & CO., 61 St. Sulpice street. 29

TO LET, CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE upper tenement, No. 32 Juror, near Bleury; rent low. Apply to MUNDERLOH & Co., 61 St. Sulpice street.

TO LET, 1048 DORCHESTER STREET, with large front garden, 43 St. Luke street, corner of St. Matthew street; 98 St. Famille street; 148 Park avenue; lower dwelling; 89 Dalhousie street, top flat, and first class flats on Union avenue. Apply to E. D. WINTLE, Real Estate Agent, 11 Hospital street. Telephone 2603. 29

TWO NEW HOUSES ON GARDENVILLE avenue, Longueuil, west end, built for winter houses; will be ready by first of May, to rent or sell on easy monthly payments. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville avenue, Longueuil, west end. 8,000 feet in each lot. 24

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, ONE OF those desirable Cottages on Woodstock street in good order, convenient to cars; nice situation eight rooms and large attic; good cellar; covered passage to shed; hard and soft water pumps in house; good drainage. Apply at No. 5 Woodstock street, St. Lambert, or 44 Bleury street, city. 22

TO RENT, FINE LARGE DRY CELLAR, full length, St. James to Fortification lane, under Nos. 245-247 St. James street. Apply to J. EVELEIGH & CO., 245 St. James street. 22

TO LET, STONE FRONT MODERN House, No. 156 St. Luke street; fine open view. R.A. DUNTON, 110 St. James street.

TO LET, FIRST OF MAY, SHOP, No. 67 Beaver Hall Hill, with or without dwelling, self-contained house, heated with furnace, 778 Dorchester street. Large upper dwelling, 69 Beaver Hall Hill. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 13

TO LET, STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 10 Fort street, 10 rooms and bathroom. Rent $280. Apply 12 Fort street, or 388 St. Paul street. 20

SHOP TO LET, 2803 St. CATHERINE St., 20x60 feet; asphalted cellar; 'Daisy' furnace; rent moderate. Address H. H. LYMAN, 384 St. Paul street. 18

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENTS, CHEERful and very warm, 7 rooms, bath and w.c.; $15; no taxes, between Roy and Duluth avenue; possession immediate, if desired; free to May 1. Apply to R. A. MAINWARING, 147 St. James street. 27

TO LET, GOOD DWELLINGS in Westmount having every convenience, from $16 to $35 per month. CHAS. J. BROWN, 4206 St. Catherine street, Westmount. 28

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, COTTAGE, 159 Lusignan street, 8 rooms, bath and water closet, in good order. For particulars apply 47a Durocher street, city. 28

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 14 CONway street, four large rooms and basement, bath and water closet, in nice order; electric cars to the street. Apply 47a Durocher street. 28

TO LET, DESIRABLE HOME ON Metcalfe street, between Sherbrooke and Burnside streets, in good shape; 13 apartments. Apply 86 St. Peter street. 27

TO LET, Nos. 834 and 836 LAGAUCHEtiere street; No. 26 St. Monique street; also a large lot on Inspector street. Apply to GEORGE B. MUIR, City Hall. 27

IN LACHINE, NEAR WHARF STATION, for season or year, comfortable Brick House, well furnished, electric light, bath, etc. Apply HOUSE, box 154 P.O., Lachine. 24

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, NO. 102 Durocher street, 9 rooms, bath and w.c.; all modern improvements; Daisy Furnace; newly papered and tinted; rent $25.00 per month, no taxes. Apply to WM. MURRAY No. 7 Phillips square. 24

TO LET, 95 MANSFIELD STREET, UPper Tenement, $17.50 per month and taxes, eight rooms. To Let, 97 Mansfield street, Lower Tenement, $16 per month and taxes, seven rooms. JOHN HENRY HODGES, 185 St. James street. 24

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

TO LET, 82½ ST. FAMILLE STREET, near Prince Arthur street, upper tenement, 8 rooms, (four bedroms), bath and w.c.; rent $25 per month; no taxes. This is a most desirable dwelling and locality. Apply at No. 82 or T. H. WALSH, 69 Temple Building. 22

TO LET, AT POINTE CLAIRE, ON RIVER side, furnished or unfurnished (four cottages), called 'Summer Rest,' 'Alm Point,' 'Villa de la Source' and 'Pointe Claire Villa.' Apply to L. CHARLEBOIS, Merchant, Point Claire. 20

TO LET, 211b BLEURY STREET, EIGHT Rooms, Bath, etc.; pleasant house, central and convenient. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 26

TO LET, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR, OR Dentist, or Dressmaker, flat of four rooms, central location, four doors west of Bleury street; hot water, gas, etc., No. 2107 St. Catherine street. Apply on the premises to JOS. A. STREET. 24

TO LET, A NICE NINE ROOMED SELF-contained Cottage, No. 656 Cadieux street, three doors below Pine avenue; will be put in first class order for May 1st; rent, $17 per month; no taxes. Apply to A. KAVANAGH, 564 Cadieux street. 29

AT OUTREMONT.

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

ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury street.
20

TO LET,

That large Cut Stone Residence with excellent Stables, Coachhouse, etc., being 795 SHERBROOKE STREET, corner of University street; would be put in good repair for a desirable tenant.

Apply to **JAMES THOMAS,**
53 Shuter street.
Or **H. H. AUSTIN,**
318 St. Paul street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A SEALSKIN MUFF, LEFT IN ST. Catherine street car, on Thursday, 20th inst., going east from Mackay street. Please return to 205 Mansfield street. 28

LOST, ON 25th, BETWEEN PLACE d'Armes square and Brunswick street, Ladies' Silver watch and chain. Finder please return to 20 Brunswick street and receive liberal reward. 27

LOST, A FOUNTAIN PEN, ON SHERbrooke street, Park avenue, or Bleury st., Tuesday morning. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the 'Witness' Office. 19

Entertainments Given.

VOCALIST AND INSTRUMENTALIST, STEREOPTICAN LECTURES, &c.

CHARLES COOMBES, the Ventriloquist, Punch and Judy, and Marionette Shows for Private Parties, School Festivals, Concerts etc. SHAW'S MUSIC STORES, St. James and St. Catherine streets. Telephones, 4414 and 2001. 4

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Furs. Highest prices paid. L. LAZARUS, 707 Craig street. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 25

Business Chances.

WANTED — BARRELS OF MONEY IN good patents; patents quickly procured. Send for 'What Profitable to Invent' and 'Patent Guide' free. MARION & LABERGE, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL VERY FINE UPright and Square Pianos, Cabinet Organs, splendid assortment of New Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every description; also Vehicles of all kinds, Driving Harness, Riding Saddles, etc. Bargains at Private Sale every day. Regular Auction of Horses and Vehicles every Tuesday at 2.30. New and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, etc., every Friday at 10 a.m. FRASER BROS., 453 and 455 St. James street, and 131 to 135 Inspector st. 29

FOR SALE, THE CONTENTS OF A FOUR-roomed house, in good order; family leaving city; will be sold cheap. Apply at 177 St. Martin.

FOR SALE, 100 EGG HOT WATER INCUbater; price, Four Dollars. Address, to A. J. FOX, Cote St. Paul. 29

FOR SALE, SECOND HAND PIANOS and Organs from $50 upwards. Apply to P. E. LAYTON & BRO., Agents for the Behr Bros., and Evans Bros Pianos, 148 Peel st., near St. Catherine street. 29

FOR SALE, TWO CHOICE COCKERELS, and a few pullets from first prize winners; A1 birds; orders for eggs for hatching from two first prize pens booked now. Address W. C. FYFE, Montreal West. 29

FOR SALE, R. C. ST. BERNARD PUP, 10 months old, very large; magnificent coat, well marked; very docile. Adress Box. 76, Montreal West. 29

FOR SALE, A BRITISH PLATE MIRROR, wide oak frame, $5; seven yards of new English Oilcloth, $2.50 for lot. 56 Mance street. 29

FOR SALE—One Pen of (8) White Wyandottes (young); one pen of (5) B.P. Rocks (young); one pen of (5) W. P. Rocks (young); two nice light Brahma Pullets; all mated for breeding, and now laying; will be sold at low figure. Also Monitor & Bristol Incubators, to be seen at T. COSTEN & CO., 1696 Notre Dame, street, Montreal. 29

SOHMER PIANO, LATEST DESIGN, Style 7, Upright Grand; nine consigned and on sale at less than importer's cost. Call and examine at 443 St. James street. 28

FOR SALE, DELICIOUS HOME-MADE Marmalade, two pounds for 25 cents. Genuine Home-made Preserves, Pickles and Tomato Catsup, etc., at LUKE'S FRUIT STORE, 2131 St. Catherine street. 27

FOR SALE, NEW BEAVER CLOTH Overcoat, Velvet Collar, $10.00, less than cost of cloth; chest 37 inches. Apply 79 Cathcart street. 28

FOR SALE — COAL AND WOOD; CUT Slabs, $1.25; Kindling, $1.50; Cut Hard Wood, $2.00 per load, delivered. Apply to EDMUND NEVE, 1843 Ontario street, near Bleury street. 27

FOR SALE, BLACK WALNUT WALL Showcase; glass doors, in perfect order. Apply, 2361 St. Catherine street. 27

FOR SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Jewel Range, cheap. Apply at 256 Coursol street, St. Cunegonde, after 6 p.m. 26

FOR SALE—THE PIPE ORGAN IN ST. Jude's Church, Montreal, is For Sale, for $250. It has one manual, one octave and a half of pedals, and six stops, including Bourdon, besides pedal coupler. This organ must be sold at once to give place to a larger instrument. Kindly address, without delay, REV. CANON DIXON, St. Jude's Church, Montreal. 22

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING city, Fine American Organ; 14 stops, etc.; Baby's Combination Chair, Gas Stove, and Piping. Apply 54 Plymouth Grove. 27

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, $1.60 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 20

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

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

FOR SALE, a Dozen New Organs by W. Doherty & Co., at greatly reduced prices during Our Removal Sale. Secondhand Organs from $20 upwards. C. W. LINDSAY, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street. 28

DRY KINDLING WOOD

LARGE LOADS, $2.
HENDERSON BROS.
Telephone 8211. 344 William street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, POSITION AS RESIDENT GOVerness; English and French; Music, Painting; willing to be useful; experience; excellent references; no objection to leave the city. Address GOVERNESS 19, 'Witness' Office. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED.—GENERAL SERvants (Chinese), experienced in housework as cooks, launderers or care of garden and premises. Address HOP WO, 23 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 24

BOOKKEEPER, WITH A GOOD CITY reference, wants employment. Apply BOOKKEEPER, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, WORK BY A YOUNG MAN AS driver; good driver, and is handy round horses; knows city well. Address 70 St. Urbain street. 28

WANTED, A SITUATION BY YOUNG man as Cutter, New York and Montreal experience; would be willing to go out of town or would accept a position as assistant cutter with a good city house; first-class references. Address B.G. 3040 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day or week, by a respectable young woman. Address, 722 St. Dominique st. 27

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, ladies' and children's underclothing, or plain dressmaking to do; would have no objections for herself and husband to take a situation as caretakers. Address, 8 Sanguinet street. 27

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as Gardener; thorough all-round man; good references if required. Apply, 8 Sanguinet street. 27

A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND MANTLE-Maker desires sewing by the day at ladies' houses; perfect fit and style; good references. Address, DRESSMAKER, 'Witness' Office. 27

WANTED, SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant, without washing; no objection to leave the city. Address GENERAL 19, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, WORK BY A RESPECTABLE Woman. Stores or offices to clean. Address CARETAKER, 1689 Notre Dame street. 26

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a situation as Housekeeper or Plain Cook. Apply at Lorne Terrace, off Mountain st.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, BY A respectable Woman,, washing or ironing. Apply at 26 Dowd street, in rear. 26

YOUTH, AGED 18, JUST ARRIVED FROM England having served three years' apprenticeship in a large woollen shipping house, desires employment in a woollen warehouse. Address WOOLLEN GOODS, 756, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY a widow and her daughter, to take charge of house or any other capacity; city references; Protestants. Address M.R., 70 Victoria street. 25

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, family washing; first-class references given. Apply 182 St. George st. 24

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

PIANO TUNING — PRACTICAL PIANO Tuner; ten years' experience in Hamburg, Germany. Will tune Pianos at $1. Pianos repaired and polished at reasonable rates. Country orders promptly attended to. Apply by letter to 290 Roy street. 4

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

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED — BOARD AND ROOM IN A first class French family, by a young gentleman, wishing to learn the language. Address B.R., Box 2403. 29

WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, employed during the day, room together and board, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to P., 2937, 'Witness' Office. 27

LADY WANTS UNFURNISHED OR FURnished room; locality Sherbrooke, Milton, or Durocher street; rent, three or four dollars. Address IMMEDIATE, No. 108 Hypolite street. 27

Miscellaneous.

PLASTERING REPAIRS AND TINTING done cheap now before the rush. Leave Orders at 56 Mance street. 29

GRANULATED BONE AND BONE MEAL for Poultry; one dollar per 50 lb. bag. Address ALBERT FOX, Cote St. Paul. 29

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

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

Financial.

WANTED, TO BORROW, $2,500, 5 percent interest, first-class security on property worth $6,000. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 26

WANTED, TO BORROW, $2,000, 5 percent on property worth $5,000, yearly rental, $504. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 26

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS TO HANDLE FAST selling goods. Large commissions. Thirty days' credit. Freight paid. DAVID H. AULD, Cove Head, P. E. Island. 24

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS IN GERMAN. G. MARON, late Master of German school, 16 Plateau street. 28

Swaps.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE, 3 LOTS ON Hutcheson street, Montreal Annex, for small house in city. A. TAYLOR, 1727 Notre Dame street. 28

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Prepaid.)

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40 cents. Secondhand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'
LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.
FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.
BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED —10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.
HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.
SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.
FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CHANCES—35 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.
ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

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

18

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, ORGANIST FOR ST. LUKE'S Church. Apply by letter to S. STONE, 19 Cherrier street. 29

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE for one child; good references required. Apply 4251 Dorchester street, near Greene ave. 29

DRUG ASSISTANT—WANTED, A SMART young man who has passed his minor exam. Address SMAX, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AT 2718 St. Catherine street; must be well recommended. 28

PROOF READER WANTED—MUST BE competent; rapid worker, and acquainted with French. Address READER, 'Witness' Office. 27

WANTED, A THOROUGH NURSE, who understands sewing, for one child; must have references. Apply at 259 University st., from 7 to 9 p.m. 27

WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 24

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

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

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; bathroom flat; w.c. Apply at 80a Bleury street. 29

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent. 29 Burnside Place. 29

TO LET, SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM on bath-room flat; also single room. 942 Dorchester street. 28

WARM, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Room to let, bath-room flat; gas, hot water, telephone. 3 McGill College ave. 28

COMFORTABLE ROOMS ON BATH-ROOM flat. Apply at 153b Mansfield street. 28

FRONT ROOM TO LET, NICELY FURnished; family private; no other boarders; breakfast and tea if desired. Apply at 562 St. Antoine street, few doors west of Atwater avenue. 25

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board and room; hot water heating, gas; terms moderate. 7 Hanover street. 25

THREE ROOMS TO LET—A SUITABLE stand for a Doctor, has been occupied as such for six years. Apply at 53 Prince Arthur street. 24

MRS. REDSHAW, 'Lansdowne Block,' Papineau square, has room for two or three steady boarders. A few more dinner boarders can be supplied.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, Lady or gentleman; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

A PLEASANT FRONT BEDROOM, nicely furnished; Auer light; steam heat; bath and w.c.; same flat; terms moderate. No. 8 Mance street. 8

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

"The (Ogden) Andrews Home."

(CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

46 BELMONT PARK,
Off Belmont st., Montreal.

This HOME is now open to receive Church of England immigrants.

During the winter months respectable English girls will be received as Boarders at moderate rates, and subject to the Rules and discipline of the Home.

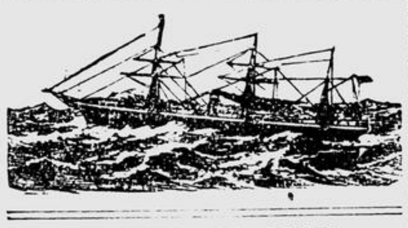
In the Special Department for Boys and Young Lads engaged in work, there are now a few vacancies for boarders at small charge per week, and subject to the Rules of the Home.

Apply to

Rev. J. F. RENAUD,
Secretary and Immigrant Chaplain.
11

Educational.

WANTED — MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, 11 Guilbault street. Principal, J. J. Conolly. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, Typewriting, French, German, English, Latin, Individual Instruction. 29



AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Pier 14, North River, New York,
(Foot of Fulton street.)

New York	Wed., Mar. 4, 11 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Mar. 11, 11 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Mar. 18, 11 a.m.
New York	Wed., Mar. 25, 11 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Apl. 1, 11 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $35 to $50.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street Montreal

26

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Labrador	Feb. 27, 1 p.m.	Feb. 29, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	Mar. 12, 1 p.m.	Mar. 14, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Mar. 26, 1 p.m.	Mar. 28, 2 p.m.
Ss. Canada		*Building.*

Rates of passage: First cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $70; return, $100 to $130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool or Londonderry, $30; return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

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17 St. Sacrament street. 6

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WINTER SERVICE.

Direct Sailings Between

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From ST. JOHN, N.B
Sat., Feb. 15	Lake Huron	Wed., Mar. 4.
Sat., Feb. 22	Lake Ontario	Wed., Mar. 11.
Sat., Feb. 29	Lake Superior	Wed., Mar. 18.
Sat., Mar. 14	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Apr. 1.
Sat., Mar. 21	Lake Huron	Wed., Apr. 8.
Sat., Mar. 28	Lake Ontario	Wed., Apr. 15.
Sat., Apr. 4	Lake Superior	Wed., Apr. 22.

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE.

St. John to Liverpool.

FIRST CABIN—$40 and $45. Round trip, $80 and $85, according to steamer and accommodation.

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STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, $24.50.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

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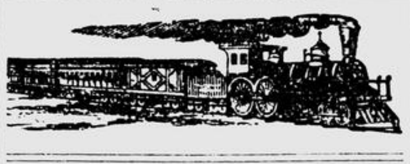

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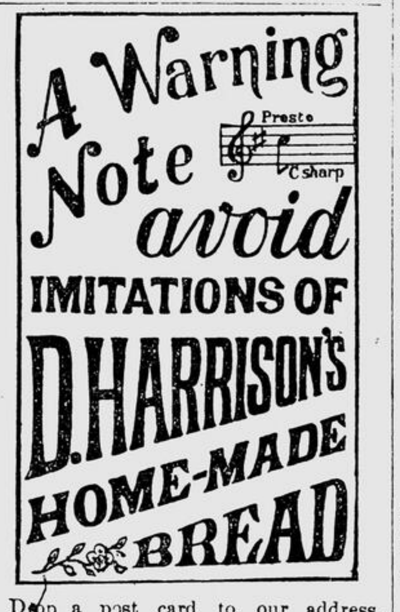

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains leave Windsor street station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (8.40 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)

For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

For New York, Albany, etc., 8.10 a.m., 4.05 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, 4.05 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.40 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson, and Point Fortune, 5.20 p.m. (Sat. only) 1.45 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.25 a.m., 9.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.

From New York, Albany, etc., 7.55 a.m., 9.20 p.m.

From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m.

From Sherbrooke 8.20 a.m., and 11.45 a.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.20 a.m.

From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne etc. 8.5 a.m.

From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m., and 7.55 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 6.25 p.m.

For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station.

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers 6.30 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 10.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.40 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.40 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m.

W. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, 452.
Feb. 189 . Telephone, 2112.

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.10 a.m., 7.55, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed), 1.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.00 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9.45 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

EAST—Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 7.50 a.m. Portland and Quebec, 10.10 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond, and Quebec, 7.50 a.m., 4.00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.15 p.m. Island Pond (mixed), 8.15 a.m.

New York, by D. & H. R.R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 6.20 p.m.

New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9.00 a.m., 8.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 11.55 a.m., leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.

Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 4.20 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. train to Farnham and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine, 5.10, 6.30, 9.05, 9.10, a.m., 1.30, leaves Saturday at 2.05 p.m. (1.55 Sat. only), 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.20, 9.00, p.m., 11.25. Train 8.00 a.m., 12 05, 5.05 p.m. to Lachine wharf.

For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 9.10 a.m., 9.45 1.30, leaves Saturday at 2 05 p.m., (1.45 Saturday only) 4.15, 5.00, 6.15, 7.55, 10.25, 11.25.

For Dorval, 5.10, 9.05, a.m., 1.30 p.m., leaves Saturday at 2.05 p.m., (1.45 Saturdays only) 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.

For Longueuil, 6.43, 8.15 a.m., 12.10 p.m., (2.00 Sat. only) 5.08, 6.30, 11.20 p.m.

For St. Laurent, 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul, 6.00, 6.55 a.m., 7.45, 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.

For St. Lambert, 6.43, 7.00, 7.50, 8.15, 9.00, 9.10, 11.55 except Sat. and Sun., 12.10, noon, (1.25, 2.09 Sat. only), 4.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.03, 5.15, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 8.25, 10.15, 11.20 p.m.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30 6.40 p.m., Kingston (mixed) 5.00 p.m. Cornwall, 8.50 a.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30, 10.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, 6.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m. Halifax, St. Johns and Quebec, 6.50 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12.05 p.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe 8.55 a.m.

Point Levi and Quebec, 6.00 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 6.50, p.m.

SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.00 a.m., 9.00 p.m.

New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany, via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct, 7.15 a.m., 8.00. Boston, via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m. 8.00 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 8.30 p.m. on Sat. 3.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 8.35 a.m., including Bombay and Massena Springs, 12 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 3.00 p.m.

St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent,
143 St. James street.
Sept. 29, 1895. Telephone 130.

For Sale.

A CHANCE

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One Horizontal Heater, 50-Horse Power, for 4-inch pipe.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1½ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	1 7-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	13¼ in	7½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	18 in.	8½ in.	2 3-16 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	1 15-13 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	2 7-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	2 7-16 bushed to 1¾ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in. " " 1¾ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds	14 in. to 6½ in.	2 7-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diam.	Face.
14 in.	5 in.
15 in.	9 in.
24 in.	6 in.
30 in.	6 in.
30 in.	13 in.
31 in.	4½ in.

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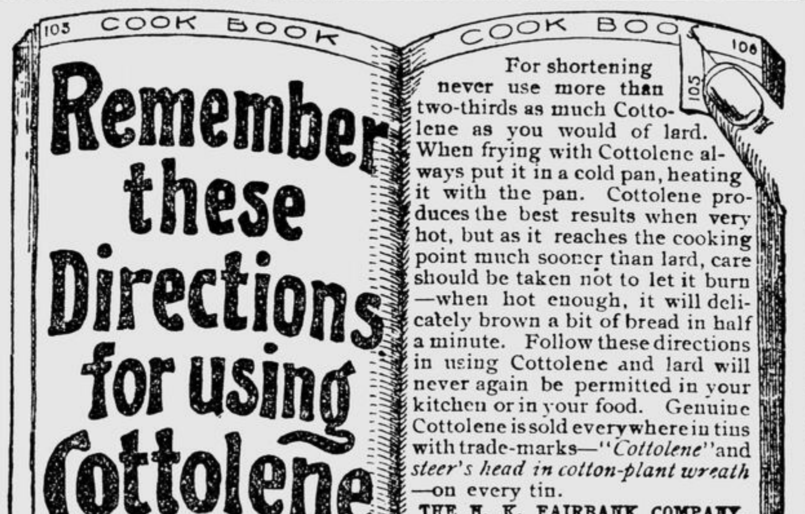
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232 St. James St. 2365 St. Catherine St.

A LOST LAMB.

(David Lyall, in 'British W[illegible]

When old Archibald H[illegible] in Westerlaw they s[illegible] not be much strife or [illegible] over his property, [illegible] bound to be equally div[illegible] his two sons, Archie [illegible] There was land as well a[illegible] old Haldane had been be[illegible] successful, especially the [illegible] his familiar appellation in [illegible] borhood of Faulds was [illegible] dane. The Haldanes had [illegible] in Westerlaw, first as [illegible] then as lairds. In the [illegible] lairdship Grippy also annex[illegible] law, which adjoined, so [illegible] death there was a place f[illegible] his two sons. His wife had [illegible] deceased him, and he had [illegible] ter, so that the division [illegible] enough. Archie being the [illegible] came laird of Westerlaw, w[illegible] took up his abode at E[illegible] They were sheep farms chi[illegible] a field or two of arable lan[illegible] low grounds, but stock wa[illegible] stand-by, and two shepherds [illegible] cessary to each. They had [illegible] tial stone dwelling-houses, [illegible] the comfortable shelter of a [illegible] family; if anything, Easterlaw [illegible] the more pretentious, and occup[illegible] beautiful site, commanding a pros[illegible] almost unequalled f[illegible] versity. As it happe[illegible] Jamie Ha[illegible] dane was a young man [illegible] and refinement, and [illegible] great pains to beautify his [illegible] ornamental shrubs in the [illegible] even cutting a carriage d[illegible] the wood to the main road [illegible] ting a handsome iron gateway [illegible] end of it. Archie, who took af[illegible] father, and had a very coarse str[illegible] in him, was filled with wrath and [illegible] tempt for his brother's extravag[illegible] and gave him five years to be '[illegible] oot,' as he expressed it, and pr[illegible] himself much satisfaction wh[illegible] certain event came to pass. B[illegible] the end of five years Jamie seem[illegible] as flourishing in a quiet way as [illegible] and had added a bowling-green to [illegible] grounds, and a conservatory to [illegible] house. Yet his accounts were regularly paid, and nobody had an[illegible] but praise and good words of [illegible] He had no vices, consequently he could afford a little to gratify [illegible] quieter tastes, whereas his [illegible] was a hard drinker, and a bl[illegible]tering kind of a man, not much [illegible] favorite with anybody. And Westerlaw continued to be the rough a[illegible] ready house it had ever been, [illegible] ly a carpet to the floors, and [illegible] comfort anywhere, whereas at Easterlaw there were snug rooms well furnished, and scarcely missing a woman's care; books to read [illegible] a piano to play on, and a welcome to any neighbor of an evening [illegible] a hand at whist. But the neighbors whose soul yearned for whisky [illegible] away, for the evening bever[illegible] Easterlaw was only coffee, we[illegible] and fragrant, but with no [illegible] it. But Jamie Haldane's f[illegible] came for the pleasure of his company, and any man who spent one eve[illegible] there was anxious to spend another.

The brothers married about [illegible] same time, and it seemed as if [illegible] ought to have changed mates. A[illegible] married a gentle, refined, meek-spirit[illegible]ed girl, the daughter of the late par[illegible]ish minister, a creature who [illegible] as if a rude blast would kill her. What affinity she found in rough Archibald Haldane remains one of those unsolved matrimonial mysteries of which this world is full. Yet they seemed to rub along well enough. Though she never got her way in things pertaining to the house, and was kept very tight where money was concerned, she never gave anybody the impression of being unhappy or of having repented her choice.

Jamie, to the astonishment of everybody, married a big, strapping, loud-spoken farmer's daughter from [illegible] burghshire, a woman who knew the value of a stirk or a horse as well as her husband, and took the liv[illegible] possible interest in all out-door matters. She was very handsome [illegible] dressed well; a good house-w[illegible] and her warm heart could be [illegible] cerned in her honest, laughing [illegible] and in her cheery voice. There w[illegible] few happier couples in that neighborhood than Jamie and Betty Haldane. Long before the double marriage the estrangement began, [illegible] was now complete, between the [illegible] thers, there being very few com[illegible] and goings between Westerlaw [illegible] Easterlaw. The long dryness [illegible] nated in a bitter quarrel one w[illegible] about four years after the resp[illegible] mistresses came to the farms. A stone dyke running between [illegible] marked the boundary between [illegible] places. At a particular part of [illegible] boundary there was a very [illegible] hollow, which was used occasionally by Easterlaw shepherds as a bucht—for which purpose [illegible] fenced off from the rest of the [illegible] The pasture, however, being exp[illegible] to the clean sweep of the north [illegible] and very stony, was not go[illegible] the sheep did not much frequent [illegible] side of the hill. Over the bo[illegible] wall, however, the slope of Wes[illegible] hill was very sweet pasturage [illegible] much favored by the Westerlaw [illegible] so that the bucht would have been of more use to Archie, and many a long[illegible] ing eye he had after it. Had [illegible] brothers been friendly there is no doubt Jamie would have cheerfully conceded it to him, but, indeed [illegible] did not know it was coveted. One

morning in December,
was white with a sud-
look in the
a day of spring-like mild-
Westerlaw went to
room door, where her mas-
mistress were breakfasting,
shepherd wanted to
Mr. Haldane. He went out
at once.
there's a morning !
I hope?'
a' richt, sir,' replied
'I came to see wheth-
that the dyke was knockit
Binnhill, an' built roond the
it in to Westerlaw.'
just stared.
do you say, Geordie—the
down, and what more-'
to the bucht ; he's
his days,' ob-
with the outspoken
his class. 'I thocht may-
made him a present o' it.'
breakfast an' I'll walk
you when I've had mine.'
master, and walked back to
dining-room.
comely wife was sitting with
on the polished bar of the
herself thoroughly
said, before setting
household duties.
sheep lost in the drifts,
observed, looking over
with lively concern,
when she saw the ex-
husband's usually pla-

says Westerlaw has
bucht on Binnhill. I'll
and see presently. Give
cup of tea, Betty.'
the bucht—what does that

my woman,' he replied,
than she had ever
speak before. 'He's
down the dyke and built it
to enclose his theft. I
what he thinks I am.'
can play at that little game,
said his wife pleasantly.
amuse oorsels ca'in doon his
settin' up the ancient land-
again.'
his set face did not relax, nor
return to it. He was not a
man like Archie, but his
anger, once kindled, was more
than the blustering wind of
frequent passion.
come too, Jamie ?' she asked,
prepared to accompany the
over the hills.
like, but the snow's a foot
everywhere, let alone drifts.'
not mindin' for that,' she cried,
to put on boots and gaiters
stout mackintosh cloak, which,
woollen hood tied cosily over
protected her against any

tramped together to Binn-
sure enough, they
Geordie Purdom had
neatly built in
the dyke, till it
belonged to Wester-

man, this is fine work,'
between his teeth.
Glover up an' mak'
of the bucht, an' if that
will get the police.'
Haldane observed that her
in a terrible rage. He
Scotch in his anger. The
seemed rather a good
and the shepherds rather
too, but it seemed to touch
Haldane in a very sore bit. Be-
Glover, the slater from
his two men, and the
were at Binnhill demolish-
bucht, and by nightfall the
restored to its original site.
noon back comes the shep-
there were men from
knocking down the dyke
Then Jamie Haldane got as
death, and strode away over
white hills with a terrible
his soul. Had Betty seen
would either have kept him
gone with him, but it was
day, and she trusted no
to make up her butter,
its equal from Easter-
lington, and beyond it.
with Geordie Pur-
strode down the
saw his brother Archie,
leaning against the
the operations with a
on his lips. He
approached, ready
was not to be ex-
Westerlaw's first words
atory or even wisely
not a profane man,
great oath, and bade
his wall, or he'd fell
Archie was not
back again, and the
was such as the men
not forget for long.
Westerlaw. 'Ye
I do that the bucht
afore we got Eas-
the auld man only
to please himsel'. I
an' hae it I wull.'
plied Jamie more
of his passion
anger within burned
as ye build I'll
if ye try me ower
o' ye.'
profit me to retail any
quarrel, in which was
stored bitterness of
raging at and
for the time being
For several
carried on, and
wind various curi-
came to the seat of
Binnhill, and were duly edified by the spectacle there. Then there came another terrible storm of snow, which drifted up everything, and put a decided check on the hostile operations, so that there was a few days' respite. One afternoon, about five o'clock, Betty Haldane was sitting by her dining-room window sewing, when she beheld her husband's brother striding up to the door. He had a queer look on his face, an expression of such set and intolerable anguish that, forgetting all the past strife and her bitter resentment against him, she ran out to the door.

'Archie, what is it ? What terrible thing has happened ?'

'Ye havena seen oor wee Nancie, have ye ?' he asked, hoarsely. 'She's lost ; we havena seen her since forenoon, an' look at the snaw ! I believe she's buriet in't, an' we've nae bairn. She hasna been here, I suppose ?'

Betty shook her head, and her blue eyes filled with tears. She had no child, and the blue-eyed Nancie was the one possession she envied Westerlaw. But she never suffered the only disappointment of her wifehood to depress others, though it gave her many a sad hour.

'Nancie hasna been here, Archie, since last harvest, when Jeanie brocht her. But hoo did it happen that she got oot ? Is't naebody's business to see to the bairn ?'

'Yes, but they were terrible busy in the kitchen, saltin' pork an' the mistress bakin'. The bairn was playin' aboot, naebody heedin' her muckle ; an' she just disappeared like magic.'

'An' hae ye socht everywhere ?'

Westerlaw made a gesture of impatience and despair.

'There's na a hole or corner aboot the place we hinna rakit. But look at the snaw ! She's feet deep in the drift by now ; an' we no kennin' where to turn. If God Almichty wantit to punish me for my ill-daein' He micht hae ta'en a' thing, an' welcome, had He but left me my little bairn. '

(To be continued.)

DAILY FOOD.

SATURDAY, FEB. 29.

Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world.—Such knowledge is too wonderful for me ; it is high, I cannot attain unto it.—Now I know in part ; but then shall I know even as also I am known. —Acts xv., 18 ; Ps. cxxxix., 6 ; 1 Cor. xiii., 12.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit ; so shall ye be my disciples.—Let my beloved come into his garden, and eat his pleasant fruits.—John xv., 8 ; Song of Sol. iv., 16.

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If we would have the fulness of the Spirit we must forsake all and follow Christ. I am not speaking now of forsaking sin—that, of course, is forsaken at conversion ; but this is something deeper still. Many seem to receive Jesus as someone who can save and help them, while they virtually continue their own master, speaking what they like, doing what they like with time, property and possessions. They have never dreamed of saying, 'Jesus, we have forsaken all and followed Thee.' And yet this command comes from one who has such infinite riches and glory that He deserves to be obeyed ; and the Holy Spirit is of such an infinite Divine gift that unless we give up everything we cannot be filled with Him. I was at Johannesburg once at a convention, and we had an afternoon gathering when believers were asked to testify. One poor woman rose, and told how six months before she received such a wonderful blessing of God's Spirit. A certain minister had been holding meetings in her neighborhood, and at one of these he asked all who were ready to give themselves up entirely to Jesus to give some token, reminding them that God might want some to go to China, others to give up wife and children. As he asked, 'Are you willing for this?' the woman said, 'I did want to say, "Yes, Lord," but I could not. At last I rose, and said, "Yes, Lord, I give up everything." But even then I felt I could not give up husband and children. I went home, but that night I could not sleep for sighing and struggling and crying to God to make me yield. Past midnight I said, "Yes, Lord, for Thee I give up everything."' Then the power of the Holy Spirit flooded into her heart; and she testified, and her minister testified for her, that she walked in the power of the Spirit, and in the joy of Christ. Are you willing to yield, to forsake all, to give up all ? 'Oh, Christ, to be filled with the Holy Spirit I will give up anything and everything.' Can we say this ? Many have never seen the necessity for this giving up. But Jesus said, 'If anyone come to Me, and hate not father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple.' Is not this the reason of your feeble and flickering life, that the Holy Spirit does not fill your being ? You have never forsaken all to follow Jesus.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Mr. Hamilton says : 'Mrs. Baeyertz, the well-known converted Jewess, was holding a series of meetings in the various factories in and about Melbourne. She spoke to the women and girls in their dinner-hour. One day she felt as if the Holy Spirit were urging her to special earnestness, and she said, "There is a woman here who will never again receive the Gospel offer. I am sent with a last message to her. Who it is, I cannot say ; but, oh, if the Spirit be striving with you, yield, I beseech you, and enter into salvation." A Jewish lady, the head of one of the departments, escorted Mrs. Baeyertz downstairs. For a moment or two they stood at the door, and then Mrs. Baeyertz said, "Well, Mrs. H., how is it with you ? Are you saved ?" "Yes, I thank God I can now say that I am saved. I have been a backslider, but during your address I returned unto the Saviour who died for me." Two hours later that lady was taken seriously ill. She was taken to the hospital, and while the matron went to get her a drink of water—for she was faint with the driving from the factory—she expired. It had indeed been her last offer of mercy.' Reader, trifle not with the eternal interests of your immortal soul ! Now is the accepted time—now is the day of salvation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPSIA!

The result of years of thoughtlessness as to what and how you eat; a total disregard for the need of caring for the body, and Dyspepsia is the result. The daily use of a mild laxative will cure. There is no better remedy than

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

consumption

There is *ease* for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is *cure* for those not far gone. There is prevention for those who are threatened.

Scott's Emulsion.

of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Insist on **Scott's Emulsion**, with trade-mark of man and fish.

BREAKFAST--SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL, COMFORTING

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK

THE MAIN CENTRAL MAN.

Everybody on the road knows W. A. Timball, the clever advertising agent of the Maine Central. His views on any subject are worth hearing. When he says that after having suffered for years from dyspepsia he was completely cured by Hawker's Dyspepsia Cure his words are golden winged messengers to all sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia. He writes as follows :—'I have suffered for years with dyspepsia, and Hawker's dyspepsia cure cured me. I suffered terribly at times from the disease, but the cure has been complete. I recommend all sufferers from the same cause to take Hawker's Dyspepsia Cure.' This is terse and to the point. Hawker's Dyspepsia Cure is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., (Ltd.), St. John, N. B.

Cut this out and pin it up somewhere.

WHAT IS THE Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY DOING?

Monday, 2.30 p.m.—Demonstration, Advanced Cookery	25c
Monday, 8 p.m. — Demonstration, Plain Cookery	10c
Monday 8 p.m.—Classes, St. Jude's School-room. Collection.	
Tuesday, 10 p.m.—Practice Household Cookery	50c
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Practice Invalid Cookery	25c
Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Practice Household Cookery	50c
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Cook's Advanced Class	70c
Thursday, 10 a.m.—Practice High-class Cookery	70c
Thursday, 4 p.m.—Demonstration School Girls' Class	10c
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Class at Montreal General Hospital.	
Friday—Private Lessons may be arranged for, per hour	$1.00
Friday, 8 p.m.—Practice—Plain Cookery	10c
Friday, 8 p.m.—Class in Point St. Charles. Collection.	
Saturday, 9 a.m.—Practice—McGill Model School.	

2432 St. Catherine street. 28

SOFT SMOOTH SKIN

Use Jelly of Cucumber and Roses.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for **Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,** and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is **THE BEST** remedy known for **Sea-Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY the **BEST LINIMENT MADE.** It brings SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of **Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.**

PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted **friend** of the **Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor,** and in fact all classes wanting a **medicine** always at hand, and SAFE TO USE **internally or externally** with certainty of relief.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere ; 25c. big bottle.

DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using **Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums.** New Scientific inventions; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. **C. B. MILLER,** Freehold Loan Building, 60 Victoria street, Toronto, Canada, sole agent for Canada.

Mention this paper. 30

YOUR HOUSE IS INCOMPLETE

Without

Electric Light Fixtures,

And

"TOO EXPENSIVE"

is no longer an excuse,

Because

We are closing out our stock of

FIXTURES, BRACKETS, SHADES, &c.

at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

We only ask you to compare our prices before ordering elsewhere.

NESS, McLAREN & BATE,
749 CRAIG STREET.

"PARLOR" MATCHES

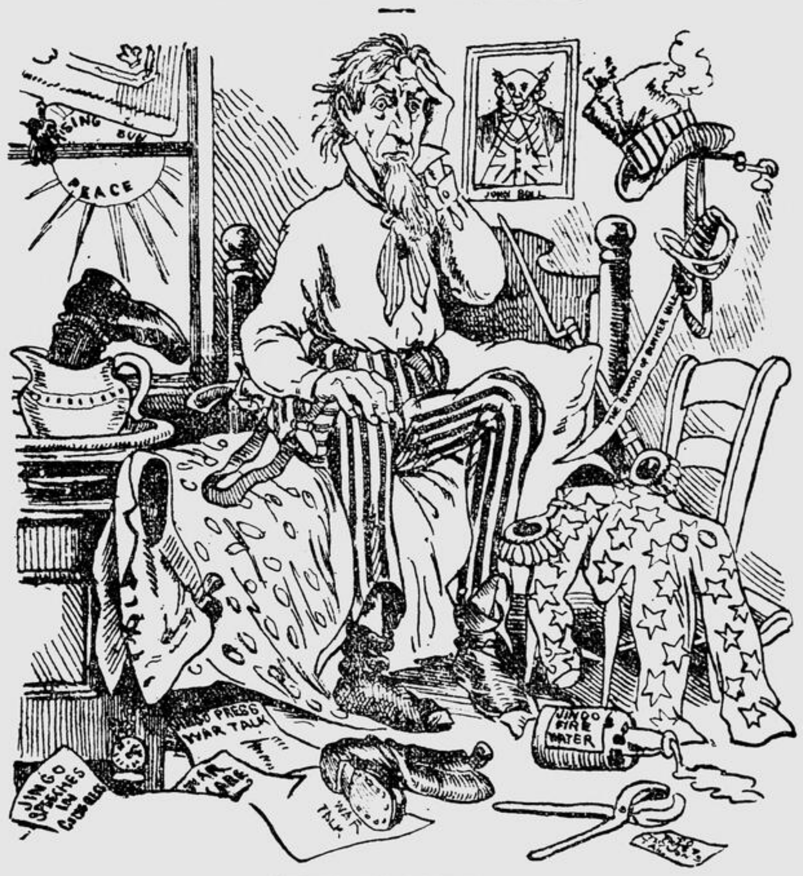
represent the acme of progress in Match-making.

No sulphur—no smell—certainty of a light.

All well appointed Grocery Stores keep

E. B. EDDY'S Matches.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



AFTER THE CARNIVAL.

Uncle Sam—By jingo, it was a great racket!—but I showed 'em the kind of stuff I'm made of anyhow!—I wonder how John feels.—'Puck.'

COULD NOT FOOL HER.

A Mr. X. wished to have a telephone put in his house, but his aged mother vigorously protested against it. 'Robert,' she said, 'if you bring one of those dreadful things in here I'll never close my eyes, for fear it may break out and sweep us all into eternity, and us not a bit the wiser.' Mr. X. tried to persuade her it was a most harmless instrument, but she said, 'No, no; look at the thousands—aye, millions of poor Hindoos it killed last autumn.' 'Why,' exclaimed he, 'that wasn't a telephone, mother; that was a typhoon.' But the timid old lady lowered her spectacles and, looking at him over the rims thereof, said—'You need not try to make a fool of me, Robert. I, perhaps, don't know very much, but I do know that the typhoon is the Emperor of Japan.' Mr. X. gave it up as a hopeless case.

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

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Dallas Lawyer—'You say you made an examination of the premises. What did you find?' Witness—'Oh, nothing of consequence; only "a beggarly array of empty boxes," as Shakespeare says.' Lawyer—'Never mind what Shakespeare says. He will be summoned later and will speak for himself, if he knows anything about the case.'—'Texas Sifter.'

We give away a week's food for your baby. Write to Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, and receive a large sample tin of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats. 29

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

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

BETTER VALUE THAN EVER FOR A DOLLAR.

New Pictures and New Frames

That beat everything we have ever had for the money

G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to "Witness" Office

RICE'S STUDIO,

141 St. Peter street.
BROMIDES AND PLATINOTYPES
Of Every Size.

TEL. 331. Motto, 'Excellent Work 21

Best food for infants—Robinson's Patent Barley up to 8 months old. Ask your doctor, and write to Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, for a large sample tin. 29

SAD EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor—'You'll come around all right, Judge. Any physician would tell you the same thing.' The Judge—'Yes, doctor; but I've heard so much expert testimony!'—'Brooklyn Life.'

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

NO PLEASURE.

Mrs. Isaacheimer—'You go much to dose pargain sales?' Mrs. Cohenstein—'Vot for should I go to dose pargain sales? You nefer can get nodings any cheaper dan anybody else.'—'Puck.'

Best food for infants—Robinson's Patent Groats after 8 months of age. Write for a large tin free. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 29

Arizona Editor—'I see that the Eastern cult still sticks to our new reporter.' Assistant—'How's that?' Arizona Editor—'In writing up that tar-and-feather racket he mentions the victim as being clothed in "a garb of some soft, clinging material."'—'Puck.'

GAINED A POUND EVERY DAY.

DYSPEPSIA AND CATARRH OF THE STOMACH CURED BY B. B. B. AFTER HOPE WAS NEARLY GIVEN UP.

Gentlemen,—For over three months I was very ill from what I believe was a malignant type of Dyspepsia. I at once consulted a physician who treated me for Dyspepsia without success. I then went to a specialist who diagnosed the case as Catarrh of the Stomach, his treatment also failed, and I was getting worse every day. I could not rest at night, and I had to walk the floor to get any ease. I failed from 195 pounds down to 135 pounds, and about gave up in despair when I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters as a remedy for dyspepsia. The first bottle made a change for the better, and I bought six more, being delighted to find myself getting better. Under the use of B. B. B. I gained a pound a day. I took 18 bottles in all, and am now nearly back to my old weight. I recommend dyspeptics to try the old reliable B. B. B. that always cures.—Wm. Campbell, 115 Maple street, London, Ont. 11

'Are you on intimate terms with your neighbors?' 'No; but they are with us. Why, they know dreadful secrets of ours that we never heard of even.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'Isn't Scribbs a hack-writer?' 'Hack-writer? He doesn't even earn street-car fares.'—Chicago 'Record.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

AND THE BEST IN

Hams, Sausages, Lard and Bacon,

CAN ONLY BE HAD IN MONTREAL UNDER THE STYLE OF

—THE—

THISTLE BRAND.

The Goods are famed for their Good Qualities, and have become the favorite of Montreal Housekeepers. Do you use them? If not, you are missing a rare treat. See to it that your next grocery order includes HARPER'S SAUSAGES, HAMS or BACON.

Packing House and Offices at 18 ST. PHILIP STREET.
Branches: Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.
JAMES HARPER, Proprietor.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

THE SECOND MASSACRE AT OORFA.

A RESUME OF THE STORY AS TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

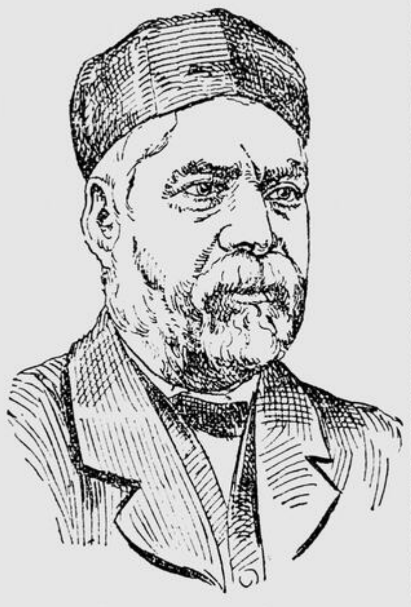
(From a 'Witness' Correspondent in Turkey.)

Last evening I listened for fully an hour to the story of the last terrible massacre at Oorfa, on Dec. 29. To regain one's normal status after such an experience is like trying to recover from the effects of a horrible nightmare; with this difference, that the most hideous dream experiences are soon forgotten with the return to consciousness, while the impression produced by hearing the recital at first hand of such merciless torture and wholesale shedding of innocent blood from one who was in the midst of it all and whose testimony is unquestionable, can never be fully effaced.

In my last letter a fortnight ago, I simply stated the fact of a second massacre in Oorfa and that the victims numbered three thousand. The full details of that awful day's butchery will never be published, and even if they should be, the Christian public would not dare to read them. I have been able to secure the accompanying photographs of Oorfa, taken some months before these terrible scenes were enacted. In the following sketch I will omit all the revolting details and state simply the prominent features of the massacre.

For two months before the twenty-ninth of December the Christian population of Oorfa experienced all the vicissitudes of a veritable 'Reign of Terror.' This was inaugurated by the previous massacres which began on Oct. 27 and dragged on for the greater part of the interval between these dates. During all this time the Christians ventured beyond the precincts of their own homes only at the risk of their lives. Nor were they secure even in their homes. For six or seven weeks the soldiers of the government went from house to house almost daily, and after forcing an entrance, offered the inmates the option of becoming Moslems, or being killed on the spot. Those who chose the former were at once taken to the governor's palace where they were obliged to submit to the rites of their new faith, and were afterwards registered as Mohammedans. On the roofs of the homes where the inmates professed the Moslem faith a white flag was placed to announce the fact and to secure them against further assault.

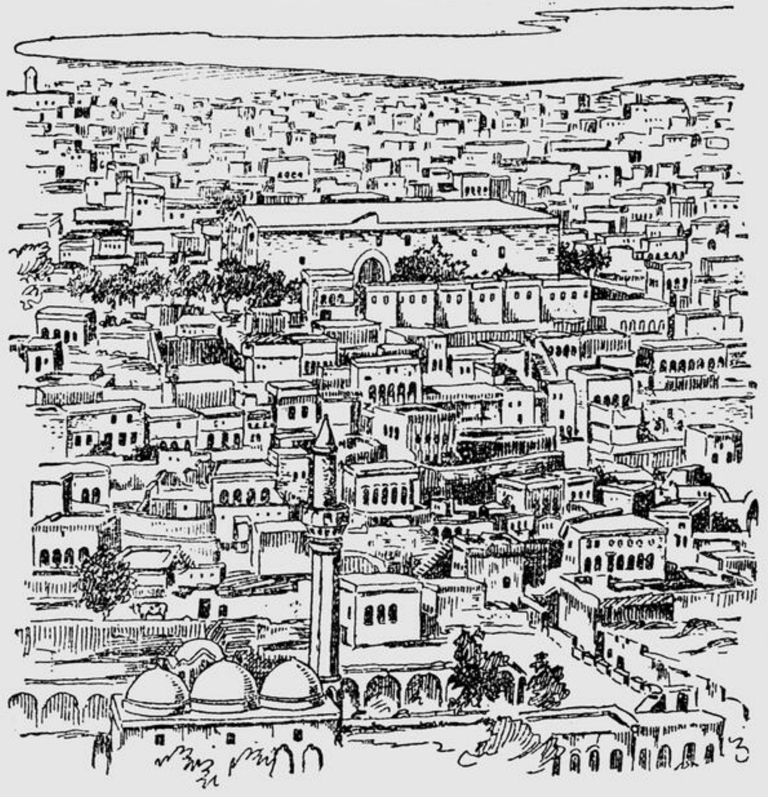
All those who refused the immunities which a change of religion insured, were at once shot down or despatched with swords. Scarcely a day passed without its record of such raids upon Christian homes and their attendant horrors and every such unvisited home was liable to have its turn whenever it might suit the caprice of the soldiery. Those who ventured into the streets were set upon by the soldiers, police or other Moslems, who might wish to possess themselves of anything that might be found upon their persons. Any attempt at resistance was fatal. My informant saw the soldiers break open the doors of Christian homes and carry out their brutal purposes upon the inmates during the period of this 'reign of terror.' Every house awaited in anxious suspense its fate, until the last great day of sacrifice arrived when soldiers and Mohammedan populace joined in the wholesale and unprovoked slaughter.



The late Rev. Hagob Abouhayitan, pastor of the Evangelical Church, Oorfa, a victim of the massacre of Dec. 29. He was educated in America, England and Germany and was a man of rare gifts and spiritual force.

When the general onslaught began on Dec. 29, the Christians sought the refuge of their churches and every other possible place which they hoped might shelter them from the fury of their assailants. Many took refuge in wells, some under manure heaps, while others had their friends cover them under piles of charcoal. For some of these their shelter proved to be a living grave, while many others after remaining thus concealed for three or four days were rescued more dead than alive, by their friends.

Two hundred and forty-six persons took refuge in the home of the American missionary, Miss Shattuck, where they are still afforded shelter and protection. Of this number eighteen are suffering from dangerous wounds, rifle shots and sword cuts. During the six weeks' immediately following the first massacre this devoted missionary heroine was obliged to keep all but constant vigil and was unable throughout all this time to undress even once and retire to her own room for a night's rest. Any rest or sleep obtained was on a lounge and for but short intervals while others kept watch. Her constant anxiety was not so much for her own personal safety as for that of those whom she was attempting to succor. The zeal of the government authorities to protect this American missionary from personal violence and so avoid complications with the American Government was shown by their placing an extra guard of soldiers on the mission premises during the second massacre.



View of the Christian section of Oorfa, Turkey, showing large Gregorian Armenian church four square standing in the centre. In this church 1,500 persons were massacred and burned on Dec. 29.

The view here presented of the city is that of the Christian portion of it, with the large Armenian church standing four square in the centre. This church is built entirely of stone, and may be said to be absolutely fireproof. It was to this edifice that from fifteen hundred to two thousand of the people fled when the general massacre began on Dec. 29, and the story of what took place within its walls on that awful day will never be fully known. These nearly two thousand victims were there at the mercy of the merciless soldiers, and the worse than merciless mob. The soldiers were the first to enter but they soon allowed the promiscuous rabble to follow and share with them in the carnival of debauchery, and blood. The fiendish fanaticism of these followers of Islam reached its climax in setting fire to these victims of their wild fury. How this purpose was accomplished I am unable to state. There being no wood finishing on the inside of the church and little or no inflammable furnishings one can only conjecture how they succeeded in transforming this multitude of human sacrifices into the great mass of bones and ashes to which they were all reduced by the following morning. That this end was attained, my informant had the most painfully convincing evidence in the fact that for two or three days afterwards a number of kamals (Turkish porters), were engaged in carrying the bones and charred remains from the church to a place close in the rear of the American mission premises when they were dumped over a portion of the old wall of the city. In view of all this it is little wonder that we are told by our authority for this sketch, when speaking of the general state of affairs some days later, that the prevailing odor throughout the city was pestilential.

At the further end of the city may be seen the lofty tower of the Protestant Evangelical Church, and beside it is located the American Mission house. The story of the founding and growth of this church, together with the history of its able and faithful pastor for the last quarter of a century, who was also the architect and builder of the church edifice, would form the subject for an extended and interesting sketch. I am glad to be able to send you a photograph of this devoted servant of God, who also was one of the many martyrs who perished that day. When the massacre began he happened to be at the home of a friend where he and seventeen others who were in this house when it was attacked by the soldiers and the mob, all met the same fate. Nine of the ten Armenian priests in Oorfa had taken refuge in the large Armenian church and were of course slaughtered there with the members of their flock.

While their fiendish programme was being carried out in the large church, the whole of the Christian portion of the city was one scene of carnage. The manner in which this part of the bloody work was executed manifested a measure of 'method in madness.' First of all one set of soldiers was detailed to lead the attack on each home. The duties of these consisted in forcing an entrance, by breaking down the doors when they were not opened at their command, and slaughtering the male members of the household. The women and small children generally were spared, except in cases where they attempted to offer any resistance. It is for this reason that of the total number killed outside of the great church on that day probably not more than ten percent were women and children. Other sets of soldiers were told off to drive the women of the households to the neighboring mosques or khans. The houses being thus freed from all possible sources of resistance, the rabble was left a clear field for the third act in the tragedy, namely, that of plundering these homes of every vestige of furniture, clothing, bedding and winter stores. Throughout the whole of this performance the Moslem women—wives, mothers and sisters—cheered on their chivalrous brothers and husbands in their cowardly onslaught upon these defenceless victims of their brutal fanaticism. They did this by shouting, rather than singing, a popular Turkish wedding chant. Between the rifle shots and above the pleadings for mercy and the groans of the wounded could be heard this weird yelping of Mohammedan mothers and maidens, resembling more the barking of jackals than the voices of human beings—most fitting orchestral accompaniment to the bloody tragedy which was being enacted.

The Christian women and children who were driven to the mosques and khans were detained there for a day or two and then counselled by the government authorities to return to their houses. By this time, however, nothing remained of their homes but the bare walls and ceilings. This was all they had to return to. Not only was the winter's supply of food all carried off, along with everything else in their homes, but the fathers and brothers—those who had been the stay and support of these households—are now no longer there. The only remaining traces of these dear ones are the pools of blood in the deserted homes. Apart altogether from those killed and burned in the church, the bodies of over fifteen hundred, by actual count, were dragged, usually by the legs, and in considerable numbers at a time, by animals to a large trench dug for the purpose on the outskirts of the city. There they lie to-day in one irregular mass, awaiting the day when all wrongs shall be righted. As many as three hundred bodies are said to have been taken from one large cistern well some days after the massacre, while another furnished over fifty, and yet another about thirty.

Scarcely a single Gregorian or Protestant home escaped the general pillage and bloodshed, and the total number of victims in this last massacre in Oorfa must now be put down at four thousand. There are now in Oorfa alone from ten to twelve thousand persons, chiefly women and children, utterly dependent upon charity for their daily bread and for their clothing and bedding.

The government authorities were endeavoring to cleanse and fumigate the large church by burning sulphur and tar, in order to fit it as a hospital for the many hundreds of wounded Christians. This mode of dispensing charity reminds one of the old fable of the hungry huntsman who cut off the tail of his faithful dog, and after making a soup of it for himself requitted the injury he had done his dog by generously throwing him the bone. The story of Oorfa is the story of hundreds of towns, village and cities throughout the interior provinces. In the Province of Harpoot alone 176 towns and villages met a fate similar to that of Oorfa.

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CANADIAN STATESMEN.

HOW THEY ACT WHILE ATTENDING THEIR DUTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

(Donahoe's Magazine.)

It is a mistake to think that the act which led to the confederation of the various provinces in 1867 has attained no higher meaning in the life of the Canadian people than that of a constitutional union. It carries with it a meaning of far deeper import—a union of hearts whose offspring is oneness of patriotic aim and purpose. Of course, it would be idle to say that the Canadian people are a unit upon all questions of vital interest to the life and growth of the dominion. The geographical interests of Canada are so varied that there must necessarily be at times some friction and clashing of provincial needs and ambitions. This is the case at Washington; this is the case, too, in so small a confederation as the cantons of Switzerland.

A stranger visiting the gallery of the Canadian House of Commons is struck with the dignity and decorum which mark the proceedings, and surround even the warmest and keenest debates. Parliamentary procedure being rigidly adhered to, there is little room for unseemly encounters, which usually grow out of uncalled-for personalities in the heat of a discussion. Sometimes, however, when the House has been sitting for hours, wearied with the prolixities and incoherencies of some member from "way back," suddenly, as if through unity of desperation, the usual dignity of the house is relaxed, and grave members from Montreal and Toronto play the schoolboy and outvie one another in "shying" blue books at the heads of slumbering and inoffensive members. Of the 215 members that make up the House of Commons, in point of ability and gifts, 20 percent of them are below mediocrity; 20 percent of them occupy the plane of mediocrity; 40 percent. possess admitted ability, and the remaining 20 percent are men of commanding talent.

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Buluwayo is growing as rapidly as did Johannesburg in its early days. It has two newspapers, the Matabele "Times" and the Buluwayo "Chronicle," which are recognized as the two leading newspapers in Rhodesia. The former paper is now erecting new printing plant, the machines including all the latest improvements. Mr. Wallenstein, the founder of the "Times," will pay a visit to England immediately.

SNAILS ARE LIKE HENS.

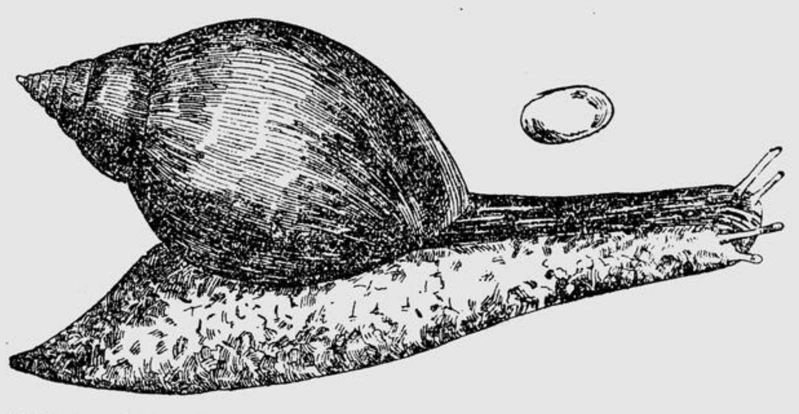
THEY LAY EGGS AND THEIR FLESH IS DEEMED A DELICACY.

THESE ANIMALS CAN SLEEP FOR YEARS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER, AND SOME YIELD A COSTLY DYE.

Did you ever see a snail's egg? The question does not lead to a joke. The eggs of some species of snails are bigger than, but otherwise look like, those of pigeons. In Brazil the eggs of a kind of snail called Borus ovatus are commonly used for food.

In Africa there are land snails that are the largest of all snails, weighing a couple of pounds apiece. The shells of one species are carved into pieces by the natives and used for money. There are plenty of great arboreal snails in tropical America. When the dry season comes they glue their shells to the trunk of a tree and then seal themselves within their shells with a secretion, and go to sleep. Just how long one of these snails can sleep and live is not known, but snails kept confined at the Smithsonian Institute have been found to be alive and active after many years.

In one case a snail from Lower California was found to be alive after being shut up in a drawer for more than six months without food or water. When placed in a box of moist earth it put out its foot, moved about, and seemed to be in good health. A method adopted at the Smithsonian Institution for waking such dormant snails is to put them into a jar with some chickweed and a small quantity of tepid water. After a bit they wake up and begin to feed.



THE LARGEST SNAIL IN THE WORLD—ONE THIRD OF THE LIFE SIZE.

Snails have been carried from Egypt to Paris packed in sawdust. Others have been experimented with by shutting them up in pill-boxes and dry bags for years.

It is believed that as the seeds of plants are distributed by winds, so are the eggs of some kinds of snails scattered abroad, and thus their species are disseminated. They are very prolific animals. A single pair has been known to produce 786 eggs in a year, but about three hundred eggs per annum is a fair average. Land snails deposit their eggs in decaying vegetation, the heat of decomposition hatching them.

There are more snails in Jamaica than anywhere else in the world. The island fairly swarms with them, and even the trees are covered with them. They are seen forming continuous strings along tree branches. Dotted over shrubbery they look very pretty. On the island there are more than four hundred and fifty species, some of which live in caves. A few are very beautiful.

During the annual dry season in Jamaica the snails would dry up and die if they stayed awake. So they attach themselves to the tree branches so securely that it is difficult to wrench them off without breaking the shells, and sleep. When the dry spell is over the snail dissolves the protecting seal—it is not the rain that does it—and resumes active life. There are lots of snails on other West Indian Islands, and geologists account for the fact by the theory that the islands were all originally parts of a continent which has sunk beneath the sea, leaving only a few high elevations unsubmerged. The sinking took place very gradually, so that the snails, which originally had occupied an immense area, were driven together and concentrated on those islands which remained above the sea.

The most costly and brilliant dye known to the ancients—Tyrian purple—was obtained from a species of sea snail. It was a liquor contained in a vein on the back of the animal. This is said to have been the first color that man was able to fix permanently on wool or linen. It was applied in the simplest possible manner, the fabrics to be stained being soaked in it for many hours. A great many of the mollusks were required to furnish enough of the dye to color a garment, thus making the process a very expensive one. Therefore the dye was reserved for staining the hanging of temples and the robes of priests and kings. The hue resembled that of coagulated blood. Wool dyed with this stuff sold during the reign of Augustus for a hundred and eighty dollars a pound. The law forbade any person save the highest dignitaries to wear wool so colored.

There is some doubt as to which of several varieties of sea snails produced the 'Tyrian purple.' At least three kinds secrete such a liquor. To obtain this dye would be very costly to-day. All along the coast of New England are found snails which yield this wonderful coloring agent. Yet the frugal housewives buy bottled 'indelible' inks, not knowing that the superior article for this very purpose may be picked up along the beaches. The dye is permanently fixed on linen and cotton by the most simple application: it grows brighter with washing, and it cannot be removed by any known chemical.

Snails are eaten by millions of people in Europe. In France and Switzerland they are reared and fattened for the market, the trade in them being particularly brisk during the season of Lent, for from the religious point of view snail flesh is not meat.

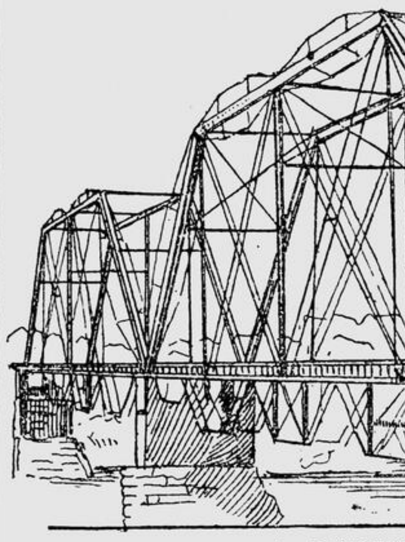
In Switzerland are many snail farms from which considerable incomes are derived. Each farm is surrounded by a wooden fence two feet high. The fence is surmounted by a fringe of closely set nails to prevent the snails getting over it. The soil must contain plenty of lime to furnish material for snail shells, and there should not be too much shade, for the sun is good for the animals and bleaches their shells to a handsome whiteness. Five hundred snails can be raised on a square yard of earth. The best food for them is cabbage, dandelions and kitchen waste. As soon as it rains they become hungry. If food is not at hand they will try in every way to escape from their bounds. In early fall the farmer strews his snail park with moss. Under this they crawl and spend the winter.

The ancient Romans took great pains to rear snails for eating. They were kept in enclosures called 'cochlearia,' or snaileries, and these were partitioned off so as to keep different species separate. There were the white snails, the African variety, the very large Illyrian kind, and the incomparably choice Solitanes. The animals were fattened with a paste of wheat meal. To grow the biggest snails came to be a matter of pride with the producers.

The beautiful 'idol' snails of tropical America live in fresh water, and frequently they are brought to the United States in crevices of mahogany logs. They have a double system of respiration, breathing both with gills and with lungs. Because of this they may be kept alive out of water for more than a year. Likewise from the tropics are the 'violet' snails, which develop a peculiar growth that serves them for a raft. They swarm on the surface of the sea in great numbers, and immense quantities of them are sometimes found on beaches after a storm.—New York 'World.'

A DANGEROUS BRIDGE.

We publish herewith the illustration of a very remarkable bridge, which was in use for over fifteen years on a New England railway, but which has now been replaced by a modern structure. It was designed by the notorious Hewens, engineer of the 'Bussey' bridge, which went down years ago under a train of the Boston and Providence Railway. This fearful and wonderful design of a bridge was built in the master mechanic's shops of the road on which it was erected, and it looks as if it was the work of amateurs. It is true that the theoretical strength of the aggregation of its innumerable members gave it a factor of safety of from three to five, but its astonishing trussing bears the same relation to its strength that the topmast backstay does to the topmast of a ship, the parting of the backstay always causes the loss of the mast.



A DANGEROUS BRIDGE.

Had any of these truss rods broken the bridge would have gone down. There were two spans of 152 ft. each, divided into four panels of 38 ft. each; the trusses were 38 ft. deep in the centre. It will be observed that the end posts were inclined with an upright centre post to divide the panels. Had a car door or some projecting timber hit the centre post the truss would have gone down. The chords, end and intermediate posts were made of three I-beams fastened together by angle iron. The joint blocks were cast iron. It had a suspended floor system, trussed floor beams and stringers, and cast iron compression members in the floor beams. The end posts rested on cast iron truncated pyramids placed on low abutments.—'The Railroad Gazette.'

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THE FIRE RECORD.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27.—Fire did damage to the extent of $50,000 to the Detroit White Lead & Color Company's works. The insurance is $64,000. Mr. C. B. Shotwell, secretary of the company, stated that he was sitting in his office, on the second floor, opening the morning mail, when he heard some one running through the adjacent offices and shouting 'Fire! fire! Run for your lives.' He barely had time to throw a few valuable books of accounts and some papers into the vault when the smoke burst into the room. The building occupies a large ground area but no part of it is over three stories. Fifty people were employed at the time of the discovery of the fire. Some of them had very close calls, but there was not a single accident. A pipe, through which varnish was being pumped, burst at a joint, scattering the varnish into a burning gas jet and, in an instant, everything was in flames.

WHISTLED AS HE STOLE.

THE AIR WAS: 'SHE M[illegible] SEEN BETTER [illegible]

THE HOUSE WAS RANSACKED [illegible] BOTTOM.

New York, Feb. 27.—A [illegible] low, rather stylishly [illegible] coat, gray trousers an[illegible] boots, strolled through [illegible] Fifteenth street yesterday [illegible] the houses. When he [illegible] he pulled out a notebo[illegible] pages, and then walked [illegible] steps.

Taking out a bunch of keys [illegible] each one separately in th[illegible] Jennie Rosenhoff, who lives [illegible] stood in the window watching [illegible] thought he was having a [illegible] trouble with his keys, and w[illegible] it up and ran down the [illegible] watched to see what he would [illegible] thought it was rather queer [illegible] not ring the bell for the ser[illegible] when he climbed the steps of No. [illegible] thought he had made a mistak[illegible] first house. The young man [illegible] keys again, and presently [illegible] ed and he walked inside.

'Humph!' thought Miss Rosenh[illegible] wonder who that was [illegible] French's.'

No. 120 East One H[illegible] teenth street is a thre[illegible] house. With Mrs. Fre[illegible] sons and Miss McQueen, [illegible] who is studying music.

Miss McQueen heard the [illegible] bang, and presently in the [illegible] some one began whistling. [illegible] were a few furtive bars a[illegible] the whistler struck up [illegible] seen better days.' Miss M[illegible] of fun. She thought the w[illegible] one of Mrs. French's sons, [illegible] an accompaniment on the pian[illegible] Mrs. French's sons are w[illegible] don't like accompaniments [illegible] whistling below rose in cresc[illegible] music above began, and for s[illegible] utes ran along in perfect har[illegible] was not Mrs. French's son who was [illegible] tling below. It was the young [illegible] the gray trousers and the p[illegible] boots. All the time he was wh[illegible] was robbing the house.

Miss McQueen heard him go fr[illegible] front parlor into the rear of [illegible] directly over Mrs. French wh[illegible] work in the kitchen. H[illegible] whistling, and she still in d[illegible] up the playful accompaniment. [illegible] ly the whistling stopped, and the [illegible] low slammed to. Then the young [illegible] heard steps on the front stairs.

On the landing outside the man [illegible] a moment, and then passed [illegible] third floor. Miss McQueen hear[illegible] open a door. Then there was [illegible] For a time she tried to awa[illegible] echoes of music by seductive [illegible] for half an hour there was [illegible] Then the door was opened, and [illegible] heard footsteps on the stairs. They halted again on the landing, shuffled about a bit, and then went on down. A minute later the door slammed and all was still. Miss McQueen got up from the piano and went into the hall. Won[illegible] ing why Mrs. French's son had be[illegible] still while she was playing the [illegible] gravating music, she walked down [illegible] parlor floor. A cabinet, wide o[illegible] knick-knacks of little value lying [illegible] it met her eye. Peeping into the [illegible] lor she saw disorder was every[illegible] Here and there lay ornaments s[illegible] about the floor. Drawers w[illegible] contents turned topsyturvey [illegible] down on the carpet. Chairs [illegible] cabinets were all awry a[illegible] room there was a like confusion.

'Thieves, thieves!' cried Miss [illegible] Queen, rushing down into the k[illegible] Oh, Mrs. French, we've been robbed, we[illegible] been robbed!' Mrs. French ha[illegible] up stairs. She saw the disorder in [illegible] parlor, and then climbed swiftly [illegible] third floor. Worse disorder wa[illegible] Everything had been upset an[illegible] thief had gone through everything. The[illegible] the women, summoning help, sat [illegible] to figure out their losses. [illegible] jewellery stowed in a parlor cabinet [illegible] gone. Two suits of clothing, si[illegible] opera-glasses, neckties, cigars, [illegible] and toilet articles, as well a[illegible] satchel were also missing. In [illegible] chel the thief had stowed his [illegible]

Police headquarters were n[illegible] after a time two detectives [illegible] They looked over the scen[illegible] about, tried the doors and w[illegible] ed mysterious and said:—'Th[illegible] by a sleek professional. Th[illegible] chance of catching him, an[illegible] why, we can't send him up. Wh[illegible] cause he'll have soaked away [illegible] before we get him.' Then th[illegible] about a bit more and gave [illegible] of a similar kind. By this [illegible] Rosenhoff had heard that Mr[illegible] had been robbed. She came [illegible] away and told all she had s[illegible] her window. The detectives g[illegible] curate description of the robber [illegible] was all they will get probably. The[illegible] they went away.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 11 to 20.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE

SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

Our symposium writers this week cover ground and many years. One re- to events as far back as the close st century. There is a reference to ver of flowers, whose life seemed d up in them. Reminiscences of rebellion of '37-'38 are never dull, and told with quaint humor; in parts imly enough—very sad in every way. interest that ever attaches to the settlers and struggles for life will ng in some of the incidents re- emigrants seemed to have had ext thing to tragic events as- ith them from the moment the old land, as the storm- ple in the Belfast ship found.

MR. P. W. WOOD.

Wood writes: Have I read the s for fifty years? Yes; I have from its first number onward till ent time; and more than that, I mething about it before it came ng. Living for some years next the founder and first editor of the ss,' and my father being a deacon same church with him (Zion , they were very friendly and, as be expected, so important a matter the starting of such a paper was a of conversation at the regular ngs of pastor and deacons. Mr. gall was then accounted to be a rich supposed to be worth some hun- s of thousands of dollars, and was ged in the wholesale dry goods busi- At that time in the absence of ways, business arrangements were , wholesale merchants being accus- ed to receive payment for their goods by shipment of produce by canal, so became largely produce dealers. it is not surprising if in the disas- crisis which overtook Canada soon the 'Witness' was started, in conse- e of the repeal of the English corn his fortune with multitudes of s, crumbled away. Hence a remark one day fell from his lips. His n had been to give liberally to the s benevolent objects presented to but now he remarked: 'The Lord taken away all my money and I have to give but my time.' He did nobly. He had previously been Canada Temperance Advo- ning to be known as the Father of Canada. Therefore some little experience itorial pen. Perhaps thus gained may have the need of something than a temperance maga- in fact, of a Christian And hence when it was started he disguise the fact that it was to be Christian.'

Of course, such a paper would not en- into party politics and many I remember it was attacked by the press for touching politics at all; answer was ever consistently It was the business of the paper to and oppose political wrong-doing and by whomsoever done; and into politics whenever this ssary, though not claiming to be a political paper.' When it was I was too young to know much criticism and yet I do remem- crudities in the style of its edi- but in a year or two these were I well remember the opinion often that behind the editorial pen mind and will which had few equals nada and which placed it as a -religious paper on a par with the 'Globe' in its best days—under Brown—the latter of course sim- political paper.

first published Mr. Dougall con- there were special reasons why achments of the Church of Rome earnestly opposed, and hence tely became a target for attack hood; but the position it took stly maintained that many lics recognized its trust- nd read it in spite of their

be supposed that such a ed in such circumstances be right. 'Mistakes will best regulated families'; vered the 'Witness' was to acknowledge it. Often times heard the 'Witness' its weakness in confess- those who considered a politics the greatest crime aim and purpose of the always to support the the wrong. Hence scorned to do was at to be expected from the is to be honored for it. able to look back half remember how very feeble cause, and it is not that the 'Witness' was steel in regard to it. point which has very public recognition. For have already hinted it able that the 'Witness' in the first a profit- paper. But how s have ever suspected years it has sacri- ly but literally and of thousands of dol- to insert the most pro- advertisements, which by other papers— liquors, theatres, dis- , etc. Many would as a public journal it take the money for ad- in themselves ac- Not so the 'Witness.' The earned was all clean money; ly the paper is not piling up as large a balance with its banker as it is said others do, it is because on principle it strictly refuses classes of advertising patronage which would in themselves constitute a large fortune for the proprietor.

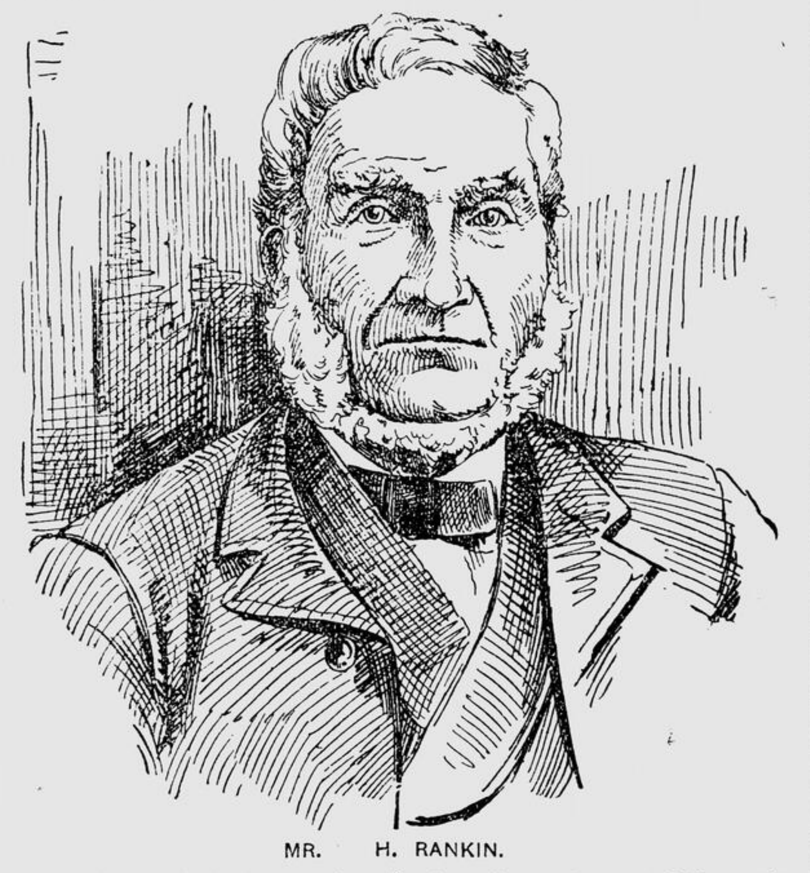
The first aim of the 'Witness' has ever been to educate its readers up to the point of taking a right estimate of the various questions discussed in its columns. It is, therefore, never 'on the fence,' never watching popular opinion with the view to take the popular side of questions. Hence, on such questions as free trade and protection, while all the interests of the paper seemed to urge it to the side of protection, it frankly and earnestly supported free trade, on the ground that honesty requires the consumer shall not be taxed and burdened simply for the sake of enriching the producer and the true interests of the community lay in allowing trade to flow into its natural channel, rather than force it into artificial—therefore, expensive and unnatural channels. In fact, in the most earnest spirit of self-sacrifice the 'Witness' has never hesitated to stand by what it conceives to be right, however unpopular it might be, and the joke has sometimes been passed in view of this noble characteristic, 'There is nothing too unpopular for the 'Witness.'

Of late years the character of the 'Witness' has been somewhat modified. The special reasons for opposition to the Church of Rome have perhaps passed away—not that the policy of the church has changed, but only the special nature of those reasons perhaps call less for intense opposition; yet the same high character of the paper is maintained. But how often do we appreciate it at its true value? Those who have an unlimited supply of pure water may cease to value it because it is so common. Just so we are become so accustomed to the sterling Christian worth of the 'Witness' that we perhaps lose sight of its incomparable value. But let it drop out of existence for a while, and what a blank would be left in Christian families, and how earnestly would we desire the resumption of its publication. In short, just as we feel to-day, that we could hardly live without railways and telegraphs, so we have come to feel that we cannot do without such a paper as the 'Witness.'

One word more. Though never for a moment connected with the 'Witness' office in any way, I have yet been near enough to know instances where even Protestant support has been withheld from it. Entirely undenominational in its character, it has at times had to resist denominational pressure, even to the extent of the loss of advertising patronage; but its independence has been maintained, and to-day it is before us always and everywhere supporting that which is right and Christian, whether in friend or foe

THE LATE MR. J. H. RANKIN.

The late Mr. J. H. Rankin, whose portrait appears in this issue, was at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of the township of Brompton, Que. He was born in 1813 on the farm on which he died, in 1891, in his seventh-ninth year. The old homestead has been in possession of the Rankin family for upwards of one hundred years and is owned and managed by one of the elder sons who supports his widowed mother, now hale and hearty at the advanced age of seventy-six years. The late Mr. Rankin was a hard-working, industrious man. His father having died when he was only seventeen years of age the young lad assumed control of the large farm, at that time heavily in debt. Hard work and careful management cleared off the debt, and he succeeded in after years in surrounding himself and family with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He reared a family of ten sons and four daughters, of which there still survive him one daughter at home, four sons at or near the old home, two in California, and one in British Columbia.



MR. H. RANKIN.

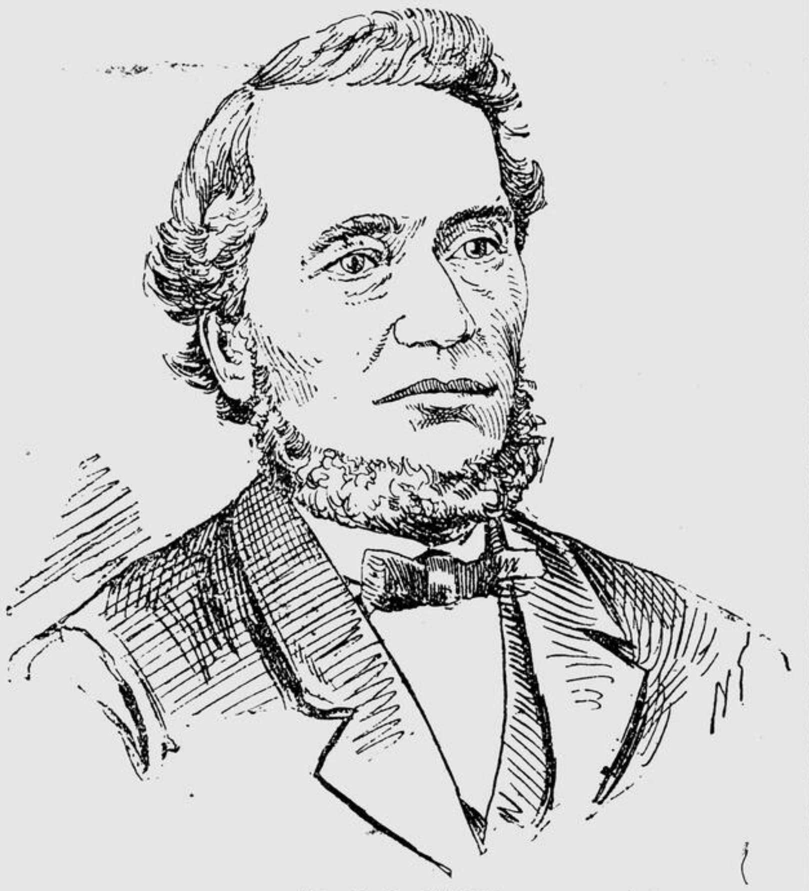
During the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 Mr. Rankin served in the Queen's Mounted Rangers, stationed at one time at Sherbrooke. They were ordered to Stanstead to watch for arms which, it was then feared, sympathizers in the United States were trying to send to the rebels in Canada.

The writer has in his possession at the present time two commissions, one dated 1845, signed by Earl Cathcart, and one dated 1847, signed by Lord Elgin, appointing J. H. Rankin to be lieutenant in the 2nd battalion of Sherbrooke militia. Mr. Rankin also took a very active part in municipal affairs, and was secretary-treasurer for the township of Brompton for twenty-six years.

Although the 'Witness' has hosts of friends and is prized in many a home it could not have a more hearty supporter or a firmer friend than the late J. H. Rankin. He had been a regular subscriber almost from the first issue, and the 'Witness' has now been a welcome visitor at the old home farm for close upon the fifty years it has been in existence. Mr. Rankin was a personal friend of the late John Dougall, founder of the 'Witness,' often visited him at his home in Montreal, and had a great respect for him. During the last twenty years of his life he had often occasion to visit Montreal on business, and always made it a point to call at the 'Witness' office before leaving the city. The writer can well remember visiting the 'Witness' office with him about fifteen years ago, at the old quarters, and was much impressed at that time by the courtesy shown us by the employees. The writer has also had the pleasure of visiting the 'Witness' office at a recent date at their new premises, and will ever remember with pleasure the kindness with which he was received and shown over the entire building by 'Witness' employees.

I wish the 'Witness' many more years yet of prosperity and usefulness.

S. H. R.



MR. S. P. SLITER.

MR. S. P. SLITER.

Mr. S. P. Sliter of Morton, Ont., writes: I was born in the Township of Leeds, Ont., near Furnace Falls (now Lyndhurst), Sept. 17, 1824. Being the second son of Hiel Sliter, a pioneer and early settler of this part of the country, a sketch of whose life is given, I had plenty to do in my father's home. I was sent to school till I was twelve years old, after which I was kept at home, except for a few months in winter, but my father kept his home well supplied with papers and books, scientific, historical, political and religious. In the long winter evenings one of us would read so that all could hear. In this way we became a pretty well informed family for that time. Though a Baptist himself his house was a home for all missionaries and ministers in the country, so that we had the benefit of religious information also. My father was loyal to the British Government, and his family naturally were the same. I distinctly remember many incidents in the history of the country, as the cholera plague, building of the Rideau canal, rebellion of 1838, etc. In 1847 I married the second daughter of the Rev. Robert Cheetham, of Gananoque, and settled on lot No. 19 in the tenth concession of Leeds. My eldest son, now a Baptist minister in Wisconsin, was a student at the Woodstock Literary Institute in 1868. My second son secured a diploma as druggist in Toronto; but afterwards went to Chicago, became an M.D., and is now in Iowa. I was ordained in 1866, and for many years was pastor of the Leeds Baptist Church, and the same year I attended a missionary convention in Montreal. I resided on my farm, until 1886, when with a broken leg and superannuated owing to age and infirmity, I sold my farm and moved to Morton Village, South Crosby, where I now live. I had no acquaintance with the 'Witness' until a few years ago, but think it the best paper I ever read. Its unflinching advocacy of right and justice, both socially and religiously, is to me admirable. I wish its circulation was double what it is. I think it improves every year. May it continue to improve, and be a success for many years to come.

EARLY PIONEER PRIVATIONS.

A SKETCH GIVEN BY HIEL SLITER OF THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

Mr. S. P. Sliter, of Morton, Ont., sends the following, which was written by his father, Hiel Sliter, and left with his son, to tell something of the early doings, hardships and triumphs of the pioneers of the earliest times. The narrative says:

'I was born in the State of Vermont, Rutland County, township of Timnath, on the 13th of January, 1795. In 1801 my father left his family in Vermont and came to Upper Canada, which then was receiving a flood of immigrants from the state, in consequence of a proclamation by Governor Simcoe, which encouraged the U. E. Loyalists to repair to Canada, with the promise of free grants of land; and to all in the States who would come to Canada, join the Royal Standard, take the oath of allegiance and perform certain 'settlement duties' within a prescribed time a grant of 200 acres of land. This induced many to try it. The distance they had to travel was about 300 miles. Those who had families would get a yoke of oxen, rig or sled, and with wife and children and what effects they could bring, start in the early part of the winter, as lakes and rivers had to be crossed on ice. It would generally take four or five weeks to complete the journey. There were a few settlers along the river St. Lawrence. Many would leave their families and go themselves and make a beginning where they intended to settle; or if they could would hire out for a while themselves.

From there to the back country there was only sled roads or marked trees. A sled road had been cut from Brockville to Furnace Falls (now Lyndhurst). Brockville was then only a small village called 'Snarlington.' It took its present name many years after from Gen. Brock, who was killed at Niagara.

Some of the back townships (S. Crosby, Bastard, Kitley, etc.), had been partly surveyed, and some pushed on to these and found their concession and lot. Then they worked for a house. The second day often found them in a snug little shanty sitting by a blazing fire. A large treetop was the supper for their team and cow if they had brought them. There were no stores nearer than Brockville. Daniel Jones had a small store and a grist mill.

With our present comforts and surroundings, what a debt of gratitude we owe those pioneers who endured the privations and hardships of a new country. Their inconveniences can hardly be conceived. No roads, mills, nails, nor tools of any kind to be borrowed or bought. The axe and the cross cut saw, oxen and bull plough, the flail and the hand-fan constituted nearly their all. If they had no tea they could do without, or got a substitute of wintergreen, sage, burned corn coffee, even roots, etc.

The waters abounded with fish and the forest with deer and game of almost every kind. These the settlers soon learned to catch. Venison was their principal meat. In winter it was frozen; in summer it was dried. Deerskin made up much of the clothing of the men. Women often wore deerskin, too. Doe or fawnskin, nicely tanned, and colored 'pigeon blue' with soft maple bark made beautiful frocks for girls. After their corn was raised it was difficult to get it ground. Sometimes they selected a large stump, burned a 'hole' in its top, bent down a sapling to serve for a spring pole to which they attached a wooden pestle. With this they could soon pound out considerable meal.

About the year 1800 a company was formed and a furnace built at Furnace Falls (now Lyndhurst), for the manufacture of iron. An old-fashioned 'blast furnace' was built and an attempt made to cast hollow ware, pots, kettles, etc., but it was a failure. The ore was poor. There was a great distance from which to draw it, and the road was bad. They stopped operations until the following summer, when another trial was made, but with no better success; and that purpose was abandoned. A forge was then built for the manufacture of bar iron, in which they succeeded with some profit to themselves and quite a benefit to the settlers. It was used by blacksmiths altogether in making chains, drag teeth, etc. No other iron could be got here then.

A grist mill was soon built in Bastard (now Delta), which cast the stump mills aside. This mill was burned, and a new one was built in its place. It was also burned. A stone mill was then built, which for many years was the only mill near here and gave the name Stone Mill to the village. It was afterwards named Beverly; had a post post-office, and became noted in the country for the 'Beverly Election Riots.'

Early in the year 1804 my father moved his family to Canada and settled at Furnace Falls, near which I have since lived. I was then nine years old and found the country a 'howling wilderness.' There were seven settlers between it and Seeley's Bay. The road to Kingston had been marked out, but not opened before I came. There were no schools, nor meetings then. I never went to school till I was past fifteen and then only for one month. The children learned to read and spell at evening schools. They selected each evening they met the person who would be their teacher. They made rapid progress. 'Where there's a will, there's a way.'

A description of the country at that time would fill a large volume. Fur animals, such as fishers, mink, muskrats, otters, and pine marten were abundant. The forest swarmed with deer, and wolves were so plenty that sheep had to be almost constantly guarded. Getting timber and staves, etc., gave employment to the settlers in winter with small profit generally. Trapping in spring and fall was quite remunerative. Manufactured articles of any description could not be got nearer than Brockville or Kingston; and then were very dear. Cotton was forty cents per yard, prints from fifty to seventy cents; nails, twenty-five cents per lb.

The implements used then would scare people now—the buck plough, the heavy grub hoe, the flail, and hand fan. There were no wheel carriages then, no roads for travelling any way in summer and oxen and the sled or dray was used in the woods around home. Almost the only way to move things from one place to another was by water in a canoe or on a raft. In 1805 I went to Gananoque in a canoe with my father. There was no bridge there then; and but three houses in the place. From then till 1809 no particular incident worth narrating occurred. I learned to handle an axe, use a gun; travel on snowshoes, and manage a bark canoe. The country improved somewhat in the comforts of home.

In 1810 my father engaged in getting out staves, but fell into debt. At that time the debtor could be imprisoned till the debt was paid, or during the pleasure of the creditor; and he left and went to Belleville, intending to settle there and send for his family. I mention this to show the condition in which I was placed at the age of fifteen; and as I was the oldest son I had to take charge of the family, consisting of my mother and six children, which duty necessarily occupied my constant attention. In doing this my father bestowed on me a better gift than if he had given me a young horse, a watch and a suit of fine clothes. Certainly, it was more to my benefit in after life, as I learned at that tender age many useful lessons.

One instance: Near where we lived a small piece of woods had been cleared for some time, so that the stumps were a little decayed. We had an old bull ploughshare and an old horse. I made or wooded a bull plough, peeled hickory bark, and made a harness of it, and summer fallowed and sowed to fall wheat about two and a half acres of land. Thus, from necessity, I learned to invent ways, and by energy and persistence overcame obstacles which appeared insurmountable. My father returned in the fall of 1811, and was much encouraged on finding us so comfortably provided for.

He engaged, in company with others, in getting oak timber; made a large lot, but fortunately for himself, sold his share in the partnership before the war of 1812 put a stop to all business of the kind.

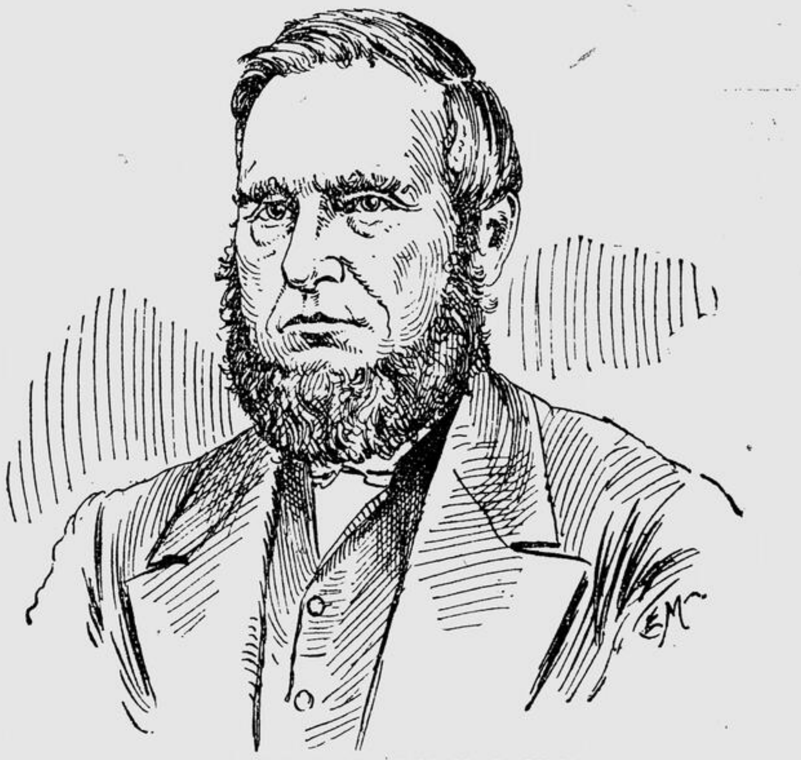
In 1812 I enlisted in a rifle company and was called to Gananoque on duty, shortly after Forsyth's famous victory. He captured the government's stores, consisting of half an ox, some straw bedticks and old blankets, which were wantonly burned. About one hundred Americans attacked the garrison of sixty men, under the command of Colonel Stone, and with the loss of one of their men killed, drove them out. Three of the British were wounded. Col. Stone fled with his men. At the Americans' approach to his house Mrs. Stone held the door against them and three shots were fired through the door. One passed near her right shoulder, another near her left side, and another wounded her in the hip. The American surgeon offered to dress the wound; but she said, 'no, there are surgeons enough in this country to dress it.'

A blockhouse was partly finished wherein was kept the provisions, arms, and other government stores; but the timber was green, and it was unfit for the men to lodge in because of its dampness. I was appointed to take charge of it, with permission to select a comrade to assist me. I selected a man of good moral character and a good scholar. Our duty was to guard the place, keep the house dry, and to close the door at evening, and not to permit it to be opened till the morning drum beat. I was anxious to learn arithmetic, and this was a good opportunity, as my comrade was competent to teach it; but, alas! what was to be done for a slate and pencil? Not one could be got in Gananoque. But necessity is the mother of invention. We cleaned up the top of a stove and with a piece of chalk, went at it. In the course of the winter I learned all the simple rules of arithmetic.

A company started from Kingston, in Canadian gunboats, for the reinforcement of the army at Niagara, just before the battle of Bridgewater, and I was with them. I assisted to get the wounded into the hospital. Soon after I was discharged and came home.

At the beginning of the war all business was at a standstill, with but little cash in the country; but the year 1813 brought plenty of money from England. Prices went up. Oxen cost $150, cows $40, flour $20 per barrel, pork $40 per barrel. Salt was very scarce, $50 per barrel. I have seen salt retailed at 50 cents per quart.

In 1813 my father was in the flank company of Garregibbon, at Prescott. He was placed in the engineering department on pay of $54 per month. My brothers and I worked on the farm (lot 21, 10th concession of Leeds), raised considerable crops, and put in several acres of fall wheat. My father and mother lived on the north part of the lot with my brothers, David and Peleg. I settled on the north end, where I now live. (1873.)



THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BROWN.

Mr. S. P. Sliter adds to the above narrative the following:—

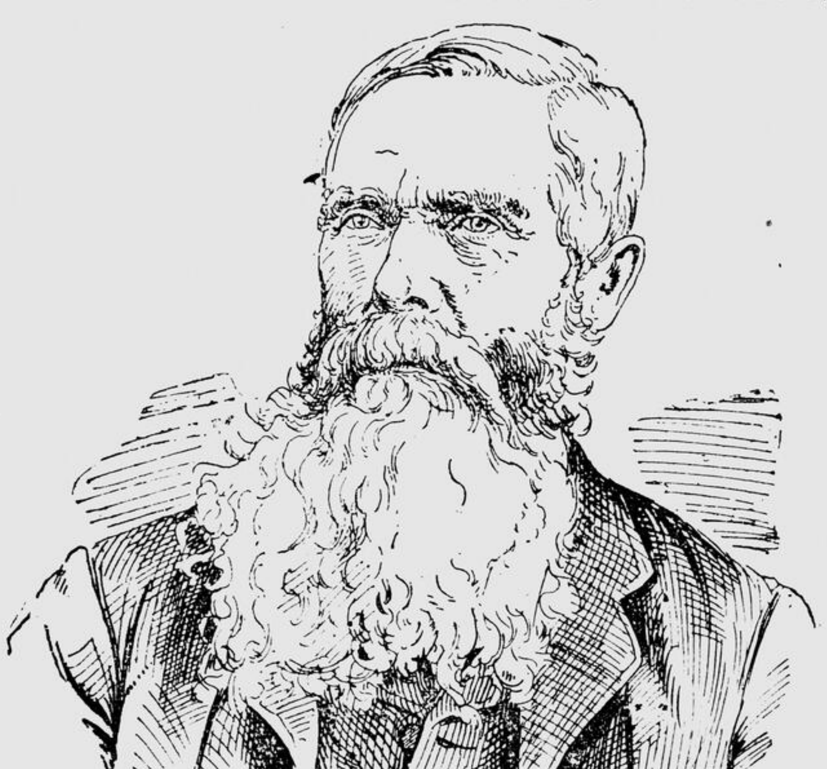
Mr. Sliter was married in 1815 and his wife died in 1857. He was of the Deacon Leeds Baptist Church from its origin in 1827, was a Liberal, took the Brockville 'Recorder' until his death, was well informed and had the confidence of the people of his township, having been elected for many years to membership of the district council and to other posts of public trust. He died in 1891, and left four sons, three of whom are still alive, and two daughters, one only of whom is living to-day.

THE LATE REV. WM. BROWN.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Brown writes from Iroquois, Ont., as follows: My husband, the late Rev. Wm. Brown, Methodist minister, was a subscriber for the Montreal 'Witness', from the time of its first issue up to the time of his death, four years ago, since which time I have continued the subscription. I can say as my husband did, that it is one of the best family papers published. It is an education of itself for a family of children growing up. We know just where to find it on the temperance question, and it is an authority also on all other social and religious questions. Enclosed you will find a photograph of the late Rev. William Brown. It was taken some years before his death.

MR. HECTOR McLEAN.

Mr. McLean writes from South Finch: It is about forty years since I first subscribed for the 'Witness' and since then I have taken great interest in its circulation. We think it is the best family newspaper in the Dominion, and as an evidence of this four of our own family took it last year. We love the paper, and always long for its appearance and pray that the circle of its influence may continue to widen. I was born in Donald Mull, Scotland, in 1824. My father died in 1839 and my mother with eight children emigrated to America in the summer of 1843. At that time there was a great flow of emigrants, and some speculators took advantage of this to enrich themselves. Their custom was to canvass the country for signers until they had secured a shipload, when they hired the cheapest ship obtainable, regardless of the safety or comfort of the passengers. The ship allotted to us was the 'Catherine' of Belfast, and we boarded her on the tenth day of June, there being three hundred and seventy-five passengers in all. We noticed before she left port that the sailors were pumping her now and then and some of the passengers went to the captain and told him she was not seaworthy. He roughly declared that she was all right, and we sailed off, making good headway before the fine breeze that was blowing at the time. Before night we lost sight of our beloved land, and could see nothing but sky and ocean. All appeared to be right and the passengers were in good heart. Still the pumps were kept going for two hours night and morning by eight strapping sailors. This continued until the seventeenth day, when a terrific storm arose, and soon the sea was running mountains high. Night coming on, the hatches were closed and no lights being allowed we were left in total darkness. The passengers were gathered in groups here and there weeping, wailing and praying. Children were cleaving to their mothers and wives to their husbands, expecting every moment to be swallowed up. It was a night never to be forgotten. I cannot describe our feelings as we sat, there imprisoned in the gloomy darkness of that place. My mother drew us around her that at the last we might be all together, but morning broke and found us still alive. The hatches were thrown open and the passengers were released and allowed to go on deck to behold the work of the storm.



MR. HECTOR M'LEAN.

The destruction which had been wrought was terrible. Everything on deck had been swept away even to some of the bulwarks and the ship was leaking rapidly. The captain and crew held a consultation as to what was to be done, and they decided to retrace their course. The captain roared, 'About ship.' All at once took their posts but the exhausted sailors refused to pump any longer and the passengers were compelled to fall to and take their places in order to save their lives. The pumps were not allowed to stop day or night for thirteen days, at the end of which time we landed in Belfast where the ship's owner was.

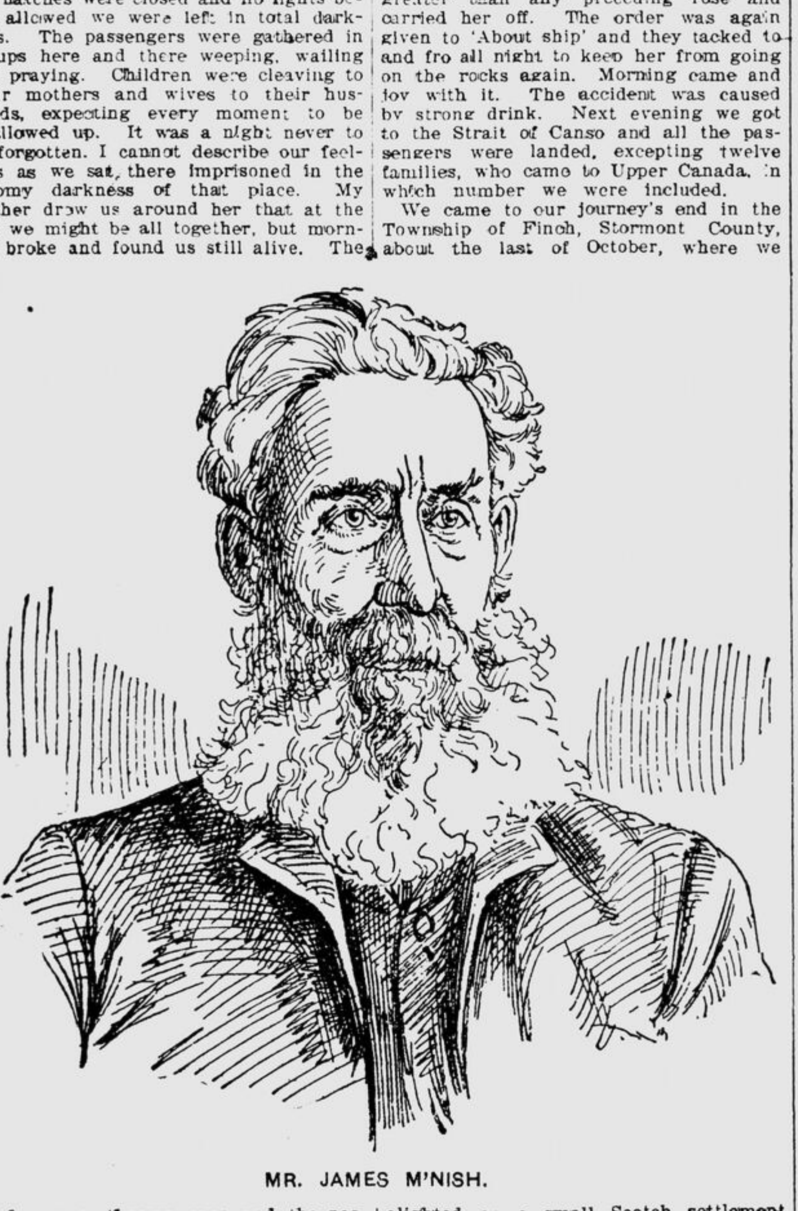
The passengers were conducted to the emigrant sheds, where they had to lodge while another ship was being prepared for them. Those who had means engaged other quarters for themselves, where they could have more comforts, and after ten days' rest we boarded another ship bearing the name 'John Robertson,' of Belfast, and again we faced the sea, this time, perhaps, with less confidence than at first.

Nevertheless we had a fine passage, and in six weeks time our eyes were gladdened by the sight of land. Everyone rejoiced at the thought that they had about reached their journey's end and that the perils of the sea were safely passed. These hopes were doomed to disappointment as on nearing land the mate rushed up to the captain and entreated him to order the ship about as she was off her course. The captain refused to believe him, but in less than a minute she was on the rocks with a crash, and there she remained.

The captain, suddenly brought to his senses, cried, 'To the pumps.' The answer came back, 'All right.' The next order was 'About ship,' but the ship refused to move.

The women and children had gone to bed and as every berth in the steerage was torn down with the shock the commotion was great, all thinking that the end had surely come. The wind was blowing a gale and wave after wave dashed over the ship. At last, after all hope of safety was about abandoned one greater than any preceding rose and carried her off. The order was again given to 'About ship' and they tacked to and fro all night to keep her from going on the rocks again. Morning came and joy with it. The accident was caused by strong drink. Next evening we got to the Strait of Canso and all the passengers were landed, excepting twelve families, who came to Upper Canada, in which number we were included.

We came to our journey's end in the Township of Finch, Stormont County, about the last of October, where we alighted on a small Scotch settlement called Camerontown, consisting of five families, two named McGinnis and three Camerons.



MR. JAMES M'NISH.

These families worked together in cutting down the forest and clearing the land. When we saw the harmony which existed between them and that the land was fertile, we resolved to cast our lot in with them. We bought two hundred acres of forest land and with the aid of friends built us a dwelling which was called a shanty. We then began to hew us out a farm and on this farm I am still living, it now being like a garden, no sign of trees remaining excepting a few left for ornament.

I was married in 1855 to a Canadian girl, Jennet Munro by name, whose ancestors came from Inverness. Ten children were given to us, of whom nine survive. I visited Scotland in the summer of 1889 and found the passage much different from that of 1843. I enjoyed the trip very much and rejoiced in meeting my relatives once more; also in seeing the mountains and valleys of my native land, over which I so often roamed in my younger days.

MR. GEO. McNISH.

Mr. George McNish writes from Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo.:--As many of your subscribers have been writing to you, and congratulating you on the success of the 'Witness,' and the great advance that has been made in everything tending to the comfort and happiness of the people of this country, I thought I would add a little of my experience. Next March it will be seventy-six years since I left Glasgow with my father and mother and four other children, I being then seven years of age and the eldest son. We came to Greenock in a small steamer, as the river was not deepened then as it has been since. We went on board the 'Commerce,' of Greenock, bound for Quebec. Then we came in a steamer to Montreal. I think it was called the 'Swiftsure.' I don't know how swift it was, but it brought us safely to Montreal. I think we came in carts to Lachine, where we went aboard 'bateaux,' one Frenchman to each boat. The men with us had to row, and sometimes to tow, the boats, and the women and children able to walk had to walk when we came to the rapids. We came in these boats to Prescott, and from there we came to Brockville in a Durham boat. We intended to go from there with the rest of the emigrants to the township of Lanark, where government had promised us land; but while here a Scotchman and his wife came looking for a girl to spin. Father jokingly said, 'Here is a girl that can spin,' meaning mother. Then they pressed her and the children to go with them, and induced my father to go and view the land.

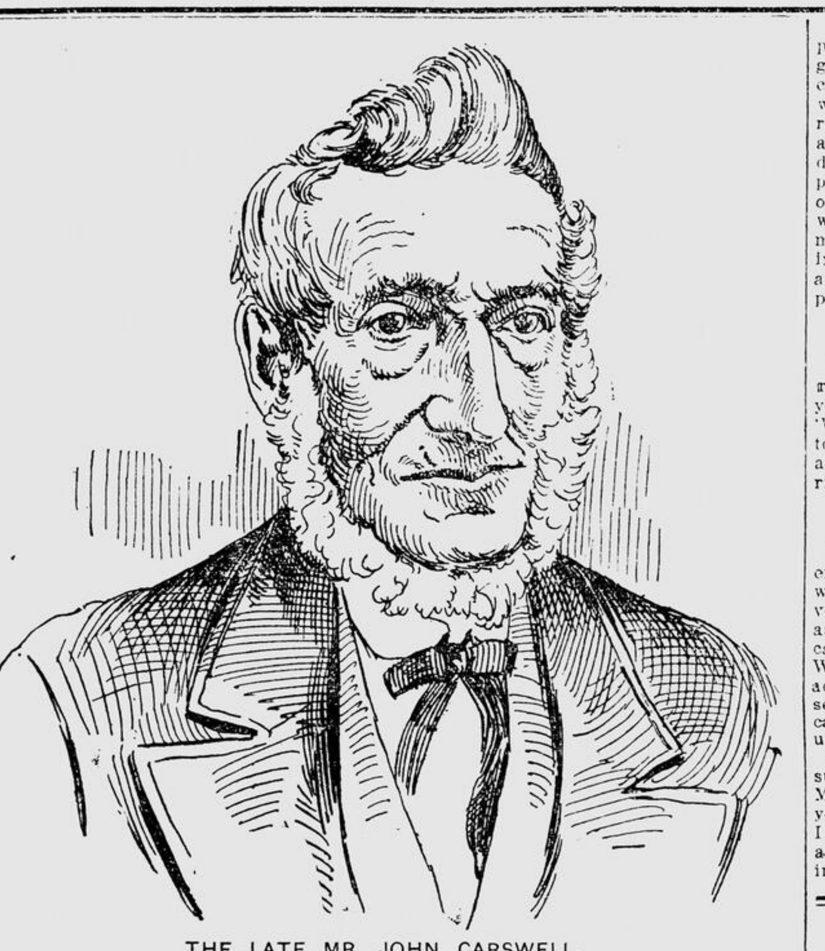
My father came back with a bad report of the land; so we never went there. He took a farm on shares for seven years, giving one-third of the land that was cleared and three years use of the land that he cleared. Then we moved into a twelve by twelve log house, and father got a plough with a wooden mould board and an A harrow. Everything else was equally primitive. It required a great deal of patience to harrow a rough piece of ground on a warm day with such a harrow. I remember the trouble we had in harrowing a small piece of ground sown with peas, one hot day. My father repeated the following at the supper table :—

On the first day of June, in the year twenty-five,
I sowed some peas for to keep me alive;
The oxen did baulk and the rain it did fall,
And I thought I would ne'er get them harrowed at all.

At the end of seven years my father bought a hundred acres of wood land, and I stayed with him until I was twenty-three, and helped him to clear a good part of it. I then got married and went on a farm which we had bought near by. Before this we had all become teetotallers. I took the 'Temperance Advocate' for some years before the 'Witness' was out. Then I took the 'Witness' until 1864, when I came out west with my wife and nine children, leaving my oldest son that was married. Since then I have taken the New York Witness,' 'Sabbath Reading,' and 'Gems of Poetry,' and for two years my son has been sending me the Montreal 'Witness.' I send my best wishes for the success of the Montreal 'Witness.'

MR. JAMES M'NISH.

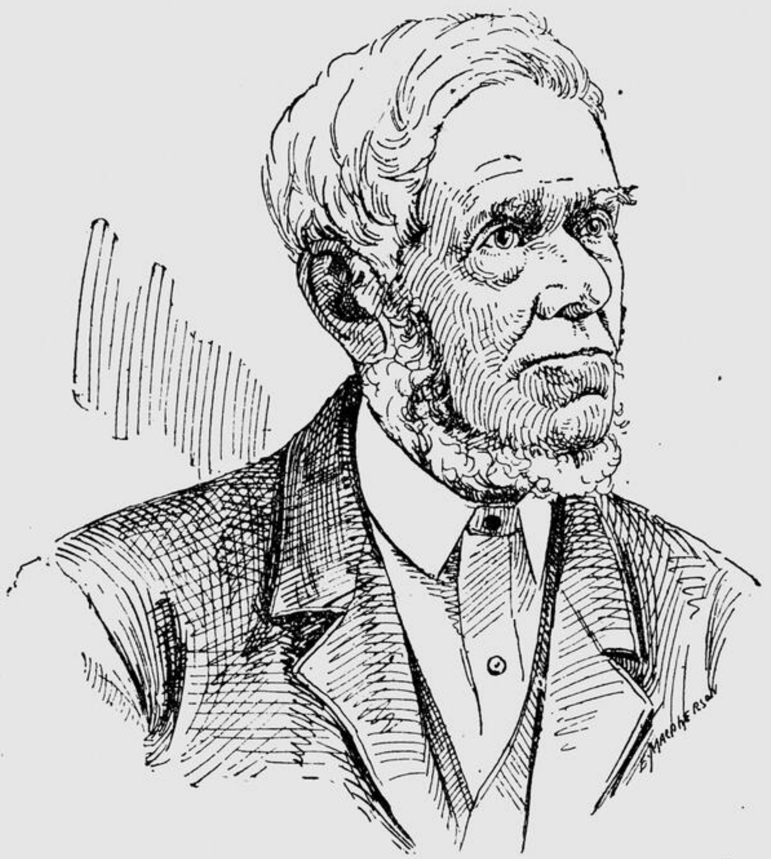
Mr. James McNish writes from Lyn, Ont.: Having been a subscriber to the 'Canada Temperance Advocate,' I received a specimen number of the 'Weekly Witness,' and I was much pleased with it. I subscribed for it in partnership with my brother, the paper coming in his name for one year. Ever since I have taken it myself—first the weekly, then the semi-weekly and tri-weekly, until the 'Daily' was published. I have taken that ever since, with the exception of one year, when the weekly took its place. The 'Witness' has always been a welcome visitor in my home and I admire the stand it takes for the truth and righteousness. I consider it one of the best family papers published in the Dominion. I am not as old as some of your readers, (having been born in 1824), consequently I have not seen quite as many changes. The well cultivated farms of to-day were forests fifty years ago, and good houses and barns replace the log buildings of my earliest recollections. I wish the 'Witness' every success, and hope that it may long continue its usefulness.'



THE LATE MR. JOHN CARSWELL.

THE LATE MR. JOHN CARSWELL.

Mrs. J. R. Morrison, of Parry Harbor, Ont., writes: You will pardon me if amongst the old 'Witness' lovers, I send you a short sketch of my grandfather, the late John Carswell, of Prince Albert, Ont. He was nearly ninety-one years of age when he died and to the very last he read and loved the grand old 'Witness.' I can still see his 'good gray head,' bent over it as he read through a watchmaker's eyeglass page after page of the 'Witness.' 'You can depend on what the 'Witness' says,' he used to say, so frequently that the remark has become a family quotation. He was a great lover of flowers, and cultivated a quarter of an acre entirely for them, and I shall never forget his indignation at a young lady who thoughtlessly destroyed a superb hyacinthe which my grandmother had gathered from thousands growing around and presented to her. The girl stood and slapped the flower against her face, little dreaming that every movement was simply torture to the aged flower lover. I have never seen a garden so lovely as his—lilies, crocuses, daffodils, and roses all growing together amongst orchard trees, currant bushes and climbing roses. How he ever kept out the weeds was then and is still a mystery to me; but he did keep them out, and people used to come from all over the country just to walk down his well kept paths and in his quaint old forest of flowers.



MR. GEORGE M'NISH.

He was born in London, England, in 1790, and in 1833 came to Canada, settled in business in Toronto near the present 'Mail' office, and was about the first watchmaker in that city. Finally, however, he removed to Prince Albert, where he had his garden, his books, and his coins, and amongst them lived his quiet life. Every event of the last seventy years of any importance was recorded in his dairy and so pure and simple was his life that when death came he simply laid down the mortal and put on the immortal as gently and quietly as though he had only changed his clothing. Together in the old 'Pine Grove' cemetery they sleep—John Carswell and Sarah, his beloved wife, whence they shall rise to spend eternity as they spent time in his his service.

THREE GENERATIONS SPOKEN FOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the 'Witness' is celebrating its jubilee, I thought I would like to add a few words in its praises. About sixty-five years ago my two grandfathers came out from Scotland, and settled in the woods, about fifty miles from Quebec. For a number of years they did not have a newspaper of any kind, but about fifty years ago, some copies of the 'Witness' were sent to that part of the country, and the result was nearly all the people subscribed for it, my grandfather amongst the rest; and they both continued to take it as long as they lived. When my father and mother were married they found they couldn't get along without the 'Witness.' There was a large family of us and money was very scarce sometimes; and they often had to make a great effort to raise the necessary money for the 'Witness,' but they always managed it in some way or other, for we couldn't do without it. It seemed like one of the family.

I remember when I was a little girl, you offered as a premium for one new subscriber a picture of Lord and Lady Dufferin. I started out one day to canvass, but I came home feeling very much discouraged, for I had only procured one new subscriber (for they nearly all took the 'Witness' in that part of the country); thus, I only obtained one picture —that of Lady Dufferin.

When I was married a few years ago, amongst the first things my husband and I did when we started housekeeping was to send for the 'Witness,' and we have been subscribers ever since. You will thus see that we are the third generation enjoying your paper. Wishing you and your noble paper prosperity in the future.

A LOVER OF THE 'WITNESS.'
Danville, Feb. 3, 1896.

A WORD FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a Montrealer of the later era I have read with much pleasure and profit the many interesting letters of Montreal's 'old-timers', contained in your Jubilee Symposium. Mr. Mathewson's reference to the late Rev. Henry B. Steinhauer, the Ojjibiway missionary to the Crees of northern Alberta, was of particular interest to one who had known that worthy gentleman during the last years of an active and honorable Christian life, devoted wholly to the work nearest his heart—the up-building of the people given into his charge, in matters both spiritual and temporal. His name is and will ever be revered by the Protestant Indians of northern Alberta.

I enclose a clipping from the Edmonton 'Bulletin' referring to one who for many years was a prominent figure in the Saskatchewan valley and in the 'further north,' who, as a lad, received his early education and served his time as an apprentice in Montreal during the years immediately preceding the rebellion of 1837. Many a pleasant evening did the writer spend in his company, listening to the old man's discourse of the stirring events of that period and of his many adventures by land and by water in the days when the company's canoe brigades were wont to start from Lachine and only end their journey in the far Mackenzie, and within the Arctic circle. Though he never, I believe, was able to revisit the city, he remained to the last of the writer's acquaintance with him strong in his loyalty to the old home and its memories.

His grandfather or granduncle was, if I mistake not, a chief justice of Lower Canada early in the century, and it may be that the family will be remembered by some of the first subscribers to the 'Witness.' JNO. A. MITCHELL.
Indian Office, Regina, Assa.
Feb. 18, 1896.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD MCGILLIVRAY.

Edward McGillivray, formerly of Victoria, died at St. Albert at ten o'clock last night. Mr. McGillivray was a very old timer in the west, and was well known throughout the Saskatchewan valley during the '70's. He was born in the Hudson's Bay department of Montreal about eighty years ago. His father was a prominent officer in the old North-West Company, and his grandfather was one of the principal men in that company. The deceased entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at an early age, and was first employed in the posts on the Saguenay, then he came to Cumberland on the Saskatchewan, then to Peace river, and then to Lesser Slave Lake. While at Slave Lake he married Mrs. Rowland, daughter of Simon Fraser, and sister of H. Fraser, of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Edmonton. He left Slave Lake and retired from the Hudson's Bay service in 1873. He then settled at Victoria, where he bought a property and engaged in trading in a small way. When he left the company's service he was possessed of ample means
great liberality and careles
consequent on failing po
were spent, so that he ca
reduced circumstances. S
ago his limbs became p
dering him entirely helpl
past three years he has been
of by the Catholic mission at
where he died. He was a very
man in his time, an excellent
informed and a good conversa
and his mind and eyesight w
paired to the last.

THE REV. T. DUNLOP.

The Rev. Mr. Dunlop writes fr
rora, Ont.—Hearty congratula
your jubilee. Long may you live
'Witness' has furnished a noble ex
to the press of Canada of what a
advocacy of the principles of truth
right can do.

SOME JUBILEE NOTES.

We have been patiently awaiting
explanatory reference to a photo
which reached the 'Witness' offic
veral weeks since, with no explana
as to who it represents or when
came. It was wrapped in part of
Winnipeg 'Weekly Tribune,' of Nov.
addressed 'Edey, Moses S.' In the
sence of any reference as to who
came from, the photograph remains a
unknown guest.

Mr. George Willett, in renewing his
subscription for the 'Witness,' writes to
Mr. F. E. Grafton :—'I was glad to read
your reminiscences in the 'Witness,' for
I still think fondly of the old home and
am interested in all that I hear regarding the work of the Lord th

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

A TROUBLE THAT RENDERS THE LIFE OF MANY WOMEN MISERABLE.

A SUFFERER FOR TWELVE YEARS WHOSE TROUBLE WAS AGGRAVATED BY KIDNEY DISEASE TELLS HOW TO REGAIN HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

(From the Smith's Falls 'Record.')

Since the 'Record' began to publish accounts of the cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, its representatives have found that half the wonderful cures effected by this medicine have not been given to the public. Women as well as men who have found relief are eager to let the facts be known for the benefit of other sufferers. Among these is Mrs. James Cotnam, of the township of Wolford.

SUFFERED FROM SEVERE HEADACHE.

The lady referred to was for twelve years a constant sufferer from nervousness, headache and kidney trouble. Having read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she determined to give them a trial. Their use for a short time brought a great improvement, and after taking them for about a month the nervous headache and kidney trouble left her. The degree of thankfulness felt by one who receives such benefits as the above can better be imagined than described. Here are Mrs. Cotnam's words: 'If you could only know or if I could but tell of the immense suffering which I have endured and the many sleepless nights I have spent in mental and physical agony, you would not wonder at the degree of thankfulness I feel for my restoration to health.' Her trouble was a continual dread to her, and for a long time prevented her from doing any work. Since using the pills she is as well as ever—or to use her own words—'fully restored.' In this household Pink Pills are now looked upon as one of the necessaries.

As is the case with every good cause Pink Pills have much to contend with; spurious articles have been placed on the market, and, though in appearance and color they may resemble the genuine, they have an altogether different effect on the system. The writer was once in a store when Pink Pills were asked for by a customer. The dealer hadn't them but said that he had something 'just as good.' The public are warned against this 'just as good' scheme which is too often resorted to by some store-keepers. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. Sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

ULLEY'S Brush Works.
76-78 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Hair and Cloth Brushes,
Floor Waxing Brushes,
English Oilcloth Mops,
Furnace Flue Brushes.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS,
CATALOGUES, Etc.

Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by
JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PATTY.

ce upon a time there was a little med Patty, who lived in a vil Connecticut. She lived with andmother, old Mrs. Mill, who her living by weaving. In of her funny little brown the roof of which ran up to high peak that one might have it was a steeple, she had a of that sort on which bed-quilts woven. She could weave them ripes and checks and plaids, red, or blue; and she also wove of which people make cloaks petticoats. Old-fashioned neigh- bought of her, and Mr. Stell- at the store, took a number fall. But fashions change, and came easy to get to the city, and housekeepers bought pretty s there; and as for the cloaks petticoats of old Mrs. Mill's home- n, no one wanted any. So the od old lady made much less money, d was very sorry that this was so, he wanted to give Patty many comfortable things, and to othing left, if she should too old to work any longer. no grown person in the s. Mill naturally talked of to Patty, and Patty, hav- little head of her own, set thinking what might be

are other things, grandma,'

other folks, but I've been all my life, and I'm too old my trade.'

enough to learn one, am ma?' asked Patty.

me! Child,' said grandma, must get an education, and not trades yet.'

Patty did not talk. But she all the more, and one day ought out something that she n practice on Saturday.

tty could knit very nicely, and was always a pile of odds and r worsted in the attic, and early morning she went upstairs her crochet-needle and sat down r little stool beside the pile of

dinner-time she came downstairs ing in her hands two knitted They were knitted so that had flesh-colored faces, little s like meal-bags, one red and blue, round, sausage-like arms, n-colored hands, and black feet. nose and mouth were marked in ed, and they looked very funny. they pretty, grandma?' asked

the old lady, 'I cannot say. have many claims to beauty. But I think they would be who break every- thing.'

I mean them for,' said

haven't any such,' said grand-

other folks have,' said Patty. are all stuffed with bits of wool, could not hurt herself, she did. This afternoon I a pair of boy-dolls.'

time two little fellows in yel- green jackets, with fat legs boots, and the same sort of hands the girl-dolls had, finished.

They were something like Brownies figures, and their eyes were as round and their mouths as curled up at the corners.

ndma Mill had a good laugh at but she had no idea what reason to laugh. It was only an idea of Patty's to her.

Sunday Mrs. Mill and Patty went rch and heard the Lord's Word. a very pleasant day, and they d friends, and had nice little the road home. But while in church Patty prayed a lit- that she made herself. She May the angels help me in n to do.' She put it in plain, simple words, and ause it is for grandma.' r effort a person is about is with a good motive, sk a blessing upon it— Patty did, quietly and a noise and show the Lord hears a whis- that is from the heart.

morning, when she ool, Patty took the four with her and stopped at Mr. Stellwagon was a red man. When Patty he would try to sell them swered:

Patty Mill; I'll try. I whether anyone will buy fix them so they'll be k they are cute myself.'

them,' said Patty, and and went to school. On Mr. Stellwagon called

he said, 'your dolls are Squire Creamer's lady r her baby, and the min- bought one for hers; and one home in his gig daughter, and Mrs. Par- fourth. I set a quarter and it took. I think a new business, and up to-night to talk to you grandma about it. Here After this I'll charge so much on each doll is first dollar you must

andma stared when Mr. Stellwagon came that evening and ordered a hundred dolls.

I am not sure that these were the first worsted dolls that were sold in shops, but they were the first ever sold in that town. They took the mothers' fancies, and were sold very rapidly. Patty and grandma sat upstairs and worked together, and the dolls lay in piles in big clothes baskets. Shopkeepers in other towns ordered them, and peddlers who drove their waggons about the country. But knitting is slow work, and finally Grandma Mill bought a little weaving-frame on which she could make dolls' bodies and limbs, while Patty knit the faces. In time they needed two or three girls to sew, and after some years a small factory arose just outside of the village, where all sorts of worsted things were made, not forgetting plenty of dolls.

Time flies fast. Patty is now a full-grown woman, and her husband manages the factory. Most such places have names. This is called 'The Patty.' But very few people know why, or what a little girl's efforts, with the blessing of Heaven, accomplished.—New York 'Ledger.'

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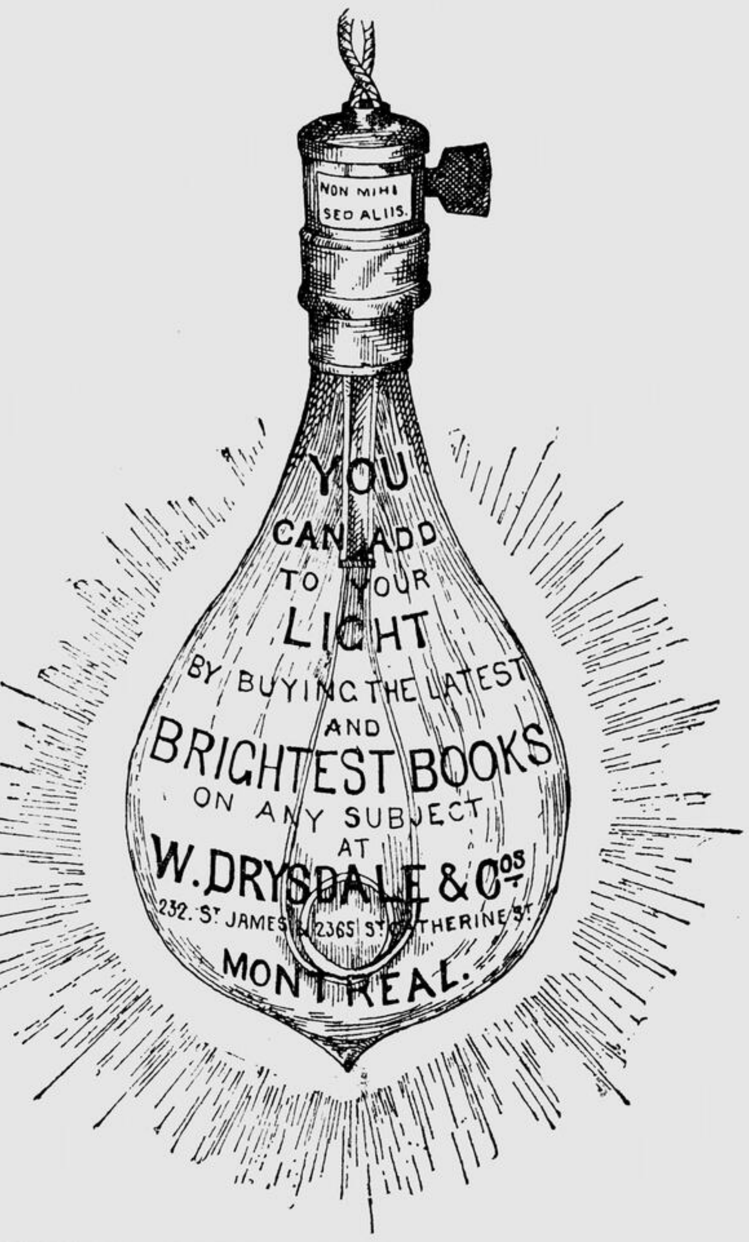
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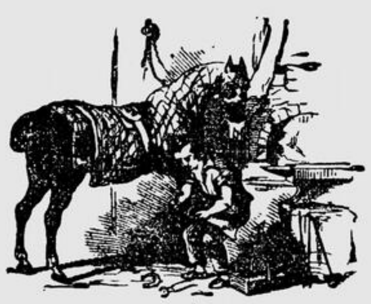

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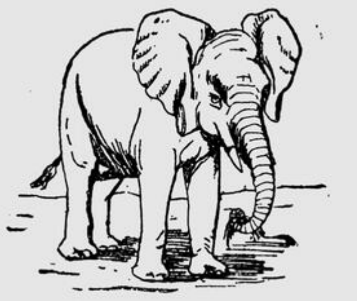

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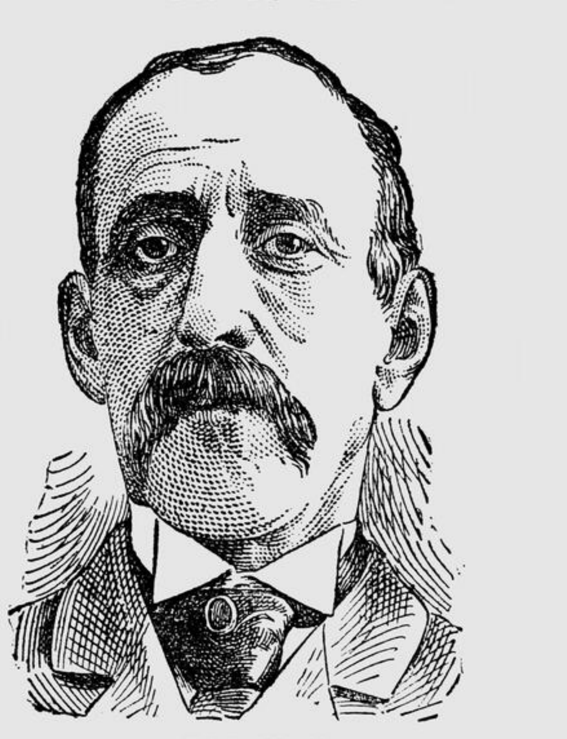

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL — Service at 7 p.m. W. Henderson, principal.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION, No. 575 Notre Dame street, in charge of St. George's Y.M. Christian Association. Services are held at 7 p.m. each Sunday. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Band of Hope every Friday evening. Sewing school on Saturdays, 3 to 4 p.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH (Anglican), corner Notre Dame street and Elizabeth avenue, St. Henri—The Rev. Mr. Naylor, in charge, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH (Church of England), No. 1636 Notre Dame street. Service morning at 11, and evening at 7 o'clock.
Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited and made welcome, especially young people.
P. Sinclair, Missionary.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and Upper St. Urbain streets. 11 a.m.—Litany, sermon and Holy Communion. 7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Vinet and Coursol streets — Morning, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. C. C. Waller. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.
Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.
Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Litany at 4.15 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. Bible-class at 3.15. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain sts.—All seats are free and unappropriated. 2nd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m. (choral.) Matins at 10.15 a.m. Evensong at 7 p.m.
Rev. Edmund Wood, M.A., rector.

ST. PHILIP'S, Montreal West—Incumbent, the Rev. George Johnson. Morning prayer at 11. Evening prayer at 7. Sunday-school at 3. All cordially invited.

Daily service during Lent at 4 p.m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays. Evening prayer on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7.05 p.m., Cathedral service. All seats free at 7 p.m. Daily Lent services 5 p.m., with addresses by the city clergy.
Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Second Sunday in Lent. Service at 11 a.m., with administration of Holy Communion. Sunday-school and rector's bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets—Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., will preach in the evening. There will be Holy Communion after morning service. Amherst park—7 p.m. Dio. Theo. Coll.
Rev. H. J. Evans, incumbent.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner of Wood avenue and St. Luke street, Westmount—Rev. Henry Kitteon, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Special services during Lent every day at 5 p.m., and Wednesdays at 5 and 8 p.m. (Saturdays excepted). Sunday-school and bible class at 3 p.m. Choir practices every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Second Sunday in Lent.

Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service.

11.05 a.m. — Morning prayer. Preacher, the Lord Bishop.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school and bible classes.

3.05 p.m.—Dean Carmichael's class for men and young men in the church. Entrance by front door.

7.05 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.

All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

Tuesday, confirmation class, open to all, at 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Special Lenten service at 8 p.m.

Friday—Special Lenten service, 5 to 5.30.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Reformed), corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere streets. 11 a.m.—'The Family of Bethany' (a series). 7 p.m. Ma. xxv., 1-13 (a series). Communion after the evening service. Sunday-school 3 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Service during Lent on Wednesday at 8, and on Friday at 4.30.
W. de Ronden-Pos, rector.

BAPTIST.

COTE ST. LOUIS BAPTIST MISSION.—Protestant Dissentient Schoolhouse, 62 Stuart street, Mount Royal avenue—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Those not attending any other place of worship are cordially invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION, Delisle st. Ste. Cunegonde—Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are heartily welcome to all the services.

EAST END BAPTIST MISSION, 6 Craig street. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 9.30 a.m. Sunday-school and bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Frank L. Horsfall, student, in charge.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 o'clock. Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Y.P.S.C.E. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, church prayer meeting. A cordial welcome is extended to all of the above.
Donald Grant, B.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Mountain street, corner of Osborne. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Importance and Meaning of the Lord's Supper.' Evening subject: 'What Must I do?' Preacher at both services Rev. Joshua Denovan, D.D. Administration of the Lord's Supper at the morning service. Sunday-school and bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Morning subject—'Justification.' Evening subject—'Christ and the Centurion.' Ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the close of morning service. Sunday school and Prof. Fenwick's bible class at 3 p.m. B.Y.P.U. on Monday at 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Seats free.
Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor, 37 Chomedy street.

METHODIST.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All welcome. Prayer and testimony meeting at the close of the service. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, 14 Marlborough street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. Thomas Brown, pastor, 26a Darling street.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST TABERNACLE.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.
J. D. Ellis, pastor, 105 Belmont Place, Westmount.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning at 11; evening at 7. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8.15 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.15. Strangers and visitors made welcome at the above services.
Rev. W. A. Wilson, pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Subject, 'Sacramental.' 7 p.m., 'Nothing to be Ashamed of.'

ST. HENRI AND COTE ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCHES—Service at St. Henri at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Bland will preach at both services. Services at Cote St. Paul at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
C. E. Bland, D. D. Elliott, pastors.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets—Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Pastor's bible-class in the minister's vestry Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 o'clock sharp.
Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday, March 1.—Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., pastor. 11 a.m.—'Laborers Wanted—Wages Good.' 7 p.m.—'Neither One Thing nor the Other.' 3 p.m.—Sunday-school and pastor's bible-class. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service. Monthly choral service by the choir at the evening service.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE AND FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCHES—The Rev. W. J. Wood will preach at Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.. At Outremont, service at 11 a.m. At Fairmount avenue, service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services Rev. G. I Campbell. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Pastors, W. J. Wood, 1091 Cadieux street; G. I. Campbell, 82 Hutchison street.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in connection with the morning service. Sunday-school and bible-classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Preaching on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Saturday at 8 p.m.
Rev. S. P. Rose, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Sunday, March 1. 11 a.m.—'The Intercession of Jesus.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the morning sermon. 7 p.m.—'A City Asleep.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service of praise and prayer from 8 to 9 o'clock.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, opposite the Windsor Hotel. —The Rev. W. J. Hunter, M.A., D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Law of Compensation.' Evening: 'A Call Renewed and accepted.' Sunday-school and bible-classes at 3 p.m. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Saturday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all these services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school in the afternoon at 2.30. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. You are cordially invited to any or all of the above services. Rev. F. C. Reynolds, pastor, 167 Jacques Cartier street.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain street. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Meeting for the Promotion of Holiness on Thursday at 8 p.m. Classes, 8 p.m. Friday, and 10 a.m. Sunday. Come! Welcome! Chas. A. Sykes, pastor, 19 Mayor street.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.—Service will be held at the Y. W. C. A. Metcalfe street, commencing at 2.45 p.m. All are welcome.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet at 203 Bleury street at 10.30 a.m. every Lord's Day to break bread.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

JEWISH CHRISTIAN MISSION, Mission Hall, 354 St. Lawrence Main street. Sunday at 4 p.m.
John McCarter, Superintendent.

EVANGELISTIC HALL.—The Brethren in the Lord heretofore meeting in Evangelistic Hall now meet at the new Evangelical Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, near Stanley street. Brethren welcome at all the services.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 1, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Professor Scrimger.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square.—Young Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's bible-class on Sunday at 2 p.m. Men's Mass Meeting on Sunday at 4.15 p.m.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in R. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street.—Union prayer meeting, open to all ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Service conducted by one of the city ministers every Friday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Bible-class every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Service of song and bible-class every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the W. G. R., No. 2434 St. Catherine street. Willing Circle of the King's Daughters every Friday at 8 p.m. at W.G.R., 2434 St. Catherine street. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

PRESBYTERIAN.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, T. S. McWilliams.

MAISONNEUVE (Presbyterian) — Erskine Church Mission—Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. church prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
D. D. Miller, Student Missionary.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount—Pastor, the Rev. J. MacGillivray, B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street west. The Rev. Dr. Smyth, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the Rev. John MacVicar, B.A., late missionary to Honan.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services.
Sabbath school and bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets.—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m.
Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.—Divine service will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday, at 8 p.m. meeting for prayer and praise.
Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian). — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Thomas Bennett, pastor, will preach both morning and evening. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Praise and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers are welcome at any or all of these services.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Nichols, pastor, will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, pastor's bible class and Chinese school at 3 p.m. The C. E. Society will meet in the parlor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made cordially welcome; no pew rents; funds raised by voluntary offerings.
Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian), Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and bible classes will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., pastor, 357 Greene avenue.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Bible class at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8.15 o'clock. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Sherbrooke street, corner of Ontario avenue.—The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Pastor's class at 3.15 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Communion at morning service. Strangers welcome at all these meetings.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's bible class for young men at 3 p.m. Y.P.S. of C.E. meets at 8 p.m. on Mondays. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesdays. Strangers cordially welcome to all the meetings.

Band of Hope meeting on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Chinese Sunday school on Sabbath morning at 10, and Sabbath evening at 8.15 o'clock.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian). The Rev. Professor Campbell, LL.D., will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Memorial service in the morning. Subject of evening discourse: 'The New Jerusalem.' Rev. 21: 10-27. Strangers invited and shown to seats. Sunday-school and bible-classes will be held at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Christian Endeavor meeting after evening service. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Monthly meeting of Young Peoples' Association, on Monday at 8 p.m.

WELSH AND ENGLISH.

WELSH AND ENGLISH MISSION, No. 8 Craig street—Service on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. Strangers will be made cordially welcome.

LUTHERAN.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. All Scandinavians invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street.—Sunday, March 1, 1896.—Service, morning, at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Evening, 7.30. Lecture. Subject: 'The Reformation'—Continued.
Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Second Sunday in Lent. Services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
John Ker, D.D., rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west—The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; and evening service at 7 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street. Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Hall. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome at all services.

POINT SAINT CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Grand Trunk and Montmorenci street. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E., On Wednesday at 8 p.m., mid-week prayer meeting. Seats free. All welcome. Rev. John B. Warnicker pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menla streets, Victoria Town. Divine service at the hours of 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Man's Strength, his ability to utilize existing forces.' C. E. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.
Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. Pastor, Rev. D. C. Sanderson. Sunday services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Bible classes at 3 p.m. C. E. on Tuesday evening. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcomed.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Band of Hope on Monday at 7.30 p.m. Society class on Thursday at 8 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

WESTMOUNT (Congregational) CHURCH. Services each Sunday in Elm Hall, on Elm avenue. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), cor. of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. H. Warriner will preach at both services. Communion after morning service. Evening theme: 'God and Youth.'

EMMANUEL CHURCH, St. Catherine st. Rev. Einion C. Evans, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Subject 11 a.m.—'Choosing Deacons.' 7 p.m.—'The Bible Doctrine of Forgiveness.' Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street—Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.
Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 3497 rue Notre Dame—Le dimanche à 7 h.
Arthur Delporte, Missionaire.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (Presbitérienne), rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche, à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), rue Chatham—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. D. A. Lariviere, recteur, 117 rue Chatham.

L'ORATOIRE (église baptiste), No. 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30 h. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 428 rue Dufferin, quartier St. Jean Baptiste, entre la rue Mont Royal, et la Parc Logan—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. E. H. Brandt, etudiant en théologie, 128 rue Dufferin.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste.-Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.: le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, à 10 h. E. De Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste.-Elizabeth.

MISSION METHODISTE, 142½ rue Delisle —Service le dimanche a 11 h. et à 3 h. Ecole du dimanche à 2 h.. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 7 h. pm. T. Roy, pasteur, 165a rue Canning. M. Sadler, 1181 rue St. Jacques.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 h. du matin et à 7 h. du soir. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. du matin. Réunion de prières le jeudi soir à 8 h. Réunion d'Activité Chrétienne le dimanche soir à 8.15 heures. Branche cadette, le samedi à 3 h. Calvin E. Amaron, pasteur, 105 rue Ste. Famille.

WOMEN IN WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

A LETTER FROM MRS. READ.

FORMERLY MISS ANNIE WILLIAMS, B. A., OF M'GILL.

Sakinjimba, Nov. 23, 1895.

Dear Friends,—It has been my intention for some time to write a letter to you, dealing more especially with the work among the women here, and this I will do now. It was a great pleasure to me, when we came to this station, to find the villages so close that, even with the little ones to care for, I would have some opportunity to visit the women at their homes. I have been able to make a number at one or other of the villages close about us, the children sometimes going, too, either in tepoia or in their little cart. These visits are quite informal. It being afternoon, we find the women busy pounding corn, preparing other food, or doing some of the many little things that fall to their lot. A little friendly conversation, a few words spoken about the life beyond, about the Master and his love, and it is time to pass on to another group of women or to another village, having also given a hearty invitation to come oftener to hear 'the words' at our regular meetings. The women like to see us at their homes and the more we go to them the more likely are they to come to us. We should like to see them form the habit of coming regularly to our Sunday preaching service, for then they would receive a systematic presentation of the truth, but as yet they feel that they cannot leave their field work. They say to us, 'We must till our fields or we will see hunger.' It is a new idea to them that God's commandment to hallow his day is really a gift to us, that we may gain fresh strength for our toil and may lift our thoughts to things beyond. They give a ready assent when we tell them this, but they have not yet learned to act on the principle.

As to school work, Mr. Woodside will doubtless very shortly reopen the girls' school which is closed just now during the busy planting season. It was very encouraging to see how many girls were coming. Of course, a number were irregular in attendance as is always the case at the beginning of a girls' school, but the interest shown gave promise of better things to come. One woman asked me whether it would not make them lazy. 'If my girl goes to school,' said she, 'will she still go with me to the field, and help me to pound corn?' On being assured that our efforts would be to make the girls more diligent, and helpful and obedient, as well as to teach them to read God's word, she promised that her daughter should come. Promises, however, are lightly given by these people, and the girl in question never came. Still, prejudice will be overcome by and by, and indifference will give way to a desire to learn.

We see a good deal of the women and girls during the week, at the station, when they come to sell their produce, especially at certain seasons of the year. Then, too, they come often, 'just to see,' as they put it. These are golden opportunities for us women and we could wish to be able to improve them better. We do try to sow seeds of truth whenever and wherever we can, but there are times when soothing a baby or baking a batch of bread is manifestly our first duty. If there were a lady teacher here, something in the line of the women's meeting at the village might be undertaken, and we hope before long to welcome some one who can take up that work.

So far, I have referred to the work among the women near the station. You will like to hear something of how we find it at the villages. A more detailed and more general account of the village work must be left for another letter; suffice it to say that our present plan is to spend from Monday to Friday of alternate weeks at the ambala of one or other of the five groups of villages near our station. Monday morning is a very busy time for us, as there are many things to be packed, even though our outfit is the simplest possible. By ten o'clock we are off, the children being now used to tepoia riding, and quite enjoying the journey. When we reach our destination it is not long before a bevy of children surround us, attracted by our little ones. They are interested spectators as we untie our loads, and most amusing are the comments we hear on various unfamiliar articles. We find almost no women at the village, all being off to the fields as well as the older girls, the boys and the younger men. About three or four o'clock, as the workers begin to return home, the women come in twos and threes to greet us, and to see the little ones, and we hear the children's eager voices telling their mothers of the wonderful things they have seen during the day, and of how the white folks have brought their beds and food and mean to stay some time.

The women are always much interested in the children, and like to watch them as they play about the compound. They also like to see our house and the various arrangements and furnishings. Whatever courtesy we can show them in this way is amply repaid in their kindly feeling toward us, and consequent readiness to give ear to our gospel message. There is not much chance for me to gather the women in any numbers to speak to them; they are very busy now and are tired when they get home. They attend well the evening meeting in the oujango, and if I am able to leave the children asleep, with one of the lads to watch them, I generally speak a few words to the women, after Mr. Read has addressed the whole gathering. They listen with apparent interest to whatever is said. The women enjoy the singing and make very good attempts at learning our hymns of which we feel glad; for they must be benefited by becoming familiar with gospel truth as conveyed in the hymns. The work among the women on the whole, at the village as at our station, consists chiefly in the little informal talks we can have with one or more at a time, when they come to visit or we see them at their work.

As to general mission news, we have cause for much thankfulness, in spite of many changes. Mr. Stover has gone to join his family in America and take a needed and well earned rest; Mrs. Webster has also gone home on furlough, so Mrs. Fay and family have removed from Kamundongo to Bailundu, all other members of the mission are well and the work progressing surely, we trust, if rather slowly. Pray for us. With kind regards and best wishes for the New Year,
Yours sincerely, ANNIE READ.

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PROFESSOR ROMANES.

It was a surprise to nearly every one who knew him when, shortly before his death, the late Professor Romanes, of Oxford, one of the most distinguished defenders of the evolution theory in England, and perhaps the most thoroughgoing of all the scientific opponents of Christian faith, returned to that faith which, in his young manhood, he had rejected. We get from an interesting article in 'The Congregationalist' a glimpse into Professor Romanes's inner history for the last five years before his death; and one corner at least of the curtain is lifted, which shows us how he was struggling and how he was led out of the darkness and unrest of unbelief. He had conceived an admiration for the scientific skill of the Rev. J. T. Gulick, the son of a Sandwich Island missionary, and author of important investigations on the mollusca of the Hawaiian Islands. On Christmas Day of 1890, Professor Romanes wrote to Mr. Gulick, who was then a missionary of the American Board in Japan, saying that for a long time he had been meditating about the possibility of asking a question which he feared might seem impertinent, but on this Christmas Day he could not avoid doing it; that the question was not asked from curiosity, but for his own benefit. It was:

'How is it that you have retained your Christian belief in the midst of your scientific researches? Looking at your life I feel that you have done so conscientiously, and looking at your logic I know that you have not done so without due consideration.'

He said that his life had years ago been 'shattered' by what he would call 'the overbearing shocks of rationalism,' and therefore he wished to know how Mr. Gulick viewed the matter. It certainly is interesting to see the distinguished Oxford professor seeking this light from the American missionary in Japan. The answer which he received will appear in the January 'Bibliotheca Sacra.' The correspondence indicates that Professor Romanes's change of view was not a sudden one, but the result of much thought, and, doubtless, of correspondence and conversations with others besides Mr. Gulick.—The 'Independent.'

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Scandinavian woman in Whitehall, Wis., has given the savings of twelve years, two hundred dollars, to the Armenian relief fund. What a superb example she has set to those infinitely wealthier!

Dr. J. G. Paton has returned to Australia after six months spent on Aniwa and the other islands of the New Hebrides group. He has expressed satisfaction at the progress made, and cherishes sanguine hopes for the future.

Bishop Taylor lately sailed from Liverpool for Liberia, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Walker, Miss Rachel Mair, and Miss Jessie Arms. The two last are the first deaconesses sent to the African missions superintended by the bishop.

In consequence of the Marquis [illegible] failure to establish a Roman Catholic College at St. Andrews, the Scottish Catholic bishops have decided to establish one in Edinburgh. They [illegible] have some funds in hand for the purpose, and will shortly issue an appeal for more.

Recent statistics show that [illegible] 525 churches in New York city [illegible] saloons—one saloon for each [illegible] tants and one church for each [illegible] habitants. There were 4,600,000 [illegible] beer consumed in the city [illegible] which was at the rate of two [illegible] barrels for each man, woman, [illegible]

Mrs. Amanda Smith has felt [illegible] to do something for the orphans of her own race in America. An industrial home for orphan children [illegible] opened in Chicago as soon as [illegible] five thousand dollars towards the building has been raised. Mrs. Smith [illegible] give the proceeds of her evangelistic services to the maintenance of the [illegible]

The Duke of Montrose, at a meeting in Glasgow, said that a [illegible] had applied to have her child [illegible] in a certain church, but on enquiry [illegible] was discovered that this same child [illegible] already been baptized twelve times [illegible] the Scottish Episcopal Church, and [illegible] fewer than fourteen times in the Roman Catholic Church. The object which [illegible] mother of the child had in view was that of begging money.

The saloonkeepers of Atlanta, Ga., have been asking the City Council to raise their license fee from $150 to $500. They think that such an increase will stop the prohibition agitation [illegible] the disreputable dives out of [illegible] The council hesitated and [illegible] compromise, making the fe[illegible] saloon men oppose the compromise [illegible] better proof could be asked [illegible] license is in favor of the s[illegible] the saloon is in favor of high [illegible]

An American paper states that [illegible] bridge, Mass., has been eight years without a public house. Its population is over 80,000. The secret bars have been rooted out, and it has long been difficult to procure intoxicating liquor [illegible] Meanwhile the valuation of the city increased from $59,703,000 to $7[illegible] and the same rate of taxation [illegible] $130,000 more than formerly. The [illegible] 122 saloons have been turned into [illegible] or dwellings.

The oldest missionary on the Church Missionary Society roll has at last been taken to his heavenly rest. Joseph Matthews went out to New Zealand [illegible] just when the first fruits of the [illegible] harvest were being reaped, and [illegible] any white men were there, except missionaries. He has lived to see [illegible] Zealand a great and growing [illegible] colony; and he has seen more than [illegible] of the once cannibal Maori race ordained to the ministry of the Church, several of them his own converts, trained by himself.

The will of the late Mrs. Anna R[illegible]pinwall, of Pittsburg, Penn., who died in Edinburgh, Scotland, last December, leaves her entire estate, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, to the Hospital [illegible] Protestant Episcopal Church, [illegible]phia. This hospital is maintained for the benefit of white female sick or convalescent orphan children. The will stipulates that there shall be no denominational discrimination, and asks that preference be given to children who have lost both parents.

Dr. A. T. Pierson was immersed by Dr. J. A. Spurgeon at West Croydon Chapel on Saturday evening. Only [illegible] Spurgeon and his deacons were present, and the deacons did not know what was proposed to be done prior to this assembling. Dr. Pierson made a statement to the effect that he had long felt doubts whether immersion of believers was not the form of baptism taught by Jesus Christ, and his two years work at the Tabernacle had strengthened him in that view. He had for some time ceased to baptize infants. Dr. Pierson conducted services at the chapel on Sunday and on Monday held a reception, when he was visited by many old friends.—'Christian World.'

A comparative statement of the growth of the Presbyterian Church in Canada shows that during twenty-five years the number of ministers and missionaries has increased from 470 to 1,225; the number of churches and stations from [illegible] 700; of families, from 38,000 to [illegible]; members from 68,000 to 186,000; Sunday-school pupils from 54,000 to 150,000; receipts from church schemes from [illegible] to $242,000; receipts from all sources from $640,000 to $2,170,000, and that the average receipts from the different schemes of the Church from each communicant has risen from 87 cents to $1.84.

Six millions of books are a great [illegible] and that number represents the world's output of the Christian scriptures during the last year. The number of bibles distributed since the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London in 1804 is 260,000,000, or enough volumes, if laid end to end to reach a distance of more than 50,000 miles. Last year the British and Foreign Bible Society distributed 2,185,618 bibles in foreign countries, and the American Bible Society exported 624,025 copies. These books were printed in forty-one different languages. Many complete bibles or portions of scripture were also printed by the American Society at Beirut, Constantinople, Shanghai, Bangkok, Yokohama, Paris and Bremen.—New York 'Herald.'

One feature of the work on the Hokkaido (Island of Yezo), Japan, is, the Rev. W. Andrews points out, that the majority of the converts baptized there had first heard the gospel in the [illegible] on the main island. At Otamura the nucleus of the present thriving congregation worshipping in their new [illegible] was a single Christian who was heard of in the following way: 'Four years ago one of the catechists, in his first [illegible] reported there was one Episcopal Christian, and that he had discovered him by some one telling him [illegible] 'Christian,' a native paper, was delivered there once a week. It was found [illegible] Christian had been there a year [illegible] to us. We immediately commenced [illegible] in the village, and that one Christian soon became the centre and life of a little band, and now there are forty-[illegible] and they built their church last [illegible]

A missionary lady writes from Alaska: Here of late there seems to be a great

in some of our people. I really
ey are trying to lead better lives;
re are so many temptations, I
is very hard for them. A large
s recently come into the mission.
married to an Indian doctor who
g a sentence in prison, and as
f release is drawing near, she
she would keep from living with
entering the mission. The cus-
marrying a young girl to an old
r an old woman to a little boy, is
causes them much trouble and
But they will cling to the old
A few months ago the chief at
on was drowned. Death by
g is the most dreaded by the
They believe that unless the
s found it will turn into some kind
story that drowning is caused by
offended some fish. In the case
chief his body was recovered. His
who is quite good looking and
I infer, is very much opposed to
who is selected for her husband.
not know which side will prevail.

discussion has been going on in the
ns of the 'Medical Press' concerning
ty and its causes. Religious fer-
having been mentioned by one
r as the cause of lunacy. Dr. Theo.
Hyslop, of the Bethlehem Royal Hos-
l, declares that over-excitement in
gion is rarely a cause of mental un-
dness. Sense-perversions, he says,
me the appearance of religious
because, being the deepest
al feelings, desires and con-
the perverted organic life or
reaction which accompanies
not well be expressed or de-
in strong, serious, moral
r and over again does this
often among those least like-
suspected of any religious pre-
That these feelings should
according to the prevailing
creed of the patient is an es-
production of the mind.'

E. P. Hammond held a glo-
al in Ridgetown, Ont., during
In two weeks over four hun-
fessed conversion, among them
citizen who had been a pro-
infidel. In speaking of Mr.
's work a local paper says: 'The
has done great work here.
controlled large audiences com-
of all classes of people, young and
He has done this by his earnest-
by the simplicity of his style the
fertility of his mind the natu-
s of his manner and the goodness
s heart. 'He is guileless as a
and truly a man among men; ano-
thing is that he gets the Gospel
sters of all denominations to help
They work hard and loyally with
er Hammond. His work with chil-
s marvellous. He will tell them
loving fatherly way, of the love of
in Christ and that he loves children,
then he prays with them, a loving,
prayer, after which one may see
ears dry and their faces brighten.'

Ceylon missionary says the majority
converts in his district are from
who have been educated in mission
s, whilst many who remain Bud-
know more about Christianity than
their own religion. He writes:—
y I called to see a very old man
village, who was said to be
Buddhist, and he repeated
Prayer, which he had
years ago in a school and
say daily. Another
who is a most con-
Buddhist temples, came
-house and repeated the
eenth chapters of the
ros, which she had learnt
-school thirty years before.
occasion, while preaching to
of Buddhists, a man was ask-
d give the Buddhist articles
He actually stood up and
the Apostles' Creed, which he
in a school many years ago,
was an epitome of his re-
This man some time afterwards
a school in his village and
to the mission, and was very
disposed towards us.'

Rev. J. W. Balding of Baddegama,
in his review of the year's work
writes: 'The more I know
people the more difficult it
me to speak positively as to
spiritual state. The whole habit
and feeling is so widely dif-
from ours, that we are, I fear,
in great danger of forming
judgments respecting them. . . .
me ago I was staying at a native
a jungle village, and not being
sleep, about two o'clock in the
I quietly let myself out at the
r to take a walk in the moon-
In the front verandah I found
man on his knees wrestling with
ayer. If I had been asked pre-
that man ever prayed I should
said, "Never." A few
was staying with the Rev.
the Tamil Cooly Mission. On
the bungalow one evening in
ame across two men kneel-
stones in the centre of
whom was praying aloud.
halese house, where I of-
hole family have been ac-
some years to assemble
at five o'clock for an
f the bible and prayer.'

◆

er just published states
ative births in Egypt re-
was 335,546, while the
causes came to 192,103
of births over deaths
ently to no fewer than
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AND NOTICES.

Throat Diseases.—Brown's
have been long and
is an admirable remedy
and all Throat
communication with the
much enlarged by the
I now carry always in
trouble in my throat.
Troches" are a specific),
often a mere whisperer.'
Obtain only Brown's
Sold only in boxes.

CHECKMATE.

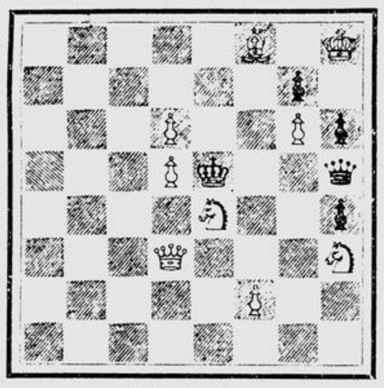
INTERESTING CHESS PROBLEMS AND GAMES.

A NOTED LOCAL CHESS MASTER—HOME AND FOREIGN CHESS NOTES.

The latest news of W. H. K. Pollock, who has so many friends in this city is contained in a letter to a Montreal correspondent, which announces that, everything going well, he would leave England on Feb. 20 on the SS. 'Scotsman.' If he carries out his programme, therefore, we may expect him in our midst before the issue of our next column. There are a great many in this city to whom his return will be as welcome as 'the flowers that bloom in the spring.'

Problem No. 3.—By Dr. F. Schindler.

Black 5 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White—K on K R 8, Q on Q 3, B on K B 8, Kt's on K R 3 and K 4, P's on K B 2, Q 5,Q 6 and K B 6; 9 pieces. Black—K on K 4, Q on K R 4. P's on K Kt 2, K R 3 and K R 5; 5 pieces. White mates in two moves.

SOLUTION.

Problem No. 1.—By E. Pradignat, in two moves.

Position, White—K on Kt 6, Q on Q R 8, B on Q B 5, P's on K B 5, Q B 6 and Q 7; six pieces. Black—K on K 2, B on Q 3, Kt on Q sq.; three pieces.

Key move—B—Q R 3.

Correct solutions received from 'Wandstein,' Montreal; Paul Zimmerman, Montreal; J. L. M., Montreal; 'Blue Bells,' Montreal; C. C. Wheeldon, Montreal; Julius Schoenich, Montreal, Richard Freygang, Montreal; J. W. S., Montreal; 'Beginner,' Lancaster.

Correspondence.—J. K., Lake Megantic.—Pleased to receive your note and to find that the 'backwoods folks' are right with us. You will see solution of Problem 1 above. In the solving of two-move problems it is well to note that a good composition rarely begins with anything so obvious as a check or a capture. The keymove is generally more subtle and hard to find. Study the position in Problem 1 given above and you will see what we mean. As for Problem 2 have another try. Above all don't give up when the first shot misses the target.

THE GAME.

Game No. 2.—The first of two consultation games played by Steinitz and Tschigorin against Lasker and Pillsbury at the close of the recent tournament in St. Petersburg. The conductors of the white forces played a form of the Vienna opening which hitherto has been considered as favorable for the attack, but the innovation on black's fourth move by Lasker and Pillsbury throws a new light on the subject. The black allies gave up a pawn for a splendid attack, and soon put their opponents in a position to either return the pawn in a precarious position or give up the exchange for a counter-attack.

Of course Steinitz and Tschigorin chose the latter alternative. At one time they were animated by the hope of winning the black queen, which had been enticed from home, but the two young masters avoided the snare. Black's conduct of the game is the highest perfection of chess.

White. Steinitz and Tschigorin.	Black. Lasker and Pillsbury.
1..P—K 4	P—K 4
2..Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
3..P—K B 4	P—Q 4
4..P—Q 3 (a)	P—Q 5 (b)
5..Q Kt—K 2	Q Kt—B 3
6. Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3
7..P—B 3	B—K Kt 5
8..PxK P	BxP
9..KtxB	KtxKt
10..Q—R 4 ch	P—B 3
11..KtxP	Kt—K R 4 (c)
12..B—K 3	Q—R 5 ch
13..K—Q 2 (d)	Kt—Kt 6
14..PxKt (e)	QxR
15..Q—Kt 4	R—Q sq
16..QxP	Castles
17..Q—B 7	K R—K sq
18..P—Kt 4	R—Q 2
19..Q—R 5	P—K B 4
20..Q—B 5 (f)	PxP
21..PxP	K—R sq (g)
22..R—K sq	Q—R 7
23..K—B 2 (h)	QxP (Kt 6)
24..B—Q 2	R—K B 2
25..Kt—B 5	BxKt
26..PxB	RxP
27..QxB P	R (K sq)—K B sq
28..Q—K 4	Kt—Kt 3
29..B—K 2	R—K 4
30..Q—Kt 4	Q—B 7
31..P—B 4	R (B sq)—K sq
32..K—Q sq	R—K 5
33..Q—B 3	Q—Q 5
34..Q—Q B 3	Kt—B 5
35..QxQ	RxQ
36..B—B 3	R (K sq) Q sq (i)
37..B—Q 5	KtxP
38..R—K 7	Kt—B 5
39..K—B 2	KtxB
40..PxKt	R (Q 5)xP
41..B—B 3	R (Q 4) — Q 2
42..BxP ch	K—Kt sq
43..RxR	RxR
44..B—R 6	K—B 2
45..P—Kt 5	K—K sq
46..K—B 3	K—Q sq
47..K—B 4	K—B 2
48..K—B 5	R—B 2
49..P—R 4	R—B 3
50..B—K 3	P—K R 4
51..K—Q 5	K—Kt 2
52..K—K 4	R—K 3 ch

The white allies resign the game (k).

(a) Played by Steinitz against Blackburne in the match 1876. The object is to continue with 5. P x K P should black reply 4.... Q P x P. An alternative for white is 4. P x K P, Kt x P; 5. Kt—B 3 or Q—B 3.

(b) A remarkable innovation, apparently of great merit.

(c) White is a pawn ahead, but black has sufficient compensation in the superior development of his forces.

(d) If 13. B—B 2, then Q—Kt 4 followed by Kt—B 5 with great advantage. The move adopted by white involves the sacrifice of the exchange.

(e) The voluntary of the exchange was doubtless made under the impression that white would win enough pawns on the queens' side to atone for it, and perhaps also in the hope of eventually winning the queen. But it will be found that the black allies conduct their game with splendid accuracy and give no chances.

(f) P x P was preferable to setting this trap.

(g) This is now necessary, as white threatened 22. B—B 4 ch, Kt x B; 23. Q x Kt. ch, B—K 3; 24. Q x B ch, followed by 25. R x Q, with two minor pieces for a rook.

(h) To guard against Kt—B 6 ch.

(i) By far more effective than winning the pawn at once by Kt x B.

(k) White resigns here because black now simply exchanges rook for bishop and wins by capturing the pawns on the queen's side with the king.

The second game between the same parties, opened by Lasker and Pillsbury with a queen's gambit, resulted in a draw.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held in New York on Saturday last, when there were sixteen entries for the championship tournament. After four rounds Jarnogrodsky and Haubam were even with a score of three and one-half each. In the final game the Russian opened with a Ruy Lopez, Haubam replying with Steinitz's move 3 . . . . P—Q 3. Jannogrodsky played an excellent game, forcing his opponent to resign in forty-seven moves and thus winning the title of State Champion.

At the close of the St. Petersburg tourney, Lasker and Pillsbury were pitted against their two seniors, Steinitz and Tschigorin, in a consultation match which was brilliantly won by the junior team.

The Schiffers vs. Steinitz match will, without doubt, be immensely interesting. It is to consist of twelve games, draws to count half, and the prizes will be a purse of 1,200 roubles, 800 to the winner and 400 to the loser.

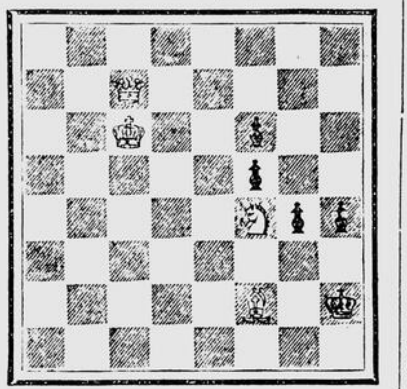
The little side tournament at Vienna is progressing, with Herr Zinkl in the lead, but according to the latest reports Albin, Engiisch and Schlecter are within half a game of him. Max Weiss, Pollock's notable opponent at New York, is said to have fallen a victim to Zinkl in a dashing little game of 23 moves.

The approaching cable contest of Great Britain and Ireland vs. the United States, under the auspices of the British Chess Club of London and the Brooklyn Chess Club for the $800 trophy offered by Sir George Newnes is attracting a great deal of attention just now. Play will commence at 10 a.m. New York time on Friday, March 13, and continue till 2 p.m. Then after an hour's adjournment play will proceed till 7 p.m. If at that hour any games remain unfinished play will be continued next day, Saturday, March 14, from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. till 6.30 p.m., after which Mr. Lasker will be invited to adjudicate on any games that still remain unfinished. It is thought likely that Mr. S. Rosenthal will be selected as referee.

The Kemeny vs. Showalter match had been delayed through the absence of Mr. Showalter in Kentucky. The match commenced on Monday with a Petroff defence, which was in fine style, by Showalter, after an adjournment over Tuesday.

Problem No. 4.—By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn.

Black 5 pieces.



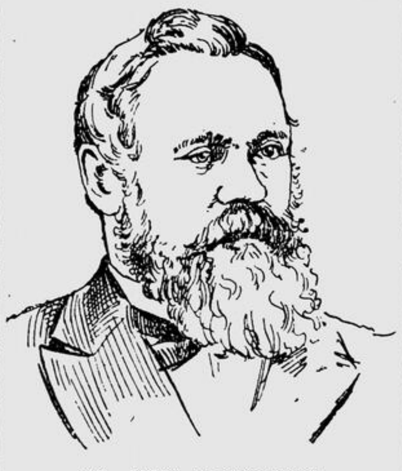
White 4 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White—K on Q B 6, Q on Q B 7, B on K B 2, and Kt on K B 4; four pieces. Black—K on KR 7, P's on K B 3, K B 4, K Kt 5 and K R 5; 5 pieces.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON.

Mr. John Henderson, whose very regrettable resignation from the chess editorship of the Montreal 'Gazette' we noticed last week, is a Montrealer by birth, but is of Scotch parentage, a fact very patent to his friends and admirers. He was nearly twenty-five years of age when he first learned to play chess, but he early applied himself to that branch of the noble game that is at once so caviare to the general public mind, and so fascinating to those who once become enthralled—the solution and composition of problems. It was hardly a year after learning the moves that he constructed his first problem. That was in 1862, and it was not long before his ability in this direction became generally recognized. In 1872 the Toronto 'Mail' held a problem tourney at which the first prize for a series of three problems was won by Mr. Henderson, who also in the same year won a first prize in the 'Mail' solving tourney; first prize for the best problem appearing that year in the Toronto 'Globe,' and first prize for solutions in that journal; second prize in the international problem tourney of the London (Ont.) 'Advertiser.' The following year Canadian Chess Associations awarded him first prize for three movers and again in 1876. In 1874 he again headed the list in the Toronto 'Globe,' while he has repeatedly won first prizes in the Canadian C. A.'s correspondence tourneys, and the silver medal at their meeting at Quebec in 1881. The chess column in the Montreal 'Gazette' was inaugurated by Mr. Henderson in 1886 and in the ten years since then it has always been edited with a tact and ability which have won him a prominent place among chess editors not only in Canada and the United States, but also across the water. In his younger days Mr. Henderson took a leading part in the affairs of St. Libeire, Que., where for eight years he occupied the post of mayor, although the only English speaking and Protestant resident in the place. For twelve years he was also magistrate in the St. Hyacinthe district. Fortunately, although he has ceased from his labors on the 'Gazette' Mr. Henderson is still with us, and we trust that the sickness which has laid him low will only be a passing event in what we may still hope will be a life prolonged far beyond the usual measure of our days.



MR. JOHN HENDERSON.

◆

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me a few more words on the servant or perhaps we should say, the domestic employee question, in answer to 'Housekeeper's' letter in Saturday's issue. 'Housekeeper' asserts that the preference of wage earning women for the factory and store is due to the disagreeable character of housework. How back breaking, unwholesome and monotonous is house work; think of the dreariness of making the same beds, setting the same table, washing the same dishes and so on year in and year out! Yes, but also think of the tiresomeness and monotony of tending the same loom, sewing machine or telephone board, of standing behind the same counter selling the same things to the same customers year after year. All mechanical work is monotonous, but house work is the most wholesome and the most varied routine work in which women can engage and it is just for that reason that it is better for them than the continuous strain of industrial and commercial life, as well as better fitting them for their natural sphere as wives and mothers. We must then seek another explanation than the onerous nature of the work for the unpopularity of domestic service and this I will try to supply. The drawbacks to this occupation in the minds of those who would naturally fill it are twofold, practical and sentimental. The practical drawback is not that the work is never done, for any good general servant or special servant can pretty well dictate her hours of freedom, the majority command a great deal more leisure and society than their mistresses, but is due to the conditions under which the service is carried on. While the girl who works in the shop or factory works under contract and is free to lead her social and domestic life as an independent member of society, so long as her working efficiency is not impaired, the domestic is still in a position of tutelage and moreover lives in intimate contact with a domestic and social life to which she is an alien and while she may seek what society she will outside her employer's home it is quite impossible that she should carry on a free domestic or return social life in the ordinarily contracted home of her mistress. Indeed, the domestic has no home while in service.

'Housekeeper' truly says it is quite impossible and even undesirable to expect social intimacy between the mistress and her family and the servants. Domestic and social intimacies to-day are based on relationship and on a certain standard of living and a community of tastes and manners, not on the base of employer and employee. In older days the 'prentice formed part of the family and today among our farmers the hired man and girl commonly form part of the farmer's family. But in the great commercial and industrial centres contract has succeeded pupilage in all commercial and industrial establishments, and the same evolution is bound sooner or later to take place in our domestic service. This, however, cannot be brought about in the ordinary self-contained house, within the majority of cases one servant filling the multiple offices of cook, house and table maid, laundress, stoker and sometimes even nurse, and obviously finding no room for a free domestic or social life on the part of this maid of all work. Consequently, as under popular education and modern industrialism a greater number of commercial situations compatible with social freedom are opening, the brightest girls of the wage-earning classes seek to escape the more wholesome and profitable domestic service. Hence the growing cost and difficulty of getting competent domestics.

What, then, is necessary to cure this growing evil? Nothing more nor less than to establish such domestic conditions as shall render the social and domestic life of the house servant as free as that of the shop girl or factory hand. This can only be done in such a climate and circumstances as this by throwing over the self-contained house in favor of the great mansion, where the municipal regulations, the heating and furnishing, hot water, removing refuse and so on shall be done by the employees of the landlord, and wherein the cooking and housework of the home interior can be done either by the members of the family in whole or in part, or by houseworkers engaged to do special work at certain times, and not living in, or, in the case of cooks, even entering the homes. The result will be greater efficiency, greater economy and greater freedom both for employer and employee. This change in the material conditions of housework will in turn cure the sentimental objection to domestic service, viz., the social inferiority it now entails. When the domestic worker is as free domestically and socially as the shop girl or factory hand, and is an expert in her work, that work will be held to be as dignified as any other mechanical work, and before long, as signs already show, women of education and refinement, obliged to work for their living, will turn to free domestic service as a skilled and profitable occupation, which will give the deathblow to the snobbish idea that domestic is inferior to commercial or industrial service. Of course, such an evolution as is here outlined will only come about slowly, and as the cost and difficulty of obtaining good domestic service grows greater and greater.

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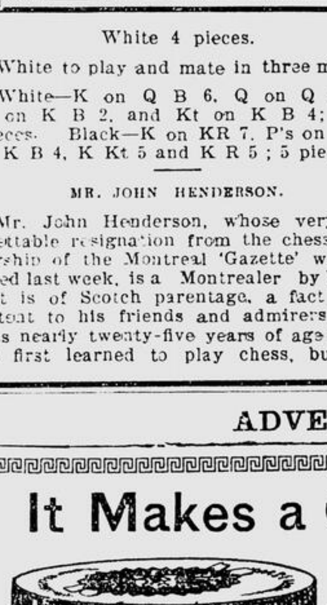

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

WOMEN MUST HAVE AN AIM—THE CZARINA AND DRESS REFORM—SPITTING IN PUBLIC PLACES—HOW TO CURE IT—HOW TO GET RID OF TOBACCO—OH, FOR A RATIONAL DRESS—CORSETS GOING OUT—TITHING A GOOD INVESTMENT—WORSE THAN MARRIAGE—BEAUTIFYING OUR FARM HOMES—THE PERFECT WOMAN'S FORM—WELCOME PAPERS IN INDIA—PARTIES WITHOUT DANCING—COMING SUMMER DRESSES.

AN AIM IN LIFE.

This is as great a want in a woman's life as in a man's. I think the fact is overlooked when one sees so many hard criticisms on the unrest of our women of to-day. One does not mind these criticisms so much until one finds that writers in eastern countries are quoting us (I mean, women of Europe and America), as bad examples of the effect of liberal education on our sex. They say, we 'are not with all our so-called advantages as content as their own secluded wives and daughters, and that, as far as happiness is concerned, we are far behind them.'

We, of course, may retort that mere content is often the result of dulled intellectuality, and that unrest is a healthy sign of life. But there is an undercurrent of consciousness that tells us we have not yet made the best use of our advantages.

The education of a great many of us has too often merely given us a glimpse of possibilities, without any idea how we are to pursue them.

A kettle of water makes a noise when it begins to boil; everyone can hear it bubbling; but yet the water can all melt away in mere noise and steam; but preserve that steam, and reduce it to working conditions, and there is scarcely any limit to what it may accomplish. A great many women are educated in one direction; and then the life that falls to their lot does not call upon these cultivated energies, and not being clever at finding out ways and means to use them, they wear themselves out in so much steam, and the outside world sees but the unrest that produces few good results.

The expression, 'settled in life,' might, I think, bear a strong significance with us, if it wasn't that a definite aim in life was before the eyes of women, and that there was something for them to look forward to and work for. Most women, who are willing to do it, can find work to do, but it frequently partakes of the nature of work without hope, of aimless repetition; and even when those occupations only seem to have these drawbacks, they exercise a paralyzing effect on one who does not see the end in view, and the good to be gained in its continuance. A man's work may not show progression at the end of the year, but he has generally at least had that blessed boon before his eyes. If he is worth his salt, he means to succeed in what he is doing; to improve his material position; in a word, to 'go on.' Women and girls require this same spur to keep up those studies they so frequently drop as soon as school days are over.

After spending years to acquire certain things, girls on commencing home life, ask themselves: 'What is the use of them?' and instead of finding a satisfactory answer to the question leave them entirely alone, and take up other duties. The mind, however, once accustomed to work, can never be satisfied with idleness, and it as certainly feeds upon itself if proper food is not given it, and the result is sure to be discontent, weariness and heartache. The mind must be properly used as well as the body. One is apt to put one's efforts forth best when an award awaits us. I think women's work in the house continues to be largely heavy and monotonous because women have been rather hopeless as to the improvements they might make in it. The daughter who stays at home, after years of labor, finds herself in about the same position as when she first began to work actively there. 'Sufficient unto the day is the work thereof,' might well be applied to the daughters of many a family. There will be less seeking of work outside homes when parents hold out equal rewards to their girls, as the sons oblige them to do, when they work at home after they are grown up. It is becoming a necessity with women to see growth, improvement and reward in their work, and there are enough things to show that their best efforts will be but rarely called forth when they are condemned by other people's selfishness to have no aim in life.

J.M.LOES.

A 'DRESS REFORM' CZARINA.

Dress reform has received a special boom in Russia from the action of the Czarina, who has agreed to become one of the patrons of the newly organized 'Society for Rational Costume.' The most elegant dames of St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided that all fashionable feminine costumes are irrational and have joined the cause of reform.

HOW TO CURE SPITTING.

The Home would respectfully recommend the following article from the 'Journal of Hygiene' to the careful consideration of the Montreal Street Railway, and all others in control of vehicles and places where spitting has become such a serious annoyance.

Man, says the 'Journal,' is not by nature a spitter. He has become so by disease and by bad habits, such as chewing tobacco and smoking. These cause spitting. Virchow, rector of the University of Berlin, recently declared that in spite of the large number of suitable receptacles placed by his order in all the different points of the University building, the students continue as in the past to defile the floors of the halls and lecture rooms that they frequent. In addition to the fact that to spit on the floor is a disgusting habit, it must be thoroughly understood that the germs of tuberculosis and measles, pneumonia, and other diseases are spread in this way, and this is sufficient reason why the practice should be forbidden under penalty. Since, however, that the experiment has been made, and we have found that even in circles where the danger is understood it is not possible to break the habit up, a fine for each time the rule is broken has been decreed by the municipality of Sydney, which, it is said, fines every person detected spitting in the public buildings, or even in the street, the sum of five dollars. If people will not respect the rights of others nothing will bring them to terms so quickly as to be punished by a fine. Spitting on the floor is also a dangerous matter, but it is particularly so for persons obliged to use cabs, omnibuses and railway carriages. It is especially in the third class railway carriages that the danger resulting from the filthiness of the floors can be seen. The men smoke, cough and spit, with the result that the floor is perfectly impregnated with filth. It is not difficult to understand what may happen if such a nuisance is not put down; unless is is counteracted by continued disinfection. In New York city it is estimated that there are about 15,000 persons at all times suffering from consumption, of which five thousand die yearly. Most of them are able to walk about more or less, and expectorate a great deal wherever they go, for which they should be fined. They should have cups properly constructed to carry about their persons, which contain some disinfecting material for use when needed, and which may be emptied and easily cleaned. It would be well if consumptives would bear in mind that they have received their disease from the thoughtlessness of others spitting on the sidewalk, but that the sin of repeating the evil should not be theirs. While consumption will never, perhaps, be stamped out by this method, the number of cases can be reduced and life made much safer. We are horror struck if the cars on our streets run over and kill a child, but take coolly the killing of thousands by those who spit poisonous material wherever they go.

HOW MAY WE GET RID OF TOBACCO?

Dear Editor Home,—'Thistle,' in the Home Department of December 28, wrote asking the grandmothers to write. She encouraged us by saying: 'Who can tell—the poor little letters we think so simple, and illiterate, may just be the stepping stone on which some mighty genius may rest a moment, while he takes aim for the mountain top from which he may utter a note which will vibrate over the world.'

I feel the whole world needs to hear the echo of my thought. How can we best protect ourselves, our husbands, our sons and grandsons from the evils of tobacco?

We find the poisonous weed intruding on our health and happiness in so many places and ways. The groceries and the country dry goods stores sell it, and often allow it to be consumed by those who purchase it and stop a while for a social chat. Thus the fumes came in contact with our groceries so that many articles are unfit for food, and the lady customer is frequently very thankful when her shopping is done, so that she may get to the fresh air to relieve her lungs and sometimes her stomach. Now, how shall we rid ourselves of this nuisance? Shall we ask for a law making it illegal for all grocers and dry goods merchants to sell or give it away? I think I hear someone saying: What! send all our brothers who use it to the saloon or bar room? Oh, no; I would like to have it taken from these two places above all others, for it is the greatest helpmate King Alcohol has. If it were not for its presence there, some of our young men would not be seen in those places, but they are often tempted by their companions to go with them and have a cigar, and thus they begin a downward career that often ends in a drunkard's grave. So let us try and get it out of those places. What will we do with it? Place it by itself, where nothing else is sold, and put it under a heavy license, so that the person selling it would feel that it was for his interest to see that no one infringed on his rights. Give a number of licenses according to the population. Now, may my few poor struggling thoughts set some of the thinkers of the W. C. T. U. to work out some plan whereby this thing may be placed before every provincial parliament in the Dominion, and every state in the American Union. Now, dear sisters, may we each pray that the Lord will hasten the day when we shall be able thus to despoil the liquor traffic of one of its strongest allies.

There are quite a number of other places I should be glad to see it driven from, such as the pulpit, the Sabbath-school superintendents and teachers. But these places cannot be reached by legislation, so we must use all the powers of moral suasion we possess to lessen the evil in these directions, although few of us may be able to do the great thing. Yet most of us are able to do something in the way of influencing some one to relinquish the use of it, and having done our small part be able to say with Lizzie De Armond:

'Only filling the spaces
  Such tiny ones, may be
The great ones left in passing
  For you, dear, and for me;
Tucking in some dark corner
  A loving, tender smile,
A little gleam of sunshine
  Sad moments to beguile.

Packing the nooks and crannies
  With words of hope and cheer,
Not much to give, but someone
  May deem them Oh, so dear.
Ah! press the mites in gently
  With loving hands and true;
Praying, that up in heaven
  Space may be found for you.'

GRANDMOTHER.

February 6, 1896.

OH, FOR A RATIONAL WOMAN'S DRESS.

Dear Editor and Home Friends,—I would like the opinions of some of the Home readers on woman's dress. For my own part I never look at a fashion plate without mentally groaning 'what fools we women are.' Last Sunday, after a two-mile tramp from church over a country road, I remarked to my husband, who (model man), had remained at home to mind baby and prepare the dinner: 'Well, my skirts are dripping, I think bloomers would be just the thing for our country roads during the winter months.'

'Don bloomers by all means,' responded my husband, 'if you think it proper I won't interfere.'

'Yes, indeed,' I replied, 'and half of your sisters would boycott me while the remainder would be completely scandalized. I have scarcely the courage to inaugurate the reform although I would not mind following a leader.'

'Be womanly above all things,' remarked a lady friend to me while discussing dress reform.

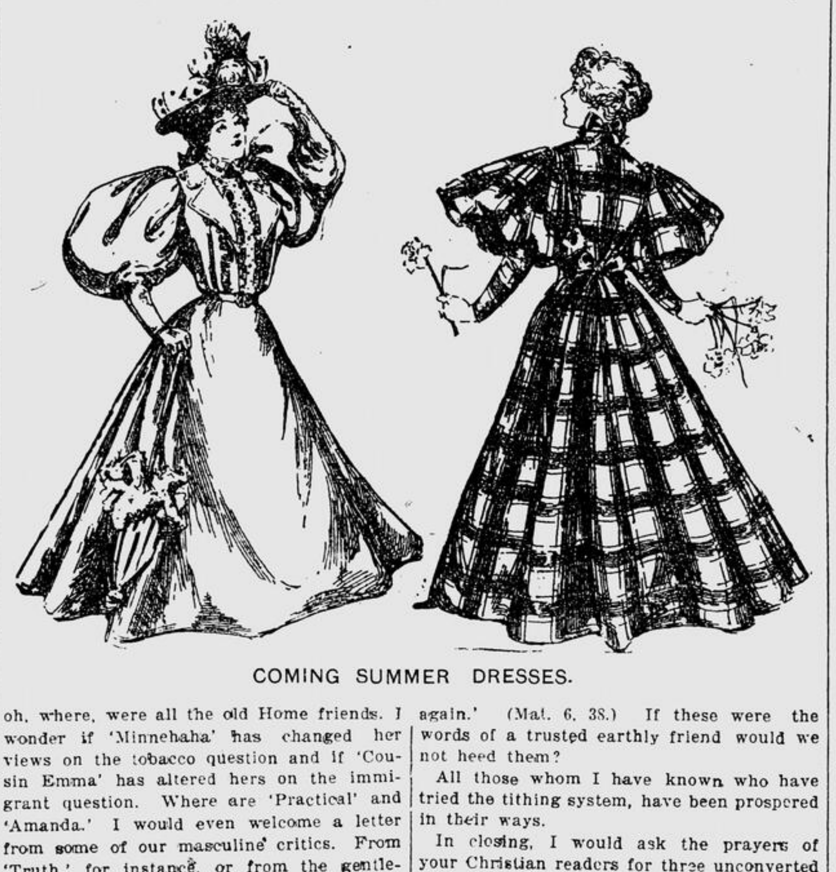
'Oh, yes,' I assented, 'but if to be womanly means squeezing yourselves into tight corsets, donning half a dozen heavy skirts and a trailer, encasing your feet in thin-soled, pointed-toed, high-heeled boots, finishing off your toilet with an invisible bonnet and balloon sleeves, why then let us be healthy first and womanly afterwards.'

I wonder how many delicate women have, like myself, this winter contracted several severe colds, simply from wearing wet skirts.

I think an ideal winter dress, at least for country roads, would be bloomers, and leggings, with a short skirt reaching to the boot-tops, heavy solid boots and rubbers if necessary. When subject to neuralgia the bonnet should be discarded and a well-fitting cap taken in its place.

Those of us who have stumbled upstairs with both arms full of parcels will also hail with joy the abbreviated skirt, so will those who have picked their steps over sidewalks reeking with expectorated matter and other abominations. Who knows how many different species of bacilli we carry home on the bottom of our skirts. If Dame Fashion would only be sensible and come to our rescue the whole question would be settled. But, sisters, let us hear from some of you.

'H.M.E.,' I was glad to see your name once more, also some of the other old friends. For a long time I have been sighing for 'the touch of the vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.' We have so many articles from Yankee sources that I am beginning to feel quite jealous. Where oh, where, were all the old Home friends. I wonder if 'Minnehaha' has changed her views on the tobacco question and if 'Cousin Emma' has altered hers on the immigrant question. Where are 'Practical' and 'Amanda.' I would even welcome a letter from some of our masculine critics. From 'Truth,' for instance, or from the gentleman, I forget his nom de plume, who considered 'Marion' in 'Beggars all' so much superior to 'Star.'



COMING SUMMER DRESSES.

It seems to me my letter has only begun I would like to say so much, but, with the editor's permission, I will write again.

ULLAH.

'Ullah,' and many others of the Home delinquents have a large score of arrears to pay. So lose no more time, please.

EDITOR HOME.

CORSETS GOING OUT.

Corsets, says the 'Woman-at-Home,' have almost gone out in Paris; they are reduced to mere belts; but ladies who are addicted to cycling have forsworn them altogether. Indeed, the present style of dress necessitates no lacing in, as a supple figure is all that fashion requires; between the volume of skirt and sleeves the waist is sure to look tiny enough to suit the most fastidious.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

Dear Editor Home—Will you give space for this in the Home.

M. E. COLE.

TITHING A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Dear Editor,—Some time ago — last year, I think — I saw in your paper a request for personal experiences in regard to 'tithing,' and its results. Something has seemed to tell me that I ought to tell of God's goodness to us. I do not wish, though, to disobey the command to not 'let my right hand know what my left hand does,' so I desire that you withhold my name if you see fit to publish my experience.

About sixteen years ago—before my marriage—my intended husband wrote and asked me what I thought of giving one-tenth of one's income to the Lord. I replied that I thought it was a good thing to do.

For several reasons after our marriage, my husband deducted his 'running expenses' (not household expenses) from his income, before tithing it. But, becoming dissatisfied with that, he decided to give a tenth of all his income. We did not have much to tithe, and we had a good deal of sickness, and other things to eat up all we had left; in fact, the pocket book would go bare sometimes. Still with every 'real need,' there would come a supply to meet it. When my husband would 'get blue,' there was sure to come an 'extra' to help him out.

Some two years or so ago my 'gude mon' seemed quite anxious to get his life insured for my benefit, but I had known of so many good banks and life insurance companies failing that I felt little faith in any except God's promises, which are 'payable at sight.' 'He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again.' That is one of the promises. Now, if we pay enough into that bank our old age is provided for. Well, my husband agreed to insure me in the care of our Lord, and so is paying four dollars additional for that.

After this, principally through the gift of a relative, a new house became our own home, and we were saved the years of labor and waiting which we thought lay between us and a new dwelling place.

Last year I promised the Lord that if he would give me a certain position, which would bring me in something of an income that I would give a fifth to his cause. In your paper I had read of the Rev. George S. Miner's schools in China and I longed to have one supported by my own earnings, and named after one of God's sainted ones, who, when a tiny creature, said (she had been presented with a discolored penny in her Lord's bank): 'I can't dive that rotten penny to the Lord.' As the position was given me I was able to pay for the school. But my husband was so anxious to pay part of the amount that I let him have that pleasure and shall use the surplus in other Christian work.

Since I dedicated that fifth to God, some land and other valuable things have been given me by another relative. These gifts were unsolicited, but were things which, like the new house, we intended to save money for if we could. Now, through the loving kindness of the Lord, we have come into possession of those things without any effort on our part.

I wish every Christian would try giving one-tenth to the Lord, and see for themselves whether he will provide for them. My faith is weak, at many points, but I have no lack of faith as to the interests the Lord will pay on loans made to him.

'Give, and it shall be given unto you,' good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over shall men give into your bosom. For the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.' (Mat. 6, 38.) If these were the words of a trusted earthly friend would we not heed them?

All those whom I have known who have tried the tithing system, have been prospered in their ways.

In closing, I would ask the prayers of your Christian readers for three unconverted relatives.

ONE WHOM GOD KNOWS.

—New York 'Weekly Witness.'

BEAUTIFY OUR FARM HOMES.

No, 'Mrs. J.W.S.' all the readers of the Home have not gone wild over the fashions; some of us love flowers better than big sleeves yet. I have my house full of them, and still have not all I would like to have. I consider the care of them more than offset by the pleasure I derive from them. Indeed, I don't know how I would put in the long winter without my plants. I look upon them as a sort of let up or safety valve to the burdens of life. When tired of the cares which come every day I love to turn for a while to my flowers. A plant I have had for years becomes as dear to me as an old friend, and as I look into its dear face, it seems to bring me nearer to the God of Nature. My living room is a large room with three windows, one a bay window, and they are all filled with flowers. I know from experience they are healthy, especially in the winter, when our homes are kept almost air tight so much of the time; by using up the carbonic acid they keep the air pure. I attribute very largely to the plants, the fact that our family has scarcely any sickness.

Keeping the plants in the living room, of course, they get dusty, but I give them a shower bath once in a while, and I don't know which enjoys it the more, the flowers or myself; they look so fresh and clean after it.

But I want to tell how I managed last summer. I, the same as a good many others who read the Home Department, am a farmer's wife, and we all know how hard it is to keep the fowls from scratching out all our carefully prepared garden. My vegetable garden has a hen proof fence around it, but near the house, where I want my flowers, the hens give me considerable trouble. I procured from the swamp some old turned up pine stumps; these were set in the ground upside down, the cavities among the roots filled with earth, in which the flowers were planted; of course, they will require considerable water; then on the beds on the ground I placed roots, so the flowers could grow up through them; for petunias it was the best contrivance I ever used, the roots serving as a support and wind break. The prettiest thing I had last summer was a large stone mound covered with pine roots and bright geraniums growing through in every direction.

I like the plan so well that this summer I intend to use the same scheme for all my flower gardening. The hens would walk around and look at it, but as they could see no place big enough for a good scratch, they would walk away apparently disgusted.

I think all farmer's wives and daughters should take more interest in the beautifying of our farm homes.

MYRTLE GREEN.

WORSE THAN MARRIAGE.

A bachelor, old and cranky,
  Was sitting alone in his room;
His toes with gout were aching,
  And his face o'erspread with gloom.

No little one's shouts disturb him,
  From noises the house was free,
In fact from attic to cellar
  Was quiet as quiet could be.

No medical aid was lacking:
  The servants answered his ring,
Respectfully heard his orders,
  And supplied him with everything.

But still there was something wanting,
  Something he couldn't command;
The kindly words of compassion,
  The touch of a gentle hand.

And he said, as his brow grew darker,
  And he rang for his hireling nurse,
'Well, marriage may be a failure,
  But this is a great sight worse.'

COMING SUMMER DRESSES.

During the coming summer, a well-known authority announces, such fabrics as plain white, pink, yellow and blue piqué, and the same having an occasional rib of white and even a black hairline, will be worn more than ever. There will be blazer, coat and waist suits, and all will have a skirt with gathers at the back, five yards wide and well gored, the front narrow, as they are all cut nowadays. The pretty, girlish, white piqué dress shown in accompanying illustration has such a skirt, large leg-of-mutton sleeves, and a round waist gathered snugly at the waist-line in the back, and in front gathered to drop over the belt, and opened with a rolled collar and revers. A vest or plastron is worn of dotted white Swiss, having a ruffle of yellowish Valenciennes lace down each side of a centre plait, fastening with studs or pearl buttons. White ribbon belt having a silver buckle, and a crush collar of plain white, colored, striped or figured ribbon tied in a butterfly bow at the back. Over this, and meeting in front, are two pieces of Swiss, slightly gathered, with a lace edge and insertion.

THE USEFUL GINGHAM GOWN.

The pretty gingham in illustration is made of blue and white plaid, with the same skirt, and a round waist having a few gathers at the waist-line in the back, while in front it is gathered at the neck as well. The sleeves are in a large puff to the elbow, made separate from the usual sleeve, which finishes out the length, close-fitting to the waist. A crush belt and collar of five-inch blue satin ribbon are finished at the back with short butterfly bows.

THE PERFECT WOMAN'S FORM.

The test of measurement, says the 'Journal,' by which any lady can find out her own perfections and defects of form will be interesting. Art should always be based on nature, and no art is true which does not take nature for its model. A perfect, symmetrical woman of five feet five inches in height should comply with the following standard:—She should be 133 pounds at the least, and could stand up to ten pounds more without injury to health or artistic perfection. The distance between the tips of her two middle fingers when the arms are extended should be exactly the same as the height, or ten times the length of her hand, or seven and a half times the length of her foot, or five times the diameter of her chest from one armpit to the other. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be the same as from the former point to the top of the head. The knee should be exactly mid-way from the junction of the thighs to the bottom of the heel.

THE DISTANCE FROM THE ELBOW

to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle line of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin, with the head posed naturally, should be the same as from the level of the chin to the armpits, or from the heel to the tip of the large toe. The bust of a woman of the height named should be 43 inches, measured over the arms, and the waist 24 inches.

The upper part of the arm should be from 13½ to 14 inches, and the wrist six inches. The ankle should be six inches, the calf of the leg 14 inches, and the thigh 25 inches. Any woman of the height mentioned who has these measuremnts can congratulate herself on having as perfect a form as the Creator ever made. Of course, the proportions vary with the height. Perfect artistic symmetry is rare, and cannot easily be attained. But good health may exist without it, and this is most desirable.

WELCOME PAPE

Dear Editor Home tracts from two let lore, India.

Mrs. Hooper, superin ture department in the W lore, writes as follows:

'Being in charge of th ment of our Union, all papers come to me throug and I write a few lines thoughtful kindness in s large and varied stock of greatly helped by it, and to hear that to the be papers are read and appre two wall pockets constant at the railway station is Some of the railway employe down the line for distributi tending the work beyond our other hangs in a 'Temperance ronized principally by soldiers prietor told my husband that wh gathered there of an evening usually a rush to the W.C.T.U. look for fresh papers and many take tracts to barracks for There the visiting committees g tracts and papers in homes an streets. If it were not for the regular additions to our stock sen swer to your letters we should be the utmost of our resources demand, and it is encouraging in far away Canada are think I am sure praying for us. dantly own and bless y and use these select l carry His messages to m

Yours in His name.

GERT

Mrs. McLaurin writes:

I want to thank, throug our many good friends w ing us so kindly. I have the names as labelled on thought. The Master has remember these 'cups of w name to His own needy ones week a large roll of papers ceived, such fresh, good, neat well done up papers, it is a handle them. 'As to the kind she continues in her reply course they must be Christian distinctly temperance all the they should be undenominat 'Northern Messenger,' 'Young Peo ly,' 'Sabbath Reading,' 'British 'Cottager and Artisan,' and all un tional high-class Sunday-school pa welcomed; good tracts on social temperance are especially fitting.'

The papers for Bangalore were response to letters published in the Department and 'Women's Jour writer has a large number ready for ing now, but there are not sufficient in the treasury to post them. If any wishes to help to send them, money be thankfully received. Small or will be acceptable and will be ackn by the 'Home' and 'Women's Send money or stamps to

BANGAL

Home Department 'Witness' Office, M

Address papers to

MRS. McLAURIN

American Baptist Telegu Mission, lore, India.

A PARTY WITHOUT DANCING

Could some one of the Home kin some original plans for entertaining fairly well educated friends who do dance—the party to be a recreation and edification. Also, does any one rem ber how the 'Tag Social' recommended some time ago for Christian Endeavor societies, was carried out?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kirkwall, Feb. 13, 189

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sir,—I received your 'Lily.' It has blossomed, and I now do not know what to do with it. Shall I leave it in water or take it out and hang it up till next you please be so kind as to tell me either through the paper or by posta

(MISS) BERTI

Carlow.

See letter from Mrs. J. W. F Department, Feb. 11.

PURER FOODS.

To know exactly what one is getting when one is buying tea or baking powder or cheese and articles is of great advantage to the housekeeper. This is made possible by the sealed package system that has made headway in England and the United and which is now feeling its way country. It should have every ment. One of the great ad sealed packet and 'brand' system is the authorities and the public generally able to place the blame of adulteration directly on the right shoulders which in the case of loose goods is difficult with the introduction of the sealed package system in may look for purer goods.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established 1780.

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The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manu Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutriti costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocola is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great fav children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

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ASSOCIATION.

the United Empire are reminded of the meeting to be held in Medico-Chirurgical So- Catherine street, near etary will on this oc- the members the new which may be of $1.50.

let a house? Say so

BOARD OF OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Friends of the Poor and Suffering:

The severity of the winter is upon us, calling for our sympathy for those who are in distress and pinching poverty.

It has been the work of the above-named Board for many winters past to help the needy, who are out of employment, with a small quantity of wood and coal, groceries, and other provisions weekly, such being recommended by ministers of the churches, and others, who know of their circumstances.

To carry on this most needful duty, gifts of money are needed, and we, therefore, ask of those who are blessed with abundance to help us in times past, and the Board will try as wisely as possible to relieve the recipients of your generosity.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
AND. F. GAULT,
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JAMES MOORE,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
WILLIAM REID,
JAMES WILSON,
JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
REV. F. RIEDEL.

Donations may be sent to D. McMillan, secretary, 693 Dorchester street, Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

DUNRAVEN'S SUSPENSION.

COMMENTS UPON THE ACTION OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

MONTREAL CURLERS DEFEATED AT ARNPRIOR —LOCAL AND GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

London, Feb. 28—The afternoon papers comment on the expulsion of Lord Dunraven by the New York Yacht Club. The St. James 'Gazette' says:—'The New York Yacht Club very properly has expelled Lord Dunraven, and we can only regret that the credit of British sportsmanship was ever identified with a man who can behave so badly. His charges were improbable and his refusal to accept the decision of the committee was a sheer piece of childish obstinacy.'

The Westminster 'Gazette' remarks:—'The result is deplorable, but is no surprise. Seeing that the committee was a tribunal entirely above reproach, it is obvious that the thing to do was to ungrudgingly accept its findings. This was not done, and the only result of Lord Dunraven's charges is a soreness in the United States against England, which may take years to dispel.'

The 'Globe' does not take such a broad view of the situation as the St. James 'Gazette' and Westminster 'Gazette,' for it states: 'The proceedings of the New York Yacht Club are growing more and more peculiar, and we are at a loss to understand them, except the very ugly hypothesis that the motion to expel him was in unnecessarily offensive terms. The assertion that Lord Dunraven's resignation was not received is especially interesting. If the club had acknowledged the letter, it is plain that Mr. Ledyard's fireworks would have been damped. We do not know how it is that the secretary of the club had not received the letter at nine o'clock in the evening, which was in the night newspapers of the same afternoon. But we hold the strong opinion that if it did not reach him it was because arrangements were made to prevent him from receiving it. It will be remembered that there was another difficulty, in the earlier stages of this unfortunate controversy, about the period at which a certain note was received.'

The morning papers of this morning have their first opportunity to comment upon the expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New York Yacht Club. The 'Daily News' says in an editorial on the subject: 'Lord Dunraven is a sportsman and a gentleman, but he is no philosopher. The peace society ought to take these international races in hand. At the present rate they are likely to breed as much bad blood as any dispute over a South American swamp.'

The 'Standard' says: 'The latest action of the New York Yacht Club is a culpable blunder which will have the inevitable result of making international races impossible for a generation.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' thinks that it is impossible for even the best informed outsider to enter into the dispute with any prospect of doing good. 'English and Americans may join hands,' the 'Daily Telegraph' continues, 'with a mutual expression of regret first that Lord Dunraven should have thought it necessary to resign, and, second, that the club should have thought it necessary to expel him. Everyone will mourn that the misunderstanding puts an end for a long time to friendly rivalry on the sea.'

The 'Field' says:—'The New York Yacht Club has placed itself in a very ridiculous position, and has practically barred for the future any protests in international racing to which the clubs may be a party. Such a resolution would never have been entertained by an English club. The only good feature about the incident is that it will not be treated very seriously.'

The St. James 'Gazette' this afternoon says that a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association will be called to consider the action of the New York Yacht Club in expelling Lord Dunraven from honorary membership in that organization. Lord Dunraven presided at the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association this afternoon and was cordially received.

Sir George Baden-Powell, member of Parliament for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, who was joint commissioner on the Behring Sea investigation, is authority for the statement that Lord Dunraven cabled his resignation to the New York Yacht Club in addition to mailing it to the secretary, Mr. J. S. V. Oddie.

New York, Feb. 28.—When a representative of the Associated Press showed the foregoing cablegram to Mr. J. S. V. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, he said: 'There is no truth in the statement. It is now three o'clock, and up to this moment, neither cablegram nor a letter of resignation has been received at this club house from Lord Dunraven.'

New York, Feb. 28.—The New York Yacht Club announces that it has received a communication from Lord Dunraven. The letter is in the hands of Mr. Oddie, secretary, and will not be given out to-night.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Commodore Berryman, of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club, has received a letter from Mr. E. P. Warner, confirming the assurance of the proposed race with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Mr. Warner, chairman of the challenge committee, was sent to Toronto with complete authority to arrange the Chicago Toronto race. After two days of conference with the Canadian Club's officials, the disagreement about the measurement of the Chicago boat was adjusted pending the approval of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club as a body. The difference between the method of measuring sail area has been the rock upon which the race question has seemed likely to split. The conditions in regard to the length of both boats are that the 'Vincedor' shall not exceed 45 feet 6 inches, while the Canadian boat is to measure no more than 42 feet 6 inches, according to the actual sail area rule. Double time allowance will be made to the Canadians on all length over 45 feet. Commodore Lucas's yacht, the 'Zelma,' will probably be the boat to represent the Canadians. The race will, probably, take place at Put-In-Bay, or on the Cleveland course.

HOCKEY.

SHERBROOKE BEATS BISHOPS.

Lennoxville, Feb. 28.—The Sherbrookes got square with the Bishop's College hockey team this afternoon for having broken the winning streak of the Tigers last Monday night. This afternoon they took sweet revenge on the philosophers, and not only defeated them, but shut them out. It was a fast and well contested game to witness. In fact, it was an overtime battle, and the hardest fought contest of the season. The philosophers adopted all the tactics known in hockey in trying to win this game. The Sherbrooke team worked hard, and piled up a strong lead early in the game. At the end of the first half Sherbrooke had scored five goals to the College's nothing. The most profound of the philosophers were Almond, Donnelly and Rothers, while Horton, Cross, Samuel and Moe did the needful for the Tigers. The score was seven to none in favor of Sherbrooke. The teams were:—

College—Rothers, goal; Carter, point; and Donnelly, cover point; Boyle, AAlmond, Robertson and Wurtle, forwards.

Sherbrooke—Miquelon, goal; Cross, point; Witty, cover point; Moe, Horton, Stecks and Samuel, forwards.

Referee—J. H. Simmers.

M'GILL STUDENTS PLAY.

The hockey team of the first year Arts has again been defeated by first year Science. Ten days ago these teams played in the Crystal rink and the Science students won by nine goals to one. The sides were then uneven, however, Arts being represented by only six men. To this fact they attributed their defeat and they very soon challenged the Science men to a second game on Thursday evening. Owing to a misunderstanding one team went to the Crystal and the other to the Prince Arthur rink. In spite of the fine service of the Street Railway Company thirty-five minutes were thus lost before the teams faced each other on the Prince Arthur rink. Only twenty-five minutes were left for play. In the effort to get one hour's play into that time the men became rattled and very wild play resulted. The puck was hustled through the goals once by the Arts students and twice by the disciples of Science.

ELECTRICS DEFEATED AT MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, Ont., Feb. 28.—The hockey enthusiasts of Morrisburg were treated to a genuine surprise last night, when the local team defeated the Electrics of Ottawa. It is doubtful if half a dozen persons in town expected Morrisburg to win as they did, or even win at all, the Ottawa men being the favorites. The game was not, by any means, as good hockey as has been played here this season, considerable rough and offside play being indulged in by both sides. For the visitors, Pat Murphy and Baldwin were the stars. Shea, in goal, was out of the flags too much, but made good stops. Myers and Montgomery's splendid combination work was greatly admired. Parriseau and Merkley put up a strong game. Coutlee, at point, played the best he has this season, while Rose, at cover, was as reliable as ever. In the first half Morrisburg scored three goals to the Electrics one. The visitors' goal in this half was scored after the referee blew his whistle and why it was allowed was only known to Mr. Redmond. Morrisburg added four in the second half, and Ottawa one, making seven goals to two. O'Connor was hurt near the finish of the game, Parriseau going off to even up. After this game the Morrisburg seconds defeated Aultsville by the same score. The teams were:—

Electrics—Goal, Shea; point, Dey; cover, Murphy; forwards, O'Neill, Murphy, O'Connor, Baldwin.

Morrisburg—Goal, Chalmers; point, Coutlee; cover, Rose; forwards, Parriseau, Merkley, Montgomery, Myers.

CURLING.

THE GREENSHIELDS PRIZE.

The final for the Greenshields prize has been won at the Thistle rink by Judge Archibald. There were fourteen men left in for the single handed games.

MONTREALERS DEFEATED.

Arnprior, Ont., Feb. 28.—The Quebec Challenge Cup still remains in Arnprior. The Montreal Curling Club played here, yesterday, against the Arnprior Club, and after a very close and exciting contest, the home team won by seven shots. A large contingent of the jovial members of the Caledonia Curling Club came up from Ottawa to witness the game, fresh from their victory over the Ottawas for the Governor-General's prize, that veteran curler, Wullie Wilson, of the Caledonias, acting as umpire. Subjoined is the score:—

Rink No. 1.

Montreal.	Arnprior.
J. F. Mundell	A. Burwash
H. E. Suckling	A. Menzies
H. Smith	H. Johnstone
F. Stancliffe, skip, 14	A. Hood, skip, 22

Rink No. 2.

J. Southam	J. R. Tierney
W. Abbott	J. S. Whyte
W. J. Fenwick	D. Craig
D. Williamson, sk. 20	W. J. Johnstone, sk. 19
Total.......... 34	Total.......... 41

LACROSSE.

HIBERNIA CLUB MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Hibernia Lacrosse Club on Wednesday evening, in Tara Hall, Soulanges street, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Every member is requested to attend, as very particular business will be transacted.

BASEBALL.

THE VICTORIAS WILL MEET.

The Victoria Baseball Club will hold a meeting at 31 Emily street on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

QUOITS.

ST. LAWRENCE QUOITING CLUB.

A special meeting of the St. Lawrence Quoiting Club will be held next Tuesday evening, March 3, at eight o'clock, at No. 69 Dubord street. Every member is requested to be present.

ATHLETICS.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY A. A. SPORTS.

All the athletic clubs of McGill University are now working as one by means of the completed organization known as the McGill University Athletic Association. Formerly the club, eight or ten in number, worked away, each in its own way, and they were individually successful. It was found, however, that each would be strengthened if all were placed under one head, and the forementioned association resulted. At a meeting held recently, the constitution was read and finally adopted. The committee of organization has been careful in arranging the working committees and boards, and it is thought that the plans adopted will satisfy all interested. The following have been elected officers for the coming year:—Honorary president, Dr. Peterson; president, Mr. N. Grace, Med., '98; vice-president, Mr. E. J. McLea, Science, '98; honorary treasurer, Professor Ruttan; treasurer, Mr. W. Lynch, Med., '98; secretary, Mr. McLennan, Science. The board is made up of the presidents of the various clubs, and a representative from each faculty.

CYCLING.

KINGSTON BICYCLE CLUB.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 28.—Bicycling will be lively here this year. Many new wheels are being added. The Kingston Club has organized with these officers:—Hon. president, Mr. E. J. B. Pense; president, Mr. C. N. Greaza; first vice-president, Mr. E. Lyons; second vice-president, Mr. J. C. Hardy; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. McFarlane; Captain, Mr. F. J. Hoag; first lieutenant, Mr. N. Parent; second lieutenant, Mr. B. Robertson. Mr. R. J. Wilson will represent the club at the C.W.A. It is proposed to open a club room in the city.

CUBAN BELLIGERANCY.

A VOTE PASSED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN FAVOR OF IT.

Washington, Feb. 28.—By a vote of sixty-four to six the Senate put on record to-day its views and policy in relation to the existing revolution in Cuba. Up to the hour of four o'clock the debate went on, senators vying with each other in praise of the Cuban patriots, and in denunciation of Captain General Weyler. Senator Sherman characterizing him rather as a demon than as a general. The cruelties of Pizarro and Cortez in Mexico and Peru, and of the Duke of Alba in the Netherlands, were not overlooked, and there ran through the debate a hardly concealed contempt for the power of Spain. The debate closed at four p.m., and the voting began. Various amendments were voted down or laid on the table by large majorities, and, finally the vote came on the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, as amended by the addition to it of Senator Cameron's resolution, for the recognition of Cuban independence. The terms of the concurrent resolution are, that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed, and maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each of them all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States, and that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The six senators who voted against the resolution were: Caffery, Democrat, La.; Chilton, Democrat, Tex.: George, Democrat, Miss.; Hale, Republican, Me.; Morrill, Republican, Vt., and Westmore, Republican, R.I. There was no demonstration indulged in when the resolution was announced, but the galleries, which had been overflowing all day—and to which hundreds strove in vain to get admission—were quickly emptied; and soon afterwards the Senate adjourned till Monday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

	Jan. 1896.
Gross earnings	$1,474,797.81
Working expenses	978,847.79
Net profits	$495,950.02

In Jan., 1895, the net profits were $346,720.32

The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for January, $149,229.70.

NEWS.

An interesting regulation is just announced from autocratic Russia, by which the Government hopes to prevent overcharges by physicians. By the new rule cities are divided in three classes according to size, and the patients in three grades, as follows: The first, capitalists, proprietors, and manufacturers; the second, members of professions; and the rest of the population is included in the third. Fees are then named according to the grades. First class, five roubles; second, three roubles; and thirty kopeks for the third.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

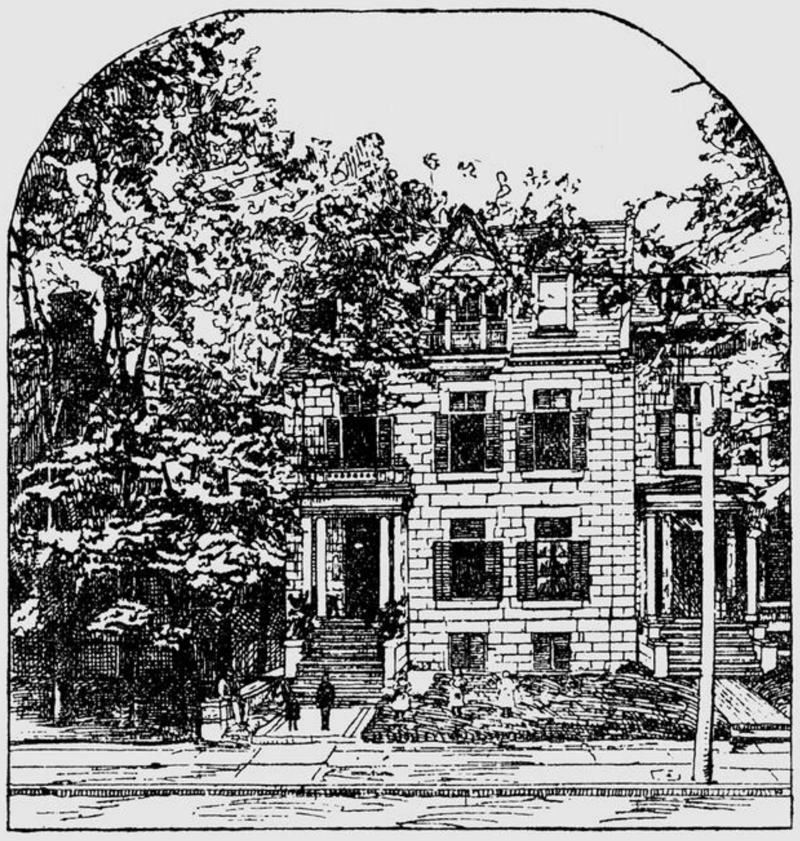
ESTABLISHED 1890.
Dress Cutting Academy,
88 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

A Few Words about
OUR SYSTEM
OF
DRESS CUTTING

WITHOUT SEAMS
AND WITH SEAMS.

We have spent a few months in Paris in the line of Dress Cutting and Designing with the object of elevating the art of Dressmaking, and spared no expense or labor in bringing this system to the highest state of perfection in all points. Those who use this system get the French Form, and we claim it to be superior to all other methods of cutting, for many reasons:

It is a system founded on the art and science of the human form, doing away with all the complicated and tedious studies of scales, fractions, or anatomy that persons had to go through in former years, as we can teach you how to cut a plain garment in one lesson.



RESIDENCE AND ACADEMY.

Madame ETHIER, who has made a thorough study of the ***art of Cutting*** in ***Abel Gauband's celebrated fashion house*** in ***Paris***, where the system of ***Dress Cutting*** is the most renowned in the ***universe***, will give instructions to ladies on cutting all kinds of Dresses, Garments and mantles.

The Courses comprise Designing of Patterns, Cutting, Joining, Fitting, Altering, Draping Skirts, Mantles, Dolmans, Etc.

A short course only is necessary to learn this system, which is simple and perfect in its application to all the whims of fashion in styles. The fee for a thorough course is very small. Out of town pupils can find accommodation in the academy while learning if desired.

Was awarded with GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMAS at the Prov. Exb. of 1891 and 1892.

N.B.—Measures are taken after the French Tailor Metric System.

DIPLOMAS are awarded to the pupils; a LECTURE is given every three months, a general EXHIBITION of all the work done by the pupils of the Academy takes place once a year.

Private Parlors for Pupils
Desiring to learn privately.
We also send Professors to private residences.

MORE THAN
3,000 PUPILS
Are ready to certify that our system is the best and the most practicable in the world,

DAME ETHIER.

Notice to Ladies.

Those wishing to become subscribers to our new "Fashion Journal," entitled

"LA MODE NOUVELLE,"

are respectfully invited to send in their names and addresses at the Academy before the 5th of April next.

We keep the real IMPORTED PARISIAN CORSETS, also a large assortment of Dress Forms.

Mrs. E. L. ETHIER,
Principal and Proprietor.

BELL TELEPHONE - - 6657.
MERCHANTS' TEL. - - 213.

The Boys' Page.

Naka and the Saddle.

A 'SPELLING MATCH' ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Early in my experience as teacher at the Indian school at Fort L., Montana, I realized that I must do something to obtain a more regular attendance of my pupils, and so with the boldness of a new teacher, I decided to offer a prize. Such a thing had never before been heard of on the reservation, and the superintendent of the schools laughingly told me that it would accomplish nothing.

'You cannot get these children of the forest to do anything but eat and sleep with anything like regularity,' he said, 'so you better rest easily when they stay at home, as they did to-day. They will all come back to-morrow. I have taught Indians for ten years, and I find that the best way to handle them is not to interfere with them more than is necessary. They will come around all right.'

He resumed his pipe and a two-weeks'-old newspaper as though there was not an Indian youth in the universe; but I was ambitious to make my first school a success, and I have never regretted that I offered the prize, although it did not accomplish half what I had hoped.

What to give was the next puzzling question, and for what to offer the prize was another. After much advice from the agent, and chaffing from the superintendent, who advised me to offer it for the best grades in psychology, I decided that the prize should be given for spelling as I had the primary department and spelling was about all that I could get my pupils to do.

My supply of trinkets had not been large when I left my Massachusetts home to come over the Rockies and teach the redskins. My pupils were of all ages, from Chaka, a four-year-old papoose, to Chala, a gray-haired, toothless squaw, who insisted that she could read, and came daily with an old First Reader, the lessons of which she knew by heart, and which she recited in a manner peculiarly her own.

My few trinkets had vanished like snow when the warm wind strikes it, for the Indians begged from me everything, from my handkerchief to my overcoat. Probably they would have stripped me of all my belongings had not the matron come to my assistance.

'Me dear boy,' she exclaimed, bursting into my room with my pocket-knife and shirt-stud, which she had rescued by force from two young bucks who had just wheedled them from me, 'ye mustn't be givin' yer pocket-paces to thim dirty thaves! See here now, phwat I tuck from White Row and that snakin' Jake. Faith, whin I first come here they begged the very clothes from me back! They axed for me aprons, and wan ould squaw jest begged for the crape from me bunnit I was wearin' thin for me man, poor Felix, that's dead and gone this sivin year! I got mad thin.'

Just then a little, dark-haired maid came up and asked me for a small charm on my watch-chain. 'Be gone out of that now!' the matron exclaimed, fiercely, and the girl ran away.

'I dislike to offend them,' I said; 'and to tell the truth, I am a little afraid to refuse those fierce-looking braves when they ask for such trifles.'

'Fierce! Hoot! Fierce, is it? I can lick tin of thim wid this wan broom!' exclaimed Bridget, flourishing it as she disappeared.

I laughed; but I have since found that Bridget was right, for I have seen old Indians who had killed bears and fought with panthers, and who would quietly look down the barrel of a rifle aimed at them, flee precipitately when she brought a stick or a poker against them.

I was still perplexed about what to offer as a prize when I received a visit from Harry Murphy, the youngest soldier at the fort, and with whom I had become quite intimate.

'Well, how about the prize?' was his first greeting. My scheme had become common talk by this time, for small things become interesting to men shut in from the rest of the world, as we were.

'I am thinking of offering this writing desk,' said I, holding up the one on which I had been writing.

'They wouldn't look at that twice. Why don't you offer a saddle, now?'

'For the same reason that I don't offer a diamond shirt-stud,' I answered, a little piqued.

'I'll trade you one—a saddle, I mean—for that writing-desk. I've wanted it ever since I saw it. I used to have one like it back home, and it makes me feel good just to look at it.'

'Agreed,' said I, handing him the desk. 'Bring it up.'

The pupils were visibly impressed when I announced that my prize would be a saddle. There was no one, young or old, but wanted one. At first every scholar was determined to compete for the prize; but before a week passed I found that but two, a half-breed boy named Joe and a full-blooded Indian youth called Hank, were really in earnest.

About this time there arrived at the fort a drunken Indian named Josh, bringing with him a pack of mules and ponies, which he had been herding in the meadows ten miles distant, also a tent and his family, consisting of a common-looking squaw and his twelve-year-old daughter, Naka.

Naka had attended school before, and when she appeared on Monday morning I explained to her about the prize.

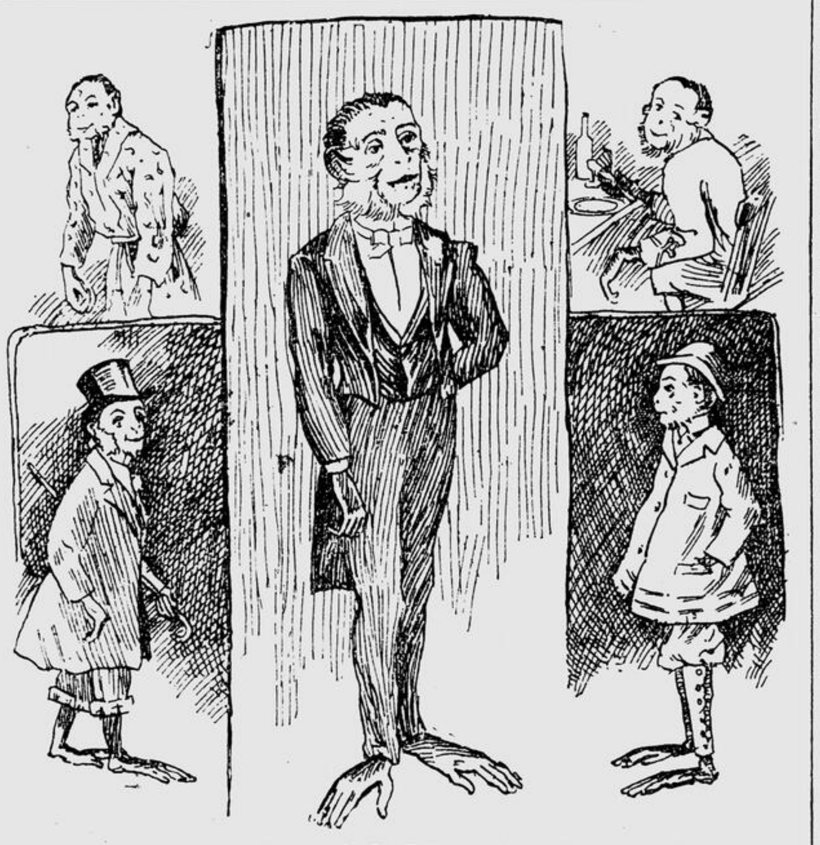
'Me get him,' she said, gazing at the big, stirruped affair as it hung at one end of the room. 'No like ride mule no saddle.'

'You must win it, first, Naka,' said I.

'Me will. Read hard book. Study hard,' and suiting the action to the words, she sat down on a bench and began studying at once. And so it happened that there were three in the race.

My sympathies were all with Naka. Her father would do nothing but loaf around the fort, begging, stealing, or working for a drink, leaving the care of the ponies to his wife and daughter. Every morning I saw her riding down the rocky road to the spring, her black hair flying in the breeze, deeply absorbed in her little government speller, leaving the driving of the ponies to the old gray mule on whose back she was perched. Each evening I saw her far up on the mountainside gathering brushwood or herding ponies, always with the little book in her hand, or attached to her waist by a buckskin thong.

Joe had the advantage of the others.



THE WARDROBE OF A SWELL NEW YORK MONKEY.

His father was a soldier and he had nothing to do but sit in the shade of the fort and study when not in school.

'I'll get that saddle, sure,' he said, when thus I found him one Saturday afternoon while visiting the fort. 'My father's goin' to buy me a pony when I get it. No girl will get it,' indicating Naka by a nod in the direction of her father's camp. 'What'd a girl want of a saddle?'

'Naka needs the saddle,' I suggested.

'She'll not get it,' he said, decisively, and resumed his book.

Hank said nothing, but on every mild day after school hours he could be seen seated on a huge boulder by the side of the road, an odd little figure with buckskin trousers and the discarded coat of a lieutenant, surmounted by a large white hat with a blue band, the rim of which persistently flapped down between his swarthy little face and the book.

He would sit for hours scarcely moving anything but his lips, and occasionally raising the refractory hat-rim, studying doggedly from his blue-backed little book, until the sun sank behind the cliffs and the mountain twilight deepened into the mountain night.

The three continued to study until one morning about two weeks later, when Naka hurriedly entered my room without the preliminary of knocking.

'My book gone!' she gasped, holding up the thong which had confined it to her waist. 'Go sleep last night; not there this morning!'

I examined the string, which appeared to have been cut or broken, and thought she had lost the book in the brush. I gave her another book, and she departed slowly and solemnly studying its long columns of words.

Two days later this book had disappeared! Our supply was exhausted, and so I gave her my own copy. I suspected Joe of having taken Naka's book, but his undisturbed manner and his quiet, 'I haint seen 'em,' disarmed my suspicions. Naka lost my book, too, and was wild with disappointment.

'No get saddle!' she said, sadly.

Then Hank came to the rescue. 'Her read my book. Both read one time,' he said.

So it came about that two figures might be seen on Hank's boulder, her green calico dress a strange contrast to the blue army coat, with its dingy white stripes and brass buttons, as both bent eagerly over the speller, or gravely pronounced in Indian-English the words to one another.

At last the eventful day arrived on which the final test was to be given. I was surprised to find the schoolroom almost full when I came down from dinner, and by two o'clock we could find room for no more.

The soldiers were there in full force. Some officers sat in a group at one end of the room. The Indians were there, too, from Chatoka, an old chief, to an old squaw called 'Get There,'—a name given her by the soldiers because of her persistence in begging—who calmly seated herself on the floor, and fixed her gaze on a nail-head as though she had no other occupation in life.

Joe arrived early, and sat undisturbed by the unusual proceedings. He was dressed in a new suit of clothes, brought from Helena for this occasion. Joe looked as though the saddle was already his, and the spelling-match held merely for the amusement of the people.

His father was there, looking considerably more anxious than Joe. He was fond, in his way, of this half-breed son, and was planning to take him back east when his own time in the army had expired.

Naka sat silently between her mother, who never seemed to notice her, and another squaw who held a red-skinned little stoic across her lap. The girl had no new clothes to display, and she seemed a very insignificant little creature as she sat wistfully eyeing the saddle, her face first having the eager look of a child, and then the indifferent look of an Indian.

Hank arrived late. He was greeted by admiring glances from the Indians, but the smothered laugh among the officers grew to a decided 'Haw! haw!' when it reached the soldiers. Hank's appearance astonished us all, though we were used to strange sights, and I am afraid my smile of welcome was broader than was necessary.

Over his buckskin trousers and blue coat he had fastened at regular intervals small pine cones, into which he had stuck feathers of all descriptions, from the soft down of the quill to a pheasant's tail, which proudly waved from between his shoulders. His fingers were covered with rings of copper, tin and silver, while his right thumb was encircled by a large brass band taken from Captain Hinne's old umbrella.

Around his neck were three ties of red, green and yellow, gathered in front by an immense celluloid harness-ring. His hat, which he failed to remove, was decorated with grouse feathers. Hank looked like some gigantic bird as he proudly stalked to a seat, vacated for him by an admiring Indian lad, who seemed overcome by his grand appearance.

We decided to 'spell down,' and several of the soldiers consented to fill up the lines and brush up their learning. Captain Hines and Lieutenant Day chose the contending sides, and much amusement was occasioned by the choosing.

As I arose to pronounce, I was struck by the appearance of the spellers. How like, yet strangely unlike, our own spelling-bees back east! But how different the dark countenances of the Indians and the tanned features of the soldiers from the faces of my friends and schoolmates in Massachusetts! A feeling of homesickness came over me, and I found myself wishing I had never taken the civil service examination and left my dear old home.

We began spelling. The ranks thinned down rapidly, some of the Indians sitting down before their turn came; and in a short time the three principal contestants alone were standing—Naka and Hank on one side, Joe on the other.

It came Joe's turn. 'Commissioner' was the word.

'C-o-m—' he began, when the door opened and in came Private Hobbs, his vacant blue eyes wandering over the assembly, unconscious of the disturbance he was creating. In his hand were the spelling-books that Naka had lost.

'I found these over 't the fort,' he said. 'I thought ye might need 'em, and brought 'em along,' and he placed them on the desk before Joe.

Joe's confident manner instantly disappeared. Twice he began the word, finally spelled it with one 's,' and sat down, his small black eyes snapping viciously.

It was Hank's turn next. Poor Hank! He was the victim of 'clothes.' That horrible harness-ring hung against his thorax and choked his utterance! In his excitement he tore it from his neck, but forgot how to spell the word.

His very feathers seemed to droop as he sought his former seat, which had been re-occupied by the Indian boy, who, now that Hank's glory had in one degree subsided, seemed to lose his fear of his clothes, and stolidly regarded him as he approached. Hank seemed disconcerted for a moment, but his face soon regained its usual indifferent look.

Now it was Naka's turn. I can see her yet, and she put back her hair with both hands, advanced one small moccasined foot, and prepared to spell. The soldiers listened intently. Hobbs stood, stooping, his hands on his thighs, his mouth open, and an intense expression on his face. Even the older Indians forgot to look stupid, and rolled their eyes toward the little maid; but Naka saw nothing of this.

'C-o-m-m-i-s-s-i-o-n-e-r,' she spelled, and sank upon a bench.

'Bully fer you, little girl!' shouted Hobbs, bringing both his big red hands down upon his knees. 'The saddle's yourn! Here, take it!' He jerked it down and fairly forced it upon her.

The soldiers came forward as one body. The saddle was carried out and placed on one of the garrison's ponies. Naka, borne on the shoulders of two of the soldiers, was about to be placed upon it; but she made a sign, and was lowered to the ground.

With trembling fingers she measured the stirrups, shortened them, and then vaulted gracefully into the saddle. Then came a merry wave of her little brown hand, and she was out of sight around the base of the mountain.

WILL T. WHITLOCK.

WARDROBE OF A MONKEY.

One of the Union Club men owns a long-bearded, white-faced Japanese monkey, whose proud distinction is that he is the best-groomed and best-dressed monkey in all the world. His name is Brummel, and the expenses of his wardrobe form an important item in this gentleman's household accounts.

His master sent to Poole. Mr. Poole is the most fashionable—which means the most expensive—tailor in London, and therefore in the world. One has to be introduced before Poole will make clothes for one. This was the talk:

'You make children's clothes?'

'No,' replied Mr. Poole.

'Won't you make an exception to your rule, in this particular case?'

'I'm sorry,' answered the tailor, 'but we haven't got a man in the place who can make a decent suit for a boy.'

'To be fair with you,' was the hesitating reply, 'it—it isn't a boy.'

'Oh,' said Mr. Poole.

'Yes,' the Ambassador went on, 'it isn't a boy; it's a monkey.'

Mr. Poole drew himself to his full height, and with considerable hauteur replied:

'That's different. I thought it was a boy. Will you bring the monkey here, or shall I measure him at his rooms?'

'I guess you'd better send to his rooms,' was the reply. 'He's not accustomed to tailor shops.'

'What kind of a suit do you want?'

'Oh, I want several suits. A whole wardrobe, in fact. Brummel needs a dress suit, an ordinary everyday suit, a golf suit, a dressing-gown, pajamas, and a bath-robe.'

Mr. Poole sent Dent, the famous Dent, his head cutter, to measure Brummel, and within two weeks the monkey had the neatest little wardrobe that ever mortal monkey possessed.

His dress suit is made of costliest broadcloth, faced with satin, and stitched throughout with silk. His walking costume is of heavy English tweed, and when you see Brummel with his cap perched jauntily upon his head and a walking stick in one hand you have a vivid impression of having seen something like it before—probably upon a transatlantic liner.

His pajamas are of the lightest, finest Chinese silk, and the monkey has become so accustom[illegible] that he refuses to go to sl[illegible] them. The bath-robe, w[illegible] some fleecy material, soft t[illegible] pleased Brummel so mu[illegible] actually learned to take a [illegible] morning, for the pleasure [illegible] it upon his back.—New York [illegible] Despatch.'

A SPIDER'S BUNK.

A professional friend, Dr. D— [illegible] sired to send a fine sp[illegible] spider tribe to a medical acqu[illegible] who was exceedingly curious [illegible] study of such matters. As the [illegible] est means of transit he enclosed [illegible] a common wooden [illegible] and despatched the tiny traveller [illegible] box, however, was [illegible] spider's wants, and [illegible] disliked the jolting [illegible] ling, as he had recours[illegible] genious remedy. Wh[illegible] reached its destination [illegible] cignee opened it, he was [illegible] prised and delighted to find [illegible] insect charge had spun for [illegible] superb hammock, securely hung [illegible] the four corners of his pris[illegible] in which he had couched [illegible] fashion, as softly as he does [illegible] tive lair.—New York 'Observer.'

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

If you have built castles in [illegible] your work need not be lost. [illegible] where they should be; now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

No aim in life is right that does not take into consideration the [illegible] of others.

The man who turns out for all the mountains and lions that get in his way will travel a crooked pa[illegible]

God needs every man who knows him, and knows every man who needs him.

A hypocrite never fools anybody but himself.

It is not safe to follow any [illegible] who does not follow Christ.—'[illegible] Horn.'

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The

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If you get best wear out of a coat best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

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It kills doubts but cures doubters.
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GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Committee of Management Hold a Reception.

[illegible] carriages yesterday afternoon [illegible] the [illegible] surrounding [illegible] General Hospital, and from [illegible] to after five, a constant [illegible] visitors poured through the [illegible] and wards of that institution. [illegible] committee had issued about [illegible] tickets of invitation, not [illegible] fortunate possessors of [illegible] excellent of their opportunity [illegible] the pleasure of a [illegible].

[illegible] of the reception committee, [illegible] W. Wolferstan Thomas, had his [illegible] all afternoon, making up parties [illegible] which he dispatched [illegible] by group, each in charge of a [illegible] a systematic circuit, which included [illegible] private rooms and [illegible] the male medical ward, [illegible] ward, accident wards, [illegible] the nurses' dining room, [illegible] kitchen, the diet kitchen, [illegible] lecture halls, offices [illegible] the last of which refreshments served to all who [illegible]. The members of the committee were Messrs. [illegible] Thomas, president; Charles [illegible] president; S. H. Ewing, [illegible] Stirling, Charles Garth, [illegible] Joseph B. Learmont, [illegible] and Dr. Robert Craik. [illegible] distinguished guests whom [illegible] the pleasure of welcoming [illegible] General Sir Montgomery [illegible] Moore. Among the in[illegible] the following:—

[illegible] Charles Alexander, An[illegible] A. Allan, Archibald [illegible] J. Allan, H. A. [illegible] Allan, J. H. B. Allan, [illegible] Allan, James B. Allan, John [illegible] Allen, T. John[illegible] M.D.; Joseph E. Alston [illegible] Ames, Robert An[illegible] Angus, William Angus, Ed[illegible] Henry Archibald, Robert [illegible] Archibald, George E. Arm[illegible] A. A. Ayer, Dr. [illegible] Stanley C. Bagg, An[illegible] Dr. J. Barclay, Robt. [illegible] Beemer, James Bell, [illegible] Bell, Robert Benny, S. [illegible] Robert Bickerdike, H. S. [illegible] Henry Birks, George Bish[illegible] Blackader, Alex. D. Black[illegible] Boas, (St. Hyacinthe); [illegible] Moritz Boas, (St. Hyacinthe); [illegible] William F. Borland, Ed[illegible] Botterell, Alex. Bourgeau, Dr. [illegible] Hugh Brodie, Thomas [illegible] Brown, Jonathan Brown, [illegible] Browne, M.D.; J. M. Brown[illegible] (Vancouver); A. Browning, W. J. Bu[illegible] H. A. Budden, Frank Buller, [illegible] B. Burland, J. H. Burland, [illegible] Burland, M.D.; George Bury, To[illegible] James C. Cameron, M.D.; F. [illegible] M.D.; Miss Nora A. Camp[illegible] M.D.; J. A. Cantlie, [illegible] Carsley, William [illegible] Carsley, jr., Felix [illegible] John Cassils, [illegible] Cheney, W.E. [illegible] T. James Claxton, William Clendinneng, [illegible] jr., E. S. Clouston, [illegible] the Hon. M. H. Coch[illegible] Wm. J. Cook, E. [illegible] Coristine, Richard [illegible] Cowans, Ames Cowen, [illegible] M.D.; George B. Cramp, [illegible] John Crawford (Verdun), [illegible] J. B. Clearihue, G. L. [illegible] Cross, Alexander Currie, [illegible] William Currie, Thos. [illegible] Davidson, William Da[illegible] Davis, Maurice E. Davis, [illegible] Dawes, Thos. A. Dawes, Benjamin Dawson, John T. Dawson, John B. DeLorimier, John Dillon, J. M. Douglas, Miss Jessie Dow, L. R. Dowker, Walter Drake, the Hon. G. A. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, A. D. Drummond, G. W. Eadie, H. A. 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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILWAY.

ITS AFFAIRS TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A SYNDICATE.

New York, Feb. 28.—The following official statement in relation to the Baltimore & Ohio Railway is furnished: 'There is to be no receivership for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and consequently no financial reorganization. There is to be a large issue of collateral trust notes to clear up the floating debt and to pay for betterments and new equipment, of which the road stands in great need. The amount of the collateral trust notes has not yet been decided on, and the amount of the floating debt will not be made public until after the syndicate which is to take the notes has completed its arrangements. The report by Stephen Little, the expert accountant, on the condition of the property is for the information of the syndicate, and its publication will depend on the syndicate. The syndicate will include Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Vermilye & Co., and Blake Bros. & Co. A large part of the notes will be placed abroad by these houses. The collateral behind the notes will be securities owned by the company, including $5,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph stock, now pledged for a loan. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Syndicate Company that the company can, under any circumstances, earn its fixed charges and guarantees and the interest on the collateral trust notes.'

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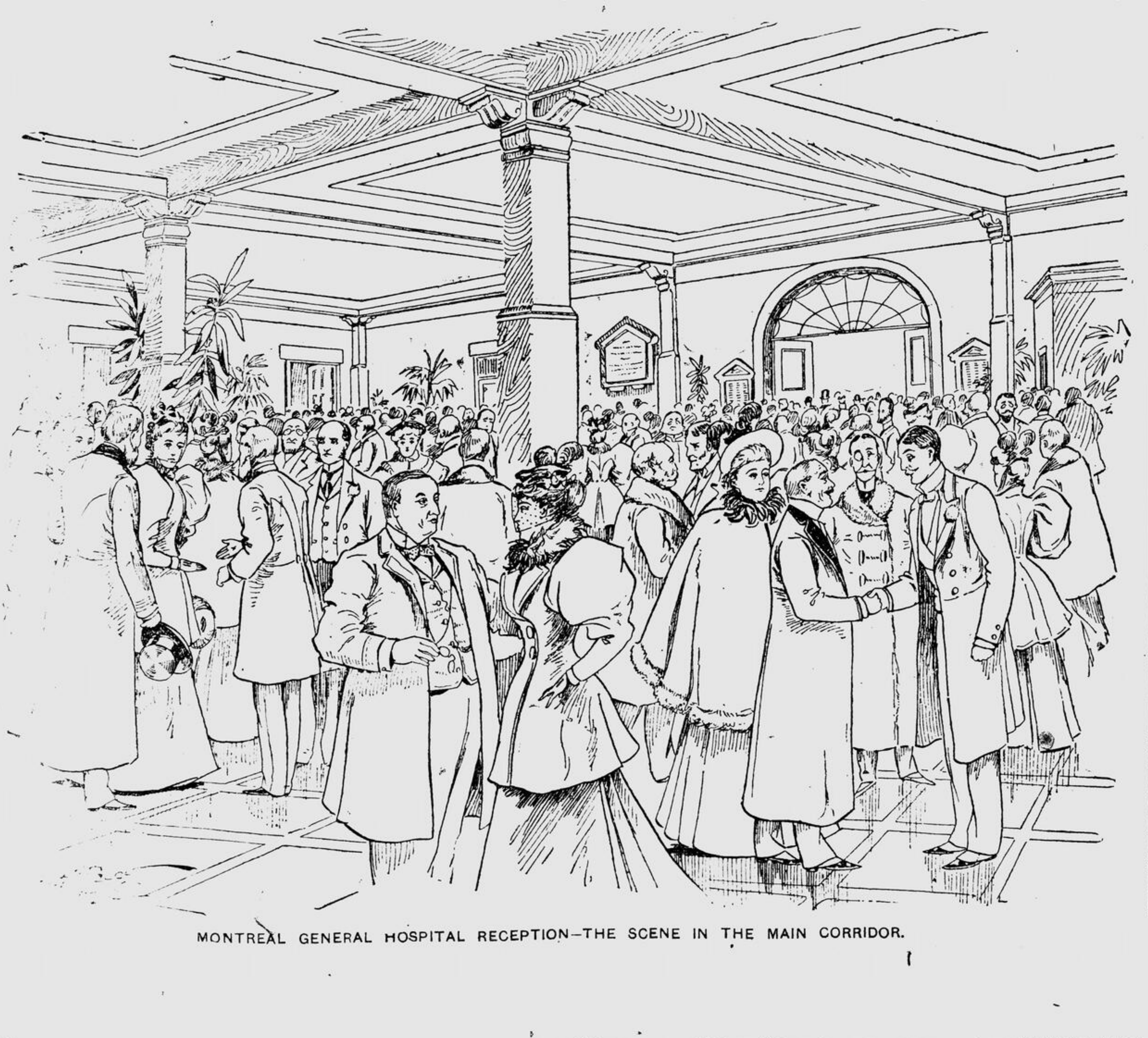

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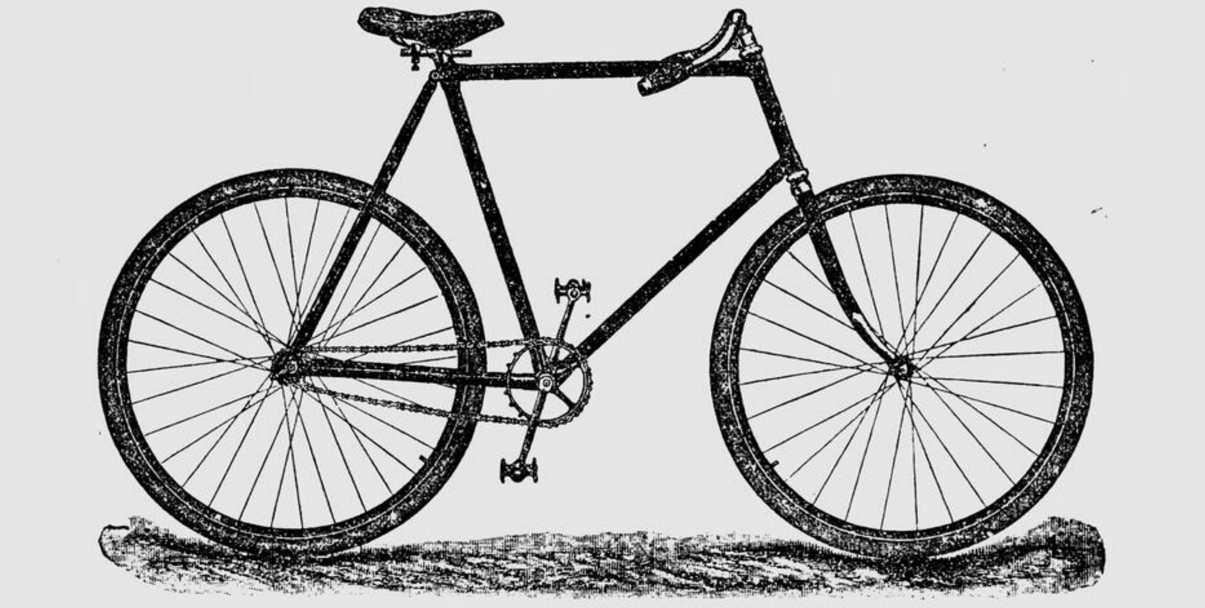

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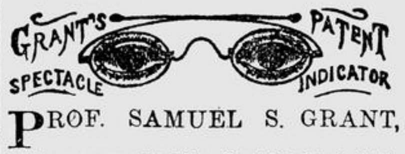

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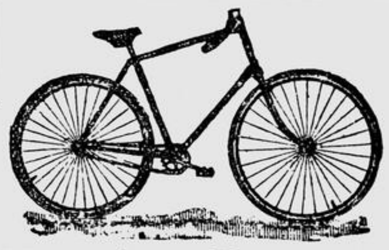

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LITERARY REVIEW.

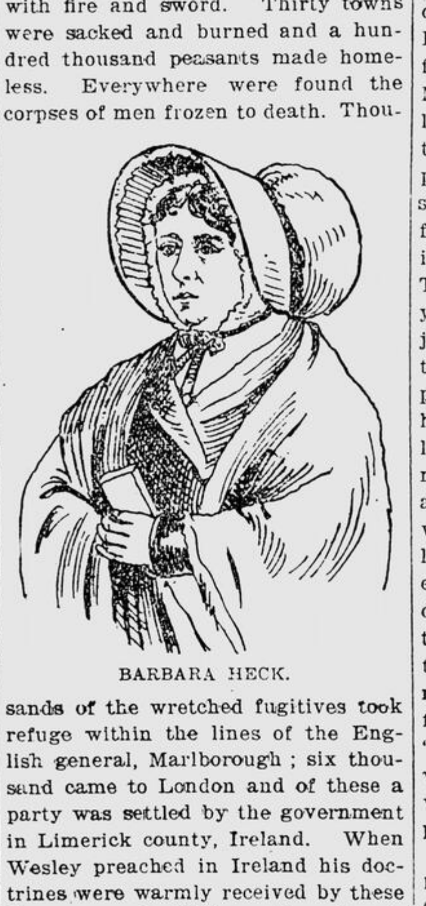
CARDINAL MANNING.

For many years Cardinal Manning occupied a prominent place in the public life of England. As Archbishop of Westminster and an ecclesiastic of singular daring and resourceful ability in advancing the interests of his own church, he was ever an object of watchful attention to Protestants alive to the encroachments of Rome. As a social reformer whose ear was ever open to the cry of the needy and whose hand was ever ready to help on any movement that helped the helpless, he was active enough to win the cordial admiration of philanthropists who detested the scheming ecclesiastic. Rarely, even in our complex generation, do we meet with a more complex personality than that of Henry Edward Manning. There is scope for the exercise of the widest charity in estimating his character and service. It is easy enough to dismiss both with the indiscriminating judgment that he was an ambitious priest who subordinated friends and principles to his own advancement, but fuller insight will check such a hasty conclusion, and rejoice in the good traits that redeem the man from sweeping condemnation. The latest and largest biography of this extraordinary man, 'Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster,' by Edward Sheridan Purcell, member of the Roman Academy of Letters, follows the example set by Froude in his life of Carlyle, of holding the mirror up to life with a frankness that is more than brutal. Purcell keeps up a habit of excessive candor, and shows a readiness to put her hero in a bad light, which removes his memoir to the other extreme from the position taken by eulogists like W. T. Stead, who would have us believe that Cardinal Manning was little short of perfect. The truth lies here, as in most other cases, in the golden mean between the two extremes. Manning had a full share of faults and failings, but he was no monstrosity of selfish ambition any more than he was a paragon of all the excellences that should adorn an ecclesiastic of high rank. The exceptional influences brought to bear on an exceptionally chequered career ought to be remembered by posterity in pronouncing their verdict on Manning's character and service.

Manning began his clerical life under distinctly evangelical influences. While a clerk in the Colonial Office he won the friendship of a pious lady, whose teaching seemed to him 'a definite call to the service of God and souls.' He gave up the pen for the pulpit, and in the beautiful parish of Lavington he labored with such zeal and success that almost every parishioner became a communicant. Much of his ardor came from the companionship of his wife, a saintly soul of rare sweetness and consecration. Had she lived the story of her husband's career would have been widely different, but after four years' of wedded felicity she passed away, leaving him a prey to the ambitious aspirations which lay dormant during her lifetime. He entered into association with Newman, but so soon as he saw the Tractarian movement was a losing cause he shook himself free from its allegiance. Henceforward his hatred of failure and love of success seemed to dominate his conduct. As doors to power in the Anglican Church did not open so readily as he hoped, he made up his mind to go over to the Roman Catholic Church. This decisive step was taken in April, 1851. It meant breaking with all old relationships and beginning life over again at the age of forty-two. But the indomitable resolution of the man carried him to the front in the teeth of all opposing obstacles. Having won the friendship of Pio Nono, he returned to England, after a special course of study in Rome, with the determination to establish himself and his new faith in the stronghold of Protestantism. This was an undertaking bold enough to tax the courage and ability of the most diplomatic priest, but the measure of success which attended Manning showed his qualifications for the task. The end always justified the means for him. Whoever and whatever stood in his way to the desired goal were mercilessly crushed under foot. The famous dogma of Papal Infallibility, in the creation of which he had a large hand, did much to promote his personal ascendency. The Pope gratefully raised him to a Cardinalate, and placed at his disposal the resources of Rome, which he used with the utmost freedom in strengthening his own interests. From such a painful record of unscrupulous ambition the reader turns with relief to the plans for the amelioration of the woes of toiling humanity with which Manning became identified in his later years. He had the gift of winning the ear and confidence of working men, and it will not yet be forgotten how nobly he used that gift for the common weal in recent crises of the social history of England. In temperance reform he took a prominent part. The clouds which long darkened the happy and unselfish usefulness of the Lavington years passed away at the end, and he seemed to return to the endeavor to make the conditions of living better for his less fortunate fellows. This fact ought to save him from unqualified condemnation. Now that he is gone, the sympathetic reader will strive to be kind to his virtues and a little blind to the failings of his public life, remembering both the temptations to which he was exposed, and the complex elements which entered into his curiously chequered career.

BARBARA HECK.

'Barbara Heck: a Tale of Early Methodism,' by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, is published in handsome style by W. Briggs, Toronto. This story first appeared in the 'Canadian Methodist Magazine' for 1880. In 1892, when Mr. Withrow was travelling in Bulgaria, he accidentally obtained from a Greek gentleman a current number of the London 'Christian Herald,' and found in it a chapter of his own story in a considerably expanded form under the title 'Brave Barbara: the Story of a German Bible.' It was afterwards published also in the 'Christian Herald' of New York. The volume before us is, however, the original story, the aim of which is to tell the story of the early development of Methodism in North America. Barbara Heck, the mother of Methodism in the new world, was born in Ireland in 1734. She belonged, however, to a community of Protestant Germans driven from their home in the German Palatinate after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by the cruelties of the French soldiers, who by the orders of Louis XIV. had devastated their country. Eighty thousand men trained in the art of slaughter had been let loose upon the hapless region, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Thirty towns were sacked and burned and a hundred thousand peasants made homeless. Everywhere were found the corpses of men frozen to death. Thousands of the wretched fugitives took refuge within the lines of the English general, Marlborough; six thousand came to London and of these a party was settled by the government in Limerick county, Ireland. When Wesley preached in Ireland his doctrines were warmly received by these Germans. In 1760 a ship set sale from Limerick for New York carrying a party of emigrants, among whom were Philip and Mary Embury and Paul and Barbara Heck. Arrived in the new world they soon obtained employment. Philip Embury, as class leader and local preacher, attempted to care for the spiritual welfare of his companions, but became discouraged and dropped his efforts, until five years later his cousin, Barbara Heck, roused him to the work and started the first Methodist service in America. Five people met in a humble parlor, but the congregation, small as it was, included black and white, bond and free, and was a fitting prototype of the Methodist congregations which afterwards covered the continent. In 1768 Wesley chapel, in John street, New York, partly built by the hands of Embury, who was a carpenter, and partly whitewashed by Barbara Heck, was dedicated, and within two years a thousand hearers crowded the chapel and the space in front. Part of this first building still remains, and as the mother church of American Methodism it attracts the footsteps of many a devout pilgrim. When ordained pastors were sent out from England Embury worked with them for a while, but, with other Palatine Methodists, he moved in 1770 to Salem, N.Y. On his departure the trustees in the name of the congregation presented him with two pounds, five shillings, for the purchase of a longed-for concordance, and this concordance is now in the library of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Five years later Philip Embury, having injured himself while mowing, died at the early age of forty-five, and this pioneer of Methodism was buried on his own farm. Nearly sixty years later, however, the remains were removed to Ashgrove, N.Y., and a suitable monument erected. When the war of Independence broke out the loyal Palatines, whose forefathers had enjoyed a refuge from persecution under the British flag, would not share the revolt against the Mother Country of the American colonists, and maintained their allegiance to the old flag by removing to Lower Canada. 'If fight we must,' said Paul Heck, 'we will fight for the old flag under which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity.'



BARBARA HECK.

> Two rude-looking and unwieldy bateaux had been provided for the long journey over unknown waters to the king's loyal province of Canada. In it were placed some simple household gear—bedding and other necessaries. Among the most precious articles of freight with Philip Embury's much prized concordance and Barbara Heck's old German bible. A nest was made in the bedding for the five children of Paul and Barbara Heck—the eldest and youngest, bright-eyed girls, aged ten and two respectively, the others three sturdy boys—and for the young children of Mary Embury. The fair young wid[illegible] sat in the stern to steer the little barque which bore the germs of Canadian Methodism, while the matronly Barbara cared for the children. Paul Heck took his place at the oar—aided by his friend John Lawrence, a grave, God-fearing Methodist, who had been his companion in travel from their dear old island home.

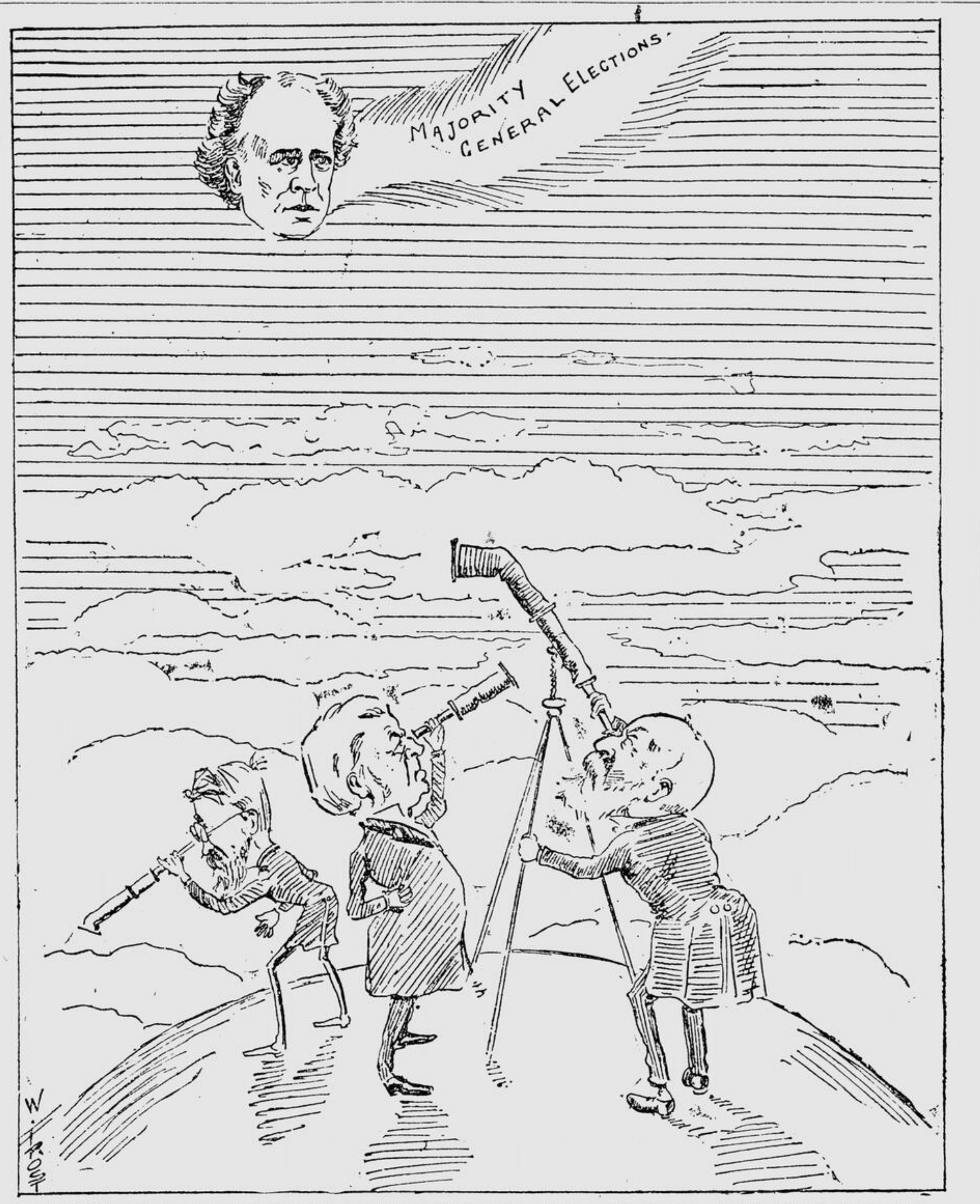
Through Lake Champlain and down the Richelieu river they glided, and at length reached Montreal. While looking for lodgings a British officer took them to see the governor, who wished to inquire into the state of matters in New York.

> He led the way along the narrow Rue Notre Dame to a long low building with quaint dormer windows, in front of which the Red Cross of St. George floated from a lofty flag staff, and a couple of sentries paced to and fro in heavy marching order. This building (the Chateau de Ramezay) had been erected as the residence of the French Governor; but at the time of our story it was the headquarters of Colonel Burton, the military governor of the district of Montreal, and commandant of His Majesty's forces therein. It was subsequently occupied during the American invasion, by Brigadier-General Wooster, and by his successor, the traitor Benedict Arnold. It was here, also, that the first printing press ever used in Montreal was erected by Benjamin Franklin, in order to print the proclamation address to Canada.

The Governor, after inquiring into matters, offered them employment in strengthening the defences, and the Germans thus became eye witnesses of many of the events connected with the vain attempts of the Americans to conquer Canada in 1776. Mr. Withrow gives a vivid account of the invasion and its effects in Montreal and Quebec, which is of special interest at the present time. After this he tells of the early Methodist preachers in Canada, especially William Losee, and the help that they found in the 'Heck settlement,' where the pretty village of Maitland now stands. Barbara Heck's Bible is now in the library of Victoria University, Toronto. Of her later life and death Mr. Withrow writes:

> Chiefly she loved, as she sat in her high-backed arm-chair in the cheerful ingle-nook of the broad fireplace, to converse on the deep things of God with the itinerant Methodist missionaries who found beneath the hospitable roof a home in their wanderings, and to learn of the wondrous growth throughout all the frontier settlements of that system of Methodism which she had providentially been the foundress in the two great countries which divide between them this North American Continent. She died at the residence of her son, Samuel Heck, in the year 1804, having completed the full tale of three-score years and ten. 'Her death' writes Dr. Abel Stevens, in his noble eulogy upon her character, 'was befitting her life. Her old German bible, the guide of her youth in Ireland, her resource during the falling away of her people in New York, her inseparable companion in all her wanderings in the wildernesses of Northern New York and Canada, was her oracle and comfort to the last. She was found sitting in her chair dead, with the well-used and endeared volume on her lap. And thus passed away the devoted, obscure and unpretentious women, who so faithfully yet unconsciously laid the foundations of one of the grandest ecclesiastical structures of modern ages, and whose name shall shine with ever-increasing brightness as long as the sun and moon endure. Many of the descendants of the Embury and Heck families occupy prominent positions in our church in Canada and the United States and many more died happy in the Lord. Philip Embury's great-great-grandson, John Torrance, jr., Esq., has long filled the honorable position of treasurer and trustee steward of three large Methodist churches of Montreal.

The 'Canada Presbyterian,' of Toronto, says of this book: 'We could wish that thousands besides Methodists would read it, at this juncture of our history especially, to kindle and fan the flame of Canadian patriotism, and that all might learn from this story the imperishable power and beauty of godliness and true religion even in humble life.' (W. Briggs, Toronto.)



BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH—THERE'S NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO DARE NOT SEE.

HIGH THEMES.

The 'Theology of the Old Testament,' by Prof. Bennet, of Hackney and New College, belongs to a series of books entitled 'The Theological Educator,' edited by the Rev. Robertson Nicoll, and published by Hodder & Stoughton. It is a manual of 200 pages in two parts. The first and much the longest division treats of 'Jehovah and Israel,' and the second division treats of God and the universe. There is an index of subjects and one of Old Testament passages. (W. Drysdale & Co., 2s 6d.)

'Atheism and Arithmetic, or Mathematical Law in Nature,' is one of the numbers of the Anti-Infidel Library. In it Dr. Hastings shows that in nature, order, symmetry and beauty are wrought out in accordance with mathematical law, and that the simplest of nature's works reveals the presence of a designing, contriving, numerating mind. Further study into more complex designs discloses other mathematical principles, more subtle, deep, mysterious and far-reaching than those which lie on the surface of things, and are within the comprehension of a child. He shows how number rules in plant life, in astronomy, in chemistry, in musical science and in vital action, and argues the necessity of an omnipotent mathematical presiding mind. (Scriptural Tract Repository, Boston, 15 cents.)

The Rev. Albert Sims of Kingston, who is well known as the author of a number of books and tracts on Bible study, the use of tobacco and other subjects, and of appeals intended to arouse the slumbering consciences of men, has just issued a new [illegible] titled 'Remarkable N[illegible] Records of Powerful R[illegible] ing Providences, Wonde[illegible] Experiences, Tragic D[illegible] and other Authentic In[illegible] the narratives we find [illegible] ual experiences of such [illegible] ward Payson, Henry B[illegible] Martyn, William Clow[illegible] Guyon, George Muller, [illegible] Lady Maxwell, Hester An[illegible] C. G. Finney, William Carv[illegible] lan Page and others, with [illegible] incidents from various sour[illegible] ing the grace and power [illegible] Valuable hints for Christian[illegible] are added. (A. Sims, King[illegible] $1.00.)

BY MARION CRAWFORD

Marion Crawford's 'Tale of a [illegible] ly Parish' is re-published in M[illegible] lan's Novelists' Library. It is a [illegible] of some tragic events in a qu[illegible] village, where perhaps no inc[illegible] any interest had ever happe[illegible] fore. The heroine is the w[illegible] convict, and there are sev[illegible] minded heroes. The bo[illegible] lished in 1886, is dedica[illegible] thor's mother. (50 c[illegible])

PROVINCIAL.

Rand, McNally & C[illegible] publish an 'Indexed [illegible] the Province of Quebe[illegible] ways, express companies, [illegible] offices, telegraph stations, [illegible] lation is given according t[illegible] official census, Montreal [illegible] at 216,650. The map is [illegible] covers. (Price 25 cents.)

EDWARD BLAKE.

New Zealand has proved a poor pla[illegible] for the railway promoter who seeks [illegible] grants, subsidies and other ex[illegible] of public innocence or generosity [illegible] the warning is of no use for the [illegible] colony has decided in future to g[illegible] away no railways nor railway [illegible] The recent arbitration presided over by Mr. Edward Blake has disallowed [illegible] claims of the Midland Railway Company on all important points, and the Government and people lose only on account of obstructed development. [illegible] Mr. Blake's management of the case [illegible] New Zealand correspondent of the 'Sydney Telegraph' says:—

'Two men come very well out of t[illegible] prolonged and tedious battle. One [illegible] the Premier, who has stood from [illegible] first in the forefront of the fight [illegible] the company, and to whose firm[illegible] and complete mastery of the details of an unusually intricate and compli[illegible] business the victory is no doubt to some extent due; the other is the arbitra[illegible] the Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake [illegible] an interesting figure. For many years prominent in Canadian politics, he [illegible] now a home rule member of the House of Commons. Judging from a really fine address on the Irish question which he has just delivered in Wellington, I should say he must be a cultured and impressive speaker. He is certainly a most agreeable and refined gentleman in private life. In New Zealand he has won golden opinions by his coolness and acumen and rare combination of strength and courtesy in the conduct of the Midland arbitration case. To the tactful yet masterly way in which he handled the learned counsel engaged, and to his determined exclusion of needless and irrelevant issues and evidence, is due the winding up of the Midland case in a month, instead of its prolongation through three times that period. I hear that Mr. Blake visits Sydney before returning to London.'

The prospect of Mr. Blake's return to his parliamentary duties in Britain was discussed in a congratulatory [illegible] by the 'Freeman's Journal.' The w[illegible] thus introduces a brief sketch of the distinguished statesman's career:—

'In Canada he achieved the highest honors in the legal profession, and a[illegible] but the highest in politics. Indeed, had he remained in Canada he would inevitably have obtained the Premiership of the Dominion. Quite recently a noticeable compliment was paid to his great knowledge and ability and acknowledged integrity in the fact that he was elected umpire in the great arbitration case which settled the r[illegible] claims of the New Zealand Government and the Midland railway company. Ultimately he became sole arbitrator, and his award has the rare distinction [illegible] satisfying both parties to the dispute. His connection with this important matter drew him to the southern hemisphere, and before he returns to his labors in the Imperial Parliament the distinguished politician contemplates a brief Australian tour.'

Canadians must feel proud of the distinction won by their fellow-countryman in the mother country and the southern continent.—Toronto 'Globe.'

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and p[illegible] at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of [illegible] and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, [illegible] John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.
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