

## LOSS OF THE 'RIO.'

ONLY SEVENTY-NINE SAVED OF THOSE ON BOARD.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The latest figures place the loss at 122 persons in the sinking of the mail steamer 'Rio de Janeiro' early yesterday morning. She sank a few minutes after striking. As near as can be learned, there were 201 persons on board, as follows: Cabin passengers, 20; steerage (Asiatic), 58; second cabin, 7; white officers, 30; Asiatic crew, 77.

The saved number 79, classified as follows: Cabin passengers, 12; white officers, 11; steerage (Asiatic), 15; crew (Chinese) 41.

The lost number 122, classed as follows: Passengers, 24; officers, 19; crew (Chinese), 36; steerage (Asiatic), 43.

The sinking of the 'Rio de Janeiro' was the most appalling disaster this coast has known for many years. Most of the bodies of the 120 victims or more are at the bottom of the sea, and many of them may never be recovered. The water where the ship lies is deep and the current swift, and the dead, with most of the wreckage, probably will be carried far out into the Pacific. The number of lives lost may never be known exactly, owing to the fact that the ship's records were lost, and it is practically impossible to tell just how many Chinese were in the steerage.

The 'Call' to-day, basing its figures on statements of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's officials, says that 122 persons perished. The 'Chronicle' gives the number at 128, and the 'Examiner' states that 111 cannot be accounted for. The vessel, with its valuable cargo, will be a total loss.

### TALES OF SURVIVORS.

Pilot Fred Jordan tells the following story: 'We anchored inside about five o'clock last night. The weather was thick, and I left orders that when the weather cleared we should go further in.'

'At five a.m. the fog lifted. We could see the Cliff House and the north end of the island. I told the mate to heave short. After we started heaving short the wind came in from the north-east and the fog settled in thick, and I told the mate to stop heaving. Then the captain came up and said: "Let her go; we can go ahead." My watch stopped at twenty minutes to six. When the vessel struck I ordered all the boats out. The first boat out was that of the doctor. It was half filled with water, as soon as she struck I got a ladder, and, placing a woman on it, we began to descend. She had a boy with her, a child of about eight years. She gave him to me. I held him in my arms, and the little fellow had his arms around my neck. The woman and I were about half-way down the ladder when she was flung off the ladder. I saw nothing then of the woman, or the boy. I went down with the ship about fifty feet. I worked my way up to the surface and got hold of some wreckage. I had sense enough left to turn on my back and drifted with the wreckage.'

'Then I came across what seemed to me the top of a house with a Chimaman on it. He helped me to climb on the roof, and with him I drifted out toward the North heads. I was then rescued by a fishing boat. I cannot say who the woman was. I believe she had a husband, but he was not on deck when we left. I saw nothing either of the woman or the boy after I was flung off the ladder into the water.'

'Did you see Captain Ward?' 'I saw nothing of him after we struck. I believe he is lost.'

**SAW THE CAPTAIN GO DOWN.**  
William Brander, of the firm of Messrs. Brander & Co., London, was one of the cabin passengers. Mr. Brander was making a tour of the world, and boarded the 'Rio' at Yokohama. He carried a large amount of luggage, all of which was lost. When taken to the harbor hospital Mr. Brander was very ill. Mr. Brander's watch stopped at twenty minutes to six o'clock, thereby indicating that the ship went down at that time.

M. Donahue, the steerage steward, gives the following as his experience: 'I was below decks, but partly dressed, when we struck the rocks. I ran to the steerage cabin, where I hauled and yanked people out of bunks—white and Chinese and what not, and finally got 25 or 30 of them on deck. I told them to save their lives, directing them to get life preservers. By this time the ship was turning over, and I left these people. I ran to the middle deck. When I reached there I ran in my bewilderment to the forward deck, where I distinctly remember seeing Captain Ward as he ascended the bridge. I felt the ship going, and I fled for the rigging. I climbed with all my strength, and just as I reached the cross-tree I looked below. There I saw Captain Ward—I am sure it was he—standing at the bridge and wildly swinging his arms. Then I saw the waters swirl about his feet, and suddenly cover him. At that instant I realized that we were plunging to the bottom. I had not felt our descent while in the rigging. While I was making up my mind to this I was amazed and terrified to have my feet thrown above my head by the force of water rushing from below. Then I was torn from the cross-tree and plunged below. I held my breath and fought against the terrible suction, coming finally to the surface again. I am confident I saw the captain go down at the bridge.'

**THE SECOND OFFICER.**  
The second officer, Graham Coghlan, was on the bridge with Captain Ward, Pilot Jordan and the first officer, Johnson, as the vessel was making port. He said that shortly after the shock the four big boats in the davits were lowered. A large number of passengers hastily summoned from their rooms by the commotion crowded into the boats—and they pushed off. Ten minutes after the vessel sank. The life-boats in the chocks floated off as the vessel disappeared below the surface of the water, and there was a scramble on the part of many persons in the water to get into them.

'The order was given to arouse the passengers,' said Coghlan, 'and the crew went about coolly. I, myself, went in search of Consul-General Wildman and family, but could not find them. Just then one of the big boats which I commanded pushed off. I saw Captain Ward going forward, and then we started for the shore. The boat I was in saved 13 of the people on board, and after being picked up by a fishing launch, we were taken to the shore, and there was a number of people on them.'

'In the boat with Coghlan were Capt. Hecht, of the German navy; Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. West and Miss Leharn. Mr. Coghlan is the son of Capt. J. B. Coghlan, of the United States navy.'

**THE QUARTERMASTER'S STORY.**  
Quartermaster Frederick Lindstrom had the wheel when the steamer struck, and his narrative is interesting. 'I was on the lookout,' he said, 'when I heard the pilot yell, and the next instant the ship struck. Instantly all was confusion. Many of the passengers had assembled on deck to see the harbor as the ship passed in, and the women seemed to lose all control of themselves. They screamed piteously, and the men, crew and passengers, apparently were dazed by the suddenness of the calamity. My attention was claimed by the ship, however, and I saw at once she was badly punctured. As soon as she was struck she began to settle by the head, and in a short time went down. When I saw all hope of saving the vessel was lost, I turned in and aided the officers and crew in saving the passengers. The Chinese were even more panic-stricken than the white women. They rushed about the deck, howling frantically, and some of them jumped overboard in their frenzy. We did our best to get out the boats, but our time was limited, and I do not know just how many boats were launched. I saw three boats filled with people leave the ship, but what became of them I had no means of ascertaining.'

Captain William Ward had been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for many years. He first entered the service as a cadet on the steamship 'Tokio,' and in 1888 was assigned to the command of the 'Rio de Janeiro.' Later he was transferred to the 'City of Peking.' He was then placed in charge of the 'Rio de Janeiro' again, and had been three years and a half on the ship. Captain Ward was 35 years old and a native of North Carolina. A sister and two brothers are residents of Raleigh.



THEIR MAJESTIES!

The King, accompanied by the Queen, opens Parliament, Thursday, Feb. 14.—Punch.

## OPPOSITION STREET CARS

The Terminal Company will Have a Satisfactory System or None

**MR. MULLARKEY EXPLAINS THE COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES IN LOCATING WEST END ROUTES.**

The Road Committee held another long discussion over the Montreal Terminal Railway Company's plan last night, the net result being considerable talk, a disposition to show lukewarmness on the part of one or two aldermen, and a further manifestation of interest in the project by the majority of the members. Ald. Martineau presided, and all of the members were present.

The meeting opened with a general discussion of the draft plans of routes by the chairman and Mr. Mullarkey.

Ald. Martineau desired some radical changes to the plans suggested for the east end system. It will be remembered that Mr. Mullarkey suggested a through line from east to west by way of Forsyth and Amity streets, and Sherbrooke street east, and in prolongation thereof as far as possible, with a belt line running from the northern limits of the city to Craig street, and with the long side lines on St. Andre street and Papineau street. Side loops were to run up Gosford and Claude streets, to reach Bonsecours market, and the ferry landings, and to connect the inland system with the through river front line.

Ald. Martineau last night objected to the proposed lines on Gosford, Claude and Bonsecours streets, urging that those streets were already congested. As to the link of the proposed through line on Sherbrooke street east, Ald. Martineau objected on the ground that Sherbrooke street was reserved throughout. A connecting link was to run down Clerrier street, and an important section along Roy street. Ald. Martineau said there was opposition to both of these lines. In the first case the proprietors objected, in the second place the authorities of the Church of St. Louis de France did.

**PROPOSED RESTRICTED SYSTEM.**  
Ald. Martineau, in view of these objections, mapped out a new route, which provided for an indirect and irregular line from the Maisonneuve limits to the end of Amity street, thence by a single line to the northern wards. The proposed St. Andre street line was declared to be undesirable and unnecessary. As to the section in the more central part of the city Ald. Martineau thought that the branch lines south of LaGauchetiers street should be eliminated altogether or very much restricted.

This led Mr. Mullarkey, who listened to all of these suggestions respectfully but grimly, to remark that Ald. Martineau's suggestion would cut the scheme down to nothing. To avoid any misunderstanding, he might frankly state at once that so far as he was concerned, as the representative and general manager of the company, he was not prepared to accept a very small and helpless system under the onerous conditions which had been imposed by the committee, and accepted in good faith by the company.

If the City Council was willing to allow the company a franchise which possessed some of the reasonable elements

of success and held out to the shareholders a prospect of giving them some return for their investment, he would accept, but for the present at any rate he was not personally in favor of accepting such a greatly restricted system as that proposed by the chairman. The chairman persisted, he would certainly recommend that the franchise be declined, as offering no reasonable prospect of financial success, and he thought his advice would be acted upon. Mr. Mullarkey pointed out that the plan proposed by Ald. Martineau would cut the system off altogether from the mountain, the markets, the harbor and the railway stations. And the very raison d'être of the company was to afford the more neglected parts of the city's population ready access to these very places.

As to the objections about the congested state of the streets around Bonsecours market, he would recall the committee's attention to the fact that he only proposed to use the surface lines temporarily, until the construction of the proposed tunnel from Craig street to Commissioners street under the Champs de Mars and Jacques Cartier square.

**ALD. MARTINEAU WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.**  
Ald. Martineau remarked that Mr. Mullarkey had apparently misunderstood him. His idea was to submit the modifications of the routes he had just suggested to the council. He was, however, prepared to submit the whole plan to council, under reserve.

Ald. Ouimet said he was glad to hear Ald. Martineau's explanation. He would have been surprised and sorry to find that Ald. Martineau was opposing the proposition now, after taking it up so warmly by the more responsible papers, and judge by the more responsible papers, was favorable to an alternate street railway, and he was in favor of giving the people their wish.

Ald. Martineau repeated that he was not opposed to the plan, but the committee had the city's interests in charge and had to be very careful. For instance, if they were going to enter into a contract with the Terminal Company a number of other conditions remained to be discussed. One clause, which would have to be inserted must provide that no amalgamation could be effected with other companies. Another clause should provide that after a certain notice, or at the termination of the contract the city should have the right to purchase the system and plan on some reasonable basis.

At this point Alderman Gallery asked for some information about the routes in central and western parts of the city as proposed by the company.

Mr. Mullarkey traced a line as follows:—Dubord street, to Sanguinet, to St. Paul, to Commissioners, McGill, St. Paul, Inspector streets, Chabouille square, St. Albert, Mountain, Osborne Cathedral, LaGauchetiere, Cathedral, Chabouille square, Murray street, Gallery square, Wellington bridge, St. Patrick street, Conway, Richardson and Island streets. The company would also try to run a line over Black's Bridge via Victoriatown, and if possible to establish a belt thence and round by Napoleon road bridge and Ste. Cunegonde.

Ald. Gallery—Would not some of these lines bring you into conflict with the Montreal Street Railway Company?

**CONFLICT VERY PROBABLE.**  
Mr. Mullarkey—I do not know, but we probably shall come into conflict over such questions as crossings; they always result in conflicts.

Ald. Gallery—Well, we want to understand, if there is going to be any conflict, who will pay the piper. When we con-

ceded to discuss this proposal it was on the distinct understanding that it should not bring us into conflict with the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Mr. Mullarkey—Well, though we may conflict with the Montreal Street Railway, we do not propose to infringe upon their rights. Law is law, and we know

right, we are willing to assume the responsibility. You must know, if you are legally competent to give us the right to these streets, and if you are competent there can be no infringement.

Ald. Turner doubted whether the company would ever be able to run across the Wellington bridge. There was the question of right, and also the overcrowding.

As to the right, Mr. Mullarkey said he had no doubt about that. It was true that the track belonged to the Montreal Street Railway, but the bridge belonged to the government. As to the capacity of the bridge, if it were insufficient the company would endeavor to make arrangements for the use of the G.T.R. bridge.

Ald. Gallery asked why there were no routes mapped out in the west end north of the Lachine canal and west of Mountain street. Was this merely an east end scheme?

Mr. Mullarkey explained that the company would prefer to serve the whole west end. There were difficulties in the west end. There were fewer avenues in the west end, and such as there were were occupied by the street railway or they claimed to have the exclusive rights to the streets. The Terminal Company would like very much to run a line along Ontario, Berthelet, Burnside and St. Luke streets, and if possible, Sherbrooke street. But the Street Railway Company claimed the rights along Burnside and St. Luke, and now it was stated that the ends of those streets would never be connected, the homologated line having been abolished.

It was finally decided to adjourn until next Thursday to obtain the legal opinion of the city attorneys on the question of the Street Railway Company's preferences.

As the committee was about to adjourn, Ald. Gallery asked Mr. Mullarkey as to the seriousness of his project. 'As to our seriousness,' remarked Mr. Mullarkey, 'deliberately, if you grant us a reasonable franchise, I think we will surprise you with the promptitude with which we will start in to effect the expenditure of one million dollars right in the city.'

### BLIZZARD IN RUSSIA.

Odessa, Feb. 23.—Following a week of intermittent snowstorms, a terrific blizzard has been raging in this region since yesterday morning. The railways are blocked and numerous trains are snowed in. Many villagers are blocked in their houses, and there is six feet of snow in the streets.

### FAIR AND COLD

Toronto, Feb. 23, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 40, 34; Calgary, 10, 4 below; Edmonton, 14, 12 below; Qu'Appelle, 4, 2 below; Winnipeg, 8, 4 below; Port Arthur, 8, 2 below; Perry Sound, 22, 8; Toronto, 23, 2; Ottawa, 22, 2; Montreal, 20, 8; Quebec, 14, 4; Halifax, 28, 14. Fair and cold; Sunday fair and moderately cold.

Funeral on Monday, 25th Inst., at 1 p.m. to Mount Royal Cemetery. 23. 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Feb. 23, 1901.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon To-day, 29.94; yesterday, 29.74. Temperature. Max. Min. To-day . . . . . 22 4 Yesterday . . . . . 23 8

## STRATHCONA'S HORSE

MEMBERS SAILED FOR HOME THIS MORNING FROM LIVERPOOL.

London, Feb. 23.—Most of the members of Strathcona's Horse which arrived here from South Africa last week, left early this morning and later embarked at Liverpool upon the British steamer 'Numidian' for their homeward journey. The troopers were played to the station by a band of pipers of the Scots Guard. The large crowds which witnessed their departure, and the rousing cheers showed the popularity of the Canadians. The color presented by the King was carried by a subaltern, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Duke of Abercorn and many other persons were present at the station to bid the troopers farewell. About a hundred of the Canadians will remain in London for the transaction of private business.

## IS DE WETT CAPTURED?

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT CURRENT.

London, Feb. 23.—The rumor that General De Wett has been captured was put in circulation again on the Stock Exchange this morning, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained.

The heavy rains which have been falling in Cape Colony have interfered with the telegraph, and at the most exciting moment of the De Wett chase, and there is in consequence a dearth of news. According to Mr. Bennett Burleigh, a few hundred of the Boer raiders have succeeded in crossing the flooded Orange river, while De Wett himself is seeking to get away to Griqualand and Priska. It is considered extraordinary that Commandant Hertzog, who has been hurrying north with a large supply of remounts for De Wett, should have been a month in the Colony without being brought into action.

## THE PRO-BOER PRESS.

London, Feb. 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of War, said the government would support the action of General Kitchener in suppressing newspapers in South Africa and prohibiting the circulation of English and Irish papers that contained articles which would be likely to encourage the Boers to prolong the war.

Capetown, Feb. 23.—A sensational, malicious criminal libel recently brought an action against the Cape 'Times' for \$25,000 damages for libel, the article complained of having appeared in the 'Owl,' which is printed by the 'Times.' The case was tried to-day and resulted in a verdict of one farthing damages for the plaintiff. Each side was ordered to pay its own costs.

## THE CHINESE COURT

OFFICIALS IN PEKIN PREPARING FOR THE RETURN OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

London, Feb. 23.—The 'Standard' has received the following from its correspondent at Shanghai: 'An imperial decree orders the Chinese officials in Peking to repair the palaces there promptly, that they may be in readiness to receive the court, which will leave Sianfu toward the end of March.'

## PUNISHMENT INFLICTED

London, Feb. 23.—Li Hung Chang asserts, says the Peking correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' that the punishments to be imposed upon Prince Chang and Yu Hsien have been carried out in accordance with the demands of the foreign envoys.

## ELECTION FRAUDS.

BOGUS VOTERS' LISTS IN ROTHSAY, N.B., QUASHED.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 22.—At Fredericton this afternoon the New Brunswick Supreme Court, by unanimous judgment, quashed the Rothsay, King's county, bogus voters' list, which the plaintiffs had brought in to establish their qualification were made voters.

Chief Justice Tuck, in delivering judgment, emphatically declared that a crime had been committed almost unparalleled in enormity in such a matter. It was the duty of the officers of the crown to bring the guilty parties to justice. The crime involved perjury, forgery and attempted theft. It was very strange that the letter containing the list had been registered in Mr. Milligan's name. Mr. Milligan had denied all knowledge of it, but it was his duty and the duty of others to do all in their power to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Judges McLeod and Landry spoke in very strong terms of the crime, and the necessity of discovering and punishing the guilty. The court held that it had every right to deal with the matter.

In the matter of the petition for rescission petition, the court refused to rescind Judge McLeod's order extending time for service, and the case goes back to Judge McLeod, by whom it was referred for decision upon the validity of an order for extension of time.

## DEATH OF MRS. McCALLUM.

Point Fortune, Que., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Malcolm McCallum, of East Hawkesbury, is dead at the residence of her son, Henry McCallum, at the age of eighty-five years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 10c per line. The announcement of funeral services is inserted for 10c per line. Other notices are inserted for 10c per line. Notices of marriages are inserted for 10c per line. Notices of deaths are inserted for 10c per line. Notices of marriages are inserted for 10c per line. Notices of deaths are inserted for 10c per line.

BIRTHS. BATES.—At 39 Rozel street, on Feb. 20, 1901, the wife of T. A. Bates, of a son, 23 Blair.—In this city, on Feb. 19, 1901, at 22 Prince Arthur street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Blair.

EDY.—At 114 St. Luke street, on Feb. 17, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. O. Edy. SMALE.—On Feb. 15, 1901, the wife of Dr. W. L. Smalton, of a daughter, 23 St. James street.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 19, 1901, at 114 St. Luke street, the wife of G. R. Williams, of a son.

MARRIED. BEAN—MOULTON.—At the Methodist parsonage, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901, by the Rev. Paul P. Ryan, B.A., Mr. John Russell Bean, of Heathton, and Miss Lucy Ella Moulton, eldest daughter of Mr. Reuben Moulton, of Baldwin Mills, Que. 23

BIBBY—PRATT.—On Feb. 20, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, 232 Maria street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Herbert Douglas Bibby, of Kingston, to Katharine Florence McGee, daughter of Mr. James Pratt. 23

RITCHIE—STORR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Feb. 20, 1901, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Mary Ellen, daughter of Anson M. Storrs, of Ottawa, to Thomas Wm. Ritchie, of Billings's Bridge, County of Carleton, Ont. 23

STACKHOUSE—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, February 20, 1901, at the Methodist Church, Point St. Charles, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Dr. Stephen Stackhouse, son of Dr. Stackhouse, of Lac-des-Quatre-Points, to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of James Clarke, Esq., of Point St. Charles. 23

WALKER—LAWRIE.—On Feb. 20, 1901, at Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Lillian Bingham Lawrie, only daughter of the late Wm. Lawrie, Esq., of Walkerville, to Walter Walker, traveller for the W. R. Brock Company, both of Toronto. 23

WILLS—KIMPTON.—On Feb. 21, 1901, at the Church of the Covenant, Toronto, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., Mrs. Agnes Patterson Kimpton to Mr. Edgar A. Wills, secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto. 23

DIED. CLENOCH.—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1901, Eliza Clenoch, second wife of Colonel Johnson Clenoch, of Niagara, and daughter of the late Colonel William Whistler, of the United States Army, in the 89th year of her age. 23

CRAIG.—At 73 Jurors street, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, 1901, Charles Craig, a native of Dundee, aged 70 years. Funeral at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 23, from 73 Jurors street, corner of St. Alexander street. 23

GRAY.—In Sherbrooke on Feb. 18, of tubercular meningitis, Howard, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Will J. Gray, aged 4 years, 8 months and 28 days. Interred at Elmwood Cemetery, Sherbrooke, on the 20th inst. 23

KNOWLTON.—At Dundee, Ont., near Macgog, P.Q., on Jan. 18, 1901, Laura Turner, in her 87th year, widow of the late Newton Knowlton, who died at Macgog in 1832. It is thought that she was the last one of the first born in that vicinity. 23

LAVER.—At Alameda, California, on Feb. 19, 1901, Mrs. Laver, widow of the late Augustus Laver, architect, formerly of Ottawa. 23

MACQUISTEN.—In this city, on Feb. 21, 1901, Anna Buchanan, widow of the late F. Macquisten, in his lifetime City Surveyor. Funeral from her son's residence, 82 Maria avenue, St. Henri, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, Feb. 26. Boston and New York papers please copy. 23

MCCOMB.—At Westmount, on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1901, Frank McComb, beloved son of J. H. and Janet McComb, aged 8 years and 7 months. Funeral on Saturday, the 23rd, at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence, 322 Victoria avenue. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 23

MUSSEN.—At Fairham, P.Q., suddenly, on Ash Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, 1901, the Rev. Canon Mussen, M.A., D.C.L., rector of the parish, eldest son of the late Thomas Mussen, of Montreal, aged 68 years, 5 months and 10 days. 23

PEARSON.—At 55 College street, Toronto, the residence of her son, Dr. N. Pearson, early on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, 1901, Elizabeth Dennis, widow of the late Benjamin Pearson, of Aurora, in the 84th year of her age. 23

SHAW.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1901, William Shaw (late of Huddersfield, England), aged 72 years, at the residence of his youngest son, G. Arthur Shaw, 413 Western avenue, Westmount. Funeral private. 23

WEBBER.—On Feb. 20, 1901, at his father's residence, 6 Sultana street, Toronto, Frederick William, youngest son of the Rev. George Webber, in his 19th year. 23

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6. Notices of marriages for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Married copies of the 'Witness' containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada on receipt of the price.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TEES & CO., FUNERAL DIRECTORS, 300 ST. JAMES ST. Open Every Hour in the Year. LINE ETCHINGS. 10c per square inch. Minimum for any single etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities. WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, 100 St. James Street.

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Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham Watches, \$20.00. Solid Silver, \$3.50 to \$12.00. Gun Metal, \$3 to \$10. THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANTS. An interview with Lord Avebury on ants appears in the 'Temple Magazine'. His Lordship, in the course of much interesting information concerning these wonderful little creatures of which he has made so profound a study, says: 'In their modes of fighting different species of ants have their several peculiarities. Some also are much less military than others. They have the power of distinguishing color; they are very sensitive to violet light, and it would almost seem that their sensations of color must be very different from those produced upon us. When we see a community of ants working together in perfect harmony it is impossible not to ask ourselves how far they are mere exquisite automatons, how far they are conscious beings? When we watch an ant hill tenanted by thousands of industrious inhabitants, excavating chambers, forming tunnels, making roads, guarding their home, gathering food, feeding the young, tending their domestic animals—each one fulfilling its duty industriously and without confusion—it is difficult altogether to deny to them the gift of reason, and to our recent observations tend to confirm the opinion that their mental powers differ from those of men not so much in kind as in degree.'

MADAME ALBANI. Some years ago when on a tour through Canada a child was brought to Madame Albani by Dr. Torrington, the director of the Toronto College of Music, who asked that the great singer would give audience to Miss Eileen Millett, then a little girl of thirteen summers. Madame Albani heard her sing, and not only predicted much for her, but also presented the youthful visitor with her photograph, laughingly saying: 'I am afraid I have a rival in you.' The other day at a performance of the 'Messiah', at which Miss Trebelli was to sing, but was unable to do so through indisposition, Miss Eileen Millett took the whole of the solos at a moment's notice, making a great success in the 'oratorio. Madame

La VIDA CORSETS ARE THE BEST! JOHN MURPHY & CO. Butterick's Patterns and Publications!

TWO BIG DAYS OF MANTLE SELLING have still left a certain number of those

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN JACKETS that have so attracted the public to our store, Friday and Saturday! These will be continued on sale MONDAY, and will no doubt be entirely cleared out before the end of the day. To prevent disappointment to intending purchasers, we have added many more attractive lines to the \$3.95 bargain!

- Jackets that were \$6.50 for \$1.95. Jackets that were \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$14.50, \$16.50, for \$3.95. Jackets that were \$15.00, \$19.75 up to \$25.00, for \$5.95.

Balance of bargain lines in Felt Hats, left over will, also, be on sale Monday!

TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE! A Cup of Bendorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa! This is the finest Cocoa in the world! Ladies may partake of a cup of this exquisite beverage free, and learn exactly how to make it at our establishment for the next few days.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone Up, 933.

The Daily Witness. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 22.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS Population of Canada Estimated at About Five and a Half Millions

CHANGES IN THE SENATE DURING THE PAST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS. (Correspondence of the 'Witness.') Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The forthcoming Canadian census will work a number of changes in the representation of the several provinces in the House of Commons. Those best qualified to judge express the opinion that it will reveal a substantial increase of population in every province, except perhaps New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The count in the census of 1891 showed a total of 4,833,230 and it is generally thought that this will be raised this year to at least 5,400,000. At least this is the calculation of the chief statistician, based on the best information at his command. But in their sizing up of the situation the government cannot close its eyes to the facts which were disclosed years ago, proving that the returns of 1891—the only basis one has to compute on to-day—were notoriously cooked. Sir Richard Cartwright has frequently alluded to the methods pursued by those having charge of the taking of the last census, and the Hon. Dr. Borden, speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, proved that there were counted in his own county men having their permanent residence in the United States for periods ranging between five and twenty-one years.

Sir Richard Cartwright has expressed the opinion that although from 1891, the year of the last census, up to 1896, there was little or no increase in the years which have elapsed since then, with their wonderful expansion in every line of industry, have added not less than six hundred or seven hundred thousand souls to our population. Gentlemen on the Conservative side agree that there has been a development, but some of them hold most decidedly that the movement of the younger portion of our people towards the United States is as yet far from a thing of the past. The government believes that the exodus has been checked, and that we are now in a way to profit from our own natural increase, and from the thousands of immigrants pouring in from the Western States and all the countries of Europe.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. In arranging the representation in the House of Commons, the province of Quebec, no matter what its population may be, is entitled to sixty-five members. The other provinces are represented according to the proportion their population bears toward that of Quebec. It is on this basis that the representation will be fixed after the result of the census is made known. Any of the provinces which have not made the same progress as Quebec will have its representation in the House of Commons cut down. The French members say that their province has been growing by leaps and bounds, and that its rate of growth has been relatively larger than that of Ontario. This, though, is a calculation the correctness of which is not generally credited. Ontario thinks she will get more than one

additional member when the count is finished. There is not likely to be very much change in Nova Scotia. The general opinion is that the recent boom in Cape Breton will about balance off the decline that the province would have otherwise shown. Manitoba and the North-West Territories each think they will have enough of an increase to warrant the sending of a few members down to Ottawa, and British Columbia will certainly have some more representatives from the Kootenays, based on the movement of population into the mining districts there.

A VOICE FOR YUKON. Yukon, which at present has absolutely no voice in the affairs of parliament, will be given one member. That is certain, and it is also probable that the seat will be taken before the close of the present parliament. Any other changes which the census showing will bring about cannot come into effect until the next parliament. It is tolerably sure that the present district of Algoma, which stretches from Lake Huron and the bounds of Nipissing, across to the eastern boundary of Manitoba, will be divided into two ridings. But this, along with the general redistribution in Ontario will not come into effect during the life of this parliament.

GERRYMANDER DOOMED. The government will take occasion, next session, acting on the information that the census supplies, to wipe out the gerrymander perpetrated in 1882 and 1892 by which the boundaries of the Ontario electoral districts were manipulated to the advantage of the Conservative party. The Liberals are pledged to return to the wholesome rule of maintaining county boundaries. It is pretty generally recognized that Eastern Ontario stands to lose one or two seats by the redistribution, as it at present considerably over-represented in proportion to its population.

CHANGES IN THE RED CHAMBER. Time is working great changes in the political complexion of the Senate. There have been twenty-four deaths and two resignations since 1896, when the Liberals came into office. The present standing is forty-seven Conservatives and thirty-four Liberals, or a Conservative majority of thirteen. In this calculation the name of Senator Poirer, of Shediac, New Brunswick, is included on the Conservative side. He was an appointee of that party, but your correspondent learns that he will tender an independent support to the government of the day. This would bring the Conservative majority down to eleven, so that it will take but six more vacancies among those who sit behind Sir Mackenzie Bowell to bring about a Liberal plurality in both chambers. There were three vacancies to fill at the opening of the present session, and two deaths have occurred since. Senator Landerkin will receive a hearty welcome when he comes down the week after next to take his seat in the red chamber. No man left out by the changes of the November campaign was more sincerely missed by his fellows. The Commons debates lack the fun that his humor was wont to infuse into them. The theme was dull, indeed, that he could not live up a bit. He commanded a repartee that made Messrs. Foster, Montague, Haggart and some of the others smart on more than one occasion. The scope for his talents will be narrowed in the upper chamber, but his return to parliamentary circles gives great pleasure to his many friends at the Capital. G.H.B.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Feb. 25, are Messrs. William Strachan, Percy R. Gault, McDuff Lamb and William Angus.

CALEDONIAN CHILDREN'S SOCIAL

Windsor Hall was filled to the doors last evening when the annual children's social in connection with the Caledonian Society was given. The programme was opened very effectively by the Highland Cadets' pipe band, and a children's chorus. Mr. J. C. MacDiarmid, president of the Caledonian Society, occupied the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the social. The children's choir, comprising at least two hundred, the girls dressed in white, with the plaid ribbon of the order, was a pretty sight on the platform, and sang several choruses under the leadership of Mr. S. S. Bain, with much spirit and in excellent time. The juvenile Highland dancers, in charge of Mr. R. P. Niven, went through some Scotch reels and schottisches with charming grace and ease. The Highland Cadets, under command of Major Lydon, and Capt. McTaggart, gave an exhibition of physical drill and sword exercises, which were entirely new and were executed with much precision. Mr. James Fax, of Toronto, provided amusement in the way of songs in character, and the encore he received from the young folks were imperative and admitted of no refusal. His singing changes kept the juvenile mind in doubt as to whether the singer was a Scotchman, Irishman, German, or Chinaman, or all of them in one. A gratifying interruption in the programme was the presentation of a gold-headed walking stick to Mr. S. S. Bain by the children of the society, whose musical director Mr. Bain has been for six years. The close of the entertainment, the lady associate members were heartily thanked for the splendid services they had rendered, which in a very large measure brought about the great success of the concert. Speeches were made by the president, Col. Stevenson, Mr. William Seath, Mr. James Wright, Major Lydon and others. As the children passed out each received a bag of pandy and an orange.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Although the official announcement has not yet been made, it is understood that Captain J. W. Troup, formerly superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P.R., and superintendent of the Columbia and Kootenay steamers, has been appointed manager of the steamship service operating between Vancouver, Victoria and the north coast. Captain Troup will be succeeded at Nelson by Mr. W. Downie, who will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Beasley of Montreal, who has been in the president's office for the last year. Mr. Beasley has been in the west for the last few weeks. Captain Troup was in town yesterday, and there is no doubt as to his appointment.

DEAD NUMBER ELEVEN.

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 22.—The total number of dead as a result of the wreck at Rusting's Siding, near Bordentown, last night, was ascertained to-day to be eleven. Besides the eight bodies brought to Trenton last night, three more were brought in this morning. The three bodies were found beneath the ruins, and were badly mangled. One was that of a woman, who was so badly burned that it is doubtful if she can be identified. Of the killed, besides the engineer, Harris, and the messenger, James Matham, three have been identified. One was J. Walter Nale, a Trenton salesman, whose body was taken to his home, and another was William McInny, a laborer, supposed to live at Florence, N.J. The third was — Stokes, of Bristol, Pa.

A LUMBER DEAL.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 22.—An important lumber deal was consummated here to-day. Messrs. W. D. Beardmore, of Toronto; Henry Patton, of Albany, N.Y.; and H. R. Wells, of Canton, N.Y., bought the extensive lumber property of Young Bros., at Ingonim and Indian rivers, St. Margaret's Bay, thirty miles from this city. The property consists of 75,000 acres of timber lands, and the price paid for it was \$250,000. The new company proposes to operate on an extensive scale, and tanneries will be erected on the property in addition to the mills now running there.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Kingston, Ja., Feb. 22.—The assassin of Mr. James Lyall, British consul, has been sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment. According to advices received via Kingston, March 25, 1900, from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, Mr. James Lyall, the acting British consul, was fatally stabbed a fortnight previously while leaving the consulate.

UNION-MINE HORROR.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 22.—It was found yesterday that the fire in the Union mines had extended fifty feet up No. 6 shaft, timbers being charred that distance up. Men were busy all day to-day repairing the shaft, and to-morrow more water will be put in to quench the last vestige of fire. It will, therefore, be two weeks before other bodies can be taken out. The funerals of the last of the victims whose bodies have been recovered took place to-day.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 22.—This afternoon the Colonial Legislature met in special session to renew the French shore modus vivendi for the present season as well as to allow the carrying on of the negotiations between France and Great Britain for a settlement of the difficulty. The modus vivendi bill was read for the first time. It is likely to pass all stages next Monday.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos and Organs.—Pure in tone, and moderate in price, at Layton Bros.' warehouses, 44 Peel street, Dominion square. Cash or Credit.—We firmly believe in safe selling furniture and carpets for less money, either for cash or credit, than you will find anywhere else, and you owe it to yourself to investigate the truth of this claim. F. Lapointe, the complete house-furnisher, 1447, 1449 St. Catherine street east, and 139, 139a Montcalm street.

# Our Appeal has had its Effect

We have Succeeded Beyond All Our Expectations.

**We will Continue Our Bargains.**

Large Crowds Have taken Advantage of Our Generous Offers.

Do Not Fall to Come Next Week To This Low Price Sale.

Although a large number of our customers have thanked us for the opportunity which we have given them to buy novelties at low prices, we feel we also ought to thank them for the generous response to our appeal, and assure them of new surprises for next week. Don't fail to come. You will be convinced of the sacrifices we are making.

Your Gain is our Loss. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

It is Astonishing! It is Surprising!

**P. LAFRANCE & CO.,**  
Cor. St. Lawrence and Dorchester Streets,  
MONTREAL.

## AN EMPIRE BUILDER

MR. A. L. JONES, PRESIDENT OF MESSRS. ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

Mr. Alfred Lewis Jones is an empire builder. The 'British Trade Review' says:—

The mere recital of his commercial undertakings would indicate him at once as a man of action, and, what is more important, a man of prescience. Activity, alertness, and real smartness—not the superficial thing which is so often understood by that term to-day—are essential qualities in all creators and leaders of great business concerns; but there is another thing necessary when certain great enterprises, whose ramifications are world-wide and whose interests have very far-reaching effects, have to be launched, and that is prescience, the intuition, or gift, of seeing a thing

credibly short space of time this company, through Mr. Jones, instituted negotiations with the Bristol Corporation, the West Indian Government authorities, and the Colonial Office, with the result, as we all know to-day, that there is to sail regularly between Bristol and Kingston a service of steamers, which is second to none in the world. A brand-new fleet has been put into being expressly for this work, and no expense has been spared by the company to perform its part of the contract in a way that shall ensure success, if the other conditions necessary for that success are maintained by the other parties equally.

The growth of the Elder, Dempster Line in Canada is well known to us all, and highly appreciated by Montreal citizens especially, and there are many other phases of Mr. Jones's activity which have resulted in marvellous developments on the West Coast of Africa and elsewhere. His firm runs two lines of Royal Mail steamers from Liverpool to the West Coast of Africa, the names of the two lines being the British and



MR. ALFRED L. JONES,  
Of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Liverpool.

through, rather than muddling through, which is usually the alternative adopted by those who are deficient of the all-important quality to which we refer.

Mr. Jones is not only the presiding genius, but the animating and sustaining spirit of that great factor in the world's mercantile marine, known as Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, Bristol, London, Hamburg, Canada, the United States, Africa, etc. The period of prosperity covered by this vast undertaking—the last twenty years—has been memorable for many developments in the life and progress of the Empire, but in no department has it been more conspicuous than in the tenacity with which Great Britain has held her own in her supremacy of maritime affairs in commerce. It is not too much to say that the Elder, Dempster Line has played an important part in contributing to this happy result, and the personal element which has been responsible for the initiative in building up this line, and in thus bringing the colonies and other sources of supply nearer and still nearer to the consumer in the Mother Land, has been Mr. Jones.

One of the latest movements on the part of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. is in connection with the new service which starts this month between Bristol and the West Indies. Its official title is 'The Imperial Direct West Indian Mail Service.' At one time it looked very much as if the West Indies had resolved upon giving up the sugar of industrial existence. The sugar industry failed them, and they seemed to think that because they could no longer see a remunerative price for their staple article they had nothing else to do but to submit to inevitable bankruptcy. This feeling did not characterize all West Indians, of course, but it is true of them for the most part. What they wanted was government assistance, and, although it may be doubted whether such measures are the wisest, the Colonial Secretary was so impressed with the desire of the colonists to retrieve their position that a comparatively small grant was made. But this was not done until it became evident that the leading planters had resolved to help themselves and their islands by turning their attention to other fields of activity. It was gradually borne in upon the West Indies that they could raise crops other than sugar; that, being enriched with all the advantages of tropical agriculture, they ought to be able to take the lead in supplying Great Britain, and even Europe, with abundant supplies of the choicest of fruits at a price that was bound to ensure a rapid and extensive sale. But how was this perishable class of goods to be marketed? The islands had nothing to boast of in steamer services, and how could the planters hope to feed the British markets if they had no means of sending regular supplies, so that they reached their destination in the best of condition? Here began the story of the latest achievement of the Elder, Dempster Company. In an in-

## MISS DENNEHY'S WORK.

PROVIDENCE RESCUE HOME AND MISSION.

The 'Witness' has received from Miss Dennehy, a former Montreal lady, now superintendent of the Providence, R.I., Rescue Home and Mission, a report of her grand work for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900. It will be remembered that Miss Dennehy visited Montreal about a year ago, and in an interview with a 'Witness' representative she told of her work in connection with this home and a special feature of the methods employed there, known as the probationary system; a sort of suspension of sentence or ticket-of-leave system that had produced good results wherever introduced across the border. The report, which is issued by the board of managers, states that the work has been steadily growing and wisely administered by the superintendent, Miss Dennehy, of whose services they express the deepest appreciation.

Continuing the report says:—One hundred and one different women or girls have been received during the year. Their ages were from thirteen to twenty-six years, the average being eighteen. For all of these women we have been able to do something. Some we have returned to their friends, some we have placed in permanent reformatory institutions, and for many places of employment have been found. Our matron, Miss Dennehy, has convinced each of them that she is her friend, and that all the world is not against her. We are often disappointed in our efforts, but it can truthfully be claimed that in the majority of the cases which come, we render possible, and in some instances certain, a reformation for which there would otherwise be no opportunity.

Miss Dennehy's position as probation officer for women has enabled her to greatly extend the sphere of her work without interfering in the least with her duties at the Home. She has this year contributed to the Home more than half of her salary as probation officer. To her and the members of the Advisory Board of Ladies we are glad to accord almost the entire credit for what has been accomplished.

**MONTREAL MILITARY SCHOOL.**  
Ottawa, Feb. 23.—It is announced in Militia General Orders that an officer and two sergeants of the R.C.R.I. are de-

## COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

# NEW GOODS

Arriving Daily in all Departments.

## SPRING OVERCOATS,

Oxford and Cambridge Greys in Cheviot or Vicuna finish, from \$20 up.

## SUITINGS.

Tweed or W. of E. Worsted, \$20 to \$30.

## TROUSERINGS,

In Stripes and Checks, \$5 to \$10.

## MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,

Large and roomy, of very superior material, button holes hand-made, \$1 each.

Boys' White Shirts, 75c and \$1.

Boys' Cambric Shirts, 75c, 85c, \$1, soft or stiff bosom.

## CARD.

## WALL PAPER AND HOUSE DECORATIONS

Wide range of Papers, and full staff of Competent Workmen.

Designs Submitted and Estimates Given.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

# BOOK BARGAINS.

Stocktaking we sorted out a number of excellent books which we want to say good-bye to. These we offer to book lovers at 20 percent off publishers' prices, also a table of "Culls" at 50 percent.

CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE, Montreal.

talled to act as adjutant and sergeant instructors respectively of the provisional school for the instruction of infantry officers, which is to be maintained at Montreal for a period not exceeding two months.

## ANGLOPHOBE PRESS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGAN ADMINISTRATORS A REBUKE.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The semi-official 'North German Gazette' today prints an inspired rebuke of a section of the Anglophobe press for its reference to King Edward's approaching visit to Germany: It says: 'The King of England comes to Germany in a few days. The reason for the British ruler's journey is to be found in the sorely suffering condition of his sister, the Empress Frederick. Unfortunately, it is only too certain, therefore, that this visit to Cronberg, being an act of fraternal piety, is of a purely family character. Some German papers, nevertheless, have sought to make a political event of it, with the object of indulging in venomous attacks which cannot fail to pain the Emperor most deeply. These attacks betray a degree of brutality which deserves to be most severely rebuked.'

## HE LEFT TWO WIDOWS.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—A case in which a man left two widows was settled in the assizes this morning. In 1860 James Adair married a girl near Bowmanville. They lived together until 1886 and had two sons and a daughter. In that year Adair left his wife and went to Dakota, she never hearing from him again. In 1897 Mrs. Amanda Adair was given a decree of alimony of \$240 a year, which was never paid. In June, 1897, Adair died in Dakota, and the widow and daughter went west to see if they had been left anything in his will. There they found another Mrs. Adair, who had a daughter, Birdie May, eight years old. It appears that in 1886 Adair procured a divorce from his Canadian wife, of which she was not aware.

In 1893 he insured his life in the I. O. F., for \$1,000, and the Canadian widow, as creditor under the alimony decree, sued the child of the American widow, to whom the money was bequeathed. But very little evidence had been offered when Chancellor Boyd suggested that the case be settled, each taking half.

It was finally agreed that the Canadian Mrs. Adair get \$500 and the child \$450, each paying their own costs.

## MY LADY'S NOTE BOOK

On account of the Queen's death, London will send us almost no new fashions this spring, except a few novel features in mourning. In this respect it should be noted that there is a strong attempt toward substituting purple for black as the fashionable hue for sorrow. This, it is understood, represents the personal taste of both the new King and Queen. It is welcomed by the shop-keeping world of London, as it puts an end to the reign of crape as a mourning material. But in mourning designs more than a score of novelties have already crossed the Atlantic. In these there are odd combinations of color, black, white, purple, and hyacinth. Mourning veils with decorated edges and borders and hats of the daintiest and most exquisite grace and lightness are to be seen. The prevailing shape of bonnet or hat is that of the old Greek helmet, whose point comes well down in front, but whose sides rise high up, so as to disclose nearly all of the side hair of the wearer. With these small hats or bonnets the collar of the dress is cut so as to form a reverse curve, following the lines of the capeau. It rises up on the side in a flowing curve until it almost reaches the ear, and then falls downward on the back of the neck so as to permit a low coiffure.

## HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Thrifty housekeepers take advantage of the dull season now current to slip in small pieces of work that tradesmen are glad to undertake at somewhat lower rates, in order to keep their men occupied. Upholsterers will fill orders for new shades, re-cover furniture, make over mattresses, and execute similar commissions promptly and at lowest possible cost at this midseason, before the spring rush of work begins. It is, perhaps, not quite so convenient to have papering and painting done while the cold weather lasts, but where it is feasible to shut off a room that must be renovated in this way, a considerable saving of time will be had in consequence. The shopkeepers unite with the artisans in promoting the same economy. The stores are filled with carpets, remnants made up into rugs, short lengths of furniture-covering, bargains, in fact, in all household belongings, as well as in winter bonnets and heavy dress goods. The experienced and economical New York housekeeper, indeed, almost never buys staple articles in season, or plans to have household freshening done at the time when all her neighbors are undertaking it, so greatly to her advantage is it to accomplish a little out of season.

A writer in 'Good Housekeeping' suggests an arrangement for the upright piano—as a rule, the most difficult piece of furniture in the house from an artistic point of view. It is recognized that it should not stand with its back to the wall, since in that position its tones are deadened; but if faced in the ugly, unfinished back is at once an unsightly object. To relieve this, the back may be covered with a broad double box-pleating of silk, draping over the top and at one side a hanging of plush of the same color. If silk alone is used it should be richly embroidered. A musical score and musical instruments artistically grouped in an effective design—the embroidery in monotone. If the piano is placed diagonally across one corner, the stiffness is relieved by placing behind it a handsome screen, preferably one of dark, rich coloring, matching or contrasting with the wood of the instrument. A black background with mixed figure in gold embroidery is decorative. A rich, dark corner-cabinet is also suitable, or a tall pedestal holding a bust or a statuette.

## EAST END METHODIST TEA MEETING.

The annual tea meeting of the East End Methodist Sabbath-school took place last night, and, as usual, proved a most enjoyable gathering to the large assembly of scholars, parents and friends who crowded the large lecture room. Mr. George Deacon, superintendent of the school, occupied the chair, and opened with the unique announcement that the first item on the programme was a christening, the first one of the twentieth century to take place in the historical old East End Methodist Church. The remainder of the excellent programme by the scholars was then listened to with much interest, the following taking part: Miss Brown, Hilda Ransom, Edward Piché, Ethel Alderson, Ethel and Mary Baker, Sophie Lengfield, Ethel Musgrove, Walter Irwin, John McArthur, the Misses Taylor, the Misses Ransom, Lengfield and Christie, Ethel Prudence, Violet Reed, Emily Piché, Gracie Abson, E. Mugford, Gertrude Ransom, Maude Simson, the Misses Gifford, Mr. J. Jenkins, and the boys' choir, the latter closing the entertainment with 'The Maple Leaf' sung in fine style. The Rev. Mr. Huxtable closed with the benediction.

## MISSIONARY MARRIAGES

THE REV. F. W. MACALLUM AT THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

The Rev. F. W. Macallum concluded his lectures on missionary qualifications yesterday afternoon at the Congregational College. The three absolutely necessary qualifications, he held, were health, physical, mental and spiritual, loyalty to Christ, and education. There were other requirements, however, that were almost equally necessary. These are: the ability to learn a foreign language; courage, moral more than physical; sympathy, or the ability to put oneself in the other man's place, and understand things from the native point of view; absolute trustworthiness, and broad-mindedness.

He then touched on the more general phases of the question. Ordinary missionary work is now more teaching than preaching. The missionary must train up native preachers, who can put the truth to their countrymen in a way no missionary could, and native churches, which can be self-supporting. He must be diplomatic, as he has to meet high officials, but must be very careful to keep out of politics. The best age for missionaries to go out, the lecturer thought, was between 25 and 30.

He then dealt with the question of missionaries marrying before they went out. The chief arguments against this were, that travelling and living expenses were more than doubled, and that the missionary lost much time in his home duties, which would be better devoted to the work. In favor of marriage, it was argued that the wife was herself a missionary, so that the expense per missionary was not doubled, and that the Christian home was one of the most instructive and best instruments of Christian teaching. Mr. Macallum himself thought that it would be better if the missionaries could spend a year or so at their stations, learning the language and getting their work started, before they were married. A married missionary can do better work than an unmarried one, but there will always be work that no one but an unmarried man can do.

Mr. Macallum then spoke of missionary trials. The real trials, he said, were not the leaving home and friends, and the discomforts of an uncivilized country, but the separation in the family, when the children have to be sent home to be educated, and the parents practically never see them again; the indefinable despair that sometimes settles down on the man working alone, and appalled by the heathen darkness all around; and the pain of having to lose magnificent opportunities for work because of lack of necessary funds.

Dr. Percy Leslie, of Honan, China, who was also present, said a few words, endorsing the Rev. Mr. Macallum's views.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL, Friday evening, March 1st, GRAND SOOTH CONCERT By JESSIE N. MACLACHLAN, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. "QUEEN OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC SONG."

Assisted by Mr. Robert Buchanan, Pianist; Mr. Donald McGregor, Baritone; Mr. Will J. White, Humorist; Misses Minnie Ross and Ruth Bryce, Highland Dancers. Reserved seats \$1 and 75c, on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

MISS SARA CARSON, of Christadora House Settlement, New York City, WIL HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS at the Young Women's Christian Association, 684 Dorchester street, From FEB. 21st to MARCH 1st, 1901. SATURDAY, Feb. 23rd. 6.00 p.m. Gospel Meeting. SUNDAY, Feb. 24th. 4.15 p.m. Gospel Meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., Pastor First Baptist Church, will speak at the Men's Meeting, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 4.15 o'clock. Topic: "Is Morality, apart from the vicarious sacrifice by Jesus Christ, a good ground of hope? If not, why not?" SPECIAL MUSIC. ALL MEN WELCOME. Young Men's Meeting, Saturday Night, 8 o'clock. Mr. J. A. NICHOL, of Melbourne, Australia, will speak. Others take part. BIBLE-CLASSES SUNDAY, 9.45 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. All young men cordially invited to these meetings. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Dominion Square.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE. LOAN EXHIBITION. Private view Thursday evening, February 21st, commencing at 8.15. Open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Friday and Monday evenings, 8 to 10. Closing Tuesday, February 26th at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24. Sunday Services 24th Feb. BY HERBIE CHRISTIAN. Mr. MAURICE RUBEN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preach at Taylor Church at 11 a.m., and at St. Matthew's, Point St. Charles in the evening. Mr. MARK LEV, of the Immanuel Mission to the Jews, Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at Calvary Church, Guy street, in the forenoon, and at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church in the evening. Mr. Ruben and Mr. Lev will speak in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church at 4.30 p.m.

DEDICATION OF MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WESTMOUNT PARK, SUNDAY, FEB. 24TH. Rev. PRINCIPAL GRANT of Queen's University, Kingston, Will officiate at Morning and Evening Services. Morning subject: Jewish and Christian Optimism. Evening subject: Christ's Estimate of Good Works. SPECIAL MUSIC.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, WESTMOUNT. REV. E. HOPKIN, Pastor. SUNDAY, Feb. 24th, 1901. 11 a.m.—Preacher, the Pastor. Subject: "An Old Letter's Message to the Men of a New Time." P.M.—Preacher, the Rev. D. S. HAMILTON. Subject: "The Social Settlement in the City Slum." Everybody Invited!

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Preacher: the Pastor, Evening Preacher: Rev. E. Hopkin, of Bethlehem Church. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, "Great Men in the Church of Christ." Course of Sermons at Evening Service, FEBRUARY 24th. JOHN BUNYAN. Preacher, REV. J. L. GEORGE.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (Cor. Milton and Manoe Streets) REV. F. W. MACCALLUM, Late of Marash, Turkey, will preach at both services.

First Baptist Church, REV. J. A. GORDON, Pastor. Will preach at both Morning and Evening Services. SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 3 p.m. Continuance of Baptism at close of Evening Service. The public will receive a cordial welcome.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.



IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Annual Concert

WINDSOR HALL Tuesday Evening, March 5th.

Programme:

- 1. Overture, "Donnybrook," ... White Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA. PROF. CHAS. REICHLING, Leader. 2. President's Remarks ... MR. CHAS. BYRD. 3. Recit. and Aria, 'Lead me your Aid.' Gounod (From Opera 'Queen of Sheba'). MR. HAROLD JARVIS, Detroit, Mich. 4. Humorous Selection, 'The First Piano in Camp,' ... Smily MR. OWEN A. SMILY, Toronto, Ont. 5. Aria, 'The Shadow Song' from 'The Parson de Florence' ... Meyerbeer MISS GRETA MASSON, Boston, Mass. 6. Moore's 'War Song'—Remember the Glories of Brien the Brave' ... Balfe MR. HAROLD JARVIS. 7. Address ... REV. DR. JOHN POTTS, Toronto, Ont. 8. Orchestra, Irish Selections ... Williams Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA. 9. Humorous Sketch, 'Cork vs. Connecticut,' ... Smily MR. OWEN A. SMILY. 10. Song, 'Irish Folk Song,' ... Foots MISS GRETA MASSON. 11. Song, 'Asthore,' ... Trobare MR. HAROLD JARVIS. 12. Musical Sketch, 'Some Humors of Music,' ... Smily MR. OWEN A. SMILY. 13. Song, 'The Gap in the Hedge,' ... Smily MISS GRETA MASSON. GOD SAVE THE KING. MR. ANGUS J. WINTER, - Accompanist.

Reserved Seats, 50c and 75c. Steinway Grand Piano from the Lindsay-Nordheimer Piano Warerooms, St. Catherine street.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, corner Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets, Montreal, on FRIDAY, March 22nd, next, at 2 o'clock p.m. R. MACAULAY, President.

A NEW JUDGE. Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Today's 'Canada Gazette' announces the appointment of Mr. G. S. McKay, of Woodstock, as deputy judge of Oxford county, and the call of Dr. Landerkin to the Senate.

WORLD WIDE. SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901. CONTENTS OF EIGHTH NUMBER.

ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Queen as a Farmer.—'The Spectator,' London. The Friars in the Philippines.—New York 'Times.' Lenten Fasting.—New York 'Tribune.' The Pope on Social Questions.—London and Madrid.—New York 'Times.' The Hospitals in South Africa.—A Summary.—'The Guardian,' London. The Spirit of the Boers.—Manchester 'Guardian.' Condition of China.—'Daily News,' London. Commercial Consequences of the Sack of Tientsin.—Manchester 'Guardian.' The Booming Future of Japan.—Manchester 'Guardian.' Queen Alexandra and the French Patent.—Paris letter. Golden Link of the Crown.—'Daily News,' London. The Mourning in Dublin.—Letter in 'The Spectator,' London. The Lovely Queen.—Letter in 'The Spectator,' London. The Postage Stamps of the Reign.—'Daily News,' London. About Habitual Personal Error.—Pittsburg 'Daily News.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Uniformity in Street Signs.—New York 'Tribune.' Some Kinds of Culture.—New York 'Tribune.' The House Beautiful.—New York 'Tribune.' Joseph Joachim.—'The Spectator,' London. The Queen's Preferences.—'The Chronicle,' London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. More Dooley.—'Daily Chronicle,' London. The Kaiser and the German Professor.—New York 'Evening Sun.' The Irish Peasant.—'The Pilot,' London. Frederic Myers.—'The Academy,' London. Matthew Arnold.—'The Pilot,' London. The Queen and Pennyson.—'The Academy,' London, and 'Pall Mall Gazette.' Nuno Dimitria.—Poem, 'The Spectator,' London. The Passing of Victoria.—(From the Manchester 'Guardian'). Across the Flood.—Poem, 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. American Roses for the Queen.—From the 'London Express.' The Ravages of Wild Beasts in India.—The 'Balance of Nature.' Patagonian Monsters.—From the London 'Globe.' Rhodestian White Ants.—From 'Nature.' Pure Hellum. Destruction of Rats by Bacillus.—From 'Annales de l'Institut Pasteur.' For sale at all newsdealers, Two Cents a copy. Prepaid Annual Subscription, \$1.00, delivered in Montreal and suburbs. .75, mailed throughout Canada and U.S. 1.00, mailed to Foreign Countries. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Calendar table for February 1901 with days of the week and dates.

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, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2c 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement. WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 50c per line agate measurement. YEARLY CONTRACTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS. NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

An earnest temperance correspondent is solicitous about Mrs. Nation's sanity, so extraordinary does her saloon-smashing campaign appear to people living under better ordered conditions. Canada, however, is not Kansas. There are no signs of any lack of sanity in Mrs. Nation's behavior, uncouth as it seems to us. Her husband and her brother, both substantial citizens, stand by her and the whole religious community in which she moves are enthusiastic and active in her support. The idea of looking to the people for personal initiative in the management of public affairs is natural in a state which came into being in the midst of a life and death struggle for free soil. Filibusters from all over the United States went to the territory now called Kansas, with their rifles on their shoulders, to take possession of the land for liberty, and to forbid the spread of slavery into it. John Brown and his stalwart sons were of the number. The struggle there initiated resulted not only in free soil for Kansas, but in a few years for the whole United States. It is admitted by such a paper as the Washington 'Sentinel' that as long as Mrs. Nation smashes bottles and glasses and knocks in the heads of whiskey barrels, she is violating no statute. Kansas prohibitory law not only declares that saloons are a public nuisance, but authorizes private citizens as well as sheriffs and constables to abate those nuisances. To remove any question, a bill is to be introduced into the Kansas legislature to legalize saloon-smashing. It is a curious western way of getting a law enforced. It smacks a good deal of mob law but it seems to be the Kansas way.

THE CORONATION OATH.

A great deal of indignation and angry talk has arisen on both sides of the question of the coronation oath. Roman Catholics say that it is insulting to their faith, while conservative Protestants declare that it is a necessary bulwark of the British constitution. The former aver that it is a direct denial of the right of religious liberty; the latter reply that there would be no such thing as religious liberty if the Protestant ascendancy, which it secures, should cease to be maintained; that no Roman Catholic state, as such, ever pretended to religious liberty. We must own that we have a great deal of sympathy with the plea of the Roman Catholics. These should, however, remember that the English people were driven to the position of requiring that their monarch should be a Protestant by the ceaseless machinations of the papacy to gain ascendancy in the civil sphere, and, owing to their success in subjugating the house of Stuart to their dictation and bringing the monarchs of that house into alliance with every enemy of British liberty. Under the English constitution the monarch was the head of the church. His personal power was at that time still very great, and the assumptions and claims of the Roman Catholic pretenders to the throne were absolutely despotic. No bulwark, therefore, could have been too great to erect

against the restoration of a Roman Catholic monarchy, and the oath as it stands represents the form of protection which commended itself to the people of England when it took shape.

That oath not only denounces any encroachment of the Pope upon the civil sphere, but also specifies those doctrines in which Romanism differs from Protestantism, and declares each and all of them to be superstitious and idolatrous. From the point of view of those who believe in a state church and in the King as the head thereof we are in no position to speak. We do not see how a state church can exist along with absolute religious equality. We certainly do not think the state ought to busy itself denouncing the faith of any subject. Let the safeguards be as strong as possible against any encroachment of any religious authority whatever upon the civil sphere. Let, if necessary, the old and unabrogated law of praemunire be revived in its full force throughout all the King's realms, under which any one assuming to introduce papal authority into the laws of the realm was liable to imprisonment and to the confiscation of goods. This may be a little extreme. It was found necessary in the Roman Catholic days of England. But recent encroachments of this very kind show something of the sort to be necessary even here in this twentieth century in this Canada of ours. So long as that church seeks to force its way into the jurisdiction of our country, so long it is affording the very best argument for the continuance of every bulwark which can be erected in defence of religious liberty. Let the defences of civil and religious liberty be maintained, we say, in their utmost force, but it can never be any defence of religious liberty to make public denunciation of the sincere beliefs of any of the King's subjects.

THE TITLE.

Britons 'at home' have joined in the discussion which was started by Britons 'beyond the seas' of the question whether the time had not come when at least the self-governing nations of the empire should not be included by name in the title of their 'sovereign lord.' It is almost needless to say, in view of the prevailing feeling of pride in the loyalty and unity of all parts of the empire, that the suggestion is welcomed, and the utmost encouragement given to Australia, New Zealand and Canada to make formal and official advances. The Imperial Government has learned to be very careful and cautious in regard to projects for drawing closer the bonds which connect the British nations beyond seas with the United Kingdom, preferring that advances should be made by them, so as to avoid the appearance even of seeming to want to control them. There can be no doubt, however, that if the parliaments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand were to pass addresses praying to be recognized in the title of the King, the Imperial Parliament would be happy and prompt to pass the legislation which, though not absolutely necessary, as it is quite open to the King to assume a title if he chooses to do so, and have it proclaimed, would be regarded as the method of proceeding more consistent with present constitutional practices. It will be recalled that previous to the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India at Delhi in 1876, the Disraeli Government introduced into parliament, and had passed, a bill 'authorizing Her Majesty' to assume the title. No doubt this precedent would be followed in the event of further additions or alterations of His Majesty's titles.

If Britons were as eager to embody their newest political and national ideas and enthusiasms in new forms of titles or institutions as the French, and as desirous of clearly expressing and declaring them to the world, they would in their present mood of imperialism sweep away all the old titles of the King as over-worn and have him proclaimed 'Emperor of the British.' That would be a simple title, which would include all the King's lieges, for the 'empire' is, by universal usage, the 'British empire' and all its inhabitants, white, red, yellow or black, whether English, Irish, Scotch, Australian, New Zealander, British or French-Canadian, South African, East, West or Canadian Indian, Burmese, Chinese, Zulu, Basuto or Somali, Bushman or Hottentot, are all 'British subjects.' But Britons are not logical, and dislike sweeping changes or sudden alterations. They love the simple, abiding old Saxon name of king, which ranks to them far above the more evanescent and bombastic title of emperor, which has suffered from upstart and ignominious use. That title they have always lavishly accorded to all sorts of outlandish potentates, whatever their native titles might be, but they have refused it to their own sovereigns as beneath their dignity.

The English are prejudiced against the title of emperor as applied to the ruler of 'free born,' self-governing people like themselves, as they think that it is the title of a conqueror who governs more or less despotically. There is historical ground for this prejudice, as the title originally signified a commander-in-chief of combined armies, who usurped

political and legislative control. The name of king has, on the other hand, become popular because associated with rulers of peoples who maintained their civil and religious liberties and individual freedom. In modern times, indeed, emperors, as emperors, are no more despotic than kings; the King of Prussia is more despotic than the Emperor of Germany, and the reason is that he shares his authority as emperor with kings and grand dukes outside of Prussia, as well as with dukes and reichstags. In present usage an emperor is a king of kings; he is the supreme ruler of countries which have separate governments under their own kings, dukes or governors. In India our king may well be called emperor, for he is sovereign over maharajahs and rajahs, who are themselves emperors, and have their own subordinate kings, both in Asia and Africa, as well as over governor-generals, who rule self-governing nations, each of which is composed in turn of self-governing provinces, with the lieutenant-governors. Each of these provinces will some day be as populous and wealthy as most of the European kingdoms, and each of the nations will probably be as powerful as the most powerful of European nations.

King James the Sixth of Scotland and the First of England and Ireland less than a year after his accession, and without the consent of his new subjects, discarded these fine old titles and assumed the brand new title expressed in Latin of 'King of Great Britain, France and Ireland' (Hibernia). Neither the English nor the Scots seem to have used the self-conferred title; certainly, Great Britain was not officially adopted until the act of union in the time of Queen Anne, and Great Britain and Ireland was officially recognized at the time of the union with Ireland in 1801. So that the British were slow to part, either officially or in usage, with their old historical titles. Seeing that there are as yet but two fully organized nations which have graduated from the status of colonies, it might solve the question in the meantime to add to the title King of Canada, Australia and the colonies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier might well take the sense of parliament in regard to the general question, and on his visit to Australia consult with the premier of that Commonwealth with a view to united action. Would our parliament pass an address to the King petitioning to have Canada included in the title?

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE.

In all reviews of the past century the records of science are perused with enthralled interest, because science has ameliorated all the conditions of society, brought us into closer touch with nature, broadened our conceptions of the mighty purposes of God, and because even the barest annals of its achievements are more entertaining than the most thrilling work of human imagination. It is difficult now to conceive that the century just concluded saw the beginning of scientific geology. The century was nearly three years old before William Smith, a young Oxfordshire surveyor, propounded the theory that the world is the graveyard of all organized beings; that its rocks have been laid down in water in regular succession; that the fossils and skeletons show the ages of the rocks, and that the deeper down the rocks are the older they must be. Another wonderful contribution to geological knowledge was made in 1830, by Charles Lyell, until then an unknown young Scot, who disproved Baron Cuvier's opinion, until then universally held, that the surface of the earth had over and over again been rent, shattered, and broken up by violent dislocations, revolutions and catastrophes. Lyell asserted that the world had been brought to its present conditions by the same causes that are now in operation, strata deposited, continents raised, seas lowered, mountains uplifted, and the earth's surface sculptured by slow movements, lasting for ages, by rains, winds, frosts, tides, rivers, and to an infinitely less extent by volcanic action and earthquakes. These views have been extended and proven by men like Murchison, Sedgwick, and our own Christian knight, Sir William Dawson, and are now unanimously accepted. Religion as well as science has greatly gained by the deeper knowledge thus obtained of the beautiful work of creation. One of the chief purposes of modern geology has been to show that man is yet very young upon the earth and it holds out the hope that he will vastly increase in grandeur of character in the coming centuries.

Chemistry, again, in the modern sense of the term, is the outcome of the nineteenth century. Before that it was hardly in its infancy; it was unborn. As Huxley says: 'The vast science now known by that name had no existence.' It is true that Priestley discovered oxygen towards the end of the eighteenth century, and there were a number of other isolated facts known, but the fundamental law was wanting. This was reserved for John Dalton, a poor Quaker schoolmaster, to discover. Chemistry did not become a science until he had demonstrated that elementary substances and their compounds combine in

definite proportions. What has been accomplished by chemistry since the discovery of this wonderful law it would take the volumes of many libraries to describe in detail.

The progress of the physical sciences during the past hundred years has not been less wonderful than that of chemistry. Henry Cavendish published in 1784 his discovery that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and had also found out that when these gases combine they generate heat, just as coal does when it is burnt in air.

lands as probable factors in the generation of electrical energy. Given the necessary facilities, the ultimate results are not in doubt, and many wonderful things in this direction will be seen during the next few years.

But wherever one moves among the annals of recent scientific discoveries one wonderful is present. In every cubic inch of air we breathe, for instance, it has been proven that there are hundreds of millions of solid particles, and that what we call pressure is only the movement of these particles at the rate of sixty times that of an express train.

costs, but nature grudges no cost to secure beauty; it lavishes itself on beauty. To consider a city's duties only from a beauty point of view is to take a limited view of what a city ought to be, but it is bringing forward that feature of the city's duty that is most neglected and most despised, the one which most needs to be urged.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The telegram from De Aar to the effect that Commandant Froneman with his commando has separated from General De Wett will surprise all who have been trying to keep track of the campaign as it has been set forth in the despatches from day to day.

It is, however, quite possible that Froneman's forces accompanied De Wett and that he has separated from the general after recrossing the Orange river into Grigoland West.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A. "What Christianity can do for China" will be the topic of an address by Dr. Percy Lead in McGill Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

There will be a special musical service in St. Luke's Church on Wednesday evening, and a collection for the "War-Cry" fund. There will be sung the hymn, "O'ward, Christian Soldiers," the anthem, "Jesus, lover of my soul," solo by Mr. Flax.

The Rev. F. W. Macaulay, returned missionary from Turkey, will preach in Zion Congregational Church, corner of Manse and Milton streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow.

The Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Sabbath-school will hold its anniversary services to-morrow. The Rev. W. H. Raney, B.A., will preach at the morning service.

JEWISH EVANGELISTS IN THE CITY.

The Rev. Mark Lev, editor of "Immanuel's Witness," Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Maurice Ruben, superintendent of the Beth Laberith Hachadosha House of the Covenant, Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived this morning.

church notices; also on Monday and Tuesday at the convention, which will be held at the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church.

PROGRAMME OF CONVENTION. The convention, which will be held under the authority of the Protestant Ministerial Association, in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, will begin at 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday.

SALVATION ARMY CHANGES. The latest number of the "War-Cry" announces that Brigadier Pugmire, chief of the Quebec and Eastern Ontario province, will farewell from this command at the end of March.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A. Mr. David Allan, editor of the "Endeavor Banner," will address the meeting at the Railway Y. M. C. A. this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES. King Cotton and Queen Silk are holding a grand levee in the wash fabric department of The S. Carsey Co., Ltd.

A First Peep at Spring Novelties.—An interesting word of Spring Goods. In the wash fabric alone take a peep at the finer sort of organdies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and preserver of emollients. This treatment followed by medium doses of Cuticura Resolvent is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for itching, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaling, crusts, and pimply skin.

Just Sued. The Steele-Briggs seed catalogue is just suited to Canada. It contains seeds that will mature in Canada. All the seeds mentioned in the catalogue are fresh.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Two-Grain Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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THE ALBERT BRYCE CO., 11 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL. Tel. Main 3214.

BEAUTY.

Two addresses were delivered recently on what a modern city should be, one in Chicago by Professor James, the other in Toronto by Mr. Albert Kelsey, a Philadelphia architect. Both speakers dwelt particularly on appearances.

BEAUTY.

Mr. R. Hamilton, Provincial Grand Master, I.O.O.F., M.U., last evening entertained about thirty of the deputies to the Montreal district at his residence on Cadieux street.

ODDFELLOWS FRATERNIZE.

Mr. R. Hamilton, Provincial Grand Master, I.O.O.F., M.U., last evening entertained about thirty of the deputies to the Montreal district at his residence on Cadieux street.

A FINE SCOTCH VOCALIST.

Miss Jessie N. MacLachlan, the celebrated Scotch vocalist, who appears in the Windsor Hall on March 1 with a concert company, is being received in the western cities with great enthusiasm.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS") BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.



THE MISSING LINK.

Often a man's family has no means by which to establish his identity in case he is the victim of a serious accident. Right here is where our IDENTIFICATION BADGE forms the missing link in the chain that binds him to his family and friends and which SPEAKS FOR HIM IN NO UNCERTAIN LANGUAGE when he is beyond so doing and others know him not.

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FINE FURNITURE By AUCTION.

Messrs. Renaud, King & Patterson, who are giving up their branch store, have decided to dispose of the entire uptown stock without reserve.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HIGH GRADE FURNITURE for Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedroom or Hall

Sale at the Store, No. 2442 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 25th and 26th, AFTERNOON and EVENING—at 2.30 and 7.30 each day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Goods Stored Free until May.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Marchand's 1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME ST. MONDAY, the 25th, And the Following Days.

The only large manufacturer of Skirts, Blouses, Costumes, Waists, Caps and Cloaks in Montreal selling retail.

25 Doz. Red, Violet and Navy Blue MILITARY BLOUSES, worth \$1.25;

Monday 69c

Take advantage of this opportunity. 23 Doz. of Boys' TROUSERS, tweed or serge, sold everywhere at 75c;

Here 29c

WE THINK FOR EVERYBODY.

250 Pairs of TROUSERS for men in good grey stuff, heavy; such trousers could not be had at \$3.00 and \$4.00; For \$1.19

We are selling yet one case of White Cotton in lengths, 36 inches wide, worth 10c; For 5c

230 SKIRTS in plaid, serge, all colors, worth \$2.50 and \$3.50; they must be sacrificed. 99c

OUR NEW SKIRTS. 150 SKIRTS in tweed, iron grey, black or drab, very good value for \$5.50; Here \$2.49

BELL SKIRTS. 75 BELL SKIRTS, with silk appliques, 4 pleats, in Cheviot, grey or black; very good value for \$7.00; Here \$3.99

We are in a position to make the best estimates that can be made to your order. We have a tailor and 15 competent workmen and workwomen, and our prices are low. All orders executed at four hours' notice.

ASK FOR OUR COSTUMES in tweed, all wool, heavy, new style, lined, \$10.00; For \$5.99

50 COSTUMES, job, worth \$5.00; For \$1.99

If you wish to pay \$15.00 for a COSTUME come and see what we are offering. For \$10.00

We have COSTUMES for \$25, \$30 and \$40.

Although having sold 2,000 CAPES this winter we have decided not to hold a single one, consequently all our black or colored capes, with fur or without, at \$10.00; Monday, \$5.00

We have several fur-lined Capes left; they must go at half-price.

If you wish to buy in advance we will sell on Monday 100 Doz. COTTON STOCKINGS, 10c; For 5c

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS.

25 Doz. CORSETS, large, 30 to 36, made to sell at \$1.00; Monday, 39c

This department is most complete and 25 percent better bargains than elsewhere.

BY THE PIECE 25 Pieces of Gray and White COTTON, worth 84c, will be sold by the piece, 5 1-2c a yd.

10 coupons like these here would not be sufficient to mention all the bargains offered Monday and following days.

MARCHAND'S 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St.

A DOCTORS' MEETING

Medico-Chirurgical Society to be Incorporated

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE HOSPITALS.

The regular meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society took place last night, and was the largest that has been held for a long time, some eighty members being present.

The meeting opened with short papers on various subjects, and two patients of one of the hospitals were presented to illustrate the results of treatment they had undergone.

The business portion of the meeting was full of interest for every one present, and the various questions discussed were fully and ably dealt with.

A motion to change the name of the society to 'The Montreal Academy of Medicine' was voted down.

It was also decided to secure suitable rooms for the use of the society, and the members were unanimous in favor of a suite of rooms in a central locality on St. Catherine street.

The resolution which caused the most spirited debate was one arising out of the prospect of a new civic hospital for Montreal.

A motion was made requesting that in the agreement between the city and the new hospital authorities a clause should be inserted which should permit regular practicing physicians of this province to visit and attend their own patients, providing such patients paid for their actual maintenance in the hospital, in which case they would be considered private patients.

Information had been secured from the promoters of the new hospital scheme which would indicate that the authorities of the new hospital or hospitals would probably acquiesce in the request. The resolution was carried unanimously.

There was also considerable individual discussion on the question as to whether the same permission, if granted by the General Hospital, would not result in great financial benefit to that institution, as well as being an advantage to the physicians and their patients.

While every one present appeared to feel that the principle involved applied equally to both cases, the society refused to take the matter up as a society or come to an issue in the latter case. The question will, however, no doubt be further discussed and probably acted upon by the profession before very long.

PERSONAL. Mgr. Rozier, who will preach the Lenten sermons in the Church of Notre Dame, arrived in the city yesterday.

Owing to the serious illness of a near relative in England, Mr. Hodges, of Messrs. George Hodges & Co., sails by the 'Tunisian' on Feb. 23, and will attend to the business of his firm during the trip.

Miss Edith Duckworth, who recently underwent a severe operation in the Western Hospital, is recovering very steadily, although it will be some time before she is able to be removed to her home.

CITY ITEMS. An exhibition of Swan's powder fire extinguisher will be given in Victoria square this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Typographical Union will hold a very important meeting this (Saturday) evening in the Federated Trades and Labor Council Hall, at 600 Dorchester street. The business to be considered is of great interest to all the members.

NEW INSURANCE RATES. Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 23.—Local insurance agents yesterday received the new rates. The underwriters have taken a district of the city bounded by Caroline Market, Park, Vine, James, King, William, John and Main streets, practically the business part of the city, and made specific advance rates for most of the buildings therein contained. The advances are said to be very large, in some instances being three times the old rates, and where three-year rates were given before now only an annual rate is allowed.

SALVATION ARMY GRANT. Toronto, Feb. 23.—The Salvation Army had a deputation before Premier Ross yesterday morning to request favorable consideration of their recent petition to the legislature for a one thousand dollar grant for their rescue-work department. The deputation of Army officers was accompanied by Warden Gilmour, Staff Inspector Archibald, H. Gooderham, Mr. Caswell, City solicitor, G. E. Marston, M.P.P. The Salvationists were Colonel James and Staff-Captain Archibald. Premier Ross gave the deputation a sympathetic answer, and a grant of a substantial amount is expected.

FIGHTING A RAILWAY GRAB. Toronto, Feb. 23.—Mr. J. J. Foy, member for South Toronto, presented a petition to the legislature yesterday afternoon, praying, in the name of the mayor and city council of Toronto, that the bill of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in which it seeks to obtain control over Station street, this city, be not enacted. There is a very strong public feeling against the Grand Trunk's proposal, which is regarded by the citizens as an unwarrantable attempt to override public rights.

MAY DEPOSE MR. VAN WYCK. Albany, Feb. 23.—It is authoritatively stated that Governor Odell will either remove Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, from office next Monday, or send an emergency message to the Legislature urging the passage of a State constabulary bill. This the Governor is expected to do because of Mayor Van Wyck having in his appointment of Colonel Michael C. Murphy as police commissioner of New York, apparently accomplished the selection of former Chief Devery as Deputy Commissioner of the Borough of Manhattan.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Messrs. Arthur D. Bissell, New York; Herbert V. Meredith, Quebec; George R. Cockburn, Toronto; R. B. Angus, and Sir William Van Horne are applying for incorporation as 'The Canadian Salt Company,' with capital of \$800,000, to deal in the mining and manufacture of salt in its various forms, with chief place of business in Montreal.

Messrs. William Mitchell, Drummondville; David Mitchell, Fort-St-James; Joseph Wilson, Joseph Palmer and Walter G. Mitchell, of Montreal, are seeking incorporation as 'The Pennsylvania Coal Company,' with capital of \$100,000, and headquarters in Montreal.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE. London, Feb. 23.—In the British House of Commons last night Mr. William O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork City, moved that in the opinion of the House the United Irish Land League was entitled to the same protection as the trade unions. The motion was rejected by 203 to 109.

NATIVES WERE REPULSED. Paris, Feb. 23.—During an attack at four o'clock last Monday morning upon the French garrison of 160 at Tunnoum, Algeria, by a thousand native Arabos, three officers and six men were killed and 21 men wounded. The natives were repulsed with one hundred killed and about the same number wounded.

ALIEN LABOR AGITATION. Toronto, Feb. 23.—Mr. Wardell, the Opposition whip, will on Tuesday ask the Ontario government a series of questions regarding alien labor. It is alleged that the Clergue syndicate has employed such labor in the Sudbury district, contrary to law. Mr. Wardell will also introduce a provincial anti-alien labor bill of a stringent character. Coming from the Conservative whip, it is supposed to be an approved Opposition measure.

MANITOBA RAILWAYS. PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN WINNIPEG TO-NIGHT TO DISCUSS THE NORTHERN PACIFIC DEAL.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The 'Mail and Empire' Winnipeg correspondent says that Mayor Anderson called a public meeting for to-night to discuss the railway contracts. The Premier, Mr. Roblin, and other members of the government are invited to attend and give explanations, and a large number of prominent citizens will address the meeting.

A strong resolution was recommended to the notice of the city council by the civic finance committee, which after dealing with the excessive capitalization of the Northern Pacific lines, too great a bonded guarantee, a liability of \$800,000 per annum, with no recourse against the company in case of default, etc., calls upon the government to either withdraw the present agreement or to so amend it as to meet the vital objections that have been urged against it.

Both political parties who have gone carefully into the bargain unite in condemning it.

Mr. H. M. Howell, K.C., in an open letter to the press, says, among other things, that he is of opinion that this province cannot control and the railway company cannot give it power to control freight rates without extraordinary and radical Dominion legislation. It may be said that what is known as that rates could be agreed to but of course this would require Dominion legislation to make it irrevocable.

THE PREMIER CANNOT GO. Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Messrs. T. H. Bartelds, Fred. G. Salter, O. J. Macdonald, H. C. Hunter and F. W. McLaughlin, of the Canadian Society, New York, waited upon the premier to-day and asked him to attend the annual dinner of the society in New York. Sir Wilfrid, on account of his seasonal and public duties, was forced to decline the invitation.

SURGEON'S KNIFE SLIPPED. Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Miss Va. Lewis, a pretty young society woman of Findlay, died last night as the result of an operation for tonsillitis. The surgeon's instrument slipped, severing an artery, and before the surgeon knew the result of his error she was in a dying condition. She died in twenty minutes.

AN OTTAWA RUMOR. Ottawa, Feb. 23.—There will be a ministerial shuffle immediately after the session, according to a story in circulation here. Sir Louis Davies will go out, and be succeeded by Mr. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmoreland. Sir Louis would like to get the position of Canadian representative on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which carries with it a salary of \$30,000, but, failing that, will take a Supreme Court judgeship.

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER. London, Feb. 23.—The London 'Mail's' Amsterdam correspondent cables that Mr. Kruger intends to return to the Transvaal after the war is over.

LEGAL. (QUEBEC.) BUCKET SHOPS. X.—Has a person the right to run a bucket shop in Canada; is not the kind of gambling forbidden by law and illegal, and the proprietor liable to a fine, etc.? The lotteries are gone, now the bucket shop flourish. Ans.—The keeping of bucket shops is an offence dealt with by the Criminal Code, but certain defects in the Act make it very difficult to obtain a conviction.

DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEE. X. Y. Z.—Can an employer dismiss a disaffected employee, who has asked for an increase, without paying him three months salary in advance? Must he not give the employee three months notice, unless, in case of written agreement, providing immediate dismissal? Ans.—If the employee was a yearly one, the employee cannot be dismissed without notice except for sufficient cause. Three months notice would be required if the salary was payable quarterly; one month, if payable monthly.

A NEW STAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 23.—A cablegram has been received from Dr. T. Anderson, at Edinburgh, Scotland, claiming the discovery of a new star. The position is R. A. three hours twenty-four minutes twenty-four seconds and Dec plus 43 degrees 34 minutes. At Harvard College observatory on Feb. 19 a photograph showed that it was then fainter than the magnitude 10.5. This result was confirmed by spectrographs taken on Feb. 2, 3, 8 and 10, 1901. Accordingly within three days this star has become one of the brightest objects in the sky.

JAPANESE HOSPITALS BURNED. Victoria, B.C., Feb. 23.—The hospital attached to the Tokio University was burned on Jan. 29, and twenty-one patients were burned to death and ten patients and eleven nurses injured. The hospital was a wooden structure.

SUICIDE AT ST. LAURENT. Ferdinand Laroche, a young man employed at the college at St. Laurent to attend the furnace, poisoned himself last Tuesday by eating matches, being under the impression that he was too wicked to live. He was brought to the city and taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, but no more could be done for him. Phosphorus is a peculiarly painful and not a rapid poison, and the misguided youth lingered till this morning, when he died. An inquest will be held on Monday morning at the hospital.

PROBABLY SUICIDE. Coroner McMahon has gone to St. Laurent to investigate the death of a farmer named Lizotte, who was found by his son hanged in his barn last night.

ADDRESS BY MISS CARSON. Miss Sara L. Carson, who is holding a series of special meetings at the Y. N. C. A., held a gospel meeting last evening, which was well attended. Miss Res presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. Miss Carson gave an eloquent address, basing her remarks on the story of the Prodigal Son. Her experiences in trying to rescue some of the prodigal daughters to be met with in New York, as in other large cities, were related with thrilling effect.

Wishes with the utmost simplicity, but her addresses hold the attention of her audience, and remain in the mind afterwards.

This evening at eight o'clock she will hold a gospel meeting in the Y. W. C. A., and tomorrow at 4.15 p.m. On Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, she will give an address on Settlement work, in Emmanuel Church, and will speak on Monday evening at the Good Will Club at 7.30, and at the Grand Reading Room, St. Catherine street, at 8.45. On Wednesday afternoon, she will give an address at the McGill Y. W. C. A. On Tuesday afternoon, there will be two services at the Y. W. C. A., Dorchester street, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT. IMPROVEMENTS UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Mr. E. Fitzhugh, manager of the Central Vermont, who is in the city, stated this forenoon at the Windsor Hotel, that the Central Vermont was in a prosperous condition, from a physical and financial point of view. There had been many improvements, which the most notable were the double trackings in the rolling stock up to modern requirements, and the replacing of trestle bridges by steel structures. In this last regard, there had been a good deal of work done, which had the other hand, the bringing of diverse interests under control, the stability can be guaranteed, the interests of the public are secured. In fact, the public interests and the interests of the other hand, the question of government control, as far as the Dominion railways was concerned, was ripe yet.

INTERESTING FIGURES. From statistical report of Lake commerce passing through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, during season of 1900, received by the passenger department, Canadian Pacific Railway, the following interesting general summary is gleaned, compiled by Lieut.-Col. Lydecker's corps of engineers, U.S.A.—Total mile tons, 25,179,228.04; total freight carried, net, 25,843,073; total valuation placed on freight carried, \$267,041,959; average value per ton of freight carried, \$10.41; total amount paid for freight transportation, \$24,847,141; average residence freight was carried, miles, 326.3; average cost per ton for freight transportation, \$0.97; total number registered vessels using canals, 879; total number of passages by unregistered crafts carrying freight, 49; time American lock was operated, days, 238; time Canadian lock was operated, days, 238; total valuation placed on registered vessels, \$69,725,153; total number of passengers transported, 58,555; freight carried by registered vessels, tons, 55,658,984; unregistered vessels, tons, 57,139, American vessels, percent, 97; Canadian vessels, percent, 3; passengers carried by American vessels, percent, 42; by Canadian vessels, percent, 58.

SHIPPING NEWS. The Allan Line SS. Norwegian, from Portland for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester City, from Manchester, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Elder-Dempster R.M.S. Lake Superior, Capt. Evans, sailed from St. John, N.B., for Liverpool, via Halifax yesterday at one p.m.

The Dominion Line Royal and U.S. mail SS. New England, Capt. James, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday at 8 a.m.

TUNISIAN HOMEWARD BOUND. The Allan line SS. Tunisian, Captain A. H. Vipond, sails from Portland, Maine, to-day, with the following list of saloon passengers: Mr. Wm. Agnew, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Calderon, Ottawa; Mr. H. H. Goulter, Winnipeg; Mr. A. F. Goodridge, A. C. Goodridge, Master Goodridge, Halifax; Mr. George Rodge, Montreal; Mrs. Maunsell, Chicago; Mrs. J. A. Mirrick, of Winnipeg; Mrs. McDonald, Ottawa; Mr. A. B. Owen, Toronto; Mrs. F. S. Pope, Victoria; Mr. Stuart, Mrs. F. D. Scott, Ottawa; Miss Thornton, Montreal; Mr. Geo. W. Thomas, Ottawa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCRAPINGS work all right.

When skilfully manipulated by the "Fine Art" adulteration methods of the Japs, artificial coloring covering up a multitude of "Tea Leaf" sins.

"SCRAPINGS" work all right.

Uncolored Ceylon Green Tea is proving a formidable rival to the Japanese product.

It is Pure to a leaf. Delicious in Flavor And of Double Strength.

Get it from your grocer, your safeguard against substitutes is the name 'Salada' on a sealed lead packet. 25c and 40c.

TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION. Judge Doherty has granted the petition of Edmund Desbarats asking for a winding-up order to put the Orol Fluid Beef Company into liquidation.

Curling. LACHINE LADY CURLERS. The lady members of the Lachine Curling Club had another opportunity of proving their mettle yesterday, on the occasion of the Friday afternoon competition. Two prizes were offered, one by Mr. Andrew J. Daves, and another by Mr. Percy Barnes, and the struggle for them was as keen as usual. Mrs. Morphy and Miss Walker were the fortunate winners, and every one declared, in discussing the game afterwards, that they had well earned their success. These competitions and afternoon teas are becoming very popular in Lachine.

Hockey. SHAMROCK TEAM FOR TO-NIGHT. There has been a slight change made in the personnel of the Shamrock team for their match at the Arena to-night with Montreal.

Following will be the team: Goal, McKinnis; point, Tansy; cover point, Wall; forwards, Trickey, Scanlan, E. Cummings and T. Cummings.

A SPECIAL MEETING. A special meeting of the Intermediate Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, will be held at the M.A.A.A. rooms, Mansfield street, on Tuesday night, to consider the protest of the Leveleites against the Quebec Club. Mr. T. Y. Foster, the president, will preside.

MONTREAL JRS. VS. VICTORIA JRS. What promises to be a hard fought, as well as an interesting game to witness will take place between the Montreal Juniors and the Victoria Juniors in the Arena this afternoon, the puck to be faced at 2 o'clock. These two teams have already met three times this season, each team winning one game respectively, with the result that the Montreal Juniors have the better record in their first place in Series A, of the Canadian Junior Hockey League.

A DRAWN GAME. The teams of the Canada Paint Company and Heaters of Westmont, met on the Twin City rink last night in a game of hockey. The teams being so evenly matched that neither scored, although the game was closely contested.

A LOYOLA VICTORY. Loyola College beat first year medicine, McGill, on Victoria rink ice on Friday night, by 3 to 1.

INTER-CHURCH LEAGUE. Another game in the Inter-Church League was played on Thursday evening, in the Montmartre rink, between teams representing Trinity and St. Stephen's after a good clean game St. Stephen's won by a score of 2 to 1.

HUDSON WINS A GAME. Hudson, Feb. 23.—A friendly game of hockey was played here last night between Montreal South Hockey Club and the home team, resulting in a victory for Hudson. The score was 2 to 1.

LONDON CONSOLS. London, Feb. 23.—Consols for money, 97 1/2; do, for the account, 97 1/8; Atchison, 57 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 93; St. Paul, 152 1/2; Illinois Central, 124 1/2; Louisville, 94 1/2; U. P. pd., 90; N.Y.C., 147 1/2; Erie, 29; Penna., 76; Reading, 16; Erie, first pd., 69 1/2; Northern Pacific, pd., 89; Grand Trunk, 67; Ahanda, 9; Rand Mines, 40 1/2; Bar Silver quiet 25 1/2-16 per ounce; Money, 4 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do, three months, 3 1/2 to 3 15-16 percent.

MONTREAL TRADE. Dun's weekly Bulletin says of Montreal trade:—General trade conditions at Montreal have not varied greatly since a week ago. In dry goods the satisfactory movement heretofore noted is well sustained, while groceries, which have ruled a little quiet, show improved demand. The leather market remains without special activity, and boot and shoe repeat orders are hardly up to expectations, but in hardware, paints, oil, etc., good orders are being booked for spring delivery. Hides show fair demand, but with no accumulation of stocks, and prices declined half a cent this week, owing to the seasonable depreciation in quality. A somewhat marked cut has been made by refiners this week in yellow sugars, quotations having been lowered from 10 to 15 cents a cental, as to grade, but granulated is unaltered. Molasses has also been lowered, and further reduction is expected. Dry goods values are all steady held, but there is a movement among some of the larger knitting mills towards selling their product direct to the retailer, which is exciting some comment, owing to the lack of harmony among manufacturers of horse mills, noted a fortnight ago, there has been a revision of quotations for these goods. The secretary of the Lead Grinders' Association has notified the trade of a reduction of 3 1/2 cents a hundred in the price of white lead.

The money market tends to easiness; the Bank of England rate is lower, and it is expected that 4 1/2 percent will shortly be the general local quotation for call funds, but District failures for the week are twelve in number, the only important case being that of a furniture manufacturing concern, with estimated liabilities of about \$100,000.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, by two ladies who would be away all day. Private house preferred. References exchanged. Address LESLIE, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, with outbuildings, of the late Mr. Thomas Phillips, on the St. Catherine road, adjoining Outremont, convenient to Park & Island Electric Cars, water and bath in house, seventeen rooms; three acres of ground laid out in fruit, vegetables and flower garden, lawn, etc.; rent moderate. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House, Montreal.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or week. Apply 546 Alton street.

WANTED, A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL house work; must be good plain cook; references required. 85 Mansfield.

BIRTHS. CAINS.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1901, at 14 MacGregor street, to Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cains, a daughter.

DIED. ANDERSON.—At Boreland, St. Laurent, P.Q., on Feb. 22, 1901, John Anderson, in his 94th year.

DIXON.—On Feb. 22, 1901, Jane Marie Dixon, in her 67th year, wife of James S. Dixon, formerly merchant of Berthier on Haut, P.Q.

Funeral on Monday from Montreal General Hospital to Viger Station for 8.30 a.m. train to Berthierville, and from Berthierville station at 10.30 a.m. to the Anglican Church and Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

FINLAYSON.—At Blytheswood, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901, Catherine Annie, third daughter of the late George Annie, and beloved wife of Alex. M. Finlayson, of New York, formerly of Montreal.

Funeral will take place at 368 Victoria avenue, Westmont, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

HISLOP.—Suddenly, at St. Laurent, Andrew Hislop, sr., in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

TUCKER.—In this city, on Feb. 23, 1901, Mary Ann Leith, relict of the late George H. Tucker, aged 74 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Mr. Henry Tucker, advocate, 132 Fulford street, on the 25th instant, at 7 a.m. thence to Grand Trunk station for interment at Sorel.

THE 'WHY NOT' SERIES.

A special series of Sunday evening sermons will commence in Emmanuel Church, corner of Stanley street, to-morrow evening, when the pastor, the Rev. Hugh Fedley, will preach on 'Why Not Believe in Your Own Spiritual Nature?' Subjects for the others are announced in a card which extends a cordial welcome to all, and which shows that the 'Why Not?' series will close March 17.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES.

Archbishop Bruchet will commence to hold confirmation services in the colleges and convents on March 15, and in the city parishes on April 8.

To Let.

TO LET, 29 MAYOR STREET, A NEW, self-contained, stone front house, modern conveniences, 8 rooms; rent \$25.00. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901.

To Let.

TO LET, STORE, NO. 1860 NOTRE DAME street, a few doors from McGill street, 40 feet by 100, plate glass windows; No. 148 McGill street, close to the Grand Trunk new offices, 22 feet by 120; Warehouse, No. 121 St. Henri street, 3 flats, suitable for factory or storage, excellent light; vacant lots on St. Henri street and St. James st.; possession immediately. Apply to 1862 Notre Dame street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, 55 PIANOS AND ORGANS, prices far below what they ought to bring. LAYTON BROS., The Popular Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

Personal.

PERSONAL—USE 'ROBINSON UNIVERSAL Remedy' as a blood purifier and Spring Medicine. Will cure anything. Apply for a trial bottle at 21 Sussex ave., 23.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England. [Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.] ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1901. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and the Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., Rector.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches. [Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.] DESERVIERS STREET MISSION—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayers meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY, PROTESTANT, living at home, as nursery governess at 200 children for several hours daily. Address C. 'Witness' Office.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, WITH POSSESSION BY 1st of April, tenement of flat of 5 or 6 rooms; central locality, between Bloor and St. Denis streets. Address H.S. 56, 'Witness' Office.

Notices.

NOTICE—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the city of Montreal, for leave to erect an engine and boiler at No. 77, 79 and 81 St. James street. Montreal, Feb. 22, 1901. 'La Patrie' Publishing Co., Limited, per L. J. Tarte, president.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, SAFE, SECOND-HAND, either key or combination lock. Give price and where can be seen. Address SAFE, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR ONE OR two of quiet habits, with or without bath; English family; central. 21 St. Edward street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

FOUND, FOX TERRIER, in Westmount; described accurately by letter to X. 'Witness' Office.

Eggs and Poultry.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELECTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Leguachetiere street.

Farms For Sale.

Attention is called to the following choice farms: FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE, at Sherbrooke on the Brimpton road, overlooking the town, farm of 100 acres, 40 under cultivation, 60 in valuable timber; good dwelling house, water in house and yard; stock and implements would be sold at a valuation; especially suitable for gentleman's residence; magnificent situation, and convenient to town. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, sewing in private families, any work, tailor style finish. Address 31 Sanguinet street.

Pupps Wanted.

I AM PREPARED TO PRIVATELY Teach by mail the practical part of advertisement writing. You can earn \$25 to \$100 a week writing 'Ads.' PAGE-DAVIS, Chicago.

Property.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE or exchange—Building Lot, above Sherbrooke street, vicinity of McGill College, 125 feet deep, 28 feet wide; private lane on one side 18 feet wide; lights on all sides; suitable for single, double, tenement or flat house. Address W. 12, 'Witness' Office.

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Adults Bible class at the same hour. Ladies Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets—Rev. J. R. Rebb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooks street. The pastor will preach at both services. All seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath, Feb. 24, 11 a.m. the pastor, 7 p.m. the Rev. Maurice Ruben of Pittsburg, Pa. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible-class at 10 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor; evening preaching, Rev. R. Hopkin, of Bethlehem Church. Everybody welcome. Pastor, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton.

Undenominational Churches.

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

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

GOPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearings longed. All welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe, On Sunday, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur French, B.A.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader in charge.

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.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Chapel, 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

GOPEL HALL, 229 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of God every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 3 p.m., for prayer.

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 invited. Lively talks with their families and friends cordially invited.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m. Sabbath school, 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., Gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading of the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 834 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 Young Ladies, 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 Temple 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 meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m. and Saturday at 4 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign E. W. Williams and wife in command. At 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 eight o'clock. Captain Dawson in command. Gospel services (in French), at No. 47 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday 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. Captain R. Huxtable in charge.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Manca—Le dimanche à 11 h. 7.30. Jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Tharrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine avenue, Westmount.

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

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h. Le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Service le Dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le Jeudi à 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 50 Coursol street.

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. Edouard de Grières le mercredi à 8 heures. Réunion de prières le dimanche à 8 heures. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir, 8 h. Répétition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures. Calvin E. Amarou, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

About 50,000 feet of land on William and Inspector Streets. An excellent factory site. Most favorable terms offered to parties wishing to build.

TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA, 26 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Stores and Offices

(HEATED BY STEAM) in the NEW BUILDING

St. Peter Street, Estabcos Merchants Bank

"Witness" Office. READY PRESENTLY. Apply to "Witness" Office.

COTTAGES IN LONGUEUIL. For Sale or to Let, furnished and unfurnished, with modern conveniences, good water and drainage, with garden, and convenient to boat or train will sell on easy terms, or rent low with option of purchase. Particulars and Photo views at my office, Temple Building. A. T. HOLLAND.

TO LET, 81 FORT STREET. Rent, \$300; no taxes; self-contained Cottage, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms; all modern conveniences; will be heated and painted throughout.

NO. 388 AQUEDUCT STREET, self-contained Cottage, 5 rooms, with cellar, warm house. Rent, \$3.00 per month.

NO. 1 ARGYLE AVENUE, upper tenement, 3 rooms, hot and cold water; bath, and w.c., comfortable house. Rent, \$12.00 per month.

W. L. MALTYBY, 209 St. James street. THE "SELBY" FLATS TO RENT, with latest and most modern equipment in Plumbing, Heating and Lighting, Electric, etc. Beautifully situated on Selby Ave., Westmount, with unimpeded view. Rent from \$18.00 to \$25.00. R. & W. KERR, 2320 St. Catherine.

TO LET. A Self-Contained Brick Dwelling, 12 large rooms, near English street, rent only \$25.00 per month and taxes.

THE J. W. MOLSON COY., 101 St. Francois Xavier St.

TO LET. Self-contained Semi-detached Dwelling, 3 rooms, Daisy h.w. furnace, etc., in upper central part of city; very moderate rent.

THE J. W. MOLSON COY., 101 St. Francois Xavier St.

MANUFACTURING FLATS.

TO LET—Two large Flats, containing about 19,000 ft. of floor space each; fine light; Daisy furnace. S. H. McDOWELL, 21 St. Helen street.

TO LET. LARGE SHOP AND DWELLING, 2185 and 2187 Notre Dame street; Daisy furnace; rent very low. S. H. McDOWELL, 21 St. Helen street.

Offices to Let. TO LET—Large suite of offices, corner of Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets. S. H. McDOWELL, 21 St. Helen street.

LARGE FLAT AND CELLARS TO LET, suitable for Warehouse or Manufacturing. Ground Floor, fronting on two streets. Nice offices, splendid cellars. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. APPLY TO MOULTON & CO., 12 St. Peter St.

TO LET, 1st May. 271 ST. URBAIN ST., cut stone front, 3 stories and basement, with area door. Hot water heating. A bright, comfortable residence.

21 and 23 MONTCALM ST., self-contained, 10 and 9 rooms respectively.

4 and 12 MONTCALM ST., each 9 rooms, all moderate rents, in airy and respectable locality, near river front.

H. H. AUSTIN, Agent. Estate John Tiffin, 61 St. Gabriel St.

OFFICES TO RENT, Street Railway Chambers.

Apply to Room 14.

H. M. SIMPSON, 39 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, Lot, 80 x 120, No. 45 DORCHESTER ST.,

A double Cottage, 15 Rooms, including Basement. Good plumbing. Stone front; Brick Extension; iron roof. Brick Stable, Stalls for three horses. Shed and Coach House. House can be seen at any time with permit.

For further particulars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

HOUSES TO LET.

39 TUPPER ST.—Stone Front Cottage, 10 rooms, Daisy furnace. Rent, \$23 and taxes.

72 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE.—(Near Sherbrooke St.) 14 rooms, furnace. Rent \$480 per annum, no taxes.

1253 DORCHESTER ST. (West)—Stone Front, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, furnace. Rent \$23, no taxes.

1255 and 1255A DORCHESTER ST.—Two Stone Front Lower Tenements, 6 rooms, bathroom. Rent \$10 each a month.

5 TARA MALL AVE.—Modern Semi-detached Brick Cottage, hot water, with entrance on Milton St. Rent \$30, no taxes.

6 YARA MALL AVE.—3 rooms, extension kitchen, daisy furnace.

4 ARTHUR AVE., Lechins—Semi-detached Cottage, 3 rooms, large garden. Rent \$180 per annum, no taxes.

Apply to W. ERNEST BOLTON, Real Estate Agent, 1763 Notre Dame st.

1082 Sherbrooke St. TO LET.

Stone front House of ten rooms, with hot water heating and modern conveniences. Is being entirely renovated.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Bayle Street—To Let.

Two Stone Front Houses, containing nine rooms each, with hot water heating, and in good state of repair. Can be had immediately.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON Real Estate & Agency Co., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

HOUSES TO LET, Furnished and Unfurnished, Moderate Rents, Choice Locations.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON Real Estate & Agency Co., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

"WILLOW BANK," POINTE CLAIRE.

FOR SALE—A fine property on the river front, comprising the substantially built residence and grounds, formerly occupied all the year round by the late Mr. McKinnon. Area about three arpents; stable and coach house, ice houses, etc.; moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON Real Estate & Agency Co., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

RESIDENCE AT DORVAL FOR SALE

The beautifully situated residence formerly occupied by the late Henry E. Murray. The grounds contain an area of 120,000 feet, with a frontage on Lake St. Louis of about 470 feet.

This is one of the most desirable suburban properties about Montreal.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON Real Estate & Agency Co., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Do You Ever Borrow Money? IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

Whether you want to borrow \$10 or \$1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us, we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.

YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS For the loan of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice, so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing from us from time to time.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO. Room 5, No. 260 St. James St. Cor. Victoria square, Bank of Toronto Bldg.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding Stable For Sale Drummond St.

An up-to-date Stable and modern House, with vacant ground attached, for sale; in the very best part of the West End. Good reasons for selling.

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

TADOUSAC-- HOUSES AND GROUNDS FOR SALE CHEAP

A large square residence with grounds, stable, coach house, ice house, extension kitchen. Everything complete, including furniture. Price, \$2,000.

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

Special Choice Lots For Sale.

Crescent street, above St. Catherine street, is one of the safest places to build a good class of house for sale. I have a few remaining of the very finest lots, each 25 x 100, which I can sell at a reduction to a builder who will undertake to put up a suitable building.

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

Special House For Sale, Créscent St.

A modern Red Stone House, close to Sherbrooke street, with stone steps, bay window, extension kitchen, basement entrance; for occupation 1st May. To satisfy a mortgage this property would be sold for \$2,500 if closed for quickly.

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are for sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

- BASEMENT TO LET.
- CELLAR TO LET.
- CLOSED AT ONE O'CLOCK.
- COTTAGE FOR SALE.
- DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
- DWELLING TO LET.
- FACTORY TO LET.
- FLAT TO LET.
- FOR SALE OR TO LET.
- FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
- FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
- FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
- HOUSE TO LET.
- HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
- HOUSE FOR SALE.
- LEASE FORMS.
- LOT TO LET.
- LOT FOR SALE.
- LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
- LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
- MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
- NO SMOKING.
- OFFICE TO LET.
- OFFICES TO LET.
- PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
- ROOM TO LET.
- ROOMS TO LET.
- SHOP TO LET.
- SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
- STABLE TO LET.
- STORE TO LET.
- STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
- TABLE BOARD.
- THIS FLAT TO LET.
- THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
- TRESPASS NOTICES.
- TO LET.
- UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
- UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
- UPPER FLAT TO LET.
- YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, Cor. Craig and St. Peter Sts., Montreal.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. Robert Reford, who has just been elected a life governor of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, has donated the sum of \$1,000 towards that institution.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Monday evening, at which Prof. Adams, of McGill, will read a paper on 'A Visit to the Extinct Volcanoes of Central France.'

WANT ADS.

WITNESS

May be left with Wm. Brydall & Co., Bookbinders and Stationers, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts. or with R. Turner, Grocer, 3244 St. Lawrence Street, West of St. James.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. Situations Wanted. 1/2¢ for each additional word. Rooms to Let. 1/2¢ for each additional word. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. 1/2¢ for each additional word. Six insertions the price of four.

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

Personals. 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. Agents Wanted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, Cor. Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine St. Whole Wheat Bread, Fancy Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and Candies, Boston Brown Bread and Baked Goods on Saturday.

GIVE BULLER BREAD A Fair Trial.

D. HARRISON, 1 Dupuis Place, TEL. MONT 286. Westmount.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE FESTIVAL.

Last evening the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Sunday-school held its annual meeting and the event proved a most successful one. The children were out in force and after their supper, which was served in the schoolroom from 6.30 to 8 o'clock, they entertained their parents and friends in the body of the church to an excellent programme of music, recitations and dialogues. The superintendent, Mr. A. W. Young, presided, and the following took part in the programme under the direction of Miss L. Young, Miss Bouchard and Miss Mitchell—Lillie Ward, Edwin Carter, Martha Ward, Teenie Merrick, Amy Smith, Eva Bowles, Teenie Hill, Marjorie Lambly, Irene White, Grace Blackmore, Arthur Blackmore, Willie Clark, Gladys Bouchard, Ada Staton, Pearl Carter, George Carey, Hildred Moreau, Nellie Pursell, Emily Carter, Addie Shea, Harriet Pursell. At the close each scholar was presented with a bag of candy. During the meeting the Rev. S. A. Davy presided especially invited. The Rev. Mr. Raney addressed the scholars briefly.

AN ANNUAL SOCIAL.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, the annual social of Court Mount Royal, Juvenile Branch, No. 4, Ancient Order of Foresters, was celebrated in Fraternity Hall in a successful and enjoyable manner. The program of the evening was especially invited. The attendance was exceptionally large and the programme an excellent one. The P.C.R., Bro. T. Murphy, presided. He gave a short address to the parents, showing the progress of the branch for the past six years, being the length of time he has been president, and has also associated with him the same management committee. The following programme was tendered, Bro. J. Pascook acting as accompanist: Piano solo, Master Evans; reading, Mr. J. Farrar; recitation, P.D.C.R., Bro. Stoba; duet, Messrs. Hurd and Preston; song, Mr. J. McRostie; song, Mr. J. J. Jennings; bagpipes, Mr. T. Mitchell; recitation, Mr. A. Laverton; Bro. T. Murphy then presided to the successful juveniles, G. Moreman, W. Trickey, W. Allen, W. Carvey, W. E. Dixon, S. Roberts, W. Dixon, J. Allen.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor of the First Baptist Church, will speak at the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4.15 on the subject: 'Is Morality, apart from the vicarious sacrifice by Jesus Christ, a good ground of hope? If not, why not?' Special music is being arranged. This is a subject of vital importance and should attract a large number of men. Dr. J. R. Nichol, a member of the association in Melbourne, Australia, who is visiting the city, will speak at the Young Men's Meeting on Saturday night at eight o'clock. Bible-classes will be conducted as usual on Sunday at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. The annual banquet of the gymnasium leaders was held on Thursday evening at 7.30. Mr. C. T. Williams, president of the association, was in the chair. Several speeches of an interesting nature were made and reminiscences indulged in. Interesting feature was the reading of letters from absent leaders in other parts of the country.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Eberthorshough & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the United States. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. 7 American Patents—A. H. Canning, weighing machine; Thomas Cosens, machine for washing filled cans; Thomas Cosens, machine for exhausting and testing cans; Arthur Finch, kiln; F. J. Freese, chuck; A. A. L. Sear, machine for setting liquid methane from natural gas; Chas. Pickering and P. Clarke, sander for rolling stock; A. M. Rush, cattle stable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wills' English Pills FIRST IN CANADA.

They Banish Constipation, Promote Digestion and Good Health.

Constipation quickly shatters the nervous system. Wills' English Pills are Constipation conquerors; they cleanse the sewers of the body, give new vim and energy to the mind and spirits.

Influenza Can be Avoided!!

But there is only one way and that way is to avoid exhaustion and keep the system thoroughly healthy.

BOVRIL will enable you to do this. It contains all the nourishing constituents of Fresh Lean Beef in a highly concentrated form.

BOVRIL IS LIQUID LIFE.

ELECTRIC DYES

Will give BEST TINTS, FINEST SHADES, faintest and most brilliant colors. They are somewhat better than other makes, as their makers are confident in their fame.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited. Capacity, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HAVING ONE'S OWN WAY. (Lina Mitchell, Toronto, in 'Presbyterian Review'.)

He walked up and down the shiny surface of the big plate glass mirror, and paused frequently to look at his own beautiful reflection.

Mr. Bluebottle found himself rolling and tumbling across the glass. He came up against the hard gilt frame at last with a bump that took his breath away.

When he came to himself he made short work of trying to get away from that part of the store. He snuffed fresh air, and flew as fast as he could in the direction whence it came.

'Come down, here!' said Tom, as he pursued the bluebottle into a corner of the door.

'Not yet awhile!' buzzed the bluebottle, and he danced tantalizingly about just out of Tom's reach.

'Oh, I won't do a thing to you when I catch you!' gasped Tom, who was now very angry.

'Not just then a customer pushed the door open and Mr. Bluebottle was caught in a current of air, and carried out of doors almost before he knew it.'

'May I inquire your name?' 'Certainly, I am Alec Bluebottle.'

'That,' said Jim, as I may now style him, 'was children. He softly touched the place where the missing leg should have been.'

'You needn't tell me about that,' returned Alec, with emphasis; 'I know about one.'

'This,' and Jim turned his head to see the place where the missing hind leg should have been growing, 'was fly-paper, sticky fly-paper!'

'Sticky fly-paper?' inquired Alex, 'I never saw it.'

'And when you do, keep off it. It is only one chance in a thousand that a fly gets off, once he is caught. If he does, he is pretty certain to have left part of himself upon the paper.'

'The rest of the trouble,' continued Jim, 'was spider-webs!'

'What are spider-webs?' asked Alec. 'Then Jim explained spider-webs scientifically, technically, practically, in every way, in which a fly who had had a stern experience, could explain them.'

'Well, I am very much obliged to you, very much, indeed,' said Alec. 'The hints you have given me are worth a great deal, and the best way I can thank you is to put your advice into practice!'

'A lady drove up and hitched her horse to the post. Her movements sent the two friends flying for their lives in opposite directions. They had not even time to say good-bye.'

'Not what do you suppose that foolish Alec did. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that he had only alighted on the edge of a pile of bricks when he began to look about for some sticky fly-paper.'

'What for? Why to see for himself whether all the things his friend Jim had told him were true. He decided that when he found a sticky fly-paper, he, young, strong, handsome Alec Bluebottle, would alight in the stickiest part of it. Then he would walk right out to the edge, and fly off, none the worse for his adventure. Leave a leg in the sticky stuff? Not he!'

'Of course, even an industrious bluebottle could fly about a long time out of doors without finding a sticky fly-paper. Wearing of this fruitless search, Mr. Bluebottle turned his attention to searching for a spider-web.'

'What for? To fly through, of course! A giant fly like him would tear the strongest web from its moorings and teach the wickedest spider that ever lived what flies can do when they like.'

'To bring a long story to an end, Mr. Bluebottle found the very web he was looking for. A smart spider housekeeper, of whom you have already heard, saw, entangled in her web, the very dinner she was looking for. She carried it in, dined daintily, and put the remains of her feast in the cupboard.'

Sooner she went out and mended a dreadfully large hole in the strongest part of her web.

'I saw myself falling off and marching rapidly to my grave. Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' were perhaps the only remedy which I had not tried yet.'

'What could those 'PILLS' do in my case? What good could they do to me? This is what happened: Taken according to directions, Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' brought me a great relief at first; afterwards, the continued use of this incomparable preparation, as long as my illness required it, eliminated my chronic paleness, made my blood recover its natural color, restored my strength and courage.'

'Such are the never-to-be-forgotten benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS.'

EUGENIE GROTEAU.

MISS EUGENIE GROTEAU OF ST. ANTOINE DE TILLY.

Gives her testimony full of gratitude for these 'PILLS' the able composition of which makes it the best remedy for pale, weak or anemic women and young girls.

MISS EUGENIE GROTEAU, of St. Antoine de Tilly, gives the following testimony in behalf of Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS':

'I am of a very weak constitution. After a bad attack of Grippe, being imperfectly cured, this natural weakness increased very much.'

'I became very pale, my blood was poor and watery, I felt without strength and energy. I hastened to take some good tonics which were proclaimed as of a superior quality, with the hope to remove my illness, but all in vain.'

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'I am of a very weak constitution. After a bad attack of Grippe, being imperfectly cured, this natural weakness increased very much.'

'I became very pale, my blood was poor and watery, I felt without strength and energy. I hastened to take some good tonics which were proclaimed as of a superior quality, with the hope to remove my illness, but all in vain.'

'I saw myself falling off and marching rapidly to my grave. Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' were perhaps the only remedy which I had not tried yet.'

'What could those 'PILLS' do in my case? What good could they do to me? This is what happened: Taken according to directions, Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' brought me a great relief at first; afterwards, the continued use of this incomparable preparation, as long as my illness required it, eliminated my chronic paleness, made my blood recover its natural color, restored my strength and courage.'

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ON BOTH BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS'

Miss EUGENIE GROTEAU OF ST. ANTOINE DE TILLY.

Gives her testimony full of gratitude for these 'PILLS' the able composition of which makes it the best remedy for pale, weak or anemic women and young girls.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A GOOD CAT STORY.

I once had a cat which always sat up at the dinner table with me, and had his napkin round his neck, and his plate, and some fish. He used his paw, of course; but he was very particular, and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had finished his fish I sometimes gave him a piece of mine. One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were being put round for the entree, puss came rushing upstairs, and sprang into his chair with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse on to his own plate and then one on to mine. He divided his dinner with me as I divided mine with him.—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Boy—'Please, sir, may I have the afternoon off? My grandmother is to be buried.'

Employer—'This is the eighth grandmother you have buried since the football season opened.'

Boy—'I know it, sir. I come of a very old family, and my ancestors can't stand the excitement of the game. They're dying off very fast.—'Tit-Bits.'

Stout Old Gentleman (who is very timid)—'Can you see me across the road, policeman?'

Policeman—'See yer across the road, sir? Why, bless yer, I believe I could see yer at a mile off.—'Tit-Bits.'

'Johnny,' queried the teacher of the new pupil, 'do you know your alphabet?'

'Yes'm,' answered Johnny.

'Well, then,' continued the teacher, 'what letter comes after A?'

'All the rest of them,' was the triumphant reply.

They came as a boon and a blessing to me, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen, Sold by all stationers.

Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

DEMONSTRATING IT. 'I wonder why Kaisers puts all his sawing under his pillow every night?'

'Reckon he wants people to know that he has money enough to retire on.—'Philadelphia Record.'

STRICTLY BUSINESS. 'Do you believe that Mars is inhabited?'

asked the young woman. 'I am sure I haven't the faintest idea,' answered the young man with the close-cut hair and the striped shirt. 'Supposing it is. What's the use? I couldn't get there to sell the people any of our firm's goods.—Washington 'Star.'

THE MISER. McSwatters—'How, he's a miser.'

McSwitters—'How do you know?'

McSwatters—'He jumps over his gate instead of opening it, so as to save the wear on the hinges.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Samples of MOULDINGS

To arrive in a few days. Will have a finer line than ever.

G. W. WILSON & SONS, Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames, 688 Craig St., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

New Sizes Mountings and Styles.

SEE OUR SAMPLES, RICE, Artist Photographer, 2561 St. Catherine St., Telephone Up. 2477.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 15-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at Danville, Que., up to noon on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1901, for Debentures on the Township of Shipton. Amount required, ten thousand dollars at lowest rate of interest. Valuation Roll of Township, \$386,488.00, and this is the first issue of Debentures. Time, five years—the Corporation reserving the right to pay at any time after three years. Money required by March 4th.

C. G. BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE

It is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Land and Improvement Company, a body politic and corporate having its principal business office in the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature to pass an act to free all the purchasers of the immovable properties bequeathed by the last will and testament of Simon Valois, on the fourth of December, 1886, from all responsibility as to the investment of the moneys accruing from the sale of the said immovables.

ARCHER & PERRON, Attorneys for Petitioners. Montreal, 27th November, 1900.

IMPERIAL EMBROGATION, The Friend of Humanity, The Supreme External Remedy, The Household Panacea, Overcomes pain, gives immediate relief.



RHEUMATISM, LUMENCO, NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR PAINS, &c

J. B. ORR, writes: 'Last fall I had the misfortune to sprain my leg very badly. Being in Sherbrooke I was advised to get a bottle of IMPERIAL EMBROGATION, and can say that it cured my leg in a short time with half a bottle. I now keep your Imperial Embrogation in my store, and recommend it to all. Yours truly, J. B. Orr, General Merchant, Lennoxville. Recommended by leading Physicians, Lawyers and many others. Only 25c. All Chemists. IMPERIAL EMBROGATION CO., Box 518.

New 'Round' Cabbage

We send a packet of our Steele-Briggs Early Spring Cabbage and our big illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. The catalogue is the largest Canadian seed catalogue. It only contains seeds suited to Canada. Steele-Briggs seeds are all fresh and grow well. The cabbage is extra early. The heads are round and compact. They may be planted closer together than ordinary cabbages. Send 10c for the catalogue and the packet by mail. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd. TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

MADAME IRELAND, CANADA'S HAIR SPECIALIST.

Baldness Positively Cured. March winds have no terrors to those using Madame Ireland's celebrated Herbal Toilet Soap. It is a perfect luxury, leaving the skin like velvet.

Head Office, Rooms 4, 5 and 6, Birks' Bldg., Tel. Up 2484. JOHN LEWIS, Druggist, Agent.

RECRUITS WANTED.

None but Grippe sufferers to fight grippe with Morin's Creso-Plates Wine; no medical examination, health restored, comfort warranted, no fatigue, no march; your horse should be a good chair; your whiskey a good chimney fire; and your wife a bottle of Morin's Creso-Plates Wine; your carriage a wingless.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the straggles, stops droppings in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

Montreal and Montagnards Have a Close Game.

THE CURLERS ARE BUSY—WITH THE HOCKEY PLAYERS—YACHTING, RACQUETS AND SKATING.

Hockey.

MONTREAL WINS CENTRAL SECTION INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE intermediate hockey championship for the central section has been won by the Montreal team after a series of two games, played on home and home ice. The team winning the greatest number of goals were to win the series. These two teams met for the first contest at the Arena on Thursday night of last week, when the Montreal team, represented by a score of four goals to two, won the first game. Last night at the Montagnard rink, the final game was played, and although they did not overcome the lead sufficient to win the round, the Montagnards administered a defeat to the west enders by two goals to one, thus leaving Montreal in the lead by one goal. The M.A.A.A. men had strengthened their team by the addition of Gardner and Shackel, and they anticipated a victory over their opponents. But the unexpected sometimes happens, and such was the case last night. The Montagnard aggregation played a hard and fast game, especially during the second half. They lack the fine points, and combination tactics required to successfully play hockey at the present day, but their individual work was equal to that of their more experienced opponents. Hurltau, in goal, is a coming man. His work last evening was all that could be desired at point, and the forward line, was the star of the game. He is a fast skater and a dangerous shot.

As for Montreal, they were, to a certain extent, a disappointment. The forwards individually played a strong game, but, as a rule, their combination was a failure. Time and time again they lost excellent opportunities to score by failing to pass the puck out to the centre of the ice, when within shooting range of their opponents' goal. Their shooting was weak. Donnelly, in goal, was only fair, while Hodge, at point, repeatedly saved the nets. Bellingham, at cover point, played up well. The result of this match leaves Montreal in the final round for the Canadian intermediate championship. Mr. Chauncey Kirby acted as referee and was quite satisfactory. The game was, as a rule, free from all unnecessary roughness.

Following are the players: Montreal. Position. Montagnard. Donnelly. Goal. Hurltau. Hodge. Point. Vian. Bellingham. Cover point. Lafamme. Davidson. Forwards. Hurlubise. Shackel. Robillard. Gardner. Brails. Horsfall. Dalbec. Referee, Chauncey Kirby.

STAR BASEBALL CLUB WON.

One of the most interesting and exciting hockey matches played on the Prince Arthur rink this year took place on Thursday night, when seven players of the Star A.A. baseball team met and defeated the Association's hockey team by the score of three goals to none, although the hockey boys were handicapped by Cooke, the strong point man, and Captain Nelson, the speedy centre forward, being unable to play. The play was by no means one-sided, as it took 12 minutes of very fast hockey before the first game was scored, by J. Granary, on a nice side shot, from a pass from Heenan. This ended the scoring in the first half. When the second half opened the hockey boys tried hard to score, but could not get past Bowen in goal, who stopped some very hard shots, and after several minutes of play Heenan scored the second game for the ball team. The third and last game was also scored by J. Granary about three minutes before time was up. The return match will be looked upon with great interest, as the hockey boys are bound to have their revenge on the ball team. Mr. Charles Byrne made a very satisfactory referee. Following are the teams: Baseball team—H. Bowen, goal; E. Cal-

aban, point; S. D. Hart, cover point; J. Heenan, centre; J. Granary, rover; F. Donaghy, left wing; C. M. Hart, right wing.

Hockey team—W. Davison, goal; S. Ewing, point; G. Ewing, cover point; F. Laurie, centre; F. Granary, rover; W. Geaves, left wing; E. Robinson, right wing.

Referee, Charles Byrne.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE LILIES.

The tenth match of the Inter-Church Hockey League was played on the Montagnard rink on Thursday night between the Sherbrooke Young Men's Association and the Lily Association of St. James Methodist Sunday school.

The match was exciting throughout, as were the spectators, and the referee had his hands full watching the close and heavy checking of the players. The first half ended with neither side scoring. The second half opened up with rushes on both sides, with the result that the Lilies succeeded in scoring the only goal of the evening, which won them a very hard match. Mr. Clary Mackerrrow, of the Montreal Hockey Club, made a very satisfactory referee.

The teams lined up as follows: Lily Association—Millen, goal; Hight, pt.; Grier, cover point; MacKinnon, Darling, Lunan, captain, and Wilkes, forwards; Sherbrooke Association—Pettigrew, goal; McCallum, captain, point; McDonald, cover point; Todd, G. Bain, J. Bain and Adams, forwards.

Messrs. Lansing and Hurd, Timekeepers—Messrs. Vipond and Dawson.

INTER-CHURCH LEAGUE.

Standing of the clubs to date are as follows:

Table with columns: Club, P, W, L, Dn, play. Rows: Lilies, St. Stephen's, Sherbrooke, Trinity.

CANADIANS WIN.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 22.—After a cleverly played game the University of Toronto hockey team defeated the team representing the University of Buffalo this afternoon by a score of six goals to five.

Curling.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

For the first time since this prize was instituted the final match will be played off in Montreal, instead of Ottawa. It was represented to His Excellency the Governor-General, by Mr. W. D. Aird, the secretary of the Montreal branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, that Ormstown people would like to get home on Saturday, and in accordance with their wish Lord Minto permitted them to play off the match here, instead of upon his own rink at Rideau Hall.

When Mr. Aird made His Excellency's message known a hurried meeting was called by the three members of the branch present—Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, Mr. Aird and Mr. A. C. Hutcheson—and it was decided that, in view of the fact that no permission had been given to change the date, and that a number of Ottawa people decided to come down and see the match it would have to be played off this morning. The choice was left to the competing clubs, and the draw resulted in Caledonia ice being chosen. The match began at 9.30 this morning.

VISITORS COMING TO-DAY.

A rink of American curlers from Paterson, N.J., will have a friendly match this evening on the Caledonia ice.

IN THE SEMI-FINALS.

Following was the score in the semi-finals for the Jubilee trophy on Caledonia ice:

Table with columns: Rink No., Club, Skip, Score. Rows: 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Baseball.

THE TORONTO CLUB.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Mr. Ed. Barrow, manager of the Toronto Ball Club, returned to-day from a trip to Buffalo. Mr. Franklin is confident that his team will be a strong factor in the Eastern League championship race. The question of grounds will be settled in a few days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Absolutely pure milk in Absolutely Sterilized bottles.

The Guaranteed Pure Milk Co. have solved the problem of

The Doubtful Milk Supply of Montreal.

7c per Quart.

THE GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO.

2685 St. Catherine Street.

If you wish for further information telephone Uptown 669 and our representative will call on you.



Yachting.

CANADIAN YACHTSMEN BECOMING INTERESTED IN CENTRE-BOARD YACHTS.

AN authoritative statement emanating from Chicago Yacht Club sources promising another centre-board trial defender of the Canada cup from designs submitted by Mr. Charles G. Davis, has awakened an interest among Canadian yachtsmen. In Canada the centre-board is being seriously considered especially among Toronto yacht owners and builders. Centre-board boats have hitherto been regarded as the national type of America, and it is safe to say that, owing to the natural conditions

under which most American and Canadian sailing is done, they will remain so notwithstanding the great popularity and demand for the semi-fin keel. These boats are fast in light weather for the wetted surface is reduced to a minimum. They are also good in heavy weather as their rigs are small and simple, and the lead on the keels keeps them well in hand in any wind that blows. They are good boats both for the amateur to learn his seamanship on and the expert to sail, for they are difficult to capsize. It is difficult, too, for the up-to-date centre-board to capsize. When the old style centre-board boats with little or no overhang, and low free board, heeled over, they pressed the narrow, sharp lee side under water and swamped rather than capsized. There was so little flotation on the lee side that the water on deck helped to capsize them. But in a centre-board boat with the modern long overhang and with free board abundant, the case is different; they roll up out of the water. It is an impossibility for the sails to get pressure enough on them when laid out

flat parallel to the water to lift up in the air the lead in the bottom of the yacht, and, therefore, the boat screws around head to the wind and rights herself. The old style of centre-board boats, when heeled, would cut so deep in the water that they swamped. But the modern boat, when heeled, is really a better model than when upright. What upsets a great many of the old-time designed centre-board boats is the centre-board. The pressure of water being on the lee side, and the pressure of the wind being on the other, each are exerting a force to turn the boat bottom up. If amateur yachtsmen only remember this, and haul their centre-board nearly all up, when caught in dangerous weather, many a capsizing would be averted. The modern boats are not affected so much by the tripping tendency of the centre-board for the best of sailors will take up a little, say, one-third of their centre-board when caught in very heavy weather. Even if the boat is a modern non-capsizable one, and it be necessary, the reduction in board will greatly benefit her sailing.

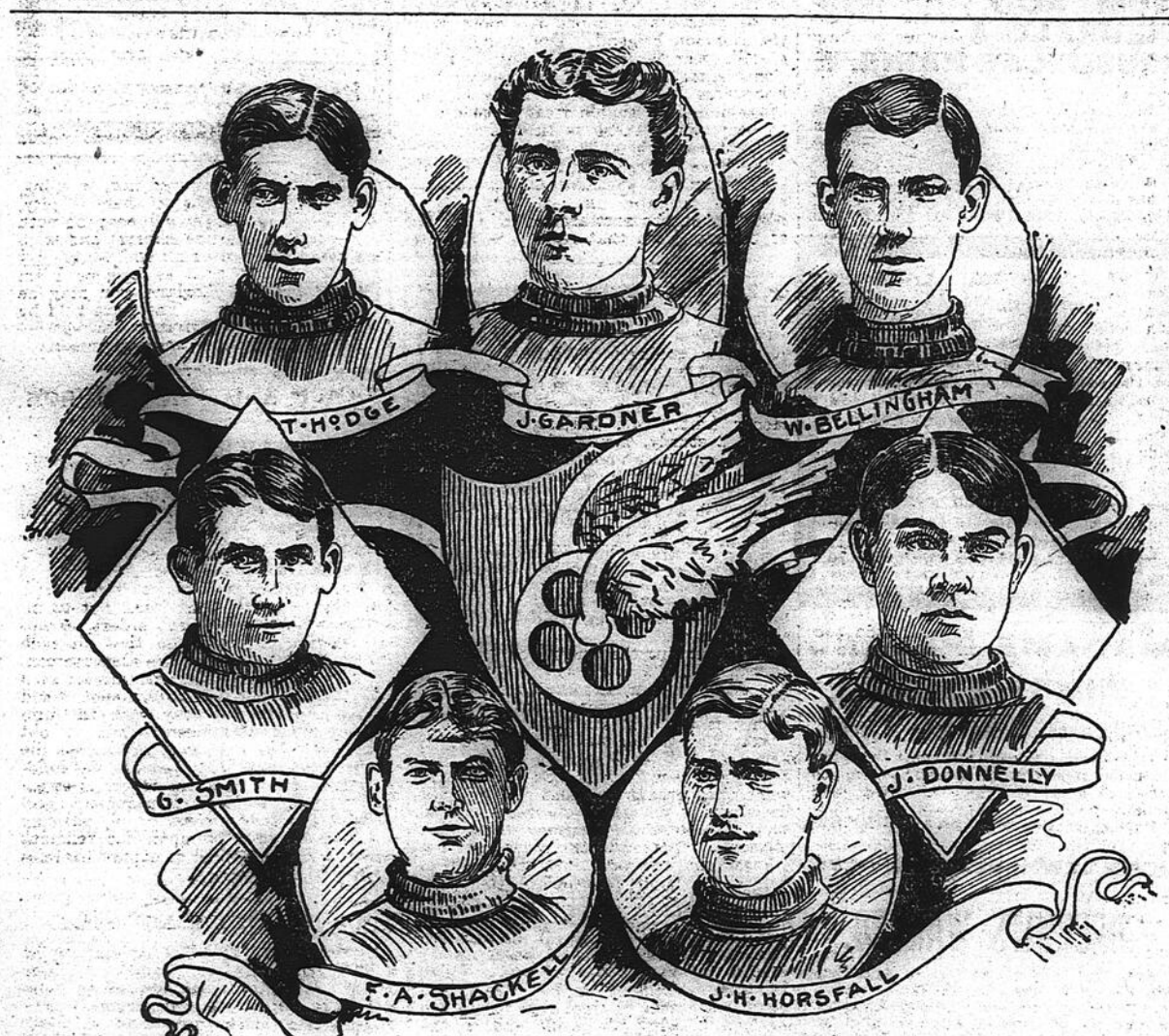
HERRESHOFF IS ANXIOUS.

Bristol, Feb. 22.—Designer Herreshoff is keeping the steel workers busy on the plating of the cup champion. Under his supervision the work is being done with a degree of accuracy never before attained in a defender turned out from the Herreshoff works.

In some ways the new yacht is an experiment, but her type has been tried on a smaller scale and not found wanting. Captain Nat, however, is taking no chances of having his plans go astray through lack of foresight, and spends the better part of every working day in and about the construction shops.

LAWSON BOAT TAKES SHAPE.

Boston, Feb. 22.—With twelve pairs of frames set up the Lawson boat is beginning to show her shape. It will not be long before the work of plating begins. Great satisfaction is expressed by Lawson and Crowninshield over the scheme for repairing the cracked stern post. They feared it would have to be recast.



MONTREAL INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY TEAM. Champions of the Central Series.



THE MONTAGNARD HOCKEY TEAM. Which played off with Montreal for championship honors.

ADVERTISEMENTS

# From the Land of Ice and Gold



The above is a fac-simile of a photograph of one of their camps, made by a member of this party.

This letter from a successful prospector and mine owner explains itself:

Gentlemen:—I have just returned from Alaska to outfit for the next two years. While in Alaska my party and I had frequent occasion to use cough syrups, for colds and coughs are contracted easily there. I found nothing to equal

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure,

and I have often paid \$1.75 for a bottle which sells in the States for 25 cents. We wish to take a supply of this great remedy back with us, and therefore write you for terms, etc. We go into the unexplored country on our next trip and our medicine chest must be complete.

SHILOH has a wonderful sale in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

S. C. SMITH,

261 King St., Portland, Ore.

# SHILOH'S Consumption Cure

can always be purchased anywhere in the States for 25 cents a bottle, but evidently Mr. Smith was glad to get it for seven times that amount. As a matter of fact when you want SHILOH you want it badly, and by those who know its merit (and that's almost everybody) it would be considered at such a time cheap at any price.

Coughs, Colds, Grippe, are all Cured, by SHILOH, and by curing them it prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

Printed Guarantee with every Bottle.

S. C. WELLS & CO.,

Toronto, Canada.

and that the process would use up a lot of valuable time. It was found, however, that the faulty end could be rectified apart from the rest of the stern post, and it is now undergoing treatment. The repairs will be made before there is any demand for the piece to take its place in the after section.

### Bowling.

**THE INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.**  
The Point Amateur Athletic Association's team last night at the M.A.A.A. alleys, defeated the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's six in the intermediate bowling league series by 162 points, at the same time successfully defending the challenge trophy for 1901.

The teams and scores are:

P.A.A.A.	M.A.A.A.
Townsend . . . 555	Henderson . . . 437
Jenkins . . . 486	Rubenstein . . . 469
Stark . . . 509	Scrivner . . . 483
Pearson . . . 579	Bailey . . . 508
Ward . . . 523	Chapman . . . 538
Edson . . . 410	Sadler . . . 444
	3,031
	2,869

### TO PLAY IN TOWN.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The 48rd Regiment and O.A.A.C. bowling teams go to Montreal tomorrow to play the Victoria Rifles and the M.A.A.A. teams. Each Ottawa team will play two matches, and as good men are being taken down, victories are expected. The players are:  
O.A.A.C.—H. Morrison, Frank Burns, T. Dunderdale, R. Gamble, Dr. Gilpin and A. Williams.  
48rd Battalion—Dr. Courtney, Capt. Jamieson, P. Dickson, D. Turnbull, Capt. A. de M. Bell, and another.

### Skating.

**EXTRA BAND NIGHT.**  
The management of the Crystal rink has decided to make Wednesday evening a special band night. The Prince of Wales Fusiliers band will be in attendance from 8.15 to 10.30 p.m.

### AT ST. LAWRENCE RINK.

The races at the St. Lawrence Skating rink last night were a great success. The competition in all the events was very keen. The one mile was won by Frank Polan, who is a Meran a good second. The one-mile boys' race under sixteen years of age, was won by A. Brown, of the Crystal rink, with R. Hadley, of the St. Lawrence, second. There were five entries for the five-mile race. Moran and Polan passed each other many times during the race, which was finally won by A. Morin, F. Polan second. The half mile backwards was won by A. Morin, Frank Stephens, of the M.A.A.A., second. There was a misunderstanding in this race as Mr. Stephens thought it was a mile instead of a half mile. The five miles was won by A. Morin, Frank Polan second. The judges were Messrs. M. J. Dolan, Robert King and Frank Murphy. The prizes were silver medals for first and gold pins for seconds.

### Snowshoeing.

#### RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

Members of the St. George Snowshoe Club are reminded that veterans night will be celebrated on Saturday, March 2. An executive committee has been appointed to look after the arrangements, as follows: Mr. Stewart Howard, convener; Messrs. T. C. Davidson, W. T. Fisher, Armand Beaudry, E. A. Beckett, Ross, R. Debie, J. Stevenson Brown and Capt. Geo. Sully.

### Racquets.

**THE CHAMPIONSHIP.**  
New York, Feb. 22.—Charles H. Mackay, New York's expert, found Austin Potter, of Boston, easy game in the semi-final of the national racquet championship yesterday afternoon. Mackay won the match in three straight games. Summaries:  
Mackay . . . . . 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 3 2 0 1 3—15  
Potter . . . . . 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3  
Mackay . . . . . 0 0 3 0 2 0 2 2 2 3 3—15  
Potter . . . . . 3 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—8  
Mackay . . . . . 0 0 3 0 2 0 2 2 3 3—15  
Potter . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2  
S. F. Elliott . . . . . 9 2  
Quebec will play this afternoon and Mackay will meet the winner on Saturday.

### Cricket.

**RESULTS OF THE ENGLISH CUP TIES.**  
On Saturday, Feb. 9, the first round of the English cup ties was played in the competition proper. The results are as shown in the following list, an asterisk denoting the club upon whom the match was played:

Bury	Sheffeld Wednesday
Sheffeld United	Sunderland
Everton	Southampton
Aston Villa	Millwall
Notts Forest	Leicester Fosse
Middlebrough	Newcastle United
Nottingham	Liverpool
Woolwich Arsenal	Blackburn Rovers
Bolton Wanderers	Derby County
Wolverhampton W5	New Brighton
West Bromwich	Manchester City
Albion	Bristol Rovers
Reading	Burnley
Newton Heath	Small Heath
Stoke	Chesterfield
Kettering	Creighton R. End
Tottenham	

### THE LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

The following were the results of the league matches played on the same day as the cup ties:

Walsall	Grimsby
Barnsley	Stockport County
Burslem Port Vale	Glossop
Salford	Lincoln City
Results up to date and including Saturday, Feb. 9:	
	Ply. W. L. D. Pts.
Burnley	23 16 5 2 34
Grimsby Town	23 14 3 6 34
Small Heath	23 11 3 9 33
New Brighton	23 11 3 9 33
Blackpool	23 11 3 9 33
Woolwich Arsenal	22 10 8 4 24
Burslem Port Vale	22 7 3 8 22
Leicester Fosse	22 7 9 7 21
Gainsboro' Trinity	22 8 5 9 21
Walsall	22 8 8 3 20
Middlebrough	22 8 8 3 20
Glossop	20 6 8 8 18
Barnsley	21 8 11 2 18
Newton Heath	20 8 11 1 17
Lincoln City	22 7 13 2 17
Stockport County	22 6 14 2 14
Burton Swifts	22 6 14 2 14
Chesterfield	20 3 11 6 12

The Barnsley vs. Burnley match, at Barnsley, was stopped unfinished owing to fog, and is not included in the above table.

### A MUSICAL EVENING.

A very successful concert, was held last night in the Stanley Hall, in connection with the Loan Art Exhibition. The entertainment was in the hands of Miss Dixon and an excellent programme was presented, including vocal and instrumental solos and several well arranged tableaux. Some interesting paintings were on exhibition.

### THE ZINGARI ENTERTAINMENT.

An excellent programme has been arranged on the occasion of the entertainment to be given by the Zingari Club at the Academy of Music on Saturday next, March 2. The conductors will be Mr. F. H. Blair, of the Glee Club, and Meredith Howard, of the Banjo and Mandolin Club.

### HOW WAR STANDS TO-DAY

#### THE PRESENT SITUATION AND METHODS OF MEETING IT.

(London 'Daily Mail')

For the next few weeks the war in South Africa promises to be full of incident and interest. Since October of last year the British troops have virtually been marking time, while preparations for a renewal of the campaign have been going forward. Thus for the space of four months there have been no vigorous aggressive movements. The enemy have regained heart, finding that they were not being pressed, and within this period of delay have scored several distinct successes against the British troops. On our part there has been, unfortunately, no visible progress to record. Just before Lord Roberts's departure, the British army was reduced by the despatch home of the C.I.V., the Household Cavalry, A Battery of Horse Artillery, many of the colonial, and some of the volunteer companies. The consequences of this weakening of the army at a very critical time have since proved most unfortunate. Indeed, the want of the eight thousand men sent home may have opened the door for the invasion of Cape Colony.

When estimating the force which Lord Kitchener has available for active operations in the field, it should be remembered that he has four thousand miles of railway to guard in the Transvaal, the Orange Colony, Natal and Cape Colony. In Cape Colony not a mile of line can be pronounced safe from interruption, owing to the general disloyalty of the Cape Dutch. In Natal the state of things is much better; but in the Orange Colony and Transvaal it is very bad.

#### LORD KITCHENER'S AVAILABLE FORCE.

In November last ninety thousand British troops were upon the lines of communication, and out of a total effective strength of combatants which probably did not exceed, if it reached, a hundred and fifty thousand men. Even then, it is doubtful if the garrisons at such points as Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Komati Poort were included in the total of men locked up and unavailable, so that we may question if he could dispose of more than twenty or thirty thousand men for active work.

Since November the disturbed area has been enormously extended. To-day it includes the Boer territories, Northern Natal, part of Bechuanaland, and the two-thirds of Cape Colony, or say about three hundred and seventy thousand square miles, which is just three times the area of the British Isles. No substantial reinforcements have reached Lord Kitchener since November, and though a force of about thirty thousand men, for the most part raw levies, is now being raised in England and Australia, it cannot take the field much before April.

Three great difficulties confront the British general in his new campaign. First, he has to deal with mounted enemies of the most extraordinary mobility. They can move rapidly to and fro, as each man has two or even three froed horses, besides the one he rides; they know the country perfectly; and they can always obtain good information from friends and sympathizers. Up to the last few weeks Lord Kitchener has been extremely weak in mounted men. The total with his army probably did not exceed twenty-five thousand in November, of whom many were badly mounted. Horses have been poured into South Africa during the last month, but good mounted infantry cannot be made at once. The Boers in the field number from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand men, who can laugh at our infantry, so that there is actually no great disparity of force. They can move freely, and have no lines of communication, being in their own country.

#### CRUEL KINDNESS.

Second, the enemy wear no uniform, or, if any uniform, khaki stripped from the British dead and prisoners. This enables them when closely followed to scatter in small parties, throw aside or hide their arms, and pose as peaceful farmers. Further, they are able, when their services are not required with the commands, to go to their farms and live comfortably, as nearly all have passive obedience, and unpardonable leniency to the enemy has resulted in our men having to fight the same adversaries over and over again, it has cost us thousands of precious lives, and will in the long run inflict far more misery and suffering upon the population of the Boer territories than would have been caused by a little judicious sternness at the outset. I can discover no instance in which a burgher who has broken his parole has been shot by us. Apparently, our generals are tied by instructions which regard this, one of the most heinous offences in war, as venial.

Thirdly, the distances are vast and the country is barren. Our troops cannot be certain, like the Boers, of getting food from farmers. They must move with supply trains, which greatly reduce mobility. There is only one way of bringing such a guerrilla war to a close. This is to remove all non-combatants from the disturbed area, as is being done by Lord Kitchener; to collect them in refugee camps, and then to destroy every trace of cultivation away from the area which can be securely guarded. Such methods were applied by the Northern generals in the American civil war with success

under much less provocation than we have received. It sounds cruel, but it is really far less inhumane than permitting a state of war and wasting hundreds and thousands of lives on both sides.

#### THE NEW MOVE.

Another step which has been taken by Lord Kitchener is the evacuation of the small isolated posts off the railways. These posts have been in a perpetual state of siege, and have needed constant relief and re-equipping, which could only be carried out with success by large columns of men, thus further diminishing the force available for aggressive operations. Lord Kitchener has now at last been able to take the field with six columns, which are to clear the country between the Natal-Johannesburg and the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railways. But so far he has not been able to bring the enemy to battle, and it looks as though his forces still lacked the mobility required to overtake the Boers.

At the present time the Boers have three main forces in the field. Near the Delagoa Bay railway is Louis Botha, with somewhere about five thousand men. Hovering round Pretoria and Johannesburg is Delarey with another five thousand. De Wet with three thousand is engaged in invading Cape Colony, and will probably succeed in entering the colony, where there are already about four thousand of the enemy, for the most part in small scattered bands. Elsewhere, distributed about the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, are from four to eight thousand Boers, who direct their whole attention to breaking the railways, attacking convoys, and harassing small British posts. Most of these men, in all probability, live on their farms, and do not attack us unless they are certain of an easy success. Lord Kitchener's new measures should put an effectual stop to their game by depriving them of shelter and food.

#### RECKONINGS THAT MAY FOLLOW.

In Cape Colony, of course, these measures cannot well be applied. Despite optimistic messages the enemy's strength there seems to be slowly growing, and we have to face the extraordinary fact that though the invasion of the colony began on Dec. 15 or 16, up to the present date the British forces have failed to inflict a single defeat upon the invaders, or, indeed, to get touch of them. We hear of 'cordons' round the invading commands, but in so vast a country no 'cordon' can be drawn close and strong enough to bar the escape of mounted men, who can move by night. A serious feature of the later stages of the war is the growing atrocity and inhumanity of the Boer leaders. Botha has not as yet disgraced himself, but De Wet has not only flogged and shot two

peace envoys, but has behaved with the grossest barbarity to his British prisoners. They that play at bowls must expect rubbers, and it is certain that such acts will ultimately result in retaliation on the British soldiers' part.

It would have been wise had De Wet been notified that the treatment of the Boer prisoners in our hands would in some degree depend upon his behavior to the laws of war, and he seems daily to be degenerating more and more into the common brigand. One reason why guerrilla war is so sternly punished by Continental generals is because of the knowledge that it always tends to become indistinguishable from murder and robbery, since there is little discipline and coherence in a guerrilla force. We have to deal with the resistance of a stubborn and obstinate enemy. Abundance of mounted men and equal stubbornness on our part are the only means of beating down that resistance.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA AND FARMER TAIT.

One of the most beautiful of the highly cultivated grounds of England is the 'Prince Albert Farm,' a mile or two from Windsor Castle. It was for many years under the superintendency of Henry Tait, Her Majesty's chief servant, a sturdy, honest, faithful Scotchman upon whose good sense and fidelity Queen Victoria implicitly relied, and who grew old in her service. The incident which follows comes directly from a relative of the Tait family. About fifteen years ago a severe cold, contracted on a journey to Dublin, and aggravated by a return to Windsor before he was well enough to travel, confined him to his room, which he was unable to leave. Next morning the Queen's carriage was at the farmer's door with a basket of delicacies for him, and the Queen herself stepped out and went directly to him. 'What is the matter, Tait?' she said. 'What can I do for you?' 'Nothing,' he answered. 'I shall soon be better.' But the Queen saw that it was not so, and went away greatly troubled. She immediately gave her private secretary directions to summon the surgeon-general. The physician reported to the Queen that her old servant had not thirty-six hours to live. She again hastened to the room of the sick man. 'I am comfortable,' he said; 'do not borrow trouble about me.' 'You have been a faithful servant. I want to do what I can for you.' Then she took a Bible from her pocket and asked permission to read from it. When she had finished she knelt and in the presence of his son and two daughters prayed. 'When she had bidden him good-bye the

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son and daughter followed her, weeping, to the door. Turning to them in pity, she said: 'Your father will soon be with his old master (Prince Albert) and with the great Master of us all, and let me say for your comfort that as long as I am on the throne of England, you may be sure of a home here. The place her by your father will be given to his son.' A. H. O., in Boston Congregationalist.

### FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

The Rome correspondent of the 'Baineine Religious' states that Mr. Nizard, French ambassador, recently paid several visits to the office of the papal secretary of state, with a view to effect a compromise relative to the religious orders in France. He says that, under the terms of the proposed conference, the French government would bind itself not to interfere with the different orders, except the Jesuits, on condition that all such orders be placed under the absolute control of the diocesan bishops. Under such conditions the French government would promise not to do away with the proposed law of suppression, but to not enforce it. The Pope will not accept the compromise, especially because the independence of the religious orders is essential to their life and development, and because the government could, through the bishops, exercise upon the religious orders a pressure that it cannot exercise against them directly.

### AN IMPOSSIBLE INDUSTRY.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—The annual report of the Entomological Society is made public. It reports that last season's insect pests were more numerous and produced greater losses than usual. Regarding the discussion of the establishment of a silk worm industry in Ontario, the report says it is an impossibility.

BOERS DESERTING

COMMANDANT FROEMAN'S FORCE SEPARATES FROM GEN. DE WETT.

De Aar, Cape Colony, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Commandant Froeman's force, about 1,000, has separated from Gen. De Wett and gone north. Gen. De Wett is moving westward to meet Commandant Hertog, who is coming with a fresh supply of horses.

London, Feb. 23.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Pietermaritzburg records the capture of a gang of German mercenaries and dynamiter who were attempting to destroy a bridge near Krugersdorp. After they were captured they made a desperate attempt to escape and some of them had to be shot down.

DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STILL THE CHIEF SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

London, Feb. 22.—The questions to-day in the House of Commons were of little general interest, but Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, for which he (Mr. Brodrick) had been so much criticised.

General Colville, said Mr. Brodrick, had been sent home by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field. General Colville had never been tried, and though his case had been considered on his return to England, and he had been allowed to resume his command at Gibraltar, he had not been exonerated from blame.

Subsequently General Sir Evelyn Wood (the adjutant-general) had brought the Lindley disaster to Mr. Brodrick's notice. After consultation with Lord Roberts, who had advised that General Colville should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibraltar, Mr. Brodrick had ordered action in accordance with this advice.

Mr. Brodrick added that he understood the matter would be brought to the attention of the House later, and therefore he would defer a fuller statement.

Replying to Mr. Redmond (Nationalist), Mr. Brodrick admitted Lord Roberts had previously commended General Colville, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from the army.

A BOER MURDER. Replying to Mr. Dillon (Irish Nationalist), Mr. Brodrick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the ill-treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man Esau, who was flogged and afterwards shot.

Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, assured Mr. William Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa.

COST OF THE WAR. Replying to a question on the cost of the war, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that thus far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued, and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

MR. BRODRICK IMPARTED THE INFORMATION THAT THE BOERS IN THE FIELD HAD RECENTLY BEEN ESTIMATED AT FROM NINETEEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND. IN JANUARY THERE WERE 16,000 BOER PRISONERS, AND THIS NUMBER HAD SINCE BEEN INCREASED.

THE CORONATION OATH. Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, referring to the anti-Catholic declaration contained in the oath which King Edward took at the opening of parliament, said that though he deplored the language in which the declaration was couched, it must be remembered that the enactment represented the passions and feelings of the period when it was adopted.

MR. MORRISON'S CHARGES. DISCUSSION IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT CALLS FORTH FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—With regard to the London despatch as to the inquiry in the British House of Commons of alleged charges by Lieut. Morrison, of the Canadian Artillery, Lieut. Morrison states that these charges are based on an extensively circulated 'stop the war' pamphlet. In it some of his letters are quoted and greatly misrepresented. In one part the pamphlet says, quoting from one letter: 'As I stood looking, a woman, the owner of a very pretty little cottage, standing in a rose garden on a side street, which had been destroyed, turned to me and pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, how can you be so cruel?" I sympathized with her, and explained that it was an order and had to be obeyed. But all the same it was an intensely sad sight to see the little homes burning and the rose bushes withering up in the pretty gardens, and the pathetic groups of homeless and distressed women and little children weeping in abject misery and despair among the smoking ruins as we rode away.'

In the original letter the incident is thus described: 'As I stood looking on she turned to me and said: "Oh, how can you be so cruel?" I sympathized with her and explained that it was an order and had to be obeyed. She was a good looking female in distress, and had quite the dramatic style of an ill-used heroine. I certainly was sorry for her—we all were—until the house began to burn, and lots of concealed ammunition exploded and nearly killed some of our men.' Lieut. Morrison strongly denies that he made any charges.

The following letter was published by Lieut. Morrison last night: 'The letter describing a punitive expedition to destroy two villages, which

the Boer commandos persisted in using as laagers from which they issued to attack British columns, cut the railway and harass convoys as occasion offered. General Smith-Dorrien notified the Boers by proclamation and by direct communication that if they persisted in using these villages as laagers instead of taking the field, the villages would be treated as laagers and destroyed, when captured. The Boers sent in a letter replying. Accordingly a column went out and burnt the villages, also any houses that the Boers actually were seen to be using as shelter when attacking us. In the garbled version of the letter referred to, it is made to appear that the writer and the Canadian troops disapproved of the course pursued, whereas the fact was that the writer and every officer and man in the force heartily approved of it, and considered it amply justified. In a number of the houses were concealed large stores of ammunition, the existence of which furnished additional justification if any were needed.'

E. W. B. MORRISON, Editor 'Citizen'. LIEUT.-COL. GORDON RETAINED. Kingston, Ont., Feb. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Gordon, district D.O.C., Montreal, returned with Strathcona's Horse, to Cape Town, to return to Canada, but his services were asked for by Lord Kitchener. He was appointed commandant of one of the districts of the Orange River Colony, and went north again to active duty.

HOME-COMING CANADIANS. Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The cable which came yesterday to the Militia Department announcing members of contingents who were sailing for Canada on the 'Lustania,' was divided, and only half was received. The following additional names were to-day received: 38, Watson; 178, Tennant; 1, McNab; 288, Gokey; 174, Goodbrand; 350, Boyle; and George, Canadian Artillery; Tressider, late Roberts's Horse; 617, Fowler, Strathcona's Horse.

The cable is from the office of the Canadian High Commissioner at London. BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE. Capt. Ogilvie has been attached, by request of the inspector-general, for the South African constabulary, to assist in recruiting in Canada for Baden-Powell's force.

Mr. Chamberlain has requested the Dominion government to advance to Capt. Ogilvie his pay, as is being done in the case of Capt. Fall.

NICARAGUAN TREATY. BRITISH HAVE THE REMEDY IN THEIR OWN HANDS. London, Feb. 23.—The 'Saturday Review,' discussing American affairs, says to-day: 'Those who fancy we are going to get anything in Alaska in return for further concessions in Nicaragua must be willing dupes. Our government has the game in their own hands. If they choose to take the European powers, who have every claim to be consulted, into their confidence, American statesmen are well aware, with difficulties thickening around them, that they dare not defy this country, much less Europe. Russia is giving an object lesson of the proper way of meeting an American bluff.'

MANITOBA'S PROHIBITION. THE DOMINION ALLIANCE WAIT UPON PREMIER ROBLIN. Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 22.—At the Manitoba branch of the Dominion Alliance meeting it was resolved that this convention concurs with the president, when, in the closing part of his address, he says that all temperance people should be watchful and helpful in doing all they can to aid in promoting and enforcing the liquor law, and this committee recommends the convention to urge this duty on all temperance people. It was also resolved, 'That if the courts decide that in any respect the Liquor Act is ultra vires, we expect prompt amendments to bring the act within the powers of the province and to set it in operation with the least possible delay.'

Mr. W. B. Mulock, K.C., said that he believed the judgment would be in favor of the bill. The Rev. Leonard Gaetz said he hoped the government would keep the law on the statute book, otherwise a new edition of the Shorter Catechism would be got out in a hurry. He would want to know who is running this country anyway. 'If not the great majority of the people,' he asked, 'where under heaven are we?'

A large deputation from the Alliance waited on the government to-day to impress on the government the necessity of amending the bill if any slight defects be found, and bring the prohibition question to a successful issue, as it was one of the government's planks.

In reply, Premier Roblin stated that the credit for the Liquor Act belonged entirely to the Hon. H. J. Macdonald, yet he was pleased to hear the commendation of the prohibition people on this matter. As to the future, he could not make any definite statement until the question was settled. The statute had been passed, and only awaited the decision of the courts, to which it was submitted, so as to ensure no undue interference with the rights of the Federal Government in matters of trade and commerce. The present government had been so busy dealing with other important matters that the prohibition question had not been considered since he came into power. It was his opinion, however, that the will would be sustained. He said, personally, he was not a total abstainer.

A total abstainer. General Campbell stated that he had always been anxious to get rid of the liquor traffic. He thought that every public man should be as sincere in public matters as in private, and when he could not be so he would wish to retire. (Applause.) A Attorney-General, he had submitted the case to the courts, and the answer would settle the question as to whether the provincial or the Dominion government had the power of settling the matter. The case had been strongly presented to the court, and every effort had been made to defend the act. When the reply of the courts was received, the government would then decide what action to take, if any action were required.

Mr. E. L. Taylor inquired whether the bill would be carried to the Privy Council if the full court decided against it. Premier Roblin, in reply, stated that he could not say at present, as it would be for the government to decide, when the decision was announced.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Interesting Announcement by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

PERIOD OF NAVIGATION TO BE LENGTHENED BY NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Louis Davies announced that it was the government's wish to prolong the period of navigation by the St. Lawrence route as far as possible. With a permanent pier at the end of the Traverse, costing seven or eight thousand dollars, and a permanent light he thought the period of navigation might be extended with safety. Anything that is submitted to me which satisfies me as being in the nature of a permanent improvement, I will willingly accept, for I recognize the vast importance of the St. Lawrence River route and the absolute necessity of our avoiding the expense of a permanent pier to keep it in the most effective condition. If there are aids to navigation still needed, I wish to put them there; if any are defective, I wish to improve them. I am willing to listen to suggestions from any side of the House. The subject is under consideration, and I may have some additional votes in the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Fowler—Will the minister please state what arrangements have been made for new lights in New Brunswick? Hon. Louis Davies—There are to be new lights at Perry's Point, Zephyr Rock Ship, Gray's Point and Hamstead wharf. We have, in another place, a large vote for a lightship on the Luroch Rocks, in the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Bickerdike—I am pleased to hear the minister says that before the session closes he will bring necessary estimates to give better navigation between Montreal and Quebec. A steamship canal between Montreal and Quebec during the night at the present time. There are not nearly enough lights to enable that to be done, but I am sure that every member will back up the minister in his efforts to provide the best means of navigation between Montreal and the sea. There is hardly another place except Montreal where lights are confined to daylight in leaving port. On the 'Soo' route there are sufficient lights so that a steamer can see two of them at any time. If we had a similar system of lights between Montreal and Quebec our shipping would have great advantages as compared with those they have at the present time.

Sir Louis Davies—Concerning lights on the St. Lawrence, to make it safe by night as well as by day, my honorable friend (Mr. Bickerdike) must remember that the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec is not like the St. Lawrence below Quebec. It is not as thoroughly dredged as the Minister of Public Works intends to dredge it. When the channel, which is largely an artificial channel, has been widened and deepened as is intended, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary water, at least, I shall have no difficulty in recommending it to light the channel with gas buoys. The importance of the route and the trade carried on will justify any reasonable expenditure for improvement.

Sir Louis also intimated that the St. Lawrence canal would also have to be lighted at night to make them navigable twenty-four hours in the day. He had met a great many sea captains and asked them if they could suggest any improvements needed in the aids to navigation, and from only one had a suggestion come of one minor improvement that was desirable.

On the estimates for the Marine Department Mr. Lemieux requested that the government steamer 'Stanley' be allowed to make a trip at the end of June to the Magdalen Islands, which are cut off from all communication with the outside world from the first of December till April. The Minister of Marine had no objection to this being done if it was safe for the vessel to make the passage.

Mr. Geo. Taylor criticized the prices paid for supplies used by the fisheries protection fleet. Everything went to political friends of the minister. Sir Louis Davies, in reply, said that he hoped to my honorable friend that I shall depart from the good rule that has been in force since I came into the department, that our friends shall get the patronage and not our opponents. The only question is whether we are paying fair prices, and I can tell my honorable friend that no overcharges have been allowed. Every account is scrutinized before it comes to the department and afterwards, and if there is anything sent back the accountant immediately sends it back. I am afraid the orders will continue, as in the past, to go to friends of the government, provided always that they give good articles at reasonable prices.

Before the House rose at half-past ten o'clock the bulk of the rates for the Department of Marine and Fisheries had been passed.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher gives notice of a bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale. Dr. Roddick will introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of a medical council in Canada. Mr. Logan (Cumberland) gives notice of a resolution that the preferential tariff should only apply to goods brought into Canada through Canadian sea ports.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox) will ask the government whether it is its intention to introduce legislation this session to amend the Canada Temperance act in accordance with the resolution adopted during the last session of parliament.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AGAINST DEPARTMENTAL STORES. Quebec, Feb. 23.—The only really noteworthy feature in the proceedings of the assembly during its brief sitting of twenty minutes yesterday afternoon was the presentation of a petition by Mr. Cochrane from Messrs. J. B. A. Lanctot, Jos. D. Couture, L. J. A. Surveyn, N. Lapointe, A. Mongeau, Wallace Dawson, A. Lavallée and others, all of Montreal, set-

ting forth that the departmental stores in that city are ruining the business of the other stores, and praying for amendments to the city charter providing for the imposition of an additional tax of ten percent on the rental of such departmental stores for each branch of business carried on therein.

The first step towards getting the different standing committees of the session into working order was taken, when they reported that they had elected their chairmen, as follows: Standing orders, Mr. Lalonde; private bills, Mr. Bassier (Rimouski); legislation, the Hon. Mr. Duffy; public accounts, Mr. Watts; industries, Mr. Smith; privileges and elections, Mr. Champagne; railways and canals, Dr. de Grosbois; agricultural, the Hon. Mr. Dechene.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, a return was voted of all the papers relating to the concession by sale or lease of certain crown rights in the seigniory of Mingan. The house then adjourned until Monday, and most of the non-resident members left at once for their homes by all the out-going trains.

The Montreal city clerk, Mr. David, is in town to deliver a lecture at L'Institut Canadien this evening. It is said that some slight amendments to the license laws are contemplated by the government this session. The budget speech may be looked for towards the end of next week or the beginning of the week following.

FROM THE ANTIPODES.

First Australian General Election in Full Swing

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 22.—The campaign preceding the first general election of the Australian commonwealth is now in progress. The main issue is the tariff. Mr. Edmund Barton, the provisional Premier, is a protectionist. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. G. H. Reid, is an advocate of free trade. The main features of the government's platform are a revenue tariff, construction of a transcontinental railway, old age pensions, uniform suffrage, and a 'white Australia.' The government proposes the extension of the franchise to women, but will not admit the eligibility of women to seats in parliament.

Regarding a 'white Australia,' the government has announced that while it will not legislate for the suppression of Polynesian or Kanakas already in Australia, the importation of others will be greatly restricted. Strong legislation will be passed against the importation of Asiatic labor.

The selection of a capital site is being urged. The federal government is without adequate quarters, and in many instances of the necessary conveniences for the transaction of government business. Meantime the administration is being carried on at Sydney, but parliament will sit at Melbourne, Brisbane, or Victoria, seems to be regarded favorably as the capital site.

Through the death of Sir James Dickson, federal minister of defence, Sir John Forrest succeeds to that portfolio, and the Hon. J. G. Drake takes Sir John Forrest's place as postmaster-general.

PACIFIC FEDERATION. Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, is accused of attempting to form a Pacific federation in opposition to the Australian federation, by the annexation of the Fiji Islands to New Zealand. Mr. Seddon declares that his only purpose is to prevent Cook and other islands being secured by a power other than Great Britain. He says that the only motive which prompted his action of the last few years was a desire to see only friends in possession of the islands. In 1897, when there was trouble between Japan and the Hawaiian republic, he suggested to the imperial government joint British and American control. Had that been carried out, he believes America would have conquered. In Samoa, too, had the offer of New Zealand troops been accepted, a very good reason would have existed why British rights should not have been surrendered.

The two surviving Breelong murderers have been hanged. Jimmy Governor, the leader of the trio, was executed at Darlington jail on Jan. 18. He made no statement, but walked upon the scaffold smoking a cigarette. Jack Underwood, the accomplice of the Governor, was hanged on Jan. 14 at Dubbo.

SAVAGE WARFARE. Thursday Island has been the scene of savage warfare between Kanakas and Manilla men. Trouble has been brewing for some time, and on Jan. 23 a hundred Kanakas, armed with clubs and stones, stormed the Manilla quarter. A terrible encounter followed. Two natives were clubbed to death on the spot, and eight others fatally injured, while there were many wounded. No firearms were used. Many native houses and much property was destroyed. The European residents have been sworn in as special constables.

TROUBLE IN NEW HEBRIDES. Friction continues to develop in the New Hebrides between French colonists and the natives. A deputation of seven Presbyterian missionaries from the New Hebrides has waited upon the Australian Premier, urging action to suppress alleged malpractices by the French. The deputation stated that the Franco-British joint commission, composed of naval officers, was doing very unsatisfactory work, and the clergymen made serious charges against the captain of H.M.S. 'Ringarooma.' The missionaries alleged that the French are illegally seizing land, driving bands of French colonists, driving out the natives, burning houses and destroying farms and banana trees. If the deputation were not missionaries, they would advocate British annexation as the only way out of the troublous conditions at the New Hebrides. In the meantime an independent authority to investigate was imperative.

FARMERS SHOULD APPLY. Toronto, Feb. 23.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture will furnish the farmers with an anti-San Jose scale wash at cost. The department desires the press to make this widely known, so that the efforts to stamp out the pest may be increasingly successful.

THE HULL MURDER.

Havelock, Ont., Feb. 22.—Alex. Sharpe, the man who shot William Hull on Wednesday evening, gave himself up to Constable Cochrane last night, and was present at the inquest to-day. Davis, at whose house the shooting took place, and Sharpe's wife both testified that Sharpe killed Hull. The prisoner made no statement. A post-mortem was ordered, and the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday at two p.m., at the home of S. Munro.

The body has been removed to Havelock for the post-mortem examination, which will be made by Dr. J. Holdcroft, of this place.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Debate on the Proposed Civic Loan.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CERTAIN THE DUKE OF CORNWALL—THE ABATTOIR QUESTION.

The Finance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the principal business before which was the consideration of the proposed new loans of \$1,500,000 and \$300,000. The offers of the Union Abattoir Company were received and read. These were the same as were presented a week ago verbally. First, the company promised to erect at Point St. Charles a modern abattoir, and accessories to cost \$100,000; to pay off the \$30,000 mortgage on the company to give a \$250,000 mortgage to the city, on their property; to furnish free to the city market accommodation at both abattoirs, and the city to have the right of collecting cattle fees; the abattoir to have the right of feeding cattle; the city to hand over to the company \$53,000 from the sinking fund, \$75,000 from the guarantee deposit, and \$26,988 insurance money, a total of \$154,988.

The city is also to deed from and clear the ten acres of land at St. Hart, and to lease the ten acres at the east end abattoir; the city to exempt the abattoirs from water and other taxes; the city to pay for meat inspectors, and finally, the city to prohibit the sale of meat in town, not inspected and slaughtered at the abattoirs.

Continuing his evidence witness deposed to having received a key to the house from Barsalou, and went there about ten o'clock at night in company with Pelletier, who spread the varnish over the furniture and floors, while he remained on guard at one of the windows. When their work was finished, they wrapped the empty cans in newspapers and threw them in a yard of Mountain street.

Witness also said that he had taken a table away from the house for Mrs. Gougeon to her mother's house, as she said it was too bad that such a table should be destroyed by fire. He had also removed other furniture from the house at another time.

Coming to the night on which the arrest was made, witness said that after he and Pelletier had soaked the furniture at the house well with the benzine and varnish, they lit two candles, not for the purpose of burning the house, but in order to give them light in the room. Witness was on guard at one of the windows, and when he became nervous about three o'clock, and told Pelletier to hurry and get away from the house. They went, he said, to get out by one of the windows, and when leaving to soak a newspaper in the varnish, set it on fire and throw it back into the house with the expectation that it would start a fire. His report was adopted.

In his report in respect to the \$300,000 loan the committee asked a renewal of the authority conferred by the resolution of May 21, 1900, and would recommend the issue of \$300,000 of forty-year stock or bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding four percent, tenders to be asked through the agency of the Bank of Montreal, as in the previous case, the other terms also being the same. This report was also adopted. Besides the committee there were present Ald. Lebeuf, Ald. Martineau and Ald. Lavallee, all three of whom are members of the legal profession. The city was officially represented by City Attorneys Archambault and Atwater.

The proceedings were started by Ald. Lebeuf, who, after reading over the agreement proposed between the city and the Bank of Montreal, called for the official correspondence, which specified terms.

Ald. Laporte sent for the letters, and read them. The first one spoke of the half percent commission, and the quarter percent on the interest for paying interest in different cities; Montreal to pay for advertisements. The second letter agreed not to change any commission if no loan were effected, and that no interest commission would be charged in Montreal.

All this time Ald. Lebeuf was studying the charter. He then asked the city attorneys whether it were not a contract, proposed between the city and the Bank of Montreal. This had such a legal aspect that Mr. Archambault, one of the city attorneys, said it should be put in writing.

Ald. Ekers remarked he was not a lawyer, but thought that written questions were requisite. As for himself he intended to submit them to his own attorney.

After a great deal of discussion in which no real progress was made it was decided to adjourn until this afternoon at two o'clock. Several small items engaged the attention of the committee during the early part of the session. Ald. Hart represented that for over thirty years the Police Committee had allowed the six employees of the Fire Alarm Department forty dollars each year for uniforms. But the men wore no uniforms and he thought it was getting money under false pretences. He thought this money should be called salary in the estimates and the finance committee understand the matter. Ald. Ekers remarked that the appropriation had been made, in cash, to the Fire Committee and they could give it in cash or clothing, so far as he was concerned. The others agreed to this and Ald. Hart withdrew.

The committee looked over a few of the claims for flooding on Bleury street. The damages totalled \$30,000, but owing to the vigilance of Aldermen Ekers and Laporte, who, the very next morning, got the city experts at work, the city expected to be able to settle all claims for ten thousand dollars.

A letter from the Mayor suggesting that the city ask the legislature for special powers to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars from the reserve fund to cover the expenses upon the occasion of the visit here of the Duke of Cornwall and York, was adopted.

URNS KING'S EVIDENCE.

Story of the Plot in the Arson Case.

LANDREMAN'S INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The enquete into the alleged attempted arson on the part of the defendants Onesime Pelletier, Andre Landreman, David Barsalou and Mrs. Bertha Gougeon was continued yesterday afternoon before Judge Choquet.

The evidence given by one of the accused, Landreman, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, was of a most interesting nature. In reply to questions, the witness admitted that he pleaded guilty. Further examined by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K.C., for the prosecution, he said that his name was Andre Landreman, and that he formerly resided at 25 Hunter street, also that he was one of the accused in the present case. Continuing, witness stated that he knew each of the other accused persons, David Barsalou for five years, Onesime Pelletier for two years, and Madame Gougeon for a like period.

In answer to further questions, he said that Barsalou had told him he could easily make \$50 by setting fire to the house at 625 St. James street.

Witness also deposed to having gone with Barsalou and Pelletier to a place on St. Patrick street, where they bought a can of varnish and a quantity of benzine. Witness did not go into the place to do the buying, but waited outside and attended to the horse. They brought the cans of varnish and benzine to the house at 625 St. James street, where he had seen them on the Feb. 11 behind a bureau in one of the rooms. Witness here identified the cans produced in court as the ones that Barsalou had purchased, and which he said were carried by himself and Pelletier into the house at 625 St. James street.

Continuing his evidence witness deposed to having received a key to the house from Barsalou, and went there about ten o'clock at night in company with Pelletier, who spread the varnish over the furniture and floors, while he remained on guard at one of the windows. When their work was finished, they wrapped the empty cans in newspapers and threw them in a yard of Mountain street.

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HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE ORDERED THAT THEY BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

At the afternoon session of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction yesterday, the question of enlarging the course of study in superior schools was considered. It was shown that most of the superior schools were in favor of lengthening the course from five to six years. A new syllabus of studies was submitted by the Rev. Principal E. Rexford, for the purpose, and adopted.

In reply to representations from the W.C.T.U., it was resolved: 1. That half an hour each week should be given to instruction in temperance and health. At present this is optional. 2. That all candidates in training as teachers shall attend a course of lectures in hygiene. 3. That specific inquiry be made by all inspectors as to the extent to which, per week, temperance instruction is given.

It was resolved that hereafter all candidates for admission to the Normal School shall undergo medical examination as to their physical fitness for the work of teaching. Of the \$50,000 granted to elementary schools by the Flynn government, \$7,000 became the share of the Protestant. Of this, \$5,000 have already been appropriated, and at yesterday's meeting \$2,000 further were appropriated, chiefly in a small subsidy to each school to buy dictionaries, school apparatus or pictures.

It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting in Quebec on May 17.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Some Decided Changes in Shapes.

WHAT WAS SEEN AT A LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The dividing line between the seasons in the Dominion of Canada is so sharply drawn in comparison with other countries of the civilized world that, as every one knows while already enduring one extreme people are preparing for the other. Dame Fashion is therefore obliged to draw up exceptional rules for the guidance of the ladies of the different provinces—rules which are regarded with pleasure in that they weigh less heavily upon the pocket than in more

vast accumulation of every description of millinery goods furnished by the manufacturers of England and France. It does not take long to see from looking at the made hats that the plateau hat is practically the hat of the season, but there are still many of the smart looking Spanish turbans or 'foreador' hats that will be worn. In the matter of shades it may be stated that although the lamented death of Her late Majesty the Queen will cause more black to be worn during the approaching season than is usually the case, the new colors are bright and pretty, the new reds and light blues particularly so. In the former the camellia, glaiel, begonia, pavot caroube and grenade are fresh and in the latter the pitta, orient, glacier and alpin are also new. An extremely pretty dark blue shade, termed 'Amiral', somewhat different from ordinary navy blue, might also be mentioned.

Materials are, of course, very light, and in these, as well as styles and trimmings, are some marked novelties, gold tinsel being greatly used in combination with mohair and straw braiding, and nets, tulle, gauze and lace, materials being practically synonymous with trimmings. As during the winter we have had panne velvet, so this summer, as a leading material, we have panne satin of an almost gossamer texture, and likewise many chiffons, mouseline de soie, crepe chiffon, crepe de Chine, gauze, tulle, nets and lastly, but by no means least, light silks out of which latter many hats will be made. These, too, are in many cases interwoven with fancy straw braidings of most tasteful designs and with gold tinsel threading, beads and braiding. Some nets that were seen were entirely gilt. The panne satins and silks are, for the most part, in the new reds and light blues before alluded to. The Dresden and other handkerchiefs in panne satin and silk, for 'mouchoir' hats, are both new and pretty. In trimmings there is also much to be seen that is new and striking. Hardly a hat is seen without some, at least, of foliage trimmings. In most cases this trimming lies flat around the brim and is of the faded type, which is as near an imitation of nature as can be seen. After foliage come roses and fruit, and these in their natural colors. Of the fruit, let it be said that the fruit trimmings of to-day are beyond comparison with the hideous effects of some years ago. Lace trimmings will be much used by those who can afford them and some very beautiful specimens of the 'lace-workers' art were to be seen, such

temperate countries. There is not the expense of a demi-saison toilette either for figure or for face, for nature in Canada does not concern herself to any marked degree about any intermediate seasons. She in fact says, 'You have your summer and you have your winter—as for your spring and autumn you shall have nothing to worry about.' Now have we. Our spring is simply a mild winter's end and our autumn is a modified prolongation of summer. Notwithstanding this, however, people will still hold by old terms that convey but little meaning and speak of the 'spring' millinery as if the summer was not to be taken into consideration. It is scarcely likely that much of this year's new millinery would stand the test of a Montreal 'spring'—that fortnight of hot sun, mud and stray icicles that afflict citizens. But it is not meant to. The new millinery is for the balmy days of the latter end of April, the warmth of May, when the trees attire themselves in their new green dresses and for the more robust heat of June, reaching to the tropical spells of July and August. Generally speaking, the country's new millinery may be considered as being at once striking, novel and pretty. Of late years the changes in shape and style have been comparatively gradual in their nature; with the new century they are, appropriately, somewhat radical. Materials, shape and trimming all show something new. The new shades are very attractive and although not pastels (which have gone out of fashion entirely) are neither garish nor loud. High hat crowns have had their day for the time, it appears, and the lower they are the more fashionable. In many of the made hats (and it will be mainly a made season) the crown is almost untrimmed, the trimming being mostly around the brim. In these cases the hat is generally of the 'plateau' or 'pancake' variety, the crown being a



PLATEAU CROWN HAT IN WHITE CHIFFON.

natural shades. The trimming was of plain satin ribbon in Alpine blue (a shade darker than Glacier), and Blé d'Or, caught up with a steel and brilliant ornament and a bunch of natural fruit. Another very pretty hat by Linn-Faulkner illustrated the double plateau crown, the upper crown being of white pleated chiffon and the lower of fancy straw braiding and tulle. In the centre of the upper crown was a large circular gold and steel buckle with a band of black velvet crossing the crown to the left. The trimming is of velvet autumnal foliage and white roses. A 'Mouchoir' toque by Minigio, of the Faubourg St. Honoré, afforded an excellent idea of the new handkerchief style of hat. It was in Pavot red satin, with white dot pattern and straw braiding of the same color, and was fastened on the left with a large dull gold buckle. A charming little toque by Gaspard Ippynx, of Paris, was made mainly of foliage in bright autumnal tints, the Caroube and Grenade reds in the same bearing remarkable resemblance to the tints of our own maple leaves in the fall. The only trimming is a brilliant ornament, and an effect of glaze ribbon in Precieuse pink on the left side. There were several exceedingly pretty designs from the well-known black millinery house of Mangin-Maurice, who for a long time have excelled in this particular line. A very attractive toque by this firm was in black chiffon trimmed with black beaded tulle and glaze ribbon. Bonnets are in the minority as compared with hats, but in these again Man-

gin-Maurice are second to none. A smart little bonnet by this firm was in gold tinsel and mohair braid trimmed with a Glorie de Dijon roses and a white cross osprey. No strings are worn with this, or, for the matter of that, any other bonnet this season. The six illustrations will give some idea as to how some of the new millinery styles will look. No. 1 is a white chiffon hat, composed entirely of tucks, the foundation being of white mohair braid. The large bow is of the new gold-edged satin ribbon in turquoise blue, and the flowers are pansies in a delicate shade of mauve. No. 2 shows a charming picture hat of pleated tulle in Pitta blue, with a bandeau of natural blush roses underneath the brim. The trimming is of iridescent turquoise glaze ribbon, gold-edged, which is fastened at the back with a large buckle. No. 3 is a pretty turban, having a crown of rose petals and a brim of Orient blue tuck chiffon. A large cluster of natural blush roses is placed on the edge of the brim, the side bandeau being fastened with a brilliant ornament. No. 4 shows a large hat in fancy straw, Blé d'Or shade, trimmed with white lilac and autumnal foliage, fastened to the back at the left side with a brilliant ornament.

as the lovely Renaissance hand-made material, interwoven with the finest of gold braiding, and the 'dentelle orientale', which is sure to be very fashionable. These laces, be it observed, are all in their unbleached shade. In feathers, ostrich three-quarter length in white, black and natural tints for brim trimming will be much used. In fact, whatever the season ostrich feathers are always popular. In ribbons there is a change of no uncertain nature. Either broad or narrow, for medium widths have gone out. All the newest ribbons have gold edgings or are threaded with gold. The Dresden ribbons with these gold effects are especially pretty, as are also the glazes with satin borders. Veilings show a change that is somewhat noticeable. Although there has been a decline lately to some extent in the wearing of veils there are but few women who do not care to wear one some time or another. The change is that the newest veils for spring wear are comparatively thick ones, being of heavy fish and Russian net, closely spotted or with diamonds of chenille and silk and are really not at all unbecoming. Black veils will be mostly worn. In ornaments large, flat, dull gold buckles, long, cut steel and brilliants will be mostly used, in many cases with straw ready-to-wear shapes, as well as the made styles. In the straw shapes turbans, some new styles in walking hats, and plateau-crowned hats will be mostly worn, and sailors to a certain extent, although not so largely as in former seasons. Some walking shapes and fancy sailors have large, fancy bows of straw braiding, or braiding in combination with silk in front of the crown, fastened with a gold buckle. The walking hats, in nearly all cases, are with drooping brims, a pleasant revival of an old fashion. The children's styles, both in straw and canvas, are very pretty, the plateau crowns being used in almost all cases. The Paris models that were shown to the 'Witness' representative at Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscock's fully showed that the French designers have lost nothing either of invention or taste, as far as the coming season's styles are concerned. A large picture hat by Linn-Faulkner had a plateau crown in mohair and gold braiding, and was trimmed high to the left with iridescent Bichette glaze ribbon fastened with a large gold and steel ornament, and trimmed all around the brim with natural foliage caught up on the left with roses. A large picture hat by Pouyenne was in glaze blue chiffon and straw braiding, the straw being in both glacier and

A SMART HAT IN FANCY STRAW.

A PRETTY HAT IN TUSCAN, SHOWING DOUBLE BRIM.

A HANDSOME TURBAN.

very low kind of Tam o'Shanter, with, as often as not, a double brim. This plateau crown may be regarded as the chief change in shape, varieties of the same making up the others. Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscock, the well-known wholesale milliners of St. Peter street, have just completed their stock preparatory to the spring opening of the firm which commences on March 5 next and it has been from a careful inspection of their goods that a 'Witness' representative has been enabled to gain some ideas as to the styles that will prevail during the coming season. Mr. William Kiscock, one of the partners of the firm, recently returned from a buying expedition in Europe and the result of his labors is to be seen in the



AN ATTRACTIVE PICTURE HAT IN TULLE AND ROSES.

No. 5 shows a medium-sized hat of Tuscan straw-braid with a low, broad crown, the brim broadening at the front and left side, the under brim draped in cream chiffon, with applique of gold. It has a

large cluster of foliage and roses on the edge of the brim and bandeau. No. 6 shows a very pretty hat in Renaissance lace interwoven with fine gold braid over pleated chiffon. The trimming is of large roses, and their foliage fastened behind with a long gold buckle.



PICTURE HAT OF LACE OVER CHIFFON.

Why people stand in car doorways. While talking to a Broadway cable car conductor the other day about the idiosyncrasies of human nature as he observed it, the subject turned to the question, 'Why will men and women, particularly women, persist in standing near the door, no matter how much room there is up in front?' 'Well, you can search me,' said the conductor. 'People will do it, but we cannot tell why.' All the seats in the car were occupied, and as more passengers got on every one made it a point to stand in the doorway, and despite the conductor's repeated requests to 'Move up front, please,' no one stirred. 'It makes me awful mad sometimes,' said the conductor, 'but what can you do? Take that fashionable woman there. She is not only standing in the draught and in danger of getting cold, but every time a passenger goes by she is pushed and jostled and her dress disarranged. Yet she won't move a step forward, although there is plenty of room.' Before Thirty-fourth street was reached there were about three women standing in the doorway and a number of men, and the way they were all crushed when some one passed through was certainly enough to make them move, I imagined, but I was mistaken. They stood their ground like a lot of heroes and wouldn't move an inch, even though their dresses were ruined and their tempers ruffled. Why is this, anyway? Can any one tell? The conductor couldn't, and he said he knew of no one else on the road who could. It is an interesting conundrum.

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ABOUT BULLIES WHY THEY ARE TOLERATED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(B. Fletcher Robinson, in London 'Daily Mail'.)

Why should boys or young men living together under a common discipline tolerate a bully in their midst and refuse to protect his victims? As far as one can see it is a question of natural law. In the free republics of schools and colleges custom has drawn up a code of laws as inexorable as those of the Medes and Persians. The victims of the bully are breakers of these rules, and as such are unprotected by their companions. They may work too hard and become regarded in a similar light to that in which the British workman is supposed to look upon an over-zealous comrade; they may refuse to dress up to the customary standard; they may be mean, though possessing money; they may be eccentric in appearance or action. As Mr. Rüdiger Kipling has told us in his 'Jungle Book,' there are stringent laws in the pack, and young wolves who infringe them will have a bad time all round. So, too, will young men who do likewise be bullied by their comrades. Of course, the bully is probably a bit of a brute with little or pity in his composition; but he is usually to be found when wanted. It is in America and England that we hear most of the bully, for the school and college system gives him a freer hand than is allowed to his like on the Continent. He is rougier, and more dangerous to life and limb; but probably the little ingenious mental tortures which the French schoolboy sometimes has to undergo are almost worse after all.

'HAZING' IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have heard during the last few weeks of a grave case of 'hazing,' as they call it, at a military academy in the United States. The victim was compelled to drink a concoction that seriously injured him, but it was further announced that he had become unpopular through refusing to fight according to the etiquette sanctified by tradition. Exactly, the affair is explained. If we are to believe a graduate at West Point, where the young Grants and Shermans of the United States are trained, the varieties of torture the unfortunate newcomer is forced to undergo are many. There is, for instance, 'Sammy,' which consists in the offender against some point of etiquette 'eating fourteen slices of bread, saturated with molasses. There is also 'Feet Inspection.' The new cadets are directed to retire shortly before the specified hour, and so to repose that their feet may extend several inches beyond the edge of the tent floor. The master of ceremonies, with a lighted candle, then passes each victim, dropping the hot tallow on his feet, as he passes to flash, whereupon he is declared 'qualified.'

'Devilish a sentinel' is properly in vogue when the new cadet is first assigned to guard duty. While walking his allotted beat, at the dead of night, he is approached by crouching figures enshrouded in sheets and carrying missiles and weapons for his discomfort and final capture. They come from all sides. Suddenly he feels a rope encircling his body; someone seizes his gun, another his accoutrements, and all stand away, leaving him a terribly frightened but wiser youth. During the remainder of his tour he is constantly aware of the presence of all manner of visionary phenomena, for the rustle of the leaves or the step of the sentinel on the adjoining post prompts him to a hurried survey in all directions.

In the English military training schools the bully has always been a power. Today, it is true, matters have enormously improved, but what occurred in the times gone by would be almost incredible if it were not so authoritatively set out by Captain G. Guggisberg, R.E., in his excellent book on 'The School as the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is nicknamed. (Cassell & Co., 12s. 6d. net).

LIFE AT THE 'SHOP.'

At the commencement of the century there were bad times at the 'shop.' The cadets were incorrigibly idle, and bad cases of bullying were common enough. Where discipline grows slack the bully always comes to the fore, as you can read in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.' 'The fashion of torture,' writes our author, 'was often most ingenious and sometimes worthy of the most savage races. An incident that occurred in the cadet hospital—of all places!—furnishes a striking illustration of the latter type, a particularly unpleasant cadet placing a red-hot poker against the face of a wretched junior confined to his bed. Cannibalism certainly was not indulged in, although a very fair imitation of the preliminaries existed in a favorite practice—i.e. that of holding some unfortunate youngster, clad in his night-shirt, before a roasting fire.'

Many and various were the forms of torture, some of which in their devilish ingenuity would have done credit to the Inquisition. One was called 'giving an angle of forty-five degrees,' and was carried out as follows: The unfortunate 'new' who had incurred the displeasure of an 'old' cadet was made to stand with his head resting against the cupboard as possible, so that when his body was rigid it formed almost an angle of forty-five with the ground. When this adjustment had been made the 'old' cadet proceeded to kick away the new's feet, thereby, of course, giving him a severe fall—on his back. This would sometimes be repeated four or five times.

SLACK DISCIPLINE.

Consider, too, the slackness of the discipline as obvious from the defaulters' sheets. We hear of men punished for 'Employing a junior cadet on a menial errand, and sending him from one end of the barracks to the other in his night-shirt.' 'Exacting menial service from a young cadet, and beating him to enforce it.' 'Throwing a knife at a cadet, and thereby inflicting serious injury.' 'Hiding under a desk in the classroom, and whistling like a bird.' 'Driving a fly about the enclosure.' (Not the

'common or house' genus! 'Repeatedly firing a pistol in his quarters. 'Throwing butter in the hall, and thereby striking Lieutenant — with a piece in the head.'

The juniors never complained even when enquiries were instituted. It was against the unwritten law, and that was sufficient.

There were rebellions, too, and mutinies among the wild youngsters. In 1861 the mutineers dragged a field gun from the parade, loaded it with a loaf, and fired it at the Governor's house! But the folly and luck of youth were even better exemplified a few years later by a cadet who put a small charge of powder in a thirteen-inch mortar, and fired a spherical shell at a companion who stood prepared to catch it! The shell knocked a hole in a neighboring wall, and the culprits were reprimanded by a popular and humorous governor for 'grossly miscalculating the weight of a charge.'

Of the excellent training now in vogue, the result of reform after reform, Captain Guggisberg has much to say, but we have not space to follow him.

WHEN WISDOM TOLD THE QUEEN AT A STORMY PERIOD IN ENGLAND.

(Pall Mall 'Budget'.)

The popularity that had been bestowed on the monarchy in England by the noble character and strictly constitutional actions of the Queen carried it unharmed through the stormy period in the middle of the nineteenth century, when most of the crowns of Europe were falling from the heads of their wearers in a storm of democratic upheaval. Some apprehension was indeed felt in England also when the Chartist agitation assumed a serious aspect. How the threatened march of the Chartists on London came to nothing is a matter of common knowledge. But the personal popularity of the sovereign with the masses of the nation suffered no eclipse, and her appearances in public were at all times and in all places the signal for public rejoicings. The Queen and Prince Consort were, however, deeply impressed with the evidences of distress both in Ireland and Great Britain. 'With characteristic conscientiousness,' says one of Her Majesty's biographers, they 'did not rest content with the fact that the social peace in England was not endangered. They felt there never would have been even the anticipation of danger, unless there had been much in the condition of the poorer classes which called for redress. They had not been many days at Osborne before they sent for Lord Ashley (better known to this generation as Lord Shaftesbury), and asked his advice as to what could be done to render more happy the condition of the poor. This was a subject which as a Tory, and a man whose only occupation, but a passion, was his life from youth to old age was given to it; almost his last words, at the age of 85, when he knew he was dying, were: 'I cannot bear to leave the world with all the misery in it.' They had a long conversation in the gardens at Osborne. The Prince asked for advice, and how he could best assist towards the common weal. 'Now, sir,' replied Lord Ashley, 'I have to ask Your Royal Highness whether I am to speak out freely, or to observe court form?'

'For God's sake,' said the Prince, 'speak out freely.'

Lord Ashley then advised him to throw himself into movements to promote the social well-being of the masses of the people, and to show in public that he was doing so. On the Prince asking for more detail, Lord Ashley urged him to come and see for himself how the poorest people in London lived; to go into their houses, and to offer himself to conduct the Prince over houses in St. Giles, near Seven Dials. He also urged him to take the chair a month later at the meeting of the Laborers' Friend Society, and (with the little bit of worldly wisdom that guileless people so often pride themselves on) to come in semi-state, with several carriages, four horses, outriders and scarlet liveries. The Prince felt he ought not to consent to all this without asking Lord John Russell's advice, but he gave a conditional consent. Lord John, however, was hostile, and offered strong opposition to the Prince acting on Lord Ashley's advice. However, Lord Ashley stuck to his guns. He admitted that in any strictly political matter the Prince was bound to abide by the advice of the Prime Minister, but on a matter like this he advised the Prince to tell Lord John that 'Your Royal Highness is as good a judge as he is. Lord Ashley finally prevailed, and the Prince took the chair at the Laborers' Friend meeting on May 18, 1848. The outriders and the scarlet liveries were not omitted, and the Prince made a speech which Sir Theodore Martin says first fairly showed the country what he was, and gave a very important impulse to the manifold movements towards social improvement which were so marked a feature of his reign.

A 'BLACK HOLE' MONUMENT.

The government of India has sanctioned the erection of a monument on the site of the historically famous 'Black Hole' of Calcutta. The monument will stand between the pillars of the fine post-office and the block of Writers' Buildings where, a century ago, the civilians who founded our empire in North India lived and learned the Oriental languages. All that is left of the first Fort William, 'in a cube of about eighteen feet' of which 146 British prisoners were confined during a sultry night in a Bengal June, is a row of arches ten feet high, used at present as a workshop with stables. John Zephaniah Holwell, F.R.S., the chief civil servant who refused to escape leaving his fellows to the mercy of the sleeping Nawab, Suraj-ud-dowla, survived to write the famous narrative of the horror, whence the new monument is to be called Holwell's Monument.—Correspondence of the 'Scotsman.'

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This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Tis best to have a heart, Filled with ambition's fire; To set your mark at the start, And keep moving it high and higher. Better to die in the strife— The halcyon with labor life. Than to glide with the stream, in an idle dream, And lead a purposeless life.

I read the other day a paragraph in connection with this subject which said: 'It is the slovenliness of men and women that makes their lives so unsatisfactory. They do not sit at the loom with keen eye and deft-fingers, but work listlessly and without care to piece together the broken threads. We are apt to give up work too easily; to take it for granted that a single breakage has ruined the cloth. The people who get on in the world are not daunted by one or a thousand breakages. And our leader, Frances E. Willard gave a bit of wise advice when she said: 'Keep to your specialty, to the doing of the thing that you accomplish with most satisfaction to yourself, and most of benefit to those about you. Keep to this, whether it be raising turnips or tines, painting screens, or battle pieces, studying political economy or domestic recipes.'

THE FLORAL CLUB. There was a discussion the other night in regard to the school ground adornment, spoken of last week. One person said it was impossible to do much with a country school, set on the roadside, that the children would whitewash and destroy the trees and shrubs, and not understand any reason for this, any more than if they destroyed the best chairs in their home. 'But,' was the answer, 'trees are considered common property. Then,' I said, 'the school should be protected, the better, and if one lives in a community where school grounds are not thought of any importance, better move out, if the residents will not be persuaded that it is of any consequence, I asked a teacher who had been successful in interesting the children of her school how she managed so well. She said: 'When I went to that school in September, the lack of paint, and the broken-down condition of the benches and desks, discouraged me so much that I thought I must give it up. One day I asked some of the big boys to bring a couple of spades and dig up the ground about the building, and I would get some bulbs and plant for flowers in spring. They made fun of the idea, but brought the spades, and every recess time we worked out there planning and digging and smoothing the ground, interested a kind hearted woodsman, and for my dollar invested he sent a supply of hardy tulips, hyacinths, and other sorts. It was a wonder to those children, when they saw the teacher planting 'onions.' During that time I gave little Nature studies, and gave them lessons on leaves, and the different way in which they were growing on the branches. This led to the idea of picking choice colored autumn foliage, which I fresh branches were brought and placed over my desk by way of decoration.

THE CHEAP BINDING. One important point in a well made skirt—the edge—is not always the most conspicuous. But if a worthless "binding" is used the hidden weakness becomes intolerably noticeable long before the garment itself ceases to be slightly. A little care in insisting on Corticelli Skirt Protector will save the annoyance of a ruined skirt, to say nothing of the loss. Every dress goods shade. Sold everywhere. This brand. Corticelli

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPT. W. LACEY.

A Salvation Army Officer, whose Dyspepsia was cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—He had suffered for eight years.

The exposure and fatigue which is an invariable and unavoidable part of the experience of a Salvation Army Officer, often seriously impairs the health. These devoted men and women are often forgetful of their own physical well-being, in their anxiety to carry on their work of lifting up the fallen.

When stationed at Hamilton, Ont., Capt. W. Lacey suffered severely from Dyspepsia. He had suffered for eight years. He had it so bad he could not work. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured him. This is his statement regarding his case:—

'I have been troubled for eight years with Dyspepsia. I was so sick with it that I could not work. I tried several medicines, but could not get anything to cure me. I tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. The first box did me more good than anything I had ever taken. I can now eat anything. I am completely cured. You may publish this.'

Capt. Lacey would not subscribe to any statement that was not absolutely true in every particular. He had Dyspepsia for eight years—a chronic case—He was cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Such straightforward and unequivocal testimony is enough to convince any reasonable person that to suffer longer with Dyspepsia is folly. The cure that cures is sold wherever medicine is sold. Ask for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and accept nothing else.

Two-pound Onions Our Steele-Briggs Giant Prize-taker Onion is the largest, hand-somest, finest flavored, best shaped, most superior, yellow globe onion ever introduced. Sometimes it grows 80 to the bushel. Many of them weigh two pounds. We will send a packet of this onion seed and our large new illustrated seed catalogue—the largest in Canada—for 10c. by mail. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

20th CENTURY SPRING OPENING! The Finest Productions of the artistic minds and deft fingers of the great Parisian Milliners, the endless Novelties of the gay French Capital, the beautiful Fabrics made by the great Factories of England, the dashing styles of Metropolitan New York, will be open to the trade for inspection at our Warehouse, 91 St. Peter street, 5th, 6th and 7th of March. We are prepared to wait on any of the buyers who may be already in the city. CAVERHILL & KISSOCK, 91 ST. PETER STREET.

Those tulips paid me good interest; never was a dollar better invested. The children found them, I tried to make pleasant for them the place where they spent seven hours every day, and they were grateful accordingly. And they were so careful to protect the school property, as they had been before to destroy it.

GRAPE VINE, ETC. The Agawam and Delaware should do well in Eastern Ontario, they ripen in this province, unless there comes a very unfavorable season. The best all-around grape (blue), is Worden, or Concord, either of which have many good qualities.

PRUNING SHRUBS. 'Pruning' asks if this work is done in spring, but in answering, it must be understood that shrubs differ very much in their needs and treatment. Most business firms have peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all varieties into one form would spoil the nature effect. Weigela, Deutzia, Forsythia, and what we call Syringa or Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, so that these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring.

EVERGREENS, AND HOW TO PLANT THEM. J.N. wishes a little further directions in re: planting evergreens. Ans: Never set evergreens in a stiff sod. If possible, have the land prepared a year or more ahead. Land should be in such condition, but not freshly manured. If of a shelter belt, it can be worked the same as corn after planting, but the ground must not be cultivated deep enough to disturb the roots. After three years it can be seeded down to grass. If ordering from a nursery, the plants should be sent in the trees just when the buds are swelling, and be sure to plant at once, firming the ground well about the roots, which is one of the most necessary points in tree planting. Do not plant too closely, for if that is done, the trees will not develop into the perfect specimens that we all admire so much in the wintry landscape.

LATANIA BORBONICA AGAIN. M.F.—If you get the catalogue of any of our Canadian nurserymen and seedsmen you will find the above Palm advertised here, but I am not allowed to give such address in this column. A letter will, however, be sent to this correspondent, containing the information asked, and the plant is always satisfactory if kept clean, shaded and watered.

ORCHIDS. Some one told me the other day that they had never read anything I had written on the above plants. And one reason is that I am not very familiar with the beautiful strangers, except such as grow wild. Years ago I visited one of the choicest collections in the United States, but I found in a foreign country and was glad when we got back to the roses and heliotrope. There are, however, quite a number that do well in a warm dwelling-house, and the Oncidium or butterfly orchids I have had in bloom simply fastened to a block of wood. Dendrobium noble once blossomed with me, and is very beautiful, the flowers are white with tints of lilac, a crimson tip with deep maroon blotch in the throat. It is an East Indian, and very popular among this class of plants. They require plenty of heat and sunshine, with a rest in winter, and plenty of water in the growing season. These plants have a strange resemblance to birds, insects and butterflies. They depend on insects for their fertilization, and the flowers produce plenty of honey in curious contrived nectaries that are for the re-

freshment of their visitors. In sub-tropical countries they take up their nutriment chiefly from the air by fleshy aerial roots, so that fresh air is very necessary to their growth. Many of them are easily cultivated, but the flowering is uncertain unless their management is understood. MIGNONETTE AND AZALEA. Mignon asks if the new varieties of the above flower are superior to Eschola odorata and if her Azalea will grow better for another winter if set out in the garden in summer. Ans.—For my own part the old fashioned Mignonette appeals to me more than some of the newer varieties, that are larger and richer in color. As for the Azalea let me emphasize this sentence—leave it in the pot. If it has bloomed this past winter, and looks healthy, it will probably grow well now, and must never be allowed to get dry. When the weather is warm make a hole in a somewhat shaded situation, put some coal ashes at the bottom to keep the worms and set the pot there. Soil composed of peat and sand is best, but they die if limestone soil touches the roots, and do not need frequent re-potting.

PLANNING. It is a good thing to try something new in the plant line every year, but not to discard the old till there is sure to be something better to take its place. But there is a delight in watching the development of plants, though it is not well to plant them in a conspicuous position where their failure, if so be, is noticeable and annoying all the season. Nor is it necessary to try high-priced novelties, but in looking over the catalogues there can always be found, something within the limit of the average purse, that is new and interesting. It is worth while to study the habits and natural growth of the plant, too, so that it will not be put in uncongenial surroundings, for there is a great deal in environment with plants as well as people, and the saying, 'the air does not agree,' is as well suited to the garden flowers as to people, who know well how different altitudes affect them. While there is time to give attention to this part of the work it is as well to plan the garden and select seeds. Some people think a mass of color is the principal object, whereas it is harmony of color that is needed, for as in art and music, so in flowers, a discord can spoil the most beautiful work. The height and nature of the plants must be studied if we would avoid a jumble of foliage and blossoms struggling amid difficulties. 'Height one foot' should not be planted with 'height three feet' and this difference is given in descriptions of the seeds, now that catalogues are giving such concise cultural directions.

DISEASED LEAF. Carnation.—There is no doubt it is the dry heat that has kept your plant from growing. Put it in a cool shady corner of the window and give it plenty of water, sponging the leaves that are large enough and sprinkling it every day. I cannot detect red spider, if it is there the cause is dry air and it will not remain if subjected to a daily bath. Will discuss Japanese Asters next week. They are very pretty, and a letter will be sent telling you where they can be procured in good variety.

THE ONION. I wonder in this year of colds and their attendant ills, if we realize what a valuable vegetable we have in the onion. For it is a stimulant, expectorant and diuretic, and should be freely used. As one swallow does not make a summer, so one onion will not make a cure, but steady use will result in benefit. There is a prejudice against it on account of its breath, for its fragrance does not 'smell sweet' even if you name it a rose, but it has more value than many drugs, and onion in milk loses part of its objectionable odor. The late Dudley Warner wrote: 'In onion is strength, and garden without it lacks flavor.' He also gave that oft repeated phrase, 'Happy is the family that can eat onions together,' and the prejudice against it, he calls 'rather a cowardice in regard to it. It is so easily cultivated if there is good seed, good land and good hoeing. And at this season of the year it should hold its own among the vegetables—and between our sneezing and coughing we can

'Draw off its satin waistcoat, Tear its silk skirt apart, And weeping tears of pleasure Creep closer to its heart.'

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E. W. Brown

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The use of unfermented wine in Scotch churches is steadily growing—the number of churches now using it being 840. In the list six Established Churches in Glasgow are named, 60 United Free, 22 Congregational, 12 Baptist, 6 Wesleyans, 1 Primitive Methodist, 1 E. U., 6 Church of Christ and 1 Original Secession.

Referring to the archbishop's recent pastoral, a correspondent wrote asking the primate to justify his plea for total abstinence. Dr. Temple replied: I. Cor., viii., 13: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

For the troops that have already left, or are about to leave, as reinforcements for South Africa, 734 New Testaments have been sent to Aldershot at the cost of the aged and almost blind Miss Marsh, so well known as the author of "Hedley Vicars." Miss Marsh, who is over eighty, is living at her brother-in-law's, Rev. H. O'Rourke's, at the rectory, Feltham, Norfolk. She is one of the honorary life governors of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The owner of a factory at Washington, Ind., has engaged the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the town to visit his factory each morning and give a fifteen minute sermon to the operatives, the preacher being on the payroll of the factory, and the men receiving pay for the time taken to listen to the sermonette. Since the men will not go to the church, they are to have the gospel taken to them.

The Welsh settlers in Patagonia suffered severely by the disastrous floods that took place in the Argentine Republic some months ago; an appeal has now been issued, written by the daughter of one of the founders of the colony. One of the most pathetic facts in her statement is the account of the attempt of the colonists to build a chapel to replace the one which had been carried away by the floods. In spite of the heavy financial loss sustained, the colonists sent last year nearly £15 to the funds of the Bible Society.

The Rev. E. Payson Hammond has, says the New York "Observer," been recently conducting a delightful Gospel campaign in Providence, R.I. He spoke with great effectiveness in twenty-three churches and halls, and addressed many Sunday schools. He also conducted meetings in Olneyville, which resulted in many conversions. Over five hundred signed covenant cards in the Providence meetings. The evangelist's visit was a veritable season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Just before leaving India on a visit to England, Bishop Welldon, of Calcutta, delivered at a students' conference in Serampore, a most appreciative address on "William Carey." In his preface he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I believe in Christianity; I believe also in my own church. I am not one, perhaps, who attaches to external unity the same importance as some Christians attach to it. Valuable as are the rites and ordinances of the church, valuable as in my eyes is—for it is valuable—the doctrine of apostolic succession, there is one thing more valuable, and that is apostolic suc-

cess. What is wanted above all else in India is a sufficient number of consecrated men and consecrated women to carry out our Lord's supreme and final command."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Smith gives this striking illustration of why Chinese dislike foreigners in a recent article in "The Outlook." It is both truthful and witty: "At the introduction of every Chinese railway there is a fatal fascination about the rails, which are about the height of a Chinese pillow, often a mere support for the back of the neck only. In the dim light of the night, the engineer may see before his swift-speeding engine a long row of brown forms, each stretched across the track, with his head beyond the rails. On such occasions it has sometimes been necessary to run trains at 'dead slow' for miles together. In the early days of the line to the Tangshan coal mines, there was a sort of market rate of thirty taels for the Chinese killed by accident, but it was alleged that too many Chinese seemed disposed to 'get a living' in this way, and a modification of the rules went into effect."

In spite of conventions and proclamations the slave trade is still carried on in ways little suspected, an instructive instance of which was recently brought to light. Twenty negroes, belonging to the German East African Protectorate, were forcibly seized at Bagamoyo and carried off to Zanzibar, where they were put on board a coasting vessel trading under the French flag. An anonymous letter brought the 'black cargo' under the notice of the French consul at Zanzibar, and under his instructions the harbor police were enabled to retain the slave-ship, which was just on the point of leaving port under the protection of the French flag. Without the warning received, the search would probably have been fruitless, for the cargo was quite in order, and consisted of rice in bags, but upon thoroughly overhauling the vessel the police came upon the poor victims, two adults and eighteen children between eight and thirteen, stowed away under the rice bags and with gags in their mouths. They were at once liberated and sent them back to their home, while the vessel was laid under embargo, and the Arabs in charge were sentenced to three and two years' imprisonment with hard labor.—"Kreuz und Schwert."

ANOTHER YEAR OF FAMINE.

(By the Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., in Boston "Congregationalist.")

The dark clouds of famine that have hung over India have not yet all passed away. Anxiety is again deepening over a large part of the Deccan and northern Gujarat. The early rains were unreasonable, and the latter rains have failed. The second crop, on which the Deccan largely depends, has had no moisture to promote its growth, and the already dried farmers have another severe year before them. Missionaries are troubled, for, while they know that American and English generosity has not run dry, it is doubtful whether the famine of 1901 will awaken the attention of those who gave before. There will be mitigating circumstances, in that generally over India the crops have been good, and so by importation food grains will be cheap. The government will be better able to handle the famine in the restricted areas, and migration to more favored spots is possible. All the same, the familiar sights of the last famine will be seen again in emaciation, nakedness and general wretchedness.

It is unfortunate that it is in this region of distress that the work of the American Board lies. At Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Wadale, Rahuri and Sirur the missionaries are finding hearts and hands full again, and their homes have to be opened still to suffering children, who have none to give them food. But there is the hope that those who gave to the famine in 1900 will not feel it a burden to repeat their gifts, and so help save a people alive and to touch their hearts still deeper with the generosity of a Christian land.

It is too early to measure the moral effect of the famine. But it is proving a telling blow at idolatry, for the sufferings that have been experienced have convinced great numbers of the vanity of the gods they used to worship. The kindness of Christians, who, aside from the government, have been almost the only recognized agency for relief, has deeply impressed the people. The number now seeking baptism is large. Missionaries have generally adopted the policy of refusing to baptize until the famine is entirely over and no worldly assistance is needed, lest those attracted merely by the loaves and fishes come into the church. And, speaking generally, there is a closer sympathetic relation between the missionaries and the people, both the ignorant and the educated. This kindlier relation must bear fruit in no small measure.

Next week a large political gathering takes place at Lahore. Representatives from all parts of India will be gathered there. India's political needs will be reduced to the form of resolutions, intended for the ear of her rulers. Aside from its mere political interest is the choice of a man for president. His speech will be the chief interest of the gathering. The Hon. N. G. Chandavarkar is one of the few reformers who is not afraid to act according to his beliefs. He was threatened with excommunication for going to England, but he does not hesitate on the public platform to speak in favor of religious liberty, of Christian missions, and of Christ as the great example for men. It is interesting that such a man should win the confidence of the Hindu public that he should be chosen to such a position of honor. It is but one of the straws showing that the progress of India is towards the good and the noble.

THE VIRGIN OF MONTSERRAT.

A correspondent of the London "Christian" tells of the legend of the miraculous image of the Virgin of Montserrat, which is said to have been carved by Luke, imported into Spain by Peter, hidden in a rock by Visigoths, when fleeing before the Moors; found again by shepherds and a pious bishop, the former having been shown the way by lightning, the latter led by a sweet smell. The bishop endeavored to bring the image to his diocese, but on reaching a certain place the virgin obstinately refused to go any further. This was a sign that a chapel should be erected there. Later on, she consented to be removed to the present spot. The image, which is black, is placed

too high in the exceedingly dim religious light of the monastic church for the features to be recognized. Murray says that "the group appears like an inartistic representation of an African mother and child, and the woman's visage is forbiddingly ugly."

The yearly number of visitors to Montserrat exceeds 100,000. On Sept. 8, the Day of the Virgin, 10,000 people are said to have visited the monastery, which is built half-way up the wonderful mountain, sheltered and overhung by tremendous rocks. Many come out of curiosity, many for the romantic scenery, but many also with the desire to prostrate themselves before a dressed-up piece of wood. No matter by what motive the visitor is led to come, he is almost compelled to pour of his money into the treasury of the monastery, for the simple reason that it needs days to obtain a full view of Montserrat, and that the monks alone provide apartments for the visitors. There are, we are told, about 200 monks. The church is being renovated, and a new monastery is in process of building. The numerous haunts and caves of the mountain are full of shrines and chapels that have been erected to various saints, so as to increase the attraction for the faithful. A wedding party came up from Barcelona the day we visited Montserrat. The young bride seeks the blessing of the Virgin, as does the criminal or the bull-fighter.

UMBRELLA GIFTS.

(Miss Georgina Smith, of Pekin, in a letter to the London Missionary Society "Chronicle," dated Oct. 21.)

When I sent off my telegram in August I longed to add the words 'Prospects hopeful.' But I thought, perhaps, it was rather too early to make such a statement. But after two months I can still say the same. The prospects of mission work are decidedly hopeful. Although the city is in part ruined, and thousands of houses have been destroyed; although the majority of the rich are beggared and the 'high are brought low, yet in this general overthrow one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the Gospel has been removed. I mean the terrible pride of the Chinese, which made the meanest coolie sitting by the roadside consider himself superior to the 'foreign devil.'

There is a great outward change in this respect at present. Everybody is apparently friendly and eager to seek our help and protection. The whole neighborhood here is ready to kneel in the dust as I go by, so grateful are they for the protection I have been able to give them.

Eighty-four shops have sent me a present of a thousand-needles umbrella and a robe. It was a very interesting ceremony. A band went in front; then came the dress, spread on a chair and carried by bearers; the umbrella towered in the rear, followed by the crowd. When they reached my front court I was forthwith arrayed in the crimson and gilt robe, and had to bow my thanks to the donors, who filled the court.

The dwellers in this lane are also sending me umbrellas, and the village south of Pekin are also expressing their gratitude for really quite imaginary benefits in the same way. I have also received four other umbrellas—all really very handsome affairs, ten feet high, made of crimson silk and covered with the names of the givers written in gold.

Prince Su, the husband of 'my Princess,' sent his two wives to call one day and came himself the next. The son of the Ti 'Tu of the city has also called to thank me for some trifling kindness. I was able to show to his family, who are reduced to beggary. I mention these facts to illustrate the changed attitude of these haughty Chinese gentlemen towards us.

We have hitherto refrained from doing any work among outsiders, especially as the building used as a chapel will only just seat our converts. But we are hoping now to open this chapel on Sundays at one o'clock to any outsiders who care to attend. Our converts are also trying to do some work among the Chinese prisoners in the English prison, and also a little street preaching.

We have had a series of meetings here conducted by Mrs. Arthur Smith (wife of the author of "Chinese Characteristics"), and the whole church has had a great uplifting. Mrs. Smith has much of the power of the Holy Ghost, and old and young alike have sat at her feet and drawn in her loving instruction. She, on her part, says she daily praises God for the warmth and sweetness and refreshment which she finds in the church here. God is abundantly answering the more prayers which have been made on our behalf. I do thank him and the faithful friends at home who have remembered us so constantly at the throne of grace. I have been given most remarkable physical health. I am doing three persons' work without any apparent fatigue. Were it not that I know this is one of God's special gifts for a time of special need, I should be astonished by it. It is, I rejoice in this token of his goodness and love.

Cruel, blinded, mistaken China! She is still so dear to our hearts that we delight to live for her and would be willing to die for her. A little bird sings a glad song of hope in my heart continually that before long a new and vigorous China will flourish among the kingdoms of the earth, and—above all—that the names of her subjects will be written in heaven. No longer heathen, but Christian China. The Boxer no more, but the soldier of Jesus Christ everywhere. How long, O Lord, how long?

DEAN FARRAR'S REMINISCENCES.

Dean Farrar has given a "Temple Magazine" interviewer some reminiscences of his early life. His education began at the Aylesbury Grammar School; then he moved with his parents to the Isle of Man and attended King William's College until he was sixteen. At Trinity College, Cambridge, he gained the Chancellor's prize for English verse and the Le Bas classical prize. He became also Norrisian prizeman and eventually was elected a Fellow. From Trinity he went to take charge of the sixth form at Marlborough College. Among his pupils there were the present Archbishop of Sydney and the Bishop of Glasgow. After a short stay at Marlborough, Farrar went to Harrow for sixteen years, and then came back to Marlborough as headmaster for six years. Seven or eight bishops, a number of M.P.'s and other prominent men passed under his training at the two

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Is often made by Scrofula. Pale, weak, puny children are commonly afflicted with it, as are the consumptive at any age. It is indicated by bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, wasting, and general debility.

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J. W. MCGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

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Schools. Lord Beaconsfield made him Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, and he spent nineteen years at Westminster. He became Archdeacon and later chaplain of the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Ball. The sun, he pointed out, was the source of all the heat received by this earth. Now, it was a well-known fact that most things in cooking became smaller; a poker, for example, was shorter when it was cold than when it was red hot. The sun, too, must obey this fundamental law, and must therefore be getting smaller.

Dean Farrar's first sermon was preached on the day of his ordination, when he took the place of a clergyman who was ill at Salisbury Workhouse. It was Christmas Day. Since then, with few exceptions besides holidays, Dr. Farrar has preached every Sunday for forty-five years, besides delivering many weekday sermons, speeches and addresses. He has preached in every cathedral except three—Carlisle, Exeter and Lincoln—though repeatedly asked to preach there also he has never been able. He has preached in almost every great city in England and in several in Scotland and also at the chief universities of both countries. The Dean considers the "Life of Christ" his greatest work. Scarcely a week passes in which Dr. Farrar does not receive letters of thanks from perfect strangers for his boys' books, "Erie" and "Julian Home." His "Eternal Hope" has also had a very wide circulation over the world.—London "Christian World."

THE SUN SHRINKS NINE INCHES EVERY DAY.

The usual Christmas course of lectures was begun at the Royal Institution by

A New Sweet Pea. The new Steele-Briggs catalogue shows seventy sweet peas suited to Canada. For 10c we will send it and a packet of our new Bush Sweet Pea, with large watered purple flowers. The Bush Sweet Pea grows upright, and where grown in a row supports itself. The flowers appear on top of the plant; it is hardy and vigorous—just suited to Canada. 10c for both. STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., ORONTA, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

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# HOME DEPARTMENT

## WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

### All Sorts of Toasts---Spring-Moving---Sensitive Children.

#### WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

'Isn't it demoralizing to be poor,' said Miss Baxter, throwing herself back in an armchair, and crossing two dainty feet on a cushion. 'It really made me quite miserable looking at that poor Mrs. Vincent's clothes last night. I am sure they came from the additional curate--there is a fund, isn't there, for providing clothes for large families?'

'My dear Winifred,' said the lady of the house, quietly, 'you needn't waste your pity on Mrs. Vincent. She is much too much of a lady to be conscious of her clothes; she is too busy to fret.'

'But that constitutes the pathos of it,' said Winifred, energetically. 'She is a perfect darling. She could be made absolutely pretty if one could smooth out her forehead, and down half-a-dozen of the children and receipt her bills. I tell you what, Christine, I am going to devote myself to that family for the month I am here.'

'As how?' inquired the lady of the house, raising her eyebrows ever so slightly.

'Oh, I will put a little heart into them and cheer them up. You know that is my forte. I don't like really poor people, they have no sense of humor; but in these days, one must have a vocation, and mine is the non-submerged tenth.'

'Well, don't make mischief,' said the lady of the house, still doubtfully. 'She had some experience of Winifred's capacity in that line.'

'My dear,' said Winifred, rising, 'I am going to do good.'

So the little vicarage, with its untidy shabby and shabby furniture--where love, having come in by the door, failed to make its exit at the window--was the scene of a mission that tickled Winifred's vanity immensely. She swept, like a wholesome wind, through the dull, clean rooms, and gathered up the whole family into her brilliant, erratic orbit. She re-covered the dingy chairs that Mr. Vincent had sat upon quite contentedly for nine long years. She spent long mornings making smart little cotton frocks for the twins, and blouses for the newest baby. She altered the sleeves of Mrs. Vincent's Sunday dress, and made it look so unsuitably fashionable, that she was afraid to wear it. When she found the pretty, faded woman leaning, with red eyes, over a pile of unpaid bills, she laughingly took them away, and pushed them into a drawer out of sight; and, for a whole morning afterwards, she sat on the comfortable window sill, in her fresh, dainty Paris dress, laughing and chattering until the vicar himself was drawn out of his scholarly room downstairs, and sat at ease in the drawing-room, wasting the long, long hours that were sacred to his sermon.

That was Winifred's great triumph, and she followed it up remorselessly. Day after day she ran down to the vicarage, in the busy morning hours, and pervaded the house until not even the temple of learning downstairs was sacred from her light, vivacious presence. It kept Mrs. Vincent in a fever of anxiety. She, who was conscious of work crying out to be done, of neglected duties, of the sick to whom the Rev. John's coming was the lighting of a lamp in a dark place, she had put her own work aside, not quite unwillingly, and had been pleased with the little flush of young color that her smart new bonnet brought to her cheek. She knew it meant more efforts later on, but still it was worth while, even when all the rest was counted. But the Rev. John was a different matter. At first it pleased her to find that he could spare time for an hour's idleness, then she grew a little coldly surprised, then angry! She did not understand herself--this passionate human heart, beating beneath her unfashionable bodice, filled her with a kind of horror--but, all the same, the sight of the dainty figure and its gracious ways grew, slowly, to stir such strange and unknown feelings, that she was afraid of herself, and when she heard the vicar's study door close softly, she would run upstairs, with two brilliant spots of color on her cheeks, and sit in cold loneliness on her hard, uncomfortable bed, darning the old stockings that seemed as if there was nothing left to darn.

'Madame is impossible,' said Winifred, sadly, one day. 'Nothing rouses her; she has drugged too long; but the man is really quite human. I took him for a long walk yesterday, and we discussed the Eastern position and the celibate clergy. This afternoon I am going in to tea and to sing some of my Scotch songs afterwards. I really do think he is happier for my efforts.' 'And do you think the wife is made vicariously happy by the Scotch songs?' said the lady of the house. She had always expressed herself doubtfully on this point.

'How horrid you are, Christine. Of course, she is--all good wives are, and you cannot deny that she is a good wife.'

'God forbid!' said the lady of the house. The month was over, and the frolicsome breeze that had swept into the dusty corners of the vicarage had somehow grown into a storm, and left some fog and jet-sam in its track--small units of wreckage that seemed quite unavoidable. Winifred flew down to say good-bye on the last

morning, and felt a little cross because Mrs. Vincent's sweet, mild face looked ever so little more careworn than it did a month ago. Her prim little farewell speech was almost cold, but Winifred knelt beside her, and threw her young arms around her, and kissed her many times.

'I shall often think of you, dear Mrs. Vincent,' she said, 'and this nice old room. I can quite understand all the worries about those hateful bills, and Ted's boots, and the vicar's second-hand books. I do sympathize, just because I know where the shoe pinches.'

The vicar's wife tried to be cordial; she groaned in spirit because she felt her smile was sickly and inadequate, when she heard the vicar's hearty voice in the hall, she hid her face in her hands. She knew where the shoe pinched! What were bills and undarned stockings, and insufficient meats, compared to the anguish she had suffered this miserable month! She heard the door bang, and, through the open window, the patter of small, quick feet on the pavement. Then she pushed the leaden basket on one side, and flew impetuously down stairs. The baby was crying, and there was a hubbub in the nursery; the Rev. John was standing erect in the hall that seemed so much too small for him, gazing blankly at the door. At the sound of her hurrying feet, he turned and held out his arms, and she flew into them.

'My dear,' he remonstrated as she pulled his face down and pressed panting kisses on his unaccustomed cheek, 'you are taking a leaf out of that charming Miss Baxter's book--you are very vehement, you--'

'John,' she said, leaning away from him and speaking breathlessly, 'she didn't--surely she didn't--'

'No,' he said, with a smile, 'she certainly never did. I am sure she never even wanted to! But she was a good, kind little friend all the same.'

His wife looked at him with tearful, incredulous eyes. So blind are men, so long suffering are their eyes, it seemed that even John had never guessed where the shoe pinched!--G. R. Glasgow, in London 'Christian World.'

#### TOAST FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCHEON.

One of the surest means of stimulating the appetites of the family is to give variety to the staple articles which appear upon the breakfast table.

Cold bread is seldom acceptable as a breakfast dish, and there are so many ways in which it may be served in the form of toasts that care and thought should be given to the preparation of such dishes.

Everybody is supposed to know how to make buttered toast, and yet experience proves, at least to those who have occasion to take their meals in different homes, that there are a great many people who do not make good buttered toast, whether they know how or not.

In the first place, the toast should not be made until it can be served immediately, then it should be given the undivided attention of the one whose duty it is to prepare it. It should be toasted a golden brown, all over the slice, and not just in the middle. If a piece of toast is burned in one part it will never be as good, no matter how carefully the burned portion may be scraped. Therefore, watch your toast, and do not try to do other things at the same time.

The toast should be buttered while it is hot, and the buttering should not be done by an impressionist, but should be strictly in accordance with the principles of the realistic school. How many times we have eaten toast that had a dot of butter here and there, or where the butter was spread liberally in the centre of the slice, leaving the crusts dry and tasteless. The impressionist may paint a good picture, but he should not be allowed to butter the toast.

While plain buttered toast may be just what we want to serve with certain other dishes, it is well sometimes to add a poached egg to each slice before sending to the table.

Milk toast, when properly made, is a very acceptable breakfast dish. The bread for this should be as carefully browned as for the buttered toast. Have ready a skillet with a good supply of milk, to which has been added a liberal spoonful of butter and salt to taste. Let the milk reach the boiling point, and then dip the slices of toast in the milk just long enough to soften each. Serve in a covered dish, pouring over the toast the remaining milk. The main points to be observed in making this dish is to have the milk seasoned just right, and to have the milk boiling in every case before the slice is dipped.

Cream toast is made just as milk toast is, except that the bread is not toasted. Fresh bread will not do for this; the bread must be several days old. Then if the seasoning is right, and the milk boiling, the toast will be found very nice, indeed, with coffee.

French toast is made by dipping bread that is not too fresh into milk which has had an egg beaten up in it and salt added. The bread is then to be fried a delicate

brown in a frying pan or upon a griddle. This toast is very acceptable with coffee, or it may be served with jelly.

Meat toasts are heartier than any of the preceding, and furnish a most satisfactory method of using bits of meat that have been left from dinner. The bread is first to be toasted and then dipped in boiling water which has been seasoned with butter and salt, just long enough to soften the crust. Prepare the meat by first ridding it of all particles of gristle, and, for most kinds of meat, of fat. The quality of the toast depends largely upon the care with which this is done. Next chop the meat rather fine and place in the frying pan with a little stock or gravy. Add water and season with butter, pepper and salt. When the whole is well heated, thicken, and pour over the slices of toast.

A delicious egg toast has the bread prepared as just described for meat toast. Before dipping the slices of toast the eggs and milk should be made ready, in the following manner: Boil a half-dozen eggs for ten minutes, so that they will be quite hard. Place a pint of milk in a granite iron pan, and when hot thicken with flour mixed with a little cold milk. Season with salt and butter. After the toast has been dipped, pour over it the thickened milk, adding the boiled eggs, which have been sliced in rings. This makes an attractive as well as an appetizing dish.

A change from the egg toast just described is made by substituting salmon for the boiled eggs. Place the can of salmon in hot water till the contents are thoroughly heated through, then open and drain off all the oil. Break up the salmon with a silver fork and mix lightly with the milk gravy, or scatter over the top of the slices of toast after the gravy has been added.

For a light breakfast or lunch dish, toasted crackers are often acceptable, and these may be varied by grating cheese over the crackers and setting them in the oven till well heated through.

With this variety of toasts, and the muffins, gems, waffles, griddle cakes, light biscuits and cinnamon rolls, which may be interspersed, there is no reason why the breakfast table should be served with a monotonous repetition of staple dishes during even one month of the year.--Observer.

#### SPRING MOVING.

Among the families of my friends, a number are thinking of removing from one residence to another. It is not quite clear to any of us when we make these changes that they will be wholly for the better. Usually we expect that every change will be costly, and there is a proverb to the effect that three removes are equal to a fire in the destruction they entail upon one's household goods. Nevertheless, there comes times when it is a good thing, so far as a house is concerned, to be off with the old love and on with the new. Not long ago I met a lady who for some time had been in a very depressed state of mind, and who physically had been far from well. She was looking like a picture in her new health, and she dated her restoration to the time a few months back when she had left a house associated with many painful things and had gone to another, which to her had the charm of novelty. Part of the spring work of some of our readers will be the selection of new homes. One word of very commonplace advice may be pardoned, and that is that when selecting another abode, be sure that all the surrounding are healthful, and above all things, that the plumbing and the drainage are perfect. We have learned in these days that we hold in our hands almost the keys of life and death; that we may invite disease or ward it off; that by prudent foresight and care we may keep away the baleful bacteria which come into our lives with ravaging force. No beauty of situation or elegance of finish can make habitable a house which is not perfect as to its drainage, and whether we live in the city or the country, it is part of the householder's duty to see that there be no lurking plague spot anywhere near the home. The precaution of sterilizing milk, and of boiling water before drinking it, will do much toward keeping the germs of typhoid away from the family. Care as to refrigerators and pantries, and an absolute certainty that no garbage which can be burned is allowed to remain anywhere near the house, awaiting some other disposition, will insure almost perfect health on the part of those who might otherwise be ill.--Aunt Marjorie in 'Intelligencer.'

#### SENSITIVE CHILDREN.

It is sorrowfully true, as some one has written, that the unknown suffering of sensitive children is one of the cruel facts of life. They are not understood, and they learn, after a time, not to express their feelings. Abnormal timidity in children is something that should be regarded with loving solicitude, and much should be conceded to a child thus afflicted. This sensitiveness is sometimes mistaken for stupidity or cowardice, and the suffering little victim is scolded or ridiculed when its heart is aching for sympathy, and its eyes are full of a dumb pathetic plea for help. 'I never saw such a child as Harold is,' said a not-over-wise mother, speaking to some callers of her boy of ten years, when he was present. 'He is so shy and reserved. He never will have anything to do with other boys, and he blushes and grows con-

fused if any one speaks to him. You couldn't get him to say a word to you if you tried. It makes him appear so stupid, and it is a great annoyance to his father and me. I got really out of patience with him sometimes.' Meanwhile the little victim of this unjust and indiscriminate criticism stood with downcast eyes and crimson face. Once or twice his little figure quivered with positive agony. No one can ever know what he suffered or what he will suffer in the future from what is purely a constitutional weakness. This extreme sensitiveness is generally due to a highly organized nature, and scolding and ridicule are alike powerless to lessen it. It is downright cruelty to ridicule a sensitive child. Indeed, ridicule has no place or value in the rearing of children. It angers or humiliates children toward whom it is directed, and both of these sensations are harmful to the child.

The writer knows a gentleman, forty years of age, who was one of those extremely shy and sensitive children, and who says that to this day he cannot enter a drawing-room or parlor to be presented to strangers without coloring and feeling as if he would like to run. It embarrasses him to go through the ceremony of an introduction, and it would be an impossibility for him to get up before an audience and say ten words. His position in life is such that he is often placed at a great disadvantage because of this diffidence, which it might have been possible for wise and tender parents to have helped him to overcome, at least in part, when he was a child. 'But,' he says, 'I was constantly ridiculed and scolded, and told that I was stupid and silly. I have cried myself to sleep a thousand times because of the actual abuse I endured. My schoolmates, and even my teachers, held me up to ridicule, and no hunted animal with the bounds in full cry behind it ever suffered as I suffered, sometimes when I fled homeward after school, with a pack of boys at my heels jeering at me and even reviling me because it was impossible for me to join in their sports and be one of them.'

It is possible for parents to do much toward lessening this extreme sensitiveness in children and making them more self-confident. A peculiar tie of comradeship and companionship should exist between the sensitive child and its parents. The child should find its parents sympathetic instead of scornful when its diffidence is most marked. Few parents ever think of consulting a physician in regard to extreme sensitiveness in their children, but a wise and good and really sympathetic doctor can often be most helpful in aiding the child to become more self-confident.

J. L. HARBOUR.

#### SUNSET.

Do you ever think, when the skies are blue,  
And the clouds in the west are an amber hue,  
And a shaded red, and a shimmering white,  
That the great All-Father takes delight  
In seeing His children rest awhile?

Has the day been weary, the task been long?  
Lay care aside, and let a song  
Rise to your lips as you gaze at the sky,  
For the glories of heaven seem floating by,  
And the great All-Father shifts the scenes.

For some, life seems but idle play;  
While others are burdened with care all day.  
But idle seeming oft hides a pain,  
As the sun of shines in summer rain;  
Yet the great All-Father sees it all.

And the beauty of sun and cloud and sky,  
That glides the west as night draws nigh,  
But shows the love that will safely hold  
Each trusting heart of this earthly fold,  
Till the great All-Father leads us home.  
--Anthe Myra Munsell, in the 'Club Woman.'



#### ALL TOGETHER AGAIN.

(Selina L. very kindly sends the hymn asked for by E. E.)

All together, all together,  
Once, once again;  
Hearts and voices light as ever,  
Gladly join the welcome strain.  
Friendship's link is still unbroken  
Bright is its chain;  
Where the parting word was spoken,  
Now in smiles we meet again.

(Chorus.)

O could we ever  
Dwell in social pleasures here,  
No more to sever  
From the friends we love so dear.

While the absent we are greeting,  
Let us forget,  
In this hour of social meeting,  
Every thought of past regret,  
Since the present, full of gladness,  
Bids us be gay,  
Banish every cloud of sadness,  
And be happy while we may.

(Chorus.)

When the warning--we must sever--  
Comes once again,  
Yet in feeling true as ever  
Shall we our faithful hearts remain?  
Oft shall memory breathing o'er us,  
Sweet friendship's strain,  
Bring this happy time before us,  
Till we all shall meet again.

(Chorus.)

The poem asked for by 'Selina' will be published next week.

Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, Cor. Sec. Pro. W.C.T.U., New Westminster, B.C., would like to get the words of a poem, 'Fresh

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Spings, which was published in the 'Witness' in June or July, 1883.

'Inquirer' would like to get the words of a missionary hymn beginning 'Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians.'

'Jean,' referring to the following recipe given in the 'Daily Witness' of Feb. 9, asks if any reader can tell her the exact heat of the oven in which bread will cook in one hour:

Whole-Wheat Bread. -- Put one pint of lukewarm water in a bowl, add one yeast cake broken into pieces, one teaspoonful of sugar; let stand till the yeast floats on top; then add two pints of whole wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half ounce of melted butter. Mix all together into a firm dough; knead it on a board, adding some fine wheat flour, till it does not stick to the hands; return the dough to the bowl; cover, and let rise to double its size; then mold it into a loaf, put in a pan, let rise again till light, and bake one hour in a medium hot oven.



Potato Soup--For each quart of soup required, cook a pint of sliced potatoes, a finely chopped onion, and a stalk of celery, in enough water to cover them. When tender, run through a colander, return to the fire and add enough rich, sweet milk or thin cream to make a quart in all; add a little salt. When the soup comes to a boil, thicken it with a teaspoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Serve hot with toasted crackers.

Bean Croquettes--Wash a pint of white soup beans, cover with lukewarm water, and soak over night; in the morning drain off this water, cover with fresh cold water and bring to a boil slowly; simmer until done, drain (saving the liquor for soup), and press the beans through a colander; add a teaspoonful each of butter, vinegar

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and molasses, and salt and cayenne to taste and put away to cool. When cold, mold into small croquettes, dip in egg and crumbs, and fry in boiling fat.

Fig Pudding--Take a pound of figs and cut them into small pieces, then mix half a pound of flour, a cupful of stale bread-crumbs, a little sugar, nutmeg or ginger. Add the figs after the other things are mixed dry, make into a moist paste, and tie up in a cloth and boil for two hours.

LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT NOVELS.

'The Mantle of Elijah,' by Israel Zangwill, is a recent novel which has attracted a great deal of attention—dealing as it does with English political life and containing many real characters in the disguise of fiction. The 'Elijah' of the story is a cabinet minister, and the problem of his position is set forth in the following extract:

And Allegra's father, too, the Elijah of whose mantle there is no question in this story, was early Victorian. His soul was of the old eternal pattern that seeks the kingdom of God, and is jarred by Ahabs and Jezabels, but his coloring was according to the epoch. He was tinged with Dickens, by Cobden, by Carlyle, by Combe's 'Constitution of Man,' by the Great Exhibition, by the Chartists. If he vibrated to the Continental unrest, if the Rights of Man and the Brotherhood of Nations were in the background of his mind, the foreground was English, practical, concrete, good. And his first thought was for England—England at peace, clean, contented, sober, happy—a beacon to a wailing Continent. Freedom was no nebulous figure, aureoled with shining rhetoric, blowing her own trumpet, but Free Trade, Free Speech, Free Meals, Free Education. He did not rage against the Church as the enemy, but he did not count on it as a friend. His millennium was earthly, human; his philosophy was sunny, untroubled by Dantesque depths of shadows; his campaign unmartial, constitutional, a frank focusing of the new forces emergent from the slow dissolution of feudalism and the rapid growth of a modern manufacturing world, steam-hatched. Towards such a man the House of Commons had an uneasy hostility. He did not play the game. Whig and Tory, yellow and blue, the immemorial shuffling of Cabinet cards, the tricks and honors—he seemed to live outside them all. He was no clubman in 'the best club in England.' He did not debate for argument's sake, or to upset ministers. He was not bounded by the walls of the Chamber, nor ruled from the Speaker's chair; the House was resentfully conscious it had no final word over his reputation or his influence. He stood for something outside it, something outside himself, something large, vague, turbulent, untired, unplumbed,—the People. The late-minted word, Radical—which, when the Queen came to the throne had only meant an out-and-out Reformer of the Franchise—had taken on a more sinister significance, a brazen resonance of strikes and trades-unions, and the anarchy of Americanism, since Thomas Marjorimont had fallen a-prophesying. And the paradox was that he was not of the mob himself. His very name of Marjorimont was an index of kinship with the inner gang that had owned and ruled England for centuries, and at whose privileges the dreaded Reform Bills had but nibbled. Fortune did her best to give him the happy life of a rich and nobly connected English gentleman, but he wedded himself to a daughter of the people as well as to democratic principles, and in spite of

these leaden drags, had by sheer strength of genius and honesty forced a great industrial measure on a kicking Tory Cabinet, and himself on the next Whig administration, still more reluctant to let in upon itself the on-sweeping flood of Radicalism. But he bore about him the marks of the fight; of the people's long distrust of a Tory sprig, whose very name of Marjorimont, with its pretentious pronunciation as Marchmont, was a lingual tripping-rope, scarcely removed by his formally spelling it Marshmont, as it was most easily pronounced: of the opposition of the middle classes, expressed in the refusal of halls for him to speak in, or even hotel-beds for him to sleep in; of the hatred of his own order for a traitor, acutest in his noble relatives.

At a political meeting at the great manufacturing town of Midstoke, to which Mr. Marchmont had taken his favorite daughter, Allegra, a popular local orator, young and vulgar, but apparently devoted to the cause, comes into the story. He becomes private secretary to the minister, and at length woos and wins Allegra. Great hopes are cherished that he is to wear the political mantle of purity dropped by his master, who becomes an earl. The advancement of self, however, is his only thought, and the sorrowful Allegra has to open her eyes to the mistake she has made.

'He will survive to be Prime Minister,' he said.

'I hope to God not! The country in his hands!'

'It is practically in his hands now—despite his nominally minor post.'

She sighed. 'Yes, he always gets his own way.'

'But does he? Didn't he start to make England a Republic?'

'You know I don't mean that. The way he gets is the way to power. When we married, I thought it was the way to the Kingdom of God on earth.'

His gaze, she fancied, had a compassionate softening. 'You must have had many shocks,' he said, and surely his voice was gentler.

'Ah, how I draped him in illusions—'

'In your father's mantle!'

'Yes, he was to carry on the great tradition.'

'You and he together.'

'I was to work for him, and he for the world. And he has worked only for himself.'

'Then you and he have both worked together—for the same man. Ah, he will end as the Earl of Midstoke. And that will be following your father, after all.'

'Don't laugh at me. When I look back to that Midstoke meeting, and see how far he has diverged—I wonder that I have been able to live with him at all.'

W. J. Gage & Co., \$1.50.

'Gwynett of Thornhaugh' is the title of a romance by Frederick W. Hayes, author of 'A Kent Squire,' of which volume it is in some sort a continuation.

The scene is laid for the most part in France, in the last days of Louis XIV. and the early days of the regency, in the time when Jacobite intrigue was in the air and when it was an every day occurrence for people in high positions to be taken off by poison. The hero is Mr. Ambrose Gwynett, a Jacobite gentleman of Kent, who had formerly served with the French forces in Spain in defence of Philippe V., grandson of Louis XIV., against the Emperor of Germany, and was supposed to have lost his life. At the period of this story he is living in France under another name, and takes part in many remarkable adventures.

The story is a singularly able picture of an important historical period. The author has the unusual power of making his characters, kings, generals, court ladies, sea captains, or whatever they may be, live before the reader. The way in which the 'Pretender' alienated the sympathies and made futile the efforts of all those who attempted to help him to the throne of England is well described.

The author, Mr. Hayes, is a well-known musician, and an associate member of the Royal Academy of England. Sixteen full page illustrations, designed by himself, add interest to the book.

F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, New York. W. Briggs, Toronto.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Certain lectures given in Renfield church, Glasgow, by the Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson, the pastor, to a public class, which met on Sunday evenings after service, are now published in a volume entitled 'The Fact of Christ.' Mr. Simpson explains that he has treated his subject strictly within certain limits, leaving many aspects purposely untouched. The question is treated as an individual one. Mr. Robert E. Speer says of the book:

It is the best statement of the claims of Christianity of which I know to put in the hands of young men and women who may be sceptical or honestly inquiring. I do not know of any book that equals it in its adaptation to the needs of students. Its message is the core of Christianity. It is what distinguishes it from other religions. The way the thing is put, too, the dignified catchiness of its expressions, and the real solid scholarship of it are additional points of strength.

It is a volume of 188 pages, published by the Revell Co., Toronto, \$1.25.

'The Heavenly Inheritance' is a 50-page booklet in paper covers, by Daniel Stewart, Esq., of Hensall, Ont., with an introduction by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D. The author's aim has been to give reasonable and scriptural thoughts regarding heaven and the state and con-

dition of the redeemed. W. Briggs, Toronto.

MODERN CHARITIES.

'Means and Ends' is the title of a discourse by Bernard M. Kaplan, rabbi of McGill College Avenue Synagogue, published by request. (Owen Printing House.) It discusses the Jewish criterion of what constitutes morality, charity and religion, and especially objects to undignified proceedings in the name of charity. Our readers may be specially interested in the following condensed extract:

Charity is the crowning glory of religion. It is the noblest expression of the human soul. It is the golden thread which unites all human hearts like so many precious pearls into one necklace that adorns the breast of humanity. Charity, like music, speaks a universal language. To be able to alleviate the sufferings of others is, indeed, a great privilege. To alleviate the sufferings of others is a solemn duty. Suppose, however, that while you give charity, you abuse the recipient. Such charity is not true charity. It is uncharitable charity. It is not charity, but barbarity.

The grief that you may cause by unkind words, is greater than the relief. I am afraid that in matters of charity we have retrogressed rather than progressed. I like the Talmudic spirit of charity. Think of the noble Mar Ukba who used to go to the homes of the poor leaving money under the door without even letting the beneficiary know as to who the donor was.

The modern methods of raising funds for charity reflect badly upon the spirit of the age. Has sweet charity become so bitter that it has to be sugar-coated in order to become palatable? The painful humor of a charity ball is, I think, obvious enough. We dance, so to speak, to the tragic tune of misery. We hop in merriment on the floor of human distress. These means are not only incongruous but also very expensive. A family buys tickets and orders ball dresses according to the latest fashion. All is for charity sake, of course! And yet, pray, how little of it really goes to the poor? Would it not be more charitable and, certainly, more economical, to contribute to the charitable societies directly. Our forefathers in Ancient Judea gave a tenth of their products and a good deal more without any special inducement. Let us give whatever we can freely and directly without any other inducement but that of duty towards the poor.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

C. Theoret, law bookseller and publisher, publishes a volume entitled 'De l'Habeas Corpus, and Subjueindum en Matiere Criminelle et Civile,' by Ludovic Brunet, L.L.L., avocat au Barreau de Quebec, Commissaire d'Extradition pour la Province de Quebec, Greffier de la Paix pour la cite et le district de Quebec. This volume will supply a much-felt need, as there has been no Canadian treatise on this important subject. The volume covers one hundred and fifty pages, and gives in the appendix the text of the Canadian, English and American laws of habeas corpus for the purpose of comparative study. The history of the act, which dates back to the time of Charles I., is given as an introduction, and the very full table of contents makes the volume easy of reference.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EDUCATION.

'Education for the Twentieth Century,' by John Millar, B.A., Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario. (W. Briggs Toronto), is reprinted in pamphlet form from the 'Methodist Magazine.' Mr. Millar expresses himself in favor of free high schools, saying that if the country is to make progress all classes should have an opportunity of acquiring that education which will tend to national development. He believes in industrial and manual training. He says, 'The boy or girl who leaves school without a love of good literature is not educated.' He holds that character is more important than knowledge, but unfortunately, he says, character has no value in deciding whether or not a candidate is to pass an examination.

The boy who fails in algebra may be debarred from matriculation, even though his principles are good. On the other hand, one who has not sufficient will power to abstain from the use of cigars may be admitted to the university by barely making one-third of the marks in each subject. . . . The doors of universities and the professions should be closed to all students who have not acquired those habits which indicate a high type of manhood.

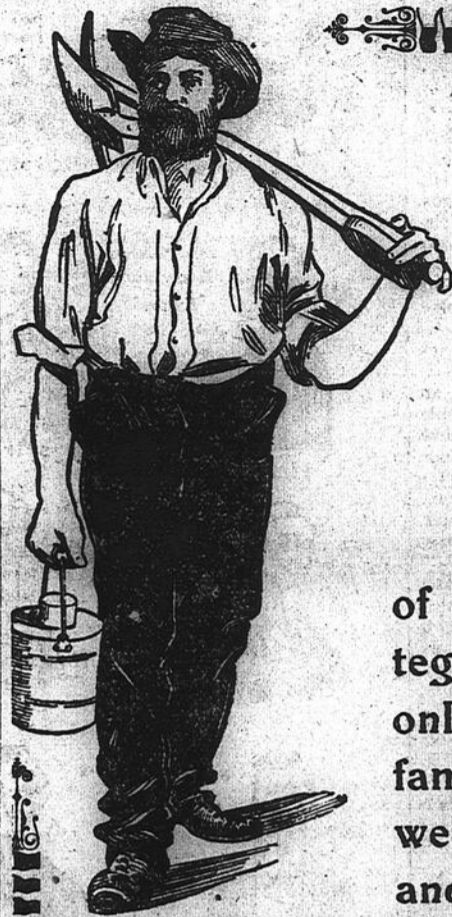
Morality, he says, cannot be taught by a text-book, any more than football or swimming. 'The only way to secure the best ethical teaching in our schools is to secure better teachers.' This will necessitate higher remuneration for teachers. Indeed, he considers that teachers should be better remunerated than lawyers, doctors and bankers, and he concludes his paper with the remark:

Higher qualifications for teachers, and better remuneration for their services, should be the educational watchword of the twentieth century.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

'The Sick and Wounded in South Africa,' by W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., gives a complete record of all that the author has said or written on the case brought forward by him against the medical arrangements in the South African war, which led to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of the army hospitals. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, says with regard to his personal experience: 'At the end of the Turkish war I had had typhoid (enteric) fever, as

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have no equal as a blood builder and nerve restorer. Thousands and thousands of men and women on the verge of a break-down have, through the use of these pills, been made strong, and fit for the every day duties of every day life.

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There are many imitators trading upon the reputation of this great medicine, and it should be remembered that the imitations are worthless, often dangerous. Only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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We will send two packets of Steele-Briggs Toronto Gem Lettuce and our large illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. This lettuce is tender and crisp. The heads are well formed. The leaves are well crimped and curled. It is of delightful flavor. It stands heat well. The catalogue only lists seeds suited to Canada. By buying from us there is a better chance of success than by buying from ordinary catalogues.

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In the year 1890 I had sores break out on my arms and legs for which I used different medicines, but all failed to cure me.

My father advised me at last to use Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had taken it with great benefit.

I followed his advice and in less than a month, by taking the medicine internally and applying it externally, the sores were all gone.

That is ten years ago now, and I have never been troubled with anything of the kind since, and if I ever am I will at once use B.B.B. and be promptly and completely cured.

SAXON BOTHWELL, L'Avenir, P.Q.

MR. ADAM MISENER, NOW IN HIS ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH YEAR.

Adam Misener, of Troy, a village about twelve miles from Brantford, Ont., celebrated his one hundred and third birthday.

(260 pp. Cassell & Co., New York and London, price 1s 6d.)

'A GREETING TO THE KING.'

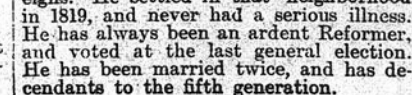
The latest patriotic song, 'A Greeting to the King,' words and music by H. H. Godfrey, will doubtless be hailed as a welcome addition to the repertoire of the amateur singer. The words are loyal and full of response to the latest spirit of empire, and the tune is of that inspiring, martial character which rarely fails to become popular. The music is very easy to sing, being well within range of an ordinary voice, and the air is followed by a chorus that would 'go well' either in a hall or with soldiers on the march. The composer is also the well-known author of 'The Land of the Maple,' 'The Men of the North,' 'Soldiers of Canada' and other pieces. The song is published by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge street, Toronto, price 40 cents.

The number of students inscribed at the University of Paris in 1900 was 18,723.

CANADA, THE PLACE.

Two delegates from Eden Valley, Minnesota, visited our Canadian North-West, especially the Edmonton and Yorkton districts, with a view to recommending it to their friends as a place for settlement. In their report they say that they arrived at Calgary about Dec. 20. Instead of finding winter, such as they had left in Minnesota and Manitoba, the weather was warm and quite equal to that of May in Minnesota. There was no snow, the climate was splendid, and horses, cattle, and sheep were running out, in prime condition, with plenty of feed on the prairie. In the neighborhood of Edmonton and Red Deer River, they found a little snow, but nothing to speak of, and the delegates declare that for mixed farming, that this is the finest country they have ever seen. The immense tracts of fertile lands, well-sheltered and abundantly watered, leave nothing to be desired. After leaving Alberta the delegates visited the Yorkton district, and were even better pleased with the country in that place. The splendid samples of grain, and the yield, particularly impressed them; wheat yielding twenty-five bushels, and oats sixty bushels. Roots were also good specimens. The wet season had caused a shortage in hay, but there was abundance of straw, and upon this the stock were thriving.—'Christian Guardian.'

day on Feb. 19. He is a remarkable old man, in full possession of his faculties, and loves to tell that he has lived in three centuries and under five sovereigns. He settled in that neighborhood in 1819, and never had a serious illness. He has always been an ardent Reformer, and voted at the last general election. He has been married twice, and has descendants to the fifth generation.



# The Boys' Page.

## The Scholars

(Margaret L. Woods, in 'The Independent'.)

Rattat-at—rattat-at.

Once more Mr. Charles fell upon the shabby door and delivered a thundering volley of knocks with the handle of his immaculate umbrella. He could hear some one moving within, but the door remained obstinately closed. Outside it was bitterly cold. Below him the narrow street, so steep it broke here and there into steps, plunged down apparently into a pit of gathering darkness, but really into the crowded centre of the little town, whose tall chimneys and huddled roofs he could still discern, distinct in the black and white of twilight and snow. The house before which he stood was the last; beyond it lay a white, desolate world whose boundary of hills could be half perceived, half divined against the sky. The snow in some temporary thaw had slipped down the roofs, and lay curling and hanging in long sheets and fantastic festoons over the eaves of the houses, where irregular fringes of icicles were hanging, too. The street was lonely and almost dark, except for the long windows of the garrets, brightly lighted behind their lattice panes and showing sometimes the silhouettes of looms and of figures moving behind them. As the young man stood stamping with cold and impatience in the frosty dusk, he could hear all about him the click-clack of the busy shuttles. Presently he heard the thud and clink of a heavy zinc pail deposited on the stone floor; immediately afterward a Niagara, of ice cold and remarkably dirty water burst from under the door, dashed over his feet, and so flowed down the steps. With something between a shriek and an execration, the young man jumped to one side, and almost at the same moment a voice, proceeding from the crack under the door whence the flood had issued, said in a measured and stately tone:

"Hi beg your yardon, sir. Now hi am able to see your boots, hi perceive you are not Mrs. Joshua Higgs."

Now the door was unbolted and, opening a crack, showed a section of a tall loose-jointed man over sixty, with spectacles, a bald forehead, a long shaven upper lip and a thin gray beard. When he saw Charles he immediately flung the door wide, exclaiming:

"Ho, Mr. Charles, my dear, pray walk in. You have had a most huncragous reception, I fear; but I am sure you will excuse me when I tell you I mistook you for my niece."

"Is that the way you usually receive ladies," Joel Garside? asked Mr. Charles, sternly pulling off his snow-boots.

Joel smiled a slow indulgent smile.

"Ladies! Ho, dear me, Charles! I cannot even imagine what I should do were a lady to honor my humble roof. But has I told you, I mistook you for a female relative."

The narrow passage in which they stood was rendered narrower by a row of large wooden boxes placed on their sides against the wall and converted into bookcases. The stone floor was wet, and the unprotected flame of the gasjet waved this way and that in the violent draught. It was here that Joel commonly entertained his visitors. The habit had been originally engendered by a jealous dislike of admitting strangers or indifferent persons to his sanctum, but it was now exercised mechanically.

"I suppose we must talk in the passage," said Charles, resignedly; "but it's beastly cold."

"Walk in, Charles—walk in, I beg!" cried Joel, opening the door of his parlor with alacrity. "You are well aware that my little apartment is hardly fit to receive visitors; but you are halways welcome."

Joel Garside had a precise, elaborate manner of speech. He treated his syllables with judicial impartiality, giving to each its need of careful enunciation and disdainful to curtail the meanest verb that is. He spoke like a man who reads more than he talks and without a trace of his native dialect, unless the exuberance of his aspirate might be reckoned as such.

Mr. Charles entered the parlor and seated himself on the table, opening his fur coat and showing evening dress beneath. The slim young figure with the bright hair and clear-cut features, strikingly blond in the rich setting of the sea-skin collar, brought a strange, incongruous note of luxury and grace into the little parlor; not that it was poverty-stricken, but it was bare of furniture, and encumbered with books. There were books on the sofa, books on the chairs, and books innumerable on the floor; not in any disorder, but piled up regularly, one on the top of the other.

"And what does Mrs. Miggs say to you, Joel, when she does get in?" asked Charles.

"I scarcely like to repeat to a heduced man like you, Charles, what a coarse, hignorant person like Mrs. Miggs is capable of saying," returned Joel, seating himself with as much dignity as he could on a chair already occupied by two quarto volumes and several octavos; "but since you will have it so I will tell you. She personally hignsults me—he rased. 'She says—'he drew himself up and breathed rather hard—she ac-

tually says that—that I have come to a time of life when it is my duty to make my last will and testament. Hignsine it, Charles! She says this to a man like myself, in his very prime, and likely, as I frequently tell Rebecca Higgs, to outlive her and most of his relatives. Yes, she calls upon me to make my last will and testament!"

"I suppose she wants to secure your money for young Higgs," replied Charles.

"No, sir; I will say for Rebecca it is mainly a sense of family duty that leads her to conduct herself thus. The Garsides hignorantly suppose it to be an offence and a disgrace to a respectable family should any member of it leave his money away from his blood relations. They are suspicious, and they suspect—they suspect me of I know not what. Ho, what will they not say over my grave! Such of them, I mean, as may conceivably survive to see it."

Joel rose and, seizing a duster, began vehemently to polish the chair on which he was sitting, as though to work off the irritation caused by the intolerable reflection that men, and more particularly women of the tribe of Garside, might yet live to make observations over his grave to which he would not be in a position to reply.

"You have not given them a hint about the Institution?" said Charles, interrogatively.

Joel shook his head slowly with an air of infinite sagacity.

"You must pardon my continuing my household operations," he said, in a minute. "One that's gone would hunder any circumstances be sadly shocked at the state of the room, could she return; but I should not like to think she would be positively humble to sit down without soiling her dress."

"You could easily get some woman to do all that for you," suggested Charles.

"Ho, no, my dear," replied Joel, promptly and emphatically.

"Why not, Joel?"

Joel smiled his slow smile, that curled up the corners of his straight-lipped mouth and at the same time, by some law of its mechanism, drew the eyelids down almost over his eyes. It gave him a look of immense superiority to his interlocutor, of profound and subtle wisdom.

"She would marry me," he said.

"Oh, I'd back you to defend yourself," replied Charles, carelessly.

Joel looked at him, smiled again and shook his head.

"Hah, Charles," he said, solemnly, "I have often been surprised that no one has yet married you."

The young man, being modest, made some deprecatory reply, and meantime Joel in the course of his dusting had come to the mantelpiece. A pair of by-candlesticks stood on it, a china shepherd and shepherdess and two faded daguerreotypes in gilt frames. In one were still visible the outlines of a boy and girl, stuck up side by side in their Sunday clothes; from the other looked forth dimly with blurred eyes, the merest suggestion of a dark, handsome Lancashire face. These daguerreotypes were all that remained to Joel Garside of wife and children, all dead within one fatal week, five-and-twenty years ago.

"I am aware," he said, with a sigh, "that this dusting takes up time which might be more profitably employed in study; but how could I suffer a strange and probably careless female to handle my Lains and Fenais? And he rubbed the faded face of his wife's portrait gently and carefully.

"I mustn't stay," said Charles, rising. "I just came to bring you a little contribution to your library, which I picked up in Paris."

He handed his friend a small and beautifully bound edition of 'Don Quixote' in the original.

"It is worthy of the institution, Joel? I thought it pretty."

"Pretty enough, very pretty. But you consider the houtsides of books too much, Charles," returned Joel, putting on another pair of spectacles and minutely examining the two little volumes. "You are hignorant of the very elements of bibliography and would be easily imposed upon by the merest forger. However, this appears to be genuine, so far as I can at present ascertain. Thank you very kindly, my dear. It is like your goodness to have thought of your old friend when far away in the city of pleasure."

"How's the institution getting on?" asked Charles, fastening his coat.

Joel's eyes lit up. He stooped his head and spoke low, as though some one might be listening.

"The hinstitootion is all settled," he said. "Charles had known it settled and unsettled again twenty times in the course of the last ten years."

"It will without doubt," continued Joel, "take the form of an additional room to the Free Library. I have paced the ground behind the present building and find it ample for the purpose. My funds are already more than sufficient to build the room, though not to pay a librarian. Ho, Mr. Charles, sir, what a lesson it will be to the people of this town when they see what a citizen, a workman, like themselves, can achieve! There will be an inscription over the door in gilt letters commemorating Polly—conjug detissima or amatissima—and me. I intend to compose it this very evening, and will bring it to you for your criticism and approval."

"I am afraid my opinion is not worth your taking," replied the young man.

"No, Charles, I know very well it is not; but who is there in this town who is capable of assisting me? It is such a humilitary place. Wykes, the book-seller, was telling me a fortnight ago his trade goes from bad to worse. How, as I was saying to him, it is not much wonder when he leaves that old tattered demial to mind the shop, with his elbows through his sleeves and generally reading, so that he is quite unaware of a customer's presence. Give me your boots, Charles, and I will put them on for you. There! Good-night, my dear, and mind you do not fall, for the steps are a mass of ice."

(To be continued.)



## Our Note Book.

### EDWARD W. BOK'S INSPIRATION.

What has been the inspiration of your life? Mr. Bok, editor of the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' was recently asked. 'When my father died when I was nineteen years of age,' he answered, 'I determined that my mother should never be compelled to earn her own support, and that I would care for her in luxury and comfort. That resolve was the turning-point in my life. On the other hand, my mother deserves the credit for whatever I am or have done, since she has most influenced my life, filling it with noble thoughts, and constantly encouraging me along the pathway of honor and uprightness. This is the reason that I always advise every young man to have an anchor, and in most cases his best is his home. One chief cause why so many young men fail in life is because they leave home too early. Every young man needs an anchor, and his safest one is his mother.'—Harriette Knight Smith, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.'

Hiram Maxim, the great American gunmaker, recently knighted by Queen Victoria, may thank the Prime Minister for a characterization at once negative and positive. 'Maxim,' said Lord Salisbury, 'has prevented more men dying of old age than any other man living.'

Unimaginative exactness—so the 'Century Dictionary' defines literalism—may not always be the highest form of truth, but commercially it has compensations. Some American manufacturers recently sent to their German agent ten thousand show-cards in which their agricultural machines were drawn by tigers, driven by an airily attired goddess of liberty. The agent returned the cards with the criticism that neither in Germany were tigers available nor adapted for draft purposes, nor could such women as work in the fields afford to dress as seems to be the fashion in wonderful America.—'Youth's Companion.'

### CARLYLE AS A SCHOOLMASTER.

A writer in the 'Scotsman' has unearthed an amusing anecdote of Thomas Carlyle as a country schoolmaster. It is told by a Cupar lawyer and provost, who was one of Carlyle's pupils in Kirkcaldy. As a teacher, Carlyle is described as a strict and gloomy disciplinarian, whose large, glowing eyes constantly shot forth wrath. His mere scowl would hush the whole school, and he had a laugh that was a series of chuckles and loud guffaws, wherein he displayed his teeth like the keys of a piano.

One morning, just as we were entering the schoolroom, a donkey appeared on the playground, and Bill Hood rushed to mount the animal and attempted to ride it into the schoolroom. The donkey was induced to carry its rider over the threshold amid shouts of laughter and cheers from the boys. Just as Bill was spurring the donkey into the master's desk, Carlyle appeared.

We expected a tremendous explosion of wrath, but instead he burst into a roar of laughter—such a roar, however, as produced a sudden and complete hush; and that roar was renewed again and again. Finally the master spoke. 'That,' he said, 'is the wisest and best scholar Kirkcaldy has yet sent me; he is fit to be your teacher.'

He tapped the donkey's head, as he was wont to do ours, and continued. 'There's something here, far more than in the skulls of any of his brethren before me.'

He then gave some hard-taps on Bill Hood's head, and would not allow him

to dismount, but for penalty ordered him to ride up and down before the school for an hour, while the boys who had been most active in helping Bill to go through the farce had to march in pairs before and behind the perplexed looking ass.

The other scholars were permitted to stand as spectators of the grotesque procession. Meantime, seated within his pupil-like desk, Carlyle surveyed Bill and his company with a strange mixture of mirth, scorn and fury.

## GUESS WHAT'S IN MY POCKET.

(Suitable for recitation.)

Characters: George and a group of boys.

George (with his hand in his pocket)—

I have something in my pocket, And I want you all to vote, What it is that's in the pocket Of this beautiful new coat.

Frank thought it was an apple; Willie guessed a painted ball; Thomas curled his lip and said, 'There's nothing there at all.'

But there is something in my pocket, So now just think a minute, And see which one can tell me first What 'tis that I have in it.

Can't you guess? (First voice)— A biscuit? No. (Second voice)—An orange? Guess again. (Third voice)—A penny? (Fourth voice) Marbles? No, no, no, no; I will have to tell you then.

Now open wide your eyes and ears! But don't you tell a soul! Now listen! every one of you: 'Tis nothing—but a hole. (Runs his finger through a rip in the seam of his pocket.)

## MY WORST EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—During the summer of 1897 the writer was living with his parents on a farm in one of the dairying centres of Ontario.

The work was heavy yet had a certain charm for me because of the many changes during the season and there was less of routine connected with it than there is with many occupations. Each season bringing work totally different from the preceding and succeeding one, gives the dairyman new interest and enthusiasm and there is something to claim his attention the year round in caring for his stock, which prevents idleness and ennui so ruinous to mortal man. There never was a time when rest was so sweet and sleep so refreshing as after a day spent in the fields among the crops, tilling or harvesting them in their luxuriant abundance. Yet after such a day came the greatest scare of my life.

One night in August, after a day spent in the oat harvest, I was awakened from a sound sleep by a crash that shook the windows of my room. When I retired the night was a beautiful moonlit one, and the rays streaming in beneath the up-rolled curtain revealed the pattern of carpet and wallpaper, but now there was but a faint glimmer to the level of the windowsills, below, all was inky blackness. Awakened so rudely it was some time before my scattered senses became sufficiently collected to realize that a thunderstorm was in progress, then I realized that there was something wrong. At first I thought one of my parents had come up to examine window or door, but as I lay opposite the door of my room looking toward a window in the window and still I could detect no form. Now it came directly towards the open

door, then into my room. Surely some one on hands and knees was making toward me. But for what purpose?

I made an effort to speak but my throat refused to utter a sound. And the next moment I would not have spoken for worlds, even fearing that the beating of my heart, which sounded to me like a drum, would betray my position. My arm lay over the side of the bed but I shrank from moving it, and that dreadful thing came on. It reached the foot of my bed and stopped; then came on again, and oh, horror! something cold and clammy touched my hand. This was more than frightened nature could stand, and with a howl I bounded out of my bed on the other side and stood trembling and shaking in mortal terror.

Now came a blinding flash of lightning that revealed my disturber, who, with a whine, sank under the bed, while I stood shaking but relieved for I had recognized our shepherd dog, 'Jack,' the pet of the farm, who had but one failing, a terror of thunder or firearms.

If he could not gain access to the house during a storm he would make for a neighbor's home, and sometimes get quite a distance away in his efforts to find a human companion. My mother, knowing this, had let him into the house at the first mutterings of the storm while I was yet sound asleep. And thus, from my faithful old dog, who would have defended me with his very life, I received the greatest scare I ever experienced.

## A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

### BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

Many people who are as 'true as steel' are, unfortunately, just as cold.

He is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

A person who tell you the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults.

Our grand business in life is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

Remember that in every quarrel the person who has been least to blame is generally the most ready to be reconciled.—Bowler.

Life's real heroes and heroines are those who bear their own burdens bravely and give a helping hand to those around them.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

# DR. SMITH'S ADVICE.

## An Honest and Earnest Friend of the Sick Speaks.

He Tells His Patients to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the Results Prove His Wisdom in So Doing.

Nicolet, Que., Feb. 22 (Special).—Dr. W. Smith, of this place, reports two cases of Kidney Disease cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, which are very striking testimonials to the merit of this great medicine. The subjects are Mr. Caleb Rivard and Mr. Joseph Hamel.

Mr. Rivard suffered from incontinence of the urine day and night. He was so worried by the discharge of urine at night that he purchased from Dr. Smith a rubber instrument to protect his bed. Dr. Smith advised Dodd's Kidney Pills. He bought some, and soon reported to the doctor that he was quite cured. The trouble had entirely disappeared.

Mr. Hamel writes of his case:

I suffered with Kidney Disease for three or four years so bad that I would have to lay off work two or three days every week. I was continually sick, and was forced to walk like an old man, being all bent with the pain. I had lost all my energy. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. After I had taken a few doses, I was delighted to find myself improving. I thus encouraged I continued, and after the third box my trouble had entirely disappeared. I could stand and walk upright without any pain or stiffness whatever. This is over six months ago, and I have not had the slightest return of the trouble or pain.

These cures have caused quite a sensation in this neighborhood, as both gentlemen are well known. Dodd's Kidney Pills are very popular in Nicolet.

## REED'S

# FIRE PROOF ASPHALT-ASBESTIC ROOFING

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CENTS FOR SALE  
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## ALIVE REMEDIES.

# Radway's Pills

Small, act without pain or griping, purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

## CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilio-ness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Can., for Book of Advice.

## IT IS EASY TO TAKE

Some cough mixtures are so disagreeable to take that most people prefer to cough. Other so-called cough cures are almost as dangerous as the cough.

# Cherrine

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Is pleasant to take and contains no injurious drugs. Children rather like it and there is nothing in it that will hurt them.

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A chance for Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, etc., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.			
No.	Diameter.	Face.	Price.
1	5 in.	3 in.	1/2
2	7 in.	6 in.	1/2
3	8 in.	6 in.	1/2
4	10 in.	6 in.	1/2
5	12 in.	6 in.	1/2
6	14 in.	6 in.	1/2
7	16 in.	6 in.	1/2
8	18 in.	6 in.	1/2
9	20 in.	6 in.	1/2
10	22 in.	6 in.	1/2
11	24 in.	6 in.	1/2
12	26 in.	6 in.	1/2
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119	240 in.	6 in.	1/2
120	242 in.	6 in.	1/2
121	244 in.	6 in.	1/2
122	246 in.	6 in.	1/2
123	248 in.		

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seems to be epidemic, attacking both old and young, rich and poor alike. It cannot be prevented. The best thing to do is to go to bed at once, consult your doctor, and as soon as you get over the acute stage, commence the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION.

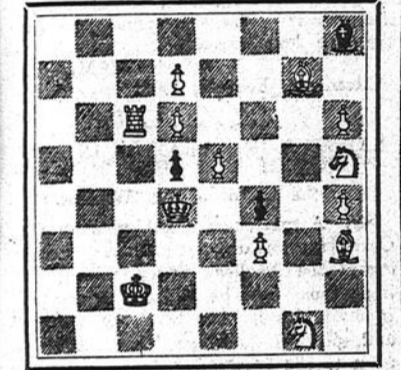
Send for trial bottle free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.



Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness', Montreal. Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 373.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass.) Black—4 Pieces.

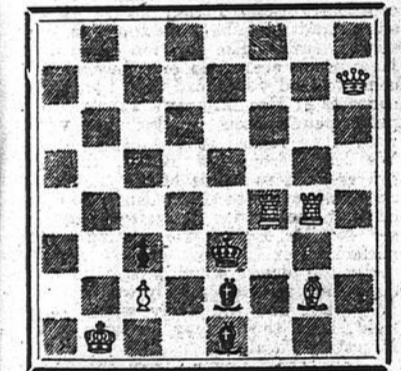


White—12 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves. Solution, March 15. White—K on Q 2, B on K Kt 7 and K R 2, Kt on K Kt 5, K R 5, R on Q B 5, P on Q 6, 7, K 5, K B 3, K R 4, and K 8.

PROBLEM NO. 371.

(By T. W. Frankenstein.) Black—4 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution, March 15. White—K on Q Kt sq, Q on K R 7, B on K B 4 and K Kt 4, B on Q 5 and Q R 5, Black—K on K 8, B on K 7 and K 8, P on Q B 6.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Additional correct solutions to Problem, No. 367, by H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass., received from John Rodger, Jr., Genoa, Ont., and Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg.

Additional correct solutions to Problem, No. 368, by Dr. S. Gold, received from John Rodger, Jr., Genoa, Ont., and Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, the latter of whom says: 'I see no use for the pawns on the Queen's side.'

Solution to two-move Problem No. 369, by J. J. Jacksonville, Fla. White—K on K Kt sq, Q on Q B 5, B on Q 5 and Q R 5, P on K R 5—5 pieces. Black—K on Q 5, B on K 2 and Q 3—3 pieces.

Correct from J. W. H., Portsmouth, Ont.: 'Very simple and easy.' L. C. W., Acton Vale; J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont.: 'This did not seem so difficult'; T. W. Beakene, Syracuse, N.Y., 'capital.' George Patterson, Winnipeg, 'very suitable for beginners.'

This problem is unsound, inasmuch as it is 'cooked' by Q-K R 3, a fact which our solvers evidently failed to discover. Mr. Barry says of the problem: 'If the White Knight is removed from K R 5 and a White pawn be placed upon K Kt 8 instead, the problem becomes O.K., but is then identical with one by a noted English composer.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. H. Graham, Prescott, Ont.—Paper received. Notice in this issue. Will see about exchange.

J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont.—Your first attempt at problem solving deserves a congratulatory note. Will try to publish an occasional beginner's problem. Your solutions are highly interesting.

CHECKMATE. 'Checkmate,' a monthly chess chronicle, is the latest arrival in the world of chess literature. This time it is a Canadian, and is published by Mr. J. H. Gigham, Prescott, Ont., well-known to many of our chess readers, and will appear monthly, at \$1 a year. It is devoted to the interests of chess amateurs everywhere, and should be of interest to all chess players.

first, will be worth a place in every chess lover's library.

GAME NO. 373.

In the recent championship tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club there was a veritable surprise in the defeat of the champion, Mr. Frank J. Marshall, by Mr. Clarence P. Howell, of the Dutch Arms Chess Club. The 'Eagle' says that this setback was quite unexpected by Marshall. The game was a capital specimen of live chess play, and is well worth studying.

Chess game notation table showing moves for White and Black, including pieces like King, Queen, Rook, Knight, Bishop, and Pawn.

Marshall claims he should have won by 18 Kt x P, and later had a draw by 35 P-Q Kt 3. Howell's victory, however, was well earned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPE PILLS. For HEADACHE, For DIZZINESS, For BILIOUSNESS, For CONSTIPATION, For DYSPEPSIA. And by their action on the Liver will clear the Complexion. Price 25 cents. At Druggists.

Early Celery Seed

For 10c. we will mail you a packet of the Early Steele-Briggs Paris Golden Yellow Celery and the large Steele-Briggs catalogue of seeds. This celery is tender, early, not stringy, and of fine nutty flavor. It branches easily. The catalogue is full of novelties and standard varieties all suited to Canada. It is the largest Canadian seed catalogue. Both the catalogue and the celery seed for 10c. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd. TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

FIRE—NO FIRE

Many of my customers seem to be laboring under the delusion that I have been burned out at the time of the Board of Trade Fire. I beg to inform my friends that I am still at the same stand. MIRAM JOHNSON, Raw and Prepared Furs, 494 St. Paul Street, Montreal.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 12th February, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate 'WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED,' for the purpose of taking over and continuing as a going concern the business at present carried on at Montreal by the firm of Warden King & Son, as iron founders and machinists, manufacturers of, and dealers in, iron, metals, and products of the same, and as contractors for, manufacturers and sellers of, and dealers in, all kinds of heating apparatus, soil pipes, steam fittings, builders' and plumbers' supplies, and other business incidental thereto, with the right to issue preferred and ordinary stock; and the head office of the Company to be at the City of Montreal. Montreal, 7th February, 1901. HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP, Solicitors for Applicants.

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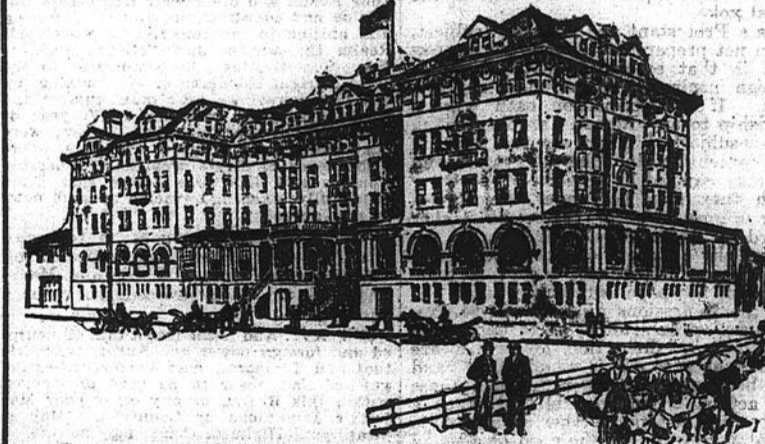
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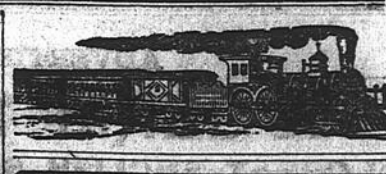
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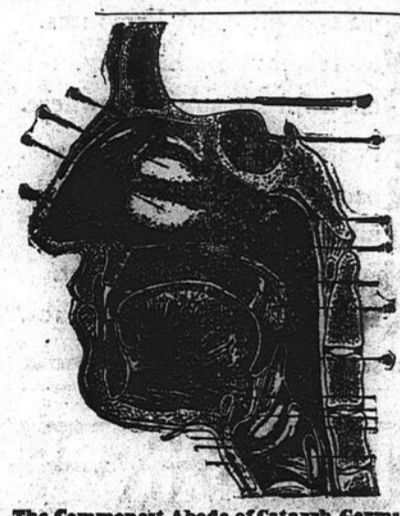
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stomach, the sufferer thinks he has Dyspepsia; if to the Liver, Chronic Constipation; if to the Kidneys, if sometimes produces Bright's Disease, and I have often known it to cause many of the troubles peculiar to the Female Sex.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THAT CORONATION OATH.

(To the Editor of 'Witness'.) Sir,—As a constant reader of your progressive paper and a Protestant, I am becoming quite interested in the characteristic objections some Roman Catholics in high places are taking to the distinctively Protestant expressions found in the British coronation oath.

Education there is a committee composed entirely of Roman Catholics for the management of the Roman Catholic schools, and they have had entire charge of them. All the teachers are Roman Catholics and the religious exercises are fully under the control of the priests.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—To every lover of the good and true in life Mrs. Nation's attitude has been a source of great anxiety. If she be mad there is such method in her madness that a great hope comes that good providence is directing her, and when one reads of the crime for which the four young men of Paterson, N.J., are now paying a fearful penalty—a penalty that will be inexorably exacted through the long, weary years till their heads are grey and their names forgotten by the outside world, the crime for which they are suffering being the outcome of a niggard's capriciousness.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—The Roman Catholics of Canada are determined, in my opinion, to raise the 'race and religion' cry, and then blame it on the Protestants. In other words it is a re-enactment of the old fable of the 'wolf and the lamb'.

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(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—Kindly insert the following in your paper at an early date, and you will do good:—The irregularity with which our trains have been running this winter has become most monotonous, and at the same time annoying. For either of the trains to be on time is quite the exception instead of the rule.

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He Cures Every Form of Piles Thoroughly and Well Without the Danger, Expense and Pain of an Operation. It is surprising what a large number of men and women suffer from the wretched uneasiness and torturing itching of piles. You may be among those who, through modesty or fear of the surgeon's knife, have been prevented from appealing to your physician for a cure.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—A matter of great importance to Christians was discussed at the late meeting of the Anglican Synod, which it is hoped may not be allowed to slumber, involving as it does both the temporal and spiritual standing of our churches. I refer to the Lord's day desecration question, common to all denominations, in the great dishonor which generally prevails to the sanctity of the day, and patent to the most ordinary observer. Special reference was made to the Sunday concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre.

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engage the earnest and prayerful searching of our ministers. Be assured 'God is not mocked,' business expediency can have no weight in face of the divine imperative injunction to 'make melody in the heart unto the Lord,' and 'to obey is better than sacrifice.'

The inference is surely a fair one: If the prevailing practice in our churches cannot be sustained by Scriptural authority, it must be abandoned by those whom he seeks to worship him, whether in Saint James the Apostle 25-cent concerts, or Inspector street solos.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

Montreal, Feb. 18, 1901.

THE KING'S SURNAME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Journalists are all astray over our King's surname. As knight his title is Sir Edward D'Este. When a queen marries beneath herself in rank, solely to preserve the dynasty, the dynasty, or royal house, or surname, if you choose to call it so, descends to her children.

When Queen Mary of Scotland married her cousin, Henry Lennox, Earl of Darnley, her son was a Stuart, not a Lennox, and he became in time King, and head of the Stuarts, not the Lennoxes. This King's daughter, Elizabeth, married her equal in rank, the Elector or Ruler of the Palatinate, a great German kingdom of that time, consequently she lost her family name of Stuart, and took her husband's.

Similarly, should the Queen of Holland have a son, he carries forward the lineage dynasty, not his father's dual house, consequently Queen Victoria's family name of D'Este becomes the family name of her son, following the analogy of Mary Queen of Scots. Our present royal house is the house of Kent, and our sovereign's name is D'Este.

THE CURSE OF CITIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read your editorials on the Curse of Cities and The Golden Rule. As you say, there is no doubt that the present conditions demand reform. But I know that the large corporations speak of pay better wages than the small concerns. I also know that the Christian workman is like the toad under the harrow. If it is possible to do without him he must go. Let one try to keep the Sabbath and see. It is a curious thing that almost all small manufacturers keep the Sabbath and almost all the large ones break it.

ANECDOTE OF LAURIER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the above caption a story is taking the rounds of the press and clippings containing it are frequently sent to me. The last is as follows, parts of which I wish to correct:—

Mr. R. Holmes, M.P., West Huron, tells the following: 'Some one asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier how it came that he being a Roman Catholic was so broad in his views and tendencies towards others. His answer was in effect as follows: 'Up to the age of 18 I could speak nothing but French, and I hired out with a Scotch farmer in order to learn English. Every morning this good man held family worship, and the different members in the household read in turn a verse of the Bible. In the course of time I was invited to remain with the family while morning service was held, and I had every opportunity of judging of the sterling and consistent character of that good farmer and his family, and I must admit that the impressions I there received have remained with me through life and have undoubtedly influenced me more than I know.'

One of the members of that particular family is now the wife of the Rev. T. G. Williams, of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, and I have the story from his own lips.

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store and who entertained Sir Wilfrid at his home, as the son of an intimate friend, not as a hired man, that he might acquire a knowledge of English as stated. The second error I wish to correct is that this story was told by me as on my own authority, which from the statement I make above could not be accurate. Sir Wilfrid's father and Mr. Murray were intimate friends and I have frequently heard Mr. Murray speak in the highest terms of Sir Wilfrid, for whom the family entertain the highest respect, and I have no doubt but the rest of the anecdote is correct, as it was given me on good authority. Were I not made personally responsible for the two statements which I have corrected I would not have troubled you with this communication.

RE WATER RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now is the time to put the water rates on the right people, namely, the property owners. They won't feel it, and the city will have security always. It is sinful to turn off water from tenants who are not able to pay for it in advance, but who can pay it in their rent bill monthly. I know a case within two weeks where a respectable mechanic, with five children, who had been turned off Christmas eve, owing to the works temporarily closing, and had tramped faithfully round this city trying for work all January, had the water turned off the very day he got work. The city is going to spend thousands on hospitals; is it for the purpose of filling the hospitals that families are deprived of water because they being forced to live from hand to mouth, cannot get enough cash ahead to make the prepayment required?

RAISING CATS FOR PROFIT

(René Bach, in Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.')

The rearing of coon-cats is a coming industry. Coon-cats are worth to-day from five dollars to a hundred dollars apiece, and the supply does not begin to meet the demand. Exceptional specimens have been known to fetch two hundred or even three hundred dollars. At the present time all of them come from Maine, simply for the reason that the breed is peculiar as yet to that state. Their popularity is such that the business of breeding them has been rapidly growing during the last few years in that part of the country, and one shipper, not very far from Bar Harbor, exported in 1899 no fewer than three thousand of the animals.

Strange to say, there are comparatively few people south or west of New England who know what a coon-cat is. If you ask that question 'down in Maine,' however, the citizens will seem surprised at your ignorance, and will explain to you, in a condescending way, that the creature in question is half raccoon—the



A Coon Cat.

descendant of a cross between a 'coon and a common cat.' Coon-cats have been recognized as a distinct breed in Maine for so long that the memory of the oldest inhabitant runs not back to their beginning. You will find several of them in almost any village in that part of the world.

Naturalists, who are ever iconoclastic and rudely destructive of local beliefs in matters of zoology, have a different explanation for the coon-cat. They say that early French settlers in the neighborhood of Montreal and Quebec brought numerous 'Angoras' with them to the American provinces and interbred them with every-day cats. The result of this cross between the Angora and the common cat, according to the naturalists, is the coon-cat, which, as a variety, appears to have chosen Maine as its favorite home. One does not hear of it nowadays from the region of Montreal and Quebec, though perhaps there may be a few in that part of the country. It is apt to have markings similar to those of the raccoon, and it was in this way that the theory regarding its derivation originated. At the same time it is far more beautiful than any Angora.

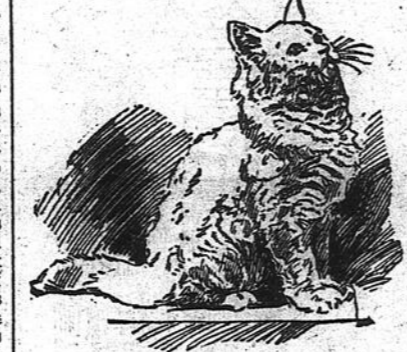
Though exceedingly tame and gentle, the coon-cat has a distinctly fierce look—an aspect of ferocity that is positively funny, in view of the mildness of its temper. Its expression resembles that of a wildcat of the woods, while its eyes are of extraordinary size and always so very wide-open as to give the effect of a stare. Long eyebrows, much-developed moustaches, and elongated tufts of hair projecting from the inside of the ears might indicate an animal that was accustomed to dwell in caves, where feelers take the place of eyesight. The face is much shorter than that of a common cat, the nose being smudged, and finally, the fur is long—sometimes four or five inches in length.

It is actually true that strangers seeing coon-cats for the first time do not always recognize them as cats at all. The writer has seen a twenty-pound specimen sitting on an apothecary's counter in Portland, Maine. It was striped like a tiger, had long hair, was of fierce appearance, had eyebrows three inches and moustaches four inches long, stared with huge yellow eyes at nothing at all,

wagged a short and bushy tail, and was the most amiable and attention-loving creature imaginable.

Such, at its best, is the coon-cat. Of late it has become known outside of New England, and a demand for it has followed. That it is something remarkable in the feline way is sufficiently evidenced by the high prices it commands. There is no reason why the market for coon-cats should depend for its supply wholly upon the State of Maine, inasmuch as they can be raised just as well farther south.

Anybody who will raise these cats in a more southern latitude will have an obvious advantage in the market so far as his own immediate neighborhood is concerned, inasmuch as the cost of expressage will be saved; and an important point to be considered is that the animals do not well stand transportation for long distances. A cat—any kind of



An Angora Cat.

cat, big or little—is a very nervous creature. It is, perhaps, the most nervous of all animals. But the coon-cat is by far the most nervous of all cats, and a specimen has been known actually to faint after being carried for an hour in a basket, so that it had to be restored with stimulants, and recovered only after it was supposed to be beyond possibility of revival.

This is why the dealers who ship coon-cats from Maine oblige the consignees to assume all responsibility for safe delivery. In many instances the animals, after a long railway journey, arrive dead, from sheer nervous exhaustion. The people who forward them make special arrangements with the railways for the supply of food and water to the feline passengers, and it is a part of the arrangement that each cat shall be taken out of its box or basket at each feeding time and be comforted incidentally to the feeding.

The best possible home for coon-cats is a barn, with no buildings in its immediate neighborhood. Cats in general—and coon-cats are no exception to the rule—attach themselves not to persons, but to localities; they care nothing for individuals, notwithstanding illusions to the contrary cherished by their owners, but everything for the places which they have come to associate with comfort and food-supply. Hence, there is no danger that the 'stock' will run away if they are cared for and fed on the premises where they are expected to remain.

Where there is not plenty of space—as is likely to be the case in a city—even a fair-sized back yard will serve for rearing coon-cats on a limited scale; and, when they sell for such large prices, even a small output numerically may be decidedly profitable. A shed, in such a situation, will provide the requisite shelter, protection merely from weather being necessary, and all that remains to be provided is a few half-closed wooden boxes, suitable for 'nests,' lined with rags or hay. For nesting purposes, a coon-cat prefers a box open at one end.

Where the quarters are restricted, plenty of ashes and earth, renewed at frequent intervals, should be supplied. Male cats are most in demand and bring the highest prices.

The chief difficulty in the raising of coon-cats is the matter of temperature. They do not stand warm weather well, and in very hot spells often die. A pair of coon-cats, or several of them, may easily be obtained direct from Maine by anybody who will take the trouble to procure the address of a dealer in that state. A reader way to get them is to buy them from a fancier, or from one of the big department stores, which may have the desired kind in its bird and cat department. Once secured, they will prove their own advertisement.

BEDS SCARCE IN RUSSIA.

Beds are comparatively scarce in Russia, and many well-to-do houses are still unprovided with them. Peasants sleep on the tops of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in their sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cots without bedding and it is only within the last few years that students in schools have been allowed beds.

'HIGH' GAME.

POISONS THAT ARE EVOLVED IN VARIOUS STAGES OF ANIMAL FLESH.

The eating of 'high' game is undoubtedly attended with risk and the poisonous effects are probably due to the toxins produced in the earlier stages of the putrefactive process. The advantage, of course, of hanging game is, that the flesh becomes tender and decidedly more digestible than when it is quite fresh. The ripening process, however, may mean the elaboration of the toxins. It has been stated that the production of the characteristic flavors of game is related directly to the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphur-alcohol set free but it is rather repulsive to think that the delicate flavor of game is dependent upon that invariable product of decomposition of rotten eggs—sulphuretted hydrogen. The smell evolved during the cooking of 'high' game is even more disgusting. Fresh game sometimes gets up mysterious, poisonous symptoms, which have been attributed to the fact of the game having been overhunted and

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For MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS.

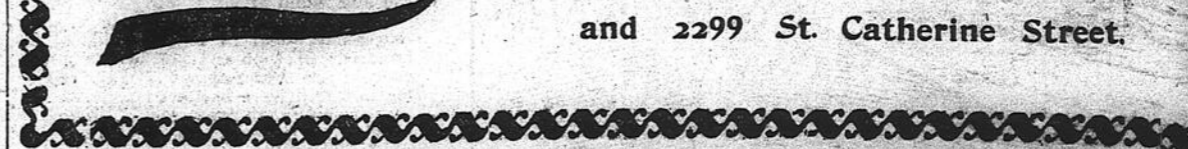
We are preparing for the largest spring trade we have ever had; our facilities for buying and manufacturing are better than ever, and this season we will be able to show the best values in the trade. There is a great difference in our Ready-to-Wear Clothing compared with that generally sold in Dry Goods or Departmental stores. We do not try how cheap we can get it, but HOW GOOD we can make it for the money we ask. In MEN'S SUITS, we will be able to show some surprising values, while in Boys' we will have the finest selection of good reliable suits, made up with the object of securing our custom trade; not to sell one suit only, but to clothe the boy with all the suits he wears, even after he is paying for them himself, as we have already many such customers. MEN'S SUITS in Checked and Mixed Tweed, well made and trimmed, at \$4.50. MEN'S NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS in single and double breasted, nicely got up at \$5.00. MEN'S TWEED SUITS, in New Checks and Mixtures, in different shades, made with large facings, at \$6.50. MEN'S SUITS in Tweed, also Twilled Serge and English Worsted, tailor-made, at \$7.50. MEN'S SUITS in Navy Blue and Black Serge, also medium shades, in Tweed and Worsted at \$9.00. MEN'S SUITS in Scotch Tweed, imported Cheviot Serges, Clay Worsted, Venetian Worsted, Vicuna Cloth, etc., cut and made by our own tailors at \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00. YOUTHS' SUITS (long trousers), in Tweeds and Serges, well made and trimmed, at \$4.00. YOUTHS' SUITS in Checked Tweed, also Tweed Mixtures, at \$5.00. A nice line of YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, in New Checks, also Mixed Tweed, at \$5.50. YOUTHS' SUITS in Tweed, Serges and Worsted, single and double breasted, at \$7.50. YOUTHS' SUITS in Fancy Worsted, Scotch Tweed and Serges, made with double-breasted vests at \$9.00 to \$10.50. BOYS' NAVY BLUE AND BLACK SERGE SUITS at \$2.00. BOYS' TWEED SUITS, well made and trimmed, at \$2.50. BOYS' NEAT DRESSY, DARK TWEED SUITS, made up in different styles, very durable, at \$3.00. BOYS' PURE ALL-WOOL TWEED SUITS, in medium and dark colors, weight right for present wear, at \$3.50. BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, in Tweeds and Serges, at \$4.00 and \$4.50. BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, All-Wool, different shades, at \$4.00 and \$4.50. BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in Tweed Mixtures, Checks, also Navy Blue Serge; single or double breasted, at \$5.00. BOYS' KNEE PANTS, 75c and \$1.00 a pair.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outfitter,

Corner Craig and Bleury Streets,

and 2299 St. Catherine Street.



fatigued. Fatigue products, indeed, have been separated from overhunted game, which when injected into a healthy animal have produced poisonous effects. There is no doubt that fatigue products, under certain circumstances are also elaborated in the human body, and give rise to a species of self-poisoning, characteristic symptoms of which are headache, stupor, and gastric and intestinal pains. The flesh of over-rotten cattle may prove poisonous from the same cause. This curious formation of poisonous products in the flesh of animals through a state of terror or exhaustion is a question well worth considering in relation to the wholesomeness of animal foods, and emphasizes the importance of slaughtering animals intended for food in the most humane way.—London 'Lancet.'

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WALES

A Reminiscence of Forty-eight Years Ago

WHEN THE QUEEN INSPECTED THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

The visits of her late Majesty the Queen to her principality of Wales have been fondly treasured in the memories of the inhabitants of that 'gallant little' country.

As Princess Victoria the Queen visited Plasnewydd, in North Wales, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, and stayed there several months, during which time she endeared herself to all people with whom she came in contact.

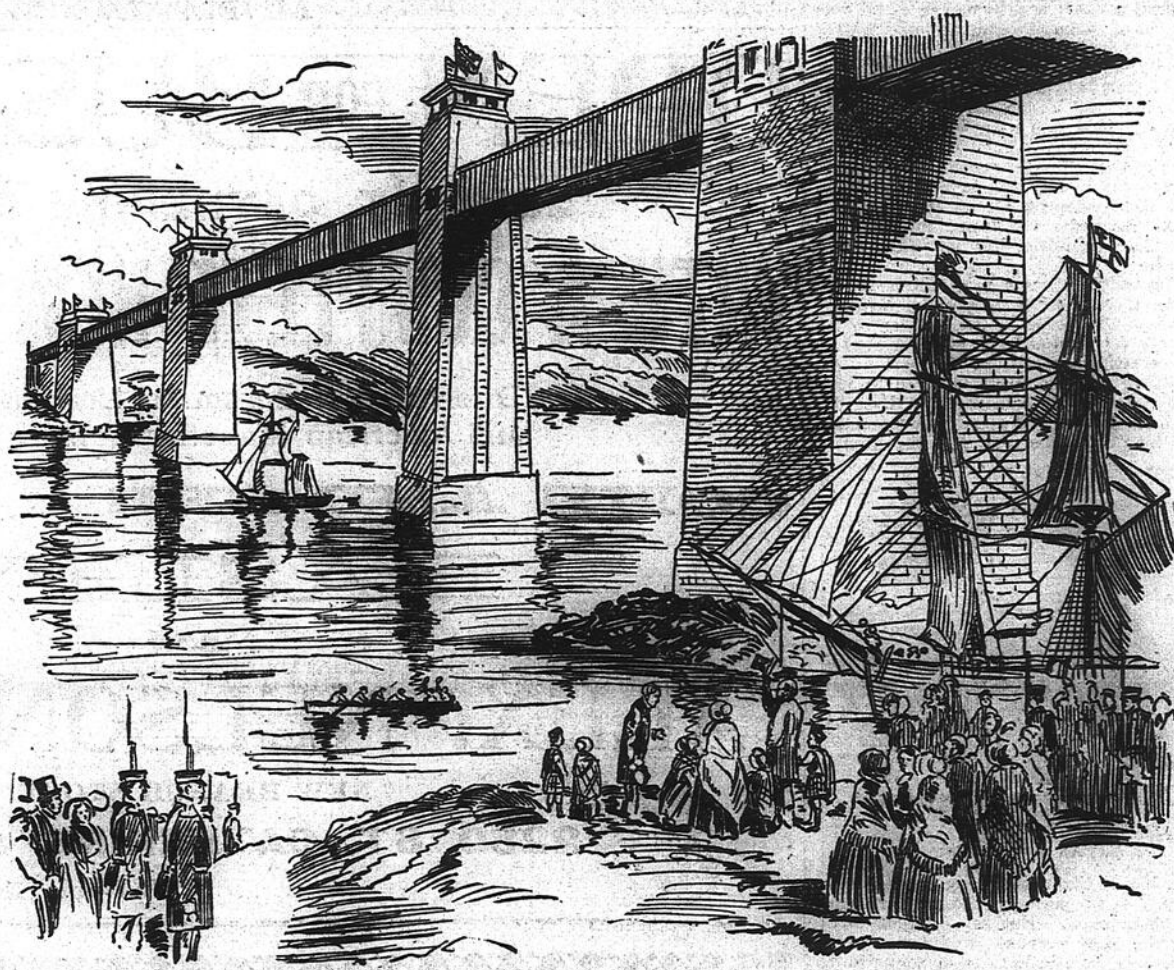
Another visit was made in 1847 in company with Prince Albert, when the royal pair were en route to Scotland. In October, 1852, Her Majesty paid a special visit to Bangor for the purpose of inspecting the Britannia Tubular Bridge, which spans the Menai Straits, between the island of Anglesey and the mainland of Wales.

A deputation was appointed to meet Her Majesty at the railway station, and a form of address to be presented to Her Majesty at the arrival at Bangor, should Her Majesty graciously express her readiness to receive one, was decided upon. On Wednesday, Oct. 13, the day appointed for the arrival of Her Majesty, the city was in an unwonted state of excitement.

The arrival of the Queen's carriages and horses, and of detachments of military and police, increased the animation that prevailed, and high hopes were expressed by all that the morrow would be favorable not only for the exhibition, but to Her Majesty's comfort. These hopes were realized to the utmost satisfaction of all, for Wednesday did indeed prove a right royal and truly 'Queen's Day.'

The streets were crowded from an early hour with vehicles containing all the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood, and with multitudes of pedestrians, all interested in upholding the honor of the principality.

At four o'clock a detachment of the Royal 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, with bayonets fixed, was marched to the railway station as the guard of honor, preceded by their splendid band and the fine old



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

This bridge is across the Menai Straits between the island of Anglesey and the mainland of Wales.

struck up the National Anthem. Her Majesty was loudly cheered, as was also Prince Albert, and the Queen stood up for some time in the carriage, bowing her acknowledgments. They were accompanied by the two young Princesses and Prince Alfred.

The royal party took up their quarters at the Penryn Arms Hotel, which they left the following day in order to visit the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. They received from the populace, as they passed through the streets, a repetition of the warm salu-

much to Her Majesty's apparent gratification. They also descended to the shores underneath. The bridge, of course, was covered with flags, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on each entrance.

Her Majesty, amidst the shouts of her subjects, returned to Bangor station at half-past ten o'clock, where the committee were assembled to bid her farewell, and where a great number of fashionables, including Lady Louisa Pennant and a large party of ladies, were waiting. She repeatedly moved to the greetings which she received, looked very animated, and smiled most graciously. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales were also profuse in their acknowledgments of the enthusiastic cheering that continually greeted them.

After a few minutes' delay, the train proceeded on its journey to Windsor, amidst the most fervent wishes of 'God speed to the royal travelers.'

At Conway the railway train halted for a few minutes under the old tower of the castle on the return from Bangor, and the Queen received an address from the corporation of that place.

The Queen also visited Penryn Castle in October, 1859, and also in August, 1885.

QUEEN ELEANOR'S CROSSES

WILL SIMILAR MEMORIALS BE ERECTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA?

(London 'Daily Mail'.)

There is a rumor that one of the many memorials which are sure to spring up on this land as outward testimony to the veneration of the people for their late Queen will take the shape of a revival of the precedent set many hundred years ago by King Edward I. on the death of his wife, Queen Eleanor.

According to current statements, King Edward VII. may actually be asked to bestow his approval on the project, which is said to consist of a scheme to erect



KING EDWARD I.

Who caused crosses to be erected on every spot where Queen Eleanor's funeral cortege halted.

a magnificent memorial cross at each spot where the funeral cortege rested during the sad procession from Osborne House to Windsor. And it is pointed out that if the scheme were carried to fruition noble pieces of memorial architecture would be erected at Osborne, Cowes, Portsmouth, Victoria, Paddington and Windsor.

The romantic, historical side of the suggestion would be likely to appeal to hundreds of thousands of people, especially if the august approval of the reigning monarch were bestowed upon it, for the project, in a way, would supply a visible link between Edward I. and Edward VII.

Under the circumstances, it may not be uninteresting to recall the few historical facts which have come to light in connection with the Queen Eleanor crosses. A well-known archaeologist, who has studied the question, declares that the great type of the permanent memorial cross was supplied by Edward I.'s devotion to his Queen. Queen Eleanor died

at Hardeby, in Nottinghamshire, just 610 years before the passing of Queen Victoria. King Edward was far away in the north at the time, entering upon his Scottish campaign. Stricken with grief, he joined the funeral procession before it started for Westminster. In those days travelling was slow and cumbersome, even for great kings, and it was necessary to fix upon a number of halting places where the funeral cortege

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Charing cross is not the original monument, but only a copy, and London, therefore, cannot claim to have preserved this unique historical relic with the devotion shown at Geddington, Waltham, and Northampton. For at Northampton and Geddington, in Northamptonshire, and at Waltham, in Hertfordshire, are the only original crosses that still survive.

Only a few weeks ago the Northampton county council had before them the question of the condition of the two beautiful Queen Eleanor crosses under their jurisdiction. It is hoped that the memorials will not be allowed to decay any further. Geddington cross is said to be in the best state of preservation, wanting only its topmost figure with the actual cross. Northampton is deficient also. In the reign of Queen Anne the authorities erected a new cross at the top totally out of keeping with the rest of the ancient design, and also sundials were placed there as adornments, but happily they were removed.

We give in this page drawings of the three old crosses, in all of which a statue of Queen Eleanor originally appeared. The cross at Waltham, it is interesting to note, does not stand on the exact spot where the funeral car of Queen Eleanor rested. Queen Eleanor's coffin, it is recorded, was carried for one night into the Four Swans Inn. There is still a Four Swans Inn to be seen, its quaint sign bears the date 1260, or thirty years before Queen Eleanor died, but the inn as now existing is of a much later date, though its chimneys and ancient timber-work bear evidence to the great antiquity of the house. Waltham cross itself has undergone two periods of 're-

struction.' It stands on the high road near the Waltham Abbey road. It has a stepped basement, and is hexagonal in plan, with a crocketed spirelet and cross at the top.

Queen Eleanor lived to long age, she is one of the few early Queens of England whose features have, it is believed, in the main been preserved for future generations to gaze at. Her likeness has been handed down the ages by the statues erected to her in the crosses, of which many copies were made before these emblems became seriously decayed. More or less authentic likenesses of the early Kings of England are numerous, but Queens were of less importance in those far-off ages, and though they may have been beautiful, their looks do not seem to have secured permanent faithful representation. If rumor speaks correctly, and similar crosses are eventually erected to Queen Victoria, these architectural emblems should prove to be most notable historical landmarks in future ages.

To obtain permanency and architect-

ural success, however, would doubtless cost a very large sum of money. There does not seem to be any record of the cost of the twelve crosses erected to Queen Eleanor, but the architectural talent bestowed upon them has been the subject of admiration for many ages, and how well the task was done is evidenced by the mere fact that three should still survive after the storm and civil disturbance of the intervening centuries.

A NEW HORSE OR ZEBRA. (From the 'Geographical Journal'.) Sir H. Johnston ascertained that there exists in these Congo forests a most remarkable species of horse or zebra. This animal is a uniform iron grey over the upper part of the body. The belly and legs are striped on white, with black or chestnut colored stripes. The head of this animal is said to be rather long and slender. Sir H. Johnston was only able to secure portions of imperfect skins, but such as they are they point conclusively to an animal of the horse tribe not hitherto known or described. The dwarfs call this creature O'api, with a click in the middle of the word, but the Bambuba style it Okapi. Rumors of this creature reached Stanley, and are recorded by him in one of the appendices of his book 'In Darkest Africa.' The Belgian authorities, who gave Sir H. Johnston the portions of skin above alluded to, promised to try and secure a complete specimen of the animal for transmission to Europe.

Mr. Cloon bared his arm for the benefit of the listeners and if an arm ever looked as if it had been through a hard campaign that one did it. It was covered as if burnt with hot iron, and covered from the elbow down with all kinds of peculiarly shaped mottled spots of about the same color as the lizard.

A PORTRAIT OF GEN. KITCHENER. (James Barnes in the 'World's Work'.) He was tall, about six feet two or three; his figure ungainly and his shoulders sloped; he slouched in his gait as he walked in long, knee-bending strides. He was a much older man than his pictures made him appear to be. His face—it may have been the Egyptian sun—was brick red. It was full of little lines, and his prominent steel-grey eyes had a peculiar expression; one of them—I have forgotten whether it was the left or the right—had a habit of roving by itself, while the other transfixed you with a cold and piercing glare. To a certain extent the eyes are characteristic of the man, for Kitchener is known to be able to see things near by and things far off at the same time.

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BITTEN BY A NEVILLO.

A LIZARD FROM WHOSE POISON ONLY ONE MAN IS KNOWN TO HAVE RECOVERED.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle'.)

I guess I am the only living man that has been bitten by the neville, a venomous lizard of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec,' said William W. Cloon, a New Yorker with Central American experiences. 'This lizard is of the gila monster family, and is a horrid looking reptile of a mottled liver color and from six to ten inches long. Its bite is deadly and, as I said, I am the only person known who has lived after being bitten. It was a case of nip and tuck though, and I didn't get over it for two months or more.'

'The brute bit me out of pure malice, for I wasn't doing a thing to it. I had a coffee plantation down on the isthmus, several years ago, and just before the hot season began, which was in March, I had as my guest Dr. Fergus Macdonald, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was in that country in the interest of science. While he was with me we received an invitation to visit the great plantation of Dr. Pedro Anguilles, one of the most prominent men of that country and we went to his hacienda near Minicilan. The ladies of the family had all gone to Mexico City and as the weather was hot, we men loafed around in our pajamas, the upper garment of which is a big-sleeved affair called a cotzaca.'

'One day Dr. Macdonald and I had adjourned to the patio or court of the building and while I lay in the grass talking to him he was busy greasing and putting into shape his guns and revolvers. He was six or eight feet away from me and I was lying with my head propped up on my arm from which the sleeve had slipped, leaving it exposed to the elbow which rested on the grass. Of course neither of us was thinking about reptiles or other dangers right there in the court of the building. Suddenly as I talked the doctor threw his hand up in warning and I knew that whatever it was he saw there was danger in my moving and I must keep still. So I kept my steady as I could, and then I felt something go up my arm toward my head and stop near my wrist.'

'I couldn't see what it was, but I knew something about tropical reptiles, and I kept perfectly quiet, while the doctor caught up one of his revolvers and threw a couple of cartridges into it. He aimed across my body and fired, and as I jumped to my feet, a neville, at least seven inches long, fell writhing to the ground shot through the head. The bullet had gone into my arm and come out at the elbow, and I was bleeding. Between the bullet marks, though, were the fang marks where the neville had stuck its teeth into my arm, and I told the doctor I thought it had got me. As soon as he saw it he gave me some medicine to ease the pain. It was a neville, the right arm having been bitten, and at once took his knife and slashed me across the fang marks. Into the wounds of my arm he poured a bottle of concentrated ammonia. Almost instantly after I had been bitten I began to grow dizzy and to see what seemed to me to be clouds of light smoke, and when the ammonia struck me I fainted over in a dead faint.'

'Five days later I awoke in a mud bath by the riverbank, my body twice its normal size, and my tongue sticking out of my mouth. They had carried me there as soon as I fainted, and night and day my guide and his daughter had been watching by me, with fires at night to keep off the animals from the jungle. Every twelve hours my arm was lifted from the mud and cleansed, and on these occasions it was always found to be of a green color. As soon as I returned to consciousness I was carried to the house and put to bed, and there for two weeks I remained, and then went down to the coast and up to the well-known hot springs, where I was treated for two months until every bit of the venom had left my body. During it all I suffered no pain, nor have I ever felt the slightest inconvenience since. What effect the bullet wound in the arm had I don't know. Possibly the blood that came from the bullet wounds saved me. Anyhow something happened that never happened to any other person bitten by a neville, or I wouldn't be here to tell the story.'

Mr. Cloon bared his arm for the benefit of the listeners and if an arm ever looked as if it had been through a hard campaign that one did it. It was covered as if burnt with hot iron, and covered from the elbow down with all kinds of peculiarly shaped mottled spots of about the same color as the lizard.

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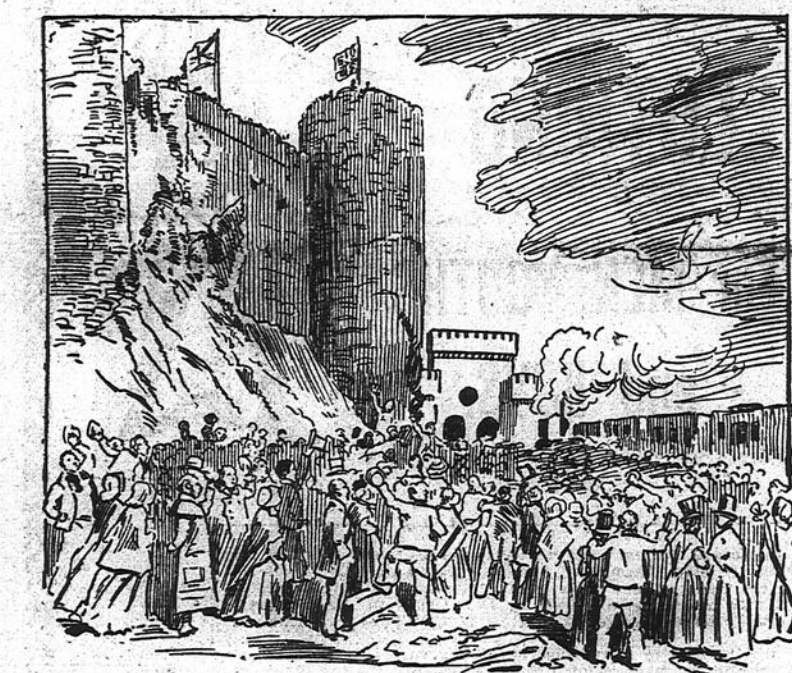
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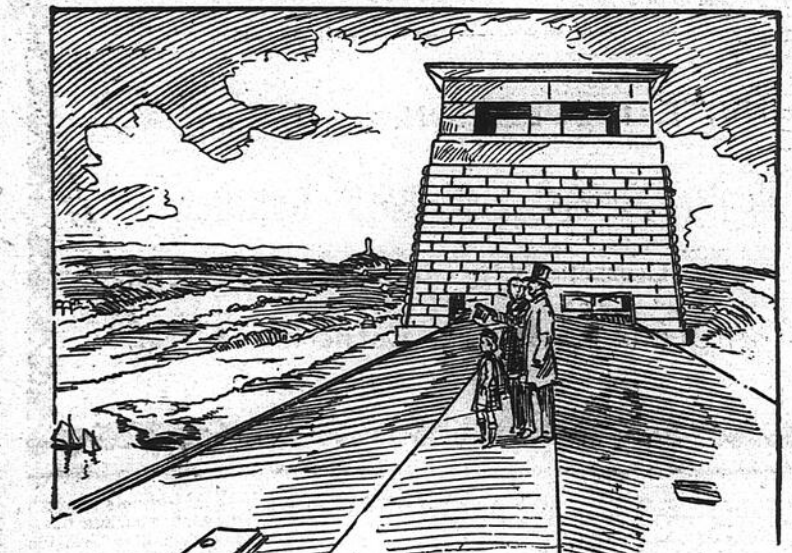
THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT CONWAY STATION, WALES.

white goat which always goes with them and was presented to them by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. There was also a strong force of the embodied pensioners of the district. These were soon afterwards followed by Her Majesty's and a long train of other carriages. The electric telegraph announced that the royal party arrived at Chester at a quarter past four o'clock, and might be expected at Bangor at six, at which hour the train was seen to emerge from the tunnel, and the intelligence spread like wildfire along the whole line. Her Majesty wore a black silk or satin dress, a light colored barege shawl, and a pink drawn bonnet, with flowers interspersed with green leaves, and looked remarkably well. The Lord Bishop of Bangor and the Dean and Chapter having determined on addressing Her Majesty, they attended at the station, and the address was presented by the Right Rev. Prelate, and graciously received.

On Her Majesty being handed to her carriage in the station yard, the guard of honor presented arms, and the band

tations which greeted them on the previous evening. The royal procession went through Upper Bangor, and over the Menai bridge, which was gaily decorated, towards Llanfair station, where it had been arranged they should take their railway carriages for London. The town of Menai Bridge had thus an opportunity offered to testify its loyalty, and the inhabitants were not slow to avail themselves of it, flags being freely displayed in the town and on the steamers and vessels in the straits.

Her Majesty reached Llanfair station at ten o'clock, where she was received by special appointment of the Lord Lieutenant and others. Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Captain Hampton Lewis, the guard presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and the train moved to Britannia bridge. The royal party walked through the tube, and the nature of its construction and capabilities were pointed out by Mr. Stevenson, the celebrated engineer (who afterwards planned the Victoria tubular bridge of Montreal),



PRINCE ALBERT, THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. STEVENSON UPON THE ROOF OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.