Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S W ENG

Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Colder To-morrow

VOL. XLI., No. 23. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

ONLY SPECULATING.

Nothing Further Known Regarding Spion Kop.

A BERLIN STORY.

Reported Warren was Enticed Into a Trap and Lost Seventeen Guns.

BOER VERSION OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT AT SPION KOP—DEPARTURE OF THE POMERANIAN.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Some of the papers here claim to have a telegram from Pretoria saying that General Warren was enticed into Spion Kop, where the Boers fell upon him; that seventeen of his cannon were captured, and that Buller's hasty retreat over the Tugela river alone can save him.

DISCREDITED AT THE WAR OFFICE.

London, Jan. 27.—1.15 p.m.—The War Office has no news of the catastrophe to General Buller's force reported from Berlin, and discredits the story. Neither has the War Office any explanation, at least for publication, of the abandonment of Spion Kop, and there are no advices in this connection from independent sources.

The disposition to-day is to regard the evacuation as not so serious as at first thought, and commentators are amusing the military authorities both at home and at the front, for publishing hasty accounts of any incomplete, half-understood operation, thus alternately thrilling and depressing the nation.

FRENCH AND GATACRE.

There are signs of important movements developing in the north of Cape Colony. General French has succeeded in getting in touch with General Gatacre, possibly presaging a combination of the two columns and the commencement of a concentration of the forces, which is believed to be the ground work of Lord Roberts's plan of campaign.

FROM BOER SOURCES.

FIRING OF BRITISH AT SPION KOP WAS TERRIFIC.

Boer Camp, Modder Spruit, Upper Tugela, Jan. 23.—The British are now endeavoring to force with forty thousand troops the Spion Kop route to Ladysmith. The firing on General Botha's position was terrific. The grass



MAJOR-GENERAL TUCKER,
In command of the Seventh Military Division for South Africa.

was fired, rocks dislodged, and trenches pierced; but the battle was practically one-sided, the Federals only firing thirty shots. The firing ceased at dark; but was resumed this morning, in the vicinity of Ladysmith and here.

BOER ACTIVITY AT LADYSMITH.

London, Jan. 27.—A despatch to the 'Daily Chronicle,' from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 21, reports that the Boer laagers in the neighborhood of the beleaguered town have not been removed since General Buller's movement began, not even those behind the ridges overlooking the Tugela river. Parties of Boers are continually riding to and fro on the road from Bester's to Potgieter's Drift. They seem to be concentrating a plateau at Acton Homes apparently with the intention of checking the relief forces.

THE STORY DENIED.

London, Jan. 27.—The members of the Portuguese legation officially deny the stories printed by the London 'Daily Mail' that the Boers had crossed the Portuguese territory into Rhodesia, and



THE PAST WEEK.

that artillery had been sent from Lorenzo Marquez, whose governor had asked the Portuguese Government for reinforcements. The Portuguese authorities state that the country in that vicinity renders such a thing impossible.

MAFEKING RELIEVED.

REPORT TO THAT EFFECT CURRENT AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Friday, Jan. 26.—It is reported on good Transvaal authority that Mafeking was relieved on Tuesday, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURE OF YEOMANRY.

London, Jan. 27.—The last detachment of the infantry section of the London volunteers, numbering 134 men, were entrained to-day for South Africa. The route from Wellington barracks to Nine Elms Station was thronged with cheering spectators, but not in the same degree as on previous occasions, and the order of march was undisturbed. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs accompanied the troops to Southampton. The artillery section and ammunition column completing the regiment will leave on Feb. 3.

COST OF THE WAR.

New York, Jan. 27.—A London cable to the 'World,' says it is understood, that the House of Commons will be asked to appropriate $75,000,000, to cover the war expense up to March 31. This is in addition to the $50,000,000 already appropriated. Politicians talk of multiplying these figures by two or four to cover the total expenses of the war.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Militia Department has issued the following:—1. The Major-General commanding inspected the horses of B squadron and No. 3 troop of A Squadron of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounter Rifles, at three p.m., Jan. 22, and the horses of the 2nd Battalion on Jan. 23 and 24.

2. Mr. William Patterson, veterinary surgeon, will embark on the transport to be detailed for the conveyance of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and C Battery, R.C.A., as veterinary officer to assist in the care of the horses on board.

3. Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Vidal, commanding military district No. 8, will act as assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, until the return of Major Cartwright, A.A.G., from South Africa.

4. The chaplains and nurses attached to the second special service force are accredited as captain and lieutenants, respectively, and will receive the pay and allowances of those ranks.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel Evans, commanding the 1st Battalion, C.M.R., from Jan. 27 to Jan. 29, inclusive.

THE BRITISH FORCES.

103,873 IN SOUTH AFRICA; 77,582 STILL TO ARRIVE.

The London 'Daily Chronicle,' under date of Jan. 13, publishes a detailed list of the men, horses and guns embarked for South Africa and landed there between Oct. 20, 1899, and Jan. 10, 1900, being a total of 77,415 men, 11,135 horses, 63 machine guns, 156 field guns, etc. To this must be added the strength of the colonial contingents, amounting in all to 2,458 men and 825 horses, making a total of 79,873 men. In addition to this there were, on Jan. 13, on their way to South Africa, 22,582 men, 3,109 horses, 12 machine guns, 30 field guns. To this add the regular troops in South Africa on Nov. 1, numbering 13,500 men, 10,000 South African levies, 1,000 naval brigade, showing a total of British forces in the field on Jan. 10, of 104,373 men, which with the eighth division, volunteers, yeomanry, etc., aggregating 55,282 men, now on their way, or about reaching their destination, makes a grand total of nearly a hundred and eighty thousand men, thirty-two thousand horses, a hundred machine guns and three hundred and forty-eight field guns.

THE 'POMERANIAN.'

TRANSPORT TO LEAVE WITH THE ROUGH RIDERS THIS AFTERNOON.

Halifax, Jan. 27.—The SS. 'Pomeranian,' with the rough riders on board will leave here about one p.m. The weather is fine and cold.

A RESOLUTION OF REGRET.

Quebec, Jan. 27.—The City Council last night adopted a very feeling resolution of condolence with our former Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, on the death of his eldest son in South Africa.

MR. ROSS HAS WITHDRAWN.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—Word has been received from Emerson that Gavin Ross, the Patron nominated by the Liberals in that constituency to contest the Hon. D. H. McFadden's re-election, has withdrawn his opposition and that the minister will be returned by acclamation next Tuesday.

Charles Young, Liberal member for Deloraine, has written to the president of the Deloraine Liberal Association repudiating the late government's railway deals and stating that he will no longer sit in the Local Legislature as a supporter of Mr. Greenway. If this is not acceptable to his constituents he will resign his seat.

SHOT BY HIS PLAYMATE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—Arthur Richardson, the ten-year-old son of Mr. W. J. Richardson, manager of the Dowling Mills at Edmonton, was accidentally shot and killed by his little friend and playmate, Charlie Chinnick, at the latter's home.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

A SUGGESTION THAT BRITAIN SHOULD ABROGATE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

London, Jan. 27.—The 'Spectator,' in the course of an important article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua canal should be cut, urges the government to anticipate the possibility of the Washington administration, raising the problem of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in an offensive form by voluntarily offering to abrogate the treaty.

'We should thus avoid,' says the 'Spectator,' 'being put into a ridiculous position by seeming unwilling to yield to pressure when pressure was being exerted in regard to something which it was to our interest to do.

'We do not want in fact to quarrel with America over not doing something which would be greatly to the advantage of the British Empire. If the canal is to be made and cannot be under our control, it is immensely important that it should be in the hands of a strong, friendly neutral power; and, God be thanked, there is less fear of our being at war with America than with any other power in the world. We do not believe Canada would block the way in a matter concerning the welfare of the whole empire.'

NEWS OF LONDON.

Weekly Budget Contains Many Interesting Items.

HAND OF DEATH HAS BEEN BUSY—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

(Association Press Cable Letter.)

London, Jan. 27.—The week, which opened full of high hopes, is closing gloomily. The result of General Warren's Spion Kop action has had almost a more depressing effect than would [illegible], so keen is the revulsion of feeling after the short-lived jubilation. Death, too, has been very busy in high places at home. It is seldom that one week adds such names as John Ruskin, the Duke of Teck and Richard D. Blackmore to the obituary list. The papers teem with expressions of sorrow, anecdotes and panegryics of the great apostle of art, who, it is said, though he inherited a fortune, died a comparatively poor man, living on one pound a day, which, he characteristically remarked, was enough for any man. His dwindling fortune was undoubtedly due to Ruskin's indiscriminate generosity. Like the Duke of Teck, he was occasionally mentally unsound in his latter years.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

From the English point of view there is not a cloud on the sky of international relations. The war is far too engrossing to permit people to pause and consider the effect on Great Britain of the apparent change of regime in China, while Congressional action on the Nicaragua canal or the proposed increase in the armament of the United States scarcely causes a ripple of interest. The Foreign Office, apparently, has not the slightest belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in danger of violation, and, so far, has taken no steps in the matter. Neither do the pro-Boer or other meetings in the United States any longer attract serious attention or comment, for the majority of the British have made up their minds that the United States is friendly to them, and they put aside any manifestations to the contrary as due to local political causes, which cannot be taken as in any way representing national opinion.

The 'Beatrice's' cargo is still held, pending the arrival of details by the South African mail. But, as the 'Beatrice' is a British ship, and, apparently, only a small percentage of her cargo is American, the delay is not considered important.

EXPANSION OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Reviewing the business of 1899, the 'Times' says: 'The fact that in the United States the expansion of business commenced about a year earlier than elsewhere seems to explain the fact, which must be admitted, that American expansion is not so far advanced, relatively, as that of the United Kingdom and Germany, and may, consequently, be expected to continue for a while after the business of the two latter countries shows signs of contracting. That advantage, however, may be conceivably nullified by the occurrence this year of another presidential election. A curious exception to the general patriotism which prevails among the nobility of all classes occurred the other day. When the Gloucestershire volunteers respectfully asked Lord Sherbourne for a rifle range on his estates they received the reply that if the people of England wanted rifle ranges they must pay for them.

WAR OFFICE CRITICISM.

Only a very few of the regulars are left in England and these are bitterly disappointed because they are unable to get out to South Africa. The shipment of raw yeomanry to South Africa and keeping these men home has given rise to further sharp criticism in military circles.

PROFESSIONAL RIVALRY.

According to a private letter from Sir William MacCormack, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, there is excessive ill-feeling between the army medical officers in South Africa and the female nurses at the base hospitals, some of the former urging the sole employment of male orderlies. On the whole, however, specially at the front, the medical arrangements seem to be giving the greatest satisfaction.

STOCK EXCHANGE SENSATION.

A sensation has been caused in society and Stock Exchange circles by the recent posting on the Stock Exchange of the names of two women, clients of well known brokers. The brokers requested other brokers to communicate with them before carrying out any transactions with these women, who were declared to be unreliable. One of these is Lady Elizabeth Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lyndsey, one of the oldest peers in England, while the other is a Mrs. Manby, whose antecedents are little known. It appears they speculated heavily in Rands, and when the slump came they were unable to meet their losses. Mrs. Manby is said to be the instigator of the business. Neither of the women had any large amount of money, but they were dazzled by the prospects of making a fortune easily, and succeeded in getting introduced to some brokers, who, on the strength of the ancient name of Lyndsey, gave them a free hand, without making any investigation. The subsequent act of posting their clients' names has given rise to considerable criticism, as it is an unprecedented action and in the 'street' the brokers are almost as much blamed as the women, for allowing matters to reach such a stage.

A NEW GUN.

A new fourteen-pounder semi-automatic rapid fire gun, made by the Vickers-Maxim Company for the navy department, was tested this week in the presence of the United States naval attaché, Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, and the Admiralty officials. Twelve rounds were fired satisfactorily and two thousand five hundred feet initial velocity was secured with seventeen tons pressure. The weapon will now be shipped to the United States.

THE 'ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW.'

Mr. Sidney Low is editing the 'Anglo-Saxon Review' during Lady Randolph Churchill's absence in South Africa. The third number appears to-day, in undiminished splendor, the binding being a reproduction of a volume made for King Charles I. at Munich. Stephen Crane and Gertrude Atherton are among the contributors.

THE SNOWSTORM.

SNOWFALL WAS ONLY ABOUT SEVEN INCHES.

The Road Department has three hundred men engaged on the snow on the streets to-day, and as many carters will be engaged on Monday. According to the snow gauge at the City Hall the fall of snow yesterday was seven inches. The drifting gave people the impression that it was a great deal heavier.

The temperature, according to the City Hall thermometer, was two degrees below zero all night.

STREET RAILWAY'S TROUBLES.

The Montreal Street Railway yesterday gave the best service they could, and accommodated many thousands, although numbers of people waited quarters and half-hours on their favorite corners for cars that did not seem inclined to come. In spite of the [illegible] light, drifting snow, [illegible] off the track, resulting in disarrangement all along the line. After working hours yesterday there were comparatively few travellers, most people preferring to listen to the wind from the vantage of their chimney corner.

TRAINS DELAYED.

The heavy storm of yesterday had the effect of considerably delaying traffic on the different lines of railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company report this morning that all their incoming trains were late. The New York express was several hours late while the Winnipeg and 'Soo' trains were considerably delayed, the former being nearly four hours behind time when it reached the Windsor station. The Toronto and Detroit express was reported late in arrival this morning, while at the Place Viger station nearly all the local trains were more or less delayed by the heavy roadbed. The outgoing trains were reported as finding it also difficult to keep up to schedule time on account of the heavy drifts on the tracks.

At the Grand Trunk Railway this morning the officials reported all their incoming trains as late. The Detroit and Toronto express was an hour late, while the New York trains, Central Vermont, Delaware & Hudson, were over an hour late in arriving. The I. C. R. train from Halifax was about five hours late. The 'local' trains were all fairly well on time with the exception of the Quebec express, which was delayed. The G. T. R. also reports that their outgoing trains found it difficult to keep up to time.

PHIL. D. ARMOUR, JR., DEAD.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 27.—The death is announced of Phil. D. Armour, jr., one of the three members of the well known firm of Armour & Co. Chicago, at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. Mr. Armour was ill but twenty-four hours. His death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was thirty-one years of age.

COLDER TO-MORROW.

Toronto, Jan. 27, 11 a.m.—Calgary, 18—6 below; Qu'Appelle, 12—26 below; Winnipeg, 20—8 below; Port Arthur, 20—1 below; Parry Sound, 6—zero; Toronto, 10—8; Ottawa, 14—2 below; Montreal, 8—2 below; Quebec, 26—6 below; Halifax, 46—14. Fine to-day, with rising temperature; light falls of snow during the night and first part of Sunday; then high west to north-west winds, and turning decidedly colder again.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Jan. 27, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.50; yesterday, 29.32.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	3	—6
Yesterday	15	9

— Below zero.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are charged for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c 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.

DENISON.—At Denison's Mills, on Jan. 24, 1900, the wife of W. S. Denison, of a son. 26

MARRIED.

AMOS—SNODGRASS.—At Hespeler, on Jan. 24, 1900, by the Rev. Robert Pogue, Henry Wm. Amos, of Guelph Township, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. Thos. Snodgrass.

ATKINSON—MOUNTAIN—On Jan. 24, 1900, by the Rev. Thos. Blaylock, M.A., Edith Mary, daughter of Sergt. Major Mountain, of Shipton, to Gordon T. Atkinson, of Durham, Quebec. 26

CORMACK—HORNE.—On Jan. 22, 1900, at St. James's Church, Stratford, by the Rev. D. Williams, M.A., rector, J. Harper Cormack, M.D., of Ottawa, to Millicent Kate, daughter of the late Gilbert Horne, of Stratford, Ont. 26

DOW—MURRAY.—At Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Jan. 24, 1900, by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Westminster, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., B.D., minister of the church, and the Rev. R. G. Murison, M.A., B.D., of University College, Toronto, the Rev. James A. Dow, B.A., minister of Knox Church, Gravenhurst, Ont., to Edith, eldest daughter of Michael Murray, Esq., all of Toronto. 26

EVANS—GURNEY.—On Jan. 24, 1900, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. A. H. Reynar, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., William Sanford Evans to Mary Irene, daughter of Edward Gurney, Esq., all of Toronto. 26

GALE—BAGLEY.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Lorne, Que., by the Rev. Thos. Blaylock, M.A., on Jan. 17, 1900, May, only daughter of Wm. Bagley, to Leonard Gale, merchant, of St. Cyr, Crossing, Quebec. 26

INNES—CARNEGIE.—On Jan. 10, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Peterborough, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Torrance, William Livingston Innes, C.E., of Simcoe, to Willemene Rennie, daughter of Mr. John Carnegie, Peterborough, Ont. 26

MOORE — THOMPSON—On Jan. 17, 1900, at the Methodist parsonage, Newburgh, Ont., by the Rev. C. L. Thompson, David M. Moore, of Regina, N.W.T., to Augusta Helen, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman. 27

WIGGINS—MACKINNON.—On Jan. 24, 1900, at Dundonald, the residence of the bride's parents, Finch, Ont., by the Rev. J. L. Millar, Captain Thomas H. Wiggins, of Cornwall, Ont., to Katie Sillars, daughter of D. P. Mackinnon, Esq. 26

DIED.

BARTON.—At Weston, Ont., on Jan. 24, 1900, Hannah Maria Tubb, beloved wife of John Barton, aged 71 years. 27

CREIGHTON.—On Jan. 25, 1900, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. George Bilton, 48 Huntley street, Toronto, Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Creighton, in her 89th year.

DINNICK.—At his late residence, 77 Borden street, Toronto, the Rev. John Dunn Dinnick, in his 62nd year. 27

FRASER.—At the residnece of her brother-in-law, Dr. H. B. Casgrain, Windsor, Ont., Edith Constance, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, of Cobourg. 26

LUNDY.—At Smalley, Derbyshire, England, on Jan. 11, 1900, Anna Maria, widow of the late Commissary-General Lundy, of Lockington East, Yorkshire, and daughter of the late Colonel John B. Askin, Woodview, London, Ontario, aged 80 years. 26

McCANN.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900, at his residence, 212 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, the Rev. A. McCann, aged 63 years.
The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 p.m. 27

McMULLIN.—In Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 22, 1900, Mrs. Mary McMullin, relict of the late John McMullin, aged 78 years. 26

MILLER.—At Hemmingford, Que., on Jan. 25, 1900, Maria Burke, beloved wife of James Miller, and sister of Mrs. Robert Abbott, of Montreal, aged 58 years.
Funeral on Sunday at 11 a.m. 26

NEILSON.—At Kingsbury, Que., on Jan. 23, 1900, after an illness of thirty hours, Jean Reid, aged 3 years and 7 months, youngest daughter of Wm. and Annie Neilson. 26

REID.—At his late residence, 422 King street, London, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1900, Robert Reid, Collector of Customs, in his 79th year. 26

STEWART.—At 534 Grosvenor ave., Westmount, Muriel Jean, daughter of Cathrine and John Stewart, aged 2 years and 5 months.
Funeral on Saturday, at 2 p.m.
Wigtonshire (Scotland) papers please copy. 26

WHISH.—At Woodcot, near Alandale, Ont., on Jan. 24, 1900, Louisa Emily, wife of Commander Albert W. Whish, R.N., in her 55th year. 26

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

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada without charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
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ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ETC.
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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.
Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 27, 1900.

Thousands Throng the Big Store's FOOD FAIR.

The thousands of people who thronged the FOOD FAIR yesterday were greater in number and beyond the most sanguine expectations of the management. From early morn until six o'clock in the evening thousands of happy people were busy.

A FAVORITE CORNER—Drinking delicious cups of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, etc., and tasting the tempting dishes of jelly, biscuits, sweets, etc. Among the numerous attractions are

A FAVORITE CORNER IN THE FOOD FAIR.

This sketch shows a favorite corner in the FOOD FAIR where ladies love to congregate, regaling themselves with cups of delicious tea, given free.

THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES.

Thousands of samples were distributed FREE OF CHARGE and a practical demonstration of the most practical mode of preparing them.

YE OLD-FASHIONED CANDY.—Hundreds of interested sightseers viewed the process of making.

This is the GREATEST PURE FOOD SHOW ever held in this city. Great in its completeness; great in its instructiveness; great in its practical hints to Housekeepers.

MANTLE SALE.

EVERY JACKET, MANTLE or CAPE must be cleared by the end of January. The buyer has just arrived from the European market and has used the blue pencil with such effect that there is no possible chance of having a single garment left over for next season. You should take this great chance and secure a garment at from 33 1-3 to 50 percent off.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Ladies' 3-4 length Eskimo Cloth Jackets, in newest colors of blue, cut box back, and loose front, finished pearl buttons, step collar and fine stitching with satin lining, regular, $25.00; sale price, $12.34.

Ladies' Jackets, made of beaver cloth, in pretty shades of fawn, double-breasted, lined first quality of satin, trimmed pearl buttons and revers, collar trimmed fine beaver fur, regular, $18.25; sale price, $10.83.

Ladies' Jackets of Beaver Cloth, cut newest design, lined fancy satin, large collar and edging of beaver fur, a very chic jacket, regular, $30.00; sale price, $15.00.

DRESS GOODS.

The end must come, and with the end of the January Sale every yard of Winter Dress Goods must go.

Fancy Dress Goods in stripes and checks, double width, regular, 15c; sale price, 8c.

40 pieces Fancy Figured and Striped Dress Goods, in tweed effects, suitable for costumes, regular, 30c; sale price, 19c.

Bengaline Dress Goods in red, blue, green, grey, fawn, maroon and cardinal, 42 inches wide, regular, 45c; sale price, 25c.

All Dress Goods, up to the best quality, reduced for January.

GLASSWARE LIST.

	Regular.	Sale.
Glass Bouquet Holders	$ .10	$ .06
Bohemian Vases	.15	.09
Glass Tumblers	.04	.02½
Glass Fruit Saucer	.08	.05
Nice decorated Fruit Plates	.14	.09
Bohemian Glass Dishes	.25	.18
Crystal Table Sets	.50	.35
Crystal Butter Dishes	.25	.10
Crystal Sugar Bowls	.15	.08
Crystal Spoon Holders	.15	.08
Crystal Cream Pitcher	.15	.08

A HOUSEHOLD LIST.

	Regular.	Sale.
Pie Cripper	$ .10	.04½
Dover Egg Beater	.15	.07½
Teapot Knobs	.05	.02½
Strong Knife Sharpener	.15	.09
Strong Stable Lanterns	.45	.25
Pocket Wrenches	.15	.08½
Strong Gauntlets	.05	.03
Can Opener	.05	.02
Stove Polish	.10	.06½
Granite Soup Bowls	.12	.07
Gas Stove	.25	.15
Tea Strainer	.05	.02

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.
1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

The Belfast Warehouse

Three Items of Interest

SMALL stocks of merchandise at the end of January is the aim of every retail merchant. To aid in bringing about this desirable result we have sacrificed prices all over the store.

We herewith present items of three desirable lines. These general reductions should make the last days of January a "hustling" time.

SWISS APPLIQUE GOODS.

A large variety of handsome Doylies, Toylet Covers, and Shams, Half Price.

Doylies, 12c to 50c, for 6c to 25c. Toilet Covers, 50 to $2.15, for 25c to $1.08. Shams, 70c to $2.15, for 35c to $1.08.

LACE CURTAINS.

Special inducements to all who need or are going to need these goods.

Nottingham Lace, Swiss Lace and Applique Curtains, less 20 percent, and 10 percent extra for walking upstairs.

Several designs in single pairs, less 33⅓ percent

Sash Curtainings, Muslin Curtainings, etc., less 10 percent, and an extra 10 percent for walking up.

QUILTS.

A line of good SATIN QUILTS, two yards by two yards and a half (full measurement). The quality of these Quilts will have to be seen to be appreciated. Special price for balance of January, $1.60. All other lines reduced as follows: Quilts at $2 and under, less 10 percent. Quilts over $2, less 20 percent.

See To-day's 'Star' for Blanket Bargains.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2401-5 St. Catherine St. and 166 Peel St.
Montreal

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Bargains Growing Bigger in All Depts. Before Stock-Taking!

Some Clearing Lines in

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED WOOL VESTS, high neck, long sleeves; regular value, 65c; Special price, 45c.

LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY RIBBED WOOL VESTS, trimmed ribbon, neck and front; regular value, 90c. Special price, 68c.

LADIES' HEAVY NATURAL WOOL VESTS, in long and short sleeves, from 90c up.

LADIES' LAMB'S WOOL VESTS, from 75c up.

LADIES' SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL VESTS, extra soft and warm, at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' BLACK WOOL TIGHTS, from 72c a pair up.

LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED WOOL OVER-HOSE, in all sizes, from 40 cents a pair up.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 93.*

Have You.. Seen?

the large discounts we are offering at our January Sale? Colored Tickets mark the different discounts, and you reckon the price yourself. For instance, if you see a pink ticket hanging on a chair and the white original price ticket is marked $5.00, you know that you can get 40 percent discount off the original price and you only pay us $3.00 for it. Simple, isn't it?

Yellow Tickets denote 20 percent discount.
Red Tickets denote 30 percent discount.
Pink Tickets denote 40 percent discount.

Renaud, King & Patterson,
652 Craig Street.
(Near Bleury Street.)
2442 St. Catherine Street.
(Near Stanley Street.)

OPTICAL GOODS

Time is Very Precious where your sight is concerned. If you have the least trouble with your eyes, delay may prove more serious than you imagine. You can have your eyes examined here without cost to you. If you do not need glasses, we will tell you so.

Gold Spectacles
Regular value $6.00, for $3.50

Gold Eye Glasses.
Regular value $6.00, for $3.50

Finest Steel Spectacles
Regular value $1.50, for $1.00

All kinds of Spectacle Repairing done at the lowest prices.
Watches Repaired, Cleaned and Warranted for one year, $1.00. Jewellery repaired and made over.

D. BEATTY,
187 St. Peter st.,
Opposite "Witness" Office.

A Little Serious Reflection

Will convince the good housewife that she should send her washing to the

TROY LAUNDRY

Rather than have it destroyed by a third class laundry. To do it herself means hard work and sore back; to have it done up by a cheap laundry, means loss of money and pleasure. Send your washing to the

(TROY)

TROY LAUNDRY CO.,
10 to 12 Inspector St.
Tel. 666.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Ed. De Gruchy will be the speaker at the Gospel temperance meeting in the East End Methodist Church to-morrow afternoon. Mr. B. B. Tarlton, B.A., will preside. Meeting commences at 4.15 o'clock; everybody welcome.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 29, 1900, are Mr. W. F. Lewis, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. Fred. Whitley, and Mr. James Williamson.

THE PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Dr. E. C. Shorey, food commissioner and analyst for the Board of Health, Honolulu, under date of Jan. 8, writes thus:—

'The number of deaths hitherto is about twenty, mostly Chinese, in one section of the town. The Board of Health is taking heroic measures, that part of the town is under military guard and no one is allowed to lease under any pretext whatever. Every house in which a case occurs is burned, with all its contents, and adjoining houses if of no account. There have been five large fires of the kind already, and there will be another of nearly a block to-morrow. The plague has paralyzed business, but apart from this, I think white people have not much to fear. It attacks only those who live in dirty hovels and who live upon poor food. Mails are irregular. Steamers refuse to call, as it would put them in quarantine at San Francisco.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Stephen's chapel, corner of Dorchester street and Atwater avenue, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

PROF. MULLER'S HEALTH.

New York, Jan. 29.—Mr. W. G. Max Muller, secretary of the British embassy, who is visiting friends in this city, said to-day:—'The reports in the daily papers regarding the condition of my father, Prof. Max Muller, are erroneous. I have received cablegrams from Oxford, England, as late as this morning, telling me that my father has suffered no relapse, but, on the contrary, continues to improve. This improvement dates from September, when his condition was serious.'

CABLE RESTORED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph have been notified by the West India and Panama Company that communication is restored to all inland stations in Cuba. This also re-establishes normal rates to Guantanamo and Baracoa.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27.

MRS. GORDON'S MEETINGS.

Considering the stormy weather yesterday good congregations assembled in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, both afternoon and evening to listen to Mrs. Gordon's forceful addresses. In the afternoon the speaker directed attention to the peculiar characteristics of God's people, and showed how they were God's own treasure.

The subject in the evening was 'Knowing Jesus.' Many know Christ the same as they know the Queen, i. e., they have no personal acquaintance with her, but they know of her. One may know more than that about Christ and yet have no real, saving knowledge. A person may have a desire to know and yet not know. Moody said there are three ways of knowing Christ—to know him historically, to know him as a mere acquaintance, and to know *him* as an *intimate friend*. Paul says one ought to have a full and perfect knowledge, and this is obtained by knowing his voice and by walking with him as Moses and Enoch did. To know Christ is to have life eternal.

Mrs. Gordon will speak to-morrow (Sunday), both morning and evening.

SLAP AT MERCIER.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The 'Figaro' to-day publishes a bitter article against Gen. Mercier on his arrival at Nantes, in commenting on his candidacy for the Senate in to-morrow's election. It says: 'There is something terrifying and lugubrious in the idea that representatives of the French aristocracy can descend to the level of putting forward a general not for military merits nor victories, since Mercier's negligence and incapacity cost France the lives of 5,756 of her sons in Madagascar, but merely because he deceived a court-martial by sending before it forged documents in order to secure the conviction of an innocent Jewish captain, who barely missed becoming his 5,757th victim.'

SUDDEN DEATH AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 27.—Emile Jacot, the well known jeweller, of St. Joseph street, Quebec East, died very suddenly this afternoon of heart failure. He had been ailing slightly for the past week, but his death was altogether unexpected.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Leyland line steamer Almerian sailed yesterday from Antwerp to Portland.

The Allan line steamer Parisian sailed from Liverpool for Portland on Thursday afternoon with eleven cabin, 45 intermediate and 125 steerage passengers.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 26.—Mail steamer, Lake Ontario, from Liverpool, while coming in the harbor to-night, ran down and sank the Dominion Coal Company's barge A. L. Taylor. The barge had 500 tons of coal on board. Her crew escaped. The Lake Ontario passed a steamer at 6 o'clock to-night, supposed to be the overdue steamer Ashantee.

WRECK NOT KNOWN.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 26. — No fewer than four American herring vessels supply many of the conditions neccessary to identify them with the large unknown vessel which went ashore on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on Fox Tail Point in Bay St. George. These are the Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Essex, and the Phomna, which left Bay of Islands a few days before the disaster, with cargoes of frozen herring, and the Harvard, which was going there for cargo for Placentia Bay. Thus far nothing has been recovered near the wreck that would help to identify her.

A SEARCH TO BE MADE.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 26.—Capt. Meyer, representing the New York agents of the steamer Heligoland, which was wrecked in St. Mary's Bay a fortnight ago arrived here yesterday to organize a regular search for the bodies of the victims and to arrange for their identification and interment. He will leave here on Monday for the scene of the wreck with all the requisites for carrying on his undertaking.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 26.—The steam collier Miami is a complete wreck. Last night she broke in two forward of the bridge, and the forward part sank beneath the water. The after end is going down by the stern, and now the decks are awash at the high tide. She had a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal for San Francisco, when she left Oyster Harbor at 7 o'clock in the morning. She was passing through the passage between Danger Reef and White Rocks, when she ran at full speed on on uncharted reef. The collier Bristol and tugs Loren and Pilot endeavored to pull her off in vain, and it soon became evident she was a total wreck. The captain, crew and pilot are at Chemainus.

PATRIA'S CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The report of the official investigators at Hamburg into the causes of the loss of the Hamburg-American liner Patria, which took fire at sea, on Nov. 15 last, was deserted by her crew, then taken in tow, and after varying fortunes, ultimately sank off the English coast, concludes with a censure of Captain Froelich for not running the burning vessel ashore, expressig the belief that the fire was due to the self-ignition of clover-seed stored near the engine room.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Choice Pianos by Canada's Most Famous Makers.—The 3,000 people in Montreal who have purchased Heintzman Pianos are the best testimony as to the popularity of these famous instruments. The Heintzman Pianos are everywhere known as the best. The greatest visiting artists have used them wherever possible and given their written endorsements as to their merits. Just now we show an unusually attractive stock of Heintzman Pianos in choice natural woods, 3 pedals, as low as $350.00, payable $3.00 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, 2396 St. Catherine street.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Special in Knitting Wools
4, 5, 6 ply Scotch Wool, $2 to $2.40 lb. Our price, $1.20 lb.
Wheeling Wools, 3 ply, plain fancy colors, worth 95c to $1.10 lb. All to be cleared at 60c lb. Ask to see these special Wools in Basement Department.

Fabric Gloves.
All our Fabric Gloves to be cleared at 20 p.c. off, and 10 per cent extra for cash.

Overcoats and Reefers.
For Boys, in Frieze, Nap and Cheviot, 20 p.c. off, and 10 per cent extra for cash.

Loom End Embroideries.
The balance to clear at manufacturers' prices, less 10 percent off for cash, all in 4½ yd lengths. Pretty patterns.

Silk Blouses.
Imported goods, 25 percent off, and 10 percent off extra for cash.

Fancy Dress Goods.
Beautiful assortment of High Class Goods, just laid out, 44 to 46 inches wide. All wool and silk and wool, $1.25 goods, for 49c yard. Others worth all the way to $2.25 for 69c yard, less 10 p.c. off for cash.

Comforters.
We don't have many left; what we do have, your choice, 10 percent off, and 10 percent off extra for cash.
Cushions, 10 percent off and 10 p.c. o ffextra for cash.

Household Requirements
Fringed Glass Towels, 8c quality, now 6c each; 9c quality now 7c; and 11c quality now 8c. All Flax Roll Crashes, 18 inches wide, 10c, 12c, 15c, less 10 percent off for cash.

Ladies' Summer Blouses.
Half Price, with 10 p.c. off extra for cash.

Ogilvy's,
ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.



Don't go Short

ON SHOES when you can buy two pairs for the price of one.

Our Great
Clean-up Sale

Now on. See prices in show window.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine street.

WOOD! COAL!

FOR THE MILLION!



STOVE COAL -	$6.00	KINDLING - -	$2.00
NUT COAL -	$6.00	CUT MAPLE -	$2.50
EGG COAL -	$5.75	MILL BLOCKS - -	$1.50
GRATE COAL -	$6.00	TAMARAC BLOCKS	$1.75

J. C. MACDIARMID, RICHMOND SQUARE. Tel. Up. 2553.

THE WELL DRESSED WOMAN

The 'Cosmopolitan,' for February has a most interesting article on 'the well-dressed woman.' The author, Annie R. Ramsay, writes for the woman in average life, whose income makes her attempt to be well-dressed a problem to her. A well-dressed woman is defined as 'one who pleases the eye of the beholder, and who, in modern society, manages to do this without extravagance or oddity in her choice of color, material or design of her costume.' 'A fine frock over untidy or coarse underclothing hardly fulfils the conditions.' . . . . . 'A certain fineness in quality, however plain in the making-up, distinguishes the wardrobe of a really well-dressed woman.'

'One who has found for herself a simple and becoming style, and faithfully follows it from year to year, with just the least concession to innovations, acquires a distinction and an elegance none other possesses. It is partly due to the repose gained by such a choice, by the absence of fussiness and care for the details of fashion, that a Quaker lady who enters a room of fashionably dressed women makes their finery and splendor seem cheap and worthless.'

'Another element of dressing well is in the fitness of a gown to the occasion. A woman in a trim bicycle suit is better dressed for the wheel than if she wore the most elegant Parisian creation—but, reverse conditions, and bring her to a formal function in a bicycle skirt, and she most certainly is badly dressed.'

'But not only must a gown or style of dressing be suitable to the occasion; it must suit the age and personal peculiarities of the woman who wears it. We smile broadly when we see a fat, waddling dowager dressed in the white muslin and pink ribbons of sweet sixteen. And none the less broadly when a grandmother puts on her white head the Gainsborough hat and feathers which her granddaughters might wear. But, on the other hand, if we do not smile, it is for pity, when we see elderly women insisting upon the straight brushed-back hair which so ages and hardens the face; on the gown deprived even of a graceful cut, to say nothing of an entire absence of ornamentation and desire to make the best of what youth has left.'

The author then summarises the essentials of dressing well:—Thoroughness, as to comfort and fineness. Materials of sufficient weight and quality to be in the end economical; simplicity of design.

Neatness.

Perfection as to cut, fit, and finish.

Fitness to occasion.

Suitability as to age and figure.

Then follows an interesting remark:—'It may seem a paradox, but the woman of moderate means dresses well more surely than the rich one. Why? Because she has to think about and oversee each new garment in every detail, and this element of personal choice is apt to introduce more taste into a costume than where a richer woman is the prey of the dressmaker, who buys the most expensive stuff she can find and overloads it with trimmings, because, forsooth, she can then send in a huge bill on every item of which she has ten percent, from the shops.'

ON HER FORTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The 'Youth's Companion' tells the following true story:—

There lives a respected New England matron among whose intimate friends is whispered a tale which she insists shall be only whispered, and shall not be spread abroad, because although it is certainly to the credit of her spirit and her agility, it might not enhance her dignity in the eyes of strangers. It relates to a period when she was suffering severely from an injured foot and ankle.

She had reached convalescence, and was able to hobble about the house without much trouble while on a level, but, going up and down stairs she still found both difficult and painful. On the morning of her fortieth birthday, which happened to occur at this time, she limped to the head of the stairs, preparatory to descending to the breakfast-room, where the congratulations and gifts of the family awaited her. At the top she paused for a moment to screw up her courage. She was quite alone; none of the family were in sight. There were so many steps, and it was going to hurt her so!

Suddenly a brilliant, a daring, an impossible idea seized her. In her little girlhood she had been something of a tomboy, and expert at many boyish feats. She was still a woman of light and supple figure. Could she? Dared she? She glanced once more about her, and then, firmly gathering her skirts and setting her mouth, she made the descent—made it swiftly, easily, smoothly, painlessly, without touching a stair; and as she arrived breathless at the bottom encountered her wide-eyed small daughter, who stepped into the hall just in time to behold her arrival! Such a spectator was unexpected and undesired, but she did not allow herself to be disconcerted. Instead, she addressed her impressively.

'Daughter,' she said, 'the way mamma has just come downstairs is a very dangerous way indeed for little girls. Mamma did it to spare her poor foot; but you must never try it—not till you are grown up. If, when you are forty, you want to slide down the balusters, you may; but not before.'

This is a true story, but it has no sequel. The little girl is still far from forty, and has never come downstairs by way of the balusters, although she has grown old enough to tease her mother mercilessly about the extraordinary manner in which she celebrated her fortieth birthday.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The biennial convention of the Montreal Conference Epworth League was held at Smith's Falls, Ont., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The attendance was large. About a hundred delegates were present. The Rev. E. Crummy, of Sharbot Lake, Ont., gave an instructive address in Bible study, which was thoroughly discussed. The dangers and weakness of church life today were intelligently treated by the Rev. C. E. Bland, of Westmount. During Wednesday's session a round table conference was conducted by the Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary. The discussion was animated and practical. The forward movement for missions took up considerable time. An eloquent address was given by the Rev. R. Emberson, one of the student volunteers. This was followed by many questions and suggestions. It wa seasy to see that the missionary question had a strong hold upon the young Methodists of the Montreal Conference. Excellent papers were presented by Miss McElroy, of Carp, Ont.; Miss Franklin, of Lansdowne, Ont., and Miss Moxley, on the League's work.

On Wednesday evening the large Methodist Church was crowded, when the Rev. George S. Clendinnen, B.A., B.D., of Brockville, Ont., read a very suggestive paper on the secret of popularity of Mr. Sheldon's books, and a discussion followed. The Rev. A. C. Crews spoke on symmetrical development of Christian character. During the sessions the choir of the church rendered excellent music. After routine business the convention adjourned on Thursday morning.

DE PACHMANN COMING.

De Pachmann, the great Russian pianist, is to appear at Windsor Hall in a grand recital on Friday evening, Feb. 2. The visit of De Pachmann will be one of the great piano events of the musical season. The plan of seats will open at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine street, on Monday morning, Jan. 29.

REHEARSALS OF TORQUIL.

The series of weekly rehearsals of Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss's dramatic legend 'Torquil' will commence on Monday evening, Feb. 5, next, to take place in the Fraser Institute. The performance of the legend will be given for the benefit of the wives and families of the Montreal soldiers at the seat of war.

McGILL Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Principal Shaw will address the McGill Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon next at three o'clock. His subject will be 'Why I am a Christian.' The music will be under the direction of Mr. A. L. Kendall, of the Faculty of Medicine.

CITY ITEMS.

Judge Mathieu yesterday dismissed the certiorari taken by Mrs. Brazier against the sentence of the Recorder condemning her to six months' imprisonment for keeping a disorderly house.

Mr. Edward Beauvais, carrying on business as general broker, under the name of Ed. Beauvais & Co., has filed a consent to a demand of assignment made upon him by J. U. Emond.

The Chambre de Commerce elections are to take place on Feb. 9. Up to the present the names mentioned for the presidency are those of Messrs. L. E. Geoffrion, first vice-president, and H. A. Brault. The nominations take place on Wednesday next.

Fire was discovered about 10.45 last night in the basement of a store at No. 1718 St. Catherine street, occupied by M. Prieur, dealer in gent's furnishings. The fire was communicated to the millinery establishment of Madame Sears and Miss Prieur, No. 1720. Damage estimated at $1,000 was done.

The employees of the Montreal butter and cheese trade will hold their ninth annual drive and dinner at Knapp's Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1900. The committee are working hard, and hope to eclipse all former dinners. The following are the officers:—President, Mr. George Woollam; first vice-president, Mr. E. J. Clarke; second vice-president, Mr. George Sloan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Thomas H. Skelcher; committee, Messrs. Thomas Erskine, C. E. Frost, D. McNeil, F. Leroux, S. C. Oxton, James D. Murary, A. G. Rollo, E. Curtin and T. H. Ryan.

DIRECTORY OF
MONTREAL'S FIRST-CLASS
Dyers and Cleaners
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
OFFICES { Cor. McGill and N. Dame, 2433 Notre Dame near Guy. Cor. St. Catherine and St. Christophe Sts.
MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS,
Head Office—690 Craig Street.
ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS,
Principal Office—722 Craig Street

WE SELL
Fireplace Goods and Wooden Mantels, etc.
We are agents for
Minton's Tiles and Mosaics
and have a large stock on hand.
THE C. R. LOCKER CO.,
Importers Pottery & Earthenware,
1749 NOTRE DAME STREET

Binder Twine for Farmers.

The Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary is prepared to furnish Binder Twine to farmers who make application prior to March 1st, 1900. Quantity and grade to suit purchasers. Prices and terms made known upon application.
J. M. PLATT, Warden.
Kingston, Ontario, Jan. 22nd, 1900.

Welland Canal.

Notice to Contractors.
EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE TIME for receiving Tenders for Improvements at Port Colborne, has been extended until sixteen o'clock on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1900.
By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th January, 1900.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 26

Even Love Can't Stand It.
Rough chapped skin, whether of face or hands is so unsightly that even love is disenchanted. Make beauty more beautiful and potent, make your skin like a rose leaf, by using JELLY OF CUCUMBER and ROSES. Druggists keep it. At Lewis's.

JOHN LEWIS.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
2298 St. Catherine Street, cor. University
Telephone, Up 1094.

TELFER, TELFER & CO.,
Electrical Manufacturers and Contractors.
—DEALERS IN—
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Office, 44 Bleury St.
Factory, 36 & 38 Juror St.
Merchants 810. Bell Tel. Main 1122.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,
Interior Decorator,
Wall Papers
Of all Kinds.
2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Colonial House, Phillips Square.

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE

Reductions Ranging from

10 to 50 PERCENT

Are Offered in Every Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—As this Great Sale is nearing its end, extra inducements are offered, and astounding values given.

Intending purchasers are advised to make an early selection to avoid disappointment.

MANTLE DEPT.
Special Discounts.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets	Half Price
Ladies' Velvet Jackets	Half Price
Ladies' Velvet Capes	Half Price
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Cloth Capes	Half Price
Ladies' Silk and Wool Brocaded Capes (Silk Quilted Lining)	Half Price
Children's Long Cloaks	Half Price
Children's Reefers	Half Price
Ladies' Waterproofs	Half Price
Ladies' Heptonettes	33 1-3 p.c. off
Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts	33 1-3 p.c. off
Ladies' Serge and Cloth Dress Skirt	33 1-3 p.c. off
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth and Tweed Ulsters, (Four left.)	75 p.c. off
Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Jackets	20 p.c. off
Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Vests	20 p.c. off
Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Petticoats	20 p.c. off
Ladies' Eiderdown Jackets	20 p.c. off
Silk and Wool Knitted Shawls	20 p.c. off
Travelling Rugs and Shawls	20 p.c. off

Special Table
Of Heavy Travelling Rugs and Shawls, at Half Price.

LINENS. Increased Discounts.
Special Lines

Tablecloths	33 1-3 percent.
Napkins	33 1-3 percent.
Tea Cloths	33 1-3 percent.
Tray Cloths	33 1-3 percent.
Doylies	33 1-3 percent.
Sideboard Covers	33 1-3 percent.

And Five Percent Cash.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.
In order to sell at once what is LEFT in Trimmed Millinery, we have withdrawn the discount, and made
4 PRICES
For the Entire Stock, Viz.:
Table No. 1—$2.50. Table No. 3—$5.00.
Table No. 2—$3.50. Table No. 4—$7.50.
Less Five Percent for Cash.

CARPET DEPT. Specials,
Fifty (50) Made-up Carpets in Wiltons, Brussels and Tapestry, at 33 1-3 percent off.
Fifty (50) Japanese Rugs, best quality, assorted sizes, at 33 1-3 percent off.
Six (6) Large Turkish Carpets at 25 percent off.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Satin Duchess, $2.50 and $3.00, less 20 percent off.
Black Satin Merv., $1.50, $2.00, less 20 percent off.
Black Peau de Soie, $2.00, $2.25, less 20 percent off.
A Special Line of Bonnet's make, Black Broche Satin; the newest designs, at $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50, less 20 percent off.
COLORED SILKS.
A large assortment of Striped Taffetas in Faconne Effects, at $2.00, less 33 1-3 percent off.
Ombre Stripes, at $1.75, less 50 percent off.
Art Silks, latest designs, 32 inches wide, at 80c and $2.00 per yard, less 20 percent off.
A lot of Remnants of Velvets and Velveteens, at 50 percent off.
AND 5 PERCENT OFF FOR CASH.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Mathematical Instruments and all accessories. T Squares, Set Squares, Curves, Protractors, 6-inch and 12-inch Scales, Liquid Ink, Thumb Tacks, Sponge Rubber, Plain Rubber, etc., 20 percent discount. Catalogues of Instruments Free.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Marine Glasses, Field Glasses, Graphoscopes and Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Magnetic and Galvanic Batteries, Barometers, Thermometers, Model Engines, "Lorgnettes," Chatelaines, Spectacles Cases, Reading and Magnifying Glasses and Opera Glasses, 10 percent off.
A SPECIAL LINE of "Lamaire's" (Paris) Pearl and Gilt Opera Glasses at 50 percent discount. A rare chance.

LADIES' FINE FURS.
All Furs at Special Sale Prices.
Sable Sets, Blue Fox Sets, Alaska Sets
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—All orders receive prompt and careful attention. CATALOGUE mailed free on application.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA HOCKEY

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

TO-NIGHT.

At 8.15

OTTAWA vs. VICTORIA

PRICES—Admission 25c; Reserved Seats, 35c and 50c; Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes $5.00.

Seats on Sale at Club Shoe Store, 2417 St. Catherine street; Phone Up 2437, or at Slater's Shoe Store, 243 St. James street; Phone Main 2592.

THE TALENTED READER

Miss Jessie Alexander

In an entirely New Repertoire assisted by leading artists,

IN DOUGLAS CHURCH, CHOMEDY STREET,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, at 8 O'CLOCK.

CHAMPIONSHIP SKATING RACES,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMATEUR SKATING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,

WILL BE HELD ON THE

M.A.A.A. RINK { SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3rd, 1900.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS:

220 Yards. 880 Yards. One Mile.
Three Miles. Five Miles. 880 Yards, (Backwards).
220 Yards, Hurdles. Half Mile, (Boys, 12 yrs.) One Mile, Boys, (15 yrs.)

MATCHED RACES—1, 3 and 5 MILES—JOHN NEILSON vs. NORVAL BAPTIE.

Entries Close Wednesday, 31st January.

ADMISSION, 25c and 35c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

Sale of Reserved Seats will open Monday, 29th Jan., at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame St.; Rubenstein Bros., 537 Craig St., and M.A.A.A. Office. LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Hon. Sec'y A.A.A. of C.

BRITISH EMPIRE!

HISTORICAL

Costume Masquerade

By the Members of the M. A. A. A. Rink,

With the co-operation of the Officers of the Montreal Brigade.

Wednesday evn'g, Feby 7th 1900.

In the ARENA HOCKEY RINK.

Costumes must be registered, and costume tickets (which are limited to 600), with 50 cents fees to adult members only, on application at M.A.A.A. office.

Costumes will be limited to representations of Civil, Military and Naval life in any period of the British Empire, Home and Colonial.

Designs and Books of Reference have been placed for consultation at the "Star" Uptown Branch, corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, for the information of those intending to take part.

Proceeds in Aid of the Montreal Patriotic Fund.

Reserved Seats, 75c, 50c and 25c. Boxes $10.00.

Now on sale at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame street; Uptown Branch, "Star" Office, and M.A.A.A. Office, 149 Mansfield street.

ARTHUR MASSEY, Hon. Sec., M.A.A.A. Rink.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

ALDERMAN PAQUETTE'S COMMITTEES:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
1607 St. Catherine street.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES,
29 Prince Arthur street,
Cor. Drolet and Roy streets,
Corner Napoléon & St. Denis sts.

Those favorable to Ald. Paquette's return, who have information to give, please report at the above committees.

Friends willing to furnish sleighs on Election Day, are requested to report at the Committees as soon as possible.

St. Louis Ward Seat No. 2

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM OF

Ex. Alderman GEO. RENEAULT

1586 St. Catherine Street.

Bell Telephone East No. 802.

Up-Town Committee—
84, Lawrence Street, 431,
(Just above Sherbrooke Street).

All information will be given or received with pleasure in both places.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

22nd LOAN

Exhibition

of Paintings.

Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesday Evening 8 to 10.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH,
ERSKINE.
SUNDAY, 28th, 4 p.m.

MISS WHEELER,

for 18 years a Missionary in Armenia, will speak.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

MEN'S MEETING.

SUNDAY, 4.15 p.m.

REV. E. SCOTT will give the Address.
Mr. J. J. BELL will lead the Singing.
All Men heartily invited.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, Saturday, 8 p.m.
MR. A. W. COONE, Leader.
Topic: 'THE MIGHTY HELPER.'
The Meeting is bright, hearty and informal. A cordial welcome to young men.
BIBLE-CLASSES, SUNDAY, January 28th, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.

Douglas Church

SUNDAY EVENING, January 28th, 1900.

CHORAL SERVICE.

Anthem, - Songs of Praise, - Shelley.
Solo, - Jesus Lover of my Soul, - Campion.
Sermon,—"An Analysis of Jacob's Vow."
Male Quartette, Lead Kindly Light, - Buck.
Anthem, Saviour, breathe an Evening Prayer, Schnecker.

ZION CHURCH.

Corner Mance and Milton Streets.

SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

Morning Text:—
"AND WE CAME TO KADESH BARNEA."
Evening Subject:—
"CALEB'S INJUNCTION."
All are cordially invited.
Strangers are always welcome.
ADAM HUSBMAN, Pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES
BAPTIST CHURCH.
SUNDAY, Jan. 28th.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

11 a.m.—Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.
Pastor of First Baptist Church.
7 p.m.—Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
Pastor of Pt. St. Charles Congregational Church.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
Osborne Street, Corner Mountain
Morning Service, 11 o'clock.
Evening Service, 7 o'clock.
Sunday-school and Bible-class, 2 p.m.

REV. JAMES ROSS,

of the Presbyterian College, will preach at both services.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, Cote street.
SUNDAY, 28th January, 1900, 4 p.m.

Speaker: Miss EMILY WHEELER, of Harpoot, Turkey.
Soloist: Mr. OUELLETTE.
We shall be glad to welcome any strangers to our meetings. We may be able to help each other. Come. 26

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

HER MAJESTY'S.

SUNDAY, 3.30 p.m.

"Damascus and the Civic Elections."

—BY—

R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.

Victoria Rifles Band from 3 o'clock.

Soloist. MENDOZA LANGLOIS. | Silver Collection at the door

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

LECTURE

YANKEE POETS,

And their Philosophy

—BY—

REV. HORATIO BEAVIS, D.D.

Emmanuel Congregational Church.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 8 p.m.

COLLECTION.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

896 Dorchester Street.

DEMONSTRATION.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 3.30 p.m.

LEFT-OVERS—Blanquette of Lamb; Timbales of Ham and Eggs; Smothered Potatoes; Hunter's Pudding; Sterling Sauce.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

THE PRIMARY UNION

Meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Y.W.C.A. Building. Rev. E. W. HALPENNY, Leader. All Sunday school Teachers are welcome.

Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.

The New Patriotism.

Lecture by MISS CHARLOTTE E. WIGGINS, Franchise Superintendent of the Ontario W.C.T.U., in Mountain Street Methodist Church, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, at 8 p.m. The REV. W. SPARLING in the chair.

Recitations by Mr. Reginald Thicke; Songs by Miss Wilkinson and Miss Dick. Collection.

KNOX CHURCH CHOIR

MILITARY CONCERT

By general request this Concert will be repeated on

Tuesday Evn'g, 30th Jan.

At Popular Prices.

TICKETS, 15 cts. CHILDREN, 10 cts.

Can be obtained at Walter Paul's, St. Catherine street, and J. B. Pinken & Co., St. James street.

N.B.—Tickets bought for concert on the 26th instant, will be good for this one.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

VLADIMIR 'His success was overwhelming.'—'Musical Courier.'

DE PACHMANN.

The Poet of the Piano.

The Greatest Interpreter of Chopin.

'The effect was heavenly.'—Boston 'Herald.'

One Great Recital

WINDSOR HALL, FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

At 8.15.

Reserved seats $1.00, $1.50. Plan opens at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine, on Monday, Jan. 29. 26

FUTURE MEETINGS.

The Robert Mitchell Co., (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, corner Dominion and Albert streets, Ste. Cunegonde, P.Q., on MONDAY, 5th February, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors, reception of reports, and transaction of general business.

W. V. SHAW, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, January 20th, 1900. 26

Irish Music,
Irish Humor,
Irish Oratory.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY CONCERT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill delivered an interesting lecture last evening in the gallery of the Art Association on 'The Universities of Scotland.' He traced the progress of the present Scottish University system from the inception of the first down to the last founded of those institutions, giving a brief description of each, namely, St. Andrew's, Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

In regard to Aberdeen University Dr. Hill remarked that at the present moment a great scheme of renovation and extension for Marischal college was on foot, in which Lord Strathcona, the lord rector, was taking an active interest. At a meeting held on Jan. 19 last, His Lordship advocated the extension of the college on the science side, and quoted what had been done so successfully in that direction by the good friends of McGill.

JANUARY

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F.M. 15 L.Q. 23 N.M. 30 F.Q. 8

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U. S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.00 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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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

The remission of penalties to offenders against the license laws has been the practice of all governments in this province. A letter in this paper signed 'A Voice from Nova Scotia' shows that in this we are not alone. But the Nova Scotia case therein cited of letting a man out of jail after he had served a portion of his sentence is far from being as grave as those which have occurred in this province. The Mercier Government remitted fines by wholesale, or, what was the same thing, never collected them. The Taillon Government did the same. The Marchand Government came into power with the good intention of reversing all this, and has stuck pretty well by its promises until the recent Ormstown case. We have waited to hear any justification of the government's conduct in that matter. Had there been any justification we presume it would have appeared. So that the presumption is that there is none.

A mayor, a common council, a police force, courts and lawyers are generally considered indispensable institutions in all cities and towns built on the western civilization plan. But according to the 'American Manufacturer' there is a town of seven thousand inhabitants called Pelzer, in South Carolina, which has none of these, and where the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. The last-named ordinance has undoubtedly much to do with the contentment with which the inhabitants live under these unique conditions. Pelzer, it should be stated, is a town of cotton mills, owned and administered entirely by milling companies, whose managing director is supreme boss of the place. The fact that the people are getting along without friction or trouble speaks volumes for their docility, the sagacity of the companies and the administrative ability of their managing director. The town of Pullman got along, too, for a time under somewhat similar conditions, but when the workmen and the company fell out everything went to smash. A benevolent tyranny, inspired by a spirit of enlightened self-interest, may be a good form of town government for a great manufacturing concern to carry on, so long as no burning questions like those involved in claims for a rise or a cut in wages are likely to occur. In such an event the Arcadian happiness of the town without mayor, council, police, courts or lawyers is pretty sure to disappear, to be succeeded, as in Pullman, by disorder, riot and the influx of armed men to keep the peace. So far, however, the experiment in Pelzer is a success.

THE STRENGTH OF NATIONS.

'How proudly they carry themselves,' said a Bulgarian officer doing service with the Boers, speaking of the British prisoners, 'and how the Boers hate them.' There may be some association between the two observations. It hardly interests the English to know that all peoples hate them, so thoroughly satisfied are they with themselves. Pride may win deference; it cannot win love; it repels God and man. Matthew Arnold said of the English that toward dependent peoples they were just, and even generous, but they were not amiable. The English pride is not the vaunting haughtiness that used to be ascribed to the Spaniards. Self-conscious pride has a certain element of humility in the misgiving which feels the need of asserting itself. The circumstance which makes English pride irritating to other peoples is its absolute unconsciousness. The Englishman's simple conviction of his own superiority is entirely naive; he is himself quite unaware of it, and therefore unable to correct it. There is, however, a form of pride which has in all history had to be brought to its knees, namely, that which forgets God. If there is one thing insisted on more than another in our Scriptures it is that the battle is not to the strong, and that he that would win must humble himself before God. We have heard exceedingly little in all the discussions which have gone on about the war as to God's share in the matter as the 'Lord of Hosts,' or, as we moderns would put it, as the controller of the world forces. There has been almost no national recognition of God in connection with the war. It is said that from the time when Lincoln put 'In God we Trust' upon the coins the tide of battle turned. Of course, such an observation would be simple superstition if the outward symbol was not an expression of a new condition of mind that had been forced upon the nation by its reverses. For the most part, so far as we take thought of God at all, we vie with the Boers in the comfortable feeling that of course He is on our side, for are not we on the side of progress, civilization, intelligence, religion and the twentieth century? Some few are casting about for national sins for which God may be rebuking His people. It is possible, however, that the biggest error of all is simply in forgetting Him. We can indeed judge pretty well how far we have any belief in Him by our sentiments towards such suggestions as those of the present article, whether of resentment, shyness or welcome. The majority are probably in the second category. They have not made up their mind that there is no God, or, what is practically the same, that men and nations have no conscious and responsible relations with Him; but they make some excuse to themselves for regarding all expressions on the subject as intrusive. While this is the prevailing condition of mind in the nation to which has been especially committed the world's enlightenment in the ways of God, is it to be wondered at that the nation should be occasionally admonished that it has need to acknowledge Him?

AN ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

The Boer war appears to be playing a more important part in United States politics just now than it is in the politics of the United Kingdom. The pro-Boer meetings held in a number of cities have every one been been utilized by the Democrats for attacks on the McKinley administration and the Republican party. By thus monopolising the opportunities for appeals to public sentiment offered by the war in South Africa the opponents of the expansion policy have shown considerable astuteness. Orators knowing the sentiments and prejudices instilled into their hearers in youth by the school books, draw an inspiring analogy between the American colonists fighting for freedom against British tyranny and the simple, heroic farmers of South Africa now arrayed in the same cause against the same old tyrant. With impassioned eloquence they appeal to the instincts of American freemen to repudiate an administration and a party which, as they allege, has taken sides with the oppressor against a people fighting for freedom. Unfortunately for the Republicans, the policy to which they are committed in the Philippines and the feeling of obligation which the administration seems to entertain for Great Britain on account of her attitude during the war with Spain, give point and emphasis to these attacks. Other incidents in the relations between the two nations are also eagerly seized upon to give strength to the accusation that the Republican party has abandoned American traditions and policy in support of republican institutions and against monarchical aggression. Among these are cited the failure of the President to make the first suggestion of mediation between the governments at war, the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Choate in London, the sending of young Mr. Hay to the Transvaal, the quietude of the administration with regard to the seizure of flour by British cruisers, and the allegation that it is disposed to take cognizance of newspaper notification of British displeasure over measures looking to the construction of the Nicaragua canal. All these things are raked up with the purpose of again arousing the old anti-British feeling which has proved a potent element in many former political campaigns. Whether they will have the intended effect or not is a question of no trifling import. The fate of Anglo-Saxon progress seems to hang in the balances. Should the United States once more in the day of Great Britain's extremity assail her from behind all the races of earth would rejoice, but the shadow would go back on the world's dial many degrees. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the resolutions of sympathy for the Boers when submitted to representative assemblies in the states like that of Iowa and the Board of Aldermen of New York are defeated or tabled by large majorities.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It was very appropriate that Mr. Chamberlain should have been the one to sound a note of warning at Birmingham, the headquarters of the world's hardware industries, regarding the necessity of specialized educational training. The Colonial Secretary cannot be accused of being an educational faddist in any sense, but he speaks with all the authority and experience of a quondam large and successful employer of labor in his native town, thoroughly alive to the necessity whereof he warns his auditors, and with a wide acquaintance with what is being done in the same direction in other countries than Great Britain. That he should emphasize the trade and industrial rivalry henceforth to be increasingly encountered from the United States was natural, but the menace to the British capitalist and workman is much wider in its scope than that aspect alone would indicate. Everywhere on the continent of Europe technical schools are already, or are being, established, and it goes without saying that the designation 'skilled artisan' is assuming a significance very different from that which has hitherto attached to it. Canadian, like American, artisans are recognized as having finer natural aptitudes for precise and dainty work than their English rivals. They can put out both more elegant and better running machines. But very few of them would be entitled to be called skilled artisans in the sense in which the term is used in Germany. One man among us at least has appreciated this rapidly growing need and shown a practical and patriotic interest in it by providing the means of starting a technical training department in connection with one common school in every province. Sir William Macdonald can only point the way, but that we believe he will do so efficiently that the need of extending the system all over the country will be realized and measurably supplied.

Ability to use ordinary tools with precision is no longer sufficient. Day by day the manufacturer is compelled to have recourse to novel and intricate machinery, and the workman who either constructs it or to whom its use is entrusted finds himself in many instances face to face with mechanical, mathematical, chemical or electrical problems for the successful solution of which his previous training has but ill prepared him. These facts are recognised in the technical schools of Germany, which aim not merely at turning out skilled workmen, but men who can assign a reason for every part of their work, and who are as apt to design, to improve and to analyze as to execute. That this is no exaggeration must be well known to any who have intelligently investigated either the actual curriculum of the establishments in question or the conduct of any of the numerous technical institutes now to be found in the United States, for the most part under the direction of German staffs. The first great international exhibition—that of 1851, at London—was a revelation to British employers and workmen inasmuch as it served as a magnificent object lesson explaining how it was that other nations by the use of improved methods and the application of scientific and artistic principles were rapidly overtaking and surpassing British manufacturers in branches in which they had hitherto been regarded as supreme.

The lesson was taken to heart, the Science and Art Department at South Kensington was forthwith established, and by its influence and its vast system of metropolitan and provincial subsidized classes, an impetus was given to technical education in all its forms which, notwithstanding Mr. Chamberlain's somewhat pessimistic views, has

increased in force down to the present time. The British technical schools are very numerous, and in many cases excellent, but there is little doubt that the system at present in vogue does not give the best results obtainable, and that much remains to be done in the way of organization. Many of these institutions are of either private or municipal origin, but the public expenditure for the purpose in question amounts annually to about $5,000,000. The Birmingham University, which owes its being to the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, has for its foremost aims the promotion of commercial and industrial education in all their branches. As indicating the scale upon which it is to be inaugurated, it may be stated that in addition to the sum of $1,625,000 which has been promised toward the endowment of the insituation, there will be a further sum of about $1,000,000 available from the endowments of the present Mason College, which will form one of the constituent colleges of the new university. It may be added also that during the year 1899 a municipal technical college was opened at Derby at a cost of $200,000, and a technical institute in East London at a cost of $225,000. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances will induce much more liberal support of technical education, but it is plainly an exaggeration to say that there is no disposition to give it.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CONTINGENTS.

Nothing could have been better than Mr. Fielding's ringing declaration at Sherbrooke on Tuesday in regard to the government's policy in the matter of the Dominion's duty in regard to the war in South Africa: —

But the action of the government was the action of every member of it, and when the first contingent sailed away from under the old grey walls of Quebec, when the second contingent sailed, and will sail, from Halifax, when a third and fourth contingent shall go, if necessary, every step in that policy was, and will be, as much the act of my friend, Mr. Tarte, as it is my act, and he has stood up everywhere and said so.

The government's determination to send a third, and fourth contingent, if necessary, was received by the audience at Sherbrooke with great cheering, we are told, and certainly that policy will have the support of the vast majority of the people of the Dominion. Nor is Australia one whit less resolute than Canada to do all it can in support of the empire. When the premier of the colony of Queensland, which has sent a fighting contingent which has already done effective work in company with Canadians at Sunnyside, proposed that a joint Australian force for Africa should be raised of from one to five thousand men on the basis of population of the different colonies, the premier of Victoria had but one amendment to suggest, and that was in his own words: 'I do not think 'that the number of our contingent 'should be limited. We shall send men 'as rapidly as they are trained and equipped.' That is just another way of formulating the same policy declared by our Finance Minister. Commenting upon this Australian and Canadian action, the London 'Spectator,' one of the wisest and sanest of papers, says: 'The 'response of the colonies to the call for 'help becomes daily more splendid—there is no other word for it.' But it should be remembered that the colonies did not wait for an appeal; they volunteered, and even pressed contingents upon the service of the Imperial Government, which was at first slow to respond. That part of Mr. Fielding's speech dealing with the government and the contingent question is worth repeating in whole:—

We are proud as Canadians to-day to note the great development in a short time of the Imperial sentiment in Canada. It shows the desperate straits to which the Tory party is reduced when they try to make a party cry out of the contingents. If ever there was a moment when we of every creed and class should unite in that Imperial movement, this was the moment of which Macaulay speaks when he says, 'Then none were for a party, but all were for the state.' So it should have been, but unhappily some Conservative friends have attempted to make party capital out of that, and misrepresent what has occurred in the Liberal party. Sir, there were differences, but they were noble differences. Mr. Tarte has explained what they were. But the action of the government was the action of every member of it, and when the first contingent sailed away from under the grey walls of Quebec, when the second contingent sailed, and will sail from Halifax, when a third and fourth contingent shall go if they are necessary—(cheers)—every step in that policy was, and will be, as much the act of my friend, Mr. Tarte, as it is my act, and he has stood up everywhere and said so. (Cheers.) But he has told you that he thought it would be well that parliament should first be called. Can any one be blamed for that? As I rise from the reading of the letter of Mr. Bourassa, in which he lays it down that parliament is the only body that can deal with these matters, I feel that he is right in a constitutional argument. Every point that he makes in his letter is based on the soundest constitutional principles, on principles our fathers battled for. I was not one of those who thought parliament should be summoned, for a financial reason. It would have cost more to summon parliament than to pay for the contingent, and I thought it better to spend the money on the contingent. We must not forget that events have been moving rapidly in South Africa in the last few months, and when the sentiment of this country was manifestly in favor of standing by the old Mother Country, whether in Canada or elsewhere, it was not a time for standing on constitutional usage, but for doing the thing and then throwing ourselves on parliament, and asking it to justify us. (Cheers.) Every man in the Liberal party will feel that Canada has pursued a course which does great credit to her.

I regret the attitude of the Conservative party for another reason. If it were true that many of our French brethren differed from us on this question, no one would quarrel with them. They cannot be expected to feel as we of English blood feel. They are loyal to Canada, and to the Queen, but they are not english. (Hear, hear.) What is the greatest problem of government we have in Canada to-day? It is that we may blend those two races and religions so that they may mingle together in one harmonious whole for the building up of Canada as the greatest colony of the Empire. (Cheers.) This is the task which has been nobly undertaken and carried forward by the distinguished French Canadian statesman who presides over the government of Canada, and I appeal to the people of Sherbrooke, whether English or French in origin, to recognize the greatness of that problem, and stand by him in that work, and you cannot stand by him better than by sending my friend, Mr. Le Baron, to support him as member for Sherbrooke. (Prolonged applause.)

That it would have been well and wise and constitutional, had there been time, and could it have been done without great extra expenditure, for an extra session, to have called parliament together before sending the contingent, was the view taken by the 'Witness' at the time, but it then pointed out, as Mr. Fielding has done, that the cost of an extra session held before the regular business was ready, and the need of sending the contingent at once rendered that course impossible and made it imperative upon the government to rely upon parliament sanctioning its action. Parliament will, we are sure, unanimously, or almost so, sanction the sending of the contingents, and also the course of the government in promptly despatching them.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Since General Buller's report of the abandonment of Spion Kop by General Warren's forces there has been absolutely no news of the military situation north of the Tugela river. Whether the abandonment was accompanied with further losses, what the present position of the British forces is, what is being attempted, or what General Buller's plans are, no one knows anything, and on this occasion the amateur military critics and prophets in London and New York are silent, their theories having evidently failed them, and they have even no striking conjectures to offer. A Berlin rumor of an utter disaster to General Warren's troops is not accepted even by the worst croakers, and the War Office discredits it, while professing to be in the dark itself over the situation. The general opinion in London seems to be that the affair is not as bad as was supposed, but this is evidently merely an impression arising out of the reaction from the first feeling of deep depression caused by the news of General Warren's retirement. Casualty reports received yesterday show that General Lyttleton's brigade, which guarded Potgieter's Drift, had been in action on Wednesday last. It seems not improbable that it was directed to make an assault upon the eastern flank of the Boer position in order to divert the artillery fire from the Boer positions on the eastern ridges from the position on the kop occupied by General Warren. Ladysmith seems to be suffering little from the bombardment, and is still confident of relief.

It is evident from the short and mysterious despatches from the Orange river camp and from Pretoria that serious work is about to begin at Kimberley. Evidently the Boers are preparing for an assault upon the town, or at least a heavier bombardment, this apparently because they anticipate an immediate attempt on the part of the British to relieve the town. From the Orange river camp come reports of a combined force of Modder river and Orange river camp troops which is operating somewhere north of the Modder or Reit river and west of Kimberley. Lord Methuen's main forces are, however, at Modder river, evidently with the purpose of assailing the Boer position from in front if it is sufficiently weakened by the flanking movement of the flying force to give chances of success.

Correspondents with General French are still hinting of a final decisive movement on his part. General Gatacre is inactive.

The report from Durban of the relief of Mafeking may possibly be true. All the despatches from that quarter seem to indicate that for some reason, probably the need of troops at the Tugela river, the Boer investment of the gallant little garrison was being weakened, if not altogether raised. Colonel Plumer's forces at Gaberones, one hundred miles north of Mafeking, was, however, reported as late as the thirteenth of this month to be meeting with stubborn resistance by the Boers at that point, so that it is improbable that the relief is yet permanent.

BANK VILLE MARIE.

Deputation From the Depositors Waits on the Government.

CASE STATED CLEARLY, AND PROMISED CONSIDERATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The deputation which was here yesterday representing the depositors in La Banque Ville Marie, who believe that the government should make good to them the amount they have lost through the collapse of the institution, had a hearing in the office of the Prime Minister, in the course of which their case was very fully presented. The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Their main argument was directed to show that the government was in a measure to blame for the disaster through not having, in 1892, on the report of the Deputy Minister of Finance, compelled the bank to live up to the terms of its charter.

Ald. Jacques, of Montreal, president of the vigilance committee, as it is called, assured the Ministers that the money had been stolen from the poor people who comprised the depositors, and he felt that the government would be justified in bringing in legislation this session to relieve the distress caused by the failure.

Mr. Girard, secretary of the vigilance committee, laid before the Premier the petition of the depositors. He argued that from the very time when the institution received its charter, in 1891, it had never lived up to its agreement. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to the Minister of Finance, in 1892 was plain that the bank should not be allowed to carry on further business. The bank was then made to reduce its circulation of notes; but the general public was all along left under the impression that it was perfectly safe.

Mr. C. B. Major, M. P. P. for the county of Ottawa, contended that this government was equally responsible for the acts of its predecessors in matters of this kind. One of the main causes which led up to the spoliation of so many people was the false monthly report published in the 'Canada Gazette' which tended to present the concern in a prosperous shape.

Mr. L. P. Brodeur, M.P., called attention to the fact that when the charter was granted the paid up capital was to have been $500,000, with power for the directors to increase the amount to a million. But the year after its business began, Mr. Courtney's statement showed that the paid up capital was really no more than $300,000. But the bank was not compelled to bring up its capital to the figure named in the act of Parliament. Why were steps not taken then to close the institution? He was not certain as to the Dominion law, but he thought that power existed. In Quebec the government would have the right to annul the charter.

Mr. Monk, M.P., said that the bank had two branches in his county, Jacques Cartier, and had taken out of these some $150,000 of the savings of the people, to keep itself afloat, while at the same time he was informed that they would discount no paper in these branches, and the people had no benefit from their presence. They seemed to have been established for a set purpose, to carry on a system of spoliation, the money of these depositors being employed in loose and irregular speculation. The bank's course had been in defiance of the law from its very inception. This was in no sense a party question; but the government, he thought, could well afford the same assistance as it would give to sufferers from fire or flood. He understood, too, that there was a precedent for what was asked, in the case of the Upper Canada Bank. The government had clearly been put in the fault by the action of the Deputy Minister of Finance eight years ago. The authorities should have had a lesson from the collapse of the Banque du Peuple. But all this time the Banque Ville Marie was permitted to go on establishing new branches and accepting deposits without giving any service in return. He had been informed that for five years its credit had been so poor in Montreal that the clearing house there would not accept their cheques above a fixed sum, and the brokers would not handle their stock without transferring it directly from seller to buyer, without having it for a moment in their own name. These facts, he said, were known to business men in Montreal, who, accordingly, steered clear of the institution, and left those not so well informed to suffer. All this the government must have known, and should have declared the charter forfeited long ago, as the result of the abuse. Had it even gone so far as to press for a statement as to the details of stock or the issue of notes, the bank would have had to surrender at once. This the government, under the Bank Act, had a right to demand. The district chiefly suffering was an old settled part, which had long contributed to the building of railways and the opening up of commerce in the newer parts, and the government would, for this reason, be all the more justified in setting things right.

The Minister of Finance promised that the representations would be given the most careful consideration. Without, at all attempting to prejudge the case he would point out that all the government under the law was empowered to do was to exercise a general supervision over the banking business, and give the public the benefit of the information supplied in the published returns. But if it did this much, as a private neighbor might do for another, it was no reason necessarily why it should do more. In issuing the certificate, for instance, the department had only the sworn affidavits of the company to go upon. Let there be no mistake. Everyone must take his own risk, and a bank, after all, was no more than a high-class corporation, a private institution, only different from its fellow in that it was provided with a little better safeguards.

Reference having been made to the case of the Upper Canada Bank, as a precedent for action in this instance, he should say that the Upper Canada Bank case was one before Confederation, and his impression was that the government had in that case merely acted as a depositor. It had loaned money, which was repaid, but it lost because it was a depositor. He would not judge of the action of his predecessor in office, to which reference had been made, but he would give the deepest attention to the arguments submitted.

The Premier made a statement to the same effect as Mr. Fielding had done, deeply deploring the loss which had been sustained.

In addition to those already named others on the deputation were: Messrs. Geo. Hall, M.P.P., Wilfrid Camarand, and Jutras, representing Nicolet; the Rev. J. T. Gaudet and Wm. Lynch, L'Epiphanie; Ald. Jacques and William Lamarche, Point St. Charles; Geo. Meunier, Maisonneuve; Joseph Trudeau, Chambly Basin; Louis Brossard, Edmond Gravelle and Alphonse Duranzau, Laprairie; A. Gibeau and Moise Robert, Hochelaga; O. Bastien, Chaboillez street branch; A. S. Vincent, J. Charbonneau and A. Reeves, St. Louis; Mr. Lussier, Varennes; Ald. Wilson, Montreal; Father Charelain, Thurso; and Father Rochon, Papineauville.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the concert given in the West End Methodist Church last evening by the 'Fisk Jubilee Singers,' of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was a very successful and enjoyable one. The programme as arranged and rendered by the singers, was excellent, and well did they sustain their renown as ranking among the most pleasing and entertaining of singers. Each piece seemed more attractive than the preceding, and many were the encores, which were responded to without any demur. It is assured that if these singers ever visit that part of the city again they will be certain of a hearty welcome and a numerous audience. The concert was under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, and they merited the praise that was forthcoming as the result of one of the most successful evening's treat ever held in the history of the church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RED ROUGH HANDS
FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish Pores.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

We Manufacture the MILLER Patent
PERPETUAL LEDGER.
PERFECT FLAT OPENING.
Suitable for any business.
Call and examine it or have our representative call and shew you its advantages.
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JOHN M. M. DUFF,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF
St. Louis Ward

The short period of time extending from the present date to the first of February next, precludes my having a personal visit to all the electors of St. Louis Ward, which I have had the honor to represent in the City Council for the past two years. I therefore take the liberty to announce to you, that, at the request of several hundred electors of the ward, I have again accepted to stand as a candidate for another term, confident that my administration of your affairs during the past two years has met with your approval, and that you will grant me your support for the election of Feb. 1 next, in order that I may be in a position to carry to completion the work which I have undertaken with the assistance of several of my confreres, who have tendered me their valuable help.

I have no hesitation in saying that my votes in the Council have always been given in the general public interest. As early as February, 1896, I voted that, in future, all the warrants be signed by the city comptroller, and he, moreover, accompanied by a certificate showing that money has been voted for the disbursements mentioned upon these warrants.

I was instrumental in having amendments to the city charter passed which have contributed considerably to the good administration of civic affairs. We shall no more have to settle claims for expenses that have never been sanctioned by the Council, as happened in February, 1899, when the city was called upon to pay more than $170,000 for claims of this nature.

Not a single committee exceeded its appropriations this year, and the estimates for 1900 show that an extra sum of about $175,000 will be placed at the disposal of the different committees. Of this amount, I will see that the St. Louis Ward gets its full share, if you grant me your support for re-election.

On March 27, 1899, I voted that public tenders be called for the three million dollar loan which the Council was about to raise, and on July 10 ensuing, I voted against the report of the Finance Committee accepting the loan at par, thereby causing the city a loss of almost $200,000.

I also voted against the Report of the Health Committee proposing to grant the scavenging contract to private individuals, the result being that by undertaking the work itself, the city saved $12,000.

I was the first in the Water Committee to move that the department's bookkeeping be placed under the control of the city auditor, which has been done in the past, and but for the cause that enormous sums were expended without any public control.

It is also owing to my endeavors and those of my friends in the council that the city comptroller received orders to take charge of the bookkeeping of all the departments on Nov. 18, 1898.

I also contributed by my vote to defeat the report of the Police Committee, granting to the highest tender the contract for police uniforms, thereby saving a considerable sum to the city.

By causing divers investigations to be made which have revealed extraordinary irregularities committed by certain public officials, I have been among those of the aldermen who brought to public attention the bad state of affairs existing in several departments. Taxpayers must realize the importance of this work which has been accomplished conscientiously, and with the sole object of providing the city with good government.

Altogether, I believe I am justified in saying that I closely followed the programme which I submitted to you two years ago, and in which I pledged myself to be the servant of no one else but my constituents and the general public, in the council, and in which I further promised to be a determined opponent of rings and cotcries. My motto is the same as in the past: Justice to all without distinction of nationality.

Thanking you for the first confidence which you have placed in me in the past and hoping that you will continue to me your valuable support, I remain, yours, truly,

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Alderman for the St. Louis Ward.
Montreal, Jan. 26, 1900.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

A meeting of the electors of St. Louis Ward East, is called by Ald. Gagnon for to-night, the 27th inst., at 8 p.m., in the hall of the Union St. Joseph, 1798 St. Catherine street. Ald. Gagnon will give an account of his work in the council during the past two years. Mr. Renaud is invited to attend.

ST. LOUIS WARD.
Arthur Gagnon,
Candidate for Aldermanic Seat No. 2.
Has opened Committee Rooms, where all friends are cordially invited. Any information required will be cheerfully furnished.
CENTRAL—1842 St. Catherine St.
BRANCH—14 Fabre Avenue St.
Friends of the Candidate are kindly requested to place his name on the list of voters, and please send such names as may come to the above Committees.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

The contest for the presidency of the Board of Trade is arousing considerable interest, and both candidates are putting up an active fight. Mr. Robert Mackay was elected a member of the council in 1896, was re-elected next year, served as second vice-president in 1898, and last year was elected to the first vice-presidency. He has also been prominently before the public eye as a member of the Harbor Board, to which he was appointed by the government in 1896. He is a member of the firm of Mackay Bros., and is prominently connected with banking and insurance circles. He is also vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. A. J. Brice, candidate for the presidency, is an old member of the Board of Trade, and served on the council in 1897 and 1898. He is one of Montreal's most progressive cheese and butter exporters, and is receiving the active support of the majority of his confreres in the business, among whom he is very popular. Mr. Brice was for two years a most efficient president of the Butter and Cheese Association.

Mr. Henry Miles has served on the Board both long and faithfully. He was councillor in 1895 and 1896, treasurer the two following years, and second vice-president last year. As treasurer he did work which will long be remembered, as it was during his administration that the annual balance sheet first showed a surplus, instead of a deficit. He is a member of the firm of Leeming, Miles & Company, wholesale druggists. Arrayed against Mr. Miles is the popularity of ex-Mayor R. Wilson-Smith, whose career is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Wilson-Smith is comparatively a new member of the Board of Trade, and has never been a member of the council or held any office.

There are eighteen nominees for the twelve seats of the council. Mr. C. H. Binks heads the ballot paper. He is an old member, and has never held office. He is an importer of grocers' sundries, and well-known and popular among the trade.

The nominee of the wholesale grocers Association is Mr. S. J. Carter, who is their president, and a member of the firm of Carter, Galbraith & Company. He is nominated by Mr. Laporte, the retiring representative of the association.

There are many French-Canadian members of the Board of Trade, and it has always been customary to have one French-Canadian on the council. Last year Mr. Laporte was their representative, but this year there are two nominees claiming this distinction, viz., Messrs. Chapnt and Hebert. Both are old members. Mr. Chaput saw service on the council in 1896 and 1897. He is a wholesale grocer, while Mr. L. H. Hebert is a hardware merchant, on St. Paul street.

Mr. W. H. Brown, has come rapidly to the front in local trade circles. He is the general manager of the Royal Electric Company, and has been a member of the Board only since last year.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin, is well-known as one of the oldest members of the Board, having secured his seat in the early seventies, but so far has never held any office. He is the representative of the White Star Line, in Montreal and is also agent for several iron and steel concerns.

Mr. George E. Drummond is the nominee of the Metal and Hardware Manufacturers and Merchants' Association. He is also an old member of the Board and head of the firm of Drummond, McCall and Company.

Mr. C. E. Gault is the nominee of the Marine Underwriters' branch of the Board of Trade, and represented them on the council last year. He has been a member of this association since its inception.

Mr. Wm. I. Gear, one of the most popular candidates, is vice-president of the Robert Reford Company. He has large interests in the progress of the port of Montreal, and he is spoken of as a young man of considerable ability.

Mr. A. J. Hodgson is again up for election as the nominee of the Butter and Cheese Association, of which he is president. He is a member of the firm of Hodgson Bros., large butter and cheese exporters.

Mr. J. H. Hugill is a new member of the Board. He was formerly manager for the Furness, Withy Company, Manchester Line, and now has an office in the Board of Trade building, where he carries on business as a ship broker.

Mr. W. J. Knox was a member of last year's council and is a partner of the firm of Lyman, Knox and Company, wholesale druggists.

Mr. R. W. MacDougall is another member of last year's council, seeking re-election. He is supported by the Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

Mr. A. McNider is the renominee of the bankers' section. He is the chief inspector of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. A. McFee is one of Montreal's principal grain shippers, and is a member of the Corn Exchange, of which he has been president for the past two years. He is also prominently connected with the management of the Sailors' Institute.

Mr. H. D. Metcalf has been seen on the floor of the Board only during recent years, but he is now one of its most prominent figures. Three or four years ago he was the Winnipeg manager for the business of A. McFee and Company, but last year he handled more grain than any other Montreal merchant. He is one of the most popular members of the Corn Exchange, and is receiving active support from all quarters.

Mr. Robert Munro is a member of the Canada Paint Company, and is supported by a long list of those engaged in the paint, oil and chemical trades.

Mr. David Robertson is seeking re-election. He is a member of the Corn Exchange, and an old member of the Board. He is a large flour merchant and exporter.

BAR GOLDEN JUBILEE.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE THE SCENE OF A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

The reception at the Court House last night in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Bar of the Province of Quebec was a most successful and brilliant event. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, very many citizens responded to the invitation of the disciples of Themis and for three hours the halls usually devoted to contest and dispute were the scene of a most select social gathering, to which the hundreds of ladies present added a special charm by their brilliant smiles and rich toilets.

The reception was held in the large room of the Superior Court, which for the occasion had been given the appearance of a splendid ball room. The entrance was draped with British and French flags. On the centre wall behind the judges' bench were the escutcheons of the United Kingdom and of the Dominion of Canada. Between them was a large streamer of ermine, which helped to show to fine advantage the gold figures '50.' On the right side of the room was the escutcheon of the Province of Quebec, interspersed with British and French flags. On the left side of the bench were the arms of the city of Montreal, surrounded by flags.

The splendid room of the Court of Appeal was also prettily decorated and served as a parlor. Flags, bunting and choice plants were used to decorate the large corridor, where fifty constables in full uniform, and stationed at about three paces apart, formed a guard of honor on each side. Quivron's orchestra rendered a select programme of music during the evening.

The guests commenced to arrive shortly after eight o'clock, and were ushered by officials into the reception room, where they were presented to the Batonnier-General, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, by Mr. J. A. C. Madore, Batonnier of the Montreal district. It did not take long before the scene became one of brilliancy, and soon the reception room proper, the parlor and the corridor which served as a promenade were filled with the élite of society. The climax was reached when Lieut.-Governor Jetté arrived with Madame Jetté and Miss Jetté. His Honor received a most cordial welcome from his former colleagues present and from the members of the Bar, and he shared the honor of receiving the guests with the Batonnier-General.

On the whole, the reception was a great success, and reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Globensky and the other gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements.

It would be impossible to give a list of all those present, but, among others, may be mentioned the following gentlemen, who were nearly all accompanied by ladies: Mgr. Racicot, representing the Archbishop; Sir Alex. Lacoste, Sir M. M. Tait, Judge Alderic Ouimet, Judge Davidson, Judge Archibald, Judge Curran, Judge Loranger, the Hon. Chas. Langelier, Mr. J. A. C. Madore, Batonnier of the Montreal Bar, the Hon. T. C. Casgrain, the Hon. H. Archambault, Mayor Prefontaine, Ald. Turner, Ald. Rainville, Ald. Martineau, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Mr. L. O. David.

NEW C. P. R. BUILDINGS.

The central part of the city will be adorned by another new building to be put up during the coming summer. For some time past the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph department has found its present premises at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and Hospital streets much too small for its business, and has been on the lookout for a new building. After some negotiation it was decided to purchase the old building now occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphs and it is understood that a good price was paid the proprietor, ex-Mayor Dessaulles, of St. Hyacinthe, the building in question having been in possession of the Dessaulles family for many years past. Between now and May 1 Mr. Kent and his employees will take up their quarters in a locality yet to be decided upon, and the old building will be pulled down to make room for the new structure which the company proposes building during the present year. So far the plans of the new C. P. R. telegraph building have not been prepared, but enough is known to justify the statement that a building will be erected at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and Hospital streets that will be a credit to the West Ward and to the company whose property it will be.

I. P. B. ANNUAL CONCERT.

The annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will take place in Windsor Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 9, next. The president of the association, Mr. Hamilton Ferns, will occupy the chair and a fine programme of national songs, recitations, etc., will be rendered. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Toronto.

FATALITY AT ST. HENRI.

A YOUNG SHUNTER MEETS HIS DEATH UNDER THE WHEELS.

A sad fatality occurred this morning at St. Henri on the Grand Trunk Railway, the victim being a young shunter in the employ of the railway named Daniel Walker, aged about twenty-five.

Walker was employed at about 7.30 this morning in bringing an empty freight train known as the 'Pilot' from Point St. Charles to the yard at the Bonaventure station. As far as can be ascertained the deceased in order to avoid the keenness of the wind, had climbed down between the first and second cars to shelter himself. The train had just passed the Notre Dame street bridge at St. Henri when Walker lost his hold and fell on to the track, the wheels of the second car passing over him and entangling him in the works of the truck. Death must have been instantaneous. The body was in such a position that it took quite some time to extricate it during which traffic was delayed. As soon as it was taken out it was conveyed to the morgue to await an inquest.

The deceased belonged to this city and was employed at the Bonaventure station yard. He was unmarried and lived on Torrance street.

THE PORT OF AMERICA.

MR. STEWART SURE HIS CANAL WILL DO THIS FOR MONTREAL.

Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, C. E., son of Sir James Dixon Mackenzie, Bart., and chief engineer of the Georgian Bay canal, cabled Mr. McLeod Stewart to-day that he has taken passage on the SS 'Lucania,' and would arrive out next Sunday. Mr. Stewart, who is at present in Montreal, will go to New York to meet the party, which includes Mr. Francis Durant, the wealthy silk merchant of London, and other capitalists, who have engaged a suite of rooms at the Russell House, Ottawa. Work will commence, Mr. Stewart says, in April. The first sod will be turned at Ottawa on Dominion Day, and the contract calls for the completion of the canal within three years.

Mr. Stewart in his addresses to the local Board of Trade and Corn Exchange always maintained that Montreal, by the building of this canal, would become the port of America, securing a large measure of the trade of Buffalo and New York, and he said this morning that he was more than ever convinced that such would be the case. He is convinced that within two years of its completion 125,000,000 bushels of wheat alone would come down the canal, apart from shipments of pulp, nickel and iron. The pulp business alone, he says, will fully pay for the construction of the canal within ten years. Canada, Mr. Stewart thinks, can supply all the pulp and paper needed by the whole world for a century to come.

THE CLARY CONCERT.

In spite of the fierce storm a good audience enjoyed the Clary concert in the Windsor Hall last night. It opened with an enjoyable feature, a cycle of songs arranged by L. Lehmann, sung by Mrs. Meredith, Miss Clary and Messrs. Dufft and Towne. Unfortunately Mrs. Meredith was suffering from a slight cold, so that her really fine voice did not show up to full advantage. The adagio movement from Max Bruchs's third concerto, by Miss Von Fursch, followed the opening number. Miss Von Fursch is an excellent violinst. Her technical execution is perfect. Her playing is cold, but brilliant, but in her encores she displayed much greater breadth and warmth. Mr. Dufft sang the majestic aria 'Honor and Arms,' from Handel's 'Samson,' in excellent style, as also did Mr. Towne, a tenor solo by Vander Stucken, 'O come with me in the summer night.' Miss Kober made an excellent accompanist.

LOCAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

The subscriptions received by the honorary treasurer, Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Temple Building, during this week, are as follows:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$10,201.06
Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde	75.00
Mrs. G. K. Starke	10.00
Edwin J. Cox	5.00
Proceeds Bachelors' dance, per G. H. Carter	50.00
Total	$10,341.06

Subscriptions will hereafter be acknowledged on Saturdays.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The Methodist twentieth century thanksgiving fund is steadily increasing. The Rev. Dr. Potts, the treasurer, reports that up to last night the total subscriptions amounted to $593,663.09.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

Last Tuesday evening Bro. Jas. Cooper, assisted by Bro. Carroll, P.C.R. of Court Laurentide, installed the following brethren as officers of Court Seaforth, No. 232, for the ensuing year:—C.R., Bro. Foster; V.C.R., Bro. Shaen; R.S., Bro. Clark; F.S., Bro. Johnson; treasurer, Bro. McCready; chaplain, Bro. Allan; S.W., Bro. Haines; J.W., Bro. Myers; S.B., Bro. Burns; J.B., Bro. Williams. In replying to a vote of thanks Bro. Cooper spoke of the success that had crowned his efforts in establishing a court of the order at Glen Sutton last week with a charter membership of 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURS! 1864 NOTRE DAME ST.



ALEX. NELSON & CO.'S BARGAINS

In Jackets, Fur-lined Capes, Scarfs and Muffs, all this month.

DISCOUNTS from 10 to 20 Percent

1864 NOTRE DAME ST., few doors west of McGill.



MR. CHAUSSE'S MEETING.

A largely attended meeting of the English-speaking electors of St. Mary's ward west was held last night at No. 1056 St. Catherine street, in support of the candidature of Mr. Ed. Chausse. Mr. John Rose was voted to the chair. He introduced to the meeting Mr. Ed. Chausse, who was heartily applauded on coming forward. Mr. Chausse, in a clear and logical address, placed his platform before those present. He criticised the conduct of several aldermen, and emphatically declared that it was high time for a change in the civic administration of Montreal. He appealed to the electors to support him on Thursday next. Other speeches were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Darlington, Ex-Ald. Thibault, W. E. O'Leary, Ex-Ald. Charpentier, Dr. Lacoste, J. O. Lament, and others.

ST. JAMES NORTH.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a largely attended meeting was held last night at the central committee rooms of Mr. L. A. Lavallee, aldermanic candidate for St. James Ward North. Dr. Turgeon acted as chairman. Mr. Lavallee, on coming forward, was greeted with prolonged cheers. He clearly laid down his policy and said that if he were elected on Thursday next the electors could rest assured that he would always be found acting and working for the reform of our civic affairs, which, declared the speaker, have fallen pretty low at the present time. Other speeches in favor of Mr. Lavallee were delivered by Messrs. L. A. Proulx, Dr. L. P. de Grandpre, ex-Ald. Lamarche and others.

Mr. Doran will hold a meeting on Monday night in Hochelaga ward. On Tuesday night he will hold a meeting in the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

The Rev. H. G. Cairns, of Dorchester Street Methodist Church, will speak on Sunday evening at 8.30 in York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street. A cordial welcome to all, especially to young men. A bright meeting and good singing.

Shortly before midnght last nght fire broke out in the basement of the Canada Spice Works, 913 St. Catherine street. Before it was extinguished damage estimated at $500 was done.

DEATH OF THE REV. A. M'CANN.

The death is announced of the Rev. Alfred McCann, formerly pastor of the East End Methodist Church, which occurred at his residence, 212 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. Mr. McCann was a native of Ireland, and came to Canada when quite a lad. He was superannuated a few years ago. He leaves a widow and a son, the latter a graduate of McGill, who is at present practicing medicine in the United States. The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 p.m.

The funeral service will be held in the Westmount Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Shaw will deliver an address.

The Rev. Mr. McCann was a brother of Vicar-General McCann of the Roman Catholic Church, Toronto, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1861.

HAS ACCEPTED THE CALL.

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 26.—The Rev. John Hay, of Coburg, Ont., has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church here.

The induction of the new pastor will take place in St. Andrew's Church here on Feb. 1. The Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke, will preside, and the Rev. R. Young, B.A., of Pakenham, will preach the sermon on the occasion.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The rector of Trinity Church, the Rev. Fred. H. Graham, has been confined to the house during the past week with a heavy cold, which will prevent his taking part in to-morrow's services. The officiating minister at the morning service will be the Rev. A. G. Doull, M.A., and at the evening service the Rev. Principal Hackett, M.A., D.D. A missionary address will be given to the Sunday school in the afternoon by Mr. J. J. Willis, B.A., of the Diocesan College.

INTERDICTION RAISED.

Archbishop Bruchesi wrote yesterday to Curé Lachapelle, of St. Ignace de Loyola, informing him that the interdiction on his church and parish was now duly raised. The decree will be read in the church to-morrow.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Considering the weather, the audience at the Windsor Hall yesterday was of imposing dimensions, proving that, at long last, Montreal has recognised that good music is necessary, and that Professor Goulding can supply it. The 'Unfinished Symphony' of Schubert, was, of course, the principal feature of the concert, and that the orchestra was able to render it to the satisfaction of a most critical audience, is sufficient, but just, praise. 'Kinderscenen,' by Schumann, was another number which was played so well that it earned ungrudgingly recognition, and the soloists, Miss Martha Reslna, harpist, and Miss Mabel Langstaff, soprano, won everybody's good opinion.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, January 27, 1900.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The opening of the local stock exchange was dull and uninteresting. There is no marked change in values, but the tone is, if anything, steadier than the close yesterday.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 27, 2 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 100⅞; do., for the account, 100⅞; Can. Pac., 96½; Erie, 11¾; Erie, first pfd., 33½; Ill. Central, 114½; U.P., pfd., 76¾; St. Paul Common, 120⅞; N.Y.C., 136½; Penn'a, 66⅛; Reading, 9; N.P., pfd., 75¾; Atchison, 19⅞; Louisville, 80⅝; bar silver, 27½ per ounce firm; money, 1½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3 to 3⅛ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3⅛ to 3½ percent; G.T., 7½; Anaconda, 8⅛.

MONTREAL TRADE.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS HAVE NOT PROVED FAVORABLE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Jan. 27, will say of Montreal trade:

The unseasonable weather conditions which have prevailed since our last report with variations in the temperature of some 40 degrees within the twenty-four hours, have not proved favorable to business. The heavy rain of last Saturday ruined the snow roads in a good many sections, with a consequent depressing effect upon business in the country. The wholesale grocery trade seems to feel the effects most, and reports rather a quiet time as regards orders, and also some falling off in remittances. On the other hand, wholesale dry goods men say that travellers are doing a good business, and that owing to the mild weather they have numerous letters from customers, asking the early despatch of prints, and other spring lines. Metal and hardware travellers are now about all out, and business in these lines is showing revival, while orders for oils, paints, glass, etc., are coming in well for shipment when spring freight rates go into effect. Shoe manufacturers will soon be busy shipping out spring orders, which are reported good, as a rule, but local business in leather continues disappointingly dull, though good English demand is still noted. Payments, as a whole, do not appear to offer much ground for complaint, and but three failures are reported in this district for the week, with small liabilities.

The anticipated easing off in the money market has materialized this week, the general call rate being now 5½ percent, though one or two banks are still quoting 6 percent. Following the late advance in ground lead and paints, a revision of varnish prices was decided on at a meeting of manufacturers held this week; linseed oil has also been put up two cents a gallon. The annual January fur sales, held in London this week, as so far reported, show that beaver sold at a slight advance on last January; muskrat has sold lower, while cross, red and silver fox show from 50 to 100 percent advance on sales of a year ago, but this great rise had been largely anticipated in any late local dealings. In the grocery line sugars remain as they were; coffees are much firmer, Chase & Sanborn having advanced their standard brands two cents per pound; Valencia off-stalk raisins are sold out; currants dull, and Sultana raisins easier. In the metal market, pig iron rules very firm, with light supplies, and sales are reported to local foundrymen of several hundred tons of old Spanish shot and shell from the South, at a good figure. Canada plates are notably stiffer, and some of the largest dealers now quote $3.15 per box of 52 sheets.

MR. PHELPS A LITTLE BETTER.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 27.—The Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who is seriously ill with pneumonia, at his home here, appears to be slightly better this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Food Fair.—The happy throng of people who attended the Food Fair yesterday at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., made it evident that the citizens are thoroughly en rapport, and that the management have struck a popular theme. The show is worth seeing as a show, but the deep importance lies in the purity and price of the goods.

A Day of Interest.—Monday will be a day of interest and importance to every lady in Montreal. This interest will be centred in The S. Carsley Co's Big Store. Bargains will be as thick as snowflakes, and the powerful influence of close buying and close selling will draw thousands here on Monday.

RE: ALEXANDER BELL, DECEASED

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Hammond, Beneficiary Heir under the Last Will of the late Alexander Bell, has deposited on account of his administration of the said Estate in the hands of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Montreal and on MONDAY, the fifth day of March next, at the hour of half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the Superior Court to be discharged as such Beneficiary Heir.

Montreal, 26th January, 1900.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK, Attorneys for Beneficiary Heir.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BAXTER FELTON, of New York, will be ready to receive pupils who are desirous of taking lessons in voice culture, commencing MONDAY, February, the 5th, at his Studio Room, 16 Karn Hall Building. Hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday of each week. The balance of each week, Mr. FELTON will spend at his New York City Studio, 138 Fifth avenue.

Financial.

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

EDWARD L. BOND,
CHIEF AGENT IN CANADA
—FOR—
BRITISH and UNITED STATES OFFICES,
—INSURING—
MARINE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS,
30 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

C. H. WALTERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
3 St. Sacrament Street.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

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

WHAT DO YOU WANT?
BUY OR SELL
Mining Stocks on Commission
A. W. MORRIS,
Member Mining Exchange,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
Telephone 1492. MONTREAL.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

A NEW NORDHEIMER PIANO, LATEST, largest, and best style; perfectly new, except for slight damage in transit. Will be sold at a decided bargain, cash or easy terms. Will accept second-hand piano as part payment. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street. 27

FOUND ON THE COUNTER IN THE 'Witness' Office on the 26th instant, a pair of gentlemen's lined mitts. Owner please apply at the 'Witness' Office.

SOHMER GRAND PIANOS, WHICH WE can guarantee the same as new; a lovely toned instrument, compact in size; just the piano for a musician. Having got this Piano at a bargain, we in turn are prepared to offer it at half its value, and will make easy terms of payment to responsible party. Can be seen any time in our warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine st. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. 27

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for the country, near Montreal; no washing or ironing; references required. Apply P.O. Box 2414. 27

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Do you want your piano tuned, polished, tone-regulated, and put in order generally? Send card or telephone Main 1643, and you will have first-class work done reasonably. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, (near McGill street), Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN, AGED 17 TO 18, for office work. Address M.C., 20, 'Witness' Office. 27

WANTED A RESPECTABLE Smart Boy, about 15 years of age; one with a little knowledge of French preferred. Apply to HEARN & HARRISON, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street. 27

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; MUST have references. Apply 27 Tupper st. 27

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, AS LOCAL correspondents and writers for high class paper; good pay; envelope for reply; beginners preferred. Subscribers' Publishing Co., 150 Nassau street New York. 27

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp. 13

WANTED, BY A SMALL MANUFACTURing concern, Book-keeper and Clerk; must have experience and be well recommended; preference given to one with $1,000 or more to invest or loan; state age, where last employed and references. C.T., 20, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, A NIGHT NURSE; MUST BE a woman of some experience. Apply 508 Guy street. 26

WANTED, A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO cook, bake and do general housework; will have a good respectable home; can attend church and Sunday-school once every Sunday; good wages and fare paid. Write immediately to Mrs. W. H. McDOUGALL, White River, Ont. 26

WANTED, A LAD, OF ABOUT 14 Years of age, possessing a good common school education, for an assurance office. Address, stating age, to Box 2407, City. 25

WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE A MILK Round. Apply at 27 Pontiac street, three streets east St. Denis, off Mount Royal avenue. 25

AGENTS WANTED, FOR 'STORY OF South Africa,' by John Clark Ridpath, LL.D.; Edward S. Ellis, M.A.; J. A. Cooper, Managing Editor of the 'Canadian Magazine,' Toronto, and J. H. Aiken, of London, Ont., who has returned this week from 12 years' travelling in South Africa for us. We are the only Canadian Publishers who have had a branch in South Africa for nineteen years, giving us an immense advantage in procuring photographs and material. Our authorship, letterpress and engravings are superior, and Canadian Contingents better illustrated than in any rival work. So sure are we of this that we will mail free for comparison our prospectus to anyone possessing a rival prospectus. Our work contains nearly 30 full page engravings of the First and Second Canadian Contingents and their officers; also beautiful colored plates of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. Circulars and terms free. Apply WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Guelph, Ontario. 22

BUSINESS MEN MAKE GOOD MONEY introducing the Daisy sanitary inside closet; an absolute necessity; required everywhere where water-closets cannot be had; low prices. Write Toronto Furnace Co., 16 Queen street, east, Toronto. 18

Employment Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman to assist with light housework; a home more an object than wages. Address S.H. 40, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant by married woman with baby; will accept small wages. Apply 508 Guy street. 26

J. A. FRASER, JOBBING CARPENTER, in rear of 182 Bleury street. Double Windows taken down and Blinds put up at reasonable prices. Bell Tel. Up 1478. 26

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, DESIRES AN engagement in a reliable house; writes a good hand and is smart at figures. Address S., 89, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN and his wife (no family), situation as caretaker for an insurance company, bank, or any large building, where the services of caretaker is required; can furnish best of city references. Address care A. Mc., 81 Cathcart stret. 24

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY or week. 653 St. James street. 24

WANTED, POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by thoroughly reliable young man; timekeeper or clerk. Address T. 12, 'Witness' Office. 24

DEAN CARMICHAEL, 100 Windsor street, wishes to get a situation for a boy, aged 15; good character; writes a clear hand; can care a furnace and do household work. 24

Entertainments Given.

ENTERTAINMENTS OPEN. CHARLES CCOMBES, Ventriloquist and Parlor Entertainer; Punch and Judy, Shadowgraphy, Ventriloquy, etc., for church and private entertainments. Shaw's Music Store. 20

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist, open for concert engagements throughout Canada. For terms address Montreal Entertainment Bureau, 2354 St. Catherine street. Tel. up 2471. 14

Rooms and Board.

213 MANCE STREET, LARGE ROOM, well furnished, with board; bath flat; beautiful and central locality; small family of adults. 25

To Let.

TO LET, 2673 ST. CATHERINE STREET, fine new store; would be fitted up to suit tenant; terms reasonable for winter. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

TO LET 2679 ST. CATHERINE STREET, store and dwelling at present occupied by Mr. James Mock, stationer. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canda Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

TO LET TO SUB-LET FOR BALANCE of lease, No. 26 Durocher street, comfortable cottage; extension kitchen; all modern conveniences. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

TO LET, 510 AND 512 VICTORIA AVE., Westmount, Cottages of 5 bedrooms each; extension kitchen; hot water furnaces; would be rented at very reasonable rates for the winter. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main. 3344. 27

TO LET 2714 ST. CATHERINE STREET, lower tenement, in perfect order; suitable for bachelors' quarters, physician or dentist. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET, HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNfurnished; also offices, warehouses, etc. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

TO LET, 143 BAYLE STREET, STONEfront house, 10 rooms, hot water heating and in good order throughout; possession 1st May. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 27

TO LET, 27 and 31 ST. MONIQUE ST., lower tenement, six rooms, b. and c.; rent low to May 1st. Apply to F. HAMILTON, Room 52, 107 St. James street. 25

LODGE ROOM—SEVERAL NIGHTS TO Let, by the year; newly painted and tinted. Apply to the Caretaker, 2204 St. Catherine street, opposite English Cathedral. 24

TO LET, HOUSE, CONTAINING TEN rooms, 25 Argyle avenue; immediate possession; rent low till May, key next door. Apply 689 St. Antoine street. 25

TWO FINE, LIGHT FLATS, ABOUT 40 ft. square, to let, being first and second story of St. Peter street wing of 'Witness' Building; suitable for offices or warehouse or light manufacturing. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 24

SILVER SMITH PREMISES TO LET, occupied as such by a long established business in the centre of the city. A good chance for some one to start in that business. For particulars address or apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 24

TO RENT OR SELL, NICE NEW COTtages, built for winter, and others building, for sale on easy monthly payments. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville ave., Longueuil, West end. P.O. Box 45.

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

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

Bargains.

FOR SALE, COCKERELS; Prize Stock, of following varieties, Black and White Minorcas, Golden and White Wyandottes, Rose Comb, Brown and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Apply to J. P. CULLEN, 214 St. James street. 27

FOR SALE A VERY FINE EVANS Bros. Cabinet Grand Piano. This instrument has only been used at a few concerts, but will be sold at a great sacrifice to an immediate purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square. 27

FOR SALE, BARGAIN, TRAINED Thoroughbred Black and Tan Foxhound, five years. Also 30-30 Smokeless Rifle. Will hold for best offer until Feb. 5th; correspondence solicited. Lock Box 8, Lacolle, P.Q.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS, ALSO Mimeographs and Neostyles, very cheap for cash. BRYCE & DOUGLAS, manufactures of the Bryce Copygraph Printer, 11 Bleury street, Montreal. Agents wanted. 26

FOR SALE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, New and Second-hand Pianos, at great reductions; 25 percent off regular prices. LAYTON BROS., Sole Agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley, Boyce Pianos, Organs, and the Angelus Piano Player. Warerooms, 144 Peel street. 26

FOR SALE, MILK ROUND IN THE CITY, can be bought cheap for cash. Apply at 200 Chatham street, afternoons. 24

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, ALSO THE Williams, both in perfect order and very cheap for cash. BRYCE & DOUGLAS, 11 Bleury street, general dealers for the New Century, Caligraph, Densmore & Yost. 26

KINDLING WOOD FOR SALE; Large load, $1.50, delivered. Tel. Main 3647 and 3648. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street. 23

KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553. 20

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

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box 422, formerly of 549 Craig street. 8

Property.

FOR SALE, 147 METCALFE STREET, suitable for a professional man, near McGill University; the adjoining houses are always well rented; would make a good investment. H. M. SIMPSON 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 145 METCALFE STREET, 30 ft. front, stone front dwelling; well adapted for a professional man; solid brick stable and hay loft. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

FOR SALE 9 DROLET STREET, COMfortable 10 room Cottage; extension kitchen. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

FOR SALE, $1,800, AT POINT St. Charles, brick encased cottage, seven rooms; very dry cellar; price $1 800. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Telephone Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 150 ELGIN STREET, A Well built Cottage, five bedrooms; cherry mantel in parlor and gas grate; everything of the best. H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE ON SANGUINET STREET, a very fine cut stone block of tenements; good investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 34 HUTCHISON STREET, two story cottage, with extension kitchen, fitted with electric light; in good order; possession when desired. H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333 or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES for sale, situated in the west end of the city; also in Westmount. Call for particulars, to HOMER TAYLOR, Room 108, Temple Building. 20

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES IN A most desirable location; Argyle avenue, Westmount, just above Cote St. Antoine Road; all improvements; best workmanship; inspection invited. J. E. BULMER, 444 Prince Albert avenue. Telephone. 18

FARM FOR SALE.—LOT 21, in 4th Range of Harrington, P. Que., comprising 200 acres; about 40 acres cleared, balance hardwood timber; good house, barn and stable, and handy to cheese factory, church and stores; liberal terms to a quick purchaser; immediate possession. Apply for particulars to J. LIGGET, 216 Knox street, Montreal, or to Mr. JOHN J. KEYS, Rivington P.O., Harrington, P.Q. 22

FOR SALE, HOUSES, TENEMENTS, Building Lots and Business Properties. Call or send for 'Real Estate Record.' J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 27

FOR SALE, SUBURBAN PROPERTY OF all kinds, at Dorval, Lachine across the river at Longue Pointe, and other places. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 27

Lost, Straved and Found

LOST SINCE WEDNESDAY, Great Dane (spotted); name 'Caesar.' Reward, 1209 Dorchester street. Any person detaining the dog will be prosecuted. 27

LOST, ON THE 25TH, A BLACK Leather Purse, containing $25 in bills, some small change, and a Gold Ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Miss McC., 650 St. Lawrence street. 25

Money Wanted.

MONEY WANTED — $4,000 ON FIRST Mortgage, at 6 percent, for four years. Apply D., 'Witness' Office. 22

Miscellaneous.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASed; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 138A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447. 25

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS, MANDOLIN, Violin, Voice Culture and Sight Singing; E. Lampert's method. COREY'S STUDIO, 124B St. Hypolite street.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF China Painting has room for two or three more pupils. P.O. Box 39. 25

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN SHORThand and Typewriting, Day or Evening; terms, $1 monthly; pupil's residence if desired. J. COOKE, 91 Fulford street. 24

PUPILS WANTED, VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, Voice Culture and Sight Singing. Special attention and tone production. Pupils fitted for church choirs, etc. Apply, CORLY'S STUDIO, 124B St. Hypolite st. 13

A FEW MORE PUPILS IN CHINA Painting. P.O. Box 39. 8

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, Teacher of the Piano, Mandolin and Guitar. 60a City Councillors street. 2

Personal.

NOTICE.—IF THE MOTHER OF HERbert Lafiamme does not call at the Protestant Infants' Home within two weeks, the child will be given for adoption. 26

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith including the forwarding of letters. 12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Continued.)

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets, The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, pastors. The Rev. David Winters will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. W. Sparling will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer-meeting and Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. All are welcome. Rev. H. G. Cairns, S.T.L., 6 Plateau st., pastor.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all the services. Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 97 Mance street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Special evangelistic services. Mrs. A. C. Gordon, from Ottawa, superintendent of the evangelistic department of the W. C.T.U. will speak in the morning on 'Is Life worth living?' and in the evening on 'Lost opportunities. Meetings afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock on Monday. Everybody welcome. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Class meetings at 10 a.m.

Church of England.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

ST. MARY'S, Church of England. 11 a.m. service; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m.; preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

MISSION HALL, cor. of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis boulevard. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hackett, M.A., D.C.L., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. Canon Dixon, rector.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer, and sermon. 4.05 p.m., choral litany and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free, and all cordially invited. Rev. D. Lariviere, B.A., pastor.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—Second Sunday after Epiphany. 11 a.m., morning service; evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Litany; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett, M.A., D.D.

ST STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Dorchester street, corner of Atwater ave., Westmount. Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Preacher at 11 o'clock, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Sunday-school and rector's Bible-class at 3 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Lord Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the rector. Subject: 'The Historical and Spiritual Relation of the Church of England to our Lord Jesus Christ and the Word of God.' Strangers welcome. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, rector.

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

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M. A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Professor Steen. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Friday, The Purification. Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

Holy Communion after evening 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 will not be held.

7 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher the Rev. O. W. Howard.

All strangers, and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 and 7 o'clock, will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

Tuesday, confirmation class will be opened at 8 p.m. in Church.

Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.

Friday, Teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

MISSIONARY MISSION, St. George's Y.M.C.A., corner Pie IX., and Adam sts.—11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday-school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, St. Dominique street. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Service at 11 o'clock a.m. Sunday school at 9.30. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

Presbyterian Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

MONTREAL ANNEX—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 3.30 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Mackeracher, B.A., minister. Service at 11 o'clock.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Mitchell will preach in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at St. Laurent at 7.30 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pasto, will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Morning service, 11 o'clock, and evening service at 7 o'clock Preacher at both services, the Rev. T. W. Winfield. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., pastor's Bible-class and Sabbath-school. 8.30 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday at 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue near St. Antoine street—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 169 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian) — Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. Rev. Alexander King, pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting, 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Strangers heartily welcome. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor, No. 453 St. Antoine street.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—The pastor, Rev. T. S. McWilliams, will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: 'God as symbolized by Fire.' For evening: 'Study to show thyself approved of God.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.; topic, 'Lessons for Simon and us,' Luke vii., 36-50.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. The pastor's class for men at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8 p.m. on Monday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Band of Hope Friday afternoon at 4.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. The pastor, at 7 p.m., will preach the ninth sermon of the series on the Lord's Prayer, from the words, 'For Thine is the Kingdom.'

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and the Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., of Crescent Street Church, in exchange at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mr. Drysdale in Bible-class at 3.15 p.m., on Egyptian excavations and explorations as throwing light on the Bible. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible reading Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence street. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school, 10 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3.15 p.m. in the church. Entrance by the front. Senior Christian Endeavor meeting, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian). — Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock. Pastor's Bible-class at 3.15. C. E. Society on Monday at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8.

Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Communion at the morning service at 11 o'clock. Thanksgiving at the evening service at 7 o'clock. Collection for the poor at both services. Bible-class at 3.10 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 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of month at 4 o'clock. Seats free at the Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION, Presbyterian, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 6.30 o'clock. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

Baptist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1004 St. Catherine street. Public worship on Sunday at 11 o'clock. 3 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes. Service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. A hearty invitation to all. A. B. Tuddenham, Acting Pastor.

Baptist Churches.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor, 4287 Dorchester street.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Osborne street, corner of Mountain. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting in lecture room of hall at 8 p.m. Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D., pastor.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday-school at 9.30. Gospel Temperance meeting 8.15 p.m. Preaching services, 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. A. rt, S.S. superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordan, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

Congregational Churches

ZION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. Murrman. Sunday-school at 3

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. The Rev. Dr. Beavis, of Hamilton, Ont., will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Sunday, Jan. 28. Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Mr. H. Rice. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. W. Munro.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service 11 a.m. Miss Grace Wheeler, from Harpoot, Turkey, secretary of Armenian Religious Society, will speak, evening 7 p.m. Subject: 'A Protestant Priest.' Rev. E. M. Hill will preach. 26

Point St. Charles Churches.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. All cordially invited.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. M. Taylor, pastor.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Services at 3 a.m. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Ker, D.D. pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Jan. 28. Anniversary Day. 11 a.m.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor of First Baptist Church. 7 p.m.—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor of Point St. Charles Congregational Church.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., residence, 92 Favard street.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 187 Congregation street. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Ba. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. W. H. Stevens, of St. Henri Methodist Church. Evening preacher, Rev. J. R. Webb, of Point St. Charles Baptist Church. Everybody welcome.

St. Lambert Churches.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Undenominational Churches

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres Street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 221 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

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 3 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. John McKillican.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, No. 35 Richmond square. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Service on Sunday at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Wm. W. Craig, B.A. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

C. T. Cocker, Lay Reader in charge.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT SERVICES — Public services are held in the new chapel on the corner of Bleury and Mayor streets on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Everybody will be cordially welcomed. Rev. E. M. Smith, pastor.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.M.C.A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

GOSPEL HALL, 389 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting, 7 p.m., Tuesday, 8 p.m. for prayer.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 2.30 a.m., Sabath school, 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting. 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Gospel services. Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets—Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Services next sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Wesley H. Raney, B.A., pastor. No. 984 St. Denis street.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. Young People's Society C.E. Tuesday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor's class on Friday afternoon at 3, and Junior C. E. at 4.15. C. E. Bland, pastor.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Logauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. E. P. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) at

Undenominational Churches.

(Continued.)

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION holds services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., in the chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission, No. 75 Inspector street. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 396 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m. and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meetings on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Adjutant A. Goodwin in command. A Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock. Captains Downey and Jones in charge. Gospel services (in French), at No. 417 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m. and on every week day, except Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m. Adjutant Robert in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter,' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock in English. Ensign J. K. Miller and wife in charge.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine ave., Westmount.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard De Gruchy, pasteur.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, (Presbyterienne) rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 r. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE METHODISTE au coin der 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. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte di dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant. 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche, à 3 heures.
Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

MAISON PRESBYTERIENNE FRANCAISE DE LA POINTE ST. CHARLES, 184 rue St. Charles. Service Francais: Le dimanche à 4 heures p.m. Le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. Ecole du dimanche. Classes Francaises à 3 heures p.m. Pasteur, le Rev. C. A. Doudiet. Residence, No. 181 rue Selby, Westmount.

Entertainments Given.

MONTREAL
ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU.

F. C. CAPON, Manager for the supply of Vocalists, Pianists, Instrumentalists, Orchestras and Elocutionists, for Concerts, and Private and Public Entertainments. For Prospectus and terms address 2354 St. Catherine street. Bell Tel. up 2471.

Business Chances.

WANTED.

Party, with five or six hundred cash, speaking both languages, to take charge of a grocery store at Three Rivers. H.S., 36, Witness Office.

To Let.

TO LET Houses Tenements Warehouses

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

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, HOT WATER, GAS FIXTURES, ON ELGIN AVENUE. APPLY TO J. A. BAZIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 2243 ST. CATHERINE STREET. TEL. UP 2451.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

LARGE HALL, to let, with use of electric lantern, and operator, for illustrating lectures, etc. Terms moderate. Apply at Museum, 32 University street.

TO LET,
164a Mansfield street,

Self-contained Cottage, electric light, and all modern conveniences; rent, $330; no taxes. Apply 309 St. James street.

TO LET,

LARGE WORK SHOP on Shannon street, 45 feet long, 46 feet wide. STABLE for two horses attached to same.

LARGE WORK SHOP, rear 34 Alexander street, 36 feet long, 25 feet wide.

The above will be rented cheap; if wanted, houses adjoining same. Just the place for a Carpenter, Painter, Plumber, etc. Possession at once.

Apply 309 ST. JAMES ST.

Property.

FOR SALE,

Molson Avenue, Mount Royal Vale, 2½ story Brick-encased dwelling, nine apartments, stone foundation, iron roof, outhouses etc. Lot 7,200 feet. Price only $3,500.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier Street.

FOR SALE.

A Brick-Encased Tenement House, (2 dwelling, in Berri street, above Ontario street, in perfect order. Pays nine percent; a good and safe investment.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

16 Cathcart St. near Union avenue, Solid Brick Dwelling, stone foundation, 16 apartments, near business centre; good investment.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

Dorchester St., (Westmount), For Sale or Exchange for vacant property, modern 2 story and basement dwelling; Montreal limestone front; 10 rooms; finished in quartered oak and sycamore; bedroom flat finished in pitch pine; a first class house.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

Durocher St.,—3 Flate Modern Stone Dwelling never vacant, producing a revenue of $75 per month.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

Crescent st., (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets), For Sale or Exchange; about 8,300 feet Building Lots.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

At a Bargain, Veneer Mill — with about 12 acres of land in the village of Bolton Centre, with 90 horse-power engine, steel boiler large lathe, cutting 72 inches wide; ample supply of good lumber in the neighborhood, can be utilized for a saw or pulp mill.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE.

To Builders or Contractors.—For Sale or Exchange for revenue bearing property, Building Lots comprising about 48,000 square feet; choice residential sites, above McGregor street, between Pine and Cedar avenues.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE
—AT—
COTE DES NEIGES,
Residence and Grounds of
Jos. BROUCHTON, Esq.

Property, consisting of house, stables, and other outbuildings, and six acres of land, divided into very fine orchards, garden and lawn. A good opportunity to buy a suburban residence.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 29th, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Long Room, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street.

Full information on application to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 2344.

THOS. J. POTTER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

LAVAL AVENUE,
FURNISHED HOUSE, $3,500

Self-contained Cottage, 9 rooms, completely furnished, near St. Louis de France Church, in thorough repair. Almost given away at this figure.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
Real Estate, 207 St. James st.
Tel. Main 2574

CRAIG STREET.

The Best Investment on this street. Paying over Ten Percent net. Investors should not fail to enquire into this.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
Real Estate, 207 St. James st.
Tel. Main 2574.

LAND FOR SALE.

Vacant Properties in City and Westmount, suitable for Factory and Building Sites. Some of these would afford good investments to hold against rise in prices.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
Real Estate, 207 St. James st.
Tel. Main 2574.

SIMPSON STREET.

Two Handsome Cut-stone Residences for sale at once. Any reasonable offer would be entertained. Single or together. Send for particulars.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
Real Estate, 207 St. James st.
Tel. Main 2574.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Ministerial Presbyterian Association will hold a special meeting on Monday morning, at the parlor of Stanley Street Church, to consider the question of Roman Catholic aggressions in the city. The committee appointed to suggest a plan of operation will report.

Property.

53 Metcalfe Street
Facing Dominion Square,

and 200 feet below St. Catherine street, a solid brick residence, three stories and basement; could easily be converted into a good revenue producing business property. Lot, 23 feet by 100 feet to a lane.

Will be Sold by Auction
At our rooms, 181 St. James st.,
WEDNESDAY, January 31st,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

ST. MATTHEW STREET
Cottages For Sale.

Two comfortable, well built cottages for sale, on lots of about 17 and 20 feet wide, by 94 feet deep.
The Cottages contain seven rooms, hot water heating, in thorough order throughout.

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

Dorchester Street.

A First Class CORNER RESIDENCE FOR SALE near the Windsor. Lot 30 feet by 110 feet to a lane in rear. New modern plumbing and heating, and in thorough order throughout.

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE

DORCHESTER ST.—Double House, would suit a medical man or dentist. A bargain here, or an exchange.
DORCHESTER ST.—New House, modern.
SHERBROOKE ST.—Corner House, very desirable locality.
CENTRAL LOCALITY—A large House suitable for a school or ladies' academy.
CITY COUNCILLORS ST. A Cottage very convenient, at a very low price and easy terms.
UPPER ST.—A Self-contained Cottage in a very desirable locality.
COTTAGES IN WESTMOUNT—$4,500 and upwards.
VACANT LOTS in desirable localities.

WANTED.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, the demand being great for the season now approaching.

MONEY TO LOAN.
W. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James Street.
Insurance Fire, Life and Accident.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Machinery for Sale.

10 x 24 Corliss Engine, good as new.
20 x 42 Slide Valve double, 'cut off,' McDougall Engine, in good order.
12 x 24 Plain Slide Valve McDougall Engine, refitted in good order.
56 x 14 Double Rivetted Tubular Boiler, in good order.
14" Putnam Lathe, second-hand, Screw Cutting, cheap.
Second-hand Iron Shaper at a bargain.
24 x 24 x 6 Iron Planer good as new.
Power Mortising Machine, refitted, in good order.
7" three side Sticker in good order.
24" Endless Bed Planer in good order.
Before buying new machinery always write for prices to A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 345 St. James street, Montreal. 17



Sewing Machines
at **FACTORY PRICES**

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

THE BAILEY-DONALDSON COMPANY,
1 St. Peter street, Montreal.
Dept. W.

FOR SALE,

1 DENTIST CHAIR (Wilkinson) with Watkin's Head Rest.
1 ELEGANT DENTAL CABINET.
1 DENTAL ENGINE.
1 VULCANIZER,

and other Dentist's Appliances, all in good order and the best of their kind. Will be sold a Bargain to a prompt purchaser. Apply personally (or by Tel. Main 435), to

G. S. BRUSH, 34 King street.

FRENCH PROTESTANT REVIVAL.

The French Protestant churches of the city are making arrangements for the inauguration of a work of revival among our French-speaking Protestants. The Rev. S. Delagneau, of Boston, has been invited to spend from a week to ten days with the French churches of the city, to take the lead of the services. It is expected that the work will begin on Sunday, Feb. 4. In the afternoon at three o'clock, a union meeting will be held at the French Baptist church, Mance street. In the evening all the French churches will unite in holding a service at St. John's Church. The meetings will be widely advertised by handbills accompanied by brief and pointed paragraphs on the new life and consecration to God.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. WORK.

A correspondent writes to the 'Witness,' taking exception to a statement which recently appeared in our columns to the effect that at a recent meeting held at the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Budge gave a short history of Army Y.M.C.A. work, which he said had its origin at Brockville, in 1876. The correspondent points out that such work commenced in 1874. Mr. Budge, on being seen in reference to the matter, explained that his statement was intended to have reference solely to his own connection with the work.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.	20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS.	½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.	25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS	1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals Agents Wanted.	25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS	

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—
WITNESS

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

EDUCATION OF EXAMPLE.

I was much interested the other day in reading the 'Evening Post's' article on 'Reform by social stigma,' following up a line of argument already opened by President Hadley of Yale. Your proposal that we should avoid the company of dishonest men in general is, of course, a difficult one to follow, however useful it may be, owing to the way in which the good and the bad mingle in society. The good, unhappily, are not marked off from the bad by any clear line of demarcation. They have to work with them, to depend upon them, to accept aid from them in all sorts of laudable enterprises, both in the Church and the world. To evince positive disapproval of the rogues every day would be a terrible task, from which young men, who have their fortunes to make, would naturally shrink. I remember during the civil war that a lady in a country town, who had joined a society of her own sex to help the war, told me that the duty of 'rebuking copperheads' was set down in the list of those incumbent on its members. She said, with a look of despair, that all others she had faithfully discharged, but 'rebuking copperheads was something she could not do.' So it will always be, I fear, with a large number of our good people. They will always find the task of telling a man that he is a knave, or indicating to him their opinion of him, a little too much for their virtue.

In this, however, as in many other things, there is a sort of half-way house. We may not always be able to avoid a rascal's company, but surely we need not seek it, if not for our own sake, for that of our children. To me nothing is more strange than our indifference to the effect on our youth of our political manners. The extent of our reliance, in education, in the duties of citizenship, on books, pamphlets, lectures, leaflets, 'talks,' is something amazing. We seem to forget altogether the effect upon a youth of the milieu in which his father and family live, of the people whom they see at their house, and of the estimation in which he finds they hold them. It is out of this that he really gets his idea of citizenship, however gratefully he may accept the books, or listen to the lectures. A filial boy naturally believes that the men his father sees and 'confers' with are as good as they are, and that the work in which they are engaged is honorable and useful work.

I have been familiar for twenty years with the history of Thomas C. Platt. Twenty years ago he was about the most despised and insignificant man outside the penitentiary, in this state. When the 'Tribune' used to be calling him 'Me Too,' he was the general laughing-stock. He is now one of the most powerful and respected. And yet his career has been one of political fraud and intrigue, and studious and protracted efforts to break down the old constitution of the state and to impede efforts to reform it. I think that few intelligent persons will deny that he is on a par with Croker, and we know the account Croker gave of himself the other day. Platt imitates him in every particular. Now how has he reached this bad eminence? Simply by success in getting ostensibly decent people to consult with him, to keep company with him, and follow his advice and example. How do you expect the children, when they see this man courted and invited to his house by the governor of the state, to think that he is a bad man, or that his methods or way of life are odious? What do you suppose Governor Roosevelt's children think of Platt? Why, that he is a dear old friend of their father's, and a good example for a rising young man. It is only a short time ago that a number of leading citizens of New York exposed enormous political frauds committed, connived at, and encouraged by Platt, and swore roundly that they would never, never have anything to do with him again. In a year or two they were all good friends with him, and some of them gladly accepted office at his hands. What impression do you suppose this makes on the boy? Why, either that their father's lied when they said that Platt was guilty of fraud, or that there was no great harm in Platt's frauds, after all. Which conclusion do you think they are likely to reach?

The truth is, every one, or almost every one, admits that our standards of honor, of honesty, and of patriotism in public men, need to be greatly raised; but what to me is droll, is that we expect that the next election will surely do the business. I think the progress will be a long and tedious one. The general uplifting which has to take place, if America is to fulfil her mission among the nations, must be begun lower down, among the youth of the country, by showing them that there is a difference between men, both in morals and in conduct. You need not 'cut' bad men, but you surely can avoid conferring with, co-operating with, lying and cheating with them.

It is not very long since two men from whom this generation expected a good deal, Messrs. Lodge and Roosevelt, filled the colleges with a terrible hullabalo about the duty of plunging into public life, and, as they said, 'accomplishing something.' In fact, Lodge administered a stunning Phi Beta Kappa rebuke to Harvard College for criticising his career, instead of imitating it. Well, one of the earliest acts of their political life was to vote for and support for the presidency a man whose dishonesty and unfitness for the office they had two or three months previously admitted, exposed and denounced. And they did this through sheer cowardice, the fear of being expelled from the Republican party. Since then Lodge's career has been simply a series of 'base compliances.' There is nothing, however absurd, including silver, for which he thought there was a majority, that he has not advocated. Roosevelt has been a useful civil servant, but the routine of civil life was too much for him. He had to break loose and go to war. His military exploits have procured him the governorship of this state. The first use he makes of this is to share its powers and duties with our greatest corruptionist and our greatest enemy of good administration.

It is, therefore, hardly necessary to say that the notion of those gentlemen that they would 'accomplish something,' is a mere phantasm. They accomplish nothing worth mentioning. They may turn a rogue now and then out of some trumpery place and put a slightly better man in for a short term, or hinder the passage of a blackmailing act. But the great evil of the day, the boss system of government, they do not touch. On the contrary, they increase the boss's credit and authority, and when their own little day is over, they leave him firmly established than ever.

Since representative institutions have been established on a popular basis, that is, within the present century, two great reforms have been achieved by agitation, the abolition of the corn laws in England and the abolition of slavery in America. But these were achieved my men who had convictions, which they would not change though the sky should fall, who stood to their guns in the darkest hour, and bore defeat without flinching. They never 'conferred' with the enemies of their cause, or thought they were 'accomplishing something' when they made an 'ignoble peace.' This is the way and these are the men to influence the imagination of youth, and educate its conscience in a modern state. I remember how my own blood was stirred as a young man by seeing Wendell Phillips, facing a hostile audience, serene and resolute, though not still, his hand thrust into the breast of his frock-coat, like an artilleryman standing behind his piece, waiting for the enemy to get within range. The courage never to submit or yield is the courage we need to-day, for civil life more than for military life.

E.L.G.

HOW HE GOT BUSINESS.

A Boston restaurant-keeper was standing in front of his establishment gambling at the hard times and lamenting his fate. Although he could see people walking up and down the streets, they all seemed to avoid him; and even the visitors to the town, who could not be supposed to know anything about his place, seemed to avoid it instinctively. He meditated much on his misfortune, and racked his brains to devise some scheme that would improve his business. At last an idea occurred to him. Going to a bronze-founder, he ordered several peculiar tablets of the kind that are seen in different parts of Boston on the fronts of houses to commemorate the birthplace or boarding-house of some one or another of the city's great men. Fastening these tablets on conspicuous parts of his building, he laid in a large supply of eatables, and awaited the result. Now the great point about these tablets was that they were utterly unintelligible—the inscriptions being half obliterated Latin—but their effect was electrical. Every true Bostonian glanced at them, took it for granted that the restaurant was one of the many with a historic flavor, and patronized it at once. The strangers that visited the city looked at the tablets hopelessly, then patronized the house in the hope that they would find some one who could explain the strange inscriptions.—'Harper's Round Table.'

THE BOVILLE LECTURES.

The lecture on 'Damascus and our civic aldermen,' by Mr. R. G. Boville, M.A., at Her Majesty's Theatre, tomorrow, will be prefaced by a series of new views of 'The men who guard the seas.'

A musical programme will be played by the Victoria Rifles Band.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron will speak of the growth of French Protestantism in Canada, at the evening service at St. John's Church. The address will be illustrated with lantern slides. Gospel hymns will be thrown on the canvas and sung by the congregation.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

For one week only, new and second-hand pianos and organs at great reductions. Twenty-five percent discount off regular prices. Layton Bros., sole agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley Royal Pianos, Thomas Organs and the Angelus Piano-player. Warerooms, 144 Peel street.

To cure a cold in one day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Change on C.P.R. Ottawa Line.—The Canadian Pacific announces that commencing Jan. 26 the Ottawa trains leaving Windsor station at 10.00 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. will not stop at Montreal Junction.

A Famous Fighter.—How Hunyadi's Name was Given to the Celebrated Saxlehener Springs.—While thousands of people know of the world-famous Hunyadi water it is probable that very few are aware how these waters, which emanate from the Saxlehener Springs, near Buda-pest, derive their striking name. A writer in 'Commerce,' an English publication, gives an interesting explanation of how these waters came to be so named. He says: 'John Hunyadi, the worthy after whom the water has been named, was a man who made a fearful and wonderful reputation in the fifteenth century—also in the battlefield, for he was a born fighter. I believe one of his earliest scrimmages was in the war with the Hussites, in 1420, and on that occasion he rendered valuable service to Sigismund, the then King of Hungary. It was the unspeakable Turks, however, against whom John Hunyadi directed his best energies and his military accomplishments. He hated the Turks like poison, and let them know it, too. The Turks of those days had taken possession of Szendro, which was not to the liking of either King Sigismund or his worthy henchman, John Hunyadi, so during the year 1437 the latter undertook to drive the Turks out of the district. He was as good as his word, and in recognition of this service to the Hungarian community the king presented the doughty John with several estates, and conferred on him various handles to his name. In 1442, however, Hunyadi was defeated by the Turks, and took refuge in Roumania, where he for a time was imprisoned, but on his release returned to Hungary, only to find that the country had no king. Here, then, lay another grand opportunity for the irrepressible John. He soon discovered that the country was disposed to elect five governors, and, of course, it was only natural that he should be one of the five. So it happened, and there was more fighting with the Turks, beside occasional thrashings of the Roumanians, whose discourteous treatment of him Hunyadi had not forgotten. Matters went on in this exciting style until one fine day Hunyadi awoke to find himself not merely famous—he had been that for some time—but (owing to the fact of Ladislaus V. being only a child, and in the custody of his relation, Frederick III, of Germany) sole governor of Hungary. Whether it was that the duties of governor took up too much of his time or that the pay was inadequate, or that he felt more at home on the battlefield than in the legislative chamber, I can't say, but it is certain that he desired young Ladislaus to return to his native land and set up in business as a working monarch. But Frederick of Germany didn't see eye to eye with Hunyadi on this point; so as there was no peace crusade or disarmaments mission running in those days, the dispute led to fighting; but about the year 1450, by which time force had been proved to be no remedy, conciliatory measures were resorted to. Two weary years were exhausted in these tactics, and ultimately in 1452 the young king was released from the unwelcome supervision of the German Emperor. The history of the discovery and use of the Hunyadi Janos mineral water has none of the hoary antiquity which the history of the old warrior can boast of. The locality of the springs, however, has a history which goes back far into those ages in which the Romans romped over the then known world, and made a lasting reputation for themselves as pioneers of civilization. They had on the future site of the Saxlehener mineral springs a flourishing colony called Aquincum. This was on the right bank of the Danube, and is now a part of the city of Budapest. Those old Romans were very keen on medicinal baths and springs, and with their usual pertinacity in that direction they made Aquincum famous for its hot sulphur springs and thermal baths.

THE BACK NUMBER.

(Olive Harper, in 'Frank Leslie's Monthly,')

The door of the sanctum opened, and Miss Presbury walked timidly in and stood before the managing editor. For a moment there was a silence which she did not dare to break, and which he did not care to. He was drawing the blue pencil vigorously and cruelly through the 'fine writing' in a story, and thinking meanwhile how he could get rid of his visitor without hurting her feelings, for he really did have some heart down beneath that hard crust of brusqueness. He was not wantonly cruel.

Miss Presbury stood with a deprecating smile on her prematurely aged face. Her real age was forty-five, but with her white hair and careworn features, she looked at least sixty. She had been pretty once. Then she had had her little romance, and she had loved and been loved; but ambitious parents had broken her engagement, and 'he' went West and she East. There had never been—could never be—any other 'he' for her, and long since hope had died, while tender memory remained.

Miss Presbury had been pretty in those old days, but now her only beauty was in her gentle blue eyes. These, with her exquisite neatness and air of breeding and refinement, made her pleasant to see, however shabbily dressed she might be.

'Now, what can I do for you, Miss Presbury?' asked the editor, so suddenly that she started and dropped her satchel to the floor, and then stooped to pick it up at the same moment the editor reached for it.

'I beg your pardon,' stammered Miss Presbury.

'Oh, that is all right. Now please state your business, and—oh—take a seat, though I am unusually busy just now.'

'I—wished to offer you a story.'

'What about?'

'Old graveyards and epitaphs.'

'Done to death. Besides, we want new things, not old—live, not dead.'

'I have a list of subjects here. I will read them off, and write up whatever you like. Some are written.'

'Um—m—m.'

Taking this for consent, Miss Presbury read her list, which embraced descriptions of things seen in foreign travel, and also of things in New York. Then she waited a reply.

'How many words about the crack in the Astor House sidewalk?'

'Two thousand—mostly reminiscences of the past history of New York.'

'Too long. Make it five hundred. Boil it down and send it in next week, and I'll look at it when I have time.'

'I hoped—I would be glad if you could take something sooner. I need—'

'Out of the question; that is the best that I can do.'

'Thank you,' said Miss Presbury. 'Good-day.'

Something in the blue eyes made him feel very uncomfortable, and he called in the boy whose duty it was to snub all persons with stories to sell, and gave him a rating that he remembered for a whole week for letting Miss Presbury know that he was in.

Miss Presbury sighed heavily as she went down stairs. She was in great need—greater than any one but herself knew. She toiled early and late patiently, but only once in a long while did she sell a story; and when she did the money went to pay clamorous debts. Debts were pressing her now, and her horror of debts and her humiliation at not being able to pay them gave her courage to try to sell one—at least one story to-day.

She had stories 'on approbation' at several places, and made the weary round on foot. Car fare was extravagance. In some places her manuscript was handed to her in eloquent silence. In others there was the stereotyped tale of 'Haven't had time to read them.'

Miss Presbury had had a most excellent education, some natural talent for writing, and in her youth she travelled much and had read much—and the best authors. She had unconsciously formed her style upon the somewhat stilted lines of writing of fifty years ago, and no one cared for that style now; or, at least, none of the managing editors did. Her pile of unsold manuscripts accumulated with discouraging rapidity.

Young girls just out of school were engaged on the daily papers; still others were pushing themselves into the magazines so eagerly that they did not heed those they forced to the wall. They were bright, young, pretty, and where they did not satisfy the lover of pure literature they could amuse the multitude. What if the young girl's work was frothy? it sparkled, and youth and enthusiasm counted for something.

Miss Presbury had been bright, too, once, but want, anxiety and sorrow had done their work. Her stories, carefully and conscientiously written as they were, did not sell.

At last she reached the office of a great newspaper. The managing editor was out of sorts that day. Everything had gone wrong; a rival had made a scoop that he ought to have made himself, and he gave several of his reporters a talking-to that made their hair curl. Yet he managed to put on so genial and kind an expression that Miss Presbury grew bold enough to ask after the fate of a story she had left there.

'Now, Miss Presbury, I don't want that story. It is on an out-of-date subject, and I must say that your style and ideas are all out of date. You haven't the real journalistic instinct of seizing upon topics of vital interest. You don't go into society enough to keep in touch with the best people. If you did that I could use some stories about them if they were spicy enough. The fact of it is, Miss Presbury, you are a "back number," and you know a back number gets shelved—ah——'

Here the autocrat of the 'Daily Astonisher' paused as he noted the awful change his words had wrought in Miss Presbury's face. Hitherto she had believed in herself; he had with two words destroyed that belief. Hope had always kept alive that one spark in her heart, and she worked and waited patiently for the day to come when she would achieve a reputation.

'A back number? Do you mean to say that culture and taste go for nothing?'

Miss Presbury asked this with a ring of poignant agony in the first words, though her voice grew steadier as she continued.

'I did not mean to be personal, Miss Presbury, but I tell you the truth when I say that I haven't a person in my office over twenty-five. I don't get culture or fine literature, perhaps, but I do get freshness and new ideas, dash and go. Those are necessary qualifications in journalism to-day. I used to laugh at college boys and girls; I don't now. I take them all on in turn. Each one is sure to have a few bright ideas, and when they are exhausted and the originality begins to decline, why, then I am willing to let my rivals scoop them in.'

'And you have no further use for me?' smiled Miss Presbury—smiled because she wished to hide her pain and humiliation.

'Well, frankly, no; unless you can do something that will make you famous—write a "Heavenly Twins" novel, or something of that sort.'

'If I could do that I should scarcely need to offer you my work.'

'No—for then I would send for it.'

Saying this he held out her story. Miss Presbury took the manuscript, and, still smiling, turned to go. Suddenly two red spots glowed in her cheeks, and her blue eyes seemed to emit sparks.

'I will think over what you have said,' she replied, 'and if I do you shall hear from me. Good-day.'

The editor settled to his work again, and Miss Presbury went home. She called a little hall bedroom home. She tried to slip in unseen of her landlady, but to no purpose, for she stood by the foot of the stairs, and, after discovering that Miss Presbury had not been paid yet, she opened the vials of her wrath, and heaped such a mountain of words upon the poor, crushed woman that she gave one inarticulate cry and flew past the landlady and to her wretched little room, where she gave up to a tempest of tears.

'You'll leave here to-morrow morning,' cried the landlady, 'and you'll leave your trunk here, though I don't suppose there's fifty cents' worth of stuff in it!'

After a while Miss Presbury grew calmer, and tried to think what she should do. Go out of this poor shelter without her few belongings and without a dollar?—it was not a pleasant prospect. She rose from her bed and bathed her swollen face, and then Alice, the chambermaid, knocked. She had brought a tray with some fresh tea and toast, and a letter for Miss Presbury. The landlady had repented a little, and sent the tea as a peace offering. Poor soul! she had a perpetual struggle between a naturally kind heart and the fact that she must pay her own expenses; and she couldn't do it unless her boarders paid her.

Miss Presbury meekly took the tray and gladly drank the tea. Then she remembered the letter. It was from her aunt, who lived in a small house near an obscure village in Pennsylvania. She had almost forgotten Aunt Eunice's existence. 'I read some of your beautiful writings, my dear, and felt very proud of you. So I wrote to the paper they were printed in, and found your address. Won't you come and spend the summer with me, my dear, for I am very lonely. Uncle Eben left me well provided for. I send you a cheque, so that you need not lose time in coming, for I want to see my little Niece Mary so much.'

The revulsion of feeling was great; and the poor little 'back number' wanted to sing. She left the next day, and settled down into a deep, restful peace among the green mountains in Pennsylvania. She was tired, she told her aunt, and needed rest from her literary work. The aunt revelled in the stories, whether they were in type or manuscript, and it was like a balm to Miss Presbury to hear her aunt talk.

One day, about a year after she had gone to her aunt, Miss Presbury felt an intense longing to see piles of smooth, clean, white paper, and pens and ink about her again. Then, scarcely knowing herself how or when it was done, she had finished a novel. She sent it to a great publishing house, and, to her surprise, it was accepted and published. It was so simple and direct, so tender and true, and the love story threaded through it was so exquisitely sweet that it touched all hearts with sympathy. It carried with it an atmosphere as pure as the limpid mountain streams, and a subtle breath of the balmy mountain air. She had not needed to write a 'Heavenly Twins.' She was famous with this book that made one feel that the world and the people in it are not all bad.

Shall we blame the author that she felt a glow of triumph, and that she sent a copy of her book to the 'managing editor' with the compliments of the 'Back Number'?

It would have pleased her had she seen him run his fingers through his hair and heard him say: 'By George!'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BOB'S PLANS.

(By Florence N. Stevens, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

(Concluded.)

Mollie and Lilian came down and made remarks which reflected upon my sanity. I treated them with marked indifference, and they retired. Though the perspiration streamed from every pore, I kept heroically on for two mortal hours. Then, with the consciousness of work well done, I went upstairs to cool off!

The others were on the porch, where I joined them. They were anxiously regarding a heavy black cloud which loomed up ominously in the western horizon. A light, rumbling sound was distinctly audible, and a feeling of oppression pervaded the whole atmosphere. Most decidedly a thunder shower was brewing!

We looked at one another in horrified dismay. Of all things we stood in the most abject fear of thunder showers!

'It may go round,' remarked Mollie, cheerfully.

'It's sure not to. Nothing has gone "round" this summer!' asserted Lilian, gloomily.

In the light of past experience, neither Mollie nor myself attempted a denial. We simply watched the cloud grow bigger and blacker while the twilight fast closed us in. Lilian restlessly promenaded up and down. Suddenly she paused.

'Who is that?' she asked, abruptly.

We looked down the street. A dejected looking object was limping painfully along.

'Looks like a tramp,' ventured Mollie.

Again we eyed one another with horror. An encounter with a tramp would indeed be the last drop in our cup of bitterness. Why, oh, why had we not requested Mrs. 'Billy' to come an hour earlier on this particular evening!

Meantime we watched the cloud and kept a suspicious eye on the 'object.'

'It looks like Bob,' Lilian exclaimed, with much emphasis.

'Bob, indeed; wouldn't he feel flattered? Of course, it's not Bob. He won't come till Saturday!' Mollie spoke, with conviction.

'It doesn't walk like him, but it does look like him, and is dressed like him. It is Bob!' And Lilian was down the steps and into the street like a shot.

Poor Bob—for it was really he—jaded and footsore, with blistered hands and sunburnt face!

'You see,' he explained, with a sickly smile, 'I think I must have taken cold!'

Although his general appearance indicated anything but a 'cold,' we one and all refrained from any sisterly remarks thereat.

Practical Mollie suggested a bath the first thing, and after that a lunch. He took the lunch first, and ate like one on the ragged edge of starvation. Cake, pie and tarts disappeared in a way highly complimentary to the cook.

When he at last began to seem more like himself, we anointed his face and hands with cold cream, and petted and plied him with questions.

'Did you have to get up so very, very early in the morning?' asked Lilian, pityingly.

'Not so very,' he answered, evasively.

Diplomatic Mollie tried another tack. 'I've heard old Billy say,' she remarked, reflectively, 'that he begins work as early as four o'clock every morning!'

The ruse worked like a charm, and Lilian winked wickedly at our brother hastened to reply.

'Pooh, we'd been at it an hour then! Four o'clock's nothing!'

Four o'clock nothing! And this from Bob, who always set up such an unearthly howl whenever we breakfasted at seven!

'It must have been nice to have all the milk and cream you wanted,' Mollie continued, cautiously.

'Didn't have any. They sold it all. Had pork and beans, though, three times a day!' 'Poor, poor Bob, who could never be induced to look at 'pork and beans' at home!

'Did you enjoy riding a mowing machine?' she asked, still feeling her way very carefully.

'Didn't have a chance to find out! I followed one, though, with a scythe 'bout all day yesterday,' and he held up both blistered hands.

This was too much of a good thing! I left the room hastily, and indulged in a solitary and prolonged season of hilarity! Only one short week before it had taken the combined pleadings and coaxings and bribes of our whole family to induce Bob to run the mower over our very diminutive patch of lawn. Most truly he had been ground 'exceeding small!'

When I next joined the family circle, Bob had retired. And, singular to relate, during the excitement attendant upon his unheralded appearance, the shower had come and gone unnoticed.

The next morning the poor boy was actually too lame and sore to rise, and we really felt much alarmed. He insisted that 'twas nothing, only the 'cold' had settled in his joints. Towards night, however, he improved, and was able to hobble about with a cane.

Friday morning he was almost as good as new, and Saturday even better, being lamb-like and submissive to an almost alarming degree.

For the greater part of the forenoon he appeared to be laboring under extreme 'concern of mind,' and to all our anxious inquiries responded in the most absent-minded manner.

His periods of abstraction explained themselves to our satisfaction, when in the afternoon he electrified us by remarking that if we intended going to Loon Lake we'd better get a 'hustle' on by the first of the week.

You can well imagine that we forgave the slang and heeded his advice so very literally that Monday's noonday sun saw us, 'bag and baggage,' firmly fixed upon the long-coveted 'island'!

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

PEACE.

Its Source.—The Lord himself give you peace at all times in all ways. (II. Thess. iii., 16.) My peace I give unto you. (Jno. xiv., 27.) If He has given it, we have it—what a precious gift.

Its Nature.—Peace is a state of undisturbed well-being—tranquillity, unity, concord. The peace of God which passeth all understanding shall guard your hearts and thoughts in Christ Jesus. The blessed calm and serenity and rest of the Divine mind surrounding us, and shielding and delivering from all worry, anxiety and distress. The God of peace shall be with you. (Phil iv., 7-9.)

Its Authority.—Let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts. (Col iii., 15.) Believers are to be at peace among themselves and to live peaceably with all men. Peace is to rule—arbitrate—act as an umpire and decide in our hearts our course of action to others. The oneness of the body demands the exercise of peace. Nothing is to be said or done to break the unity. No dissensions, strife, bickering, or quarrelling. Follow after things which make for peace and build up. (Rom. xiv., 19.) Let peace settle all difficulties and answer all questions.

Jesus, still lead on
Till our rest be won;
And, although the way be cheerless,
We will follow, calm and fearless,
Guide us by Thy hand
To our fatherland.

If the way be drear,
If the foe be near,
Let not faithless fears o'ertake us,
Let not faith and hope forsake us;
For through many a foe,
To our home we go.

When we seek relief
From a long-felt grief,
When temptations come alluring
Make us patient and enduring,
Show us that bright shore,
Where we weep no more!

Jesus, still lead on
Till our rest be won;
Heavenly Leader, still direct us,
Still support, console, protect us,
Till we safely stand
In our fatherland.
—Zinzendorf.

There once was a poor woman, a water-carrier, who found a baby boy exposed in the street, and carried him to the proper authorities. But the next morning she made her appearance crying bitterly, and said: 'I have not slept one wink for parting with that child which God put in my way. If you will give me leave, I will take him back again.' Think of it, you who have opportunities for doing good such as this poor woman never dreamed of. Does it not make you feel ashamed that, when you might do so much, you do so little?—'C. E. World.'

Dangerous as the devil is dangerous as worldly amusements are, the most dangerous enemy that we often have to encounter walks in our own shoes. That cunning, artful, smooth-tongued heart-devil, self, is the foe that needs the most constant watching, and subjects us to the worst defeats. 'The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other.' Paul had a tremendous battle along these lines, beating down his carnal nature by hard blows; and the old hero was able at the last to shout, 'I have fought a good fight; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness!' Whoever among my readers has, by God's help, laid his desires, his plans, his purposes, his property, and, above all, his own will, at the feet of Jesus Christ, is already one of the overcomers. He already begins to wear clean raiment, and the omniscient eye of God discerns on his brow the first flashings of the victor's crown.—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.

A man will not listen to the good news when he is in pain. To believe in God, he must first learn to believe in man. He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? 'It is one of the secrets,' profoundly writes George Eliot, 'in that change of mental poise, which has been fitly named conversion, that to many of us, neither heaven nor earth has any revelation, until some personality touches theirs with a peculiar influence, imbuing them into receptiveness.' Kindness subdues the heart into receptiveness for the Gospel. A creature in pain is slow to perceive the Fatherhood of God. An atmosphere of practical friendliness in the Church disposes the sad to look for comfort to Christ. An eminent socialist writes: 'I lay awake and pondered. I pondered over this—what lever was there by which we could move the working-classes? I found it at last, and, when I beheld it, a shudder ran over me. For the name of that lever is Despair.' If in the midst of the misery that pervades the slums of our great town, the Church proves to be a comforting force, the sad, averted gaze of the workingman will turn instinctively towards the Cross.—The Rev. Edward Judson.

St. Paul in writing to Timothy, you remember, exhorts him to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, or, as the Revised Version puts it in the margin, 'Take thy part with us in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' Accept the things that are hard, the things that draw upon your heart's blood. General Armstrong in founding Hampton Institute wrote to one of the ladies who sought a position as one of his teachers, 'If you care to sail into a good, hearty battle where there is no scratching and pinsticking, but great guns and heavy shot used, come here; if you like to lend a hand where a good cause is short-handed, come here.' But, unless she was ready for this sort of thing, he did not want her. That is what we ought to ask of every young person who comes into the Christian life, if you come for anything else than hard service, if you are unwilling to take a little harder task than that which some others are taking and make a little bigger sacrifice, you had better stay away. We want good soldiers of Jesus Christ, that will not run at the first fire along the battle-line. We shall want to be in the fray, and we ought not to want to come up at last to the Master without scars and innocent of the marks of conflict. Great is the glory, says Wordsworth, if the strife be hard. Great will be the joy if the great Captain can say, 'Ye were with Me in My tribulation, were baptized with My baptism, partners when the battle was fought; enter ye now into the joy of your Lord.'—Dr. Howe, in 'C. E. World.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE'S A SILVERY SHEEN of lasting beauty about our

REPLATING

that will make you one of our satisfied customers. Tea Spoons, $1.75 per doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, $2.25 per doz.; Table Spoons and Forks, $3.25 per doz. All Rogers Plate. Other goods in proportion. Orders promptly executed.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1704 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

QUEEN of ROSES

means most where known best.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

Is a good thing to have in the house. It cures lameness and stiffness of muscles and joints caused by overwork of violent exercise.



It is only 25c a large bottle. At all chemists. Is highly recommended by leading physicians, and many others, as a truly wonderful cure for

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, sprains, Sciatica, Quinsy, Neuralgia, Muscular Pains, Bruises, Cuts, strains, &c., &c.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently cured by Dr. Kline's GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Agents: J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1760 Notre Dame street.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



VERY SMALL TALK.

'Ear-rings are all the go now, aren't they? Are you having your ears pierced?'

'No; I'm only having them bored!'—'Punch.'

A PROBLEM.

An Irishman, one of a gang of harvesters, was one day remarking in a village alehouse on the cheapness of provisions in Ireland.

'Shure,' said he, 'there you can buy a salmon for sixpence, and a dozen mackerel for twopence.'

'What made you leave such a fine country then, Pat?' asked a villager.

'Arrah, me boy!' answered the son of Erin, 'but where was the sixpence and twopences to come from?'

'I suppose there is no doubt about the signature being genuine,' said the paying teller affably to the man who was cashing a cheque in his own favor. 'Look here,' was the answer. 'You're not going to pin me down. I served on the jury once, and you've got to stick up a blackboard and go to work with a piece of chalk before you get me to say a word about anybody's handwriting. I'm a perfect stickler for the formalities.'—Washington 'Star.'

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

LEFT BY THE ROADSIDE.

An old woman as she passed a milestone on which was inscribed 'Antrim 7 miles, Carhale 10,' was heard to remark: 'Arrah, seven; Charlie, ten. Pair me shins! Bath buried by the roadside.

ASSURE YOURSELF

Against paleness, female weakness, thinness, want of energy, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood or nerves by taking Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS. For sale everywhere.

A DEFINITION.

He—'What is flirtation?'

She—'Attention without intention.'—Chicago 'News.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A lady said to Garrick—'I wish, sir, you were taller.' Garrick replied.—'My dear madam, I should be happy to stand higher in your estimation.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S Photographs

Are making a name for themselves in the city.

The MEZZO is the popular style—all sizes.

RICE

MOTLEY'S STUDIO,

Life Studies Already.

Portraits, Enlargements, and Amateurs' Work

Children's Portraits a Specialty

WHAT WE HAVE

We don't want to hold. We will sell Ready Framed Pictures cheaper than ever.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY.

FOR TELEPHONE USERS.

SOMETHING TO PASTE ON THE WALL.

Misused, the telephone is one of the greatest nuisances of modern life. There are a few people in every community who know how to use the instrument, with



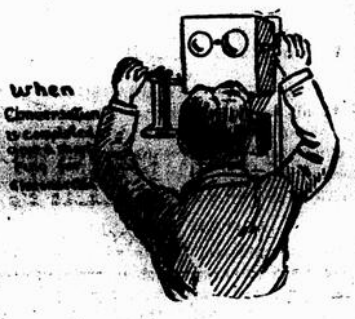
whom conversation over the wire is a delight. With too many it is a weariness of the flesh.

Telephone calls should be answered promptly; not by ringing the bell, which calls 'Central' to the connection, and for the moment cuts off the person calling, but by taking down the receiver



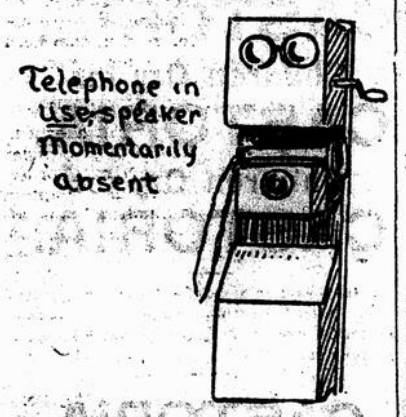
and making known your presence by word of mouth.

It is not necessary—indeed, for many reasons it is decidedly objectionable—to shout into the telephone, except, in a moderate degree, when speaking to a distant town. Women especially are in the habit of unnecessarily raising their voice, making their utterance indistinct. On the other hand, the results are decidedly unsatisfactory when the person speaking turns his back to the instrument and warbles away into the air.



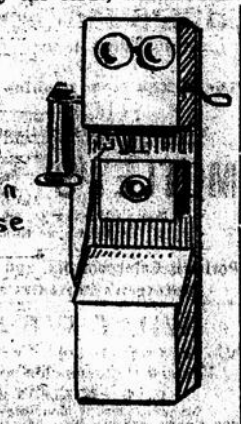
The absurdity of this proceeding should be apparent, but the practice is frequent. The telephone user, then, should face the transmitter, with the mouth a few inches from the opening, and speak naturally, distinctly and not too rapidly.

Please remember that as yet one cannot see as well as hear through the telephone, and before quitting the in-



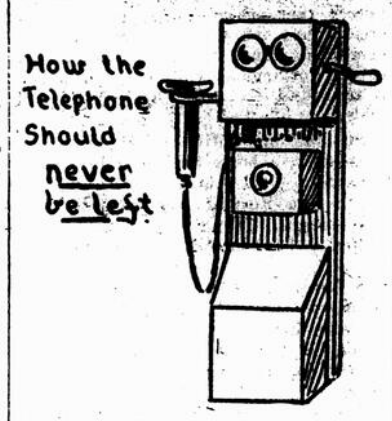
strument to get such person or information as may be asked for, say something to indicate what you are going to do. The common custom is to drop the receiver without a word, leaving the person at the other end to speculate as to what has happened.

On leaving the telephone intending to return, the receiver should never be left hanging by the cords, which ruins



the instrument. Neither should it be returned to the rack, which breaks the connection and causes endless confusion. The correct way is to lay it across the box, ready for the hand.

Most people habitually hang their telephone receiver wrong side up. The effect of this is to catch in the receptacle a great deal of dust and dirt, which is in due course transferred to the ear.



Left with the opening up, the receiver looks out of accord with its immediate surroundings, and is much less handily handled.

When conversation is completed, a short ring should be given for discontinuation. In the instructions issued with the telephone directory the company says that your line 'will be reported "busy" until you do so.' This may explain why one is sometimes unable to get a connection for hours at a time, receiving to almost continuous enquiry the inexorable answer, 'busy, busy.'

There is a feeling that the Bell Telephone Company might give their subscribers in this city a little better service than at present. It is asked, for instance, if there is no way to put a



stop to that nasty have-they-answered interruption, which breaks in at all stages of the conversation, necessitating the repetition of almost everything that has been said. If you are waiting at the telephone, the have-they-answered enquirer will not take one, two or three tellings, but persists until one is distracted, even when you are engaged in important conversation. As the instructions call for a ring-off at the completion of the conversation, one would think that 'Central' might refrain from interrupting until such ring is given.

Another trick of the central office is to interrupt a conversation with a person, perhaps, who has been slow in coming, to tell you blandly that they will not answer their bell, and you are there and then cut off. Or perhaps you are in the middle of a sentence when you hear 'finished, finished,' and finished you are, until you refind the place in the book, ring up the office and call for the number anew.

CHINESE UPHEAVAL.

FEARS OF A GENERAL UPRISING PREVALENT IN THE LESSER CAPITALS.

London, Jan. 26.—An official communication from Pekin says: 'Pu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last emperor. The statement that a new emperor has ascended the throne is premature, although it is believed the appointment is preparatory thereto.'

The Dowager Empress has dismissed Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of his supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been superseded. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the vice-regal capitals to prevent risings. The troops have been served with ball cartridges.

The interior of China is greatly excited and progressive Chinamen are begging the British, American and Japanese ministers to intervene and restore the Emperor to power.

London, Jan. 23.—A special despatch from Shanghai says the news of the abdication of the Chinese Emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan, where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual tea meeting of the Mount Royal avenue Methodist Sunday-school was held in the church, corner of Berri street and Mount Royal avenue, last evening. There was a large attendance considering the very stormy weather. After tea a very good concert was given, in which several of the scholars took part, from the oldest to the youngest. The secretary and treasurer's report showed that the school was in a very prosperous condition.

THE MAYOR'S FRIENDS.

What Mr. Prefontaine has Done for the Liquor Sellers.

THE MAYOR AS THE COUNSEL OF RAIDERS ON THE CIVIC TREASURY.

Those who have followed Mayor Prefontaine's course in the City Council will not be very much surprised to learn by the circular of the Licensed Victuallers' Association sent to municipal candidates that the mayor's law firm are the legal advisers of the association. The Mayor has always shown himself a friend of the liquor interest.

Dec. 16, 1897, an effort was made to pass a by-law providing for the early closing of saloons, but the measure was shelved by referring it to a special committee. Ald. Prefontaine voted with the majority.

June 2, 1893, he voted in favor of the Sunday beer license for Sohmer Park.

In view of the Mayor's pretension that his course in the City Council has always been guided by his desire to do what was for the best interests of the city as a whole, without regard to personal interests or the interests of his friends, a few facts about the Mayor's record as counsel for parties having claims against the city and as champion of various interests clashing with those of the city, are interesting. It will be remembered that on Nov. 25, 1895, he voted against the motion to prevent aldermen who are lawyers from pleading cases for clients against the city.

A statement prepared at the beginning of 1898 showed that there were $599,967 worth of claims standing against the city. The claims represented by Ald. Prefontaine's law partners totalled $125,000.

His connection with the abortive St. Lambert Hill extension job will be recalled. He was interested in some of the property to be expropriated but insisted on voting in the council in favor of the expropriation, and he did vote, setting the law at defiance.

Jan. 3, 1893, he voted against the motion to make the proprietors pay half the cost of extension as usual, though the city was without means. Special legislation had to be secured at Quebec before the city was saved from this shameless raid upon its coffers.

When Mayor Wilson Smith was at Quebec lobbying for the city's interests in 1898, Ald. Prefontaine went down to oppose the city's representatives and to lobby for the St. Antoine street appropriation scheme, the Bonsecours market extension scheme, and the bill to compel the city to pay for the unauthorized widening of Notre Dame street east.

In November, 1898, he was the chief champion of the project to give the northern half of Victoria square to the Grand Trunk as a site for their new general offices.

While the new city charter was under discussion at Quebec Mayor Prefontaine openly opposed the wishes of the city deputation, advocating the claims of those interested in the St. Antoine and Notre Dame street expropriations as against the interests of the city.

The C. P. R. east end station scheme was engineered by Mr. Prefontaine. His firm represented the majority of the expropriated proprietors. The expropriations cost the city six hundred thousand dollars and in addition to the site, the city gave the C. P. R. a hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards the building. The assessment roll shows the building and property to be worth today two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

In the annual appropriations for 1895, the city paid Prefontaine & Co. $574.40 for law costs in these cases. May 13, 1896, $733.60 was paid to Ald. Prefontaine's partners for similar cases. As the legislature in repealing the annual expropriation clauses decided that the city should be responsible for reasonable damages incurred, Ald. Prefontaine's firm put in bills amounting to $10,135 for services rendered their clients, and obtaining a judgment for that amount seized the City Hall in June, 1897. The city, through the then city attorney, Mr. Roy, Q.C., subsequently took action for illegal seizure against the parties, whose names appeared in the case for a hundred thousand dollars and several of them pleaded that they were in no way responsible for the action.

SARRANAC WINTER CARNIVAL.

A number of Montrealers are going to Saranac Lake, N.Y., for the winter carnival, to be held there on Jan. 30, and 31, and Feb. 1. The programme consists of skating races, fancy and figure skating, tobogganning, coasting, snowshoeing, masquerade skating, exciting hockey matches, grand parade of sleighs and floats, storming the ice palace, etc. The New York Central has issued excursion rates from Montreal, and all points in Canada, good from Monday, and a special excursion rate good going on Feb. 1 and returning the same day.

PROF. HUGHES'S BENEVOLENCE.

London, Jan. 26.—The late Prof. David Edward Hughes, the electrician and inventor, who died on Tuesday, left numerous benevolent bequests. To each of four leading London hospitals he bequeathed £80,000. Prof. Hughes had an income of £40,000 a year.

A MILITARY CONCERT.

Color and action were prominent features of the military concert given last night by the Knox Church choir. The choir was in military costume, the ladies wearing dark skirts with gold braid, white waistcoats, scarlet cut-away coats and soldiers' caps, and the gentlemen appearing in the well-known scarlet and black uniform. Two red-cross nurses and a drummer boy were also present. The stage, decorated with flags and weapons, was a fitting background, and when, later on, the audience beheld a real soldiers' tent and a camp fire outside with soldiers sitting round, their figures just visible in the gloom by the dancing firelight, the military atmosphere was felt to be complete. As the bugle sounded and the soldiers leaped to their feet and joined in the chorus of 'The camp fire,' the enthusiasm of the audience reached its height. The Highland Cadets gave a capital display of 'manual and bayonet exercise.' Mr. Meredith Heward's banjo performance was very skilful, especially that on two banjos at the same time. The audience was delighted with the appropriate military recitations of Mr. Harley and Miss Bennett (dressed as Britannia), the violin solo of Miss Tait, and the songs rendered by Misses Munro, Dowling, Schneider, and Messrs. Watt, McBoyle, Penman, Addie and Rees. The military movements performed by the choir during some of the choruses were a charming innovation. Mr. W. Coates announced that since many people who had bought tickets could not get to the concert owing to the bad weather, it would be repeated next Tuesday, when those tickets would hold good.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

LIST OF THE PRIZE-WNINERS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Following is a list of the prize-winners at the Poultry Show held at the Victoria Rifles Armory :—

Light Brahmas—Cock, 1, W. B. Nantel; 2 R. Ness; 3 and 4, T. Hall. Hen, 1, T. Hall; 2, J. Lindberg; 3 and 4, T. Hall. Cockerel, 1 and 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, McMaser Brothers; 4, R. Ness. Pullet 1, 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, T. Hall. Pen, any variety Brahmas, 1, and 2 W. B. Nantel; 3, T. Hall; 4, R. Ness.

Dark Brahmas—Cock, 1, U. Bonneville. Hen, 1 and 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, U. Bonneville; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Cockerel, 1 and 2 W. B. Nantel; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 4, U. Bonneville. Pullet, 1, W. B. Nantel; 2, U. Bonneville; 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Buff Cochins—Cock, A. P. Mutchmor; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, H. Bourdon. Hen, 1, H. Bourdon; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel; 4 H. Bourdon. Cockerel, 1, and 2, and 3, W. B. Nantel. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel. Pen, and variety Cochins, 1 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, H. Bourdon.

Partridge Cochins—Cock, 1 W. B. Nantel; 2, A. P. Mutchmore; 3, W. B. Nantel. Hen, 1, A. P. Mutchmore 2, W. B. Nantel; 3 and 4, H. Prevost. Cockerel 1, W. B. Nantel; 2, W. J. Wilson; 3, W. B. Nantel; 4, H. Prevost. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel.

Black Cochine—Cockerel, 1 and 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, A. P. Mutchmor. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmore; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel.

White Cochins—Cock, 2, W. B. Nantel; Hen, 1, W. B. Nantel; 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 2, 3 and 4, W. B. Nantel. Pullet 1 and 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, A. P. Mutchmor; 4, W. B. Nantel.

Javas—Cock, 1, W. H. Reid. Hen, 1 and 2, W. H. Reid.

Black Langshans—Cock, 1 A. P. Mutchmor. Hen, 1, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 1, A. P. Mutchmor. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmor.

Silver Grey Dorkings—Cock 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, Doctor H. B. Bastien. Pullet, 1, R. Ness; 2, Dr. Bastien; 3, R. Ness; 4 Dr. Bastien. Pen, Dr. Bastien.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Hen, 2, and 3, F. B. Wilson; 4, H. Bourdon. Cockerel, 2, F. B. Wilson; 3, H. Bourdon. Pullet 1, and 2, H. Bourdon; 3, H. Bourdon; 4, F. B. Wilson. Pen, 2, F. B. Wilson; 3, H. Bourdon.

Buff Wyandottes—Cockerel 1, H. Bourdon; 2, H. Bourdon; 3, E. W. Brewster. Pullet, 1, H. Bourdon; 2, E. Brewster; 3 and 4, H. Bourdon. Pen, 1 H. Bourdon.

Black Spanish—Cock, 1, W. Monteith; 2, Dr. Bastien; 3, T. C. McGinnis. Hen, 1 T. C. McGinnis; 2, Dr. Bastien; 3, W. Monteith; 4, T. C. McGinnis. Pullet, 1, T. C. McGinnis. Pen 1, T. C. McGinnis.

Andalusians—Cock, 1, John Gunning. Hen, 1, J. Gunning; 2, J. J. Milne; 3 J. Gunning; 4 J. J. Milne. Cockerel 1, J. Gunning; 2, J. J. Milne; 3, J. Gunning; 4, Dr. Bastien. Pullet, 1, J. J. Milne; 2, 3 and 4, J. Gunning. Pen 1, J. Gunning; 2, J. J. Milne; 3, Dr. Bastien.

Black Minorcas—Cock, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, J. Lindberg; 3 A. P. Mutchmor; 4, W. Cox. Hen, 1, W. Cox; 2, J. Lindberg; 3, E. R. Frith; 4, A. Dewitt. Cockerel 1, J. R. Cullen; 2, Shelton & Mitchell; 3, E. R. Frith; 4, H. H. Willis. Pullet, 1, J. P. Cullen; 2, E. R. Frith; 3, A. Dewitt; 4, J. P. Cullen. Pen 1, J. Lindberg; 2, E. R. Frith; 3, W. Cox; 4, H. H. Willis.

White Minorcas—Cock, 1, W. J. Wilson; 2, W. J. Wilson; 3, J. Lindberg; 4, A. P. Mutchmor. Hen, 1, J. Lindberg; 2, W. J. Wilson; 3, A. P. Mutchmor; 4, J. Lindberg. Cockerel, 2 J. P. Cullen; 3, Doctor Bastien; 4, Shelton & Mitchell. Pullet, 1, W. J. Wilson; 2 3 and 4, J. P. Cullen. Pen, 1, W. J. Wilson; 2, J. P. Cullen; 3, J. Lindberg; 4, Dr. Bastien.

S.C. White Leghorns—Cock, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2 Gilbert & Jardine; 3, H. Prevost; 4, Dr. Bastien. Hen, 1, Gilbert & Jardine; 2, J. P. Cullen; 3, Gilbert & Jardine; 4, Dr. Bastien. Cockerel, 1 A. P. Mutchmor; 2, Gilbert & Jardine; 3 and 4, J. P. Cullen. Pullet, 1, Gilbert & Jardine; 2, Gilbert & Jardine; 3 and 4 J. P. Cullen. Pen, 1, Gilbert & Jardine; 2, J. P. Cullen; 3, Dr. Bastien; 4, J. Bevington.

S.C. Brown Leghorns—Cock, 1, J. Bevington; 2, R. H. Willis. Hen, 1, J. Bevington; 2, H. Prevost; 3 and 4 J. Bevington. Cockerel, 1 Mrs. D. Tate; 2 and 3, J. C. Smart; 4, R. H. Willis. Pullet, 1, 1, J. C. Smart; 2, R. H. Willis; 3, J. C. Smart; 4 R. H. Willis. Pen, S.C. Brown or Black—1 V. Fortier. Black; 2, J. C. Smart, Brown; 3, Mrs. D. Tate, Brown; 4, J. Bevington Brown.

Black Leghorns—Cock, 1, V. Fortier. Hen, 1 V. Fortier; 2, W. H. Reid. Cockerel, 1, V. Fortier; 2 W. H. Reid. Pullet, 1, V. Fortier; 2, W. H. Reid; 3 and 4, V. Fortier. Pen, 1, V. Fortier.

Buff Leghorns—Cock 1, J. P. Cullen. Hen, 1, J. P. Cullen. Cockerel, 1 and 2, J. P. Cullen; 3, E. Frith & Son; 4, H. Prevost. Pullet, 1 J. P. Cullen; 2 and 3, J. P. Cullen; 4, H. Bourdon. Pen, J. P. Cullen.

Rose C.W. Leghorns—Cock, 1, J. P. Cullen. Hen 1, and 2, J. P. Cullen; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel, 1, J. P. Cullen. Pullet, 1, J. Bevington; 2, 3 and 4, J. P. Cullen. Pen, 1 J. P. Cullen.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.—Cock, 1, Oldrieve & Horn; 2, J. P. Cullen. Hen, J. P. Cullen. Cockerel, 1, Oldrieve; 2, J. P. Cullen. Pullet, 1, J. P. Cullen; 2, Oldrieve; 3 and 4, J. P. Cullen. Pen, 1, J. P. Cullen; 2, Oldrieve.

Black Red Games.—Cock, 1, Oldrieve; 2, U. Bonneville; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, Oldrieve; 2, and 3, U. Bonneville; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Cockerel, 1, U. Bonneville; 2, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Pullet, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 2, U. Bonneville. Pen, 1, U. Bonneville; 2, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Brown Red Games.—Cock, 1, Oldrieve; 2, W. H. Lang. Hen, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, and 3, W. H. Lang; 4, Oldrieve. Cockerel, 1, W. H. Lang. Pullet, 1 and 2, Oldrieve; 3, W. H. Lang. Pen, 1, Oldrieve; 2, W. H. Lang.

Silver Duckwing Games.—Cock, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, U. Bonneville; 2, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 1, W. H. Lang; 2, U. Bonneville. Pullet, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Golden Duckwing Games.—Cock, 1, W. H. Lang; 2, Oldrieve; 3, U. Bonneville. Hen, 1, W. H. Lang; 2, U. Bonneville; 3, Oldrieve. Cockerel, 1, W. H. Lang. Pullet, 1 W. H. Lang; 2, Oldrieve.

Pile Game.—Cock, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, W. Monteith; 3, J. H. Anderson. Hen, 1, W. Monteith; 2, U. Bonneville; 3, W. Monteith; 4, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 1, J. K. Anderson. Pullet, 1, J. K. Anderson.

White Indian Game.—Cock, 1, A. Thompson. Hen, 1, A. Thompson. Cockerel, 1, A. Thompson. Pullet, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Pen, 1, A. Thompson.

Indian Game, any other variety.—Cock, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Old English, or Pit Game.—Cock, 1, W. H. Lang; 2, A. P. Mutchmor; 3, W. H. Lang. Hen, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, W. H. Lang; 3, Albert Sevigny. Cockerel, 1, A. Sevigny. Pullet, 1 and 2, W. Monteith.

Sumatras.—Cock, 1 V. Fortier. Hen, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, V. Fortier; 2, E. H. Merrill; 3, V. Fortier. Pullet, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Pen, 1, V. Fortier.

Black Hamburgs.—Cock, 1, V. Fortier. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Pullet, 1, 2 and 3, V. Fortier, Pen, 1, V. Fortier.

Gold Pencilled Hamburgs.—Cock, 1, H. Prevost. Hen, 1, H. Prevost.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.—Cock, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmor.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Hen, 1, W. H. Reid. Cockerel, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Pullet, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—Cock, 1, G. W. Rush; 2, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 3, Miss Emid Campbell; 4, J. Kyle. Hen, 1, G. W. Rush; 2, J. Bevington; 3, V. Fortier; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Cockerel, 1, G. W. Rush; 2, V. Fortier; 2, G. W. Rush. Hen, 1 and 2, V. Fortier; 3, G. W. Rush; 4, V. Fortier. Pen, 1 and 2, G. W. Rush.

W. C. Black Polish—Cock, 1, 2 and 3, V. Fortier. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, H. Prevost; 2, V. Fortier; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Pullet, 1, H. Prevost; 2, V. Fortier; 3, Jos. Caron.

W. C. White Polish.—Cock, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, V. Fortier; 2, A. Sevigny; 3, V. Fortier. Pullet, 2, V. Fortier.

Golden Polish.—Cock, 1, V. Fortier; 2, W. B. Nantel; 3, V. Fortier; 4, H. Prevost. Hen, 1 and 2, V. Fortier; 3, W. B. Nantel. Cockerel, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Pullet, 1 and 2, V. Fortier.

Silver Polish.—Cock, 1, V. Fortier. Hen, 1, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, V. Fortier. Pullet, 1 and 2, V. Fortier.

Buff Laced Polish.—Cock, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 2, V. Fortier. Hen, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 2, V. Fortier. Pullet, 1, H. Prevost; 2, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 3, V. Fortier.

Houdans—Cock, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, V. Fortier. Hen, 1 and 2, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, V. Fortier; 3, E. Frith & Son. Pullet, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, and 3, V. Fortier. Pen, 1 V. Fortier.

Red Caps—Cock, 1 E. Frith & Son. Hen, 1, E. Frith & Son.

Scotch Greys—Hen, 1 and 2, C. Smith. Cockerel, 1, C. Smith.

Orpingtons—Cock, 1 E. W. Brewster. Hen, 1, E. W. Brewster. Cockerel, 1, E. W. Brewster. Pullet, 1, E. W. Brewster. Pen 1, E. W. Brewster.

Black Red Game Bantams—Cock, 1, Oldrieve; 2, A. P. Mutchmor. Hen, Oldrieve; 2 and 3, A. P. Mutchmor; 4, U. Bonneville. Cockerel, 1 T. Moore. Pullet, 1, Thomas Moore; 2, W. Cox, jr.

Brown Red Game Bantams—Cock, 1, and 2 A. P. Mutchmor; 3, Oldrelve; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Hen, 1, Oldrelve; 2, A. P. Mutchmor; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien; 4, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 1, Oldrelve. Pullet, 1 and 2, Oldrelve; 3, A. P. Mutchmor.

Duckwing Game Bantams—Cock, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, Thomas Moore; 3, Oldrelve; 4, A. P. Mutchmor. Hen, 1, U. Bonneville; 2, Thomas Moore; 3, Oldrelve; 4, A. P. Mutchmor. Cockerel, 1, U. Bonneville. Pullet, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, U. Bonneville; 3, Thomas Moore.

Red Pile Game Bantams—Cock, 1, Wm. Cox, jr.; 2, A. P. Mutchmor; 3, W. Cox, jr.; 4, U. Bonneville. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, W. Cox, jr.; 4, U. Bonneville. Cockerel, 1, Thomas Moore; 2, W. Cox, jr.; 3, U. Bonneville; 4, F. Bell. Pullet, 1, W. Cox, jr.; 2 and 3, F. Bell; 4, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Pen, W. Cox, jr.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Cock, 1, J. Bevington; 2, W. Cox jr.; 3, W. H. Reid. Hen, 1, W. Cox, jr.; 2 and 3, J. Bevington. Cockerel, 1, W. Cox, jr.; 2, J. Bevington; 3 W. H. Reid. Pullet, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, W. Cox, jr.; 3, J. Bevington.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Cock, 1, V. Fortier; 2, W. H. Reid. Hen, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, J. K. Anderson; 3, V. Fortier. Cockerel, 1, V. Fortier; 2, J. Bevington. Pullet, 1, V. Fortier; 2, W. H. Reid; 3, J. Bevington.

Rose C. Black or White Bantams—Cock, 1, Oldrelve; 2, A. P. Mutchmor; 3, Wm. Cox, jr. Hen, 1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, Wm. Cox, jr.; 3, Oldrelve. Cockerel, 1 and 2, W. Cox, jr.; 3, Oldrelve. Pullet, 1, and 2, W. Cox, jr.; 3, Oldrelve. Pen, 1 Wm. Cox, jr.

Pekin Bantams—Cock, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, R. H. Willis; 3, H. Bourdon. Hen, 1, and 2, W. H. Reid; 3, H. Bourdon. Cockerel, 1, H. Bourdon; 2 and 3, W. B. Nantel. Pullet, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, R. H. Willis; 3, W. B. Nantel.

Japanese Bantams—Cock, 1, W. H. Reid. Hen, 1 and 2, W. H. Reid. Pullet, 1, V. Fortier; 2, W. H. Reid.

Bantams, any other variety—Cock, 1, V. Fortier. Hen, 1, V. Fortier; 2, J. K. Anderson. Pullet, 1, W. B. Nantel.

Bronze Turkeys—Cock, 1, A. Thompson; 2, A. McD. Drummond; 3, G. Charest. Hen, 1, A. Thompson. Cockerel, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, McMaster Bros. Pullet, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson; cock, hatched in 1898, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson. Hen hatched in 1898, 1, A. Thompson; 2, A. Thompson; 3, McMaster Bros. son. Hen, 1, A. Thompson. Cockerel, 1, 2 and 3, A. Thompson. Pullet, 1, 2 and 3, A. Thompson. Cock hatched in 1898, 1, A. Thompson. Hen hatched in 1898, 1, A. Thompson.

Turkeys, any other variety.—Cock, 1, A. Thompson. Pullet, 1 and 2, A. Thompson.

Toulouse Geese.—Gander, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson. Goose, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Gander, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros. Goose, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.

Embden Geese.—Gander, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros. Goose, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson. Gander, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros. Goose, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson. Goose, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, McMaster Bros.; 3, A. Thompson.

China Geese.—Gander, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, R. Burrows. Goose, 1, A. Thompson; 2, R. Burrows. Gander, young, 1, A. Thompson. Goose,, young 1 and 2, A. Thompson.

Geese, any other variety.—Gander, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Goose, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Gander, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, R. Burrows. Goose, young, 1, A. Thompson; 2, R. Burrows.

Rouen Ducks.—Drake, 1, A. Thompson. Duck, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Drake, young, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, A. Thompson. Duck, young, 1, W. H. Reid; 2 and 3, A. Thompson.

Pekin Ducks.—Drake, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, McMaster Bros. Duck, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, McMaster Bros. Drake, young, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien. Duck, young, 1 and 2, A. Thompson; 3, Dr. J. H. Bastien.

Aylesbury Ducks.—Drake, 1, A. Thompson; 2, W. H. Reid. Duck, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, A. Thompson. Drake, young, 1, W. H. Reid. Duck, young, 1, W. H. Reid; 2, A. Thompson.

Cayuga Ducks.—Drake, 1, A. Thompson. Duck, 1, A. Thompson. Drake, young, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Duck, young, 1 and 2, A. Thompson.

White Crested Ducks.—Drake, 1, A. Thompson. Duck, 2, A. Thompson. Drake, young, 1, A. Thompson. Duck, young, 1, A. Thompson.

Ducks, any other variety.—Drake, 1, A. Thompson. Duck, 1, A. Thompson. Drake, young, 1 and 3, A. Thompson. Duck, young, 1 and 2, A. Thompson.

Guinea Fowls—Cock, 1, 2 and 3, A. Thompson. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, A. Thompson.

Pea Fowls.—Cock, 1 and 2, A. Thompson. Hen, 1 and 2, A. Thompson.

PET STOCK.

Pair Norwich canaries—1, J. Wilson.

Rabbits.—Best lop eared, buck, 1 and 2, G. C. Philpot. Doe, 1 and 2, G. C. Philpot. Himalayan buck, 1, G. C. Philpot. Doe, 1 and 2, G. C. Philpot.

Best litter, any variety, 1 and 2, G. C. Philpot.

Hares.—Best buck, 1, G. C. Philpot. Does, 1 and 2, G. C. Philpot.

Best pair Guinea pigs, 1, Dr. C. H. Higgins.

Pheasants—Best pair, 1, W. H. Price.

The Lady Aberdeen medal, won by V. Fortier, St. Therese, Que., with a pair of Black Hamburgs, scoring 187¾ points.

The Sir Donald Smith cup, won by Wm. Cox, of Point St. Charles, with a breeding pen of Rose Comb Black Bantams, scoring 188¼ points.

The Connaughton Game Bantam cup, won by Oldrieve, of Kingston, with a Black Red Game Bantam cock, scoring 94¼ points.

The Association silver cup for the highest male Plymouth Rock, barred or white, won by M. Radley, of Outremont, Que., with a White Rock cockerel, scoring 93 points.

The Association Wyandotte silver cup won by A. McD. Drummond, Petite Cote, with a breeding pen of White Wyandottes scoring 186 points.

The Asiatic cup, won by A. P. Mutchmor, of Ottawa, with a pair of Buff Cochins scoring 186¼ points.

The Fyfe cup for the eight highest scoring Barred Rocks (four males and four females) won by W. C. Fyfe, of Montreal West.

The specials for the best exhibit of turkeys, ducks and geese, were all won by A. Thompson, of Allan's Corners, Que.

The incubator given as a special prize by O. Rolland, Esq., was won by F. Fortier, of Ste. Therese, Que., with a breeding pen of Black Hamburgs scoring 184½ points.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. W. E. Doran held a meeting in the interest of his candidature for the Mayoralty at Point St. Charles last night. Speeches were delivered by the candidate, by M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P.; S. Carmichael and G. S. Smith.

Mr. Ed. Chaurse held a meeting in St. Mary's ward last evening, and Mr. Lavallee one in St. James north.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EVEN THOSE" Who a few short years ago, laughed to scorn our ideas of serving the public, will have been glad to copy and imitate our every movement in a vain attempt to stem the tide that has been running in our favor for years past.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is the World's Preference.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

COL. STEELE ARRIVES.

GOING WEST TO EQUIP THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

Colonel Steele, who is to take command of the Strathcona Horse, arrived in Montreal from Halifax by the Intercolonial express at a late hour last night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Steele. He expected to leave for Ottawa this morning and proceed to the west as soon as possible. He was met at the station by a few military men. After a brief conversation he drove with Mrs. Steele to the residence of Mrs. Harwood, St. Famille street, where they stayed over night. The colonel expects to leave for South Africa in about a month.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. CHERMSIDE.

Major-General Sir Herbert Chermside left England for the front under circumstances more than ordinarily inviting to sentiment; for his journey to South Af-



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. CHERMSIDE.
On Special Service.

rica was a sort of prolongation of his honeymoon. Lady Chermside, who the other day was Miss Geraldine Webb, of Newstead Abbey, Lord Byron's old residence, has gone to South Africa with her husband.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. KNOX.

Major-General Charles E. Knox—whose rank of major-general is a local one—has the command of the twelfth brigade of Lieutenant-General Kelly-



MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. KNOX.
Commanding 12th Brigade.

Kenny's division. He was born fifty-four years ago; he served in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884; and took the command of the thirty-second regimental district in 1895.

NEAR DORDRECHT

A CAPE RIFLEMAN'S EXPERIENCES UNDER GEN. GATACRE.

A member of the Cape Mounted Rifles who is serving with his squadron under General Gatacre gives the following very interesting experiences of the fighting around Dordrecht in a letter to a relative in Montreal :—

Garryowen, Dec. 16, 1899.

'My Dear,—I have been on active service over three weeks, and am not shot yet. The rebel Dutch attacked us a few days ago, when 300 of us went into Dordrecht, which they have proclaimed Orange Free State territory. There were 700 of them, but we held a good position at a place called Clarke's Farm, and they could not rout us out of it. They withdrew after fighting two hours. We had a good few men wounded and two killed, but a good many Dutch were killed. They were behind rocks firing on our position, and we lay in small trenches we had dug out the day before. It is very exciting, and I do not mind it now, but first when the bullets began to sing around I felt rather queer and inclined to duck my head, which is not the slightest use, as you will get hit or not all by luck. Last week I and 20 others (C. M. R.) had a rather awkward three days. All the Cape Mounted Rifles here except myself and 19 others went on patrol to try and lay the railway line between Indwe and Sterkstroom, which the Dutch had torn up. Well, while doing so they got cut off from us and could not return. About 600 Dutch then marched on us and got within four miles, when they retired, having been drawn back to fight against General Gatacre near Stormberg, who engaged the Boers in a big fight there. It was a very narrow escape for us, as we would most certainly have been captured by their overwhelming numbers, also a lot of waggons of provisions and ammunition and a couple of Maxims and a seven-pounder gun. Next night our patrol got back all right after having had one sharp skirmish, in which our loss was slight. We are now in connection with General Gatacre by heliograph, and get our orders from him daily. We have dug trenches all round here as well as we could, and have made it a sort of base camp. I am sending you a Christmas card supposed to represent the Cape Mounted Rifles, but it is not well got up. You will notice the mistake in being without spurs, but I might as well send it as a curiosity. I must stop now. If this letter reaches Cala it will be posted there. There is a store here. We are very pushed for water, and have to dig big holes in the ground. With much love, your loving JACK.'

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING WAS BRIEF AND UNIMPORTANT.

Quebec, Jan. 26.—Owing to the usual weekly flight of the non resident members to their homes over Saturday and Sunday, there was a very slim House and a very short sitting in the Assembly yesterday afternoon.

A number of petitions were presented, among which the most important were the following :

From Raymond Prefontaine, J. A. C. Madore, R. Angers, O. Rolland, J. L. Decarie, J. L. Warren, A. Beauvais, J. A. Drouin, all of Montreal ; P. V. Savard, M.P., Chicoutimi, and J. Warren, of Murray Bay, praying for an act of incorporation as 'The Labrador Electric Light and Power Company,' with a capital stock of $50,000, and power to increase the same to $500,000, for the purpose of acquiring, operating, selling, etc., hydraulic, electric and other powers in the counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix and Saguenay, for the manufacture of electricity for light and power, and also for the purpose of acquiring, renting and working mills, lumber limits and factories, to accept bonuses from corporations, to borrow money and issue bonds or debentures, etc., the head offices of the company to be in Montreal.

From the Catholic Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, setting forth their inability to meet their liabilities from their present sources of revenue and to build indispensable schools and praying for an act to empower them to borrow on bonds an additional sum of $100,000, to fix the rate of the monthly dues levied in the schools under their control, to indemnify them for their personal expenses in attending the board meetings and in visiting the schools, and to change the corporate name of the board to the 'Montreal Catholic School Board.'

From J. A. Langlais, G. W. Parmalee, of Quebec, and D. A. Campbell, Montreal, asking to be incorporated as the Corporation Trust Company of Canada, to act as general agents and trustees of any government, country, state, province, etc.

From the St. Lawrence and North-Western Railway Company (Three Rivers), praying for an extension of time to complete their road to July, 1908, and to be allowed to use electricity as a motive power.

From the town of St. Louis, the city of St. Henri and the Canada Mutual Fire Assurance Company, all asking for amendments to their charters.

The remainder of the proceedings were uninteresting. The standing order committee reported favorably on the petitions of the Congregation of Roumanian Jews, Montreal, the Montreal Day Nursery, the town of Outremont, the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien and the Quebec Ladies' City Mission, and several bills already before the House, including those of the Baron de Hirsch Institute and the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning were put through their second readings and sent to committee.

A return of the accounts and correspondence connected with the special warrant for $1,561.25, and copies of the accounts and bills of costs of Mr. Hutcheson, Q.C., in the case of the Queen vs. Pacaud, was voted to the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who will ask on Monday for a statement of the increases of salaries granted to the employees of the Montreal and Quebec court houses.

The Labrador Electric Light & Power Company, now seeking incorporation from the legislature, propose to begin operations by supplying the electric light to Murray Bay from power derived from the Murray River.

All the Opposition members here joined in a congratulatory telegram to the Hon. John McIntosh upon his election to the Dominion House.

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 26.—Five men killed and eight badly injured is the result of the runaway train and the explosion of dynamite that followed on the Central Railway, of New Jersey, at Ashley last night. The complete list of the dead is as follows: Frank McLaughlin, brakeman; Michael Bird, brakeman; Peter Frey, engine wiper; Charles Haney and an unknown tramp.

BAPTIE IS HERE.

Got in This Morning From Minneapolis With Tom Eck.

WITH THE CURLERS — SKATING— HOCKEY — GENERAL SPORTS.

Tom Eck, the veteran trainer, arrived in the city this morning from Minneapolis, accompanied by Norval Baptie, the rising professional speed skater, who is matched to meet Johnny Nilsson, the professional champion speed skater of the world, in a series of races, on the M.A.A.A. rink next Saturday. On that day the annual amateur championship races, under the auspices of the Canadian Amateur Skating Association will take place and representatives from all over Canada are expected.

In spite of the cold weather they went out to view the track this morning and prepare for training. Baptie is in good trim and Tom says he has come here to win, so that an interesting race can be looked forward to next Saturday. Baptie, as everybody knows, made an excellent showing against Nilsson last year, so that it is only right to expect something extra this time.

AT THE ST. LAWRENCE RINK.

A very successful masquerade took place at the St. Lawrence skating rink, Rushbrooke street, Point St. Charles, on Thursday night, in spite of the rainy weather. The Oddfellows' band played some music, which pleased the large number of skaters and spectators.

CURLING.

The following a re the scores in the second draw for the Governor-General's prize and Jubilee trophy:

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

On Montreal Ice.

Rink No. 1.—

Heather.		Thistle.	
J. D. Brown		D. McIntyre	
M. McLeod		Dr. Finnie	
J. H. Smith		G. W. Cameron	
D. W. Ross, jr., sk.	23	W. J. Cleghorn, sk.	7

Rink No. 2.—

N. Stewart		Fayette Brown	
J. Rodger		W. Anderson	
W. B. Hutchison		Dr. Cameron	
G. H. Cornell, skip,	24	Judge Archibald, skip	12
	47		19

On Thistle Ice.

Rink No. 1.—

Caledonia.		St. Lawrence.	
J. W. Wilson		M. Middleton	
J. Paton		J. Morrison	
W. R. J. Hughes		W. Cairns	
H. R. Hutchison, ski	14	D. Guthrie, skip.	11

Rink No. 2.—

W. Murphy		A. Bremner	
J. Simpson		W. Ryan	
W. P. Scott		W. H. Hyman	
W. Lyall, skip,	25	D. Anderson, skip.	15
	89		26

THE JUBILEE TROPHY.

On Montreal Ice.

Rink No. 1.—

Heather.		St. Lawrence.	
D. McCallum		W. J. Thompson	
N. D. McLeod		F. B. Kearns	
G. Wood		O.W.G.Dettmers	
W.B.Hutchison, sk.	22	W. M. Kearns, skip	11

Rink No. 2.—

G. A. Robertson		D. Paterson	
R. Thomson		D. C. Drysdale	
N. K. Macdonald		H. Drysdale	
J. H. Smith, skip,	17	J. McK. Rose, skip.	11
	39		22

On Thistle Ice.

Rink No. 1.—

Montreal.		Caledonia.	
J. Howard		McD. Lamb	
C. P. Sclater		J. Robertson	
H. E. Suckling		H. Hutchison	
W. I. Fenwick, skip	17	W.R.J.Hughes,sk.	24

Rink No. 2.—

O. N. Evans		R. White	
J. Brown		W. Swan	
T. Williamson		T. O. Lyall	
D. Williamson, skip.	9	J. H. Hutchison, ski	18
	26		42

TO-DAY'S PLAY.

The Heather and Caledonia Clubs are left in the finals for both trophies. This afternoon the rinks will meet on Thistle ice for the Governor-General's prize, and on Montreal ice this evening for the Jubilee trophy.

ONTARIO TANKARD.

Milton, Ont., Jan. 26.—The preliminary round for the Ontario Tankard in group five was played here this afternoon, between the Galt Granites and the Mintos of this town. The result was a win for Galt by 7 shots.

Bright, Ont., Jan. 26.—The first curling match in group No. 9, for the Western Ontario Tankard was played here to-day between Bright and Plattsville, the former winning by 32 shots.

Elora, Ont., Jan. 26.—Fergus and Elora curling clubs played a match in the Ontario Tankard series here to-day, Elora winning by four shots.

CURLING NOTES.

Kingston, Jan. 26.—In the Bay of Quinte Curling League, Rockwood Club defeated Kingston by 29 to 23 points.

AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 26.—This morning at the Quebec rink a match was played between the Sherbrooke and Victoria curling clubs, in the first drawing for the Jubilee trophy, the Quebec Club having the bye. The result was a win for Victoria by 8 shots.

For the Governor-General's prize, Quebec Club defeated Victoria by 15 points, and also defeated Sherbrooke this evening by 20 shots.

CONTEST IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The preliminaries in the Governor-General's competition contest today resulted in a win for the Carleton Place and Ottawa curling clubs. The former on the Rideau ice defeated the Arnprior by 15 shots, and the Ottawas won by a hard earned victory over the Rideaus on Ottawa ice, by three shots.

JUBILEE TROPHY.

Both Ottawa teams won in the preliminary round for the Jubilee trophy, Rideau defeating Arnprior by seven shots, and Ottawa defeating Carleton by twenty shots. The rinks were on the Rideau ice.

The finals will be played to-morrow.

HOCKEY.

STANDARDS VS. OUTREMONT.

On Wednesday evening the above teams met in the Prince Arthur rink, when the Standards easily came off victorious by a score of five goals to one.

Teams were as follows:

Standard—Brighton, goal; Watson, point; McNaughton, cover point; Smith, Todd, Blackstock and Imrie, forwards.

Outremont—J. Hale, goal; Finley, point; Fletcher, cover point; Curran, Grace, Bradford and Rogers, forwards.

WHITE STARS WON.

The White Stars and Stars A. H. teams met in a friendly game on the Crystal rink on Thursday night, and after a hotly contested game the White Stars came out victors by 6 goals to 1. The teams were as follows:—

White Star—Clark, goal; Holland, point ; Bryson, cover point; Irving (capt.), Holland, Russell, Clark, forwards.

Stars A. H. Club—Peeley, goal; Laurie, point; Ewing, cover point ; Elliott, McDougall, Hart (capt.), Nelson, forwards.

The White Star Hockey Club is open to all challengers. Address all correspondence to Mr. N. Bryson, No. 20 Luke street.

A FRIENDLY GAME.

On Wednesday evening the Minto hockey team met and defeated the Intrnational Business College team, on the Prince Arthur rink, and after a close game the Mintos won by the score of 4 goals to 2.

TO-NIGHT'S GAME.

The ice at the Arena to-night should be in splendid condition owing to the severe weather, and a fast game of hockey is anticipated between teams representing the Montreal Victorias and the Ottawas in the struggle for the senior championship. If the Ottawas win to-night's game they will tie for first place with the Shamrocks, the only difference being that the latter will have played three games and Ottawa four, so that the visitors intend making a terrific fight for honors. At the same time the Vics are just as anxious for a win, consequently it should be a good game. Both teams are in good condition.

LILLIES VICTORIOUS.

An excited crowd witnessed the third match in the Inter-Church Hockey League, which was played on the Montagnard rink. The match was between the teams of the Trinity Young Men's Association, of Trinity Church, and the Lily Association, of St. James Methodist Sunday-school, and resulted in a win for the latter by three goals to nothing. Mr. T. Potter was referee, and filled the bill most satisfactorily. Following were the teams:

Trinity Y.M.A.—R. Wilson, goal; Capt. Eaves, point; F. Bowie, cover point ; G. Kearley, R. Foley, H. Watson, and Hoerner, forwards.

Lily Association—A. Milne, goal ; G. N. Weir, point; H. L. Grier (captain), cover point; C. Lunan, E. Wilkes, H. G. Browne, and A. McBride, forwards.

Umpires—Messrs. L. Pettigrew and C. Adams.

BASKETBALL.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A great deal of interest will be taken in this afternoon's basketball game in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The Ottawa Y. M. C. A. men are to play the local men and a splendid game is looked forward to. Game will start at 3 p.m.

THE KENNEL.

A COMING BENCH SHOW.

A meeting of the show committee of the Montreal Canine Association was held in the National History Society's rooms, Mr. J. A. Pitt in the chair. The secretary read a communication from Mr. George Gooderham, Toronto (honorary president), intimating his intention of donating two cups as specials, also one from Mr. Jacobi, secretary of the Fox Terrier Club, announcing the gift of two medals as specials for that breed. Votes of thanks were passed for these favors. After discussion it was resolved to hold a general bench show in the second week of May, the Arena to be secured if possible for the purpose. The show will be held under C.K.C. rules and just as soon as the place and dates have been secured a premium list will be drawn up and issued to intending exhibitors.

SNOWSHOEING.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The Knights of the Red Cross will celebrate Veterans' night, this evening. A big sleigh at the Windsor, at 6 o'clock: a big dinner at 6.30 at the club house; a big time all round.

HOLLY SNOWSHOE CLUB.

The Holly Snowshoe Club held its regular monthly social at their rooms, 2204 St. Catherine street, last evening, at which there was a large turnout of members, and lady friends. During the evening the club presented to Mr. Rattray, their popular president, a handsome case of silver spoons and sugar tongs, as a token of esteem and good will, on the occasion of his coming marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Geo. Hodge, and Mr. Rattray replied in a neat speech. The club contemplates tramping to Lachine this afternoon, as prospects are so good, and would like to see as many as possible on shoes.

CONGRATULATED THE FORESTERS.

Preaching recently to the members of the newly organized Forester Court of Gore Bay, Ont., from Isaiah xxxii., 2, the Rev. Lawrence Sinclair said that he could with a good conscience congratulate them as belonging to the best fraternal order in the world. While the words of the text referred specially to the Man of men, the Lord Jesus Christ, they might with perfect safety apply them to any and every man who in the interests of the community or of the domestic circle had distinguished himself as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert for the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. What a happy thought for a kind and loving husband and father to feel that if by accident or any other cause he should be taken away, his wife and children would be provided for and kept safe from the 'stings and arrows of outrageous fortune.' How could a man on small salary ever hope to make this provision ; how arrest the terrible drift of poverty should he be unable to work or taken awy ? As far as Foresters were concerned, the drift so dreaded was already arrested by the increasing efforts of the learned physician and highly gifted supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, and his skilful band of officers, who, within the short space of eighteen years had been the means of raising the Independent Order of Foresters to rank second to no other fraternal order in the world, with a membership of over one hundred and fifty thousand, and a surplus rapidly reaching the enormous sum of four million dollars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Moorish Figures

Are now to be seen very largely in fashionable homes. The delicate colourings and exquisite modelling make them much appreciated by the people of artistic taste.

We are showing a choice assortment of these Figures and Busts ranging in price from $3.50 to $30.00 each.

Till the end of this month we shall allow a discount of

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CHANGE IN METHODS.

COMMISSIONS ON THE SALE OF PASSENGER TICKETS TO BE ABOLISHED.

New York, Jan. 26.—It is certain that commission payments on passenger business are to be abolished on all western roads beginning Feb. 1.—Official notice 'To all concerned' has been issued by chief executive officers of all the roads except the Canadian Pacific west of Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and St. Paul. The great Northern and Southern Pacific, the attitude of which companies prevented immediate action two days ago, joined in the notice. It reads as follows :—' Effective on Feb. 1, 1900: Thereafter the railway companies subscribing hereto will not under any circumstances pay any sort of stipend or consideration of any character to ticket agents, brokers or others for their influence as a commission on the sale of passenger tickets over their respective lines.'

More than 13,000 of these notices are being mailed from the office of the Western Passenger Association to ticket agents, general agents, travelling agents, and other persons engaged in soliciting and obtaining passenger business.

SEEKING INCORPORATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Senator Alfred Arthur Thibaudeau, R. Wilson-Smith, G. H. Meldrum, of Montreal; Thomas Bliss Stillman, analytical chemist; and Humes Hall, analytical chemist; both of New York; are seeking incorporation as the Fire Proofing Company of Canada, with a capital stock of $300,000, and chief place of business in Montreal.

Messrs. Thomas C. Canillard, Jos. A. Champigny, Jos. F. Robillard, Ovila Bayer, and L. M. Charlebois, seek incorporation as the Letang Hardware Company, with headquarters in Montreal, and capital of $99,000.

REBATE OF DUTY ON SHIP STORES.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Regulations have been promulgated by the Department of Customs governing the rebate of duty paid on ship stores delivered for British and foreign warships, and telegraph cable ships. They provide a certain class of goods, which may be delivered free, and stipulate that the drawbacks shall not be paid until the Minister of Customs has received satisfactory evidence of the payment of duty originally, and the subsequent sale thereof of ship's stores.

WILL AMEND THE LAW.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—A circular is being prepared by the Ontario License Department to be sent to the inspectors throughout the province regarding the question of searching for liquor. It is pointed out that in a recent decision the Court held that it was not competent under the License act for a stranger to assist the license inspector in a search. This is brought to the attention of the inspectors, who are instructed to secure a constable or policeman when they need help in making a search for liquor.

EXPEDITION WAS SUCCESSFUL.

London, Jan. 26.—The British expedition against the rebellious Tagas, under Mat. Salleh, in British North Borneo, has been entirely successful. Captain Harrington, with one hundred Sikhs, after two days' fighting, Jan. 8 and 9, against a thousand rebels, captured two forts and two villages, blew up the rebels' magazines and killed or wounded sixty Tagas. The British had four men injured. The remaining villages of the disturbed district submitted.

PLANTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 26.—The Hamilton Horticultural Society has decided to give six thousand young plants to school children next April. The plan is that they are to be sown in competition for prizes at the society's exhibition in June. The idea is to inculcate a love for plants among the children.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women will be held in the assembly hall of the Montreal High School on the afternoon of Wednesday next, Jan. 31, at four o'clock at which the following papers will be read: 'Milk and disease,' by Dr. Adami; 'La Prophylaxie de la Tuberculose,' by Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, and 'Home treatment of summer complaints,' by Dr. Craik. All men and women are welcome.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. J. J. York, mechanical superintendent of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, has been presented by the officers and members of Montreal No. 1, Canadian Association Stationary Engineers, with a handsome silver tea set and tray, in recognition of the efficient services rendered by him during his term of office. Mr. York was at the same time presented with a bouquet of beautiful roses. The presentation was on behalf of the members of the association by Mr. Thos. Thomas Ryan, the treasurer.

STILL IN DARKNESS.

Late Despatches Throw no Light on Gen. Warren's Actions.

BULLER'S TASK A DIFFICULT ONE.

Has Reached a Difficult Stage in his Campaign Where Obstacles are Numerous.

ANOTHER CANADIAN KILLED IN ACTION—DEATH OF A FORMER MONTREALER AT DE AAR.

New York, Jan. 27.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' sends the following: Startling and almost tragic are war-times transitions from anxiety to relief and from hope to despondency. Faces in Piccadilly and the Strand have revealed these revulsions of feeling on three successive mornings. Yesterday was one of the blackest days London has known since the opening of the war. General Buller's brief announcement of the abandonment of Spion Kop on Thursday night was on the newspaper posters about noon and there was a sudden fall in the temperature of the streets. There were no explanations from General Buller and no details from any sources. Spion Kop had been taken one night only to be abandoned within twenty-four hours after the storming party had been exposed to a heavy fire and a fierce attack.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

There was bitter disappointment after the premature satisfaction over an illusive success. The importance of the capture of Spion Kop had been exaggerated



GENERAL SIR W. G. NICHOLSON, Adjutant General to Lord Roberts in South Africa.

by the man in the street the previous day, but the seriousness of the loss of that rocky crest was not underrated by him. He had hastily inferred that the main position of the enemy had been taken instead of perceiving that commanding ground had been gained, the continued occupation of which might render the Boer retreat inevitable. The British wedge had been driven in, but it was not strong enough to resist the Boer hammering and had been broken off. What remained of the storming party was compelled to retire from the summit and the situation apart from the discouragement caused by the failure of a gallant feat of arms, was the same with which Major-General Warren was confronted on Sunday night. The enemy's position could be approached only by a front attack over a zone of three-quarters of a mile wide on bare slopes, without boulders or cover of any kind. Spion Kop had presented an alternative to that deadly assault, but that had been removed by the failure of Major-General Watrell's storming party.

A SERIOUS CHECK.

There was apparently no other alternative, since operations from the northern side could not be attempted at a long distance from the river bases. The man in the street, who, without knowledge of maps or tactics, inferred that General Buller, while not beaten in battle had suffered a serious check, was nearer the truth than he had been on the previous day when he had mistaken for a complete victory what was merely a fighting chance for defeating the enemy without heavy loss of life. Another impasse had been created if Major-General Warren should shrink from ordering a front attack and risking the butchery of thousands of soldiers. Major-General Warren could not leave the enemy's position behind him untaken and march toward Ladysmith. Yet to carry it in front by a direct assault would be to challenge another Magersfontein.

EXPERT OPINION.

One of General Buller's infantry colonels, in a letter from Chieveley camp, written after the Battle of Colenso, confessed that he had entertained various theories respecting the best method of getting across the Tugela, but he was well satisfied in the end to allow General Buller to find his own way over the river. Military writers in to-day's journals, after explaining the situation in detail, are equally prudent, and refrain from offering any advice respecting the best course to be pursued. General Buller has reached a critical stage in the campaign, where the difficulties of a mountainous country are the greatest, and his own resources for attack at the lowest, since neither General White nor General Barton can co-operate with him, and Major-General Lyttleton is six miles away.

WHERE IS COKE?

All the brigades are accounted for except Major-General Coke's, which may be with Major-General Warren, or may be held in reserve at Springfield. There is a theory that Major-General Coke's brigade is engaged in an eastern turning movement and that General Buller has a fresh surprise for the enemy and the public. There is no proof of so bold a manoeuvre beyond the absence of any mention of Major-General Coke's brigade. General Buller has told his soldiers that there will be no turning back from Ladysmith, but what resource he has, except ordering a front attack up the long slopes in front of Major-General Warren's three brigades, it is not easy to discover. When the westernmost Boer position is taken the work before him will be easier, but his immediate prospects are not promising. Pessimists in the clubs suggest that his only course is to ask General White to leave his wounded behind and cut his way through to Major-General Lyttleton as best he can, but the British campaign has not reached such desperate straits as orders of that kind would imply.

BELATED DESPATCHES.

The despatches received at Fleet Street during the evening were mainly belated accounts of the fighting previous to the Spion Kop fight. The news agencies supplied the usual assortment of coast rumors, with one statement, important, if true, to the effect that the Boers in front of Major-General Warren were short of ammunition.

There were also despatches from Ladysmith giving an encouraging account of the health of the garrison, relating the eagerness with which the explosion of lyddite shells far to the westward was watched, and describing the movements of Boer forces towards the Tugela, as many as six camps being seen in the direction of Potgieter's Drift. The last point seemed to have a practical bearing upon the casualty list from General Buller, posted at the War Office early in the evening. It reported 24 officers and men killed, 154 wounded and 31 missing in the action of Wednesday. This was the day when the storming party was under attack at Spion Kop, and the inference was quickly drawn that these were Major-General Warren's losses in that affair. The battalions named were the 3rd King Rifle Corps and the Scottish Rifles, and there was an official addendum that there were no casualties in either the 1st Rifle Brigade or the Durham Light Infantry. These four battalions make up Major-General Lyttleton's brigade at Potgieter's. Either that brigade provided a storming party of riflemen for Spion Kop or else it was engaged itself with the enemy on the same day near Brakfontein in a battle to which no official reference had been made. As General Woodgate had been dangerously wounded, it was assumed previously that a portion of the Lancashire brigade of Major-General Warren's division had been fighting at Spion Kop. If General Lyttleton's brigade had provided the storming party the British position at Potgieter's Drift would have been very lightly guarded. The casualty list, numbering 209, which was posted for that brigade, seemed to indicate something more than a reconnaissance in force against the Boer position at Brakfontein, and suggested a strong attack by the enemy upon Major-General Lyttleton's camp.

LORD ROBERTS'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Roberts is without doubt opening a fresh campaign with the Sixth division, and the southern border of the Free State is likely to be the scene of active British operations.

There is no evidence that Major-General French has relaxed his hold upon the approaches to Colesberg.

Lord Methuen is still inactive at Modder River.

LATE DESPATCHES.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS THROW NO LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

London, Jan. 27.—Jan. 27,—6 a.m.—The telegrams published in this morning's papers do not throw any light on the mystery of Spion Kop, and no further information has been vouchsafed by the War Office. Cable communication with South Africa has once again been partially interrupted at a most critical time, and this fact may probably account for the scarcity of news. In some quarters it is believed that Major-General Warren in announcing that he was heavily attacked at Spion Kop on Wednesday, added the words, 'Position untenable,' and that these were intended to apply to his own position and not that of the Boers. In the absence of details, however, it is not possible to form any clear judgment, but it is certain that such a man as Major-General Warren would not have ordered the evacuation of the kop if he had not had very strong reasons for doing so.

Very little news is published to-day as to the progress of the campaign generally. Kimberley is certainly once more coming into prominence, but no reliable intelligence is permitted to leak out as to the actual condition of affairs in the Diamond City.



PONT AT WORK ON THE MODDER RIVER. —'Black and White.'

THE LAST RIDGE.

BEHIND SPION KOP LIES OPEN COUNTRY, WITHOUT A SINGLE FORTIFIED POSITION.

London, Jan. 27.—The 'Times' publishes the following despatch from Frere Camp, dated Wednesday morning, and evidently written before the capture of Spion Kop was known. After describing the position of the Boers actively entrenching and bringing fresh guns forward, the correspondent says:

'Their front extends ten miles and we will have to try to break in the middle. Every prisoner says the Boers will never let us reach Ladysmith. This is their last chance of preventing us; for behind this hill lies open country, without a single fortified position. Therefore they will strain every never to throw us back.'

A despatch to the 'Standard' from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 26, and describing the Christmas celebrations, says: 'Only a few were fortunate enough to get turkeys or geese, a majority had to be content with the hard beef of wasted, underfed oxen, or the coarse goat flesh which does duty for mutton.

'On Saturday there was a provision auction. Potatoes were bought at the rate of a shilling each, eggs averaged tenpence each, carrots sevenpence each, ducks half a guinea each, cigarettes forty-two pence per threepenny package and whiskey from five to seven pounds a bottle. Everybody, however, was able to indulge in Christmas pudding, as the commissariat kindly issued the necessary ingredients for the occasion.

ADVANCE FORESHADOWED.

A CORRESPONDENT WITH GEN. WARREN WRITES OF DOINGS IN NATAL.

London, Jan. 26.—The 'Morning Post' in a second edition to-day prints a despatch from its correspondent at Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 25, which says:

'There was heavy firing at Ladysmith yesterday. General White is attacking and making a diversion. After the Boer assault General White sent to Commandant-General Joubert for interment seventy-nine Boers, killed in the British trenches.'

The correspondent describes the operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 23, and greatly praises the pluck, devotion and cheerfulness of the soldiers. He says that General Warren's guns fired 3,000 shells on Jan. 30. His left on Jan. 21 moved up Bastion Hill, which opens a cleft in the enemy's lines. The object is no longer to turn the Boer right, but by introducing a wedge of infantry into the cleft to split the right from the centre. The gap was widened during the day, and General Warren's right completed the capture of the whole edge of the plateau and occupied the first line of Boer trenches, where he found about 200 who had been killed by the shell fire.

The correspondent foreshadows Tuesday's attack on Spion Kop and declares that there is absolute confidence and determination throughout the army. No anxiety, he says, is felt concerning the result.

LONDON IS SENSIBLE.

VIEWS THE SITUATION WITH CALMNESS.

London, Jan. 27.—As far as the general public is concerned now that the first flush of disappointment is over, it takes the news stolidly. When the newsboys bearing big placards containing the words 'Spion Kop abandoned' appeared in the streets, the people rushed to buy the papers. The signs of pleasure which had been visible everywhere yesterday, now gave place to a wave of depression, but there were no outward demonstrations or scenes.

In the west end the rapidity with which the bad news travelled was remarkable. A few minutes before eleven o'clock yesterday morning the dingy War Office had a deserted appearance, only a few reporters and messengers being visible about the building. A few minutes later, however, and almost simultaneously with the posting of General Buller's despatch, carriages and cabs came rolling up, people with anxious faces hastened to the notice boards and the lobbies soon became congested.

'Forced back!' 'Shelled out, I suppose!' 'Great heaven, he's had to go back!' These and similar expressions were heard on all sides, and the long stream of callers made their way back to the streets while their places were occupied by new comers.

The afternoon papers yesterday only briefly comment on the situation, preferring to await further particulars. The 'St. James's Gazette' says:—'We are only at the beginning still. 'The 'Westminster Gazette' suggests that the abandonment of Spion Kop need not mean more than that a miscalculation was made regarding the value of the kop.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' expects that the advance will 'again continue as it began, with a series of rushes, a kopje taken here, half a mile gained there, and that we shall have, in short, to fight our way to the rescue by hardly won degrees. Ladysmith, nevertheless, will be saved.'

The 'Globe' says it is assured that 'the country will face the situation calmly and bravely, with a firm determination to press forward unflinchingly in spite of all obstacles.'

VIEWS OF THE 'TIMES.'

This morning's papers editorially advise coolness and judgment and a careful avoidance of over-estimating the importance of the lost position.

The military critic of the 'Times,' discussing various possible explanations, dwells strongly upon 'the terrible drawback to British generals involved in the absence of maps of this tangled hill country.'

VIEWS OF THE 'STANDARD.'

The 'Standard,' which thinks still more troops will be required and which comments upon the 'astonishing manner in which South Africa swallows up troops wholesale, without any appreciable result,' goes on to refer to the Continental jubilation and to the predictions regarding 'General Buller's check. It says:—'It is humiliating to find that the Natal Terraine has been more accurately studied in Berlin than at our own headquarters on the Tugela.'

The editorial then refers to the significance of Dr. Leyds's doings in Paris, remarking:—'Dr. Leyds was a guest at President Loubet's banquet on Thursday, where, in consequence, the British Ambassador did not appear. M. Delcasse conversed some time with him, and it is believed that he has since received him at the Quai d'Orsay. Our Paris correspondent, however, assures us that the French Government is determined to preserve neutrality.'



PONTOON BRIDGE PUT UP OVER THE MODDER RIVER —'Black and White.'

IN CAPE COLONY.

SITUATION REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

London, Jan. 27.—The position of the British armies in Cape Colony is practically unchanged.

Lord Methuen forwards by mail the first official recognition of Boer valor and military art. He calls their tactics and their courage 'indisputable.' In defending front attacks Lord Methuen says: 'The mobility of the Boers is such that they can change front in fifteen minutes, so that a flanking operation, when striking home, simply meets a new front.'

The 'Daily Mail,' referring to Boer resistance and what may be necessary to overcome it, alludes to a saying of Napoleon, that 'no position could resist 300,000 men.'

THE 'ASSAYE' AT THE CAPE.

The transport 'Assaye' arrived at Capetown last Friday with 2,127 officers and men. The first portion of the Seventh division is afloat. Hence with the 10,000 men of this division and about 9,000 others now at sea, it lies in the power of Lord Roberts to reinforce General Buller heavily. This course is advised by several military writers.

GERMAN COMMENT.

BERLIN PRESS LOOKS UPON THE ABANDONMENT OF SPION KOP AS A SIGNAL DEFEAT.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The latest news from South Africa is interpreted here as a signal defeat for the British. The 'Deutsche Tageblatt Zeitung' calls the British position there 'another step into the mouse trap.'

The last German direct mails to the Transvaal are now being returned from Capetown without any explanation on the part of the British authorities. The German press comments upon the fact with considerable heat.

KILLED IN ACTION.

YOUNG CANADIAN AMONG THE SLAIN IN NATAL.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, of the Massey-Harris Company, received a cable to-day from the War Office, saying his son, Lieut. J. W. Osborne, of the Borderers Regiment, had been killed in action on Jan. 24, while fighting with Buller's force in Natal. The cablegram received by Mr. Osborne says:—

'Regret to inform you that your son, J. W. Osborne, Scottish Rifles, is reported by telegram from Natal as killed in action on Jan. 24.'

It was signed by the Chief of the Intelligence Staff at the War Office.

Lieut. Osborne was attached to Gen. Warren's force. A few hours before the telegram was received letters came in to Mr. Osborne from his son, describing the first attempt to cross the Tugela, and enclosing plans of the Boer positions.

Lieut. Osborne was born in Brantford in 1873, and was educated there, at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and at the Royal Military College, Kingston. He entered this institution in 1891, and graduated in 1895, obtaining a commission in the 90th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). Prior to entering active service he was stationed at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Glasgow. Last October he was appointed A. D. C. to Sir John Woodburn, lieutenant-governor of Bengal. He was at that time in Toronto. When his regiment was ordered to the front he resigned the appointment and rejoined, sailing some time in November for Capetown. His regiment was in the fourth brigade of the second division, commanded by General Lyttleton, which was facing the Boer entrenchments opposite Potgieter's Drift.

FORMER MONTREALER DEAD.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—A cable despatch has been received here from De Aar, South Africa, announcing the death of Captain Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery. The dead officer was a son of the late Gordon Mackenzie, of Montreal, and a brother of Mr. B. Gordon Mackenzie, the well known local barrister. He was also the nephew of Mr. Hector Mackenzie, another prominent Montreal man. Death was caused by typhoid fever, with which the deceased was stricken down about Christmas. A cable was afterwards received by his relatives here stating that he was recovering, which was the last heard of him until the news of his death arrived.

Captain C. G. Mackenzie was born in Montreal in 1864. When quite young he was sent to England to be educated. He entered Marlborough and on graduating he went down to Woolwich. In 1881 he took out his commission in the Royal Horse Artillery. He afterwards transferred to the Royal Field Artillery, with which corps he was connected until up to the time of his death. In addition to his service in the artillery he was also appointed to the remount establishment, in which department he rose to be senior staff captain.

Last summer when the War Office realized that hostilities were likely to be declared Captain Mackenzie was ordered to South Africa as chief of the remount establishment. He left England in July and took up his headquarters at De Aar. Through his efforts eleven thousand first-class horses were secured, many of which he succeeded in obtaining from the Boers themselves. A number of the horses he bought were sent to Mafeking and Kimberley, while others have been used in different engagements. Previous to his first attack from the fever, which ultimately proved fatal, he attached himself temporarily to one of the brigades and was actively engaged at the Battle of Magersfontein.

COL. OTTER HEARD FROM.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—In a letter to Mr. McNaught, president of the National Club, dated Belmont, Dec. 18, received here to-day, Colonel Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent, says:—'We are settled here on the line of communication within 30 miles of Lord Methuen's force, which we are looking forward to ultimately joining. This is a most important point, being on the railway by which all stores and troops are pushed to the front. The duty is a pretty hard and irksome one, but capital training for our men in outpost and such like duties. You may depend upon us doing our best to uphold the honor of Canada, the people of which have been so kind to us.'

A MONTREALER WOUNDED.

MR. R. B. HOWELL WOUNDED AT MODDER RIVER.

The following letter has been received by Montreal friends of Mr. R. B. Howell, who, failing to get on the first Canadian contingent, worked his passage over on the 'Sardinian' and is now with the South African Light Horse. It was written at Modder River on Dec. 17:

'I suppose you have been looking for a letter from me for some time, but I have never had time to write when I was where it could be posted, and now when I have the time it is doubtful if the letter will ever reach you.

'I am with the South African Light Horse, and am fortunate, as the infantry have a hard time of it on account of the rough country and hot weather. I intend to stay here, and our force will be made into a kind of border police when the war is over, providing any of us happen to be left. We are now being used as scouts for the Highland Brigade. On Dec. 11 and 12 we had some very severe fighting, lost heavily and won nothing, but we expect to force the Boer position this week. We have taken a lot of prisoners, but any reports that the Boers have surrendered are untrue, only a small portion did so.

'So far, I have been in four fights The last three were severe, and we lost heavily each time, though our object seems to be as far off as ever. From the few papers I get a chance to see I think that our losses are under reported, and we have gained absolutely nothing, though one would think that there were enough troops in South Africa to eat the Boers. At the kind of fighting we are doing, they are our superiors, but just wait until the regulars get a chance at them.

'I have been in the hospital since Dec. 12 with a bullet wound in my left arm, not serious, but enough to keep me from riding and handling a rifle. That is what gives me time and place to write. It was just a spent shot and I consider myself very lucky to come off so well, for our troop was dismounted and formed part of the advance line on Dec. 11 and 12, when so many were shot down. One does not seem to mind it when one's blood is up. In fact, I think that a man half loses his senses. I did, between the heat, noise, dirt, shells and want of water. The two days seem rather indistinct. I remember that at the time I did not care whether I got shot or not. It was something awful, for we were hemmed in and could not retire.

'Wait until our turn comes and the sneaks will have no easy time at our hands, for they fired on a red cross waggon near us and killed three men, besides wounding others.

'There is a rider going down to Victoria West and I will have to close now in time to send it with him. There is no use of you writing in reply.'

(Continued on page 11.)

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

13 to 24 Pages.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.



A NEW APARTMENT BUILDING.

The Bellevue Apartments, on St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets and Dominion square, of which the above engraving is a fair representation, is the first construction of the kind in Canada. Each of the eight stories is self-supporting on steel beams, and fireproofed, so that any one of these stories could be removed (if ever necessary) without disturbing the remainder of the building. A new system of fire-proofing is employed and the floors and walls are impervious to sounds in rooms above or adjoining. The building has all modern improvements, double elevator, call-tubes, telephone and other conveniences. There will be a restaurant in the basement which Mr. M. S. Foley, the proprietor of the building, says will be conducted on Parisian principles. In a word the building will have every approved modern improvement to be found in choice apartment buildings of the kind in New York and elsewhere. The portion of the structure fronting on St. Catherine street, the ground floor of which is leased by the Molsons Bank, will not be ready for another year, when the bank's lease in the adjoining block terminates. The cornice, which is of cut stone, is just one hundred feet from the sidewalk. With such a situation, it is not surprising, as Mr. Foley states, that a large proportion of the apartments are already leased. These will be ready by May 1. The building is estimated to cost $125,000 to $140,000. The ground floor will be chiefly occupied by jewellers' and other shops. An arcade will run from St. Catherine street to Dominion square.

MAUSER V. LEE-METFORD.

A COMPARISON OF THE RIFLE THE BOERS ARE USING WITH THAT OF THE BRITISH.

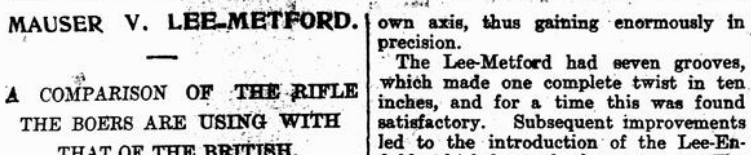
(London 'Daily Mail.')

'Recharging magazines delayed the Boers a moment, but in the Mauser system this operation wastes much less time than our own.'—'The Times,' Jan. 8. Letter describing Battle of Magersfontein.

The following description of the British and Boer types of rifle is from the pen of a well-known writer on military subjects :—

With characteristic slowness, England was the last country to adopt the magazine rifle. For years the Continental powers had been ahead of us in equipping their armies with rapid-fire small-bore rifles, and it was long after the obsoleteness of the single-fire weapon had been recognized that the War Office finally decided upon the change.

Soldiers grumbled when the Martini-Henry was superseded, but the knell of the large-bore rifle had long sounded. The exigencies of modern warfare demanded the use of weapons having an increased range, and this implied more powerful explosives and stronger barrels. The soldier's power of carrying burdens had reached a point when not one pound weight could be added without crushing him, and hence the rifle bore had to be contracted. Magazines were demanded, and with the enormous use of ammunition thus foreshadowed, each cartridge had to weigh less to enable the man to carry more.



LEE-METFORD BULLET AND CARTRIDGE.

Almost every great power has adopted the bolt system for loading and unloading, and in nearly every case the magazine, consisting of a sheet-iron box, is an addition to the rifle. The French Lebel, on the other hand, has its cartridges stored in a cavity in the wooden stock underneath the barrel.

The original British weapon was the Lee-Metford, the bolt of which was invented by Mr. Lee, Mr. Metford being responsible for the rifling. This latter, as most people are aware, consists of five grooves in the interior of the barrel, which are twisted spirally from breech to muzzle. The object of this rifling is to cause the bullet, when forced through the barrel, to rapidly rotate upon its own axis, thus gaining enormously in precision.

The Lee-Metford had seven grooves, which made one complete twist in ten inches, and for a time this was found satisfactory. Subsequent improvements led to the introduction of the Lee-Enfield, which has only five grooves. The bore of both is the same, and is .303 of an inch in diameter. The weight of the rifle alone is nine pounds four ounces, the bayonet weighing exactly one pound in addition. The length with bayonet fixed is 5 feet 1½ inch, being not less than ten inches shorter than that of the French Lebel with its bayonet in place.

The Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield rifles are practically the same.

The bullet is a composite one, consisting of a cupro-nickel envelope having a hard lead core, and weighs 215 grains. The nickel cases are punched out of the flat by ingenious machines, and the final operation stamps the envelope and core into one solid mass. In the dum-dum variety the nose of the bullet is dented in, so as to slightly break the casing, thus causing the bullet to set up on impact. These bullets are not served out for ordinary civilized warfare. The charge, consisting of cordite, a nitro-glycerine-cum-gun-cotton amalgamation, is of 30 grains weight, and develops a pressure in the breech chamber of 15 tons to the square inch.

In spite of this enormous strain, there is practically no recoil or kick of the rifle, most of this being absorbed by the breech mechanism. The Lee-Enfield is sighted to 2,900 yards, its lowest or point-blank range being 200 yards. The first-named distance, it must be clearly understood, is not an aiming range, for the human eye, unaided as it is by telescopic sights, cannot distinguish objects at that distance. The back sight is actually below the rifle, which has to be held up at such an angle as to appear to the onlooker to be pointing at the sky. This extreme range is used for annoying an enemy or to search out men lying ensconced behind rising ground. The rifle carries considerably further than the sighted distances, and cases frequently occur of bullets carrying over two miles. The magazine, which is readily detachable, holds eight or ten cartridges, according to the mark or pattern issued, ten being the latest mark.

The ammunition is carried in pouches, and each soldier on service always has 100 rounds in them; seventy-seven rounds are carried on mules and in small-arm ammunition carts; seventy-seven rounds are stored with the divisional ammunition column, and fifty-five are placed in the ammunition pack, making 309 rounds in all. Until the last few years but scanty interest was taken by the British soldier in musketry, and even now the native Indian army far surpasses the scores of its European stiffening.

The soldier is too apt to look upon range work as 'skittles,' and first-class shots are considered not nearly common enough in our army. The native, on the other hand, is intensely fond of shooting, and the regimental and company emulation is very keen. Field Marshal Lord Roberts is mainly to be thanked for this interest in the all-important subject, he having worked hard for years to encourage it in every way.

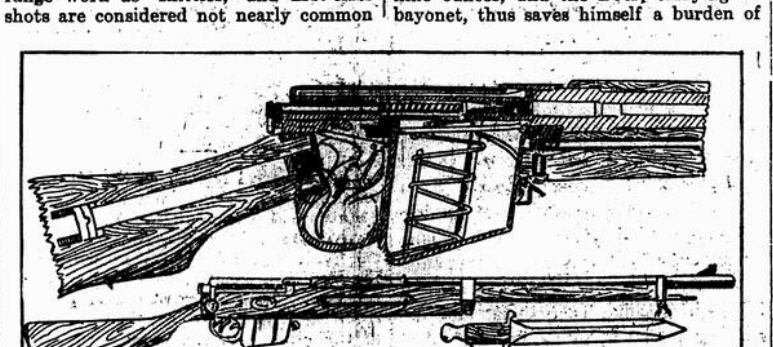
LEE-METFORD MECHANISM.

The rifle with which the Boer is now fighting is on the Mauser system. It has an iron magazine, which is not an integral portion of the rifle. It holds only five cartridges, but is readily reloaded by means of a charger holding five cartridges.

This gives a decided advantage to the Boer, who can reload after his five shots with marvellous rapidity.

The barrel has an outer skin of metal applied over the inner core in such a way that this most important part of a rifle is materially strengthened, without at the same time increasing the weight. The weapon weighs, all on, eight pounds nine ounces, and the Boer, carrying no bayonet, thus saves himself a burden of nearly two pounds. In length, the two rifles are nearly equal, the Mauser (pronounced Mouser) having the advantage of one-third of an inch. The grooves number four, and make one complete turn in nine inches, the direction of the twist being to the left.

The range of both English and Boer rifle is not quite the same, the Mauser having a slight advantage on the extreme sight. The bore measures .311 of an inch, and the bullet almost exactly resembles the Lee-Enfield, weighing 219 grains, while the charge of smokeless powder weighs 42 grains, giving a chamber pressure of over nineteen tons to the square inch, with a muzzle velocity of 2,160 feet per second.



MAUSER MECHANISM.

The extreme range, that is, the unaimed range, of the Mauser is greater than that of the Lee-Metford, due to the greater pressure and muzzle velocity of the bullet. Fortunately, in contests of to-day it is the aimed fire which is of importance, and the records of Bisley show that the British soldier is armed with a rifle with which extraordinary accuracy of fire may be obtained.

The following table, showing the penetration respectively of the Mauser and the Lee-Enfield, will be of interest just now :—

Mauser—	Lee-Enfield—
Sand.	Sand.
At 110 yds. 33.43 in.	20 in of fine, loamy sand, moderately free from stones, proof at any range.
At 440 yds. 19.69 in.	
At 800 yds. 13.77 in.	
At 1,980 yds. 3.94 in.	
Steel plate.	Steel plate.
Iron plate, .324 thick pierced up to 330 yards.	Milled steel plate, ⅜ in. thick, proof at all ranges.
Clay.	Clay.
8½ feet point blank range.	2 ft. proof at all ranges.

The penetrative power of these hardened bullets is extraordinary, a bullet possessing sufficient momentum to drive it through four men. It was thought, as the results of experiments on the dead bodies of horses and sheep, that the injuries resulting from the small-bore rifle missile would be of a very bad character, but experience has shown this to be incorrect. On the contrary, the hole of exit and the hole of entrance (with large bores so different in their size) now are absolutely equal.

Our surgeons report that wounds heal with great rapidity, and that amputations are quite infrequent. From this it will be apparent that the small bore has in some measure removed one terror from the battlefield, for it is a fact that men often are unaware that they have been wounded, so slight is the impact. The word explosive bullet, often used in war time, is capable of many explanations.

It may be news to many that the English Snider bullet, the predecessor of the Martini-Henry rifle, was of this character. It had a cup of hardened clay moulded in its base, and this plug split the bullet on striking any object. Many sporting rifles are loaded on this system, which is now, for small bores, practically out of the question.

The government capacity for turning out these Lee-Enfield rifles is as follows: Every week 3,000 rifles and 1,000 spare barrels can be made, besides 4,000 bayonets. These figures are exclusive of the number capable of being manufactured by private firms. The great national armory is at Weedon, where frequently 60,000 stand of arms are waiting for despatch north, south, east or west.

The cost per rifle to the government is £3 0s 9d, complete with bayonet, but that is, of course, excluding all profit.

IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

'Kimberley proper is built around a hole big enough to hold the entire white population of South Africa. This is the excavation above the Kimberley mine, made when diamonds were mined from the surface. Nowadays shafts are sunk and levels formed, whence the blue ground is blasted out and hauled to the surface in elevators, , The diamond is different from other precious stones in that it is found in soft clay, while the amethyst, ruby, and emerald are embedded in quartz. This makes the diamond easy to conceal in the mouth, nose, and by swallowing, and every year the De Beers Company gets from the workmen $2,000,000 worth of stolen goods. The inclination to pilfer these precious stones is so intense that the crime is severely punished. In South Africa the first commandment is, "Thou shalt not steal diamonds." What rape is to Georgia, is I. D. B. (illicit diamond brigand), to South Africa. For murder a man may get ten years; for having a diamond found on his person that is not registered, twenty years. At Capetown is a great convict station called the "Breakwater," where sons of prominent American families and English aristocrats join in lock step with Lascars and Kaffirs. They have all violated the first commandment. In Kimberley 1,000 negro convicts sort the diamonds under the muzzles of Martini rifles. They are kept in a separate place. The other black boys live in a five-acre enclosure known as the "compound."

'The De Beers Company controls the diamond market of the world. Of the five mines, Kimberley, De Beers, Du Torts Pan, Bullfontein, and Premier, the first two are situated in Kimberley, and are the only ones worked now. The diamonds produced in all the rest of the world would not supply the city of Philadelphia. The value of the South African product thus far has been $600,000,000. The supply seems inexhaustible.

'Two other localities are rich in diamonds, — Joegersfontein and Koffyfontein—both in the Orange Free State. At the former the famous Joegersfontein Excelsior, weighing 900 carats, was found in May, 1893, and the output of that field last January was 15,189 carats, valued at $150,000. The corresponding output at Koffyfontein was $11,000 worth. The proportion of diamonds to earth extracted is greater at Joegersfontein than at Kimberley.'—'Ainslee's Magazine.'

It is said in political circles in Rome that King Humbert has decided to visit the Paris Exhibition. He will be accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Duke of Genoa. Communications on this subject have passed between the French and Italian governments.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ASPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM.

'In view of that controversy concerning the growth of Roman Catholic practices which is at present occupying so much attention,' a little more going to the roots of things and quite ignoring candles and incense, has been written by the Rev. A. Herbert Gray, of Grosvenor Square Presbyterian Church, in Manchester. 'Aspects of Protestantism,' (Hodder & Stoughton), sets forth the idea that for Protestantism there can be no absolute external authority in matters of religion—even the letter of Scripture should not be so regarded. The revelation of God to the individual was the real message of the reformers. It was indeed the point at which Christ broke with the sacerdotalists of his nation.

'It was in spite of the authorities that men followed Christ. All the responsibility of listening to, and accepting God's invitation, was thrown on each individual to be borne by himself alone. Now to any man, who does not understand and share Christ's view of men, that change will seem to have been terribly perilous and risky.

The reformers of the sixteenth century as soon as they had declared that every one must seek God and truth for himself, set to work to elaborate a theory of the Bible, or system of theology, and an ideal of life, to which, according to their view, all Christians should conform.

They declared, certain doctrinal beliefs to be the conditions of salvation, and so they slipped back into one of the very worst customs of that Church from which they had broken free—the custom, namely, of dictating to individuals what they must believe.

* * * * *

It was of a truth a very virile and a very profound religion which inspired the Scotch Covenanters, and which carried Cromwell's Ironsides to victory. And it would not be worth while protesting against the dogmatism of those doctrinal systems were it not that that very dogmatism is in our day preventing men from possessing that heart of true religion which was the real force behind our heroic forefathers.

'Throughout the book the author shows very logically that those who cannot trust for salvation or guidance to a church, will need to live an earnest life of prayer, and this he considers the great advantage of Protestantism. Some of the closing words are especially forcible.

'If men tell us that by deserting the methods and the dogmas of the past, we are cutting our moorings, and are sure to go astray, let us leave them to their groaning, and brace ourselves for the struggle with confidence, knowing that Christ will guide us as He did our forefathers. Men said those things to Luther, and he heeded not because he was so sure that Christ was directing him. And we must reach that certainty: we can do nothing till we have it. . . . In so far as it is based on the authority of churches and creeds, the cause of religion is already a lost cause.

SCOTCH-IRISH HEROES.

'The Scotch-Irish in History,' by the Rev. James Shaw, D.D., (Eaton and Mains, New York), shows that this particular race—the writer seems to include both the Scotch and the North of Ireland peoples—has been prominent in history as producing great builders of states and churches. St. Patrick and Columba and the abbess Hilda, of Whitby, begin the list of noted names, and from the early civilization which they fostered missionaries went out into continental Europe: 'Even the monastic college at Erfurt, in Saxony, where Luther was converted, was an Irish institution, founded centuries before.' The exploits of Nelson, Wellington, Lord Wolseley and Lord Kitchener are claimed for the Scotch-Irish race. Adam Smith, the pioneer in the science of political economy, and Sir James Young Simpson, who introduced the use of anaesthetics in surgery, were both Scotchmen. Hundreds of lesser names are given in connection with all kinds of worthy achievements; statesmen, hymn-writers, and philanthropic millionnaires seem to be chiefly of Scotch-Irish descent. It is true that this element in the United States has been from earliest times a strong one, and in Canada most of the great names have the same origin. Dr. Shaw says: 'The Scotch-Irish throughout the Dominion form one-third of the population, and own two-thirds of the wealth.' It seems a pity, that, in a book like this, interesting to so many on account of their Scotch-Irish origin, there should be a noticeable carelessness in the spelling of proper names.

TALES BY MR. WM. McLENNAN.

'In Old France and New' (Harpers) is a very entertaining volume of short stories by Mr. William McLennan. Among the French-Canadian tales are some pretty sketches of character. Perhaps the most interesting is 'La Messe de Minuit,' a version in Canadian coloring of the old legend of 'King Robert of Sicily.' Mr. McLennan says it was suggested to him by the report of another mediaeval tradition dressed up in the same way by the unconscious art of ignorance, the monk who listened to the bird's song for a hundred years being represented as 'M. Bondel, le curé de Ste. Geneviève.' The stories of 'Old France' are concerned with the Revolution. 'Cache-Cache' is an excellent bit of work, bringing in the tragic shock of a wrong done unintentionally. It tells of a brave porter left to protect a little girl in a great house. To amuse the child he had been playing hide-and-seek. But the mob in the streets, who had just attacked the Swiss Guards, were turning their attention to the porters in the great houses because they were also known as 'Suisses.' When he heard the crowd shouting at the door, the good Bazile told the child that they would continue the game, but wild men would come to look for him. She must stand in front of the curtain, where he was concealed and not speak a word. The remainder of the story is told as follows:—

There was a wild rush up the staircase, and a moment later, when the mob burst from the darkness of the hall into the peace of the lighted room, they saw only a round-eyed child of five in a white dress standing in front, of one of the yellow brocade curtains in the recess of the window.

She was startled, but stared undaunted at the dreadful creatures who poured through the opened doors. But they knew the game, and that was something. So she shook her black curls, and recovered her composure, as she saw them begin to search in earnest, and almost laughed aloud, when one of them thrust his sword up the chimney.

It did not take long to examine the room with its fragile furniture. She wondered why they did not pretend to look in more places, like Bazile, they never moved the glasses, or looked behind the mirrors at all.

As they passed by her, some one cried out, 'The window,' and with a slash of his sabre a ruffian ripped down the curtain beside Olive, and the crowd laughed as another held out the butt of his pike to the fearless child, who mockingly clapped her hands at him.

This was something like the game!

That was very near!

But suddenly Aline's face fell, and her lip began to tremble with disappointment, for the rabble had turned, and were making their way out of the room, as quickly as they had entered.

This was not her game at all. They musn't go away, and the game not half finished! No, no! That is not the way at all! And in her childish fearlessness she ran after the retreating ruffians, and catching at the filthy rags of the hinder most, called out, 'Ah, lost! lost!'

'What?' he thundered.

She hardly understood the uncouth fierce cry, and was terrified at the evil face turned upon her, but it was 'her game,' and she bravely went on, 'You couldn't find him!'

At his first hoarse shout the rabble had turned and stood expectant.

'Find whom?'

'My suisse! My Bazile!'

The mob surged back into the room with a low growl, but the fairy-like form of Aline went flying before them, and with a ringing laugh of delight she swung aside the heavy curtain, and there, unshrinking, in all the hated insignia of his office, 'her Bazile, her suisse,' stood face to face with the ravening mob.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

'Snow's Legal Compendium' for 1900 is a large volume containing much legal information, some of it quite available for the ordinary reader, such as the article on the Insurance Law of Canada, written by Mr. Charles M. Holt, Q.C., and the 'Epitome of Canadian Law of Patents, Trade-marks, Designs and Copyrights,' prepared by Mr. Hanbury A. Budden, B.A., B.C.L. (John Lovell & Son, $5.00.)

'The Canadian Almanac and Miscellaneous Directory for the Year 1900' (Copp, Clark Company, Toronto,) contains besides other special features interesting articles on the organization of the British army and navy. This is the almanac's fifty-third year and it is a very valuable book of reference.

PAMPHLETS.

'New Brunswick, Past and Present,' by C. A. Duff Miller, gives an attractive picture of New Brunswick as a place where anyone can make his way to a modest competence, (though great fortunes are not made there), and advises young Englishmen to try farming there rather than in the rougher west.

'Franchises or Monopolies—Their Public Ownership and Operation,' by Henry Edwin Treman, is published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Its suggestion seems to be that a municipal government granting a franchise to any company should be officially represented on its board of management.

The 'Christian Endeavor Handbook,' issued by the Canadian C. E. Council, contains brief and pointed notes on the topics for the year, sometimes most expressive, as 'The real problem is not that of the non-church going, but of the non-going church,' and 'Destiny may be a matter of God's electing, but I never knew a man to be elected who wasn't a candidate.' C. E. statistics and other information are included. As the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union now use the same topics as the C. E. societies, this handbook should find general acceptance. (C. J. Atkinson, 26 Langley avenue, Toronto; 10 cents for single copies or 80 cents a dozen.)

NEW SONGS.

The world of music and song will welcome the advent of a group of six vocal compositions by a young Canadian, Miss Beatrice Maude Macgowan. These charming songs cannot fail to please; they contain the elements essential to popularity. Most favorable comments have been received from New York critics. That of Mr. Sumner Salter, warden of the American Guild of Organists, and theorist at the Virgil Clavier School, New York, being particularly flattering. Mr. Salter says: 'These songs are excellent settings and certainly ought to be successful. There is good melodic sense and poetic feeling which avoids the commonplace in harmony and seems to instinctively produce legitimate artistic effects by simple legitimate means. The songs show a decided talent for composition which should not be neglected.' Miss Macgowan is not unknown to our musical public, having appeared as a 'cellist at several important concerts during the present season. This young composer has put in some serious study with Mr. Horace W. Reyner, and thorough training is ripening and developing her talent into a broad channel of composition. The poems used in these songs were written by Elizabeth Rollit Burns and are very dainty. Published by F. A. Mills, New York.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is an amusing fact, says the 'British Weekly,' that the novel which had by far the largest circulation during the holiday season, a circulation so large that it was almost impossible to supply all the copies wanted, was the American novel, 'Richard Carvel,' by Winston Churchill. The intelligent British public were much interested in the achievement of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' and jumped to the conclusion that he was the writer of 'Richard Carvel,' and that they ought to read it. As a matter of fact, the American Mr. Winston Churchill and the English Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill are not connected in any way. It may be of no use for me to say this, Nevertheless, I will say it.

* * *

As is well known, in 'Stalky & Co.,' Mr. Rudyard Kipling describes the school at Westward Ho! where he was educated. The editor of the 'Journal of Education' has asked a note on the reception of 'Stalky and Co.' at Westward Ho! It seems that old boys have never heard of the events narrated as having actually taken place. One contemporary of Mr. Kipling's at the school says, "King" represents So-and-So. If that is really the case, Kipling is most unfair, for So-and-So was his best friend at school, gave him the run of his study, and so on. Very strict disciplinarian, but awfully good to Kipling.' Another says, 'I never heard of the gasometer trick nor of the dead cat, nor of the Bideford episode. Probably they happened, but I rather doubt it.'—'British Weekly.'

* * *

The old-fashioned Georgian House at No. 8, Parkshot, Richmond, in which 'George Eliot' began her literary career with the writing of 'The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton,' is about to disappear. It was from September, 1855, to February, 1859, that she and George Henry Lewes lived here, on the second floor, leaving afterwards for Wandsworth. Nearly the whole of 'Adam Bede' was written at this house, as also some of Lewes's philosophical works.

* * *

Professor Morris, of Melbourne, relates an interesting piece of news in the 'Cornhill Magazine.' Historians have often noted that there is in the life of Captain Cook a blank of four years which no research has enabled them to fill. 'In 1755,' we read in almost any biography, 'he entered the navy, and in 1759 became master,' and nobody has ever been able to say satisfactorily what he was doing in the interval. A discovery has recently been made which enables us partly to fill up this gap, and gives a new personal record of Cook in the early days of his career at sea. In a second-hand curio shop at Melbourne there turned up an autograph log kept by the captain himself—the first log in the Royal Navy. There is no doubt about its authenticity. It is written on government house stationery, bearing on the top the impress of the crown of England, and the letters 'G. R.,' showing that it was issued during the reign of one of the Georges.

* * *

Lord Tennyson, the Governor of South Australia, made it one of his earliest acts to give to the Adelaide Public library the MS. of the first poem his father wrote after his appointment as laureate.

* * *

A most interesting and historically valuable find was made by a clergyman the other day at Leamington. For the not very formidable sum of fourpence he purchased from a street bookseller a somewhat worn but still excellent copy of an illuminated missal of the seventeenth century. The covers of the book being damp with mould, he put the little volume before the fire. To his surprise and delight one of the covers split open and disclosed on the fly leaf the inscription, 'Charles Edward: his Boke.' It is indubitable that the book was the personal property of the gallant Pretender, and that it was left behind by him in some country house upon the sorrowful retreat from Leamington.

* * *

Irena Fedossa, one of the last of those professional story-tellers who, before the spread of education, were very numerous in the East, has just died in Russia. She was quite illiterate, but her memory was so phenomenal that she could recite over a hundred thousand lines of heroic and legendary poetry. She was frequently in St. Petersburg, and was often invited to the palaces of the Imperial Family and nobility to give recitations.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Montreal branch of the Evangelical Alliance held its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Board Room. The Rev. F. M. Dewey, the president, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Amaron acted as secretary pro tem. Representatives were present from the various evangelical churches of the city. As the secretary had removed from the city, the annual report was prepared and presented by the Rev. Mr. Dewey. It read as follows:—

'Brethren,—At our last annual meeting it was agreed to represent to the parent society the advisability of reverting to the original idea of the Week of Prayer, as a call to all Christians to unite in prayer for the one definite object, the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh. A suitable memorial was prepared and transmitted to the secretary, Mr. Field. His reply has been received, stating that our communication was laid before the General Council, and received its earnest consideration under a deep sense of the esteem and affection which they all cherish towards their brethren in Canada and with every desire to meet our views should this be really advisable and likely to be effective in securing the object contemplated. It seemed to the council, however, that the programme of prayer as elaborated and sent forth was practically nothing more nor less than an invitation to God's people to pray for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh. They doubted much if a general invitation of the kind proposed, unaccompanied by a detailed programme, would now command a greater interest or a wider and more hearty response. They feared the effect would be otherwise.

'The Rev. Donald Grant, secretary and treasurer of our branch, left Montreal during the earlier part of the year. His services were of great value to us, as he worked with great diligence to secure the objects for which we are united as an alliance. His loss has been keenly felt.

'In the latter part of the year we sustained a further and great loss in the removal by death of our honorary president, Sir J. W. Dawson. He was one of the founders of the Alliance, for several years was its president, and ever showed the deepest interest in all the work undertaken by it.

'The executive met early in December and made preparations for the proper observance of the week of united and universal prayer. The congregations of the city were divided into nine groups and a convener appointed for each group, with the view of conferring with the pastors regarding the time and place of union meetings. It was further agreed that one meeting should be held on Friday evening in the American Presbyterian Church, to which all would be invited, and that the offering would be in aid of the Doukhobors, who, because of religious persecution, have fled for refuge to our Canadian North-West. The noon-day meeting for business men was entrusted to the lay members of the executive. It was also suggested that an inter-denominational exchange of pulpits, on Sunday, Jan. 7, would be a fitting way in which to commence this week of union meetings.

'The carrying out of the programme thus arranged was quite satisfactory. Pulpit exchanges were very cordially agreed to in twenty-three cases; in others the proposal was approved of, but circumstances did not permit an exchange on that particular day.

'At Point St. Charles, and among the French-speaking congregations of the city, union meetings were held on four evenings of the week. In other parts of the city they were held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The attendance is reported to have been fair and the spirit very good. The meeting of Friday evening was well attended. The Rev. Principal MacVicar presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. J. Maysell and the Rev. Dr. Warriner.

'The noon meetings held in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute, were not largely attended, but a warm, hopeful spirit prevailed.

'The offerings in behalf of the Doukhobors amounted to $88.28. This has been given to a committee of ladies who are exerting themselves in their behalf, and has been expended in the purchase of stoves, as it is found that the clay ovens, relied upon by these foreigners to heat their houses, are entirely inadequate.

'Looking back upon the work of the past year, it is manifest that this Alliance has a place in the religious life and work of our country. The objects of the Evangelical Alliance are briefly stated to be, "The manifestation of that living and essential union which binds all true believers together in the fellowship of Christ; the advancement of evangelical religion, the counteraction of infidelity, of Romanism and ritualism, and of the desecration of the Lord's Day; the defence of religious liberty, the strengthening and support of the persecuted, and initiation of various enterprises of direct Gospel work."

'Have we not a field for such work in Montreal and in the province of Quebec? May not more be done to draw the many divisions of the body of Christ more closely together? Does not the increasing desecration of the Lord's Day call for vigorous action on the part of his people? Are not the aggressive movements of Romanism such as call for united action by those who prize the great evangelical truths? Might not something be done to unite believers in an earnest effort after a purer and higher type of spiritual life, both for their own good and for the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord in this community?

'F. M. DEWEY,
'President.'

After the report had been received and adopted, and the president had been thanked for his services, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows:—President, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A.; vice-presidents, the Rev. Dr. Lafleur, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Mr. George Hague and Mr. J. R. Dougall, M.A.; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.; executive committee, the former executive, with the addition of the Revs. A. J. Gordon, Principal Hackett, G Osborne Troop, Dr. Amaron, L. Massicotte, and Messrs. L. H. Packard and W. D. Lighthall.

A committee consisting of the Revs. F. M. Dewey, E. M. Hill and James Fleck was appointed to prepare a minute regarding the death of Sir William Dawson, one of the former presidents of the Alliance.

THE BURDEN OF DEBT.

A recent ruling of an American court incidentally shows how limited is the vision of even the greatest of our philosophers and thinkers. Carlyle, in moralizing vein, observes, in 'Past and Present,' 'there are but two ways of paying debt; increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying it out.' Superficial and misleading prophet!' The American judges point out another and much better way—marry your creditor! Thus, one Gosnell, a wealthy citizen, of Montgomery, Indiana, lent a widow a large sum of money, to pay off certain incumbrances on her land. Subsequently *they* were married. He held her notes for the money lent, and it was not questioned that she agreed to pay interest on the amount which they represented. A few years later she died, and Gosnell then presented the notes against the estate left by her. Payment was, however, refused by her executors, and he accordingly sued them to recover the amount due. The Supreme Court held that he was not entitled to the money, for it was 'clearly a common law rule' that a woman discharges all her indebtedness to her creditor when she marries him, and this rule had not been abrogated by any local statute of Indiana. And so poor Gosnell went his way, bereaved of his partner and bereft of his cash. Whether or not this method of paying debt will become popular, remains, of course, to be seen, and it would appear unfortunate that so agreeable a quittance should be so confined in its practical scope. If Mr. Gosnell had read his 'Pickwick,' he would, no doubt, have recalled the time-honored advice of the elder Mr. Weller to the ingenuous Samivel, to 'beware of widders,' and might, at all events have induced the lady to make a will in his favor. In these days of married women's property legislation, with its harsh abolition of most of the romance of the old common law notions of the conjugal relation, it is delightful to find that in one particular, at least, the customs of our forefathers may yet sway a matter-of-fact court of law.—'The Australian.'

CURIOS.

This poem was written by Carmen Bliss, and published in a Boston magazine in 1898. Re-published in 'Nassau Guardian,' Feb. 15, 1899, at the request of American ladies, residing at the Hotel Royal Victoria.

'What do you sell, John Camplejohn,
In Bay Street by the sea?'
'Oh, turtle-shell is what I sell
In great variety.

'Trinkets and combs and rosaries,
All keepsakes of the sea;
'Tis choose and buy what takes the eye,
In such a treasury.'

'Tis none of these, John Camplejohn,
Tho' curious they be;
But something more I'm looking for,
In Bay street by the sea.

'Where can I buy the magic charm,
Of the Bahamian Sea;
That fills mankind with peace of mind,
And soul's felicity?

'Now what do you sell, John Camplejohn,
In Bay street by the sea,
Tinged with that true and native blue,
Of lapis lazuli.

'Look from your door and tell me now,
The color of the sea—
Where can I buy the wond'rous dye,
And take it home with me?

'And where can I buy that rustling sound,
In this city by the sea,
Of the plumy palms in their high blue calms;
Or the stately poise and free.

'Of the bearers who go up and down,
Silent as mystery,
Burden on head, with naked tread
In the white streets by the sea?

'And where can I buy, John Camplejohn
In Bay street by the sea,
The sunlight's fall on the old pink wall
Or the gold of the orange tree.

'Ah that is more than I've heard tell
In Bay street by the sea,
Since I began, my roving man,
A trafficker to be.

'As sure as I'm John Camplejohn,
And Bay street's by the sea,
Those things for gold have not been sold,
Within my memory.

'But what would you give, my roving man
From countries over-sea,
For the things you name, the life of the same,
And the power to bid them be?

'I'd give my hand, John Camplejohn,
In Bay street by the sea,
For the smallest dower of that dear power,
To paint the things I see.

'My roving man, I never heard,
On any land or sea,
Under the sun, of any one,
Could sell that power to thee.

'Tis sorry news, John Camplejohn,
If this be destiny,
That every mart should know that art,
Yet none can sell it me.

'But look you, here's the Grace of God:
There's neither price nor fee,
Duty nor toil, that can control
The power to love and see.

'To each his luck, John Camplejohn,
No less, and as for me,
Give me the pay of an idle day
In Bay street by the sea.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Eczema—"I was run down with complaints peculiar to my sex. Large sores broke out on my body, head and limbs. I could not do any work on account of the itching. My trouble was termed eczema and I doctored for it for a long time. I then tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and several bottles effected a cure." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Brantford, Ont.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for Hood's. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills and aid digestion. 25c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



TUMORS

Are Readily Removed by our Constitutional Treatment Without the necessity of Operation.

Many people are afflicted with lumps or tumors on various parts of the body, that do not seem to cause them much pain or inconvenience. Tumors, it must not be forgotten, are serious, and should not be neglected for several reasons. In the first place their growth may involve or impair some vital part of the body, in the second place they constitute a drain on the system and in the third place, they frequently develope into cancers, as any physician will substantiate. Few people care to have their growths removed by the surgeon, as they dread the pain of an operation. With our painless home treatment it is different. You simply take the remedy internally. It goes through the system searching out and neutralising and destroying those poisons from which cancers and tumors develope. You have nothing to suffer, nothing to dread. After a time you will notice the tumor lessening in size, and gradually disappearing till it is completely cured. Send two stamps and we will mail you treatise and testimonials. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 5

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ask Your Neighbor

There is not a town, not a village, scarcely a settled foot of land from one end of Canada to the other where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not been used with beneficial results. Thousands of persons absolutely *unknown* to us have written letters in praise of this medicine, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been cured from whom we have never heard. If you are sick or ailing ask your neighbor, and we are confident you will hear of some hopeless sufferer, some bed-ridden paralytic, some one in decline, some rheumatic sufferer, some weak and wretched woman or pale and nerveless girl, who has been made well and strong by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE.

A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

The following letter, written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richibucto, N.B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, with the fullest permission to give the names and place. They do this as a thank-offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman, of Molus River (near here) says her son Alden was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hopes that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also adds his testimonial to the great value of these pills, saying: 'I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me.' Miss Annie Warman adds, this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom: 'I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact I am never sick now.'

Here you have three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and genial ways, largely resulting from such health. They wish you to freely use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able as their pastor to certify to the facts above stated.

Sincerely yours,
WM. LAWSON,
Methodist Minister.

UNABLE TO WORK OR TO WALK.

Mrs. Wallace Brown, Bonfield, Ont., writes: 'I will ever feel myself indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the good they have done me. When I began their use I was not able to do any work about the house or even to walk about. I had been failing all summer and my legs were swollen and spotted and gave me great pain. The doctor told me the trouble was caused by the change of life, but he did not help me any. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not one of my neighbors thought I would recover, but after using eight boxes I am again quite well, able to do my housework and stand any amount of fatigue. All the praise of this must be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly urge other women to give them a trial.'

CURED OF ANAEMIA.

Doctors have given the Greek name anaemia, meaning 'bloodlessness,' to a disease which is more prevalent among young women than is generally believed. In its early stages the disease is not marked by any decided symptoms, and often makes considerable advance before its presence is noticed. A feeling of fatigue after slight exercise, breathlessness and pallor are the first signs. Unless there is prompt treatment the disease then makes rapid progress, and the victim presents every appearance of going into a decline. The only successful method of treating anaemia is to build up the blood, and the best medicine for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Miss Adeline Dumas is one of the thousands of young ladies who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of anaemia. Miss Dumas resides with her parents on a farm near Liniere, Beauce Co., Que. To a reporter who called upon her, Miss Dumas said:—'Since I was about sixteen years of age I have been ailing more or less, but for a long time, except for periodical headaches, the trouble did not seem serious. About two years ago my case began to assume an alarming nature. The headaches came with greater frequency. I became very pale, and the slightest exertion would leave me breathless. I tried several medicines, but instead of finding benefit I was growing worse, until at last I was unable to do any work, and had to sit in a chair almost the entire day. I had now become extremely nervous, and the least noise would set my heart wildly palpitating. I had neither desire nor relish for food, and the doctor who attended me finally said the trouble was incurable, and that he could do nothing more for me. I did not despair, however, but took other medicines, but still without relief, and then I began to feel that death only would release me from my suffering. At this time a friend brought me a newspaper in which was the story of the cure of a girl whose symptoms resembled mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I sent for a box, but they did not seem to help me, and I was afraid they would prove like other medicines, not suited to my case. My parents insisted that I should continue their use and my father got two boxes more. Before these were all used I had no longer any doubt that they were helping me, and I procured another half dozen boxes. They completely restored my health, and I am able to go about and do work with an ease I have not enjoyed for years before. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great blessing to the sick, and I always urge my friends who are not well to take them.'

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form or in boxes that do not bear the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' are not Dr. Williams'.

Other so-called tonic pills are merely imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Imitations never cured anyone. Insist, therefore, upon your dealer supplying you with the genuine. If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Mr. Frederick Lowten Spink, who died on Dec. 27, at his residence, Brenley house, near Faversham, was the last of the old serjeants-at-law.

An avenue of lime trees is being planted on Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park, in commemoration of the Queen's eightieth birthda,, to be called Queen Victoria avenue.

Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., was married at Barford, near Warwick, on Dec. 27. It will be remembered that the ceremony had to be postponed owing to the honorable member's illness.

Mrs. Kelley, the mother of Harry Kelley, ex-champion sculler, has just died in Fulham Almshouse at the age of a hundred and four. Kelley won the aquatic championship as far back as 1857.

Under an order just issued a dog wearing a collar bearing the owner's name and address is held by the London County Council to comply with the regulations, whether the dog is under control or not.

A woman named Sargeant has died in the Enfield workhouse, and it has been discovered that she possessed securities and other property valued at about two thousand pounds. Before going into 'the house' she was kept by charity.

Miss Helen Gladstone and Mrs. Drew propose to give the sum of a thousand pounds to build a chancel in St. Matthew's Church, Buckley, Flintshire, of which the Rev. Harry Drew is vicar, as a memorial to their father, the late Mr. Gladstone.

The death is announced of the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, a Norfolk, rector for fifty years, who for many years edited the 'Quarterly Review.' He was born in 1816, and was the friend of Lord Brougham and many other celebrities of the past. He had a remarkable knowledge of eighteen century literature.

The Duke of Portland has written to the papers suggesting that proprietors of large estates should send a portion of their game to cold storage depots to be utilized subsequently at Netley Hospital. The Duke himself has taken the initiative by forwarding a thousand pheasants to be placed in cold storage, and it is to be hoped his generous example will find many imitators.

At Spalding, a man named Ashby Forvargue was charged with sleeping in his brother's stable, and Superintendent Osborne, who put in a number of previous convictions against the prisoner, said he would not work, and though there was a sum of sixty pounds in the hands of a solicitor waiting for him he would not take the trouble to fetch it. Forvargue was committed for fourteen days, in the hope that the jail might tend to effect an improvement.

An interesting story is told of the late Duke of Westminster when on his death-bed. When unable to speak, he signalled for a sheet of paper and pencil. He then wrote on it that he wished a cheque for a thousand pounds to be sent to the Officers' Families Fund. This wish was carried out, and the cheque has been received at Lansdowne House. The fund has now reached the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, and already three thousand pounds of the money has been expended on various cases.

There has just arrived in Liverpool by the steamship 'Rangoon,' at which port they were loaded after being brought from the interior, three extraordinary sacred idols or gods of brass. The weight of each figure is about eighteen hundredweight, and they are most wonderfully and beautifully made. One of the figures stands nine feet high, another six feet, and one is in a reclining position, with the head resting on the hand. This figure is the largest of all, measuring nearly ten feet. They are the property of Mr. William Cross, of menagerie fame, who states that such relics are not possessed by any museum or by any private individuals in Europe or America.

Several men belonging to the Lord Mayor's Own mean to retain their 'enlistment' shillings, and have the coins mounted as charms and kept as souvenirs. At the same time, it may be pointed out that when "taking the bob" was customary in the army—the practice has been discontinued for some years now—it was considered to be unlucky for the recruit to retain the coin; the right thing to do in order to ensure good fortune while figuring as a soldier of the Queen was to spend it on himself and the person who had enlisted him. This bit of superstition was sedulously kept alive by the latter, who never failed to tell the recruit that evil would surely dog his steps while wearing the uniform should he fail to get rid of it in the orthodox manner.

One of several recent explosions attributable to the ignition of gas beneath the road pavement through the fusion of faulty electric cables occurred in Manchester the other afternoon. A deafening report startled the thousands of mercantile men assembled in the Royal Exchange, and drew thousands of other people to a spot outside the building near the junction of Cross street and Bank street, where about twenty yards of stone flags had risen beneath the feet of the passengers. Flames were bursting from one of the holes thus made. No one appeared to have been badly hurt, though several persons had violent falls, and hats were blown off the heads of wearers, who remained uninjured. The electric lights within the Exchange suddenly failed, and there was some breakage of windows. The city officials have been lately removing old underground rubber cables, which are liable under some conditions to overheating, and it is expected that the new cables now being laid will be entirely free from danger.

Cricketers will all regret to hear of the death of William Bates, the brilliant Yorkshire cricketer. He died at Spa Bottom, Lipton, on Monday, Jan. 8, last, from inflammation of the lungs, developed from a cold contracted through attending the funeral of his old colleague, John Thewlis, whose death was announced about a fortnight ago. Bates came from Lascelles Hall, and in his day was one of the most brilliant members of the Yorkshire eleven. He went as a professional to Rochdale when only seventeen years of age, and at twenty-one played for Yorkshire, for whom he did yeoman service with both bat and ball, although attacks of morbidness occasionally spoiled his batting. Bates visited America with a team selected by Richard Daft in 1879, and was a member of no fewer than five English teams that toured in Australia, including those of the Hon. Ivo Bligh and Mr. G. F. Vernon. An accident to an eye caused his retirement from first-class cricket, but for some years he was coach at Lipton. He was born on Nov. 19, 1855, and was therefore in his forty-fifth year.

SCOTCH.

The Earl of Airlie, who is fighting in South Africa, has written expressing his willingness not only to grant a site for the sanatorium for Dundee consumptives near Auchterhouse, extending to about twenty-one acres, but to hand it over to the committee as a free gift.

There is a great scarcity of butchers' meat in Glasgow owing to the disorganized state of the Transatlantic trade through the further withdrawal of steamships for transport service. No United States cattle or sheep reached Glasgow two weeks ago, and the other Friday the leading butchers were in a dilemma to secure supplies to meet the heavy week-end demands. Prices are to be substantially raised, joints which retail at 1s. per pound being held for 2d. or 3d. advance.

When Lord Dalhousie, the great Pro-Consul, was leaving India after he had sacrificed his health to too prolonged a term of office, he wrote to the court of directors that he had never asked them for a favor, but would now make one request, that Alexander Grant might accompany him to Scotland. Surgeon-Major Grant, Dalhousie's faithful physician, saw his distinguished and dying friend safely in Dalhousie Castle, and was his attached correspondent during the few years before His Lordship's death. Dr. Sandy Grant, as his friends loved to call him, was buried in Tomnahurich Cemetery a few days ago. He was eighty-three years of age, and the elder brother of Mr. R. W. Grant solicitor, Inverness. He qualified in Edinburgh in 1838, and was with the Chinese expeditions in the forties.

The report of the National Burns's Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline, for 1899, issued by the Glasgow Mauchline Society, states that the buildings are now completed and all accounts paid. The receipts for admission to the Tower during the year, £32, 6s. 7d., were very satisfactory, and, if continued, assured the Tower of being self-supporting. Over 4,000 persons visited the Tower from all parts of the world, many distinguished and literary people amongst them. The executive, while grateful for having a small balance in hand and the Bathgate property intact, feel they are still unable to grant a small weekly allowance to the inmates until the completion of the endowment fund. The tenant of one of the cottages died during the year, but his widow remains in the cottage. Since 1895, £4,734 have been subscribed, leaving £266 still to be obtained. A subscriber had promised the last £100, and the executive hope soon to be in a position to claim the generous offer.

The Cathcart (Glasgow) police have succeeded in clearing up a case about which there was a good deal of mystery. On Jan. 6, a little girl named Jessie Wright travelled from Cathcart to Polloksbaws by the Cathcart District Railway, her object being to do some messages for her aunt, who lives in the 'atter town.' The girl returned with the parcels and bleeding, and on being examined by a doctor it was found that her skull was fractured. She could give little information as to how she received her injuries, and it was feared that she had been subjected to foul play. The girl, who is lying in the Glasgow Victoria Infirmary, now remembers that on the return journey, and when nearing Cathcart, the door of the compartment flew open. She attempted to shut it, but it again flew open, throwing her, with the parcels, on to the line. She does not remember how long she lay there nor how she got home. The contents of the parcels were found scattered along the line.

Mr. R. Mackay, secretary of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, died at his residence, 7 Stella Place, Pollokshields, Glasgow, on Jan. 4 last. Mr. Mackay was born at Aberdeen in 1827, and for some years in early manhood was engaged in the liquor traffic. He left the trade, however, about the year 1855, and threw in his lot with the direct vetoists of Aberdeen. In 1858 he took part in the formation of the Aberdeen Maine Law Society, and, in 1862, he was appointed secretary of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, which post he held until his death. From 1868 to 1885 he edited the 'Social Reformer,' the monthly organ of the association, and, after the 'Social Reformer' ceased, the 'Scottish Reformer.' Mr. Mackay assisted in the preparation of the first Scottish Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill. He also held the office of district secretary of the Rechabites, and assisted in the introduction of the Good Templar movement into Scotland in 1869. By his death the temperance cause has lost one of its most energetic supporters.

IRISH.

General regret is felt at the unexpected demise of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, secretary to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was stricken with typhoid a few days after returning from the United States in company with the Lord Mayor and Mr. J. E. Redmond.

Much regret has been felt at the removal of Mr. Patrick Donohoe, stationmaster at Blackrock, owing to the error he committed at the time of the Seapoint collision, after a thirty years' splendid record. A numerously-signed memorial is about to be presented to the railway company asking them to reinstate him.

The report of the governors of the City of Dublin Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools for the session 1898-99 states that the schools opened on Sept. 26, 1898, and fifty-four classes were held in thirty subjects, for which 1,076 pupils were enroled. This is the highest number ever reached. The average nightly attendance was 245, as against 289 of the preceding session.

The death occurred on Jan. 8 of Professor Stephen O'Sullivan, M.D., one of the best known physicians in Cork. The deceased had been for many years connected with the North Infirmary, and bore a good reputation for skill in his profession, which was widely recognized outside the city. He was for many years on the council of the Royal University, and was lecturer in surgery at the Queen's College.

The Dublin Corporation are puzzled with the waste ground at Lord Edward street, which is something of an eyesore at present, marring materially the approach to the stately Cathedral, and exposing gables and structures the reverse of ornamental. But what to do with it is the trouble. One wants an ornamental shrubbery facing the prospective suite of municipal buildings; others want a public bath, and another a public library. Between so many most admirable projects the council came to the ground, and all the suggestions went to the wall. From an artistic point of view a handsome building, which might include both a library and bath house, would be the most desirable use to which the site could be put.

A bequest of great value has been made to the National Gallery of Ireland by the late Mr. Henry Vaughan, of London, who died in the last week of 1899 at the age of ninety-two. Mr. Vaughan had been a collector of the works of Turner, Constable and other English painters since his early youth. The London National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum have both been enriched by him. To the National Gallery of Ireland he has now bequeathed a series of thirty water-color drawings by Turner, representing every phase of the artist's work in that material. The money value of the bequest is very considerable, about three thousand pounds. Its artistic value to a country in which first-rate works of art are comparatively scarce, is beyond estimation.

'Admiration will be felt on every hand,' says the 'Irish Times,' 'for the manly and soldierlike speech which the Duke of Connaught made at a meeting in the Isle of Wight, convened by Princess Henry of Battenberg, in which he alluded to his command of the forces in Ireland. "Perhaps I should have liked to assume another command," he said, "but the first duty of a soldier is to obey, and I am sure that so far as in me lies no stone will be unturned to make my residence in Ireland popular amongst the Irish people and the troops under my command." His Royal Highness is not a man who plays with soldiering, and the refusal of the authorities to accede to his repeated requests to proceed to South Africa must, indeed, have been a great disappointment to him. But what loss our forces may suffer in the Transvaal through the absence of his great experience and military skill may be Ireland's gain. Ireland has long desired to have royalty resident in the country, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that the Duke of Connaught's residence among us will prove in every way a success.

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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST AND CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

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Hygienic Cocoa,
Queen's Dessert Chocolate,
Chocolate Cream Bars,
and Chocolate Ginger,

All the Best Grocers sell them.

RED CROSS WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

contains all the FOOD VALUE of Sound Hard Wheat. Requires no mixing with other flour. Sold by leading grocers. If yours does not sell it give him our address. HOWE, McINTYRE CO., 461 St. Paul street, Montreal. 26

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The Celebrated LINDMAN TRUSS
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Montreal Foundling

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Three great estates in London are kept clear of public houses, namely, the Shaftesbury Park, the Noel Park, and the Queen's Park, and the landlords only lose half-a-crown out of every hundred pounds through people not paying their rent!

A call, signed by several well-known Brooklyn pastors, representing all the denominations, was sent out to the evangelical ministers of the borough. In response 130 pastors of Brooklyn assembled and voted to carry the gospel into every home in Brooklyn before 1900 closes. Dr. Gregg with Dr. Dixon are the leaders. The plan is to cover the entire city with a network of evangelistic agencies, including meetings for all classes, young and old, both on Sunday and during the week.

According to the Westminster 'Gazette,' no fewer than 5,000 soldiers at present serving in South Africa are members of the Army Temperance Association, of the council of which Lord Methuen, though not an abstainer, is a member, and this large number does not by any means include absolute teetotal soldiers. Both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are enthusiastic in advocating temperance among the rank and file of the army, and the progress made in this direction of recent years is stated to be in a great measure due to their influence.

Four important acts fo parliament came into force in England on New Year's Day—the Robson act, by which half a million little boys and girls will be exempted till one year older from the half-time system; the Seats for Shop Assistants act, which compels every shopkeeper who employs female assistants to provide seats for female assistants; the Sale of Food and Drugs act, which strengthens the law as to the importation and sale of adulterated foodstuffs; and the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension act, which makes universal an adoptive act passed in 1889, requiring 'the heads of families' to inform the local medical officer when infection breaks out in their homes.

The Rev. R. M. Dickey, from Klondyke, says a correspondent of the 'British Weekly,' has been visiting Dublin in the interests of the Canadian Mission, and has been giving very admirable addresses on the good work which the Canadian Church is accomplishing in the great North-West. Admirable auxiliaries have been found to the appeal in the stories furnished by one of the missionaries, who writes under the nom de plume of Ralph Connor entitled 'Black rock, a Tale of the Selkirks,' and 'The Sky Pilot, a Tale of the Foothills,' both of which give a picture of Western mission work of a most fascinating description, and would be welcomed warmly to rank with the Dutch school on this side the Atlantic.

A feature of the Paris Exhibition will be an International Congress Against the Abuse of Tobacco. It is the second of its kind. The general secretary is Dr. George Petit, professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. Works, manuscripts or printed matter handed in before May 1, 1900, will be admitted in competition. This congress, says the programme, interests hygienists, doctors, philanthropists, agriculturists, manufacturers, and dealers, rich and poor, smokers and non-smokers, workmen and soldiers, men, women, and children, scientific and charitable institutions, and even animals. It is to be hoped that before the Congress adjourns it will do as did the International Congress Against the Abuse of Alcoholics last year, change its name and read 'Against the Use of,' instead of 'Against the Abuse of.'—'Union Signal.'

In the course of a sermon at Christ's Church, Westminster Bridge road, on Isaiah x., 15, the Rev. F. B. Meyer said that the nation must stand solid at this crisis, because the existence of the Empire depends on the issue of this war, and the British Empire on the whole stood for freedom, justice and civilization, to say nothing of Christianity. He had gladly drafted a call for prayer, but he felt that the need of the hour was for humiliation for our national sins. To pray without the confession and removal of the wrongs which might be causing the Divine judgment seemed hypocrisy. There was no need for despair, England was England still. Her heart was sound, and in this hour of crisis her noblest qualities were apparent.

What prohibition will do for a town has a fine example in Sheckelford county, Texas. For many years this county has had no saloons, and Albany, the county seat and terminus of the Central Texas Railway, is the trading point for a vast area, and is full of business houses. It is in the stock region of this, one of the greatest stock raising states in the Union, and speaks loudly for the character of the men who are known to the world as 'cowboys.' There is not a house in the town for rent, and the demand is so great that a family have rented the jail for a dwelling! This town is fast becoming an educational centre, as the situation, altitude and surroundings make it an ideal place for young people to receive the ideas that form character.—'Union Signal.'

The Beni Israel (children of Israel), whom the Government of India have just decided to be enrolled in two separate companies of the Bombay army, are an extremely interesting race of Jewish origin, and who inhabit the west coast of India, particularly the Kolaba district and the native state of Jangvira. They are composed of two classes, familiarly known as the White and Black Beni-Israel. The white Beni-Israel claim to be descendants of the original Jews who emigrated to India, while the black are descended from native converts to the Hebrew faith, or are the offspring of the women of the country. The Beni-Israel faithfully accept the teaching of the Old Testament, and observe the rite of circumcision, and as far as their social customs and manners are concerned, they are under the guidance of elders, the more important of whom are known as Kadis. Their language is Marathi; but in their synagogues the Scriptures are rendered in Hebrew. They follow the trade of oil-pressing, to such a very great extent that they are usually known as telis or oilmen.

The Northfield Training School for Young Women, of which Mr. Moody was president, is in the midst of one of its most successful year's work. Over sixty students are in attendance. Several are preparing for the foreign field, others for city mission work, others for work in the rural districts and all for some form of service in connection with the church. Mr. Moody was greatly encouraged before his death, not only with the number and quality of students, but also because of the way in which those who go out from it are being used to reach non-churchgoers. The principal of the school, Miss L. S. Halsey, East Northfield, Mass., will be glad to correspond with any young women who wish such training. A phase of the work which has developed this year has been the outgrowth of requests for workers from various pastors who were about to undertake special services, or who for some other reason wanted temporary help in parish visitation.

In an address to the members of the British Women's Temperance Association, Lady Henry Somerset deals with the question of 'patriotism.' She says: 'There is the kingdom of which we are the citizens, and we know too well the facts that meet us—the drunkenness everywhere, the misery on all hands, the sin rife in our midst, the temptation on all sides. We know too well that that which is paralyzing our country is an enemy greater than any we have ever had to fear, or any we have yet had to meet, the greatest enemy of the kingdom of God in England in this latter end of the nineteenth century, for we are alive to the fact that it is the drink traffic at this moment that is weakening the spiritual life of the Church, deadening the national and individual conscience, taking the strength from our will, lowering our ideal, destroying the possibilities of personal consecration. It was no temperance fanatic, but a statesman of the calibre of Mr. Chamberlain, who declared: "A priest-ridden nation is very much to be pitied; a publican-ridden nation is very much to be despised."'

The present Lord Tankerville was in his early days a middy; then he became a soldier; and possibly frivolity was his foremost occupation. To him, the moment of conversion came through the sorrows of those nearest and dearest to him. Some fifteen years ago the most beautiful woman in London was Lady Dalhousie. Her husband was a very fine fellow, known to the political world first as Lord Ramsay and then as Lord Dalhousie—a genial, quiet, manly, sad man, devoted to his lovely wife. His health broke down and suddenly they both disappeared from the life of London, and went on a long voyage to seek restoration of health. Lady Dalhousie, however, died in Havre, and the very next day her unhappy husband died also. It is perhaps to the shock of this tragedy that the transformation of Lord Bennet—as he was until recently—was due. From that time forward he has been an intensely earnest Christian. He has gone on evangelizing tours, and his voice—a fine, rich baritone—has been heard in hymns somewhat after the same fashion as was the voice of Mr. Sankey when he was the companion of Mr. Moody.—'Christian Herald.'

Mr. John Kensit announces that he is about to renew his agitation on the ritual question, as he considers that the bishops are simply hoodwinking the people, and that little, if any, improvement has taken place since the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury was given. Mass and the confessional, he contends, are being practiced as much as ever, and while it is true that incense is not burned so much during the service, it is burned both before and after. At the request of the Bishop of London, Mr. Kensit says, he has abstained from protesting for fourteen months now, in order to give the bishops an opportunity of doing something. They have done practically nothing, and are unlikely to do anything. He has, therefore, decided at once to resume his protests. First of all, he hopes to go to one or two notorious places in the provinces, and afterwards he will visit several churches he has been watching in London.

The pathetic story of the heroism of Allen Gardiner, the missionary among the wild tribes of South America, has often been told, and the apparent fruitlessness of his sublime heroism has often been commented upon. That his labors and tragic death were not fruitless has often been shown in recent years. There has just appeared in the 'South American Missionary Magazine,' the following obituary notice of the widow of Captain Gardiner, which is said to have been found in Mrs. Gardiner's handwriting after her death. How much of Christian modesty and devotion are to be seen in this brief record written by her own hand: 'Elizabeth Lydia, widow of Capt. Allen Gardiner, R.N., died Sept. 21, 1899, aged eighty-three. Spared to a great age, she was permitted to see that her husband's work and labor of love was not in vain in the Lord; moreover, that the countries in which his toil was greatest and his sufferings worst, viz., Araucania, the Gran Chaco, and Tierra del Fuego, have the gospel only preached. Let us pray that in each of these countries, native churches may be established, and also that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified in the whole continent.'

Mr. Leonard K. Shaw, of the Boys' Refuge Home, writing to the Manchester 'Guardian,' on the death of Mr. Moody, says that during his visit to Manchester in 1893, when the Free Trade Hall was crowded twice a day, Mr. Shaw brought a party of boys to the early morning service, as it was hopeless to find room later on. Intimation of this having been conveyed to Mr. Moody, immediately the service was ended the great preacher was seen skipping over the forms to where the group of boys was seated, and before the writer could reach them he had them deeply interested in the story of the orphanages which he had just established at Northfield, Mass. This unexpected introduction led subsequently to Mr. Shaw taking twelve boys from the Cheetham Hill Orphanages of the Strangeways Institution over to Northfield, where they were trained for several years, and have turned out excellent and useful men, some passing on to Princeton, where they graduated and entered the ministry or medical profession. Thus we owe to Mr. Moody a splendid start in life for twelve young Manchester lives.

A New City.—Its name is to be Zion and its situation on the shore of Lake Michigan, seven miles north of Waukegan, Ill. There is to be a central square, containing 240 acres, on which a temple is to be erected, one of the most magnificent in the world. There will be boulevards and streets adorned with trees and flowers. It is to be the home of Dr. Dowie and his followers. The land has already been purchased at a cost running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Toward the building of the city $1,000,000, Dr. Dowie affirms, are in his hands. There can be no doubt that the membership in Dr. Dowie's church has increased rapidly and that there are people enough professedly interested in its founder and his teachings to start a city as ambitious as that sketched above. The success of the effort to build it would not be any more surprising than the success of plans already realized. Probably little will be done during the present year, as Dr. Dowie intends to spend it in travel, visiting the cities of Europe in the interest of his church, and going as far East as Syria and Palestine.—Chicago Correspondent 'Congregationalist.'

WITH MR. MOODY IN PALESTINE.

A correspondent writes: It was in Jerusalem, in 1892, that I first had any personal acquaintance with Mr. Moody. He arrived there late one Friday night with his wife, his son Paul, and a small party of friends, and with the news of his coming there spread through the city the announcement that he would preach on the Sunday afternoon—it happened to be Easter Sunday—at Gordon's Calvary, believed by many to be the true site of Golgotha. Short as the notice was a large congregation assembled, and perhaps not even the great evangelist had ever addressed a more remarkable meeting. It included not only tourists of every sort, from Europe, Australia and America, but native Christians, some of them in picturesque Oriental garb, and representatives of various sections of the polyglot city, while in the midst the children of two or three mission schools clustered about the preacher and acted as his choir, singing 'Hold the fort,' and other 'Sankey' melodies, that somehow sounded rather odd in such surroundings. It was an occasion to inspire a less impressionable man than Mr. Moody, and he spoke with contagious emotion and falling tears as he pointed to the scenes around him and recalled their associations. Yet when we who heard him had time to think over what he had said we found it had been an evangelistic address of characteristic earnestness and simplicity. During the whole of his brief stay in Jerusalem and in private conversation and dinner-table chat, as much as in his meetings, he displayed the same evangelistic fervor. Sometimes it was almost amusing, and often it was touching, to see how he led the most unlikely people on the most unlikely occasions into direct personal talk 'about their souls:' He could be brusque; he was always uncompromising, yet he never offended any one, and even some very high Anglicans, who were at first strongly prejudised against him, were won to admiration and friendliness. 'Mr. Moody,' a titled lady said to him, 'no one ever talked to me like this before.' 'Then it was quite time somebody did so,' he told her, and they remained good friends.

At that time Mr. Moody was not able to do much horse-riding, so that his travels in Palestine were necessarily limited, but he was an energetic sightseer, and did not miss much in Jerusalem and its immediate neighborhood. To be his guide was no sinecure, for he was full of questions, some of them curiously simple, and others decidedly original. Next to the scenes associated with the life of Christ he was interested in the winsome native children. He collected at his meetings about fifty pounds (part of which he gave himself) for the C.M.S. and London Jews' Society schools, and wherever he went he carried a large bag of small change for backsheesh, and scattered it among the children with the most demoralizing liberality. This sometimes led to rather amusing incidents. At Bethany he told his dragoman to ask if there were any Marthas or Marys among the village children, and instantly the Arabic equivalents to those names were claimed by the children or their parents for all the youngsters within hearing, and of course they all received backsheesh. Nobody enjoyed the joke more than Mr. Moody did when it was explained that most of the 'Miriams' and 'Martas' were boys.—'Christian World.'

EIGHT-TENTHS OF THEM TO DIE.

'A few days ago,' writes Dr. Malcolm, of Honan, 'our attention was drawn to a poster opposite our front gate, purporting to be written by official "Hway," just arrived from Pekin, with the following message: First, calling upon the Buddhist goddess of mercy to reveal her compassionate heart, it states that during the eighth moon, eight-tenths of the people shall die, and exhorts men that if at midnight any one shall call on them to open their gates, not to answer, but rather at once begin the rattling of tin pans, to cause the plague to pass over. Then follows the enumeration of ten great sorrows, famine, pestilence, floods, profligacy, etc., which are to come upon the land; with the statement that whoever does not pass on this news will surely die of hemorrhage.

'While these statements are manifestly those of a false prophet—most probably a priest or a medicine man—yet there will be plenty of simple men and women not only willing to believe them, but on the appearance of the smallest ailment will at once run to them with money to get cured, for fear of being numbered among the doomed eighty per cent.'—'Presbyterian Record.'

BURGLARS IN MARASH.

The Rev. Fred. W. Macallum, a Canadian missionary in Turkey, sends the following experience to his friends in Canada:—

Marash, Turkey, November, 1899.

'Our house was entered by burglars about midnight on Wednesday, Nov. 8. They entered by the back door, which was not well locked. None of us awakened except Lyman (aged six), who got up, and, seeing a light downstairs, supposed we had not gone to bed, and went down, only to be thrown down by one of the burglars, who tried in vain to quiet his cries for help. Probably as a result of Lyman's appearance the burglars, who were carrying off the safe, let it fall with a thud, which shook the house, whereupon we awoke and rushed to the stairs, and we were in time to see Lyman in the hands of the burglars. The light was immediately extinguished, and we began to call for help from the window. No one came, but Lyman was released and took refuge in the study. Mrs. Macallum thought she heard me trying to open a door downstairs, and came with a light to help, but when she got to the door a man sprang at her and gave her a vicious blow on the head with some implement, probably a file. The lamp was broken, but Mrs. Macallum at once went and lit the large hanging lamp in the parlor and sent Lyman to Miss Salmond's for safety. I had been trying to find something to attack the burglars with, but finally had to take a chair, and so rushed at the only man who remained; after the alarm he fled after the others. Mrs. Macallum meantime had been outside and saw three men in the yard. Then we got a revolver, which was in the cupboard on the ground floor, but there was no one left to use it on. We went for Lyman, and found he had lost two of his front teeth, but had sustained no other injury. One of our doorkeepers had been roughly handled, but not seriously hurt. The burglars carried off nothing but a small lantern, but might easily have done us great harm. One, at least, was a soldier, as three soldiers' buttons were found; in letting the safe fall they had torn them off.

'The authorities seem to be doing all they can to find the men. We feel thankful for this deliverance, and pray that God may keep you from such an experience.'

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

The Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, one of the London Missionary Society missionaries at Hsiao Chang, Chi Chou, China, has written to Mr. Joseph Williams, of Merthyr Tydvil, a postcard saying: 'A hot battle took place between the native soldiers (600) and the people who have been rousing the country against Christianity. At eight o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth of this month (November) the houses of thirteen of the Christians were destroyed, and they lost al their property. On the following day there was a battle. Over sixty were killed, over 100 were wounded, a large number were taken prisoners, and ten of the leaders were beheaded. It will undoubtedly be peaceful after this, but it is a great pity that it is necessary to take such means to secure peace. We have been in very great danger, but at present it is quiet. The saints endure in the best spirit. They refused to deny their God, and that is why they were robbed of all they had. The members of the American Congregationalists have suffered more than we have. An army of 160 soldiers guard us at present in case of an attack. The enemy numbers 1,500.'—'Christian World.'

PLANTING SHADE TREES.

Every age or generation has its new problem to deal with. Our forefathers were bent on cutting down the forests and clearing the land, and their descendants followed in their steps with such zeal that now we find it necessary to partly undo their work and to replace the tree which they slashed down.

Much has been said—and done, we are glad to say—not merely about setting out trees around our homes and along the roadside, but even about planting new forests.

Peter Pringle, in 'Success with Farm and Garden,' suggests that we combine the useful with the ornamental.

The planting of trees is to a large extent much neglected. One may plant an apple or an orange tree in a field because there is money in it. These trees are planted for profit, and not for beauty. It should not be forgotten that there are times when attention should be paid to the beautiful. Anyone, by a moment's thought, can remember many a home that has no shade tree near it, or at the roadside fronting the premises. The beautiful at such homes seems to be wholly neglected.

North and south, profit, utility and beauty may be joined in one, by planting fruit trees for shade. The apple, pear, cherry, orange, lemon, grape fruit, various nut-bearing trees, the camphor, and other useful trees, can in the climate and section adapted for their growth be made useful, ornamental and profitable by being planted as shade trees. Is there any better shade in the north than that furnished by the apple tree upon a hot summer's day? It has been estimated that if fruit trees were the road shade trees in New York state the fruit grown thereon, if it could be applied for that purpose, would support all the paupers in that great state, and that state has plenty of paupers.

The preservation of these trees, especially those of the ornamental and useful kind, is becoming a matter of vast importance in this country. There is no better way to protect and preserve the forests than to create a charitable fund in the planting of useful and ornamental trees of shade.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MODERN HERO.

George was having tea with his best girl. In fact George was having tea with his only girl, he having wisely dropped all the others in her favor; and to be still more explicit George was having tea not only with his best girl but with his best girl's family. They were all there—George's future father-in-law, his mother-in-law, three sisters-in-law, and two brothers-in-law. It was quite a legal looking sort of gathering, and George felt that if he ever got out without costs he'd be extremely fortunate.

'Have another piece of cake, George,' said the mother-in-law.

George hesitated; he had already taken one piece of that cake and rather dreaded another.

'Yes, have another piece of cake,' commanded George's future father-in-law.

'Do have another piece of cake,' beseeched his three sisters-in-law.

'Better try another,' advised the two brothers-in-law.

George still hesitated. He knew his digestive organs were not as strong as they should be. He knew that the cake was indigestible. He knew that if he ate any more he would suffer for it. But he didn't know that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would have prevented any ill effects.

'Won't you take another piece to please me?' said George's best girl, with her most coaxing smile. 'I made it myself.'

George gave up. He would have risked anything for that girl. It shows you what a power love is. He took another piece and ate it. It nearly killed him. But he got over it in a day or two. How much easier it would have been to have played the hero with the assurance of a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet handy in the vest pocket.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs,—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in, and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy, feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send 'Book of Advice.' Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c a box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

Infallible

TRADE MARK.

Hair Color Restorer

NON-INJURIOUS.

Restores grey or faded hair to its natural color in a few days. Clean as water, not oily or sticky. Ladies can wave and curl their hair as usual.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. PALMER & SON.,
1745 Notre Dame street.

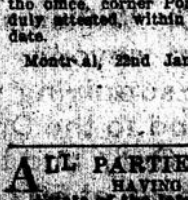
BOYS,

What language is the sentence and what does it mean?

RUOLP SESOR FO NEEUQ

Your sisters will know all about it if you can't make it out. 27

FURS! FURS!



Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

N.B.—The highest price paid for beeswax and ginseng.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
204 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE

To Her Sisters Who Are Weak, Nervous, and Run Down in Health.

Each woman who uses Dr. Chase's Nerve Food feels that she has made a new discovery, so great is the invigorating and strengthening influence derived from it.

There is no preparation known to science that so surely builds up the system, and restores to weak, nervous women the vigor and buoyancy of youth.

Mrs. J. M. Bradley, 100 Jane street, Ottawa, states:—'For several years I have been gradually running down in health. I became nervous and weak, and worried greatly over my future.

'Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the wonderful results it had accomplished in others, I obtained a box and began using it as directed. I began to improve immediately; and am now restored to full health and vigor. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an excellent remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are weak, nervous, or run down in health.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the greatest of all restoratives, is in pill form, and is sold by all dealers at 50c a box. By mail, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.—Advt.

Notices.

Notice is Hereby Given

by the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of Montreal that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation by which the right to vote at meetings of the Congregation shall be extended to all persons who are holders of one or more sittings in the said Church, and by which the registration of deeds relating to said Society shall be simplified.

Montreal, 8th January, 1900.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late William Watson Ogilvie, are hereby required to file the same with the undersigned, at the office, corner Port and Foundling sts., duly attested, within thirty days from this date.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1900.

A. MAUNDER,
F. A. McHUTCHY,
Executors.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Estate of the late JOHN CROSTON are notified to file the same, duly attested, with the undersigned. A. TATTERSALL, Executor. Montreal, Jan. 25, 1900. 185 Mar Ave., Westmount.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DIXON VEGETABLE CURE.

Incontestable Proof That it Can Reclaim Heavy Drinkers--Letters of an Exceptionally Sensible and Intelligent Woman Who Saved Her Husband Through Its Agency.

THE DIXON CURE CO: June 23rd, 1899.

Gentlemen,—

Enclosed find postal note, for which please send me one full treatment of your cure for the liquor habit. Please send me full instructions, and let me know every thing about it that is necessary for me to know. I want it next week for sure. I do hope and trust it will be all that is claimed for it.

Yours truly.

July 15, 1899.

Gentlemen,—

My husband began to take the medicine one week ago to-day, Saturday, July the 8th. We thought you expected rather too much of the medicine, and that it would do very well if it took the desire for liquor away at the end of twenty-four days. Well, on Sunday evening, after his tea, he says to me: 'This is queer stuff.' I said why, and he said he had not the slightest desire for any kind of liquor; he said that if there was beer and tea on the table he would prefer the tea. He has never changed his mind since, and we think it very wonderful. He has taken the medicine exactly as directed every day. If this only lasts we will consider the cure worth several times its price. His health is good, and he says he feels as he did when he was a boy. He had never gone to the length some have drinking, but I could not bear to think he would, as I knew he surely would have. All it needed to complete his destruction was time, and I was so tired of it, and thought it such a pity that a comparatively young man; he is thirty-seven; should be destroyed; and did not see the use of waiting till he was worse and older. I thought I would like to give the medicine a chance now, and I believe it is all right, and just as you said it was; that is, if it is lasting. Have those who were cured first, remained cured, and how long is it since they were cured? I will write again next week.

Yours truly,

July 22, 1899.

Gentlemen,—

It is two weeks ago to-day since my husband began to take the medicine. He has never had any desire to taste liquor since the second day after taking it. I am very thankful, and think Mr. Dixon may be proud to have been the means of restoring so many of his fellow-creatures to their right state. It will do more for humanity than anything else I know of. Why do not those who profess to labor for the good of mankind spend their money in helping those who cannot help themselves to get this remedy? Why waste time and money on prohibition which will not prohibit, when we can be independent, and defy hotel-keepers and Satan, too?

I thank you for many painstaking answers, and will write again next week. My husband has never been at all sick.

Yours gratefully.

August 1st, 1899.

Gentlemen,—

My husband finished taking the cure last night. 'There has been no change since the second day, when the desire for liquor left him. So far everything is all right. He says he will not touch it, and that if the desire for it comes back ever he will resist it and let you know of it. Only time to test things is needed now. I feel pretty confident, and so does he, for we think if the cure was not as represented you could not continue in business; frauds are soon exposed nowadays, and the public warned against them. If I can write to you this time next year and tell you all is well, how happy I will be, and I think I will be able then to send you a good many patients. I will do my best anyway to show my gratitude. I have a dread of the 'Gold Cure,' because it hurts the constitution, I think. My husband says every one he knows who has ever taken it is 'batty,' if you understand what that is. I did not till he explained that it meant 'not all there.' He always said he would never take that, and I never wished him to; but your medicine never caused him an hour's sickness. He is subject to quinsy, and was threatened with it the day after he started to take the medicine. He says the stuff did his throat good. At any rate it got better, and that was all he took for it. Wishing you every possible success in your good and great work.

I am yours gratefully,

FIVE MONTHS LATER.

Dear Sir,— Dec. 27, 1899.

I was pleased to get your letter, and, strange to say, was about writing you. Yes, I thank God and the Dixon Cure, my husband is a free man again. Since the second day after taking the cure he has had no desire for liquor of any kind. It is a perfect cure, I believe, and should bring wealth to its owners. Have you noticed that twice lately 'Kit,' of the Toronto 'Mail and Empire,' has strongly recommended the 'Dixon Cure' as the best remedy for the 'drink habit?' I was so pleased that she did so, as her influence is far-reaching. Have you changed your address from No. 40 Park avenue to No. 572 St. Denis street? I ask, because I am trying to do a little missionary work for the Cure here. I have been speaking to two ladies, and if their husbands can be got to consent to take the medicine they will send for it. I would like very much if you would send me some more of those pamphlets for distribution among those I know who are in need of the Cure. Be assured that I will do all in my power to help people to the 'Dixon Cure.' How I wish the Government would take up this Cure. I presume you know they are thinking of treating prisoners with some cure. I am afraid it will be the 'Gold Cure,' as it has been the longest in use in Canada; but it is not to be compared with the Dixon Cure, which is harmless to the system. My husband has passed through a great many temptations, which, being a bandsman, he is subject to, especially at this season of the year, without having any inclination to drink. I asked him what I would tell you, and he said, 'Tell him I have no use for liquor any more.'

With sincere gratitude. I am yours very truly.

We do not mention this lady's name, because our correspondence is kept strictly confidential, but we are prepared to prove its authenticity if any one should doubt it. For particulars, call in, or write to The Dixon Cure Co., or privately to the Manager, J. B. Lalime, No. 572 St. Denis street, Montreal, or to Dr. J. M. Mackay, Belmont Retreat, Quebec.



"FREE GIFTS FOR ALL."

Redpath's best granulated sugar, 4 cents; five pounds, 20 cents: ten pounds for 40 on a profit-sharing basis. Four immense large tables filled to overflowing with magnificent and beautiful presents, your choice "FREE" with one pound of our famous, reliable, profit-sharing, any price tea or coffee, baking powder, cocoa, cocoanut, chocolate, pepper, mustard, ginger, spices, etc. Articles must be seen to be appreciated. Only your eyes can give you a just notion of this magnificent stock of china, crystal, silverware, lamps for hall, parlor, library; granite ware, cutlery, art ware, etc., all "FREE" with teas, coffees, etc. In merit only is there success. Quality the highest standard of excellence; prices the lowest; satisfaction guaranteed; dependable quality here every time. Secure your supplies and beautify your home "FREE" by trading at this popular profit-sharing tea and coffee store. Thousands are trading here now and reaping all the benefit of our direct importing immense cash business and our liberal profit sharing system.

THE GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO.,
1464 St. Catherine st. East, cor Montcalm (opp. Lapointe's & Laborte's)

APT QUESTIONS.

A simple question put in Parliament a few years ago, caused a laugh throughout all Great Britain, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then Under-Secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the Opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated, with emphasis, 'Consider. Not pounds, nor guineas, but lacs of rupees.'

A quiet voice on the Opposition benches asked, 'Exactly, but how much is a lac of rupees?'

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red and then, with British candor, said, 'I really don't know.' The House laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in the American Congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, etc., arrived from the Iman of Muscat for President Adams. A Western member, with some heat, moved that the gift should be sent back, with a letter from Congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no King, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive presents.

Another member rose, 'Such a letter, Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?'

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the House was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in the country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Bruke, in the height of a labored peroration in Parliament against France, drew a dagger, and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, 'Yes, that's the knife; where's the fork?'

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX., when the cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

'How much are you sorry, my brethren?' he said, 'How many lire does your sympathy weigh?'

The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.—'Tit-Bits.'

WILL GO TO BRANTFORD.

The monthly business meeting of Grace Baptist Church was held on Wednesday evening. The pastor, the Rev. W. T. Graham, has finally decided to accept the call of the Third Baptist Church of Brantford, Ont., and will leave at the expiration of his house lease.

Military

ROYAL SCOTS RIFLE MATCHES.

Lieut. J. W. Allan, hon. secretary-treasurer, announces that the twenty-second annual prize meeting of the 5th Royal Scots' Rifle Association will be held in the armory on the Morris tube range, commencing on Monday, Feb. 5. Two nights will be reserved for each company, as follows: No. 1, Feb. 5 and 12; No. 2, Feb. 10 and 17; No. 3, Feb. 7 and 14; No. 4, Feb. 8 and 15; No. 5, Feb. 9 and 16; No. 6. The following prizes are offered. Battalion match—Open to all members of the regiment, range, 500 yards, one sighter, ten shots; position, any with head to target; $120 divided into 52 prizes. 1st prize, $10; second prize, $8; third prize, $6; two prizes of $5 each; five prizes of $4 each; seven prizes of $3 each; ten prizes of $2 each; twenty-five prizes of $1. Special prizes—Presented by Mrs. Caverhill, in memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, for the highest individual scores made in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies, by Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, for the highest score in No. 4 company; by Major Cameron, for highest score made in No. 5 company; by Major Carson, for the highest score in No. 6 company. Entrance fees to D. R. A. matches. Challenge cup—to be competed for by teams of six men each company, to be held by the captain of the winning company till next annual matches.

WHAT IS LYDDITE?

Lyddite is at once the most powerful and least sensitive explosive of modern times. Like cordite, it cannot be exploded by fire; nor can it be detonated by a sharp blow. It is this peculiar property which renders it so invaluable to the artillerymen, as it is absolutely safe in transport. Its components, too, are simple enough, although the exact process of their combination is a War Office secret. The principal, if not the ingredient, is a preparation of picric acid, which, in turn, is a mixture of sulphuric, nitric and carbolic acid. The acids, after being mixed at a high temperature, and subsequently subjected to various cleansing processes, form a solid mass which can readily be melted by the application of heat. This mass is the world-famous 'lyddite,' which is six times more powerful than nitro-glycerine, and is infinitely more safe to handle. Whilst in the liquid state it is run into empty shells, which are then sealed ready for transport. It is exploded by the action of detonator of lead picrate, which is only placed in the shell just before firing, and will detonate the 'lyddite' charge with frightful effects immediately the shell strikes any solid object.

BOYS' BRIGADE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The following letter has been sent out by Mr. Frank Richards, first captain and organizer of the Boys' Brigade, Liverpool:—

'The past and present members of the Boys' Brigade probably number over a quarter of a million. They have been well drilled and many of them hold a proficiency certificate for ambulance work. There are about sixty-five thousand active members and thousands are growing up every year and passing from its ranks out into the world.

'There are already companies being successfully conducted at Capetown and neighborhood. In Natal, the Durban companies have been formed into a battalion. The movement has reached Pietermaritzburg. There was a company in Johannesburg and other parts. There is also a Zulu company and no fewer than a thousand boys are enrolled in the brigade in this part of the world.

'The object of the Boys' Brigade is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys,' and although it has always been asserted that the objects of the drill were not to make boys soldiers; still it must be in the minds of every thoughtful person that it is better that every young man should be able to take his place if necessary in the national defence, instead of being an atom in an untrained and undisciplined mob. It seems to me that there is an opportunity for past and present members of the Boys' Brigade, over eighteen years of age, to take a very active part in the present campaign. They may do so, without in any way, contravening the principles under which they were enrolled, and while there is considerable difference of opinion as to the righteousness of the present struggle, there cannot be two opinions as to what our present duty is, i. e., to conclude it as speedily as possible.

'Many competent military men think the best way to do this is to put into the field such an overwhelming force of trained soldiers that the enemy may see that it is useless to continue the struggle. A swift defeat may be the most merciful mode of dealing with an enemy whom we must respect and who have reason to think themselves as good as we are. Unfortunately there does not appear to be any way of bringing the enemy to understand that we are fighting now for the existence of our Empire. Even if we aggravate a man when he is at home; if he enters into our house and attempts to slaughter us, then it is clearly our duty to defend ourselves and prevent him from making another such attempt. To do this we need many more men than we have. There are many trained soldiers occupied in protecting our communications adjacent to the base of operations, others are engaged in ambulance, hospital and transport duty. It may be desirable to send them out to the front. If a few thousands of the past and present members of the Boys' Brigade were formed into a special corps they could be used for those purposes. Trained youths are always useful, and in what better way can "our boys" be serving their "Captain," their Queen and country than in bringing succor to the wounded; either to friend or foe? To assist in bringing about a lasting peace by the liberation of trained forces which are needed in the front to secure it.

'The only anxiety I have is that I should not injure the cause of the Boys' Brigade and I must take the sole responsibility for the suggestion. I am no longer a member of the executive committee, but seeing that this struggle is likely to become one of immense importance and teach such dimensions of which we cannot at present form an accurate opinion, then surely it is better that young men should go out at once in peaceful service as soldiers of mercy than that they should be forced later on to go and fight in the support of our Empire. Even among the deeds of our bravest soldiers, do not the deeds of mercy stir us more than the wonderful feats of daring? When we read of one of our soldiers in the heat of the battle giving to a wounded enemy the last drop of water which he needs to wet his own parched lips, does not that deed flash out far more than the wonderful feat of arms of our bravest regiment? When we read of an officer being shot as he is giving succor to the foe does it not make us think a man cannot die a better death than when doing a deed of mercy to his enemy?

'Now the youths of England have a chance of being real soldiers for the period of the war, or one year certain. I shall be glad to receive the names of any who would be willing to join a special corps. Applicants must state their full Christian, surname and address, together with age and the number and name of the company in which they now serve, or have served, and their present occupation. Before any youth under the age of twenty-one can be accepted it will be necessary for him to obtain his parents' consent, signed upon a special form, which will be sent for signature upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

'Arrangements have not yet been made with the authorities. In the first instance we must be assured that the boys will be ready and the numbers available, then there will be no difficulty in getting money for their equipment. The Lord Mayors will be asked to open funds for subscription.

'The services of members will not be available for active operation unless attacked contrary to international regulations. They will all wear a distinguishing badge, the conditions of which the enemy will be informed. The services of those who hold ambulance certificates will be offered to the Red Cross Society.

'Under no circumstances can I undertake to receive any moneys, but persons wishing to assist may contribute towards the Boys' Brigade South African Corps Preliminary Expenses Fund, and may send a cheque to any of the branches of Parr's Bank, Limited. The account will be at their office, 14 Cook street, Liverpool. This fund will be disposed of by a committee over which the Lord Mayor will be asked to preside.'

A TOTEM-POLE SACRILEGE.

There was a great public jollification the other day at Seattle on the erection of a totem-pole in a square there. The pole was taken from near Port Simpson, where it had been erected by the Indians, and brought down to the Queen City of the Sound, by the 'Post-Intelligencer,' during their business men's excursion a few weeks ago. A gentleman who arrived in the city from the north this morning says that the taking of the totem-pole in the way that it was done, was a very sacrilegous affair, and there is a good deal of trouble in store for someone in connection with the matter. The pole was taken away by the excursionists during the absence of the Indians to whom it belonged, and who worshipped it, and after all the fuss that has been made, it is not unlikely that it will be brought back from Seattle to be placed where it belongs.—Vancouver 'World,' Oct. 14.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THERE ARE

Other Flatheads

BESIDES

Flathead Indians.

Surely you could hardly quarrel with a man who applied the every-day gibe 'Flathead' to the sick person who neglected to try a cure recommended by thousands of his own countrymen, with an efficacy guaranteed by the fact that it had never been known to fail—without noxious qualities of any kind—easy to administer and pleasant to the taste and against which an ill word has never been said—an internal as well as an external remedy.

And especially would you think he had earned the gibe if he refused a free trial of that medicine.

THAT MEDICINE IS THE

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

and you can have a large sample box free by writing for it and giving the name of your local druggist. Address—

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
146 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Price 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50, prepaid; or for sale by all Druggists.

LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. W. A. Brown, 31 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Que., says: 'It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Indian Catarrh Cure. I was suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe, which aggravated a long-standing case of catarrh, and I was advised to try I. C. C. I took three boxes, and am now free from all Catarrhal trouble.'

J. O. Brunet, 5 Rivard street, Montreal, says: 'I was very sick with Catarrh, so much so that I despaired of relief, but a friend suggested I. C. C. A trial box helped me, and four boxes left me a well man. Wishing you success, I am yours truly.'

Miller Bros., St. Laurent, Que., say: 'Please deliver to us two dozen I. C. C. It is the only catarrh cure for our customers. We can get you testimonials if you want any. We hear favorable expressions every day.'

D. A. CAMERON & CO., druggists, Owen Sound, Ont., write: 'Please express as soon as possible two dozen Indian Catarrh Cure. We are selling it very freely. It does its work well, and the sales are growing every day. It has cured some very bad forms of the disease. Our customers find it perfectly satisfactory.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

HIS EXTRAVAGANT WIFE.

Quebec Ladies Visit the Soldiers — Letter From Helen Keller—Higher Education — Children's Obedience.

HIS EXTRAVAGANT WIFE.

She was the minister's wife, and, therefore, the particular property of the ladies of her husband's congregation. Furthermore, she was not only young and pretty, but unmistakably stylish, which made her still more an object of criticism to the women of Brockville, who regarded her gown as a tacit reproach to their own.

'You'll ruin my reputation with that dress, Dorothy,' said her husband, as he watched her arraying herself for her first appearance at Brookville church, in a dainty lavender lawn, 'Everyone will say that I married an extravagant wife.'

'Extravagant, dear!' exclaimed Dorothy, in surprise. 'Why, this is nothing but seven-cent lawn, and I made it myself. The whole thing—lace, ribbons and all—didn't cost over two dollars.'

'I take it all back, then,' said the minister, laughing; 'but if you will wear such cute, stylish little dresses, you must expect our good ladies to criticise you. The wife of a poor country parson should have her affections set far above such things as skirts with ruffles.'

As the minister had prophesied, the attention of the congregation centred that morning upon the bride, rather than upon the groom's sermon, and few of the women present but had taken in every detail of her dress, from the violets in her hat to the patent-leather tips of her shoes.

Opinion was reserved until the sewing-circle met a week later, when Mrs. Blair's case was brought up, discussed, sat upon and a verdict of 'guilty of extravagance' rendered unanimously.

'That purple dress she wore Sunday must have cost a heap,' said Mrs. Gibbs, basting away vigorously upon unbleached muslin undergarments for the Indians.

'Well, that's just where you're mistaken, Martha,' said a mild lady, pausing in her work at the sewing machine. 'She told my Jessie that she made it herself, and that it only cost two dollars.'

'That may be,' said Mrs. Gibbs, still more sharply, 'but there's no need to have so many. I've seen her wear five, six—no, seven—different dresses since she's been here, besides no end o' shirt waists.'

'I wouldn't mind about her dressing so,' said Miss Barnes, meditatively, threading her needle; 'but, bein' as I live next door, I know somethin' o' what they have to eat, and she is a wasteful provider, I must say. Fruit every morning for breakfast, and dear knows what all. And last night she made croquettes for supper.' (Miss Barnes pronounced it 'crokays.')

'Supper!' sniffed Mrs. Gibbs, scornfully. 'She don't have no supper at night. She has dinner, and lunch at noon; and one night I went by when she had comp'ny from the city, and she had candles on the table. Candles, mind you, with yellow paper shades!'

The mild-faced lady paused again at the machine. 'Candles?' she said, inquiringly, 'Well, now, I call that right savin' of her. Candles is lots cheaper'n oil.'

But her voice was lost in the general clatter of tongues, which promptly and positively denounced Mrs. Blair as wasteful and extravagant.

A few hours later, at the parsonage, the minister was vainly endeavoring to defend himself against the reproaches of his wife.

'I know it was eavesdropping, Dot,' he said, penitently; 'but, it was such a temptation. I was in the study over there at the church, and when they started in about your fruit for breakfast and candles for dinner, I just had to listen. It was too funny.'

'It was eavesdropping,' said his wife, with as much dignity as a small woman can assume when sitting on a cricket at her husband's feet. 'It was most disgraceful eavesdropping; but I'll forgive you on one condition.'

'Which is——?' began the minister inquiringly.

'That you let me invite Mrs. Gibbs and her husband here to dinner some evening, and I'll get up the nicest dinner I know how for the least money.'

'Candles with yellow shades?' inquired her husband.

'Candles with yellow shades,' said wife decidedly. 'Then, when it's all over, I'll tell her how much the whole thing cost, and surprise her.'

'Excellent!' said Mr. Blair, admiringly. 'If you develop many more such original ideas, I'll have you write my sermons for me.'

On the next day a note was sent from the parsonage, requesting the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs at dinner the following evening.

'I think she might have invited me, ma,' said Nettie Gibbs, who had just begun to do her hair up, and considered that equal to a debut into social life.

'I think she might, too,' said her mother; adding consolingly, 'but your pa 'n me will tell you all about it, 'n that'll be 'most as nice as going yourself.'.

The invitation was for dinner at half-past six, but Mr. Blair had warned his wife that her guests would no doubt arrive early; so, promptly at five o'clock, she presented herself in his study.

'Do you think this blue silk waist is too gay,' she inquired.

'Not at all, dear,' said her husband, looking up from his manuscript. 'It's very pretty and, if the lavender lawn cost seven cents a yard, that must have at least cost ten.'

The guests arrived, and promptly at half-past six, Mrs. Blair led the way to the dining-room, where the table was set with her pretty wedding silver and china.

'There wasn't a pie there,' Mrs. Gibbs reported to her daughter, when they reached home, late in the evening, 'but it was a mighty good dinner.'

'What did you have, ma?' inquired Nettie, eagerly.

'Well,' said her mother, as she carefully unpinned her bonnet-strings, 'first we had some tomater soup, 'n she had something like toasted bread squares served with it. Then we had chicken—curried chicken, I think she called it—'n' rice 'n' potaters. That was real good. Then the girl cleared away our plates, 'n' brought on a mess o' lettuce 'n' some oil dressin' to eat with it, 'n' crackers 'n' cheese. Then—let's see; what did we have next, Jim? Oh, yes, I know; some little puff things—pop-overs with sauce; 'n' then, the queerest thing—coffee in little teeny bits o' cups about as big as Mamie's doll cups. Beside that, she had some candied ginger in a glass dish, that she passed around.'

'So you had a good time, ma?' said Nettie, wistfully.

'Elegant,' replied her mother. 'And what do you suppose she told me? When we finished, she says, "Now, Mrs. Gibbs, just for fun, I want you to guess how much this dinner cost." I didn't know, so I give up, 'n' she said the whole business, chicken 'n' all, only cost a dollar. I didn't see how she did it, so I asked her. "That's easy enough," sez she, 'n' then she asked Mr. Blair for a piece o' paper 'n' a pencil. Then she figgered it out. There was tomater soup—that cost about ten cents. Then she counted up the chicken 'n' rice 'n' every last thing 'n' it just came out straight, one dollar.'

'Smart,' isn't she?' said Nettie, admiringly.

'An' she makes her own dresses, too,' pursued her mother. 'An' she says she'll show you how to make one o' them cut skirts you've been so set on havin'.'

'Oh, that'll be lovely!' exclaimed her daughter.—'Christian Guardian.'

FROM HELEN KELLER.

(The following is a Christmas letter, written by Miss Helen Keller, the gifted student who is blind, deaf, and dumb, to a friend in Canada. Miss Keller, as usual, speaks of her surroundings as if she could see them. Her command of language is very remarkable considering that she has acquired it entirely by the artificial methods that must be used in teaching deaf-mutes.)

(Copy.)

My Dear Friend,—This is just to wish you a happy Christmas and many bright, happy New Years. Once again the world is filled with the sweet, glad thought, 'Everywhere, everywhere Christmas to-day!' This thought runs like a golden thread throughout the warp and woof of our lives. Oh, what a vast outpouring of love there is at this beautiful Christmas season! And think what the world would be if Christ had not taught us what divine love is! All the wickedness and selfishness in the world cannot stem the mighty love, which comes with every Christmastide from the boundless realm of infinite goodness. My teacher joins me in wishing you all true happiness now and always.

It is two months since we began work. However, I am not at Radcliffe this year, as you may imagine. I think I wrote you that there was a great difference of opinion among my friends as to whether I should take the regular course or the special course. I wanted very much to take the regular course; but finally Miss Irwin, Dean of Radcliffe, persuaded me to try special work this year. So here I am now, studying under Mr. Keith, the tutor who prepared me for my examinations. My studies are Latin, French, English literature, English history and composition. After the holidays I shall take up German. In literature I am studying the lesser authors of the Elizabethan period. I must confess, I find the details very dry at times; but it is interesting to see how each writer helped to enrich and refine our language, and how their literary attempts, and even their failures, in time, became the stepping stones of great intellects, like Spencer and Shakespeare. In history, I am making quite a thorough study of the Elizabethan age I have learned a great deal about the Reformation in England under Henry VIII. It seems very strange to me that such momentous reforms should have their beginning in the selfish motives of one of England's most arbitrary rulers. I think I like Sir Thos. More best of all the characters I have studied so far. I know how strangely he contradicted his own noble ideas in his treatment of the Protestants; but I think it is wonderful that he lived such a pure, noble life in those days of war and greed. Anyway, I nearly broke my heart over his terrible, unmerited fate.

We are living in one of the pleasantest streets in Cambridge. I do not think we ever had a prettier room than the one we study in. From the window we have a view of lawns, trees and pretty houses. Inside there is our little world of pictures, bric-a-brac and books; so you can imagine how much pleasanter it is here than it was last winter in Boston, where we were often wearied by the ceaseless noise of the city, and the sight of bare pavements and long rows of prosaic buildings.

We expect to spend the holidays with some very kind friends in New York city. If we go, we shall probably stay until after New Year's, and I am sure we shall have a delightful time in the metropolis.

I need scarcely tell you with what horror and sorrow we read in the papers of what is going on in the Transvaal. How very sad you must feel when you think of the terrible reverses of fortune, which England has just experienced, and how many she has lost of her bravest and best sons. We are all strongly in sympathy with England, and we feel how much harder it must be for her than it was for us during the Spanish-American war; but we feel confident, too, that she will triumph over all her foes in the end.

Here is an item from the 'Transcript,' which I know will please you. A gentleman, whose name was not given, and his family decided not long ago that, instead of giving each other presents this Christmas, they would spend their small sum of money on gifts for others. You know that the people in the almshouses are often forgotten at Christmas, and that, if they receive any presents, they are only the things necessary to their comfort. Well, this gent'eman had noticed all this; so he and his family bought, not only clothes, but also trinkets, brightly colored pictures, and other little ornaments, for the inmates of the almshouse near their home. Wasn't that lovely? How glad those poor people will be to have something pretty to look at, and to remind them, perhaps, of the first Christmas they have ever had, that can truly be called a happy one.

Now, dear friend, I must say good-bye. With much love, I am, affectionately your friend,

HELEN KELLER.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1899.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE THIMBLE.

(By Marion Harland in the 'Independent.')

Not versus the Thimble. I hold thankfully and believe for certain because intelligently, that right mental training does not interfere with manual dexterity. The all-around man or woman lets no faculty remain unimproved, and none to become an excrescence at the expense of others. Progress advances by leaps in the lead of the specialist. Road-beds are laid and ballasted, and the great world is pushed safely and steadily along in appointed grooves by all-day workers, patient plodders, whose names die with their bodies.

We act wisely in sending Our Girl to college. For her to do well while there, is to use the admirable machinery of mind culture conscientiously, and always with a view to the bearing her education is to have upon her future. Schooling is a means, not an end. Lessons learned, and degrees won, with no ulterior purpose, is wheat cast into the soil to perish instead of germinating.

The most erudite woman I know studies as hard at thirty-eight, as she did at eighteen. She speaks five languages, is 'up' in many systems of philosophy; conversant with scientific discoveries, and is a competent art critic. For all that her acquaintances and the outer world are benefited by her attainments, she might as well be unable to read or to write. She has her own study in her father's house, and takes no interest in any other part of it, or person in it, seldom descending to the drawing room, and when she takes her meals with the family rarely speaks unless directly addressed. She hates housewifery, has never made a bed or dusted a room, and considers the Thimble 'a degrading implement, a relic of the barbarous ages when woman was a chattel and a beast of burden.'

Upon one of the few occasions on which I have heard her utter a voluntary sentence she quoted Edward Dyer's noble line:

'My mind to me a kingdom is.'

Here is an island-realm in mid-ocean; a sealed fountan; a locked and barren warehouse of useless, because hoarded, riches.

This portrait of life is Higher Education run mad. Upon the verge of the forties the original is still in college. I choose an extreme case to point the homely moral of my Talk with our Girl-Graduate, as I choose the Thimble as the symbol of home duties and personal efficiency in the discharge of the small debts we owe to family and associates. In my day (dear convenient phrase, rolled relishfully under the matronly tongue), we learned the use of the thimble almost as soon as we could handle knife and fork, brush our teeth and comb our own hair. To this day I cannot comprehend how the thimble-less woman ever gets through life with comfort, or even with a tolerable degree of decency. If each girl collegian could have, given with her diploma, a title deed in perpetuity to a capable maid of her very own—to rend rips and rents, to darn stockings and, in the event of her mistress's marriage, to be ever at her elbow, thimble on and needle threaded—all might go smoothly had the student never learned to take a stitch. But maids and money do not fall ready-made into the lot of more than one young married couple out of a thousand in 'hustling' America. In the dreams that visit the loving imagination of 'well-equipped' maidens, as freely as they come to their unambitious sisters, what her academic course implies occupies a conspicuous place. John will be proud of his intellectual wife. Has he not told her as much—and more—times without number? Their prospective cottage is all library and drawing room. If she be unusually sensible and matter-of-fact, the betrothed admits a background of model kitchen, with all matter of sanitary and toil-saving utensils upon snowy shelves, flanked by artisticpottery. Dish towels are an unknown quantity in the composition of the ideal—and altogether reasonable—dual existence. That dish-towels ought to be hemmed by hand, if she would have them really serviceable, and that the un-neat-handed Bridget of the National Kitchen will never find a minute for sewing, is a preposterous horror.

After granting the many modifications wrought in household machinery by sewing machine, and women's and children's outfitters, we cannot do away with the obstinate remainder of offices, great and small, which the Thimble is daily called upon to perform in a home where the income just meets the outgo. Buttons fail, tapes give way, and toes peep through the stockings just like the little mice of Sir John Suckling's poem; button-holes are frayed by wear, or the laundryman's hook; there is a rip in a coat-lining or a glove; trousers are worn raw at the bottom; corrugated wash board and washing-soda join hand in hand in iniquity, until napery thins in spots; there are new towels and napkins to hem. It is far to the end of the catalogue of haps and mishaps occurrent in the most orderly ménage of the youthful housewife, whose wedding presents have added elegance and anxiety to her modest plenishing. John's earnings have been computed (upon paper) to be fully adequate to the support of 'only two of us,' and a thrifty margin is left besides. The margin does not contemplate a seamstress's wages; still less does it include wear and tear consequent upon the failure to cast pontoon bridges across thin places and yawning fissures, cunning handiwork possible only to trained fingers, with a willing heart and alert brain back of them.

Other things being equal, a woman should be a better seamstress for having had a Higher Education. Unless this be true Our Girl has cultivated her sense of proportion and artistic values to little purpose.

A young matron told me, last week, that 'her prime object in life was to help John in ever conceivable way.' John is a newly created lawyer, and they live in a five-rooms-and-a-bath flat well uptown.

While she talked of her aspirations as his true yokefellow she tossed aside three pairs of gloves before she found one that was not ragged.

'I must send for my General Utility Woman,' she said, airly. 'When John's socks are like Honiton lace for the holes, and he hasn't a button to bless himself withal, and we two beggars are all rags and tags, with never a velvet gown between us, I summon her for a day. I had her three days last month. Sheets, tablecloths, napkins, towels and pillow cases were seized by an epidemic—we will call it spotted fever, complicated by general debility. You can't think how respectable we feel when she sets us to rights once more!'

I heard the mother discourse upon Clara's 'superb equipment' a few weeks after the wedding, two years ago. She mentioned incidentally that 'the child quite shocked an old-fashioned aunt by confessing that she had never had a thimble in her life.'

'Of course, there was no time for her to learn to sew while in school and college. And, as I was saying to John last night, if Clara's magnificent education is worth anything it should be of more value than a seamstress's wages. He saw the point at once, and agreed with me most heartily.'

Mine was not the right to recall the conversation to Clara's memory, yet I wondered only thinking of the 'Honiton lace,' what John's 'private sentiments are now with regard to 'equipments' and the General Utility Woman

HELPING CHILDREN TO OBEY.

Believing, as we do in these days, that the best education for the child is the development of the will—not the breaking of it—we can use many little devices for attaining this end, and at the same time getting the child to do what we think best in such a way that it seems to him to be what he thinks best and wishes to do. I would like to give one or two suggestions of this that I try to carry out in dealing with my own children.

If they are tired of all their toys on a long, dreary day that has to be spent in the house, and come to mother to know what they can do next, I always suggest the occupations that they have not had lately, and let them choose for themselves which they would rather do. There is always interest in making the choice and more interest in the employment simply because they did choose it themselves. If I want them to go out with me instead of playing in the street, I always give them the choice, offering something of interest for the walk, and they usually decide in my favor.

In the matter of obedience, too, there is much that we can do to help so that the change from pleasure to duty will not seem so hard. Instead of suddenly calling the children in from their outdoor play, I go a little ahead of time, and tell them that after they have had two or three more times at coasting, or whatever they may be doing, it will be time to come in, and there is seldom any murmuring when the time is up. Or at bedtime, if they are happy in some play, I give them a little preparation by telling them that there are just ten or fifteen minutes more before it will be time to get ready.

In so many little ways like these we can help them to help themselves, and make life easier for them and happier for all.—M.T.M. in 'Congregationalist.'

A LITTLE TREAT.

(By James Buckham, in 'C.E. World.')

When home comes John, at close of day,
To taste once more his fireside cheer,
I love to hear him, smiling, say,
'I've brought a little treat, my dear.'

A little treat! It means so much,
Of loyal love, of constant thought!
It tells of hearts in silent touch,
Where'er the tasks of life are wrought.

That 'little treat' is great indeed!
What surer sign has ever been,
That pledged affection's deepest need,
Remembrance, still abides within.

He thinks of me! he plans all day,
With joy, this mutual delight,
Anticipates what I will say,
And longs to see my face at night.

The sacred love is in his breast,
The tender yearning and desire,
That makes one nook the dearest, best,—
The nook beside his own hearth-fire!

O loving husbands everywhere,
Believe me, naught can be more sweet,
To hearts home-biding than the care,
The love, that prompts a little treat.'

Slight in itself,—how slight soe'er,—
It brings that mist of happy tears,
That shining look that women wear
When youth's fond troth outlives the years.

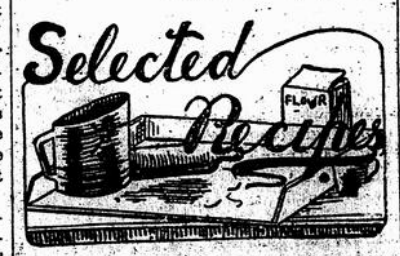
PLANNING MEALS.

The average housekeeper finds that her memory is shortest when it comes to the daily planning of meals. Her frequent cry that she cannot think of anything to order never seems to be suggestive to her of its own remedy. She has ordered and does order every day the round of family living, and if, when the process is over, she would arrange in a little book kept for the purpose the chief dishes that have appeared on the table during the twenty-four hours, she will find that she quickly accumulates a valuable memorabilia. Instead of cataloguing these dishes under, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it is simpler to classify them breakfast, luncheon, dinner; substantials and desserts. — New York 'Evening Post.'

ACID WITH GREASY FOOD.

Few women who reign over tables give sufficient thought to the relation of one food to another. Chance or custom, as a rule, decides what is served. For instance, acid in some form, should always be eaten with greasy food. 'Roast pork and apple sause,' as a rule, go together, yet how few serve a side dish of fruit for breakfast, when bacon or ham is the meat eaten? A hearty meal of bacon, eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee, with cream, gives one man a headache, while a man who ate the same thing, plus an apple, orange or dish of tart preserves, has a brain as clear as a bell. Why is this? Because acid is required to digest grease, and the bacon, butter and cream, to say nothing of the lard on the potatoes, overtaxed the acid-producing powers of the stomach. The result is a mind full of thoughts of suicide and politics.

Moral—With grease in any form always serve plenty of fruit in some shape, fresh, preserved, or otherwise.—'Hospital Envoy.'



Spiced Rolls for Luncheon—Take a piece from your bread dough, and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, and cover thick with cinnamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side, and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuit, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.

Milk Toast—To two cups scalded (not boiled) milk (if there is a scum it must be removed), stir in a paste made of a scant tablespoonful and a half of flour wet in a little cold water. Add to the flour while dry a saltspoonful of salt. Mix the paste with the milk and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until as thick as cream. When about done add a piece of butter the size of a walnut. The bread toasted dry should be dipped into the sauce, each slice remaining until tender. Then pile upon a dish and pour over the whole whatever sauce is left.

Grilled Beef on Toast—Cut the cold roast in half inch slices, and of good size as possible. Dip each in a little melted butter or olive oil, arrange in a broiler, and broil quickly over a clear fire. In a small saucepan put two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful each of Worcestershire and tomato catsup, one quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one-half of a teaspoonful of made mustard, ten drops of onion juice, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice or of vinegar. Dip each slice of the broiled meat in this sauce, serve them on toast and pour the sauce over.

Curry of Oysters—Drain one pint of large fat oysters. Heat the liquor to the boiling point, then strain. Melt one and a-half tablespoonfuls of butter, and add one-quarter cup of finely sifted flour. Season with half a teaspoonful of curry powder, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half tablesponful of lemon juice. Add oysters and enough of the liquor to make the sauce of the right consistency. Cook until the oysters are plump, and season with pepper and salt.

Fruit Tapioca—Wash three-quarters of a cupful of pearl tapioca. Put it in a double boiler with a pint and a half of boiling water. Cook until soft and transparent, stirring often. Add one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a cup of sugar, one good sized banana sliced thin, and one large, juicy, sweet orange, cut in thin slices. Serve very cold with cream.

Creamed Orange—Dissolve half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of water, add three cupfuls of boiling water, half a cupful of sugar, and the juice of one lemon. Mix thoroughly and strain. When the jelly has set, it should be thin—not more than half as firm as most jellies. Peel and cut in small pieces four to six oranges. Stir these pieces into the jelly, half fill custard glasses, and put on top of each a large spoonful of whipped cream, sweetened and slightly flavored with vanilla.

A SAD MISTAKE.

I've studied my table over and over,
Backward and forward, too,
I couldn't remember six times nine,
And I didn't know what to do;
Till Sister told me to play with my doll,
And not to bother my head,
'If you call her fifty-four for a while,
You'll know it by heart,' she said.
So I picked up my favorite Mary Ann,
But I thought it a dreadful shame
To give such a perfectly lovely doll
Such a perfectly horrid name.
Next day Elizabeth Winglesworth,
Who always walks so proud,
Said six times nine are fifty-two,
And I nearly laughed out loud.
But I wished I hadn't, when Sister said,
'Now, Dorothy, tell if you can.'
But sakes alive! I thought of my doll,
And I answered: 'Mary Ann.'



QUEBEC LADIES VISIT THE SOLDIERS.

Dear Home Dept.—It may be well to report a little work of a different character from that usually done. When the first contingent was leaving there was among our workers some uncertainty as to what form the W.C.T.U. contribution to the comfort of our soldiers should take. The season and abundance of grapes suggested grape-juice and a case of it was made, bottled and sent on board at the last minute, for the sick or wounded. Letters went with it to the doctor in charge, to Miss Pope, one of the nurses, and a line scribbled on a card to General Otter. It went but we know not its fate.

This time better preparation was made for the second contingent, there being more time at our command. Comfort bags, forty in number, were filled, with buttons, needles, pins, buckles, wool, lint, bandages, writing pads, indelible pencils, pens, envelopes, bovril, chocolate, songs, tablets, rock candy and tracts. The officers by their kindness contributed to the pleasure of giving these bags to the men who were drawn up in line in the barrack yard by the sergeant, and each man called out of the ranks by name to receive his bag from our Union secretary, while one of the vice-presidents addressed them very feelingly. The men in return cheered the ladies lustily. One or two of our workers also went to Levis the next day, and shook hands with many more lads from a distance, wishing them God-speed.

W.C.T.U.

Quebec.

ABOUT MRS. LAKE.

Dear Home Dept.—Bearing in mind and thanking you for the kindly reminder that matter for your column must be in early, I write to say that Mrs. Lake asks if April or May will not do as well for her tour in Canada, as her physician forbids her coming in March.

Will those who wish for the services of this Catholic lady please write what they think on the subject, and when all applications are in it will be easier to let each know where is the nearest place at which Mrs. Lake speaks, and give an idea of the amount of travelling expenses. Ontario also requires her. She is to speak in Toronto, and Cornwall enquires about her. I must answer very soon her questions as to whether April or May will do instead of March. Will those interested please drop me a card.

LELLA GEGGIE,

Box 1040, Quebec.

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WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

There was not any sunshine, and an east wind was blowing. Nothing seemed just right. My finest Chinese primrose had rotted off at the end of the flower stalk, caused by the drainage from the plants on a shelf above, and the mice had nibbled the parsley in the kitchen window, while the cat looked lazily on. Some one came in and left the porch door open, till I shivered as the wind sifted through. Our oracle remarked that not 'many years ago there was not a porch at all, and we seemed just as happy.' This wise speech amused me, and set me thinking of the many changes, called improvements, since that time, of those disturbing elements, the telephone and telegraph, with the trolley cars, to keep up the spirit of unrest, yet so indispensable. Night and day the whistle of the locomotive is heard and the daily papers keep us in touch with the world. Yet what a restless people it has made of the earth's denizens, *all the time* wandering hither and *thither* in search of fresh novelties or excitements. Thinking of this, I opened a letter that came from a 'Witness' reader in one of the side tracks of the great North-West. It seemed to come to reproach me for my thought, and to teach the value of many blessings we do not sufficiently appreciate. The writer says: 'It is very pleasant here; the flowers bloomed late this autumn. We are seventy-five miles from a railway, and a hundred miles from a doctor, and when my brother broke his collar bone we had to fix it up the best way we could. There is not any church service here, which I feel worst of all, and I have not been into a store for years, though there is one belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company forty miles away. We get our mail every two weeks, and my little niece, who is eleven years old, studies the Bible lesson and the Christian Endeavor topic from the paper. Indeed, I do not know what we should do without the 'Witness.' Our nearest neighbors are Icelanders, two and a half miles away; they are good and kind people.' Enclosed was a neatly written letter from the little girl who cannot go to school, but can read in the fourth book, and a well copied flower picture sent to me by the child as a New Year's gift, though she has not been taught, but is working out the problems of study and of a love of art by herself. How trivial seemed the little worries of life when contrasted with the hardships of others, and as the letter breathed its story of love and endurance and of self-sacrifice I thought that not all the grand, brave souls went forth to battle. Many are they who stay quietly at the post of duty at home, cheering, encouraging and caring for those who need them, being 'faithful over a few things.'

THE FUTURE GARDEN.

'Two Ignoramuses' send an interesting and rather quizzical letter in regard to planting 'the little strip of ground,' and as this is of interest to many readers, we are glad the subject has been brought up. There are so many strips of ground that might be utilized as a garden only that the soil often looks discouraging, and it is a work that requires some patience and perseverance. There is one little sentence that betrays a good reason why flowers do not thrive, 'Grass grows well, likewise trees,' and it is as well to say that if the land is impoverished by tree rootlets that spread far and wide in search of nourishment it will be necessary to apply sufficient fertilizing material to make up the robbery. A brown, heavy clay is not encouraging, but the application given should bear valuable results. Wood ashes are useful on such a soil, also soot, but not of coal. Loam from a pasture field would give new life to the soil, but it is not easy to get in the city, and would have been better applied last autumn. But the land must be well worked before anything is planted, for too often it is expected that fertilizers will compensate for good tillage. Just before planting time, when all the 'nodules' are pulverized, get a little nitrate of soda and rake into the ground. It is the quickest of the artificial fertilizers in its results, and while requiring from one to three hundred pounds to the acre, you can judge for yourself the quantity needed for the strip.

As regards the planting, the first thing is the vines that are to cover the fence, and, as you say, there is no prettier vine than the frost grape, but they are not easy to grow if the roots are large when transplanted. There is a new clematis that grows quickly and if large roots were planted between the grape vines or at one end of the strip, they would be very ornamental, and bloom late in autumn. I do not suppose the best situation for vines is behind holly hocks, etc., and I should not depend on the latter for constant bloom—they flower late and become untidy when they go to seed, their blooming season being short.

If hollyhocks must be there, do not make them an indispensable ornament, let it be a clump at the furthest end of the row, close to the peonies, that will bloom, and fade before the hollyhocks bud, and so they can grow near each other and save room. If you need to purchase plants, why not have a background of perennials that are tall and hardy, giving flowers without much trouble. In front of the grape vines and clematis you could plant roots of blue larkspur, white phlox, scarlet, lychnis, rudbeckia, 'golden glow,' and anemone Japonica. They bloom in succession as given and are fine for garden decoration or for table flowers, growing tall and withstanding severe weather. Lower growing are the campnulas and the columbines and lily of the valley blooms in late May.

For a novice in gardening such plants are more satisfactory than annuals though in front we might sow a few seeds of pansy, mignonette, asters or candytuft, as these are hardy and can be put into the ground early, or any other that may be a favorite. If the choice is for greenhouse plants instead there is pleasure in a front row of pink and white geraniums, with purple heliotrope between, that are likely to thrive if healthy plants are set out in June. Gladiolus bulbs can be set here and there beside plants that blossom early, to fill up the ground later in the season, and when autumn comes again plant in a few hyacinths and tulips to surprise you in early spring. Such a border is a fine home for wild flowers, a little corner of these 'darlings of the forest' can be set beside the vines and will not rebel at being neglected. The hardy varieties of narcissus, too, are quite satisfactory for autumn planting as they bloom in spring in places where other plants refuse to grow. Annuals take so long to come into bloom, yet sweet peas will grow four or five feet easily and would do against a fence supported by a trellis of small wire. A little bone meal worked in the soil has a good effect and constant picking off of pods and flowers lengthens the blooming season. A well started plant of cobea scandens will grow fifteen feet or more if well trained, and give its llarge purple flowers, but they require light and air. Such a garden as mentioned has for its object the growing of sweet-scented flowers for the use of the owners and also decoration for the strip itself. The floral catalogues give the heights of most perennials mentioned here, and it is a matter of taste how they are arranged. Fortunately for the devotee to fashion, it is now the style to have these informal flower borders instead of the beds and mounds that clustered every little yard. The idea of 'Ignoramus' is good—to have the flowers show to the best advantage against a background of foliage, and to have enough of them to fill the ground. This answer seems perhaps rambling and may not contain all the information desired but if the writer will send full address any questions on the subject will be cheerfully answered by mail.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

'T. C.'—The prairie rose is the most useful of the climbers and a native of Michigan. It is valuable for trellis-work and considered hardy, but in some seasons suffers severely. You mention cutting back the rose, but it is allowed that climbing roses should be sparingly pruned, and you had better encourage all early summer growth, and see that the wood ripens well in autumn. That is one of the secrets of successfully wintering any woody growth to have it tough and ripe before frost, else, if full of sap it is sure to be winter killed. The leaf sent resembles some of the Jessamines and also the guava. In either case it requires all the heat you can give it, to promote growth.

PLANT FOR NAME.

'M.D.,' the plant you wish named, and call 'a vine,' is the Mexican primrose, though the specimen was very much faded. It is a pot plant lately introduced by florists; and is a perpetual bloomer, the flowers being of a clear pink with a white centre. It is not a vine, but of a trailing habit, though if desired in a bush form the ends can be pinched. It will endure cold and still bloom, and is altogether a very satisfactory plant. Divided up in spring it makes a neat border if kept trained and in order, and will blossom all summer until frost. It has no perfume, but a lightness and gracefulness of bloom that makes it very attractive, while its low growth, never being over a foot high, gives it value as a border plant. It grows as easily as any house plant.

A BATCH OF QUESTIONS.

'A. A. M.'—I should not cut down the Abutilon, but keep it in a pot during the summer in a shaded place, giving but little water, and starting it into growth and watering more freely in the early autumn. Bone meal is a very good fertilizer, if plants are strong and growing well. Bittersweet can be grown from seed, but young plants will be preferable as it is of slow growth until well established. It is very satisfactory as a vine, and the scarlet and yellow fruit is quite ornamental and remains on the whole winter. For covering a trellis or arbor it is useful, but slow of growth. The asparagus used as a table plant is not the vegetable; but there are now several greenhouse varieties. Of these I know Sprengeii, which is a fine house plant if trained, as it withstands a dry atmosphere. Then Plunosus Nanus is the Lace Fern Asparagus, and Tenuissimus, a fine filmy foliage. For a hanging basket or in a pot with a frame to climb on either of these are admirable. I have not had any experience in growing a carrot top in a glass vase, but it has been successfully tried. The glass must be large enough, and a bit of charcoal at the bottom to keep the water sweet. A small, whole carrot is best, and the feathery fronds are very pretty, and often taken for something rare.

PLANTS FOR A WESTERN WINDOW.

'Edith,' wishes to know if fuchsias and roses will succeed in a west window. Ans.—A window facing the west is a difficult place for these plants after this season of the year, especially if a stove is near it. The lack of sunshine for so many hours and then the sudden heat of the sun combined with the stove heat is not favorable to growth. Begonias, ferns, fuchsias and roses will not enjoy these changes of temperature; but geraniums, abutilons and lantanas are not so susceptible. As the sun gets stronger it is a good plan to put a covering over each pot, so as to protect the roots from the sun's rays, as if once badly 'fagged' they do not fully recover.

'L. Y.'—I am sorry your plants were frozen; but when spring comes, if all is well, I will share with you my plant wealth, unless King Frost is as cruel to me When plants are frozen do not thaw them with heat. Keep in a cool place, and sprinkle them with cold water, If in the dark so much the better. It is seldom the roots are affected, unless in plants that are too tender for ordinary window gardening.

LORD KELVIN AS A LECTURER.

(From 'Cassell's Magazine.')

It is perhaps at the lecture table that Lord Kelvin displays most of his characteristics. In the two lectures per week which he delivers to the junior class at Glasgow University he contrives to touch on most of the important points of his subject, passing from one to the other with a rapidity bewildering to lazy or ill-trained students who prefer the beaten track. Eggs, jellies, shoemaker's wax, treacle, all sorts of stuff, are used to illustrate the lectures, and homely experiments are recommended to the student, even the humble teaspoon, 'so ill adapted to the purpose for which it is intended,' being pressed into the service. In the famous egg experiment he shows how Columbus might have gained his object without breaking the egg. When boiled and set spinning on a table, the egg rises and spins on its end. Unboiled eggs, owing to the fluidity of the interior, do not rise, but if set spinning and then suddenly stopped and immediately released they continue their motion for a little time. Once, the result of a student's plot, raw eggs were substituted for the boiled ones, but science could discriminate and the verdict was unhesitatingly given: 'None of them boiled.'

He revels in experiments, and is always at home and serenely happy, whether among forests of organ pipes and tuning forks, or in a sea of bottles and vessels for experiments on capillarity, or surrounded by globes and tops to illustrate astronomy. From the close of the prayer, with which, according to the ancient custom, the lecture is opened, until the end of the hour, his body as well as his mind is never at rest. With restless energy he will dart off to the blackboard to illustrate what he has been talking about, his gown streaming out behind him. Loud applause greets his efforts as he wrestles with gyrostats or works energetically at the brake wheel to illustrate the principle of rope dynamometry. The appearance of the ballistic pendulum is always hailed with delight by the class, for one of the classical experiments is to be performed—the determination of the velocity of a bullet by firing it into the heavy wooden bob of the pendulum and noting the displacement produced. Armed with an old Jacob rifle, with which, when a volunteer, he used to practice, Lord Kelvin comes to the front of the lecture table, kneels, takes deliberate aim, amid great amusement and excitement, pulls the trigger, and, before the smoke has subsided, is busy at the blackboard with the calculation. His students are proud of him, admiring his energy and enthusiasm, respecting him for his profound knowledge and his grand work, loving him for his gentle, unassuming nature.

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DRAPER'S CASE.

Sensation in the Ottawa Valley District Caused by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cured Reuben Draper, of Clarendon, of Gravel—Principle upon which Dodd's Kidney Pills Act—Why Gravel is Curable by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Clarendon, P.Q., Jan. 26.—Quite a sensation was caused in this place and throughout the Ottawa Valley, by the publication of Reuben Draper's case in the newspapers last week. Mr. Draper is well known about here and in Bristol and has many inquiries as to his cure. There seems to be a universal surprise that Dodd's Kidney Pills should be able to cure a trouble like Gravel, which is situated in the Bladder. Therefore the following explanation is in order.

Gravel is directly the result of kidney disorder. It is caused by the failure on the part of the kidneys to do their duty. They fail to dissolve the gritty particles that come to them from the blood. These gritty particles pass to the bladder and cling to the walls of that cavity, accumulating, finally, in little balls or 'stones.' Dodd's Kidney Pills, by restoring the kidneys to proper health, cut off the supply of this sediment and the bladder and urinary organs, recovering strength on the removal of the cause of irritation, throw off the gravel already deposited.

Mr. Draper had only been using the pills a week when he was rid of a stone which, he says, is as large as a bean. In a few days he passed another smaller one. He has retained both, and many people of the neighborhood have seen them. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that Dodd's Kidney Pills do actually cure Gravel as well as the other kidney diseases for which they are famous. The case has aroused wide interest and friends for Dodd's Kidney Pills are discovered on all sides.

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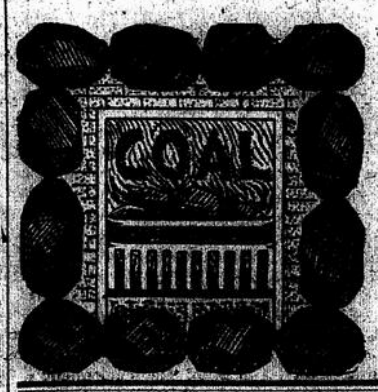
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And Save your Wrappers.

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BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

No Reasonable Offer refused, as Goods Must Be Sold.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

A Soldier's Decision.

(By W. O. Throop.)

Jim Armstrong belonged to the Canadian militia, and was also a machinist in a large manufacturing shop in Toronto. He was the only one of the Armstrongs who had ever chosen to live and work in the city; but notwithstanding this fact, Jim was proud of his boyhood's home and ancestors. For his grandfather had been one of the U. E. Loyalists, who came to Canada, and settled on the old homestead, 'Maple Grove Farm.'

One bright morning in the latter part of October, 1899, there was quite an excitement in the machine shop over the announcement that Canada was going to send a contingent to the Transvaal. Much was the speculation over who would go from out the army of men who worked in the different shops. But when it was learned a day or two afterwards that Armstrong had sent in his application the machinists were delighted that they had such a representative, for Jim had always been voted a 'jolly good head.'

He had no trouble in passing his examination, for he was a strapping, broad shouldered fellow, and as he walked home that Saturday afternoon, there was no happier young man in the great Queen City of the west.

That night Jim wrote home telling his brother, Bob, that he had enlisted, and for him to tell mother and father. He also wrote a letter to his sister, Madeline, who, with her children and husband, John Allen, were far away on a western prairie farm.

During the following week, the fellows gave a supper in honor of our hero, and the machine hands made up a purse of two hundred dollars.

The few days before the departure of the troops were quickly passing, and Armstrong had worked his last day in the shop where he had served his time, and was handed his last pay, perhaps forever. For a moment he felt that he would like to stay; but, then, wasn't he proud to go and fight for right and justice and the 'glory of the old flag!'

There were only four days before the boys were to start on their long journey. Jim took train to his home to bid good-bye to his friends.

But, alas! on the night of his arrival home a telegram came from Madeline, saying, 'John is dead, killed at a threshing. Come at once.'

The train from the little Oakwood Station, going west, was not due till the next morning, and it was a sorrow-stricken family that drew around the fireplace in the old house to decide what should be done.

Old Mr. Armstrong wanted to go to his daughter, but this was out of the question, as he was too old and infirm for such a long journey. But Bob said he would go and bring Madeline and the little ones home.

After Jim had gone to bed that night, he couldn't sleep. Was it right that Bob should take upon himself the care of Madeline, and her children? For Jim knew the struggle that his brother had to keep things going as they should. Then, would Madeline come home, when she knew she would be a burden? No; for wasn't Madeline Allen the same independent, high-spirited person as the former Madeline Armstrong had been. The more Jim pondered over the situation the more plainly his conscience told him that he himself ought to go. But what would the fellows in Toronto think? Some would be sure to say 'that he had smelt powder and run,' and was backing a drop, perhaps the only direct chance in his lifetime, to serve his country and Queen. Then the picture of his sister, alone on the western farm, would rise before his eye.

As the grey dawn began to break the inky darkness of the night, Jim Armstrong had made his decision. He would telegraph to Colonel ——, and tell him why he couldn't go with his company; send a letter to the fellows in the shop along with a two-hundred dollar cheque.

When the letter arrived and the foreman of the machinists read it to the men many a noble heart, under a greasy blue smock, beat with stronger friendship for Armstrong on account of his noble sacrifice.

As the Toronto boys were rolling out of the station with the band playing 'The Soldiers of the Queen,' amid cheer after cheer of a loyal people, Jim Armstrong, with a heavy heart, was nearing a small house away on the cold bleak prairie. Here he was to swing the axe and scythe instead of the sword; but when he received his sister's welcome, and heard her say, 'Oh, Jim, I knew you would come,' his cross seemed to grow lighter, and perhaps, after all, he did the only thing that was true to his God, his country, and his home.

A FIRE-ENGINE DRAWN BY DOGS.

We have here, writes a correspondent from Dawson City, Alaska, one of the most remarkable fire brigades in the world. I send you a photograph of this curious organization of fire fighters. You will see that the engine is drawn by a team of dogs and the sight of this team driving through the streets of Dawson City with the fire engine trailing behind them is one of the most unique exhibitions in Alaska.

No one who has seen a troupe of performing dogs on the stage will doubt that these animals can be trained as carefully as horses. The way the horses jump into their places when the alarm sounds in an eastern engine-house has always been a source of pride to the citizen spectator. The dogs are not a bit less active and intelligent than the horses. The instant the alarm sounds in the fire house of a Dawson City brigade, the dogs are alert and when the number of strokes has been given which announces the calling out of the brigade the clever animals immediately spring into the place where their collars are ready to be snapped into position.

A few seconds later they are dashing through the streets of Dawson City at full tilt, dragging the fire apparatus at their heels and tearing along in response to the cracking of the whips of the drivers as though they fully realized the importance of their duties. When the brigade turns out the streets of Dawson City are sure to be lined with spectators, for the people never tire of watching their dog team dash through the



THE ENGINE IS DRAWN BY DOGS.

town. It is about the first thing to which a new arrival is introduced when Dawson's attractions are on exhibition.

The Dawson City people learned by sad experience the necessity for having an efficient fire brigade. When a fire started in March last year, the ice covered the river so deep that it took ten minutes for the firemen to make an opening for the hose and when they did get to work the cold was so intense that seven firemen were badly injured, not by fire, but by water, which froze their hands and feet as they strove to work the hose and left them maimed for life. With the great number of wooden buildings and the danger of fire in the numerous restaurants and cafés, the Dawson City authorities saw that some steps out of the common would be necessary to protect the city from conflagrations and the interesting dog teams were the result of their deliberations. In the winter the fire engines are placed on runners and the dogs make very quick time, taking the engine over obstacles that engines drawn by horses and mounted on wheels could hardly hope to overcome.

Curious Expressions.

THEY COME FROM ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

P'S AND Q'S.

To mind your P's and Q's is to be very circumspect in your behavior.

Several explanations have been suggested. The first we give carries out the force of the expression:—In the reign of Louis XIV., when wigs of enormous size were worn, and bows were made with great formality, two things were especially required, a 'step' with the feet, and a low bend of the body. In the latter the wig would be very apt to get disarranged, and even to fall off. The constant caution, therefore, of the French dancing-master to his pupils was, 'Mind your P's (that is, pieds, feet) and Q's (that is, queues, wigs).'

Another explanation is this:—Children are very apt to confound the p and q; this was especially the case when they were taught from a horn-book, and the old dame had to warn her child-scholar many and many a time to 'mind his P's and Q's.'

Still another explanation runs thus:—When scores were kept in public-houses with a tally, 'p' was set down for pints and 'q' for quarts. Mine host would then say to the person sent out to make the score, 'Mind your P's and Q's,' and not infrequently would the customer also give the same caution, that he might not be charged for quarts instead of pints.

ALARUM BELL.

In feudal times a 'larum bell was rung in the castle in times of danger to summon the retainers to arms—a l'armer (to the arming); hence the bell was called 'a larmer bell,' corrupted into alarum bell. Another etymology is larrum, Norman French for 'robber.' In cases of burglary the old Norman cried out 'un larrum.' The bell that gave notice of the same molestation was called the 'an larum' bell.

CHOKE ME.

In ancient times a person accused of robbery had a piece of barley bread, on which the mass had been said, given him to swallow. He put it in his mouth uttering the words, 'May this piece of bread choke me, if what I say is not true,' and if he could swallow it without being choked, he was pronounced innocent. Tradition ascribes the death of the Earl Godwin to choking with a piece of bread, after this solemn appeal.

PIG IN A POKE.

A pig in a poke is a pig in a pocket (diminutive of poke), that is, a blind bargain. The French say, 'Acheter chat en poche.' The reference is to a common trick in days gone by of substituting a cat for a sucking-pig, and trying to palm it off on greenhorns. If any one heedlessly bought the article without examination, he bought a 'cat' for a 'pig,' but if he opened the sack he 'let the cat out of the bag,' and the trick was disclosed. The French 'chat en poche' refers to the fact, while our proverb regards the trick.

TO PLEDGE A MAN.

'I pledge you in this wine' was, and is, a common expression. This custom arose in the tenth century, when it was thought necessary for one person to watch over the safety of a companion while in the act of drinking. It was not unusual with the fierce Danes to stab a person while drinking.

HOUSEHOLD GODS.

Household gods are domestic pets and all those things which help to endear home. The Romans had household gods called 'penates,' who were supposed to preside over their private houses. Of these penates some were called lares, the special 'genii,' or 'angels' of the family. One was Vesta, whose office was to preserve domestic unity. The modern use of the term is a playful adaptation.

SOME GEESE.

In his 'Child's Primer of Natural History' Mr. Herford says funny things with a straight face, which is, of course, the most taking form of wit. We quote 'Some Geese' as being a true bit of humor and also a humorous bit of truth:

'Ev-er-y child who has the use
Of his sen-ses knows a goose.
See them un-der-neath the tree
Gath-er round the goose-girl's knee,
While she reads them by the hour
From the works of Scho-pen-hau-er.
How pa-tient-ly the geese at-tend!
But do they re-al-ly com-pre-hend
What Scho-pen-hau-er's driving at?
Oh, not at all; but what of that?
Neither do I; neither does she;
And for that mat-ter, nor does he.'

How to Make

A HOLE THROUGH A PIN.

You can bore a hole through a pin without any lathe or other machine, says an exchange. A little patience and very simple apparatus is necessary. All you want is a needle, two corks, a bottle, and two pocket knives. Fit one of the corks firmly into the neck of the bottle, and stick the needle into it eye down and point straight in the air. Stick the pin firmly into the other cork, open the two pocket knives and stick them into the cork so that they balance each other. So as to get this balance exactly, lay the pin on the point of one finger and get someone to move the knives until you balance them and the cork on your finger. Then lay the pin on the point of the needle, and as soon as it is well balanced a breath of air on the cork will make it revolve. Continue blowing on it whenever it goes too slowly, and at first the needle's hard point will make a slight impression on the pin, gradually

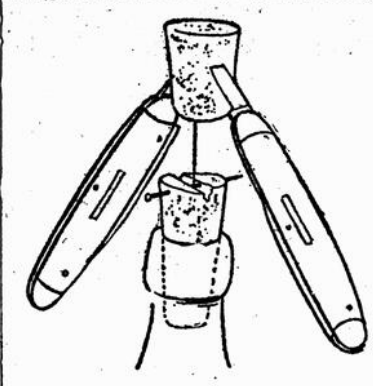


Diagram showing articles and position for making a hole through a pin.

working its way through until a clean hole is bored as perfectly as any lathe could have done it. This interesting experiment requires patience and careful handling, nothing more. When you show the other boys the pin bored like a needle they will wonder how you managed to do it—and perhaps you will show them how it is done.

[For the Boys' Page.

NIGHT IN THE FOREST.

The winter eve is gath'ring fast
A darker shroud o'erspreads the sky;
Cold on the snow each wand'ring blast
Rests with its own wild minstrelsy.
Here where the pines in kingly pride
Recline against the glimm'ring heaven,
I wander by the forest's side
And wait its voice to greet the even.

The forest sleeps—(how deep that sleep)
Like some dead giant free from pain,
Waiting the hour when back shall creep
His soul to its dark home again.
The forest sleeps—oh mighty sleep!—
Naught wakes it save the tempest's call:
Sealed with the day in stilly keep
Night's wings seem dreams that 'round it fall.

Thus, musing on with fearless fear,
'Mong domes and arches crowned with snow,
I see a last bright gleam appear.
And kindling north-light dance below—
A fading form of flitting light,
A smile that lingers e'en when gone—
And, wand'ring in the shades of night
I tread the forest halls alone.

Alone (and so upon the sea
Some storm-tossed sailor breathes a prayer)
Alone—but sweet that thought to me,
For nature's God is breathing here.
And fairer seems the forest now
As Fancy paints its glooms sublime,
Day's beauties wither on its brow,
But when shall fade the shades of time?

. . . . .

Scarce can I mark the winding way,
The heedless turnings to and fro,
That mark where rabbits held their play
Last night upon the virgin snow.
From pine to pine, from spray to spray,
All day the restless nuthatch roved;
From crest to crown and far away
For me no woodland sprite hath moved—

And silent still, the endless train
Of moments creeps to midnight's prime:
I turn my footsteps back again
To where the distant sleighbells chime.
Beyond the solemn pines a star
Keeps its lone watch o'er northern hills;
I leave the woods where mysteries are
And night the voiceless vastness fills.

'SANDY JOHNSON.'

LORD ROBERTS'S AVERSION TO CATS.

It is to be hoped that the Boers do not know Lord Roberts's pet aversion—the harmless, necessary cat, says the 'Christian Herald.'

During one of the actions outside Cabul, in the Afghan war of 1879, when bullets and gun shot were freely falling round General Roberts and his staff, he was, as usual, serenely indifferent to iron and leaden hail. But all at once his face paled. The hero of a hundred fights pointed to a wall, and the staff, turning their eyes in that direction, saw a half-starved black cat perched on the top of the stones. The evil influence was driven off and Lord Roberts became himself again. On another occasion at Mandalay, an A. D. C., going to the quarters of the commander-in-chief to escort him to the staff mess, found him sitting almost in a state of collapse, looking at a friendly kitten that was rubbing its back against his legs. A gentleman well known in literature, who has travelled much in Asia, brought home a very beautiful cat, and he is very proud of showing the intelligent creature to his friends. Lord Roberts was dining with this gentleman, when the cat found her way into the room, and leaped to the shoulders of the host. Lord Roberts painfully explained that he would have to leave owing to a forgotten engagement, but, on being pressed, remained, only on condition, however, that the cat should be banished while he was there.

About Rudyard Kipling.

THE VALUE OF HIS AUTOGRAPH.

Kipling, it seems, turns to beneficent account the widespread desire to possess his autograph. The Philadelphia 'Record' tells of a Philadelphia girl who sent a modest request for his autograph, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, as is her wont. The 'Record' says: 'In reply she received a printed slip from Mr. Kipling's secretary, setting forth in brief that Mr. Kipling would be pleased to furnish his autograph upon payment of $2.50 to any charity which the collector might prefer, a receipt for which should immediately be sent to him. She donated the sum to the Children's Country Week Association, forwarded the receipt to Mr. Kipling, and the other day she received the autograph.

A SNAKE STORY.

Here is a Kipling snake story, says the 'Saturday Evening Post,' that is true—which is more than can be said of most snake or Kipling stories, that are floating about on the journalistic seas. Odd figures sometimes give a better idea of the extent of the British Empire than even a map of the world would. So here, before really beginning the Kipling snake story, be it told that last year more than 25,000 of our fellow-subjects in India lost their lives by being killed by wild animals. Snake bites account for a large portion of that 25,000. As a consequence of the frequency with which venomous snakes are met with, Anglo-Indians spend their whole lives in thinking of their livers and watching out for snakes. When Mr. Kipling reached London from India in his search for fame and fortune he lodged in some small rooms on Villiers street, Strand, up two flights of stairs. One morning a friend called, and when he found himself in Rudyard Kipling's sitting-room he was surprised to see a handsome mirror which stood over the fireplace 'smashed to smithereens.' 'Snakes,' said Kipling, noticing the look of astonishment on his friend's face. 'I was dozing in my chair yesterday evening and my foot slipped out of my shoe, which for comfort I had unlaced. Half-waking, I felt with my foot for the shoe and began slipping it in when my toes touched the leather tongue. Snake! flashed across my sleepy brain; I gave one desperate kick, and when the shoe struck that mirror I realized that I was in London, and not in India.'

HIS ATTEMPT TO SPEAK.

Here is a description which we take from the London 'Academy,' of the circumstances attending the delivery of a speech or two which Rudyard Kipling made at meetings of the Navy League at Rottingdean:

'When Rudyard Kipling showed his face school room—it was crowded—his Rottingdean neighbors cheered him mightily and he blushed like a great kid. When he got up on the platform to speak he was as white as a ghost. His voice rather reminded me of Charles Hawtrey's, but it's not so strong and rather more refined. He had evidently learned his little speech off by heart, and spun it out at a terrific rate. Of course, that was nervousness. It struck me that he felt that if he was to hesitate he would be lost. After he had done speaking he jumped off the platform, and for five minutes or so sat fidgeting in a chair; then suddenly he picked up his overcoat, slung it on his arm, and bolted from the schoolroom as if somebody had yelled; "The roof's giving way!" So he never heard the professional Navy League lecturer—and he didn't miss much. I should mention that, while making his speech, Kipling gazed fixedly over the heads of the audience at a lantern stuck on the wall, and never moved either his head or hands.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

Scott's Emulsion

goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

CADBURY'S
COCOA.
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
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AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.
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SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO.
Castings, and all materials, including wire, with printed directions, supplied for making small motor and dynamo, described and illustrated in 'Witness,' Nov. 11.

Price for Motor Castings and Material	$2.50
With Dynamo Attachment	$3.50
Motor Completed	$8.50
Completed with Dynamo Attachment	$10.00
Suitable Battery Cells for Motor, per cell	$1.00

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20 St. George St., Montreal.
Makers of Wells's Patent Water Motor.

A CHANCE
For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2¾ in.	1⅜ in.
1	10 in.	4½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅝ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	3 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6¼ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅜ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2½ in. bore
2	3 " 8 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. face 13-16 in. bore

DOUBLE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	4½ in. face.
1 15 in.	9 in. face.
2 30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

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One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Foxyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
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These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALD SPOTS



Without help, a bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps spreading, until at last your friends say, "How bald he is getting."

Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, baldness is made impossible with—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff.

It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor and am greatly pleased with it. I have only used one bottle of it, and yet my hair has stopped falling out and has started to grow again nicely."
JULIUS WITT.
March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.

Write the Doctor.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FATHER YOUNAN VS. THE FATHERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Bible, says Mr. Younan, not being a living teacher who can explain to us the verbal teachings of our Saviour, there must be a living teacher to do that important work. The only objection we evangelical Christians raise against Mr. Younan's assertion is that it is contrary to the doctrine of St. John, of St. Paul and of the ancient Church.

In his Gospel, written either before or after the ruin of Jerusalem, St. John says: 'These are written that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that, believing, ye may have life in His name' (chap. xx., 31), which means: By this Gospel a man may become a believer in Jesus and have life in His name.

But, not only the written Gospel is held out as the teacher appointed of God *to lead men in general to Jesus and to divine life*; it is evidently the only one that St. John, writing after the death of all the apostles, at a time when dangerous heresies were creeping in and springing up in every direction, recommends to the faithful as the appointed way which will teach them how to shun these heresies and to remain in a living communion with Jesus and the Father: 'These things have I written, that ye may know that ye have eternal life, even unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God' (1st Epistle of St. John v., 13, 20, 4, also iii., 23, 24). And these words call up to the mind of every prayerful reader of the Bible those precious declarations of St. Paul: 'I have been crucified with Christ, yet it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me, and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me' (Gal. ii., 20).

In writing these words St. John no doubt thought of the Church of the living God and of all the privileges that a redeemed soul finds in its communion (See, for instance, chap. i., 1-10), but (and this is a very remarkable fact) there is neither in his Gospel nor in his first epistle a single mention of the Church! And in his first epistle especially, written some thirty years after the death of St. Peter and of St. Paul, there is no allusion whatever to 'a living teacher of the doctrine of the Son of God.'

This is not all. Whilst Mr. Younan, speaking in the name of the Roman Church, explicitly declares that there must be a living teacher, a visible exponent of the Gospel beside the written teacher, St. John, who was certainly guided by the Holy Spirit, and who was the organ of the Church of the living God, declares as explicitly that there is no need of a living teacher. These are the words of St. John: 'Ye have an anointing from the Holy One, and ye know all things. I have not written unto you because ye know not the truth, but because ye know it. . . . And the anointing which ye have received of Him abideth in you, and ye need not that any one teach you, but as His anointing teacheth you concerning all things, and is true, and is no lie, and even as it taught you, abide ye in Him, or ye abide in Him' (1st Epistle of St. John ii., 20, 21, 27).

That anointing of the Holy One, foretold by the prophets, promised by our Saviour to all his disciples, recorded by St. Peter in his first sermon, (Acts of the Apostles, xi., 17, 18), is fully described by St. Paul as the peculiar feature of the new covenant; here are his words:—'Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make this new covenant with the house of Israel: I will put my laws into their mind, and on their heart also will I write them: and I will be to them a God, and they will be my people: and they shall not teach every man his fellow-citizen, and every man his brother, saying, Know ye the Lord; for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest of them; for I will be merciful to their iniquities, and their sins will I remember no more. (Epistle to the Hebrews viii., 8-12.)

Now, that anointing of the Holy One is with us, evangelical Christians, and *with* them, i. e., through His help, we may, according to St. John, 'prove the spirits, whether they are of God.' (1. Epistle of St. John iv., 1), and, according to St. Paul, we may 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' (1. Epistle to the Thessalonians, v. 21.) See the thing beautifully illustrated in the religious meetings held by the Church of God at Corinth. (Chap. xiv., 1-33, of the I. Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians.)

But that is not all. The whole of the ancient Church is with us against Mr. Younan's assertion. A large volume might be filled up with quotations from the fathers, both Latin and Greek, of the first centuries, we shall only give a few from them.

Irenaeus, (A. D. 140).—'The Scriptures are perfect as having been dictated by the Word of God and his Holy Spirit. . . . The Apostles preached the Gospel, which, afterwards, by the will of God, they delivered to us in the Scriptures, to be the foundation and pillar of our faith.' (Advers. hoeres. lib. ii., c. 47; lib. iii., c. i.,' etc.)

Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, (A.D. 325).—'Believe the things that are written: the things that are not written, neither think upon, nor inquire into.' (Euseb. ad Philosp.)

Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa, (A.D. 379). 'Let a man be persuaded of the truth of that alone which has the seal of the written testimony.' (Dialog. de Anima et Resurrect, tom. 1.)

Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, (A.D. 386).—'Not even the least of the Divine and holy mysteries of the faith ought to be handed down without the Divine Scriptures. Do not simply give faith to me while I am speaking these things to you, except ye have the proof of what I say from the Holy Word. For the security and preservation of our faith are not supported by ingenuity of speech, but by the proofs of the sacred Scriptures." (Cyril Hiers, Catech. iv. sect. 17.)

Theophilus, Bishop of Alexandria, (A.D.. 412):—'It is the part of a devilish spirit to follow the sophisms of human falsehoods, and to think anything to be divine that is not authorized by the Holy Scriptures.' (Epist. Paschal i., s. 6, tom. vii., edit., Galland.)

Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. (A. D. 430). surnamed the Doctor of Doctors. says:—'In what is openly laid down in the Scriptures may be found all things concerning faith, morality and the way of life.' (Doct. Christ, lib. 2, cap. 6.) Read these things to us from the law, from the prophets, from the Psalms, from the Gospel itself, or even from the writings of the Apostles, and then we shall believe.' (Adv. Petil, lib. iii., cap. 6.)

The living Teacher—that is what Mr. Younan wants, as the heretics, in the days of Irenaeus, did. (Adv. hoeres, lib. cap. 2), who are clamoring to be taught by 'a living voice,' 'per vivam vocem'; we, with the Apostles and the ancient Church, we want the written teacher.

CHRISTIANUS.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT HAS SPOKEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The story of the action of the Provincial Government of Quebec in remitting a fine on the Ormstown rumseller has its parallel in this Province of Nova Scotia. Michael McLean, who for many years has kept a low den in Baddeck, and who has several times been fined, was last fall convicted as for a third offence against the License act, and fined for selling liquor eighty dollars and costs, or in default imprisonment, and an additional penalty of two months for third offence. At this time there was fifty dollars or so of a previous fine unpaid. He was put in jail. Now the jail at Baddeck is a beautiful new building; clean and healthy. On the same floor as the few jail cells or rooms are the jailer's apartments, the registrar of deeds' room and the sheriff's office. Upstairs is the main court room, the county clerk's office and other rooms. There was in jail also a widow of threescore also for selling liquor. McLean had been a blacksmith before he knocked off work to sell liquor. His confinement was not rigorous. He was put to no hard labor. He was given a large upstairs front room as a parlor, where without a key turned against him, he might receive his friends. His food was from the jailer's table, good and wholesome. The sound of his merry violin as he whiled away the weary hours filled the air with music. Yet all this availed him nothing, so long as he was compelled to sit in the 'Queen's Hotel.' As he got fatter, dyspepsia lent teeth to grief. He then petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for release. Nobody knows how he backed up this petition or who helped him. But he was a good Grit, also a good Roman Catholic; albeit he sold rum. Soon an order came from the Governor to the sheriff to release the prisoner. A few days after his release he was seen on the roof of one of his buildings, where they were shingling. The stipendiary magistrate did not recommend the release, in fact he was totally unaware of any proceedings. It would seem strange. Why was not the feeble old widow also released? Why was this rumseller released? The question is being put to the governments of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Canada. 'Choose ye whom ye will serve?' and they are giving their reply, not in pie crust nomination-day promises but in actions which speak louder than words. Ontario has spoken. Quebec has spoken at Ormstown, Prince Edward Island has spoken (and has got its answer), Nova Scotia has spoken at Baddeck, and they have all said: 'We will serve Rum.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be asked to speak for a last time at the coming session. Let him also choose 'Rum,' if he dare.

This letter is written by a straight Liberal, but here is one vote for the hundred thousand that will help to down any party that will prostitute itself before the saloons.

A VOICE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In one of your editorials of Saturday last, I see expressed, just what has been occupying my own mind for some time past, viz., that surely God must have some controversy with our beloved British nation or the continued prayers of God's people, and the efforts of our brave army, would have met with an earlier and more satisfactory response. God has used Great Britain for so many years, as an instrument for the establishment of freedom, both religious and political, throughout the world, and we hoped in the present instance the struggle with these poor ignorant Boers, might much sooner be brought to a triumphant end. But the reverses met with, and the loss of so many of the best and bravest of our military, causes us to pause and ask the why and wherefore.

We have the same wish and loving God, who in ancient times led forth his own people in the devastating wars, which were permitted in Israelitish times, and it is recorded in II. Chron. xvi., 9, 'The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him.' But their hearts were not perfect, and so they suffered defeat. It behooves us as a Christian nation to look and see wherein we fail in his sight. Are there not some flaws in our government which might be remedied; which cannot but be perceived by him who cannot look upon sin with any degree of allowance? Are we not as a nation, both here and abroad, receiving large revenues, by licensing the sale of destructive intoxicants which curse our land, and destroy more lives each year than will be sacrificed during this entire war? While the money spent in the liquor traffic each year would cover over and over again our whole war expenses. And yet our several governments do not seem to give this a thought. In Isaiah v., 23, amongst the woes pronounced, is one on which we should ponder. It is against those who 'justify the wicked for a reward.' These men who sell this liquid poison are justified in the eyes of our laws, by the reward they pay for their license. This part of our revenue is the reward those people pay for destroying both body and soul, those for whom our Saviour died. Will not God take notice of this terrible sin? Then, in India, field after field is sown to produce poppies for opium, while the people are starving for the food that might be grown in grain for their support. But opium must be produced for revenue. True, our government is paying out immense sums to feed those wretched people, but would that be necessary if their fields were put to the use that God designed them?

Let us pray more earnestly for our legislators and senators, that they may seek and find wisdom in God's own word. We read in Psalm xciv., 20, 'Shall the throne of iniquity find fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by law.'

No doubt British arms will evenutally win in this terrible war, but at what a tremendous cost?

C. R.

CREATING AND MAKING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I entirely sympathize with most of the feelings and many of the thoughts expressed by Mr. C. F. Percival. However, may I say to him that there are some people whose mental unrest cannot be soothed by a quiet, full, unconsidering belief. For the sake of such people, the following will be of benefit. As in nature, so in the Bible, some seemingly small things are really very great. There are two seemingly very small differences between the words used in the first of Genesis and those in Exod. xx., 11, but when examined carefully they show that they refer to widely different ideas.

First, in Exodus the word 'made' is used, and in Gen. i., 1, the word 'created' is used. Every one will allow that there is a difference, a great difference, even a whole universe of difference, between 'creating' and 'making.' Men can 'make' many mechanisms, but it takes a deity to 'create' even the smallest thing (in the sense in which that word is used in Gen. i., 1).

To 'make' means to form or fashion, or to put together or arrange previously existing materials; to 'create' refers to the origination of the materials themselves (and these are the definite meanings of the Hebrew words used).

In Gen. i., 1, the word 'created' is used. In the succeeding verses of the chapter, speaking concerning the putting into 'form' and shape, the arrangement and preparation of the light and atmosphere and surface of the earth and ocean, the word 'made' is used (with two exceptions, verses 21 and 27, where the creation or origination of the idea and the life of the living beings is no doubt indicated).

Second, the fact that in Exodus (xx., 11) the same word 'made' is used, and that beside 'heaven and earth' there are subjoined the other words, 'the sea and all that in them is,' shows clearly that not the primordial or initiatory 'creation' (of Gen. i., 1) was intended to be referred to, but the succeeding six days of 'making' or 'forming'—you know in the second verse of Genesis it says that the earth (and no doubt the universe at first) was without 'form'—the 'making,' or 'formation,' or 'putting into fine and divinely correct form and arrangement' of the earth (and everything in it and above it) was the work of the six days.

The phrase 'the six days of creation' is, I judge, unwarranted and misleading, and begets in all Christians the habitual idea that God took six days to create everything, whereas, as we have seen, it is not at all said that He 'created' all things in six days, but 'made' them in that period.

The phrase 'six days of cosmic formation' might possibly be a preferable one. God might have created in a moment the original material of the universe 'in the beginning.'

I have no desire whatever to be thought at all great (as might possibly seem to be hinted in the latter part of Mr. Percival's letter), but I do have a very strong desire to be a voice of a very great truth, namely, the eventuation of the union between believing and knowing, between religion and science, between the divine and human.

M. R. ROWSE.

HISTORICAL INACCURACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Certain statements are flying around that the French-Canadians took up arms for England in 1775, or the American Revolutionary War. Not a regiment, not a battalion, not a company, was raised by the French-Canadians then. There is no record of such a thing. It is true that Burgoyne, in 1777, employed and paid for the services of a number of French-Canadian voyageurs; but these men were not soldiers.

These statements have been given currency by Messrs. F. G. Marchand, J. I. Tarte, and W. A. Weir. As one who knows much of what occurred at that time in our history, I would like to know if I am misinformed, I would like to know the names or designations of the corps, who raised them, the commanding officers, the strength, what branch of the service they were enrolled in, and all other such information; and, also, why our records are silent on the subject.

E. A. HART.

WEST WARD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have seen Colonel Stevenson stand in his place in Council, with British energy, in the teeth of a howling mob and denounce the seditious language used and the not much less seditious Riel vote of the Council, have seen him sit his horse with his battery at the front when the border was threatened during the Fenian raid, have heard his voice more peacefully in church choir and Sunday-school, have known of self-sacrifice made by him in the public interest of both time and money, have heard his kindly voice cheer many a poor fellow and help others out of dire distress, have heard him denounce the boodler and vote in the right cause so often that I am tempted to think that he was quite right in the loan matter, too; have seen him in every case a man sought for the duties he filled and never a self-seeker, have heard him declare he will vote always as he thinks right, rather than follow any man's lead, have seen him stand firm for what he considered right against my own and the personal view of other friends as to the fire department. After having scanned his actions, and even experienced his brusque 'No,' when he considered himself right in saying it, it seems to me he is a far safer man than one who goes into the Council pledged to follow a set of principles of any sort, led by any one or more men. Electors of the West Ward should consider the matter well ere they put away the trusty and tried alderman for another, no matter how promising. I prefer Ald. Stevenson, and I am,

A GOOD GOVERNMENT ELECTOR.

WHAT IS JUDAISM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your corespondent, 'Philo,' tries to prove that a Jew is not a follower of Judaism unless he adopts the Messianic doctrine of Christianity, and hence abandons Judaism, for the main difference between Judaism and Christianity is in the Messianic belief. I confess my inability to grasp 'Philo's' paradox.

Ordinary men will admit that the Jew ought to know, and does know, what are the doctrines of Judaism, and that he need not go to any follower of another religion for information about his own. It was this point that Rabbi De Sola emphasized in the sermon to which your correspondent has taken exception.

The men whom 'Philo' quotes in support of his view cannot be accepted as authorities upon Judaism. Judaism is to be defined by the millions of Jews who adhere to it, not by the few individuals who have abandoned it.

Then 'Philo' quotes the 'Jewish Chronicle' to prove that the Jew does not understand the Bible. This quotation is as unfortunate as 'Philo's' paradox that to be a Jew a man must not be a follower of Judaism.

The 'Jewish Chronicle' undoubtedly condemns the neglect of Bible study among a certain class of Jews. But I fancy that there are not a few Christian clergymen who will frankly admit that they also have to deplore the neglect of Bible study in many quarters. Indifference to the Bible and callousness to the influences of religion are evils against which Christians have to contend as well as Jews, and it is absurd to assert that the Jews, who have so carefully preserved the Bible, are ignorant of it because Bible study is neglected in certain quarters.

JUDAEUS.

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1900.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention has been called to the letter of the Rev. W. J. Jamieson in your issue of Jan. 17, and your editorial remarks upon it. I am sure no one can feel anything but sympathy with you in your desire to relieve the distress and save the lives of those perishing from lack of food. And when we consider the amount of labor which the receiving and forwarding of the money sent in response to the various calls involves, we must warmly admire your self-denying efforts. Newspaper men are in many ways proving themselves to be among the most disinterested and helpful friends of the poor, and of every good cause.

You will therefore be pleased to know that, so far as the Presbyterian Church in Canada is concerned, arrangements were made on Dec. 18 last, by which the labors which Mr. Jamieson asks you to undertake might be materially lightened. A meeting of the executive of the Foreign Mission Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was held in Toronto, on Dec. 17 and 18. At that meeting all the facts relative to the famine in Central India set forth in Mr. Jamieson's eloquent letter were before us, together with much other information upon the subject gathered by missionaries actually in the field, all of which received the most anxious and careful consideration of the committee. With the best light in our possession we were led to frame the following resolution, which was ordered to be inserted in our church papers. We are deeply indebted to the editors and managers of the publications for the promptness with which they acceded to our request:

The committee having had its attention called to the severe and widespread famine which prevails to the north-west of Central India, and threatens Central India itself, note with satisfaction.

1. That the distress within the bounds of our field is so far chiefly due to the intrusion, or immigration, of large bodies of people from Rajputana and Gujerat and other affected districts under the care of other missions.

2. That in Maharajah Holkar's territories, his government has taken steps to relieve the distress by providing work and by the gratuitous distribution of food.

3. That in the territories of the Rajah of Gwalior, while work has been provided, an effort is also being made to secure the return of the immigrants to the districts whence they came.

4. That our missionaries have nobly exerted themselves to assist the multitudes pressing in upon them for relief, therefore,

5. The committee agreed to send at once to our missionaries the sum of five hundred dollars from the Famine Fund now on hand, to be used for the relief of cases of urgent distress, it being at the same time recommended that so far as possible the persons relieved be required to perform some useful work in return.

6. It is further agreed to inform our people that the balance still on hand of the Famine Relief Fund created two years ago is required for the support of the orphans then thrown upon us, of whom there still remain in our care between three hundred and four hundred for whose maintenance we must provide for some years yet.

The committee wishes it to be distinctly understood that funds given for the maintenance of the ordinary work of the mission cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The estimates for the ordinary work are this year $13,000 larger than the expenditure of last year, while the income thus far is slightly less than at the corresponding period of last year. It will thus be seen that unless special efforts are made to bring up the ordinary revenue, and especially if any part of the money contributed in congregations for mission work should be designated for famine relief, we may have to close this year with a debt which will embarrass us for years to come.

The committee will gladly receive any money which those who wish to contribute for famine relief may be pleased to send in, and request contributors for this purpose to send their gifts through the Rev. Dr. Warden, in order to secure the utmost economy in transmission and efficiency in administration of them and at the same time make them tell most effectively upon the advancement of our work, because administered by our own missionaries.

At the same time the committee wishes it to be understood that should large amounts for relief—any portion of which should not be needed for this purpose—be unappropriated the remainder may be used by the committee at its discretion for the prosecution of their ordinary work.

It was also agreed that the secretary inform the board of the W.F.M.S. that we have sent forward the sum of five hundred dollars, and that if they see their way to make a special contribution toward the support of the orphan children, the committee will gladly increase the $500 by an amount corresponding to the sum granted by their board.

It thus appears that the foreign mission committee of the church of which Mr. Jamieson is a minister, fully a month ago recognized the gravity of the situation in Central India, the zeal of our missionaries in their labors of love, authorized them to open relief works for those able to work, provided them with the beginning of a fund for this and other relief purposes, issued a call for contributions, and provided a safe and effective agency for the conveyance of such gifts to the hands of the missionaries. According to advices received on Saturday, Jan. 20, I learn that the situation remains practically the same as it was a month ago.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Jamieson, who was once a missionary in India, in the service of the Presbyterian Church, has no desire to depreciate or ignore the official action of those to whom his church has entrusted the oversight and management of the work of foreign missions, and kindred matters. Mr. Jamieson's appeal is, no doubt, intended to reach a far larger constituency than is supplied by one church. At the same time he suggests the Presbyterian missionaries in Central India as the most conveniently situated to act as distributors of the general bounty. I may, therefore, be permitted to express the opinion that had he, instead of seeking to open new channels, warmly recommended the one already provided by his own Church, he might have the more effectively served the very laudable end he has in view. The Rev. Dr. Warden, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, will gladly receive and promptly forward any sums sent to him for famine relief, and, thanking you for your kind indulgence in giving me so much space, I am, sincerely yours,

WM. MOORE,
Convener F. M. C.

It would appear that the Rev. Mr. Jamieson has made a mistake in requesting, through the 'Witness,' aid for the famine sufferers in connection with the Indore mission. It seems that the famine sufferers at the Indore mission are chiefly refugees from other quarters, among them Gujerat, from which we had an appeal some time since. Dr. Moore would like sums for the Indore mission to be sent direct to Dr. Warden, and says that famine subscriptions will be kept separate from the mission funds only in so far as they may be needed for famine relief, implying that the need for that purpose is limited. Sums sent to the 'Witness' will, therefore, be sent to the missionaries at Mehemedabad, in Gujerat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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That '77' will 'break up' a touch of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

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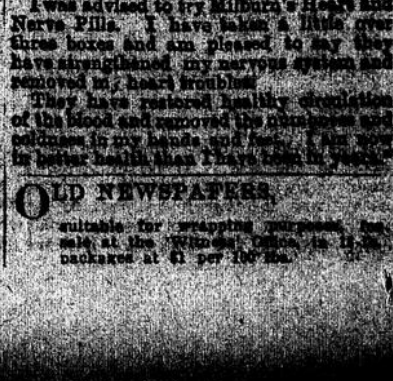
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There are many people who suffer from cold hands and feet.

They're constantly hugging the stove and complaining of the cold, when other folks are comfortable.



The trouble with these people is this—their blood is thin and watery and their circulation is poor.

Now, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills do two things for such people.

They introduce into the blood those properties which make it rich and red, and they strengthen the heart-beat and quicken the circulation.

They make the warm blood course freely to the very toe tips and finger tips and do away with the suffering and danger to health due to cold extremities.

Mr. James Kelly, the popular Hamilton, Ont., shoemaker, 75 York St., said: "Five years ago I had a severe sickness which left me in poor health. I suffered from fluttering of the heart, sinking feelings, shortness of breath, and numbness and coldness of the hands and feet.

I was advised to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have taken a little over three boxes and am pleased to say they have strengthened my nervous system and removed my heart troubles.

They have restored healthy circulation of the blood and removed the numbness and coldness in my hands and feet. I am now in better health than I have been for years."

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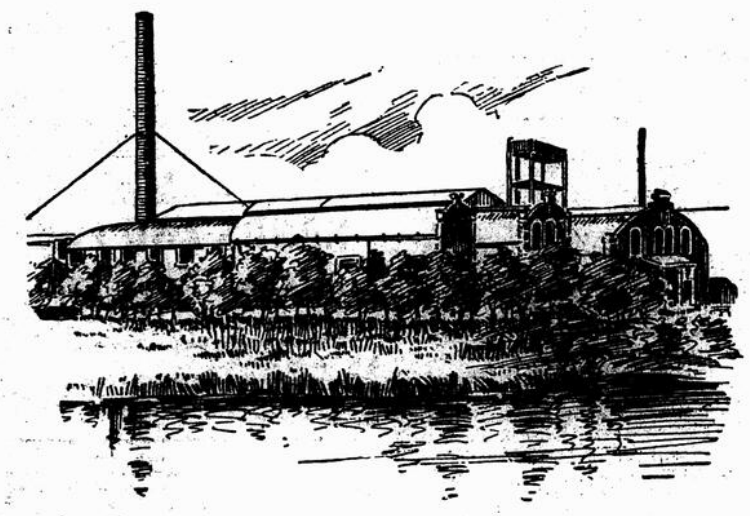
Biggest Frozen Meat Factory in the World is at Buenos Ayres.

OVER A HUNDRED MILLION SHEEP IN THE COUNTRY.

How would you like a mutton chop two months old? says Frank G. Carpenter, in the Chicago 'Times-Herald.' Hundreds of tons of such meat is sold in the markets of Europe every month. Some of it comes from Australia, not a little from New Zealand, and of late a great deal from the Argentine Republic. It is shipped in a frozen state, and, if properly cared for, will keep for a year and taste as fresh and juicy, at the end of that time as when cut from the dying sheep.

We ship vast quantities of beef to Europe every year, but the passage across the Atlantic is so swift and the waters so cool that the meat is merely chilled and kept in cold storage. In going from the Argentine to Europe the ships must steam over the seething equator. It requires from twenty to thirty days for the voyage, and all meat must be either alive or frozen. Living animals are expensive freight, and the result is that the Argentine is now freezing its mutton for shipment. It has millions invested in frozen meat factories, and it has one establishment which is said to be the largest frozen meat factory in the world.

Before describing my visit to this place, let me tell you something of the Argentine as sheep raisers. We know a little as to their grain output. Their wheat, when they have a fair crop, makes our wheat fall in the markets of Europe. Still, the wheat farms are a bagatelle in the consideration of the products of the Argentine. These people are stock farmers rather than grain farmers. When a locust invasion comes there is considerable distress, but should a stock famine occur the country would have a panic. At present not one percent of the Argentine is agricultural. The soil is in many sections thin and poor. The grain producing areas are limited. The pastures, however, are the largest in the world. No such extent of grazing lands exists anywhere else, and the area of the stock farms increases every year. The character of the grasses improves by pasturing them with sheep and cattle, and the flocks and herds steadily grow. It is estimated that one-half the republic is adapted to sheep raising. This makes the area of 591,000 square miles, a territory



THE BIGGEST FROZEN MEAT FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

greater than ten states the size of New York.

MILLIONS OF SHEEP.

How many sheep the land will support is not known, but the number will run into the hundreds of millions. Some parts of the province of Buenos Ayres, in which four-fifths of the sheep of the Argentine now are, will feed two or three sheep to the acre, and other parts further south, need from two to four acres for a single sheep. The average in Buenos Ayres is 592 sheep to the square mile, or that number to a section of land. The total number of sheep now in the Argentine is 105,000,000, more than twice that of the United States. It is enough to give every family in the country a flock of 100 sheep, and have some millions for export. The sheep, however, are not divided up in this way. They are in the hands of comparatively few. I know of men who each own 100,000, and there are one or two nabobs who have, I am told, as many as a million.

The usual size of a flock of sheep numbers from 1,200 to 2,000. This many are put in charge of one shepherd, who watches them on horseback, letting them graze about as they please. The sheep are never fed. They live out of doors from one year's end to the other. They get all they need by grazing, for there is no such thing as a barn or stack of hay on an Argentine stock farm. The sheep wander off grazing in the direction whence the wind blows in the morning, and they return in the evening to sleep about the hut of their shepherd. In some cases the fields are fenced with wire, but the greater part of the sheep farms are the pampas as they were created from the first. It is the herder's business to keep his sheep from mixing with those of other flocks, and to see that they are free from diseases. He also keeps off the dogs, and has the general care of the flocks. For this, and his work at shearing time, he is paid from $16 to $20 gold a month, or he may work on shares for one-fourth of the profits. The Argentine shepherd has a life which is dreary in the extreme. He lives in a mud hut away out on the prairie. He may have a garden, but as a usual thing he is too lazy to make one, and his chief food is mutton, his employers allowing him to kill enough sheep to supply him with meat.

GREAT SURPLUS OF MUTTON.

Raising sheep for mutton has until now not been done by the Argentines. In the past their profits have been from the wool, hides and tallow. Sheep and cattle were and are killed for their skins and tallow, the rest of the carcase being thrown away. Where the flocks have multiplied too rapidly thousands of the older sheep have been driven over the rocks into the sea. They have at times been used for fuel, and in the days when the Spanish ruled this country an edict was published making it a crime to drive living sheep into the fires of the brick-kilns. At present it is estimated that the Argentine Republic raises one and one-half billion pounds more meat every year than she can consume, or enough waste meat to give every man, woman and child in the world a full pound, and have a hundred million pounds, or so, to spare.

It is this great surplus that has brought about the establishment of big meat factories—factories which turn out millions of dollars' worth of beef extracts every year — and factories for freezing meat so that it will not melt until thawed out for sale to the retail butchers of Europe.

The chief branch of the industry now is in frozen mutton. Frozen beef is also exported, but such meat is not so good when thawed as when fresh killed. The mutton tastes as juicy and as sweet as though fresh from the fields, and I am assured that the frozen article cannot be distinguished from that of old England.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

How fast the business is growing can be seen by the comparative shipments of the last few years. In 1883 only $11,000 worth of sheep carcasses were sent across the ocean. In nine months of last year the sales amounted to $1,500,000, and the number of frozen wethers shipped to two and one-half millions. At present about two hundred thousand sheep are being exported every month. There are four companies in Buenos Ayres engaged in freezing, and their capital is six million dollars.

The factory which I visited was killing and freezing about three thousand sheep a day. It is known as the Sansinena factory. It is at Barracas, at the south end of the city, near the wharves, so that the frozen meat can be taken almost directly from it to the steamer.

The Sansinena factory was one of the first to be established, and it is said that already more than four million dollars in gold have been spent upon it. It covers many acres, having vast cattle-yards and sheep pens. Its slaughter-house has, I judge, more than an acre of floor space. It is of but one story, having stone floors and a corrugated iron roof. The floor when I entered was covered with flowing blood. A thousand sheep were in the killing pens, and hundreds had been skinned and cleaned, and hung up to cool before being put in the freezing-room.

QUICK TIME KILLING SHEEP.

I stopped a moment and watched the killing. It is so quickly done that in four minutes and a half by my watch I saw a sheep pass from active bleating life to the condition of a carcass, skinned and cleaned. It was ready for the meat shop had it not been that it must be first frozen and then sent over seven thousand miles of water to reach it. If sheep can understand and feel for their fellows, the killing is rather cruel. Scores of them look on awaiting their turn while their brothers and sisters are butchered. In each pen there were at least fifty sheep. Along the front of it on a bench about as high as your knee lay rows of dying sheep, each with two great round holes in his white throat, out of which the red blood ran down into the stream of water which flowed through a little canal below. Some of the sheep were kicking, others groaned feebly, but I could see that their deaths came almost instantly. The killing is done with a long, sharp, double-bladed knife. Two men catch a sheep in the pen and throw it upon its back on the bench. The butcher outside seizes it by the chin, bends its head back and with one thrust drives the steel through its throat, cutting the jugular vein. He then goes on to the next sheep, which is already lying there ready for him, killing sheep after sheep at the rate of one and more per minute.

As soon as the sheep has been knifed it is seized and carefully skinned. The entrails are thrown into one place to be cleaned and shipped to Germany for sausage skins. The kidneys and their fat are laid in another, for the kidney fat is used for making a sort of oleomargarine, which is here largely sold for cooking, and the kidneys go to the markets of Buenos Ayres. The feet and heads are cut off and the tongues and hearts are saved. The carcass which is left is as neatly cleaned as any you will see in our best meat markets at home. It is dressed after the fashion of the English markets, a matter so important that the factory has a skilled London market man here to superintend this feature of the work.

FREEZING THE CARCASS.

The freezing is done in great chambers, each of which will hold sixty thousand carcasses at one time. The chambers have walls of wood and sawdust a foot thick. The ceiling of each is covered



AN ARGENTINE SHEPHERD AND HOUSE.

with coils of pipe, in which flow ammonia and brine so arranged chemically that they fill the room with air which is thirty degrees below zero. It takes three great engines to keep the pipes filled, and these work on both day and night. The coils, when I saw them, were covered with frost an inch thick, and the chamber was intensely cold. In it, hanging down from hooks with their headless necks toward the floor, were something like a thousand freezing carcasses of mutton. They were almost ready for shipment, and when the chief engineer who acted as my guide took one down to show it to me I found that it would stand alone, and that its flesh was as hard as stone. Within forty-eight hours after being put in the freezing-room the carcasses are perfectly hard. After they are frozen they are sewed up in fine white muslin cloths and laid away in cold storage to await the next steamer.

The average carcass weighs, when shipped, from thirty to seventy pounds, according as it is a sheep or a lamb. The sheep cost about two dollars a piece, as only the finest are used for this purpose. Sheep, as they run in the flock, can be bought, I am told, for from fifty to seventy-five cents apiece. The freight to London costs from one to two cents a pound, and the mutton there sells for ten cents and upward per pound. As much of the work as possible is done by machinery, but the wages paid are much less than at home. The average for slaughterers, skinners and general workmen is less than $1.10 a day, and foremen receive less than $2 per day. I wonder how our Chicago butchers would like such wages.

Everything connected with the refuse, with the exception of the blood, is sold. The hoofs are used for making glycerine, the shin bones for knife handles, buttons and combs, and some of the entrails form 'cat-gut' for fiddle strings. The sheepskins are dried and sold in bales, and the tongues and hearts are frozen for export. In this same factory partridges and pheasants, chickens, turkeys, ducks, fish and armadilloes are frozen for shipment to Europe.

WOOL MARKET OF BUENOS AYRES.

Leaving the frozen meat factory, I drove to the Mercado Central des Frutos. This is the great central market of Buenos Ayres, where wool, hides and grain are sold in wholesale lots. It is the largest produce market of the world under one roof. It covers many acres, and millions of pounds of wool are handled in it every year. It is a brick building of three stories, lying near the docks on the Ricachuelo river, in that part of Buenos Ayres called Barracas. Barracas means warehouses, and Barracas is the part of Buenos Ayres where the great export business of the Argentine is done. The wool and hides are taken from the market house to the warehouses and there prepared for shipment. At shearing time wool comes in in train loads. There are scarcely enough cars to haul the crop, and the vast market-house is so full that you can hardly get through it. Its three floors are packed with stacks of dirty, greasy wool. Carts and waggons loaded with wool obstruct all other traffic, boats of wool are being unloaded in the river with steam cranes, and the cars are run right into the market itself. Each man's wool is put in a pile by itself. It is taken out of the bales and left loose in a stock, so that the buyers can easily examine it.

In going among these piles you must be careful to keep your clothes from touching them. The wool is unwashed. It is so filled with grease that when I thrust my hand into a pile of it it came out shining, as though I had dipped it in vaseline. The shippers tell me that the wool crosses the ocean better in an unwashed state, and it thus brings a greater profit. Wool loses from 50 to 70 percent of its weight in washing, and the Argentine farmers find it better to sell at a lower rate and allow the European buyers to scour it.

Two-thirds of the Argentine wool goes to France, Germany and Belgium, though quite a lot has, until this year, been sent to the United States. Our tariff, as it was interpreted, laid so heavy a duty upon it as to keep it out, although the Argentine wool we buy is of a coarse variety and does not, I am told, compete with that raised at home. It is known as the Cordoba wool, and is largely used for making carpets.

IMMENSE WOOL EXPORTS.

The Argentine exports of wool are increasing in volume. In 1860 the clip amounted to only 45,000,000 pounds. In 1891 it was 310,000,000 pounds, and in 1897, 472,000,000 pounds, or more than a hundred pounds for each man, woman and child in the republic. The product per sheep is also steadily growing, and the average fleece of to-day is one-third again as large as it was in 1860. The Argentine not only surpasses us in the number of sheep, but it promises to surpass us in the quality of the wool and mutton. At present our average fleece per sheep is higher, but the Argentines are steadily improving their breeds by crossing them with the best rams that can be imported. Every day or so there is an auction sale of imported rams in Buenos Ayres, and not long ago a fine California merino sold for $2,000 in gold. I have visited some of the auctions, and I am surprised at the fine quality of the animals. They are superior to anything I have ever seen in the United States, the most of them coming from the famous farms and well-known breeders of England. I am told that shipments of so-called fine stock from the United States to the Argentine have usually resulted in losses to our shippers, as the stock was not up to the grade demanded by the Argentine buyers.

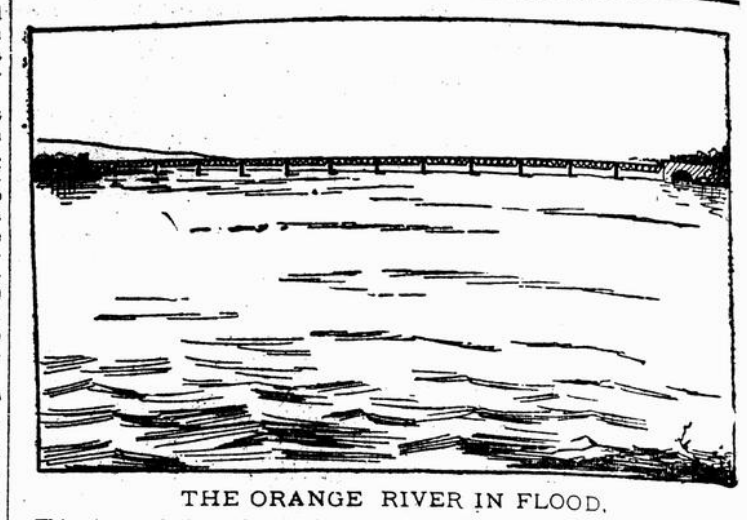
The wool of the Argentine is changing. For a long time there was only coarse wool, but now all kinds of fine wools are produced and the Argentine merinos are considered as fine as any in the markets. The merino sheep are, however, comparatively few. The chief breeds are the Leicesters, Romney Marsh, Black-faced Downs, Oxford, and Cheviots. There is a cross of the Leicesters and the merino which gives such excellent wool that at the last Paris exposition the Argentine stood first as a wool exhibitor, receiving a hundred and two prizes, of which twenty-three were gold medals.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

In addition to the meat which is frozen for export, the Argentine Republic is steadily increasing in its shipments of live stock. At the Buenos Ayres docks there are large cattle and sheep yards, and the animals are transferred from them to the steamers. I saw a number of ships loading during a visit there one day. The cattle are put in open pens, made of American pine, rudely knocked up on the decks of the steamers. Each animal has just enough space to lie down, and is so tied that its head is away from the sea. The voyage is such a warm one that no boarding is done and the cattle are to all purposes out of doors. Above the cattle stalls, roofing them, as it were, are the open pens, in which the sheep are carried. These pens have no roofs whatever, and the sheep are packed in so closely that there is scarcely room for them to move about. From 1,500 to 2,000 sheep, and from 200 to 500 cattle are taken in a single steamer, the result of the overcrowding often being a considerable loss. One of the ships I saw loaded for London had 300 steers and 1,500 sheep, and another was loading a cargo of 500 steers and 1,700 wethers. In the first six months of this year 333,000 sheep and 61,000 steers were exported alive to Europe, and last year about a quarter of a million cattle and a half million sheep were sold in this way.

The Argentines are now raising cattle for milk and for export, and they are improving their cattle as well as their sheep. There are several bulls in the country which cost over $5,000 gold, and during the past year as many as 1,600 bulls were imported. No steer is accepted for shipment which weighs less than 1,320 pounds, and not a few are shipped which weigh 1,600. The average price paid by the shipper is about $20 gold.

The wild cattle of the Argentine pampas, of which you have read in your geographies, have long since disappeared, and questions about them create considerable laughter. A few months ago an American resident of Buenos Ayres received a letter from a professor of one of our leading American colleges stating that he 'expected to take a hunting trip to the Argentine and would like to know if he could shoot the wild cattle near Buenos Ayres without a license.' The man evidently had not learned that every beast in this country has an owner and that the stock is now as carefully watched as our stock at home.



THE ORANGE RIVER IN FLOOD.

This river, which is the chief of the smaller rivers of South Africa, forms the southern border of the Orange Free State, dividing that Colony from Cape Colony for about three hundred miles. The bridge here shown is that at Norval's Pont, twelve miles from Colesberg, the town against which General French has been operating. The railway bridge at Norval's Pont is 1,690 feet long in thirteen spans, and was constructed at a cost of £70,000.—London 'Graphic.'

LORD ROBERTS'S LUCK.

HIS MANY HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES IN INDIA.

Lord Roberts is a living example of the hazardous nature of the soldier's calling; the number of narrow escapes which he has experienced leading one almost to suppose that he bears a charmed life.

During the fighting before the walls of Delhi a bullet struck him on the back, passing through a leather pouch for caps, which he usually wore in front near his pistol holster. The mere accident of this pouch having slipped round to his back prevented the ball from penetrating as deeply as it otherwise would have done. As it was, the wound was a rather severe one.

In the action at Bulandshar he saw a Sepoy taking aim at him, and was unable to get at the man because of the crush of soldiers around him. Just, however, as the mutineer fired, Roberts's horse reared and received the bullet in its head.

A month later, during the advance on Lucknow, Roberts and another young officer rode forward to mark out the camp, and were cut off from the main body by a large number of the enemy. Riding as hard as they could, under a hot fire, they were attempting to escape round the enemy's flank when Roberts's horse fell with him into a deep nullah. The enemy gained the edge of the nullah and opened fire at close range, the situation being

RENDERED ALL THE MORE PERILOUS

from the fact that Roberts had accidentally cut his hand with his drawn sword, and he had some difficulty in remounting. At length he scrambled out, and, ducking to avoid the shots, regained the main body.

During the attack on Lucknow, and in accordance with Sir Colin Campbell's orders, Roberts planted a flag on one of the turrets of the Moti Mahal. A shower of shot was aimed at it, and it was knocked down into the ditch. At great personal risk Roberts again placed the standard in position only to see it struck again a short time later, the staff being actually cut in two. A third time the gallant young officer raised the flag, after which it suffered no further harm.

On another occasion, when accompanying a body of cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, Roberts saw two Sepoys making off with a standard. Riding after the rebels he cut one down, and wrenched the staff from his grasp; but while so doing he was unable to deal with the other man, who, presenting the muzzle of his musket close to Roberts's body, pulled the trigger. Fortunately the piece missed fire.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, who has been nominated by Governor Wolcott as chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts is the son of the poet Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and was born in Boston on March 8, 1841. In April, 1861, more than two months before his graduation from Harvard university, he entered the union army. While in the serivce he was three times wounded. He graduated from the Harvard law school in 1866. He was for several years professor of constitutional law in Havard college, has been the editor and author of several valuable law books, as well as a volume of speeches, and has been a frequent contributor to law periodicals. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court in 1882.



Lord Edward Cecil. Colonel Baden-Powell.

THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF MAFEKING ON THE LOOK OUT.

Colonel R. S. Baden-Powell, whose stubborn defence of Mafeking has given the Boers so much trouble, is here shown taking observations from a house top. Colonel Baden-Powell is described as being indefatigable, superintending everything himself, and encouraging the little garrison by his own example and by his constant cheerfulness in trying circumstances.—London 'Graphic.'

CHESS

(Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 299.

By H. W. Barry Medford, Mass.

Black—9 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. (Solution will appear on Feb. 17.)

SOLUTION AND COMMENT.

Problem No. 295, by J. S. Wesley, in two moves. White K at Q. R. 6; Q at K R 2; Rs at Q 8 and K B. 3; Bs at K 4 and 7; Kt at Q R 4; pawns at Q 3, K 2, K B 4, K Kt 2 and K R5—twelve pieces. Black K at Q 5; R at K B 7; Bs at Q Kt 3 and K B 8; Kts at Q 4 and K 6; pawns at Q R 2 and 4, and K 4—nine pieces. Key move, P—Kt sq.

Correct from 'In a fix,' Westmount (who on forwarding name and address will receive the tenth of the folding pocket chess boards being distributed weekly); next in order: 'Stanley,' Montreal; A.K.B., Ottawa; John Rodger, jr., Genoa; H. Girard, Montreal; 'The Black Douglas,' Westmount; J. M. Boisvert, Ste. Cunegonde, and C.S., Melville Cross, (the last seven equal, and needing only a skillful criticism to put any one ahead); Chas. Corbould, Orillia*; 'Greenhorn,' Ottawa; L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale; W.S., Lancaster*; N.T.T., Laehute*; H. W. Barry, Medford; C.S., Westmount; C. E. St. Maurice, jr., Montreal*; L.D.M., Westmount; 'Ada,' Montreal*; A.B.G., Lachute*, and T.B. P., Lachute*. (Stars indicate boards won in present tourney.)

Criticism.—Barely a problem.—St. Maurice. Fifteen variations, and only three, though rather nice, mates. Setting fair. —Greenhorn.' Has a well hidden key.—L.D.M. Free from duals and a pleasing problem; the position, however, is quite unnatural.—N.T.T. Very cleverly constructed.—'Ada.' A good example of a bad problem.—W.S. Theme not new, and like problem No. 294, it illustrates the principle of 'pinning,' with the additional idea, in some variations, of Black's forced removal of obstructons, allowing the imprisoned White Q to get into action. There are only four different mating positions, but all pretty and no cooks or duals.—Corbould. Although, at first glance the Black R and Q B appear unmanageable, yet the key move is ingenious and praiseworthy, and the mates and construction are also very good.—Barry. There seems to be a difference of opinion. We favor Mr. Barry's estimate.—Ed.

ORIGINAL PROBLEMS.

The following twenty-eight competing problems, some of them real gems, have been received in the 'Witness' First Problem Tournament. Publication of the positions will begin a fortnight from date:

Three Move Problems.

'Alpine Echoes.'
'Ambush.'
'Bagatelle.'
'Glengarry.'
'La Reine a l'arene.'
'La Reine a l'arene No. 2.'
'Minor Tactics.'
'Shamrock.'
'To the Front.'
'The Waving Plume.'
'Widowers.'

Two Move Problems.

'Big Reptils Placent.'
'Big Repetila Placent No. 2.'
'Big Repetila Placent No. 3.'
'The Faithful Sentry.'
'A Game of Bluff.'
'Kruger at Bay.'
'Pawns and Queens.'
'A Pawn Study.'
'Rodents.'
'The Rockery.'
'Sandstone.'
'Save us From our Friends.'
'Short and Sweet.'
'The Surprise.'
'Sweet Violets.'
'A Telling Stroke.'
'The Victory of the Whites.'

MARSHALL'S FORCEFUL TACTICS.

Some of that forceful play which marked the games of Frank J. Marshall at the London minor tournament, and enabled him to win first prize, was in evidence in the twelfth game of the Marshall-Johnston match, contested at Chicago last Saturday. Against it Johnston appeared quite helpless, the Westerner being virtually carried off his feet by the impetuosity of the onslaught. Marshall varied his conduct of the play from previous games at the Center Counter Gambit, by advancing his Q P to his fifth on his seventh move. This change of tactics was immediately productive of an open game, in which the Brooklynite's rushing methods had full swing. Through Johnston exchanging knights and opening the Q Kt file, Marshal was able to strongly post his Q R and later to prevent Black from castling by developing his B to Q R 3. Then Marshall had his opponent at his mercy and won out of hand pleased. Score and notes from the Brooklyn 'Eagle':

Game 306—Center Counter Gambit.

F. J. Marshall.	S. P. Johnston.
White.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q sq
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 B—Q B 4	5 Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—B 4

In view of the reply on the following move, this is not satisfactory. The bishop would be better off at Q 2, but then Black's position would be exceedingly cramped.

7 P—Q 5 7 Kt—K 5

Rather helps matters along. Q Kt—Q 2 was not admisrible, because of P x P and Kt—Q 4.

8 Castles 8 Kt x Kt
9 P x Kt 9 P x P
10 B x P 10 Kt—B 3
11 R—K sq 11 B—Kt 3

Kt—Q 4 was again threatened, after B x Kt ch, in case Black had played P—K 3.

12 R—Kt sq 12 Q—B sq
13 Kt—Q 4 13 Kt—Q sq
14 R x Kt P

Very pretty play. If now Kt x R, then 15, B—B 6 ch, K—Q; 16 Kt—K 6 mate.

14 P—K 3
15 Q—K 2 15 B—Q 3
16 Kt—Kt 5 16 B—Kt sq
17 R x B 17 Q x R
18 R—B 3 18 P—Q R 3
19 B—B 4 19 Q—Kt 3
20 Q—K 5

Kt—Q 6 ch would have forced the K out and made him quickly available for mating purposes.

20 Kt—B 3

Both players here overlooked P x Kt. The following very interesting play would then have ensued: 21, Q x Kt P ch Q—B 3 (best, for if Q x Q; 22, B x Q ch Kt—B 3; 23, B x Kt ch, K—Q; 24, B x R, with a piece ahead); 22 Q—Kt 4, R x B (forced); 23, B—Kt 5, R x B P; 24, R—Q, R x P; 25, Q—Q 4 and wins.

21 Kt—B 7 ch 21 K—Q 2
22 Q—Q 6 ch 22 K—B sq
23 Kt x R 23 Resigns.

Of the six games played at the Center Counter Gambit Marshall has won four and drawn the other two. In the seven remaining games, in which Johnston opened each time with the Queen's Gambit declined the Chicago chapion scored five victories to two for Marshall. The match is one of seven up.

Later Marshall lost the fourteenth game, an Evans Gambit, and won the fifteenth and the match. Score:

Game 307—Queen's Gambit Declined.

S. P. Johnston.	F. J. Marshall.
White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 P x K P	3 P—Q 5
4 P—Q R 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—B 4	5 B—K B 4
6 Kt—K B 3	6 P—Q R 4
7 P—K 3	7 B—B 4
8 B—Q 3	8 B x B
9 Q x B	9 P x P
10 Q—K 2	10 Kt—Q 5
11 Kt x Kt	11 Q x Kt
12 Castles	12 Kt—K 2
13 Kt—B 3	13 Castles, Q R
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Q—Q 6
15 R—K sq	15 Kt—B 4
16 K—Kt 2	16 P—K Kt 4
17 Q x Q	17 R x Q
18 Kt—K 4	18 B—K 2
19 P x P	19 K R—Q sq
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 R (Q)—Q 5
21 Kt—B 6	21 B x Kt
22 K P x B	22 R x B P
23 R—R 2	23 R x B
24 R x R	24 R—Q 7 ch
25 R x R	25 P x R
26 R—Q Kt	26 Kt—K 6 ch
27 K—B 3	27 P Queens
28 R x Q	28 Kt x R
29 P—K R 4	29 K—Q 2
30 P—R 5	30 K—K 3
31 K—K 4	31 P x P
32 P x P	32 Kt—B 6 ch
33 K—Q 3	33 Kt—Q 4
34 P—Kt 5	34 Kt—Kt 3
35 P—Kt 4	35 Kt—B
36 P—K Kt 6	36 B P x P
37 P x P	37 P x P
38 P—Kt 5	38 Kt—Q 3
39 P—Kt 6	39 P x P
40 Resigns.	

CHECKERS.

PROBLEM NO. 33.

By Stanley Alward, Hagersville, Ont.

Black 14, kings 7, 19. White 16, 21, king 12. Black to play and win.

We have to thank Mr. Alward for his kindness in forwarding his very pretty problems.

Eight names have already been entered in the proposed post-card tournament. We look for many more within another week, by which time we hope to announce the first groups.

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(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

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For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and Campbellton, 11.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Nicolet, 4 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

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From River du Loup, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 11.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 9.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m. daily, (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m. Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 6.15 p.m. (except Saturdays.) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat., only), 4.5 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie St. Paul, Minneapolis etc., 9.45 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa 9.45 a.m. daily. (except Sunday), 10.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 9.45 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.45 a.m daily, (except Sunday)

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.47 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m., 12 noon, and 8.25 p.m.
From Boston, 7.47 a.m., and 8.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, and 12.00 noon, 8.25 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.35 p.m., (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 7.00 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.15 p.m. daily, (except Sunday).

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.40 a.m., 9.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. daily
For Joliette, and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.20 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 5.35 p.m., St. Eustache, 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, St. Lin, 4.40 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, 5.35 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Jerome, 8.20 a.m., 5.25 p.m., 6.35 p.m.
For Ste. Agathe, 8.20 a.m. Wednesday only, and 5.35 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations 8.20 a.m., 4.40 p.m., (except Sat. and Sun.) 5.35, 6.35 p.m., Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 4.40 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers 6.00 a.m., 3.20 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. St. Jerome 8.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache 8.40 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3032.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
12.00 noon.—St. Johns, except Sat. and Sunday.
1.35 Sat. only)—St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.05 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
5.50 p.m.—Ottawa, and O.A. & P.S. Ry. points.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.00 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.15 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns (except Saturday).
3.40 p.m.—St. Johns (Saturday only).
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.25 p.m.—Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
7.00 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
7.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.45 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service

For Lachine—7.30 9.00 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 7.55 p.m., 12.10, noon, (Sat. only), 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.30, 9.00, 9.40 a.m. (Sat. Anne's) 1.30 p.m., Sat. only, 4.05, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—7.30, 12.10 noon, 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.: 5.20 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 8.40, 9.01, 12.10, 1.35, (Sat.), 4.00, 4.45, 5.20, 6.50, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Freight Warehouse.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "TENDER FOR FREIGHT WAREHOUSE," will be received at the office until 17 o'clock eastern standard time, on WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1900, for the erection of a Wooden Freight Warehouse, at St. John, New Brunswick.

Plans and specification may be seen and Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1900, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton, N.B., and at the Engineer's Office, St. John, N.B.

All the conditions of the specification, including those requiring a security deposit with each tender, must be complied with.

Tenders must be made on the printed form supplied.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., 11th January, 1900.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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



DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
DOMINION	Jan. 27, 2 p.m.	Jan. 28, 5 p.m
CAMBROMAN	Feb. 3, 2 p.m.	
*ROMAN	Feb. 14, 2 p.m.	
VANCOUVER	Feb. 17, 2 p.m.	Feb. 18, 5 p.m
DOMINION	Mar. 3, 2 p.m.	Mar. 4, 5 p.m

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards single $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 single, $66.50 return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $23.50 according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenads decks.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st. General Agents. Montreal.

Groceries Provisions, &c

The Bitter and the Sweet.

Bitter Oranges for Marmalade, the first of the season.

—ALSO—

Fine Fresh Strawberries

From Florida, just received and for sale at

Walter Paul's

Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.
Bell Telephones Up 1237 and 1233.

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R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.,
NOTARY, &c.
Offices: 2nd Floor Temple Bldg.
Tel. Main No. 1191. 185 St. James St.

SETH P. LEET, Q.C.,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING.
204 St. James St. Tel. Main 616.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, Q.C. FRED. H. MAKEYE
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT, & KENNEDY
ADVOCATES, &c.,
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
J. S. BUCHAN, Q.C., H. J. ELLIOTT, J. K. KENNEDY
Tel. Main 663.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL

PATENTS SECURED.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
Canada Life Building,
189 St. James Street, Montreal.

Stationery, &c.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO.,
Wholesale Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers.
Printers and Lithographers.
759 CRAIG STREET.

Lakewood, N. J.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.
Lakewood's Leading Hotel for twenty years at Lakewood, New Jersey.
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

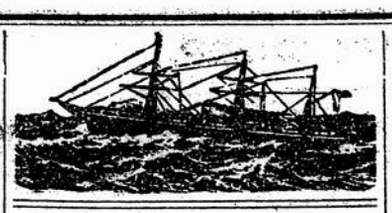
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On Atlantic City's most fashionable avenue, Pennsylvania, near beach. Open throughout the year. Modern and homelike. Write for booklet and special rates.
HENRY DARNELL.

THE SHELBURNE.
Atlantic City's favorite Ocean Front Hotel. Entirely Remodelled and Refurnished. Sun Parlors overlooking Ocean and every modern appointment. Golf Links.
JAMES D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
The Queen Resort of America for Pleasure and Health Seekers.
HOTEL DENNIS.
Directly on the Ocean Front. Open entire year. Modern in every detail. Winter diversions are Golf, Sailing and Gunning. Delightful climate. Books upon application.
JOSEPH H. BORTON.

THE CHALFONTE.
Atlantic City, N.J.—On the Beach.
Extensively altered and greatly enlarged. Will re-open about Feb. 10th. Hot and cold sea water in all private and hall baths. Same liberal management.
BUZBY & HAINES.

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



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

BEAVER LINE.

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

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.
Jan. 6	*SS. ASHANTI	Jan. 24.
Jan. 13	SS. LAKE ONTARIO	Jan. 31.
Jan. 20	SS. HURON	Feb. 7.
Jan. 27	SS. ARAWA	Feb. 14.

*These steamers have First Cabin accommodation only.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $40.00 to $50. Return, $80 to $90. Return according to steamer accommodation.
Second Cabin, $32.00 to Liverpool or London. $60.80 round trip.
Steerage to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $23

Fortnightly sailings between PORTLAND, ME., and AVONMOUTH.

SS. LOANGO Feb. 3
SS. MEMNON Feb. 17
SS. YOLA Mar. 3

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament st.

RECORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Keemun	4,500 tons
SS. Almora	7,500 "		
SS. Amaryntha	5,500 "	SS. Lakonia (cold storage)	7,500 "
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,000 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	SS. Salacia	7,000 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	5,300 "		
New Steamer building			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From St. John, N.B.

SS. CONCORDIA Feb. 1

From Portland, Me.

SS. SALACIA Jan. 31
SS. KEEMUN Feb. 14
Agents—Glasgow Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. BEROONA Jan. 19
SS. EUXINIA Jan. 26

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.

For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates.

WINTER SERVICE.

From St. John, N.B.
*MANCHESTER TRADER Jan. 20
MANCHESTER COMMERCE Feb. 3
And fornightly thereafter.
*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this line call at Halifax, N.S.

FURNESS LINE.

Between St. John, N.B., and London direct

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line as follows:

From St. John, N.B.
Steamer.
SS. DALTON HALL Jan. 20
SS. SYLVIANA Feb. 7
And fortnightly thereafter

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Winter Service between PORTLAND and HAMBURG.

The intended sailings for this service are as follows:

From Portland, Maine.
Steamer.
S.S. AUSTRALIA Jan. 10.
S.S. TEUTONIA Jan. 20.

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian railway and Grand Trunk railway stations.

For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
AGENTS.
44 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES,
via Portland, St. John, or Halifax
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing (32 pages) agent for Gaze's Tours to all parts of the World. 33 days Tours through Europe, all expenses paid, $225.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, Main 1567. House Telephone, Up 84

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

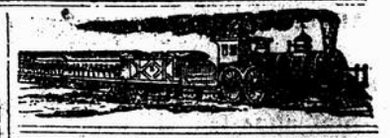
From New York, 43 hours by Elegan Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

30 days trip, fifteendays in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, or J. G. BROCK & Co., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

STEAMSHIP
Reservations & Tickets
Lines from Montreal, Boston and New York to Great Britain and Continent Direct
Tickets to Bermuda, Nassau, Cuba and other West India Islands. Particulars on application.
W. H. HENRY,
Tel. Main 2010. 116 St. Peter St.

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



CANADIAN PACIFIC
OPENINGS

For Farmers, Grist-Mill, Hardwood Saw-Mill, Cheese or Butter Factory, Sportsmen, Prospectors. Write

L. O. ARMSTRONG,
Col. Agt., Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal, Que.

OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE.

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

Ottawa Sleeping Car Service

Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 31st, trains leaving Montreal (Windsor street) at 9.45 p.m. daily will have Local Sleeper for Ottawa which passengers may board at 9.00 p.m. and remain in until 9 a.m.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Improved Train Service
BETWEEN
MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal	†7.30 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa	†11.20 a.m
"	9.40 a.m.	"	†12.10 p.m
"	†4.05 p.m.	"	†6.35 p.m
"	*5.00 p.m.	"	*9.15 p.m
Ottawa	†6.10 a.m.	Montreal	†9.00 a.m
"	*8.45 a.m.	"	*11.5 a.m
"	†4.20 p.m.	"	†6.50 p.m
"	6.35 p.m.	"	9.45 p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS.
Toronto and West.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 14th JAN., 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except on Sunday, at 12.00, noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.

Accommodation for Levis leave daily except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

Accommodation leave Levis at 11.40 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first-class coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Buffet Cars on Local Express.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Jan. 12th, 1900.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

Bakers and Confectioners.

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

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

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT,
DRAIN PIPES,
FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY,
BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES
F. HYDE & CO.,
Phone 2812 31 Wellington st

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & R. P. CURRIE & CO.,
124 Mcgill street.

CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

Thrilling Experiences of the Stationmaster at Elandslaagte.

A CONCERT ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

For some days prior to the battle of Elandslaagte rumor had been busy as to the intentions of the Boers, and, when, on the night of Oct. 18, the railway staff north of Elandslaagte was withdrawn, it was felt that trouble was not far off. Anticipating Boer attack or native looting, or both, the women and children had been sent south for safety. The local mines were kept working at high pressure, and railway, postal, and telegraph services to the south were in full swing, when word was brought to me on the 19th that the Boer advance guard was within four miles. The news arrived about 1 p.m., on the 19th, and two trains of military stores, which it was intended to force through to Dundee Camp, over the line, which had been closed on the day before, had already left Ladysmith, (distant sixteen miles), and were due to pass about 1.30 p.m.

When the first one steamed up I called the driver into the office and informed him of the near approach of the Boers. 'Pick up the mails, and go for all you're worth,' I said. There was hardly time, however. Loud cries, rattling hoofs, crackling reports from Mauser rifles, and the pattering of bullets all around—the Boers were upon us. Driver Cutbush did not wait. He put on full steam, and amid a shower of bullets the train went ahead.

At the moment the van passed me several Boers rode on to the platform and fired over our heads at the train. Others dismounted and took steady aim at the driver. The glass window of his cab was, I afterwards learned, broken by one of the first shots, and several others missed him narrowly. I was at once seized by the second in command and ordered to stop the train, the order being emphasized by the muzzle of his rifle held close to my head, his finger on the trigger. But he saw he was losing time, and left me to fire on the train. The scene at this moment was most exciting; in spite of the imminent peril in which we stood, it was impossible to avoid admiring the horsemanship which permitted these rough riders to gallop at breakneck speed over rough ground in pursuit of the flying train, trusting to their grip of the saddle for a seat, firing round after round in quick succession from their Mausers, and yelling loudly with rage as the train ran smoothly on. Twenty paces off one of the burghers fell wounded, and his horse rolled over dead, shot by someone on the train.

When my captor left me I took the opportunity to slip into the station and hide a despatch addressed to General Penn Symons and two other confidential communications. Then, quickly—I had not a moment to lose, for discovery would have meant nothing pleasant to me—I managed to get just five words through to Ladysmith: 'First train escaped, second captured.' The message was short, but it conveyed a very serious meaning to the authorities at Ladysmith.

A pair of rails were speedily unbolted and slewed, and the second train was easy prey. The signal at the station was then lowered to lure the incoming train over the broken road. The next move was to cut the wires, and after this had been done I was ordered to dismantle the telegraph and telephone instruments. The safe keys were then demanded, and the cash removed by one of the Boers, who, I was informed by the leader, acted as his accountant.

I explained briefly to Field Cornet Pienaar that several of the railway staff had families dependent on them, and asked that, as we were non-combatants, permits to pass through the Boer lines might be issued to us. Pienaar promised me this should be done after twenty-four hours' detention, and that, if possible, horses would be provided. Meantime we should be provided for at the hotel at his expense.

As the evening approached more Boers rode in, so that by sunset 600 or 700 of them were in the vicinity. The scarcity of bread resulting from this influx reminded me that one of the captured trucks contained bread for the troops at Dundee, and as it was lost to them, the next best thing was to prevent its being wasted. I mentioned the subject to the Boer leaders, and they decided to have it locked up and a guard placed over it. But for this, we should have had short commons, and I may say that as long as it lasted it was distributed impartially.

As our stay seemed likely to prove a long one, and the hours dragged wearily on a smoking concert was mooted, whether by our men or by the Boers, I cannot say, but whoever gets the credit of the initiative, it was duly arranged, and Field Cornet Pienaar was ready and willing to take the chair. Duly at eight p.m. he appeared, and at once had some choice whiskey and cigars placed on the table, and he filled up and handed round to Briton and Boer impartially. The whiskey was consigned to some of our British officers at Dundee, and Pienaar jocularly admired their choice of whiskey, and, indeed, as the night advanced he quite warmed up to the officers, who, as he put it, were not so bad as he thought, as evidenced by their good taste. Poor Pienaar had a right royal time, and probably never had a jollier night in his life. It was his last on earth, for ere another sun had set he was stretched dead on the battlefield, within a mile of the scene I have just mentioned, after, from all accounts, fighting like a Trojan.

The smoking concert proceeded merrily, despite the extraordinary circumstances under which it was held. It was opened by a comic song, rendered by a refugee from Newcastle, whose musical abilities proved of great service. He and I then rendered the old duet, 'All's Well,' and on being encored, responded with the 'Army and Navy' duet. A Transvaal burgher sang an Irish song, as only an Irishman can. He told us afterwards that this was his eighth campaign, but he did not know then that it was his last. Next day he was dead. A German sergeant then sat down to the piano. Sir Joseph Barnby's glee 'Sweet and Low,' was sung to his accompaniment. The Boer sergeant then played a series of national anthems, including both 'God Save the Queen' and the Transvaal Volkslied. They were all played with great taste, and I certainly never expect to hear our National Anthem played or sung again under such apparently impossible conditions.

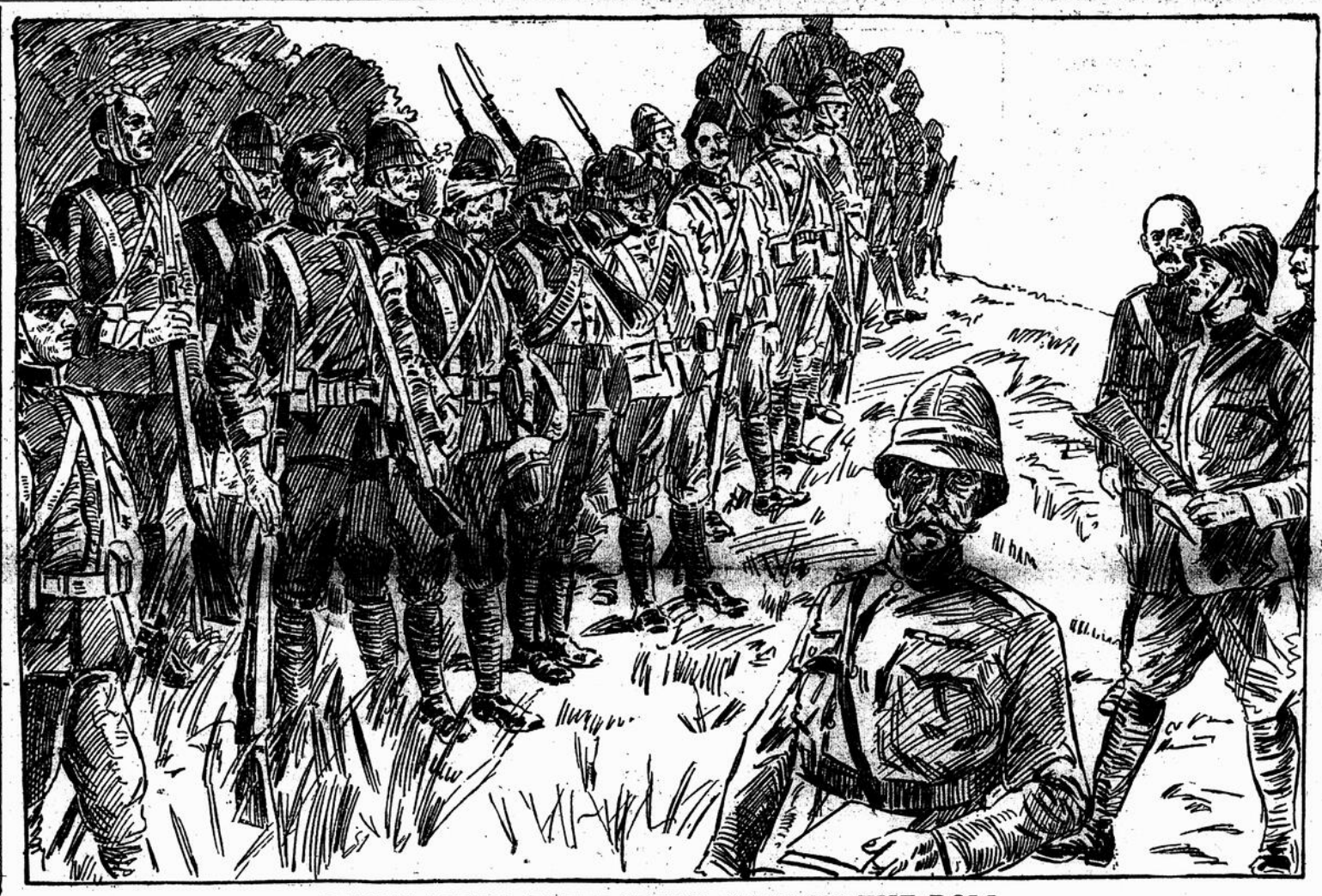
About eleven p.m. Pienaar vacated the chair in favor of a vice-chairman, and went out on outpost visiting duty. That was the last I saw of him.

There was, of course, no bed for any of us, the few beds in the place being required for sick and wounded. We sat on the floor and most of us fell into a drowsy semi-sleep. At 9.30 a.m., came a bang, shriek, crash, and a shell burst in the goods-shed not fifty yards from where we were. Consternation is a mild term to apply to the feeling which prevailed. When I got into the open air, and found the English artillery pounding away in our direction, such a scene of confusion met the eye as is seldom witnessed. Owing, as I afterwards learned, to the influence of commandeered whiskey, the Boer scouts had for once failed, and most opportunely for the English community, the English guns were in action before their arrival had been observed. We scattered over the veldt in various directions, but instinctively made for a river-bed, and once there, worked away from the Boer position, until brought to a halt by an open space, which we did not think it prudent to cross, so long as we could hear shells screeching across the valley.

Among the party of a dozen or so which gathered at this point was the Boer who had been our guard at the time of the surprise, and who had orders to shoot any who attempted to escape. None of us knew in what direction to expect either friend or foe, as the hills surrounding us afforded ample cover for very large masses of men, and up to this moment our only concern had been shelter from the English shell fire. While here a bargain was come to with the sergeant who was responsible for our safe custody. On his part he undertook in case a party of Boers came up first to secure us from ill-usage, and he was promised the same conditions in case British cavalry were the first on the scene. To carry out this plan it was considered advisable that his carbine and bandolier should be buried, and my white helmet shared the same fate as being too conspicuous. No sooner had these details been fixed up, than a body of mounted men rode up at a sharp trot. For a few brief moments anxiety as to their identity was acute and when eventually we were challenged in English, and found the force to be a squadron of the Imperial Light Horse, the revulsion of feeling produced a buoyancy which enabled us to tramp across country with comparative indifference to the shells which whizzed overhead and now and again burst in mid-air, more effective as a pyrotechnic display than as engines of destruction.

On our way to Ladysmith we passed the Gordon Highlanders on their way to the scene by train. A regiment of Lancers, a squadron of Hussars, and two batteries of artillery passed us on the road, and Gen. White, with Gen. French and staff, escorted by a bodyguard drawn from the Natal Mounted Rifles, rode gaily by. It was the last ride for many of them, but such a thought did not trouble them, apparently, and it is well so. One of the sad incidents of the day to me was the death of a sergeant in the Imperial Light Horse. We had been friends for some months, and he was the first man to grip my hand and congratulate me, with all an Irishman's warmheartedness, on my escape, little knowing that my risk was over, and his own so near. His body was picked up that night inside the Dutch laager, and buried on Sunday with those of many other brave men who fell on both sides.

On our arrival in Ladysmith we were surprised to find ourselves the centre of much comment. Natives had, during our enforced stay with the Boers, reported seeing us roped and bound to posts, others again had seen me tied up and shot, another had seen us flogged, etc., all of which efforts of the imagination I only mention now as an intimation that little or no reliance can be placed in the various reports which appear from time to time 'from reliable native sources.' — Stationmaster of Elandslaagte in the London 'Daily News.'



DAWN AFTER THE BATTLE: CALLING THE ROLL.

—'Black and White.'

WAR NOTES.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

(War Correspondence of the London 'News.')

Fresh men are swarming up every day to strengthen Methuen, whilst down from his lines at intervals the Boer prisoners are coming in, looking gloomy, sullen and vindictive. A big percentage of them have a strong dash of nigger blood in them, and that class struck me as being particularly vindictive, and I would not give much for a man's life if he fell into their hands, either wounded or otherwise. The Boers themselves are a better class; the young ones are rather flighty and given to brag, but the old men are rough, rugged, game looking fellows, who look like hunters who are well used to hardships, and are ready to let their rifles take care of their heads. These latter kind are the backbone of the Boer forces. I doubt if they will be easily subdued. They have little knowledge of Britain's boundless resources, and the way we are pouring troops in is a source of endless wonder to them. They seem to fancy that the whole British nation is 'trekking' here for the purpose of staying on the soil if they can conquer it. They often ask when the women and children will be coming over. It is impossible to convince these old backwoodsmen that the troops here are only a portion of our army, and have nothing to do with the general population of our country. When I tell them this sort of thing they simply shake their heads with a knowing smile and say: 'Oom Paul Kruger knows better than that; we will kill most of the English and take Capetown yet, for we have God and our rifles with us.'

THE BOERS AND THE BIBLE.

(London 'News.')

A missionary was visiting a Boer family, and found that they were daily using, and therefore wearing out, a Bible that had been brought over with the family three centuries or so before from Holland and containing all the family names from father to son ever since. He pointed out to them that it was a treasure not so to be ruined. They agreed but did not know where to get another to replace it. He promised to make them a present of one. The old Boer was aghast. 'But,' he said, 'the English do not know anything about the Bible.' However, the book, printed in Dutch by the Bible Society, was duly presented. Of course, instead of the Dutch arms it had the English arms on the front page. The old man pointed this out. 'That is not the Bible,' he said. A little further examination showed him, however, to his amazement, that this was only a matter of printing, and that otherwise the two were identical. The explanation as to the arms led to a reference to the translation. 'Translation?' said the old man; 'this is no translation. The words were originally said in Dutch.' Literally that represents the ordinary state of the upcountry Boer mind. They look upon the promises and threatenings of the Old Testament as personally addressed to themselves and their forefathers. They worship a purely tribal God, who has given over 'the heathen as a prey to their teeth,' and they, feeling themselves fully justified in so doing, act toward them accordingly. If they see together in the street a Boer, an Englishman and a native they would describe them as 'a Christian,' 'an Englishman' and 'black trash.' After all, apropos to some of the letters that have lately appeared that is worshipping 'the same God,' or 'being Protestants,' with some little qualification.

WHAT A RETREAT IS LIKE.

(War correspondence of the London 'Chronicle.')

For an hour and a half we poured shrapnel over the rocks, till, except for casual rifle fire, there was no reply. Then another battery came up to protect the line to our rear, across which the Boers were throwing shells from positions on both sides, though without much effect. Soon after one o'clock up cantered the Volunteers—Imperial Light Horse and Border Mounted Infantry—and they were sent forward, dismounted, to take the main position in front and occupy a steep hill on our left. To the front and left they went gaily on, but they failed.

At their approach the rocks we had so persistently shelled crackled and hammered from end to end with rifle fire. The Boers had hidden behind the ridge and now crept back again. Perhaps no infantry could have taken that position only from the front. I watched the volunteers advance upon it in extended lines across a long green slope studded with ant hills. I could see the puffs of dust where bullets fell thick round their feet. It was an impossible task. Some got behind a cactus hedge, some lay down and fired, some hid behind ant-hills or little banks. Suddenly that moment came when all is over but the running. The men began shifting uneasily about. A few turned round, then more. At first they walked and kept some sort of line. Then some began to run. Soon they were all running, isolated or in groups of two or three. And all the time those puffs of dust pursued their feet. Sometimes there was no puff of dust, and then a man would spring into the air, or spin round, or just lurch forward with arms outspread, a mere yellowish heap, hardly to be distinguished from an ant-hill. I could see many a poor fellow wandering hither and thither as though lost, as is common in all retreats. A man would walk sideways, then run back a little, look round, fall. Another came by. The first evidently called out and the other gave him a hand. Both stumbled on together, the puffs of dust splashing round them. Then down they fell and were quiet.

RECIPE FOR MAKING A BOER.

This is Max O'Rell's recipe for making a Boer: Take all that is dirtiest, bravest, most old-fashioned and most obstinate in a Breton; all that is most suspicious, sly, and mean in a Norman; all that is shrewdest, most hospitable, most puritan, and most bigoted in a Scot—mix well, stir and serve, and you have a Boer.—'Household Words.'

WHY BOER SHELLS DO NOT BURST.

A correspondent of the 'St. James's Gazette,' writing from Pietermaritzburg on Dec. 12 says:

The helio is in full swing between Frere and Ladysmith, and as far as communicating with Sir George White goes, there is not the slightest difficulty. I received a letter myself by runner dated Dec. 5, and my friend says they are quite happy, but he adds, if the Boer shells had only burst, instead of burying themselves in the ground, nobody could have stayed in the place. Very few of their shells have burst, and those that have done so were not nearly as destructive as they ought to have been. The reason for this is not far to seek, for I am told by a refugee Johannesburgher that most of the shells were filled by Kaffirs at Pretoria, with a German officer walking about to superintend. I was at Mooi River last week, and was given a perfect specimen of a shell fired from one of the Krupp guns. I think it is a twelve-pounder. This shell fell in the camp, and the man who gave it to me saw it burst, or at least make an attempt at it. It is a shrapnel shell, badly made, and just the head was blown off.

MAUSER BULLET WOUNDS.

According to Sir William MacCormac, the wound inflicted by a Mauser bullet, the missile mostly used by the Boers, is quite circular and much smaller than the end of a lead pencil. When a man is hit by one of these bullets he feels no pain or shock. But a stupid sensation and a strange singing in the ears are felt, which render the majority of soldiers unconscious.

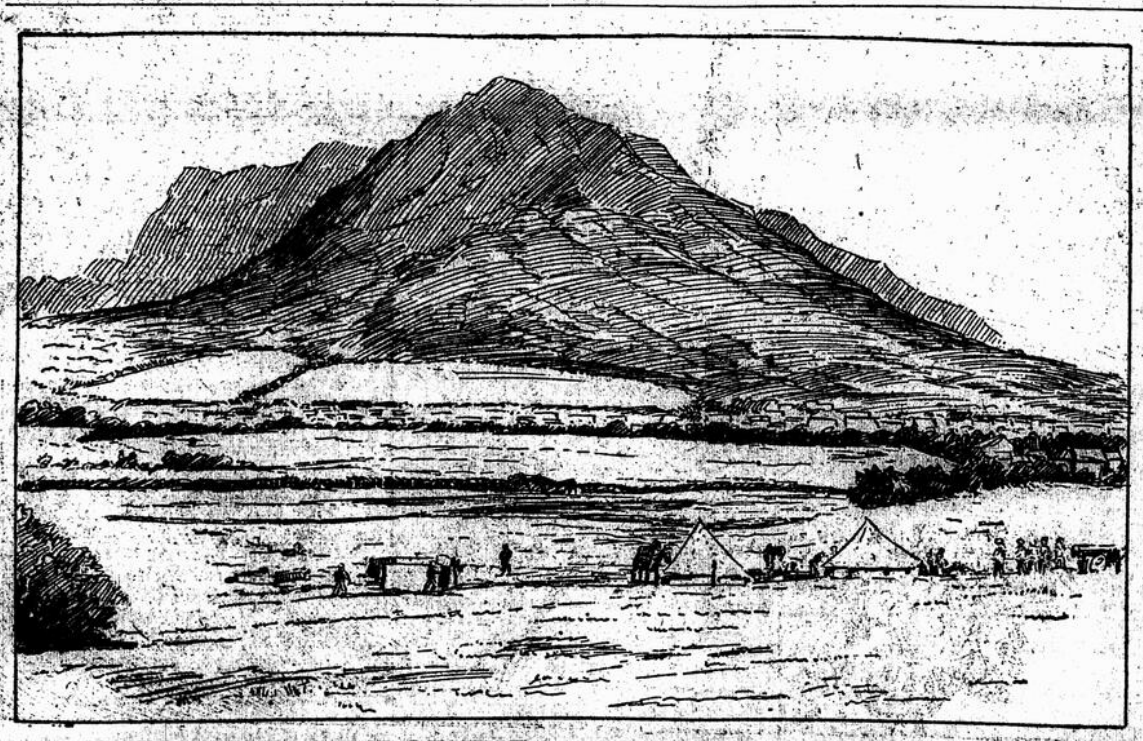
SOLDIER'S MOTHER'S SAD PREMONITION.

There is a very sad little story going about of how the family of Captain Weldon, who was one of the ill-fated Royal Dublin Fusiliers, first heard of his death. His mother had been feeling very anxious for several days, and refused to go to a dance which was given by her daughter, as a sense that something was wrong was weighing on her mind.

That night she heard some one say, 'Mother! mother!' and got up and went into another son's room, but found him fast asleep.

Next day, about tea-time, a blue official letter was brought to her, and on opening it she found that it was from her son's agents, who had heard of her son's death, and wanted to know what they were to do with his effects, and this was her first intimation of the sad loss she had sustained.

The same thing happened a few years ago, when the English mother of a soldier in India heard her son call out, 'Oh, mother!' at the moment he was killed. —'Sunday Companion.'



MAGERSFONTEIN: CAMP OF THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) IN FOREGROUND.

—'Black and White.'

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