

MAYOR VILLENEUVE'S VENGEANCE.

THE MAYOR'S CURIOUS CONDUCT COMMENTED UPON.

THE FAMOUS ELECTION NIGHT PICTURES.

People who voted for Mayor Villeneuve on the ground that he was more of a gentleman than Mr. McShane were surprised to see in the papers of Saturday afternoon the news of the Mayor's declaration of war against the 'Witness,' and his order prohibiting 'Witness' representatives from entering the Mayor's parlor.

The pictures exhibited on election night by the 'Witness' stereopticon



were many in number, but those printed herewith are selected as being the ones to which Mr. Villeneuve bases his dislike for this journal.

THE 'HERALD' ADVISES MR. VILLENEUVE TO BACK DOWN.

The Montreal 'Herald' of to-day says: 'Mayor Villeneuve is reported to have forbidden representatives of the 'Witness' to enter the Mayor's parlor at the City Hall, because that journal's course in the mayoralty campaign displeased him. One would have thought Mr. Villeneuve, after his long public career, to be above such small business. The Mayor's parlor is the property of the city, and the election from it of a newspaper man,

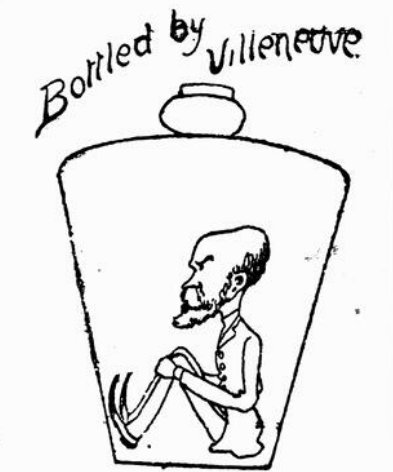


going there in business hours for a business purpose, and behaving himself while there would reflect seriously on Mr. Villeneuve's good sense. Mr. Villeneuve had better back down as gracefully as possible.

The 'Press' of Saturday said: 'The new Mayor cordially welcomed the newspaper men. He was, however, very severe on the representative of the 'Witness' on account of the display of the 'Witness' which this journal waged against him. Mr. Villeneuve ordered the assistant clerk to no longer give the 'Witness' the Mayor's announcements.'

THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL DECLARES WAR.

The 'Monde' says: 'The representative of the 'Witness' after the administration of the oath, presented himself to shake the hand of the newly-elected Mayor saying to him with an air of profound sincerity: "Mr. Villeneuve I am pleased with the result of your election and of the account, and I congratulate you thereon with all my heart." This was too much and the reply was as severe as the greeting was honeyed: "I receive you Mr. Smith," as a citizen, but as a representative of the 'Witness,' I forbid you the entry to my parlor during



ing my entire term of office. Your paper has waged a stupid and outrageous war against me. If they had been content to fight me loyally and for plausible reasons, I would have nothing to say and I would not care, but the fact of representing me in caricature with a

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR THEREON.

At the meeting of River Front Assembly, Knights of Labor, the principal business transacted was the question of house-letting and the manner in which the working class is treated by the average landlord all over the city. Mr. Poitras, as one of the joint committee acting in conjunction with other assemblies, stated that the section of the city in which he was interested was St. Lawrence Ward and a portion of St. Louis. 'Lets' were as numerous in that locality proportionately as saloons on Chabouliet square. He had met with houses of every description, and he thought the condition in which the poor were housed was an outrage upon and disgrace to civilization. This state of affairs should come to an end some time, and they had better begin at once. Many houses of three apartments that he had met with contained no less than three families; many roofs were leaking, and yet the people had to pay the rent just the same as if the house was in habitable condition. Many of the dwellings of the workmen had neither bath nor water closet; indeed, very few had a bath. The privy pits were close to the back doors, reeking with filth, and yet the health authorities fail to remedy those great defects, notwithstanding that the Provincial Board of Health had requested them to carry out the law and have privy pits abolished. Several speakers followed with stirring addresses on the same question, some of the speakers urging the advisability of a general strike against paying rent for any house that did not contain a bath and water closet. They pointed out the great danger the working class had to contend with in case of an epidemic. There should be no more trifling in such matters; they should have good, healthy dwellings to live in.

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CONNECTICUT WANTS MR. MILLS.

At a large meeting of the ministers... of the city of Norwich, Conn., last week it was voted unanimously to send Mr. Mills an urgent call to go to that city. The ministers pledge their hearty co-operation and express their earnest desire for his aid. A telegram was sent to the evangelist giving the names of all the churches which have united in the action.

PERSONAL.

Judge Teller is in the city and sat in one of the divisions of the Superior Court this morning.

John Dudgeon, of the firm of Messrs. Haycock & Dudgeon, has left for Europe by the Cunard line to make purchases for the coming season.

Mrs. Pascal, Catholic Bishop of the Saskatchewan district, is in the city on his return from Europe. After passing a few days in Montreal, he will return to his missions.

M'KANE SENTENCED.

HE WILL SERVE SIX YEARS IN SING SING FOR HIS DISHONESTY.

THE CRIME OF WHICH HE WAS GUILTY—A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE MAN'S CAREER.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, Feb. 19.—All Brooklyn was alive this morning to hear, what is in all probability the final chapter of the sensational trial and conviction of John McKane, the Gravesend 'Boss.' At an early hour a large crowd gathered at the Court House, and when Judge Bartlett entered the court room at a few minutes after ten o'clock he found it packed to suffocation with those who had determined to hear the multiple official from Brooklyn's suburb learn counsel had preceded the judge nearly half an hour, and was apparently the most unconcerned man in the room. He laughed and chatted with those around him, and seemed in the best of spirits.

As soon as Judge Bartlett had taken his seat, counsel for the defence arose and asked for a new trial, and then for



BOSS M'KANE.

a stay, both being denied by the judge. McKane was then asked what he had to say. He replied as follows: 'I do not know that I can say anything but what is true. I am not going to say anything more than I know. I never did anything directly or indirectly wrong with regard to the election, nor did I ever counsel any one else to do anything wrong. I again say that I am not guilty of any offence against the law.' Judge Bartlett then proceeded to pass sentence and said: 'I do not feel to disregard the recommendation to mercy made by the jury. The crime which the defendant committed was a serious one. That great crime seems to be one that demands an emphatic sentence. The penalty should be so severe as to express due condemnation, while not so severe as to excite sympathy. The sentence of the Court is that the defendant be imprisoned in Sing Sing prison for six years.' There was a dead silence in court for a moment, and then, amidst a murmur of voices through the chamber, Judge Bartlett ordered the court to be cleared.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19.—McKane's lawyers will make a strong effort to keep him from going to Sing Sing. Unless they get a stay, or time to prepare exceptions on which to base a motion for a stay, he will have to go to Sing Sing in a few days. His lawyers said they would apply some time to-day to a Supreme Court judge for a delay.

M'KANE'S RECORD.

No event in political criminal prosecution has created such widespread interest as the sensational trial and conviction of John J. McKane, the political boss of Gravesend and Coney Island.

For years this modern Poth Bah has reigned supreme in this suburb of Brooklyn, and for years he has controlled completely the political machine of which he was the head and power. He had ruled so long that he would brook no opposition and in such fear he was held by those who followed his leadership that he had but to say the word and almost the entire voting population of the town jumped to do his bidding.

The crime for which he was convicted last Thursday is one that is all too common of late years in the United States, but which, it is believed, will have received a check far beyond the boundaries of the locality which he represented. The closeness of the state vote on presidential elections and the fact that McKane had at a former election thrown the entire vote of Gravesend to the Republicans for a petty spite against Brooklyn city leaders, made it possible for him to control even the election of the President of the United States, and for this reason his conviction was doubly important. Had he escaped it meant bossism in its most corrupt and arrogant shape, while his downfall established once more the purview of the ballot and demonstrated that the respectable element of society was still in the majority.

The trial was replete with sensation, and under the most severe cross-examination McKane was proven to be a perjurer, and shown to be a veritable czar.

ple capacity he dispensed all the patronage of the place, gathering round him a host of unscrupulous people, more than willing to do his bidding. The fact that Coney Island, New York's popular summer resort for the masses, came under his jurisdiction, with its multitude of dives and licensed places of amusement, gave him a golden opportunity to amass a fortune, which he was not slow to grasp.

With all his apparent lack of moral responsibility, so far as politics were concerned, McKane had many good traits, and his charities were many and munificent. The most singular and inconsistent episode in his career was the position he held of superintendent of a Sunday-school. Just how he associated his political and religious consciences is a mystery, and none the less interesting, for it would seem that he was really earnest in his church duties.

The result of the trial has not only taught the people that an honest ballot is possible, but has carried consternation into the camps of the political bosses throughout the state, and must have a most salutary effect.

Never has there been, since the days of Aaron Burr was convicted of treason, so much interest manifested by the average citizen as over the result, of which to-day's proceedings closed the final chapter, and it is the universal opinion that the days of bossism are numbered, in New York, at least.

The crime proper for which McKane stood before the bar of justice was the exercise of his political power in ordering his lieutenants to withhold the registry list of voters, from his political opponents, even when ordered to produce it by the Supreme Court.

THE BOURDIN INQUEST.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 19.—The proceedings at the inquest to-day over the remains of Bourdin, the Anarchist, who was recently killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which he was carrying in Greenwich Park were purely formal. As the jury men were visiting the scene of the explosion a French Anarchist mounted the railings near the spot and shouted 'Vive l'Anarchie' and proceeded to make a fiery address to the crowds which, soon gathered about him. The police acted with a great deal of moderation and only ordered the Anarchist to stop his harangue. Thereupon the Anarchist denounced Mr. Henry Asquith, the Home Secretary, and finally subsided.

RECEPTION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 19.—The Prince of Wales held a levee to-day on behalf of the Queen at St. James Palace. A brilliant gathering of nobilities was there. Among those present were the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Princes Henry and Louis of Battenberg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Connaught, the United States ambassador and other ambassadors, prominent officers, distinguished people generally. The day was a delightful one and large crowds of people enjoyed the sunshine while watching the arrival of the prominent personages.

G. T. R. TRAIN FOR PORTLAND.

The G. T. R. train for Portland has been discontinued. Passengers for Sherbrooke and Island Pond will hereafter take the Quebec train leaving Montreal at 7.40 a.m. for Richmond connecting there with mixed train, arriving at Sherbrooke at 11.23 a.m. and at Island Pond at 12.55 p.m.

HOUSES SOLD.

Mr. John Smith Allan's house, Sherbrooke street, near the corner of Peel, has been sold to Mr. R. H. Gault for \$40,000. It is assessed at \$45,000. The Chanteloup-Gerardin house and ground on Sherbrooke street, near St. Denis, is reported to have been sold to Mr. Olivier Faucher for \$25,000. The house and fixtures cost \$40,000. It is assessed at \$31,600 including the ground.

DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER.

The mortality from scarlet fever was greater last week than ever before, there being 27 deaths amongst the Catholic population alone. The highest record from both cemeteries in any previous week was 25.

CITY ITEMS.

The wind yesterday registered a force of fifty-four miles per hour during the five minutes between 10.25 and 10.30 a.m.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are Messrs. A. T. Patterson and Daniel Wilson.

The homologated plans of the new St. Denis ward, prepared by Mr. J. E. Valer, C.E., have been deposited at the City Hall, where they will remain in company with the plans of the older wards. There are twenty-six sheets of plans, beside two sheets of index.

It is proposed to start a new Italian paper on or about the first of March, in Montreal, and the prospectus has already been issued by the editors and proprietors, who say in the prospectus: 'Independence and justice will be the guides of the paper.'

A THREAT FROM MR. LA-BOUCHERE.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS MUST GO OR ELSE BECOME AN ELECTIVE BODY, HE SAYS.

London, Feb. 19.—A letter written by Henry Labouchere has been made public, in which the well known Radical says if the Queen's speech opening the next session of Parliament does not contain a declaration that a reform of the House of Lords is necessary, he will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech declaring that the power of the hereditary and Episcopal branch of the Legislature to reject or alter bills approved by the House of Commons should cease. Mr. Labouchere adds that the adoption of the address in reply to the Queen's speech ought to be immediately followed by the passage of a bill to abolish the House of Lords. He says that if the Ministers want a second chamber it should be formed of the popular vote. The Winchester 'Gazette' (Liberal) commenting on Mr. Labouchere's letter, says that the introduction of a bill to abolish the House of Lords would be tantamount to a dissolution of the House of Commons in three months. The paper adds that it would be best to wait until it is seen how the House of Lords will treat the Welsh disestablishment, the registration and the evicted tenants measures and then to go to the country with an overwhelming case against the Lords.

TRADE LOOKING UP.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES SAID TO BE IMPROVING.

New York, Feb. 19.—A morning paper publishes despatches from special correspondents all over the country on the subject of the industrial situation. These despatches seem to indicate a general revival of business and the re-employment of many workmen who have been idle for months past. Not only are old industrial rearing operations but new ones are projected and the general outlook is more encouraging than for some time past. Among the concerns which are mentioned as about to increase their operations are the General Electric Works at Lynn, Mass., the Wamsutta Mills, at New Bedford, Mass., several ivory works at New London, Conn., some collieries in North Carolina, the furnaces of the Cumberland Iron Works in Stewart County, Tenn., the wool and worsted mills of Howland Croft & Co., at Camden, N.J., and two large blast furnaces of the Reading Iron Company at Reading, Pa. The Car Works Company at Bloomsburg, Pa., are under contract to build two hundred coal cars for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway, and four hundred car wheels for a Cape Breton firm. This will give work to one hundred men until the middle of June. From other points the despatches show an increase in the number of men at work and in the houses of labor where 'short time' has recently been a rule.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

London, Feb. 19.—Dr. Granger, of Chester, the physician and oculist, who has been in attendance upon Mr. Gladstone's eyes, it having been said in some quarters that the Prime Minister was threatened with blindness, resulting from cataracts, was interviewed to-day. Dr. Granger said Mr. Gladstone's eyes were as good as they were a year ago. His general health was also good. He further said, when questioned upon the statement that he had been summoned to examine Mr. Gladstone's eyes a week ago on the arrival of the Prime Minister from Biarritz; that he was to make an examination but had no intention of doing so until Easter.

CHICAGO SNOW RIOTS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—A large force of police to-day patrolled the scene of yesterday's snow riots on West 18th street but their presence did not prevent a mob gathering on the street and making another attack upon the Street Car Co.'s employees, who were protesting the tracks. The crowd threw the snow piles and drifts on the tracks undoing the work which had been carried on all night. Th rioters increased in numbers during the afternoon and received every passing car with jeers and a fusillade of snowballs. They were finally dispersed by the police. Supt. Chas. Nagle, of the Street Car Co., and Division Supt. Schabuck are laid up at their homes by injuries received at the hands of the mob yesterday. Supt. Nagle is suffering from a deep knife wound in his cheek.

AN ONTARIO ABSCONDER TRACKED.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Henry Charles Atkin, who ran away in August, 1892, and has been pursued ever since by Government detectives, has just been located in Rio de Janeiro where he cannot be arrested. He was a private banker at Tottenham, Ont., and made off with thirty thousand dollars.

WENT DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—A rumor was published here about a week ago telling of the loss of the steam tug 'Millard,' belonging to the Nicaragua Navigation Company, of the Nicaraguan coast, and having on board sixty men. The news of the terrible loss of life has been confirmed. Not a man on board the vessel survived to tell the story.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 19.—11 a.m.—Following are the minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 28 below; Calgary 28 below; Prince Albert, 28 below; Qu'Appelle, 36 below; Winnipeg, 26 below; Toronto, 20; Montreal, 20; Quebec, 20; Halifax, 30. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Mild to-day, followed to-night by a light snow-fall, and then a change to colder weather.

Montreal, Feb. 19. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day: 29.95; yesterday: 29.90. To-day: temperature, max. 44; min. 20; yesterday, max. 43; min. 4.

THE PRESS DINNER.

JOURNALISTS OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION MAKE MERRY.

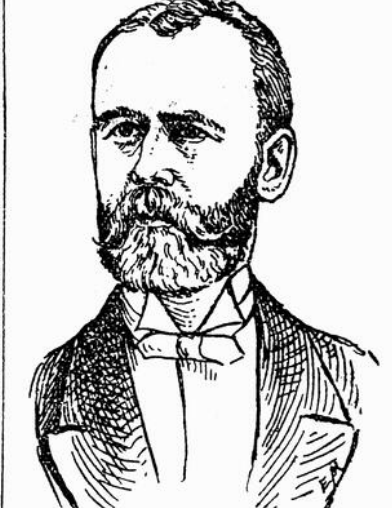
GATHERING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH ESTATE AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

The Quebec Press Association held their fourth annual dinner in the St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday night. This house is famous for its public dinners, and the service thereof; and when the newspaper men dine there with their friends they are certain of the most cordial welcome. An orchestra of ten pieces was present in the grand dining room, and as the guests entered a stirring march was played. There were some good speeches during the evening, and Mr. S. S. Bain, Mr. T. De G. Stew-



MR. TETU, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

art, and Mr. J. T. Barlow sang excellent songs, while Mr. Girard gave a recitation which amused his auditors immensely. Mr. W. E. Burgess, city editor of the 'Herald,' gave a ventriloquist performance which was very laughable. The speeches were, as a rule, excellent and were in good taste, with two exceptions. One of these was by Mr. W. L. Morris, M.P.P., who undertook as a representative of the Protestant minority of Quebec, to protest against the P. P. A. He did not tell what the P. P. A. is, but it was enough for him, evidently, that it was a Protestant name. Col. Massey spoke in the same



MR. TRESIDDER.

strain. He declared that the Protestant minority in Quebec had all the civil and religious liberty it wanted, although the militant colonies had been in the militia long enough to have seen it called under arms to enforce this somewhat absent quantity. Both speeches were made late in the evening and evoked no counter demonstration. The remarks of the Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, and the Hon. Mr. Marchand, especially, were direct tributes to the gentlemen of the press for their services in the cause of justice and humanity. The honorable Solicitor-General, indeed, made one point in his excellent speech that was loudly applauded. It was that the press deserved the thanks of the people for the space given the admirable reports of sermons in the cause of Christianity; the dissemination of which would be of great good to the teeming thousands who paused a moment in their daily toil to read them. The solicitor-general has not often, at a moment's notice, spoken better. He referred to the rise of journalism in Canada, and the remarkable progress made by journalists until, in the evening newspapers sold for



MR. JOHN HAGUE.

one cent, the world's news could be read every day. The toast of 'The Queen' was honored with most loyal enthusiasm, and when the toast of 'The Governor-General' was given, the cheering was loud and long.

(Continued on sixth page.)

IN ONE OF THE BEST HOCKEY GAMES OF THE SERIES.

SOCIETY BELLES WERE EXCITED

BOUNCING THE VICS

THE SNOWSHOE.

TRAMP TO ST. JOHNS.

TO LACHINE.

LE CLUB CANADIEN.

THE HOLLY CLUB.

CURLING

Heather.	St. Lawrence.
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Majority for Montreal, 10 shots.

THE HEATHER CLUB.

QUOITING.

BOWLING(

Grand total	3057
Vies' majority, 286.	

ANNUAL MEETING AT COWANSVILLE.
The second day's proceedings of the

BRANCH 74 C. M. R. A.

DR. BAUM ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH.
The Rev. Dr. Baum delivered his fourth and final lecture on 'The His-

OLD FOLKS' HOME, LONGUE POINTE.
Last Thursday evening will be looked upon and remembered as a very pleasant

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.
The annual meeting of the Chambre

Before the sermon last evening, the Rev. Mr. Silcox, of Emmanuel Church,

M'GILL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

THE EDITOR OF THE 'PATRIE'
MAKES A POINT AND WINS
SOME WINE.

tion did not come within eight days. The wager was accepted, and the result was as above. Mr. Beaugrand then

the Dominican spread revised literature and occupy their leisure hours in praying for the refractory journalists who criticise the sound and broad policy of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. concerning the good feeling between the French clergy and the Government of

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

MISS ALEXANDER'S

RECIPIENT OF THE NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G.,
And the Assistance of the
HOLLY SNOW-SHIRT CLUB.

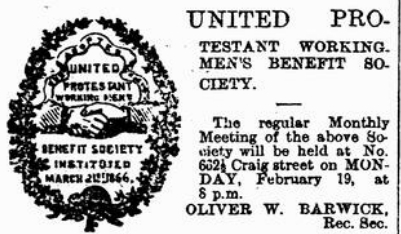
PART I.
1. Selection—The Overture.
2. Reading—The Overture.
3. Solo—The Overture.
4. Reading—The Overture.
5. Reading—The Overture.

PART II.
1. Selection—The Overture.
2. Solo—The Overture.
3. Reading—The Overture.
4. Solo—The Overture.
5. Reading—The Overture.

Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries Open Daily, 9 a.m. to dusk.
ADMISSION, 50c. SATURDAYS FREE.
Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m. 15



UNITED PROTESTANT MEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held at 6221 Craig street on MONDAY, February 19, at 8 p.m.
OLIVER W. BARWICK, Sec. Rec.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.



CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

Don't forget the Choir Concert in Windsor Hall TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, the 20th.

WOMAN'S PRAYER-MEETING.

LECTURE HALL ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
2.30 o'clock.
TUESDAY—Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Shaw.
WEDNESDAY—Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Shaw.
THURSDAY—Mrs. Stevenson.
FRIDAY—Mrs. Carson-Wilson.
Punctuality is Requested.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

6TH FUSILIERS OF CANADA.
MONTREAL, Feb. 19, '94.
The Acting Adjutant's Instructional Class and the Recruit Class Parade at the Armory, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 8.30 a.m.
ERNEST J. CHAMBERS, Captain, Acting-Adjutant.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

CANADIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.
SECOND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT, WINDSOR HALL.
FRIDAY, 23rd February.
HON. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.
350 School Children—Indians.
Tickets at Sheppard's. 19

A STORM OF DISAPPROBATION.

HALLOWEENS ARE MUCH DISPLEASED OVER THE DOCKING OF THE PRINCESS MAY'S HORSES.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 18.—The Halifax Herald, to-morrow, will publish a letter from Mr. Mayor McIntosh, the well-known Halifax banker, whose wife was treasurer of the Nova Scotia subscription to the Princess May's wedding presents, as follows:—“Mr. Skead, the party responsible for docking the tails of the horses sent to the Princess May, has aroused a storm of indignation all over Canada, and it is not unlikely he will be prosecuted under the Dominion act. He charges me with want of taste, etc. Well, if taste consists in cutting a large portion of the tails of two beautiful horses, and sending them to England with raw and scabby stumps, and not only torturing them but depriving them of that portion of their bodies which enables them to drive off flies, etc., then I have no taste. It is very kind of Mr. Skead to improve on the handiwork of the creator, who pronounced the horses as they came from his hands as ‘very good.’ I should think that ‘taste’ would be improved by leaving the tails as they are, instead of converting them into scrapping brushes. One would think that the animals’ tails were only trimmed instead of disjointed. Horse docking, dehorning of cattle, cutting dogs’ ears and tails are all alike, cruel, and even if fashionable, are none the less illegal and reprehensible, whether done by peer or peasant.” (Signed) J. C. McIntosh.

The women of Nova Scotia who subscribed to the fund for purchasing the horses are outraged at the manner in which the beautiful animals were mutilated and declare that they would never have subscribed their money if they had had any idea that the horses would be docked. Steps are also being taken by the ladies who subscribed to the fund to memorialize the Princess May not to accept the horses, and thus express her disapproval of the barbarous and un-Canadian practice of docking.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00. With reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$2.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$20.00.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c 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. Contract on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.

The one bright thing which the report of the Knights of Labor on ‘Landlordism’ reveals is that landlordism, as the report calls it, which we understand to mean the price below which the owners of houses cannot rent them without loss on their investment, is driving the laboring classes to make homes of their own in the suburbs. No more cheering or hopeful move could be noted. Man is a building animal. He is also an animal with a home, as, indeed, most animals are. He is, therefore, most a man when he has a home of his own. When there are no landlords and every citizen lives in a home of his own we shall have a community of patriotic, public-spirited citizens.

There may be something in the story that a wily African deluded the French into making an attack upon the British force at Warina by telling them it was a Sofian force. But the British commander, whom the same story alleged to have been similarly deluded, gave no hint that he had been misled, and the fact that the attack was a complete surprise to the British, who were evidently unaware that a force of any kind was near them, precludes the idea that they were being misled into supposing that there was a party of the enemy near. The statement that Commander Ellis burned a negro who had misled him looks like a malicious story intended to turn public opinion against the British officer. It is curious to observe, too, that this French account does not explain what the French were doing on British territory.

A correspondent informs the public that having gone to two of Mr. Mills’ meetings he has entirely failed to make out why such great crowds go to hear him. He seems to think, and there are others like him, that there is an orator on exhibition for the public delectation, and in that line, in Mr. Atchison’s view, Mr. Mills is not much. There would seem to have been similar people in the days of John the Baptist, who could not understand what all the stir was about when Jerusalem and all Judea went out to the wilderness to hear him and be baptized by him, confessing their sins. Our correspondent will acknowledge, we presume, that there must be some cause for so mighty a movement in the hearts of men. We advise him to investigate it further in case it may have some import for him. Mr. Mills’ own explanation of the phenomenon would probably be: ‘Ye shall receive power after the Holy Spirit is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses for me.’

How protection duties protect the workmen may be gathered from the following telegram which appears in the Toronto ‘Mail’:

CANADIANS REPLACED BY AMERICANS

Georgetown, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The employees of the Story glove factory, of Acton, who went out on strike a short time ago, are being replaced by American labor. This morning, Mr. Seacord, foreman of the Story works, passed through here with a number of men from Gloversville, N.Y., who have been engaged at lower wages, to replace the strikers. Acton people expect a lively time between the men.

There is a duty of thirty-five percent on the importation of gloves, but the duty on the importation of workmen is represented by a cypher. We rather suspect this is the reason why the manufacturers are found flocking to Ottawa in defence of a protective tariff which Sir John Thompson told the Young Conservatives the other day was for the protection of the laborer. And it accounts also for the fact that workmen’s associations are found everywhere passing resolutions condemning the protective tariff.

The consensus of opinion appears to be with the ‘Witness’ in the view that the smallpox hospital should be used for the accommodation of scarlet fever patients pending the speedy erection of a proper fever hospital. It could not well be otherwise. There is not now a single case of smallpox, while scarlet fever is epidemic, and common sense demands that the idle building and staff be at once devoted to this important purpose. One cannot but sympathize with the doctors who lose practice by carrying out the civic by-law which requires them to notify the health authorities of every case of infectious disease. The

physicians who fell in this duty, and they are said to be the majority, can in some cases urge, at least, that nothing would be gained by such notification, as isolation is as perfect as it can be made. Such cases are few, however, and are likely to be the very ones that are informed upon, as those who make provision of this sort call in a responsible class of physicians, and have intelligence enough to admit the need of the civic by-law. As a protective measure, the laying of this responsibility on the practising physicians has proved a failure, and must continue to do so unless serious penalties are visited upon physicians who disobey. Either this must be inexorably done or the health department must use other methods of obtaining information.

The House of Lords has made a peculiarly fatal mistake in presuming beyond its powers in undertaking to reverse the action of the Commons upon a question of supply. The House of Lords consists of a privileged class empowered to obstruct legislation in its own interests. A privileged body naturally clings to its privileges, but the more those privileges are assailed the more it should guard itself against presuming beyond them. One thing has always been jealously guarded from interference on the part of the Lords, and that is the treasury. From questions of supply it is well understood they must keep their hands off, and any trespass here is likely in the present state of irritation to add contempt to dislike, seeing that the Commons can defy such presumption. The government called the attention of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the presumption of the Lords, and the Speaker, in the fulfilment of his duty as the peculiar guardian of the rights and privileges of the Commons, imperatively declared that the peers had exceeded their rights, and he instructed the House to ignore the impudent amendment of the Lords. Such an incident must tell against the Lords in the country, as it did in the House of Commons. The loud cheers of the ministerialists were evidence that they understood and appreciated the advantage they had just gained.

The opponents of tariff reform work the same dodges in Canada as in the United States. The Republicans accused the Cobden Club of England of distributing funds in the United States to carry free trade. Unfortunately for the Republicans, they were indiscreet enough to name one of the supposed agents. Curiously enough, this man was not in the United States at the time of the elections, and when he did return afterward he took out an action for libel against his accusers, and in spite of apologies and retractions since tendered him in abundance, he is pushing the prosecution. Sir John Thompson makes like charges against the ‘United States of America,’ in whole or in part, but he is discreet enough to refrain from mentioning any names. He says he could give a list of them, but, unless it be that he is afraid of the natural consequences of libelling men, why does he not name them? Recently it was reported that Sir John declared that Mr. Tarte worked Richelieu in favor of the Opposition candidate. For weeks this report of his speech remained uncontradicted by the premier, but when declared a falsehood by Mr. Laurier, Sir John Thompson tardily replied that he had been misreported. Yet it was one of his own organs that published his speech, and the report of one of the Opposition organs was an agreement with it. No wonder Sir John finds it most convenient not to mention names. As for the story that countries spend money and employ agents in carrying popular elections in other countries, it is an old, worn-out one. It has been tried in France, England, the United States and Canada, without conspicuous success.

St. Antoine Ward and St. Lawrence Ward turned out in force to vote for Mr. Villeneuve. Their chief reason for doing so was that Mr. McShane would make himself and the city ridiculous, while Mr. Villeneuve was a respectable, gentlemanly man, who would at least act with dignity in the civic chair. The ‘Witness’ certainly promised that much for him. Yet the very first act of Mr. Villeneuve’s administration put him quite below Mr. McShane in the scale of gentlemanliness. Never did a candidate more speedily vindicate those who had not by vote or advocacy made themselves responsible for him. Those who, in vindication at once of the duties and the liberties of the elector, took the trouble to go to the polls to register protesting ballots showed the very highest order of disinterested and manly citizenship, and can well laugh at the sneers of those schemers who think they have a divine or constitutional right to corner voters into voting for bad men. As for the cartoon which knocked the new mayor off the pedestal of his own dignity, we do not know which of those exhibited on the evening of the election it was. We give to-day a selection that our readers may form their own opinion. These cartoons were meant to teach that a liquor-dealer is not the right man for mayor of Montreal. The complaint

made by the Mayor is that he was exhibited in connection with a bottle. Whether a man should be complimented for being ashamed of the bad business he is in or whether he should be criticised for being in a business of which he is ashamed is a fine question in morals which each can solve as he will. Let us all be glad, however, that our new mayor is burningly ashamed of his business.

The sentence of six years in the penitentiary passed upon McKane, the boss of Coney Island, is a severe one, but not more than the crime he committed deserves. Election frauds are simply high treason in spirit and intention in a country where the government is one of the people. Its intention is to prevent a majority of the people from ruling according to the constitution, and whether the means used to this end be violence or only fraud, the crime is the same. McKane used both. He had the election lists of Gravesend stuffed by fraud, and by force he prevented his political opponents from copying the lists, and from having what we would call scrutineers at the polls. The scrutineers were armed with injunctions of the Supreme Court of the State inhibiting McKane and his men from interfering with them. ‘Supreme Court injunctions don’t go here,’ said McKane, the boss of Gravesend, and he threw the scrutineers into jail. As a boss he felt quite safe from the law, which he thought he bossed, along with everything else on Coney Island. He has four or five days in jail to reflect upon his mistake as to the relative positions of himself and the law, and unless his counsel can by hook or crook get him out on bail, as it appears they may possibly be able to do so on a demand for a new trial or something of that kind, he will have six years for meditation and repentance. Three or four other politicians of the same stripe have been sentenced to terms of one year for election frauds. Everywhere throughout the United States there is a manifest awakening of public opinion against bribery and corruption and fraud and gerrymandering at elections. In Canada, too, as the downfall of Mr. Mercer and the conviction and imprisonment of Connolly and McGreevy show, there is a like awakening. There are politicians, high and low, both Dominion and municipal, who have not yet received their due deserts. Many of them will disappear from public life within a short time, as some have already done.

MR. LENTHIER TO REMAIN.

HE WILL CONTINUE AS CONSUL AT SHERBROOKE.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 17.—Mr. Benjamin Lenthier, of Lowell, will continue to be consul at Sherbrooke, Que., until the end of the session of the Senate, at least, under the recess nomination given him by President Cleveland, in spite of the rejection of his nomination by the Senate on Tuesday. The constitution says (art. 2, sec. 2): ‘The President shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.’ Mr. Lenthier is serving under a commission issued in accordance with this authority, and will continue so to serve until the end of this session, unless the President should see fit to remove him, which he has no intention of doing. Indeed, he is likely to issue another recess commission to Mr. Lenthier when the Senate adjourns.

The action of the Senate on Tuesday does not affect the case. It is interesting, though not important, however, because of the fact that the Massachusetts senators brought it about through the assistance of Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, and Senator Gorman, with the other anti-Cleveland Democrats, who opposed the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower, and Mr. Peckham.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

(Special to the ‘Witness.’)

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 19.—On Friday, Mrs. Jane Brighton left her four months old infant, came to Kingston, got intoxicated and was arrested. On Saturday she was released, returned to her cups and on Sunday morning was found dead on the roadside, about one mile from her home. She was an old offender in police court circles. She could not resist drinking, having learned the habit at her father’s inn in England. Her husband went home on Friday and found the infant crying; he came to the house to seek his wife and got under the influence himself. The deceased leaves three children.

WHAT WENT YE OUT FOR TO SEE?

(To the Editor of the ‘Witness.’)

Sir,—In reading the ‘Witness’s’ description of Mr. Mills and his meetings, one is apt to think he is an orator on a par with Gladstone. Now I have been to hear him twice, and the conclusion I have come to is that he is of a type like the Rev. Mr. Chadband of Bleak House fame. As a pulpit orator he is no way compares with our own Dean Carmichael and many of our own local clergymen are his equal in every respect. Why he draws such immense crowds I cannot understand, for he preaches nothing but mere gossip. I might say, his sermons, lifted down to the fine point, amount to nothing.

The only thing I can see in his favor is that he is in earnest; thoroughly in earnest; but then so are the rest of our clergy.

ALFRED ATCHISON.

34 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Feb. 16, 1894.

‘ON THE LORD’S SIDE.’

AN INTERESTING AND VALUABLE ADDRESS BY MR. MILLS.

The text taken by Mr. Mills, on Friday night, was Ex. xxxii., 26. ‘Who is on the Lord’s side?’ It was a calm but intensely serious and earnest appeal to all to confess themselves as Christians. Here and there a touch of humor brought out in striking relief the sympathetic pleadings, and calm, forceful exposition of truth.

‘Standing up,’ said Mr. Mills, ‘is not a modern way of shewing that we are Christians. It is as old as the text. Moses used it, Elisha used it and Elijah and John the Baptist and Jesus and Paul, and every one who has tried to win souls to Christ, has used it.’

After narrating the incidents which preceded the question—the making of the calf and the idolatry of the Israelites, and the separation of those who were on the Lord’s side from those who were not—Mr. Mills continued, ‘I believe there is still idolatry in the world and in the Church. And God is coming to break it up.’

The characteristics of those who were on the Lord’s side were then succinctly and forcibly presented.

First. That man is on the Lord’s side who practically acknowledges God as the only Lord.

It is easy to say that with the lips, but that is not enough. It must be said with the life as well.

He who acknowledges that there is only one Lord, who does the will of God, who seeks the kingdom of God first—this man is on the Lord’s side. ‘Not every man that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven.’

Second. The man who acknowledges practically that this book is God’s book. If there is any revelation from God to men, it is here. A noted infidel confessed that he had never read the bible carefully.

‘I heard a man reviling the bible and God. “Why do you criticise the bible?” I enquired.’

“Oh! it is full of superstitions,” he answered.

“What?” I continued.

“Why,” he said innocently, “the way of course it was made.”

“How is that?”

“The story of how it was given to the apostles on the Mount of Olives.”

Some people reject the bible who cannot answer these simple questions about it. No nation, no individual has been touched with life except through this book. An Indian chieftain came to Washington; he saw the blessings the nation enjoyed—peace and good-will and justice. He inquired what good medicine they had taken. Gen. Howard, that noble man of God, held up a bible above his head and said, ‘This is the medicine.’ No one can lay claim to be on the Lord’s side unless he acknowledges this book as God’s book.

And to be on the Lord’s side, a man must acknowledge God’s son as God’s son.

‘We want a divine Saviour. It seems to me a foolish and wicked path to try to prove that God has not provided himself as a Saviour for men.’

‘I need,’ exclaimed Mr. Mills, ‘I need the greatest Saviour, for sin is so great and the need is so great.’

‘A young lady came to me once with several books under her arm and asked me, “Do you believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ?” “Yes,” I replied. “Do you?” “Well,” she answered, “I believe that he was divine just as we all are divine. I think the bible taught it and Christ taught it.” “Well,” I said, “let us see if that is so.” So we turned to John 1, and Col. 1, and Heb. 1, and found that the bible said Christ was in the beginning and was with God and all things were made by him. “Now,” I said, “were you in the beginning?”

“Exactly,” was the reluctant answer.

“Did you make all things?”

“No,” she admitted.

“Do you uphold all things?” Still the negative reply.

“Then it seems we are not divine as Christ was.”

She went away but returned next day and saying, “Mr. Mills, I want to thank you for teaching me to read the bible sensibly.”

‘Oh, the failure to recognize Jesus as the Son of God shows moral blindness. If a man says, “Right is right, and I’ll do it,” he will be forced to believe in Jesus Christ.’

With eloquent lips and full heart, the preacher spoke of the infinite excellence and moral supremacy of Jesus Christ. We can learn some things from our own hearts and some things from history, but there has been only one righteous man in all the ages to teach us the truth.

All bear witness to him—even his enemies. Phileas said, “I find no fault in him.” Judas said, “I have betrayed innocent blood.” The centurion said, “Truly this man was the son of God.” Rousseau said, “The life and death of Socrates were those of a man, but the life and death of Jesus were those of a God.”

Napoleon, that monumentally selfish man, testified, “I tell you, I know men and Jesus is not a man.” Talleyrand was informed by a man that he had a new religion and was asked how he might promote it. “If you will gather true disciples about you, provoke men to take your life, and then be crucified and rise again your religion will be successful,” was the shrewd answer of the diplomatist. “If you will sit at Christ’s feet, he will teach you, not only what to do, but how to do it. He has the secret of

life. He can give you such love as will enable you to do God’s will.”

‘He wore the heaviest yoke that could be worn, he bore the acutest pain that the refinements of cruelty could suggest, a man to, he felt the touch of sin, he was made sin,’ yet he had peace. And he says, “Come unto me and I will give you peace.”

‘I entreat you to walk with Christ and to do as he bids you. I pledge you that you will find the following results:—

“First, Christ will become real to you.”

“Second, it will be easier and easier to do right and harder and harder to do wrong.”

“Third, Rays of light will come to you in unexpected ways. You will look at light. “He that hath seen me hath seen the Father.” All of God’s interpretation of himself is given in Jesus Christ, and all that the human mind can contain are to be found in him.

“You will learn this and you will feel at his feet, crying, “My Lord and my God.”

“Another result will be that the power of God will be in you transforming your life.”

‘I am interested in watching the development of the life of Christ, but more interested in watching the development of Christ in my life.’

‘A little boy prayed, “Oh, God, make Christ in us.” He can make the world strong, and the lustful people coward brave. This is the secret of love, the secret of eternal life.’

‘Fourth. The man who acknowledges engages in work that is joyful to him by Jesus Christ is on the Lord’s side.’

Some earnest words were uttered concerning the duty of a Christian to the poor, the sick and the hungry. He who are on the Lord’s side, said, “I was sick and ye visited me, I was hungry and ye ministered unto me, and relieve it by the sacrifice of yourselves.”

‘A high result will be the knowledge of God’s love and his representative.’

‘I believe,’ said Mr. Mills, ‘the Church of Jesus Christ, which is the Church that strikes his mother and a gentleman compared with a man who will traduce and malign the name of God.’

‘The Church brings safety were two trees in the forest that were founded without a root, one was in Missouri, the other in Nebraska. But the first became bankrupt and so it was placed in an infirmary and transferred to an infirmary.’

‘In the second, so utterly had Jesus Christ been burned in the fire of a night there—there was a fire of the wicked men and the wicked women and the wicked children grew up without purity or honor.’

‘But a request came from this man, the American Home Missionary Society Board to send a minister to teach Sabbath-school. One was sent. The party became safe, life was changed, the only power that can change men is an awful responsibility, manly, that you assume unless you are working in and with the Church.’

‘The man who is on the Lord’s side is one who has God’s spirit as his guide.’

‘Do what he says,’ urged the evangelist, ‘as the Psalmist says, the silent unto God,’ listen to the still small voice and obey it. I promise you that you will be led unto Christ, for the will of the spirit is to show Christ to us to glorify him.’

‘The Rev. Mr. Atchison tells of a vessel that was loosed from its moorings on the Niagara and drifted down toward the cataract. It drifted to a “Fast Redemption Point.” There was no chance of rescue. But the captain felt a breath of wind on his cheek, the sails were set. Then a struggle began. The breeze freshened, the vessel began to drift and stood in the current, and the current were equal. But the captain began to stay the same strength, the wind began to blow harder; it became a gale. The ship moved against the stream. “Oh, friends,” cried Mr. Mills in a burst of eloquent joy, “the devil is chained; he has his limits, but there is one who is stronger than he.”

‘Oh, men and women borne by the current of sin and prejudice and passion, spread all your sails and let the Spirit of God bring you to the only safe place in the universe, the harbor of trust and the love of the eternal God.’

Mr. Mills gave some reasons why he was on the Lord’s side.

It was right; it was reasonable. A young lady said she would write down all the reasons she could think of for being a Christian and all against it. But she could think of not one against being a Christian.

It is the best side. We read of book cashiers absconding and coming to jail. Some of them are Sunday-school superintendents. “Do you know the reason?” enquired Mr. Mills.

“That’s the kind of men we select for our cashiers in the United States, and you ever hear of a bank president or vice-president or a managing director being an infidel?”

The story is told of the infidel tutor who was alone in the woods one night. He took refuge in a cave house, but he was afraid to go to bed. They urged him to do so, but the place seemed dangerous.

At last the old settler rose up and said, “Well, stranger, I’d rather be here than anywhere else. It would have been easier to do what I have to do, but as you have not, we must do it anyway.” All fear passed away from the infidel as the old man took up a bible and read and prayed. He felt safe in such a house, and he slept as might an innocent child.

A touching story followed of a Christian home in Cornwall. When the father died paralysis had seized him, he could only press the hand of his daughter, but the answering pressure meant, “I am trusting in Jesus.” When the mother died she said, “Don’t cry,” and she died away in a chant of glory. The son was crushed in a mine. As his mangled body was brought up the shaft alive, they heard him sing, tremblingly:

I am coming, Lord.
Coming, Lord, to thee;
Wash me, cleanse me in the blood
That flowed on Calvary.

‘Oh, there’s no hope like this. “Where art thou, brother?” Are you on the Lord’s side?’

Prayer followed the impressive appeal. The after-meeting was devoted to testimonies to do so.

Vienna, Feb. 19.—Fourteen Czech Anarchists who were arrested in September on charges of high treason and manufacturing explosives were placed on trial here to-day. The accused are being tried before a jury.

Chicago wheat was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 4s 9d to 5s 1d; No. 1 Cal., 5s 0½d to 5s 2d; corn, 3s 9½d; peas, 4s 11d; pork, 75s; lard, 38s 6d; tallow, 26s 9d; bacou, heavy, 34s 6d; light, 36s; cheese, both, 87s. Wheat, firm; demand moderate; holders offer sparingly. Corn, firm; demand fair.

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1

THE CAMEROONS.

SOME HORRIBLE TALES OF CRUELTY PRACTISED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The *Augsburger Abend Zeitung*, published on Friday, contains letters from the African explorer Kaltenburg, who confirms the worst stories as to ill-treatment of negroes in the Cameroons. The natives employed there in the official service, Kaltenburg says, are lashed for the slightest offences. In instances that came under his personal observation black soldiers got 200 strokes each, lost consciousness and were carried in a palatable condition to their huts. August Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, made a powerful attack in the Reichstag last Friday, upon the administration in the Cameroons. Chancellor von Caprivi deprecated the savage attacks upon the officials in the Cameroons. Judgment should be reserved, he said, until the accusations against the officials should have been proved or disproved by the Government enquiry. The Chancellor turned upon Bebel hotly and made a scorching review of his speech against the colonial administration. Both inside and outside the Reichstag the debate has excited the deepest interest.

BURIED UNDER AVALANCHES.

Berna, Feb. 17.—The exceptional mildness of the weather has caused several avalanches. By one of these three chamois hunters, who were trying to scale the Spitzfluh, were overwhelmed, and two of them killed. Some Turio hotel servants, who were sent to inspect a small hotel at the summit of the mountain at Saento have not returned. A search party was organized to rescue them, but they found their progress barred by an enormous avalanche. It is supposed that the missing men are buried beneath it.

TO RESTRICT PRESENTATIONS TO THE QUEEN.

London, Feb. 17.—The Queen will hold a council at Windsor, next Saturday, to approve formally the Speech from the Throne. The Queen has ordered the court officials to adopt strict precautions to prevent the sale of introductions at court by means of titles. Presentations at court have so long been matters of barter that the whole practice has become a public scandal.

RIFTS AGAIN REBELLIOUS.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—Groups of armed Rifas have camped in the mountains and are trying to raise a rebellion against the Sultan, who they fear is about to punish them. They declare that they prefer Spanish rule to discipline from Muly Hassan. A despatch received from Melilla last night said that the situation was becoming critical.

Property.

A COMFORTABLE HOME—For Sale or To Let, stone-front house, 2728 St. Catherine street, with solid brick stable, lot 25 1/2 feet by 150, \$5,000 can remain at 5 percent; possession early in April. Apply at the above address or 1740, Notre-Dame street.

FOR SALE—St. Luke street, between Matthews and Mark streets, lot 52x155; cheapest lot in market. Site for two double tenements, or three single houses. Good exchange for house property. Apply 15 St. Mark street.

FOR SALE—483 Dorchester street. The property of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, having a frontage of 53 feet, and a depth of 140 feet, with the double brick house at present occupied by a school. This building could easily be converted into tenements at a small cost, and the vacant land at the side is all available for building. Call for particulars. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

FOR SALE—House, with fruit garden, and other lots, on Stony Point avenue, Upper Lachine. Address H. H. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—Some lovely new houses, Seymour avenue, \$7,500.

H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—Three New Stone Front Cottages, all modern conveniences, "Daisy" built, 3 rooms, on Boulevard avenue, near Dorchester street west. Price \$5,500; \$2,200 cash; balance in five years, with interest at 5 1/2 percent. Apply to 508 St. Antoine street.

FOR SALE—No. 20 Summerhill avenue, red stone front, extension kitchen, built by Hutchinson. Address H. H. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—Building Lots on Dorval avenue, Lake St. Louis. Call and see plan.

E. D. WINTLE, 11 Hospital street.

FOR SALE—Quilber street, lots situated close to Western square. A splendid situation for Cottages. Address H. H. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

A. G. ROSS & CO., Standard Building.

FOR SALE—Good Building Lots, situated on Elm avenue, Mount Pleasant avenue, and elsewhere in Cote St. Antoine.

A. G. ROSS & CO., Standard Building.

LAVAL PARK—Corner Lot For Sale, 48x100, near main road, overlooking Back River Rapids, best position on the estate; railway and electric car; three minutes' walk. Price \$200. Address S.R., 14, 'Witness' Office.

OSBORNE STREET, No. 80.—Very comfortable family residence on best part of the street, facing Drummond street. Rent, \$200. Apply to W. ROBB, City Hall, 19.

Will buy a nice Cut-Stone Front Cottage, 24x33, and 2-story extension; cemented basement; rates, mantels, and modern improvements; good west end situation. Address A. G. ROSS & CO., Standard Building.

ELM AVENUE.

FOR SALE

RED STONE FRONT HOUSES, 10 and 12 Rooms.

These are the choicest offered this year. Electric lighting, best of plumbing and cottonwood floors throughout.

These Houses are built by a well-known builder, and may be seen on

SHERBROOKE STREET, BISHOP STREET, PARK AVENUE, &c.

Every one who has purchased from him is given a reference.

Telephone 1842, or see

ALBERT E. LEWIS, 185 St. James street.

Property.

FOR SALE—Handsome modern house, delightfully situated, facing Dominion square—a charming home. Address PROPERTY, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE

By JOHN MORRIS,

126 St. James street.

\$4,500 each for 6 stone front double tenements, corner Cadieux and Rachel streets. This block has been very substantially built, and is well worthy of inspection by estates, or others wishing a good solid investment; 3 would be sold together or the whole. Apply for further particulars to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

\$3,000 BLOCK OF TENEMENTS on Berri street, next to corner of Mount Royal avenue, 3 stories, 44 feet frontage, next to churches, schools and cars; present rental \$306; one-third cash; balances at interest. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

\$6,750, Stone-front, St. Denis street house, lot 37x335, next to Duluth avenue, well finished, having been built for owner's occupation. Call for further particulars.

JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

\$2,000—Brick 2-story cottage for sale, in good order, and very comfortable, occupation at once if required, and interest on balance to date from May 1; \$1,000 can remain at 5 percent. Apply for permit to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

\$3,000—Tenement on Logan street for sale, in good quarter for renting; present rental \$400 per annum; good investment property. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

\$7,500—Drummond street, brick 4-story house, "Daisy" furnace, fine spacious rooms, deep lot, with stabling in rear for several horses. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

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269 UNIVERSITY STREET.

271 UNIVERSITY STREET.

706 SHERBROOKE STREET.

212 MOUNTAIN STREET.

390 MOUNTAIN STREET.

938 DORCHESTER STREET.

942 DORCHESTER STREET.

14 UPPER STREET.

3010 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

8 WOOD AVENUE.

666 SHERBROOKE STREET.

UPPER TENEMENTS.

139 1/2 STANLEY STREET.

31 CRESCENT STREET.

13 MACKAY STREET.

4 ST. PHILIP STREET.

LOWER TENEMENTS.

271 ST. MARTIN STREET.

311 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

114 ST. GEORGE STREET.

STORES.

1254-NOTRE DAME STREET.

1958 NOTRE DAME STREET.

WAREHOUSES.

466 ST. PAUL STREET.

273 COMMISSIONERS STREET.

APPLY TO

MACINTOSH & HYDE,

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Property.

111 UNIVERSITY STREET.

For sale, STONE FRONT HOUSE, with extension and every modern convenience, large reception rooms, good wide halls, bay windows, in every way an attractive house; situation unsurpassed.

For particulars and permit to view house, apply to

JAS. M. MITCHELL, 58 St. Francois Xavier street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

HOUSES.

202 MANOE STREET—Stone Front Cottage, contain 11 rooms; heated with hot water.

104 1/2 MANOE STREET—First-class Stone Front Tenement, on lot 52x134 feet, with lane in rear.

104 U ON AVENUE—Cut Stone Front House of 2 1/2 stories with basement. Will be sold at a low figure as owner has left city.

19 HANOVER STREET—2 1/2 story Brick House, with basement. Well rented. Will be sold cheap to close estate.

BUILDING LOTS.

ON SHERBROOKE STREET.

" ST. LUKE STREET.

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—ALSO—

In Cote St. Antoine.

ON DORCHESTER STREET.

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" ST. ANTOINE STREET.

" CLAUDEBOYE AVENUE.

Apply to

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CHOICE RESIDENCES

—FOR SALE—

SHERBROOKE STREET.

No. 580, Semi-detached, good stabling, 5,000 feet of land.

599, Semi-detached, good stabling.

600, 10-roomed double house, 11,000 feet of land. Plumbing and electric lighting a specialty. Everything first class throughout.

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No. 73A, Cheap 10-roomed Cottage, \$4,700.

PARK AVENUE.

No. 75, 10-roomed Cottage, in perfect order, \$7,750. New within the year.

HUTCHINSON STREET.

No. 144, The choicest property on this favorite street, \$7,750.

ELM AVENUE.

At the head of this very desirable Avenue, 2 most desirable 11 and 12 room houses, \$9,000 and \$10,000. Red stone front, very superior finish. Open daily for inspection.

ELM AVENUE.

Near Sherbrooke, approaching completion, 2 red stone front 10-roomed Cottages, 13 rooms, 14 rooms, 15 rooms, 16 rooms, 17 rooms, 18 rooms, 19 rooms, 20 rooms, 21 rooms, 22 rooms, 23 rooms, 24 rooms, 25 rooms, 26 rooms, 27 rooms, 28 rooms, 29 rooms, 30 rooms, 31 rooms, 32 rooms, 33 rooms, 34 rooms, 35 rooms, 36 rooms, 37 rooms, 38 rooms, 39 rooms, 40 rooms, 41 rooms, 42 rooms, 43 rooms, 44 rooms, 45 rooms, 46 rooms, 47 rooms, 48 rooms, 49 rooms, 50 rooms, 51 rooms, 52 rooms, 53 rooms, 54 rooms, 55 rooms, 56 rooms, 57 rooms, 58 rooms, 59 rooms, 60 rooms, 61 rooms, 62 rooms, 63 rooms, 64 rooms, 65 rooms, 66 rooms, 67 rooms, 68 rooms, 69 rooms, 70 rooms, 71 rooms, 72 rooms, 73 rooms, 74 rooms, 75 rooms, 76 rooms, 77 rooms, 78 rooms, 79 rooms, 80 rooms, 81 rooms, 82 rooms, 83 rooms, 84 rooms, 85 rooms, 86 rooms, 87 rooms, 88 rooms, 89 rooms, 90 rooms, 91 rooms, 92 rooms, 93 rooms, 94 rooms, 95 rooms, 96 rooms, 97 rooms, 98 rooms, 99 rooms, 100 rooms, 101 rooms, 102 rooms, 103 rooms, 104 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IN THE VALLEY OF ACHOR.

STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

(By F. M. F. Skene.)

CHAPTER I.

The Valley of Achor is said in Scripture to be first a place of trouble, and then a door of hope, and such, in the experience of Arnold Lyle, was the wild, remote valley in the north of England which had been his home from infancy. It was the property of his father, with whom he lived in the substantial dwelling-house which belonged to the estate; but it was not a family inheritance. It had been bequeathed to Mr. Lyle when a young man, struggling to make his way in the world, by Mr. Penrhyn, the last proprietor, who had no near relations of his own. Mr. Lyle had married immediately on coming into possession of the place, but his young wife died soon after the birth of Arnold, their only child, and he himself gradually fell into bad health, and became finally a confirmed invalid. The father and son were devotedly attached to each other, and had never been separated, although Arnold had received an excellent education by means of tutors resident in the house so long as he was a child. He was a thoughtful, high-principled young man, whose great wish had been to become a clergyman, but he felt that he could not adopt a profession which would have necessitated his leaving his father, to whom he was absolutely necessary. Mr. Lyle, a refined, intellectual man, was subject to fits of great depression of spirits, during which he could not endure to be left alone, though he shrank from all society save that of his son. Arnold had long been aware that there was some secret trouble of a serious nature which weighed upon his father's mind, and rendered him reserved and misanthropic; but he had failed utterly to gain any clue to the mystery. Some attempts which he had made in former years to induce Mr. Lyle to confide in him on that point had so excited and irritated his father that he had been obliged to desist altogether from any allusion to the subject.

It was on a certain sunny morning in the early summer that the beautiful valley first became to Arnold Lyle in truth a place of trouble, more bitter and cruel than any pain he had ever known in his life before, though in one respect it had always been a source of anxiety and regret to him, inasmuch as it possessed no church or place of worship of any kind for its very considerable population. As Mr. Lyle was the sole proprietor of the land, Arnold felt that it was incumbent on them to make some provision for the spiritual wants of the people; but his father had always told him curtly that he had no means to do anything of this kind, since the income he derived from the valley only sufficed for their own maintenance. He affirmed that the most he could do was to give permission to missionary preachers to come from time to time and hold open-air services on the hillside.

Arnold always welcomed these rare opportunities of public worship with delight, and on the morning of the day which was to witness the sudden destruction of all the peace and happiness of his former life, he told his father that he understood a new and eminent preacher was coming to the valley that day, and he was looking forward with much pleasure to hearing him. "A new man?" said Mr. Lyle, who never attended these services himself. "Do you mean that you are not to have the same clergyman who has come once a year for a long time past?"

"No; he is ill, I believe. I hear that he is to be replaced to-day by an elderly man of some celebrity, who has been a missionary in various parts of the world."

"What is his name?" said Mr. Lyle, quickly.

"I do not know—I forgot to ask; but I shall be sure to make his acquaintance this afternoon."

Mr. Lyle was silent for a moment; then he said, with a certain uneasiness visible in his manner, "Must you go to this meeting, Arnold?"

"Why, father, I would not miss it for the world! We really live here in a state of religious starvation, and I am too glad to seize an opportunity of being present at a service. It is more than a year since we had a preacher in the valley. I mean to go early, too; for I hope to see Evelyn for a little while before the people assemble. She told me she would be there in very good time."

"Ah! that is an attraction I can better understand," said Mr. Lyle, with a smile. "When are you and she going to come to an understanding, Arnold? It is very evident that she fully returns your attachment."

"I think we understand each other perfectly well as it is," said Arnold, while his face brightened with a glow of happiness. "My Evelyn is too frank and noble a girl to wish even to leave me in ignorance of her feelings; but she always playfully keeps me back when I want to bring matters to a point, saying we can hardly be happier than we are, and we had better enjoy these golden days a little longer. Really, however, I know that it is because her feeble old aunt requires all her time and care for the present."

"Ah, well, she will not long be an obstacle in your way. Our doctor had been with her when he came here yesterday, and he told me the poor old lady could not last long. You are a fortunate fellow, Arnold, to win such a treasure as Evelyn Orme; and I can look forward to your marriage with perfect satisfaction, for she has let me see that she means to be a true daughter to me, and will never wish to separate us."

"There is no one like her in the whole world," exclaimed Arnold, enthusiastically. "She has but one fault in my eyes, and that is that she is richer than I am, with her fine estate and her grand old castle. I should like her to have nothing at all of her own, that I might give her all I possess. Better still, I should like to work for her, and earn my bread and mine."

"Nonsense, Arnold; you are talking senselessly," said Mr. Lyle, angrily. "I have known what it is to work for my bread, and it is misery and wretchedness. If those you love are dependent on you, I idolized your dear mother, as you know, but I could never have asked her to marry me if I had not had this good home to offer her, with a suitable provision for her comfort."

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ALL BEGIN WITH F.

If anyone who has a recent map of Central Africa will look at the country bordering the upper Nile on the east he will notice that the name of nearly every district and town begins with F. As for instance, Fadihek, Foda, Fowera, Fatico, Faloro, Fabo, Fadulli, Farabogo, Fenanga, Faradjok, Farschila, Fanagura, etc. This peculiarity has not come by chance, nor is it a characteristic of the native language, but the people themselves tell the following story of its origin:

In former times an Arab sheikh, a holy man, with a single faithful companion, and having no other weapon than a green bough, which he used as a staff, came to their country. They had never seen a white man before, and his appearance filled the simple people with wonder: at the same time his manner of life quickly won for him their veneration.

As soon as he was able to make himself understood he began to settle their quarrels with each other and to give them advice. His wisdom was so prized that his fame spread throughout the whole land, and his words were regarded as oracles. The Sheikh Farag, as the man was called, told the people that one day white men like himself would come into their land.

He besought them to receive them as brothers, and not as enemies, and in order that his entreaty should not be forgotten he named to the names of the ninety-nine places through which he had passed the initial letter of his own name, saying to the people: "The names of your towns will remind you continually of the Sheikh Farag, and of his entreaty that you do no harm to your white brothers when they come."

Who the man was, whence he came and whether he was, no one in the country has ever learned; only the oldest people among them have preserved an indistinct memory of the holy man who, like a good angel, has gone through their land. An indirect confirmation of the truth of this interesting African folk-tale was the cordial reception and kind treatment of Doctor Junker, the well-known traveller, and Vita Hassan, an officer of Emin Pasha, by the principal negro chieftain of this country a few years ago.—"Youth's Companion."

DAILY STEPS UPWARD.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

I walk amid the darkness. My way I cannot see. But still I know it tendeth, O Father unto Thee: And so I'll journey onward, for Thou art leading me.

Lucy Wheelock.

I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them.—Is. xlii. 16.

What though thou tread with bleeding feet A thorny path of grief and gloom, Thy God will choose the way most meet To lead thee heavenwards, lead the home.

Zhu.

We may remember the day and place of our new birth, or we may be as ignorant of them as of the circumstances of our natural birth. But what does it matter that a man cannot recall his birthday, so long as he knows that he is alive? As an outstretched hand has two sides—the upper, called the back, the under, called the palm—so there are two sides and names for the act of entrance into the chamber of the new birth. Angels, looking at him from the heaven side, call it being born again. Men, looking at it from the earth side, call it trusting Jesus. (Those that believe in His name are born.) Those that receive Him have the right to become the sons of God (John 1, 12, 13). If you are born again, you will trust. And if you are trusting Jesus, however many your doubts and fears, you are certainly born again, and have entered the palace. If you go no further, you will be saved, but you will miss untold blessedness.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"She Looketh Well"

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

But her ways are not always old ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using



the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

COTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it?

For sale everywhere.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

Medicines, &c.



The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely cured."

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone; Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colic. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

HORSE OWNERS!

—TRY—

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

The safest and best Condition Powder on the market. It has stood the test for 30 years. Every package sold is warranted to give satisfaction.

Price, 50 cents per Package.

For sale by all Leading Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circular to

DICK & CO.,

P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

FLUIDE D'HIVER.

WINTER FLUID.

For Chapped Hands, Lips, Roughness of the Skin, &c., which it renders beautifully smooth and soft.

Price 50c.

SHEET WAX and MOULDS, and all the Materials for making Wax Flowers. A full stock always on hand.

HOMOEOPATHY—A large stock of fresh and Genuine Medicines.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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1780 Notre Dame street,

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Telephone 1190 and 3540.

DUSART'S WINE OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TO ENRICH THE BLOOD AND RESTORE ALL THE VITAL ENERGIES. It contains Phosphate of Lime, the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system, and is the BEST TONIC for LYM-PHATIC subjects, and all suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is intended for children whose limbs are weak and who require this bone-forming material. IT IS A SPECIFIC IN INFANT'S GREEN DIARRHOEA AND ASSISTS CHILDREN IN THE FORMATION AND CUTTING OF THEIR TEETH. The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES. Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

RICHELIEU,

Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.

THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.

Recommended by the leading Physicians. For Sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and the leading Grocers.

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the very best style and with despatch at
"Witness" Office.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

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RETAIL STORE

Is at the Old Stand, Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET,

With Office and Factory at No. 18 ST. PHILIP STREET,

And that he has no other stores in the city.

Harper's Goods are offered for sale under the Trade Mark 'THE THISTLE BRAND.'

In Buying your HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES, PURE LARD, &c.,

ASK AND INSIST ON GETTING

HARPER'S 'THISTLE BRAND.'

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FRESH ARRIVAL

MARSHALL & CO., ABERDEEN.

Marshall's Kipper Herring in Tins.
" Herrings and Tomato Sauce.
" " and Anchovy Sauce.
" Prepared Bloaters.
" Salt Herrings in Small Kegs.
" Salt Herrings in Half Barrels and
" Red Herrings.

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206 St. Antoine street, cor. Mountain st.

TELEPHONE 5168.

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COMPANY.

2450 St. Catherine street,

(Corner Drummond).

We have just received another shipment of our famous ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, and COFFEES.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, 35c, 50c, 60c, 70c per lb.

PURE INDIAN and CEYLON TEAS, 50c, 60c per lb.

JAPAN TEAS, 35c, 50c, 60c per lb.

COFFEE, MOCHA and JAVA (pure) 40c per lb.

GEORGE SMITH,

162 MOUNTAIN STREET,

The longest established and best in the city for

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD,

Telephone 3514.

A housekeeper wishes to know How we can make prices so low, But we sell goods to all And expenses are small, And that's why in favor we grow.

BAKER & CO.,

CORNER AYLMER & BERTHELOT STS.

TELEPHONE 3640.

Malaga Grapes.....15c.
Florida Oranges.....25c.
Cranberries.....10c quart.
Etc., Etc.

Please call or telephone your orders.

Housefurnishings, &c.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR BEDDING.

Ring up 1936 for experienced man to call respecting DRESSING and PURIFYING Bed Feather and MATTRESSES.

Every variety new Bedsteads and Bedding at lowest

HEADQUARTERS, THE OLD STAND. Established 20 years.

ST. JAMES ST., cor. Little St. Antoine street ONLY.

CARPET LAYING, UPHOL-

STERING, etc.—Carpet Cut, Made and Laid, Lifted and Beaten, Shades, Spring Rollers, etc., supplied and put up. Mattresses can be returned same day. HENRY HAMMOND, 222 and 224 St. Ursula street, 18 years with Thomas Mussen, Esq. Furniture repaired. Orders attended to personally. Telephone 1748.

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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Special care to have work about a house or building done neatly, quickly and quickly. Address

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Standard Joinery Works,

112 St. Peter street.

BUILDING PAPER,

ROOFING FELT, ROOFING PITCH, ROBIN CEMENT, ASPHALT, TAR.

All of the Best Quality and at the very lowest price FOR SALE BY

J. W. PATTERSON & CO.,

47 MURRAY STREET.

Flowers, Plants, &c.

FLOWERS! PLANTS!

FLORAL DESIGNS, the Finest Make Up.

BOUQUETS in any style.

TABLE DECORATION, &c.

S. S. BAIN, Florist,

66 Beaver Hall Hill,

(A few doors below Dorchester street.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

MADEMOISELLE'S WISH.

A pretty little Frenchwoman went into a newspaper office recently, and, with a positive air, passed an advertisement through the window. The clerk looked at it for a moment, smiled and then said, "The English is a little awkward, miss. Would you like to make any changes?" The pretty little woman tossed her head. "No, m'sieur. I zink I knows how to write ze good Inglis." The clerk smiled again. "All right!"—and he watched the little woman as she sailed out of the door. The next morning the "ad." appeared—"Pupils Wanted.—Mlle. Marcotte respectfully announces that she wishes to show her tongue to the young English ladies."

No more toothache or headache if you use 'Nervol.' One application cures instantly. 25 cents. At all druggists, or John T. Lyons, corner of Craig and Bleury.

It Depended.—With a view to giving a performance in the evening, a manager of a travelling dramatic company was inspecting the building called by the enterprising Arizona proprietor an opera-house. "Yes—it's large enough," he said, "and the lighting arrangements seem to be about right; but it hasn't exits enough. In case of a sudden alarm there would be a crush. Did you ever try to find out how long it takes to empty the hall?" "You bet I have!" answered the proprietor. "A dog fight outside will empty the buildin' in twenty-seven seconds by the watch."

Lyman's Coffee is the thing to get. It's the best is the cheapest. Satisfaction every time assured.

If you want a first-class meal at moderate prices try the Montreal Cafe, 1333 Notre Dame street.

ARRAH!

A funny incident occurred at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. A mounted officer in front of the British line had his sword-scarab shot away from his side, and, no doubt thinking he was too conspicuous a target, hurriedly dismounted and crouched down behind the horse's tail; whereupon a voice rang out above the storm of battle, saying, "Arrah, lads, look at X. makin' a telescope of th' ould horse!"

Those engaged in sedentary occupations should use Dyer's Digestive Malt Extract. A splendid tonic and cure for indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

Said Dawson, as he glanced over a copy of the Russian alphabet, "What a terrible thing it must be to be deaf and dumb in Russia! Think of having to make those letters with your fingers!"—"Harper's Bazar."

All respectable druggists and grocers can supply Lyman's Coffee. Ask for a sample.

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—THE—

MILLS

MEETINGS

—ARE BEING—

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THE MILLS MEETINGS

A CALM AND REASONABLE PLEA TO MEN.

Life or Death, Good or Evil, Blessing or Cursing.

A GREAT DAY FOR MEN.

Yesterday was a great day for men in the Mills meetings. Thousands filled the American Presbyterian Church in the morning, the Centenary Methodist in the afternoon and the St. James Methodist in the evening.

It is estimated that over five hundred men, from the youth in his teens to the silvery bearded man, signed cards at these three services. These cards read as follows:—

I DESIRE HENCEFORTH TO LEAD A CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Name.....
Address.....
Church preferred.....

As Mr. Mills says in his meetings there is no trap. When these cards are signed they are collected by Mr. Budge's staff of ushers, sorted and handed to the representative of the church preferred by the signer. The pastor of the church is then left to deal with the enquirer.

The sermon was the same on all occasions. It was a calm, reasonable plea for surrender to Christ, surrender on principle; not for the sake of emotional influence, but as the most manly thing that a man could do.

In the morning an immense audience of young and middle aged men assembled in the American Presbyterian Church.

The church was crowded above and below. Many had to sit round the communion rails. The white hair of seventy mingled with the youthful locks of twenty.

The service was wonderfully impressive and inspiring. The singing was hearty and helpful, while Mr. Mills in the solo "Where will you spend eternity?" produced a thrilling effect.

By argument and metaphor and story Mr. Mills enforced the teaching of his subject—Decision for Christ.

The text was "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

Mr. Mills held up picture after picture each telling its convincing and thrilling story. Many were moved, both by his clear-cut arguments and illustrations, to stand up at the close and publicly avow themselves on the Lord's side.

The philosophers had defined man as a rational animal. That was not quite complete. Man was a reasonable being. Reasonableness and righteousness were practically interchangeable terms. No man, except a moral idiot, would say that a man who was wrong was a reasonable man. Reasonableness and righteousness and godliness were practically the same thing. It amounted to a contradiction in terms to say that an unrighteous or ungodly man was a reasonable man. Righteousness meant honesty and purity, and these affected the life and conduct of the community, and how could any man be unrighteous and be reasonable?

"We ought to be godly in order to be manly. I want to be a man. Therefore I must be a Christian. I want to take away my hands and let God make of me what he will. God is the only one who knows what man is and what he shall be. God is the only one who can make a man. We can't make a man. God can. God only can. I don't want to be a Christian in order to get to heaven and to escape hell, though I do want to go to heaven, and I do want to escape hell. I want to be a Christian in order to be a man."

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Mills, "I attempted a composition on 'Manhood.' I wrote the word in big large letters, and then I began, 'A man is'—and there I stopped, for I didn't know what manhood was. I put the paper in the drawer, not satisfied with my first essay. Some years later I took it out, and made another beginning. 'Manhood is'—and I didn't know any more what it was after the lapse of years. God knows what it is and what it means, and God only is able to make a man. I have heard many excuses why man should not be a Christian. And only once I heard a reason. It was the only reason and the true one. I approached a banker once, and with some nervousness asked him why he wasn't a Christian."

"It was the banker's turn to be nervous after that question. He tapped

with his foot on the ground for some time, and then he said, "To be candid with you, it is because I'm not man enough." To be lost is to be less than a man. To be saved is to be a man. Deep down in the heart, beneath every sort of sophistry, they knew that that was what was meant by deciding for God—manliness. But some tried to persuade themselves that it was a manly thing to put God off. They made God promises and thought it showed their independence to put off fulfilling them. This course of conduct would not work in business. If you owed another man some money and when the note became due, instead of paying it said, "I will give you another note. I could pay you now but think it's more manly to put you off"—would the business man like that? No; the debtor might die, and the creditor would lose all his money. God is calling for decision to-day, and the people are putting him off. "Choose life," he is saying by the voice of his spirit.

A hunter had a whistle which imitated the cry of the fawn, and one day when he was in the woods he blew it. Immediately a beautiful doe came into view, looking with great, wistful, fear-stricken eyes, at her mortal enemy. She had heard the call of the fawn, and she responded, even though it brought her into the presence of death. But the sight of those beautiful, sad eyes, unnerved the hunter, he let his gun drop. With his hand he chased the doe back into the forest. But what can be said of men who take advantage of God's compassion to put him off year after year?

God pleads with the sons of men—"Choose ye this day life." Men go on saying that God will save them in the end, and they expect that after a life spent in the service of the world, they can throw the dregs of a wasted life into the face of God, and expect that for these dregs God will accept them. For God's sake, take no comfort from that thought. It is the meanest that ever flashed through the mind of man.

"And then God's work needs the Christian. When Moses came with the children of Israel to the edge of the desert through which they were to pass Moses bethought him of Hobab, his brother-in-law, a farmer, who lived just there, and who knew all about the wilderness, and he said to him, 'Come along with us, Hobab, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.' But Hobab said, 'I can't go, Moses, I have my farm to mind; I have my family to look after.' Moses replied that he could be of great service; that he knew the desert, whereas they did not, and they sorely needed one to guide them. "You can be eyes for us," said Moses. "Oh, then," said Hobab, "if you really need me, and if I can be of service, I will go."

Bishop Brooks had said that while it might be right to urge to the service of the Lord through the incitements of blessing on the one hand and the fear of loss on the other, the supreme motive, should be the personal influence the Christian could exert upon the community and the world. "I shall be a pure clean man, giving myself wholly up to God, not merely that I may be selfishly saved, but for the sake of the world. Jesus came, not to take men out of the world, and bring them to heaven, but to establish his kingdom on this earth. He wanted to set up the kingdom of righteousness, through our co-operation, we being co-workers with him. His object was to make each man a Saviour."

"What will you say to God for your past life? What will you say to that wife upon whose heart you have laid an almost intolerable burden? To that godless son you might have influenced? To that prayerless father who might have been brought in? Have you been giving your full service to the Master, or have you been so living as to make your example tell for what is against God? "He who is not with me is against me," said the Master."

Mr. Mills told the story of a business man who, having excused himself for not being a Christian, went on to say, "But my influence has been all right. I have six clerks, and I said to them during the special services that if they wanted to go to the meetings they could do so, and if they felt like standing up I would advise them to stand up. Though I was not a Christian myself, I thus showed on which side my influence was, and I bade them remember

that having done so they were not to hold me responsible."

"I replied that that was very much the same as if a man in passing a house that was on fire should see a woman in the upper window, and hear her cry for help. "Help me to get down," the woman cried. "Well, madam," the man would say, "I am very sorry to see you there, and I would say that if you felt like getting down I would try to get down. Unfortunately I am not engaged in the business of helping women down from burning houses, and I therefore only recommend you to get down as quickly as you can if you feel like it, but if I see anybody belonging to the fire department, I will tell them. I thus show where my influence is, and I say again, if you feel like coming down, I would try to get down."

"A doctor told his patient once that he must die. "Doctor," said the patient, "Can't you prepare me for dying?" "Oh no," was the reply, "I am not a minister. I will send for a minister." I knew a man who stood over the bed of a dying brother, "Joe," said the dying man, "Can't you pray for me?" And Joe said that he was not a church member; that he could not pray; but that never in his life did he feel such anguish of soul because, at the request of his dying brother, he could not offer up a believing prayer to God on his behalf.

"I knew a wealthy man who had a son about seventeen years of age, who was the idol of his heart. One day that boy was brought home, mangled, as the result of an accident. The father bent over him, when he learned that he must die, in agony. "Is there anything I can do for you, my son," he said. Anything, no matter what it is?" "Father," said the dying boy, "Will you pray for my lost soul?"

And the father rose, went to the window, and bit his lip till the blood came. And when he came back from his funeral service he said that he would give all he had in the world to have his boy alive again, and be able to pray that prayer that he asked him for.

That banker who gave as a reason that he was not a Christian that he was not man enough, did give his heart to the Lord, but in his former life he had set a bad example to his son, who committed a crime, and is now a fugitive from justice in the Rocky Mountains.

And then there was a great blessing in serving God. That was a perfectly proper motive to urge. He could not begin to tell all the blessedness of the service of Christ. "But," said Mr. Mills, in a fine burst of feeling, "I would rather have the worst that can befall a godly man than the best that can come to a Christless man. I would rather have sorrow and wasting disease, and loss and bereavement. I'd rather sit down in the ashes of all that the human heart holds dear, and know that I belonged to God, and had the conscious witness of his Spirit, than have all that the mind and heart of the Christless man could wish for."

In Col. Clark's Pacific Garden Mission, in Chicago, one night, the call was made for the testimony of the man who had been saved from the greatest sins. A man rose up and came to the front, and said, "That means me." He was a mere wreck. He might have been twenty-five or he might have been forty. He said—"I have been the greatest sinner that ever lived. The other night they put me out of the station house, telling me not to come back any more. Even the prisons were tired of me. I was going to put an end to myself, by drowning in the river, when I heard singing in this mission and dropped in. When others were being asked to rise, I got up and said—"I am a desperate man. If you think it's any good to pray for a man like me, pray for me." And the people did pray, and I tried to pray myself, and I left the place that night with a ray of hope in my heart. I came again, and found peace. Someone said—"He is getting paid for it." "Yes," I replied, "I am getting paid for it." Listen, I had a father, who spent money on me like water. I had a mother, whose heart I broke. I had a sister so pure and good that I wonder that I dare take her name on my foul lips. I forged my father's name; I was put in prison. My father rescued me again and again. At last he said to me—"There are two things I want you to do, and if you do them I'll never ask you to do anything else for me in this world. Go away from here. Leave home. I have done all that can be done. I can do no more for you. The second thing is—take another name. You will bring an honest name into disgrace if you don't, and I cannot bear that." I did change my name and I came to Chicago, where I fell lower and lower. When I found peace I wrote to my father, telling him that I did not want any help or money, but I knew that I had acted dreadfully toward him and towards God. I believed that God had forgiven me, and I asked him if he could forgive me. And then I wrote to my sister, hardly hoping that she would answer me, thinking that she had erased my vile name from her memory. But from my sis-

ter there came a loving letter, saying that she had never forgotten me, and that she had always prayed for me, and was longing to see me. And from my father a letter, telling me that not only did he forgive me, but that the past should be as though it had never been, and that I could not come home quickly enough. "Yes, I have got paid for it."

There was not only the promise of blessing a hundred fold in this life, but the promise of everlasting life for the service of God here.

"I want everlasting life," said Mr. Mills, "I would rather have everlasting life than bravery, or intellect, or culture. I want to feel that there is no break in the Christian life; that when the dark waters of Jordan roll at my feet, the Master is with me, to bear me safely over, where, on the other side, I may live with him forever. General Grant was a brave man, but he had not the assurance of everlasting life till shortly before he died. Bishop Newman told me that he said he would have given anything for one more year of life in health and strength that he might have shown the community by his consistent life, what it was to be a Christian. John Roache was a great shipbuilder, but he had not built himself during life a boat to carry him to the other shore after death, and it was at the close that he asked to be baptized as a believer in the Saviour."

It was a terrible thing to say, but some of the most gifted men, some of the greatest intellects, had been the most debased of any in the history of the race. Aaron Burr was a man of mighty intellect, but his example was a curse, and to this day his baleful influence was felt in American politics. Lord Byron had a mind which was constantly giving forth the most brilliant sparks of intellectual fire. At thirty-one his fame had reached all over the world, and at thirty-six he died a miserable sad, hopeless death. "Listen, listen," said Mr. Mills, with tense face, and solemn gesture, "listen to these bitter, hopeless words:

My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruit of life is gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.

"I want something better than that," said Mr. Mills quietly. "I want something better than the best of unbelievers. I want to feel as I look into the dark grave of my beloved ones; as I return to the desolate home forever dark and bereft of those who made its light and joy, that I shall meet them all again. I want to feel when death comes to me that 'though I walk through the valley and the shadow of death, they shall not hurt me, nor shall they afflict me.'"

Mr. Mills, with a moving eloquence, told the story of Robert Ingersoll's grief over the death of his brother. He had prepared an address, but his grief was such that he could not read it. He stooped over the coffin, and gave way to sobs and cries. And then he lifted himself and gave forth a hopeless, bitter wail, likening life to a wreck, which drifted hither and thither; all dark and desolate; no voice to assure and console; and yet, in that awful moment, looking his last upon his dead brother, whom he loved with a surpassing love, he was constrained to say: "At such a time as this hope tries to see a star, to hear the rustle of an angel's wing."

This was followed by a tender account of the work and death of Mr. Moody's brother. Mr. Moody had prayed and labored for the conversion of his brother, and that brother, when he gave his heart to God, set about bringing others to the Saviour. He (Mr. Mills) was driving through Northfield where the dead man had worked, and where he was buried. He asked his companion for some particulars of his life and work. And when he had told him, he added that on the day of the funeral, Mr. Moody sat in the church, which was crowded, many of those whom the dead man had been the means of saving being present, and his face was fairly shining. When the minister had held the regular service, and the cortege was about to pass out, Mr. Moody put one hand on the coffin, and said, "Wait." And he began to speak, and spoke for forty-five minutes, thanking God for his brother's life and work; and when the grave was reached, he said the very words which he had said to his brother, and he lifted up his voice and cried, "Glory to God. Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?"

Then very solemnly Mr. Mills said that the congregation must make some decision now. "Not to be a Christian is equivalent to saying 'I will not be a Christian.' If you leave this church without deciding to be a Christian, God will take that as your answer, 'No, I will not be a Christian.' You are really deciding either for or against God. The tramp, tramp of your foot as you leave this church may be your answer to God, saying, 'I won't,' 'I won't,' 'I won't.' "I won't." Not to be on the Lord's side is to be against him.

"A captain and his wife were wrecked near the shore. A terrible storm was raging. Ropes were thrown to the rock to which they clung, and the captain lashed one round his wife, telling her to spring into the sea at the moment

he would give the signal, the object being to take advantage of the under tow to carry her shoreward. The husband shouted, "Now! Now!" but the poor woman shrank back. She was afraid. She clung to her husband, and then to the rock, and then she let go, but it was too late. The receding wave caught her and hurled her against the rock, a mangled corpse. Another rope was thrown, and the captain waited for the next big swell, flung himself upon it and was saved, only to find the mangled remains of his wife."

"Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."

There was a moment of profound feeling towards the close, when Mr. Mills invoked, as Moses did, heaven and earth—God, the Lord Jesus, the Holy Spirit, the angels of God, the spirits of the mothers of those present, the spirit of wife and child—to witness the decision of the congregation.

Many were deeply and visibly affected, and great numbers rose to testify that they wished to become Christians, while many Christians rose for prayer that they might be enabled to follow the Saviour more closely.

THE ENQUIRY MEETING.

A large audience of men filled the Lecture Hall last night to follow the closing moments of the Sabbath with renewed vows and songs of praise or make the crowning resolution of complete manhood—that of entire surrender to Christ.

A wave of solemnity swept over the meeting as the rich volume of many voices took up the mournful refrain "Almost Persuaded."

"It is an exceedingly encouraging condition to be in, to be so near the kingdom of God," said Mr. Mills, as the singing ceased. "Yet it is a place of peril. Men often come very near salvation but yet are lost. A party of men in California went in search of gold. They found it, it is supposed, but they did not come back. Search parties were organized to find them. An Indian was discovered who had offered to guide them through the desert to springs of water but they preferred to spend their money in some other way. He knew they had succumbed to the agonies of thirst. At last the party was discovered at different distances from the spring of cool bubbling water. One lay a mile away, another three-quarters, the other still nearer. Ten minutes more of strength would have saved him. There was his body, and his arm was stretched out in front of him with a flask. Shall it be said of us that we were lost beside the fountain of life? To be almost persuaded is not to be in the kingdom. If you did not rise in the earlier meeting I want you to stand up now and give yourselves to Christ." As numbers stood up Mr. Mills said, "Let us carry our friends to God in prayer."

Numbers arose and prayed. "We thank thee for those who come to thee to-night, oh Lord," prayed one, "may they not keep back a corner of their hearts." "May many cry to-night 'I yield, I yield, oh Lord. I can hold out no more'—passionately pleaded a soul in the back of the hall.

Earnest petitions went up all over the room. Then Mr. Mills continued: "I want you to come to Christ as a matter of principle to-night. You have heard of emotional experiences and think you must have one before you can be converted. Set out honestly and earnestly with the light you have to serve Christ. "Do you mean to say that religion is an act of principle rather than a product of emotion?" said a lawyer to me during a series of meetings, "If it is I will begin." He did and made an earnest, successful Christian.

"Invest yourselves in Christ's cause, put your wills in submission to his and place yourselves under those influences that will draw you into close communion with him; then you will know the joy of Christian fellowship. It takes earnestness to be a Christian. It is a great thing to be a Christian. It is the only great thing in the world."

Then there were testimonies. "I have trusted Christ," said an aged disciple. "God help me to believe in him," said a strange, earnest young voice from the back of the hall. "I will trust him," softly interpolated Mr. Mills in the exquisite pathos of song. "It is my decision to live for Christ," said a boyish convert. "I'll accept him," said the tender voice of childhood. "God help me to be an earnest Christian," exclaimed a young man.

The meeting closed with "Happy Day."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIS WEEK'S ARRANGEMENTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE MILLS MEETINGS.

Mr. Mills will preach daily, except Saturday, at St. James Methodist Church at 3.30 and 8 p.m.

Mr. Peter Billhorn, of Chicago, the singing evangelist, or "converted blacksmith" will sing at to-night's meeting. A treat is in store for those who hear him.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday.—In the evening on Wednesday, the floor seats will be reserved for men and the galleries for men and women. The Rev. S. P. Rose will preach

to women only in the First Baptist Church.

THURSDAY.

Thursday will be the last special day. Mr. Mills urges Christians to make it a true Midweek Sabbath. In many places where Mr. Mills has been, thousands of business firms have suspended their business on a similar day during the hours of service. When they may not be generally practicable, men who are willing to do so, are to so arrange their affairs as to devote this day to God. On this day service will be held as follows:—

8-8.45 a.m.—Neighborhood prayer-meetings in various houses.

9-9.45 a.m.—Prayer-meetings in all affiliated churches.

10.15 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8 p.m.—Prayer by Mr. Mills in St. James Church.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Mills will preach:—

At 9.30—in the American Presbyterian Church, especially to Christians.

At 3.30—at St. James Church, to church members and those with them only.

At 7—at St. James Church, to men only.

The farewell service will be held at St. James Church at 3.30 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 26.

THE WOMEN AT PRAYER.

The women's prayer meetings will be held at 2.30 p.m., each day this week, in the lecture hall of the St. James Methodist Church. Mrs. A. Gordon, of St. Lawrence, W.C.T.U. superintendent, will lead among raftsmen and lumbermen, at the meeting to-day and Mrs. J. J. Shaw will lead to-morrow.

NUGGETS FROM THE MILLS MEETINGS.

"There never was a time," said Mr. Mills, "when I called so plainly and distinctly to men who have ears to hear, as to-day. 'God is looking for people who will do what they are told to do, not that they substitute some easy thing, that they think will do as well, for the best that God gives them to do. What they won't get a proportionate blessing for that, though they think they will.'"

"It is an awfully serious thing to spend time criticising and rearranging the bible when it will not bring soul to God or even nearer to him. 'Ignorance of the bible is a crime, which God will judge the Church of to-day.'"

"I believe in the mercy of God more than all other things put together."

In Mr. Mills' graphic character sketch of Philip he specialized four salient points of his life as eminently worthy the imitation of all Christians. They brought success to Philip in the Christian life and will to every one of us. 1. He was in communion with God. 2. He was a man of remarkable obedience. 3. He was mighty in the scriptures. 4. He was a zealous man.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.

Montreal, Canada, is in the midst of the most widespread and searching work of grace the city has known. The meetings are being held by Evangelist B. Fay Mills, assisted by a large number of the ministers of the city, in the St. James Methodist Church. The services are crowded day after day. The crowds have already confessed, and many backsliders have been restored. Churches have been quickened, and crowds through the enquiry rooms. Ladies are holding prayer and conference meetings daily and bible readings are given in the afternoons. It is a wonderful work of grace answering the many prayers offered for its success and universality. Other revivals are in progress in different parts of the land where the people of the Lord are prayerfully and successfully labouring in the power of the Holy Spirit.—N. Y. "Observer."

THE PULPIT TO SUIT THE PEOPLE.

It is said that a visiting brother, once invited by the pastor of a fashionable church to preach for him, before the service began the pastor whispered to the visitor, "Don't say anything on temperance to-day, for one of my wealthiest members is a wholesale grocer and has in the back of his head with us this morning." The pastor made another request: "Don't dwell on Sabbath desecration, for our deacons is a steamboat captain, and during the season he runs his boat on Sunday." "Well," said the visitor, "what will I be safe preaching about?" "Let me see," replied the pastor, and his eye glanced up and down the church and galleries. "Bang away at the demons, for I don't see one in the audience."—"Ram's Horn."

A LITTLE BACKWARD.

IN COMING FORWARD.

Modesty in prayer meeting is shown by quietly taking one of the back seats, instead of crowding into the front. The chief seats in the back of the room. By this modest act on the part of those who are willing to receive service, the leader is encouraged to add warmth to the exercises, and a good example is set to the willing hearer. Modesty in prayer line is as commendable as it is rare. "Sunday-school Times."

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the "Witness" Building, at the corner of St. Peter and St. James streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to "John Douglass & Son," and all letters to the Editor should be addressed "Editor of the 'Witness.'"