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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO

The National Policy and the School Question the Only Issues.

HALIFAX CONSERVATIVES SECEDE.

TWO PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN PROCLAIM ADHERENCE TO MR. LAURIER.

Ottawa, May 6.—Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto is the flattest and most barren affair of the kind remembered by politicians here. Everybody—Conservatives and Liberals alike—crack jokes about it and laugh over it good-naturedly. There are ten matters alluded to in the address. Eight of these are not issues in the election at all and two are. These are as follows:—

1. The N. P. This is an issue.

2. Preferential trade with Great Britain. This is not a matter of practical politics in Canada because Great Britain refuses absolutely to have anything to do with it.

3. Fast Atlantic service. The Liberals are not opposing an improved service, but the matter has got no further than it was at the last election, so that it cannot be called an issue.

4. Assistance towards a Pacific cable.

5. Manitoba schools. This is an issue.

6. Favors to the farmer. The Liberals are for giving the farmers their rights as the larger and most important class in Canada. The farmers do not ask for favors.

7. Defence. The Liberals agreed to vote all the money necessary for defence, even up to twenty millions.

8. Immigration. The Liberals are strongly in favor of a policy on immigration but the Premier does not suggest one. There is no issue between the parties on this question.

9. Entrance of Newfoundland. The Liberals are not opposed to the entrance of Newfoundland on proper terms.

10. Canada's credit. This is not an issue as all are anxious to maintain Canada's credit abroad. These ten points cover the whole manifesto and there is not an issue among them but the two, the National Policy and the Manitoba schools. There are, however, some remarkable omissions. After all the money spent and the talk made about trade with Australia and the sister colonies there is not a word about it. No credit is claimed for it. Why? Because it was Sir Mackenzie Bowell's sole original idea and Sir Charles Tupper will have nothing to do with the ideas of the man he overthrew.

Mr. Daly is being provided for, at least temporarily, by being sent to Europe, ostensibly to inspect emigration agencies or something of the sort. It is regarded as an excuse to give him employment. Everybody, it seems, must be pensioned off. The Minister of Justice descends to be Solicitor-General and the Minister of the Interior comes down to to be an inspector of immigrant agencies. Then the country is congratulated on retaining their distinguished services. Mr. Foster has gone to New Brunswick. The Finance Minister will spend the week in New Brunswick, returning to the Capital next Monday or Tuesday. Then he and Mr. Costigan will proceed to the Maritime Provinces to take part in the campaign.

It is said that Mr. E. McLeod, ex-M.P. for St. John, N.B., has been appointed to the bench of that province to succeed Judge Tuck, who has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of New Brunswick, made vacant by the retirement of Chief Justice Allen.

The Hon. John S. Hall was in the city yesterday. He had interviews with Sir Adolphe Caron and other Conservatives, and is credited with the statement that Mr. Macmaster is to be the party candidate in the St. Antoine division of Montreal.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries was waited on yesterday by Mr. Macpherson of Montreal, agent of the Dominion Steamship line, in regard to the construction of a new steamer owned by the company and fitted for the live cattle trade between the United States and England. A departmental inspection was ordered.

Premier Blair of New Brunswick is down on Supreme Court business.

The Magee Conservative Association of this city announces a convention for the nomination of candidates on Friday, May 15. The McVeity Conservative Association has already nominated Messrs. Bergy and Robillard.

MR. OSLER MAY RUN.

Hamilton, Ont., May 6.—In reply to a telegram sent to Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., the 'Herald' in reference to his willingness to run in Hamilton as an Independent candidate, a message has been received from the Toronto Q.C., stating that he would prefer not to do so, but that if there is a general desire that he should become such a candidate, he should certainly hesitate before refusing the opportunity of being one of the representatives of this city. It is within the range of possibility that Mr. Osler might be asked to be one of the Reform candidates, pressure being brought to bear on Mr. A. T. Wood and Mr. T. H. MacPherson, however, may induce them to be the Reform team, although Mr. Wood's physician has forbidden him to actively participate in the campaign.

The Conservatives have not decided on a team as yet.

MR. RITCHIE TURNS INDEPENDENT.

Belleville, Ont., May 6.—Mr. Thomas Ritchie, a well-known merchant of this city, whom the Liberals have been for some weeks urging to accept the nomination of their party in West Hastings, published an address in which he announces that he will be an Independent candidate. Heretofore Mr. Ritchie has been known as a Liberal of moderate views on most subjects but a strong opponent of insolvency laws and an ardent free trader.

THE PREMIER'S PROPOSED VISIT TO QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 6.—It is announced that Sir Charles Tupper is coming here to address a mass meeting of the electors of Quebec on May 20. After the way in which he humbugged the Quebeckers over the bridge and other local questions when he came here and addressed them five years ago it is not at all improbable that he may get a rather cool reception.

HALIFAX CONSERVATIVES SECEDING.

Halifax, N.S., May 6.—Conservatives of Halifax are running against some hard snags in addition to trouble with Mr. Stairs over the nomination. Several most prominent party workers have left their ranks. At a Liberal meeting last night Mr. J. A. Chipman, head of the flour firm. of J. A. Chipman & Co., presided and announced his adherence to the Liberal cause and Mr. Laurier, whom he regarded as the greatest patriot in Canada to-day. Mr. John F. Forbes, head of the Forbes Manufacturing Company, and hitherto a Conservative, was to speak at the meeting but was deterred by illness. He, however, authorized the announcement that he would from this out be found identified with the Liberal cause.

A LONDON OPINION.

London, May 6.—The 'Globe,' in an article on the new administration in Canada says that the great and comprehensive policy defined by Sir Charles Tupper in the manifesto which he has just issued is worthy of that statesman's long and honorable career.

A FIGHT FOR THE SPOILS.

APPOINTED AND DISAPPOINTED PARTISANS.

Kingston, Ont., May 6.—The announcement that Dr. Edward Ryan has been made surgeon of the penitentiary has created great indignation among Conservative practical politicians here. The selection of Mr. Metcalfe as warden, is approved, for he had labored in the party debates for his office, but Dr. Ryan was a newcomer and he gets office solely as a sop to the Roman Catholic Church. He is made a government servant over such a faithful toiler as Dr. Thomas M. Fenwick, who fought Conservative battles when Dr. Ryan was a boy. Until a few weeks ago the Conservatives generally endorsed Dr. Fenwick, but one day there came a change, and a leading Catholic Tory told Dr. Fenwick that such strong pressure had been put on him that he had had to change face and array himself for Dr. Ryan. This was the opening charge that has led to decided opposition, and yesterday and to-day the government has been bombarded by protesting telegrams.

But the government dilemma is painful. If Dr. Ryan is set aside (as Conservatives say he is) then he will be a martyr; cast out because he was a Catholic. If retained, it is because he is a Catholic. The government is between two fires. Capt. Gasken in the 'News,' the Conservative organ, voices the Orange and Conservative feeling:—

'The appointment of Dr. Ryan on the top of Mr. Metcalfe's is the last straw on the camel's back. The Conservative party is dead to-day in this city. What has Dr. Ryan ever done to deserve such preferment?' And he proceeds to charge that he has cost as many Grit as Tory votes, that he worked against Messrs. Drennan and Smythe in local politics for Messrs. Thompson and Harty, and that his only claim for the office is that he is a Roman Catholic. 'This being so,' he went on, 'the party will have to do without the Protestant vote.' The indignant Captain concluded by saying he would be a mighty mean man who would remain a member of the local Conservative Executive Committee, which had been so ignominiously ignored by the government again and again, when appointments were being made.

LAVAL COUNTY.

MR. THOMAS FORTIN THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

The Liberals of the different parishes of Laval County were represented by their delegates at a large meeting yesterday. The gathering was for the purpose of nominating the Liberal candidate in the coming elections. The selection was left to a committee consisting of three gentlemen from each parish. The committee was composed as follows:—St. Vincent de Paul, Messrs. H. Lussier, A. Primeau and Z. Joubert; St. Francois de Salles, Messrs. L. D. Masson, O. Chartrand and U. Bisson; St. Martin, Messrs. Dr. Gaboury, E. Belanger and J. B. Bergeron; St. Rose, Messrs. P. Gadieux, C. Desjardins and G. Desjardins; St. Dorothee, Messrs. N. Brisebois, A. J. Bibault and Nap. Hotte; Back River, Messrs. G. Menard, sr.; T. Paquette and H. Prevost; Riviere des Prairies, Messrs. L. Lauzon, L. Delorme and E. Delorme; St. Leonard de Port Maurice, Messrs. L. Sicard, Joseph Delorme and J. Gagnon; Longue Pointe, Messrs. J. U. Chevalier, R. Gagnon and F. S. Dery; Pointe aux Trembles, Messrs. J. N. Primeau, A. Gagnon and N. Gagnon.

Mr. Thomas Fortin, advocate, and professor of procedure and civil law in McGill University, was the unanimous choice of the committee. Mr. Fortin thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him and after some hesitation accepted the nomination. He prophesied a Liberal victory in the coming struggle and urged the electors of Laval to work hard to carry their county for the Liberals. Speeches were made in the meeting by Messrs. B. Bastien and J. P. B. Casgrain, and Captain Chartrand.

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

MR. MACMASTER MAY YET HAVE A CHANCE TO RUN.

DR. RODDICK HAS NO DESIRE TO BECOME A CANDIDATE.

Sir Donald Smith left yesterday for Ottawa in company with the Hon. Mr. Hall. It has been suggested that in the inevitable reconstruction of the provincial cabinet, following upon the acceptance by Mr. Taillon of office in the Federal Ministry, a place may be found for Mr. Hall. This would prepare the way for the retirement of Dr. Roddick as a candidate for the St. Antoine division, and the reappearance of Mr. Macmaster as the candidate round whom the party would rally. It is certainly the belief of several local Conservatives spoken to, who are in the counsels of the party, that some deal of the kind is under way. It is well known that Dr. Roddick had no desire to come forward, never having taken any part in politics, and being known chiefly in medical circles, in which he is much respected, and that he only permitted his name to be used to relieve a situation of which he discovered himself, much to his astonishment, to be the only solution.

On the other hand, when Sir Charles Tupper visited the city on Saturday night, he found a large number of gentlemen who pressed the claims of Mr. Macmaster and who insisted that he should be the regular candidate of the party.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CHAPLEAU.

RETURNS FROM ATLANTIC CITY BUT SAYS NOTHING OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau arrived this morning from Atlantic City. Almost the first gentleman to call upon him was the Hon. Mr. Hall, who was closeted with him for some time, and with whom His Honor, after breakfast, proceeded down town.

Seen before he proceeded to his room, Mr. Chapleau, in answer to several questions, said he was not officially aware yet that the Hon. Mr. Taillon had resigned the Premiership. 'I have just got back from Atlantic City, and although one may hear a good deal, that is different from official knowledge. And it is the fact that I have no official knowledge of such resignation at this moment.'

His Honor would not discuss the general situation, saying that it was not his duty to make comments upon matters with which he had no immediate connection. He would know more about the local situation when he studied it at close quarters.

THE ERA OF OLD MEN.

Referring to the act of Sir Oliver Mowat in taking charge of the Liberal forces in Ontario, the 'Presse' says that it would be childish to contest the importance of such a movement, and it adds that the year 1896 bids fair to be the glorious year of old men, who can be seen everywhere taking the lead in political matters and displaying astonishing activity—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Donald A. Smith.

RELIEF OF THE ARMENIANS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS BARTON.

HAS NO INTENTION OF ABANDONING HER MISSION.

Washington, May 6.—Miss Clara Barton, in a letter dated Constantinople, April 18, to Red Cross officials here, disposes of the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail on account of the opposition of the Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work now so successfully inaugurated. Friends, misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes: 'I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles away from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The best we could all do would be to abandon the thousand poor, sick, suffering wretches to a fate that ought to shock the entire world. Dying, sick, foodless, naked and not one doctor and no medicine among them, whole cities scourged and left to their fate, to die without a hand raised save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop.

'And we seeing that state of things, holding in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in anticipation of this to turn back draw off our helpers, send back the doctors already started, give all up, because somebody had said something, the press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore, struggling with an occupation rather new to them and the people had taken alarm and failed to sustain them—was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? On 'Change, like the price of wheat on the market.? In the name of God and humanity this field must be carried, these people must be rescued; skill, care, medicines and food for the sick must reach them.

'And it is a glad sight to my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors to Marash. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their field of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval or approval under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can cary it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed and, God helping, can save our hospitals.'

Miss Barton says it is impossible to describe the joy of the desolate people in welcoming the relief parties.

ADVERTISED IN LONDON.

TENDERS CALLED FOR STEAMERS FOR THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

London, May 6.—Tenders for steamers to be used in the new trans-Atlantic service between Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada were advertised for in the London newspapers this morning. In response to the advertisements a number of interested people applied at the Canadian office to-day for information as to the conditions governing the acquisition of vessels by the managers of the enterprise.

VIENNA MUNICIPAL CRISIS ENDED.

Vienna, May 6.—The municipal crisis which has been prolonged by the repeated election of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, to the office of Burgomaster of Vienna, and his rejection by the Emperor, was ended this morning by the action of the Municipal Council in electing Herr Strohbach, a prominent merchant, to the office. Dr. Lueger was elected first vice-burgomaster. Herr Strohbach, upon being officially informed of his election, said he would accept the office, but declared that he would quit the post the moment that Dr. Lueger should demand it.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Rome, May 6.—Advices received from Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, say that the Italians in strong force are now occupying all of the positions around Adigrat, from which place three hundred sick and wounded soldiers have been removed to other quarters. This news has caused great rejoicing in Rome The advices also say that the Abyssinian leaders Ras Sebat and Ras Mangascia, are now holding positions, respectively to the left and right of the Italians, but of their intentions nothing is known

REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Health Committee has arrived at the conclusion that it cannot get along with its appropriation this year, and has decided to reduce the salaries of its employees by fifty cents per week. It has also decided to discharge three timekeepers, two carpenters, two blacksmiths, twelve stablemen, and others. It is thought that seventy or eighty dollars per week will be saved by these changes.

The superintendent of the scavenging department, Mr. Morin, was questioned by a 'Witness' reporter this morning as to the cleaning of the lanes, which are in a filthy condition. Mr. Morin replied that forty carts had been started to work this morning to clear the lanes, and that he hoped to have them all in proper order by about May 20, which was about the time they were cleaned every year. The work was a little late in being started this season, but he would push it as quickly as possible.

In regard to the placing of seats on the squares, planting of flowers, etc., Mr. Barlow, assistant city surveyor, said this morning, that the Road Committee had not the necessary funds to authorize the work to be done, and were going to ask the City Council to grant money for that purpose, as well as money to pay the wages of men to watch the parks and keep them in repair.

The corporation incinerator which has only been working half time during the past winter is being gradually got into operation, and is expected to be in full swing by the end of the present week.

RAIN IN MADRID.

MADRID'S PATRON SAINT WAS APPEALED TO.

Madrid, May 6.—Copious showers of rain fell in Madrid and throughout the adjoining provinces yesterday, a circumstance which is ascribed by the people to the beneficence of St. Isidore, Madrid's patron saint, to whom the populace appealed last Sunday for rain and for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. Thousands of persons visited the cathedral for the purpose of offering prayers of thanksgiving and were admitted to the shrine of St. Isidore where their implicit belief in the intercession of the saint in response to their prayers was manifested by their destroying part of his silver coffin and carrying away the fragments for relics. Had it not been for the interference of the police the entire coffin would have been carried away piecemeal.

GREAT COAL FIELDS.

THEY RIVAL THOSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Chicago, May 6.—A special from Duluth, Minn., says:—Vast beds of anthracite coal which are said to rival in richness and extent those in Pennsylvania, have been discovered in the northern part of this State, and Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, is their sole owner, having recently purchased 25,000 acres of the land on which the coal is found. He is now developing the property and will, it is claimed, soon extend his railway from Park Rapids to the coal fields which are in the country bounded by the Little Fork river, the Red Lake Indian Reservation and the Rainy river in the extreme northern part of the State.

A REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

SOME OF ITS EXTRAORDINARY PLANKS.

Sacramento, Cal., May 6.—The Republican State Convention will resume its session this morning. The platform will embrace the following planks:—Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents; the annexation of Hawaii; a protest against undesirable foreign immigration, and a plea for the protection of American workingmen against pauper competition. The strongest kind of a protection plank will also be adopted. A resolution will be adopted endorsing Mr. McKinley and directing the delegates to use all honest means to secure his nomination.

KENTUCKY LAW.

A WIFE-BEATING DOCTOR HANGED.

Williamstown, Ky., May 6.—News has reached here of the lynching of Dr. Farrell, at Alliston, Ky. Farrell was a wife beater. He went home drunk and whipped his wife. Monday night a mob was organized and he was hanged.

A BOXER'S STRANGE DEATH.

Savannah, Ga., May 6.—Andrew Wylie, a young Scotchman, died as the result of a boxing match with Paul Rapport of Montgomery, Ala., before the Athletic Club last evening. In the third round Wylie retired from the ring and lay down on a bench and died before medical aid could reach him. Spectators say that no blows out of the ordinary were struck. The coroner will investigate.

UITLANDER REFORMER.

SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT AND BANISHMENT TO BE REVOKED.

Johannesburg, May 6.—The 'Diggers' News' says the sentences imposed upon the convicted members of the Reform Committee will be reduced to nominal figures, that part of the sentences prescribing imprisonment and subsequent banishment being revoked.

Paris, May 6.—The Pretoria correspondent of the 'Temps' reaffirms that Sir Henry Brougham Loch, now Lord Loch of Drylaw, late Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, offered to aid the revolutionary movement in the Transvaal.

London, May 6.—The 'Daily News' says it is understood that before he returned to Africa, Cecil Rhodes left his resignation with the directors of the British South Africa Company to be tendered whenever the directors so desired.

London, May 6.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House, spoke at a meeting last night of the National Liberal Club. In the course of his speech he said that the state of affairs in South Africa was deplorable. The recent grave and momentous revelations must be discussed by Parliament in order to get at the bottom of the transaction which had cast a dark shadow on England's name. The Liberals, he added, would support the government, if, as he believed, it would take measures to clear the nation's reputation from complicity in the Transvaal business, which had brought it into deep disgrace. If the government and nation failed in their duty, they would deserve the reproaches of unfriendly critics abroad. Sir William further said that a great majority of the people in the United Staes and England were eager for an early and peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan question. He confessed that he was impatient that a settlement was so long delayed. It was to settle such questions that diplomacy existed. No personal pride or diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to prevent a settlement.

London, May 6.—The 'Globe' publishes a despatch denying the assertions made by the 'Standard' that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has wired Mr. Chamberlain that he places himself in Mr. Chamberlain's hands unreservedly; that he offers to resign his membership in the Privy Council and to retire from the directorship of the British South Africa Company, and that he agrees to return to England at once if Mr. Chamberlain advises him to do so. The facts are, the 'Globe' says, that the board of directors of the British South Africa Company already hold the resignations of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, but have not decided whether or not they will accept them. The matter is now being considered by the board.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

New York, May 6.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in Wady Halfa, Egypt, says: Progress is being made with the railway and it will probably be continued to Aboohammed on the third cataract.

The Khalifa's total force has been estimated at about 100,000 men, of which 40,000 are armed with rifles, but, owing to the enormous extent of territory that requires guarding, it is impossible that he could concentrate more than one-fourth of the number to repel an attack of the Egyptian army.

It is reported that the Emir of Dongola has taunted the Emir of Hamida for not proceeding from Mokrakeh against the Egyptian force at Akasheh, which resulted in the defeat of last Friday.

AMMUNITION FOR THE D. R. A.

Ottawa, May 6.—Col. Gibson, president of the D. R. A., who induced the Militia department to send to England for half a million rounds of Martini ammunition for use by the Dominion and Provincial Rifle leagues in shooting this summer, has been advised that five hundred thousand rounds of Martini-Henri ammunition has been shipped.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., May 6, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Edmonton, 34; Calgary, 34; Prince Albert, 42; Qu'Appelle, 48; Winnipeg, 60; Port Arthur, 42; Parry Sound, 40; Toronto, 50; Ottawa, 44; Montreal, 40; Quebec, 38; Chatham, 32; Halifax, 36. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Moderate winds; fine to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

Montreal, May 6, 1896.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.24; yesterday, 29.76. To-day, temperature, max. 57, min. 43; yesterday, max. 67, min. 55.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

DUGGAN.—At 569 Cadieux street, on April 28, the wife of J. R. Duggan, of a son. 5

HODGE—On April 27, 1896, at St. Laurent, Que., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hodge. 6

SLESSOR—On the 3rd instant at 16 St. Matthew street, Mrs. W. P. Slessor, of a son. 6

MARRIED.

LOCKHART—BASKIN.—On Tuesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, Hemmingford, P.Q., George Marlin Lockhart to Louisa A. Baskin, daughter of Mr. Oliver Baskin. 5

RUNIONS—OGLE—At Avonmore, Ont., on April 29, 1896, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Mary Ogle, to Bergman Runions, both of Northfield, Ont.

DIED.

ANGLIN—At his residence, Queen street avenue, Toronto, on Sunday, May 3, 1896, the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, in his 74th year.
Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9.30 o'clock, to St. Michael's Cathedral.
No flowers.

BENGOUGH—Suddenly, at 160 West 95th street, New York, on April 30, 1896, Eva (Dolly), beloved wife of Wm. Bengough, and third daughter of Mr. Wm. Siddall, of Toronto. 6

CAMPBELL—On Sunday, the 3rd instant, Mr. Donald Campbell, superintendent St. Andrew's Home, in his 75th year.
Funeral on Thursday at 3 p.m. from St. Andrew's Home, to Mount Royal Cemetery. 5

FLEESON—At 170 Iberville street, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, William A. Fleeson, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 29 years.
Funeral from the above address to the Mount Royal Cemetery, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m.
Dublin, Ireland, and Brooklyn, N.Y., papers please copy.

FOSTER—On Monday, May 5, 1896, at Pass Christian, Mississippi, of typhoid fever, Samuel Baxter Foster, of Chicago, aged 34 years.
Funeral from his father's residence, Knowlton, Que., the 9th instant, at one o'clock. 6

LAWTON.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Frederick Lawton, aged 58 years.

ROE—On Tuesday, May, 5, 1896, William Roe, in his seventy-sixth year, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and late of H.M. 26th Cameronians.
Funeral will take place on Friday, May 8 1896 at 7.30 a.m., from his late residence, No. 4 Dufferin Terrace, Dorchester street. 6

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first importation of Chickering & Sons' pianos of Boston has been received at the warerooms of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, to whom the agency has been transferred.

ARMSTRONG,
The Undertaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
74 VICTORIA SQUARE.
4

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal.
26

A FEW
INDURATED FIBRE BATHS
AT HALF PRICE
While They Last.
The best thing for country residences where only cold water is used. Call and see them at
THE G. F. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

Diamond Rings.
In Solitaire Diamond Rings, $10 to $125.
In Half Hoop, three and five stones, $20 to $150.
Ladies' Gem Rings, splendid assortment, from $2 to $25.
Wedding Rings from $1.50 to $10.
Any design of Ring made to order on very short notice.

D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 ST. PETER ST., opposite Witness Office
5

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness" Office.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

TO VISITORS
TO VISITORS

Just Received
Cape Novelties
—FOR—
MID-SUMMER WEAR.

200 Ladies' very handsome Short Capes just received, including the latest Novelties direct from London and Paris, in Silk, Lace, Mousseline de Soie, Accordion Nets and Silk Crepons.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Rugs for Villas.
Rugs for Cottages

Prices and sizes as follows:—
2 by 2 yards, 88c each.
2 by 2½ yards, $1.10 each.
2 by 3 yards, $1.30 each.
2½ yards by 3 yards, $1.65.
2½ by 3½ yards, $1.90
3 by 3 yards, $1.95.
3 by 3½ yards, $2.30.
3 by 4 yards, $2.65.
3½ by 4 yards, $3.10.
4 yards by 4 yards, $3.50.
4 yards by 5 yards, $4.40.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS.

500 pairs Boys' Navy Blue Pants, lined throughout; sizes, 22 to 28 inches inclusive; regular value, 40c. To-morrow, in our Boys' Department, 29c pair.
This is an exceptional offer and cannot be repeated.

MEN'S PANTS.

100 Pairs Men's Striped Tweed Pants, worth $1.40. To-morrow, $1.15.
50 Pairs Men's Navy Pants, worth $1.40. To-morrow, $1.19.
300 Pairs Men's Tweed Pants, choice Gray Stripes, regular value, $1.50. To-morrow, $1.29.

LADIES'
Percale Dressing Gowns.

Still left a few of those now celebrated Ladies' American Percale Dressing Gowns, latest style, beautifully cut, waists lined, that were offered on Tuesday, regular value, $2. To-morrow we will sell them at $1.39.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS

Reed's Celebrated Household Refrigerators at less than maker's prices; also the Zenith Refrigerators.

Woodenware Bargains.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Step Ladders to fold.. ..	$ .75	$ .36
Ironing Boards to fold.. ..	1.50	.75
Wash Benches to fold.. ..	.75	.50
Large size Wash Tubs.. ..	1.40	.90
Pulp Pails..	.60	.43
Wringers, best quality, solid Rubber Rollers..	4.00	2.25

Bargains in Glassware.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
500 Tumblers..	$ .06	$ .02½
100 Oil or Vinegar Bottles..	.35	.15
172 Cake Salvers..	.70	.35
345 Berry Bowls..	.25	.19
200 Glass Jugs..	.40	.19
Very handsome Table Sets of 4 pieces..	1.20	.65
100 Celery Glasses..	.35	.15
27 only. Very handsome Salad Bowls..	3.00	1.20

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Ltd.

CURTAIN NEWS.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., carry the largest and best assorted stock of all kinds of Curtains and Curtain materials in Montreal, and sell them at the very lowest possible prices.

WALL PAPER NEWS.

One of the largest and prettiest stocks in Canada and the prices are acknowledged to be the lowest in the city; that is why every one is coming to The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., for their wall paper this spring.

WOOL SWEATERS.

WOOL SWEATERS
WOOL SWEATERS
WOOL SWEATERS

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., is the cheapest store in Canada to buy Boys' and Men's Sweaters.

BOYS' SWEATERS.

47c, 63c, 67c, 73c, 80c.

MENS' SWEATERS.

67c, 76c, 82c, 88c, 94c, $1.45, $1.85, $2.30, $2.45.
Men's New Combination Sweater and Hose to match, only $5.00 set, best quality.
THE S. CARSLEY CO. Ltd.

IT PAYS
to do your shopping with the Quickest Mail Order Store in Canada."
BY MAIL

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

WINDOW SHADES.

and colors made to order. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW LACES AND FRINGES to match all shade colors. WORK DONE PROMPTLY and GUARANTEED.

ALL MEASURES TAKEN FREE OF CHARGE.

Lace Curtains.

Hundreds of pairs of NEW LACE CURTAINS, now in stock, all new patterns.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in White and Cream, from $1 per pair.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in White and Cream, from $4.00 per pair.

SWISS APPLIQUE CURTAINS, in White, Ivory and Cream, from $2.40 per pair.

BRUSSELS NET CURTAINS, fine quality, from $7.50 per pair.

Curtain Poles.

A large variety to select from. All new patterns.

POLES, with Brass Ends, Rings and Brackets, from 14c.

New Wash Goods

New Organdie Muslins.
New Swiss Fancy Muslins.
New French Cambrics.
New Fancy Cotton Pelisse.
New Fancy Cotton Crepons.
New Fancy Ginghams.
New Striped Zephyrs.
New English Prints.
New Fancy Sateens.
New Fancy Pongees.

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

BE SKEPTICAL.

Don't believe all you hear about clothing. Don't think because a thing is advertised at "half price" that it is necessarily desirable. There is usually a reason for cut prices, and the reason is the quality of the goods. Seath's Made-to-Order Clothing is really the cheapest.

FIT, STYLE, Finish, Fabric, Wear, all guaranteed.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS,
1817 Notre Dame st.
6

GENERAL BAZAAR.
CLEARING SALE.

Pink Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
Fawn Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
Grey Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
White Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
Drab Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
Coral Cashmere	25c, worth 40c
SERGES.	
Cream Serge	20c, worth 30c
Brown Serge	20c, worth 30c
Fawn Serge	20c, worth 30c
Drab Serge	20c, worth 30c
Halifax Tweeds	25c, worth 35c
Halifax Tweeds	35c, worth 45c

GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lamberts Hill and Court House

LAURENTIAN
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water,
Cream Soda.

Ask your Grocer for them. They are the finest. One trial will convince you.
6

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'
ADVERTISEMENT.

MILLINERY.

Ladies buying Millinery should not fail to have a look at our

PARIS PATTERNS for 1896,

Paris Pattern Hats.
Paris Pattern Bonnets.

Each one a Creation for this season.
The prices are extremely moderate, and in touch with all reasonable purchasers.
Orders promptly and tastefully executed.
NEW FLOWERS.
NEW OSPREYS.
NEW HORSE HAIR BRAIDS.
NEW DRESDEN RIBBONS.

Children's Hats and Bonnets.

We have a Beautiful Selection of becoming headgear for the children in

MUSLIN, SILK, CASHMERE, NET, LEGHORN.

Ladies are invited to inspect our stock, as they are sure to find just what they want, and have it made up as they want at the most REASONABLE RATES.

Mail Orders receive special attention.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE,
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.
BRANCH:—ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3335.
STORE { Opens at 8 a.m. prompt. / Closes at 6 p.m. sharp.

Do Not Have Your Pictures Spoiled

And only flung into cheap frames by any of those Cheap Jacks.

Send them to us, or Telephone 3629, and we will send for them, and mount and frame them right, at low price.

A large lot of FINE ENGRAVINGS, etc., FOR SALE, suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS, or General Furnishing, at low price.

Old Frames Re-Gilt as GOOD AS NEW.

W. H. HOPE,
2255 ST. CATHERINE ST., near Victoria st
6

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6.

HOW THE MISSIONARIES FEEL.

RETRENCHMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, a missionary of the American Board in the Madura District, in India, sends an interesting letter to the 'Witness' telling of the effect of recent retrenchments. Mr. Vaughan was, we understand, a student of the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal from 1890 to 1893, since which time he has been in India.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing in your weekly issue of Feb. 25 an article taken from 'Zion's Herald' regarding the retrenchment by the American Board I am constrained to emphasize the statement made therein by Dr. Chamberlain as to the disastrous effects of the reductions which the board has been compelled to make. I do so because I am convinced that the friends of the missions in America, outside of the official circle, have no conception of what it means to reduce a given field as our Madura mission in South India has been reduced. I feel convinced of this since if they knew what it meant they would not allow it to be done. In the early part of a mission's history reduction does not mean so much as it does to one fully organized, with an established force of native agents, such as all the board's Indian missions have. In such fields the experimental stage is past, and with a community of native Christians to care for and lead up to self-support, much of the power to adapt the work to reduced appropriations is lost, since it becomes necessary to carry on a definite amount of work to hold what has been won. This, as Dr. Chamberlain has clearly shown, is just where we are, and, owing to reductions in previous years the work has been brought almost to the minimum demanded in the interetss of conservations.

Last year I employed, apart from three pastors almost wholly supported by the native church, eight catechists, three bible women and twenty-two school teachers. A thorough prosecution of the work in my station would require at least eight more men. Instead, however, of being able to add a single man this year I find myself with just half the amount of last year to provide for the general work, while for the woman's work the Woman's Board give the same as last year. The result is that in one department, that of the boarding-school, in which about eighty Christian children are being educated, I have already spent more than I get for it from the board for the entire year, while taking all departments together my monthly pay-roll, which covers only two-thirds of the total exponse, is itself in excess of the total amount I am permitted to draw from the mission treasury. In one word, the most careful estimate shows that from $450 to $500 must be added to the present total receipts for the year to maintain the work at its present reduced status.

Speaking in general terms, a reduction of the work to correspond to the appropriations means a reduction of the expenditure by one in three the station over. This means more than a temporal reduction of one-third in the work. In addition to this it means a loss which years of labor cannot replace, for it means the loss of about one-half of a native agency that represents the net result of thousands of dollars and years of patient labor. These men must all work in order to live, so the moment we are unable to offer them employment we must consent to their getting in in government offices or wherever they can find it. Reduction, therefore, means not only loss of work, serious enough in itself, but more than this, a loss of workers, if anything more serious; for, if Christianity is to be faithful to Christ no reduction in mission work can be permitted until the field is won. The time will come, therefore, when the boards will be able once more to take an advance step, but the trained army will be disbanded and golden opportunities will be lost and victories that might have been will never be.

These considerations have led nearly every man in our mission to hold on at present standards waiting for the help which it seems sure the churches will send when they know how much of their own interest is at stake—interest represented in money and prayers. In my own case I can carry the work on for possibly two months more, then, if the help comes not the disastrous reductions must. In the meantime, however, we are praying that he who ruleth all things will send us help in his own way and disperse the cloud that now threatens the future of the Madura Mission.

Yours sincerely,
C. J. VAUGHAN.
Batlangundu, Madura District,
South India, March 31, 1896.

OTTAWA HAPPENINGS.

A VICTORY FOR TEMPERANCE.

Ottawa, May 6.—The Ottawa City Council at its last meeting on May 4 finally passed a by-law reducing the number of saloon licenses to be issued in 1897-8 by six. Great interest was manifested in the meeting by the antis turning out in full force to receive the verdict. The vote being a tie—twelve yeas, twelve nays—Mayor Borthwick cast the deciding vote. 'Carried' against a strong combination. The Mayor has advanced by his vote a strong sentiment towards prohibition, which will, if in no other way, be achieved by such actions on the part of the Ottawa people as done through the city representatives. The Mayor and those aldermen who voted with him are to-day receiving congratulations from the temperance people of Ottawa. This is the first attempted action of the 'Good Citizenship of C. E.' and no doubt the victory will encourage further aggression on the immorality of the city.

The Rev. (Father) C. E. Clark will address a C. E. rally in Knox Church next Monday evening as, it is to be regretted, he will be unable to arrange to be here at the Dominion convention in October.

The Rev. Wm. Patterson of Cook's Church, Toronto, will address a meeting on Wednesday in connection with the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR INCENDIARISM.

Chatham, Ont., May 6.—Arch. Macdonald, convicted of firing the old mill at Blenheim, was sentenced here yesterday to fourteen years in the penitentiary. This is the heaviest sentence ever passed under a similar conviction in the criminal annals of Kent. It is said that Macdonald is a pyromaniac, and that his case will be laid before the Attorney General with the object of having him sent to an asylum.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 6, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows: London, Wednesday, May 6, 1896. Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet and steady; maize quiet. Cargoes on passage, wheat steadier; maize steady. Parcels Duluth hard spring wheat, steamer, 26s 1½d, May, June. English country markets, wheat quiet and steady. Liverpool spot wheat steady; spot maize quiet. Minneapolis first bakers flour, 18s. Futures, wheat steady, 5s 3¼d May, 5s 3½d June, 5s 3¾d July, 5s 4d August, 5s 4¼d Sept.; maize quiet; 3s May; 3s 0¼d June, 3s 0½d July, 3s 1d August, 3s 1¾d Sept., 3s 2¼d Oct. Paris, wheat, 18.70 May, June; flour, 38.70 May, 39.10 June. French country markets, firm.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 60⅛c May and 62⅛c July.
In Duluth wheat opened at 62⅛c July.
In Detroit wheat opened at 68c May and 65c July.
In Toledo wheat opened at 68c May and 65c July.
In New York wheat opened at 68¾c May 68¾c July and 68⅞c to 69c Sept.; corn opened at 35c May and 35¾c July.

Grain—There is little business locally and prices are steady. We quote:—

Oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs	28½c	to 00c
Peas, per 60 lbs....	58c	to 59c
Corn, duty paid	45c	to 47c
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs	39c	to 40c

Flour—Business continues to drag and values are barely steady. We quote:—

Spring patents	$4.00	to $4.15
Manitoba strong bakers	3.40	to 3.75
Winter patents	4.05	to 4.15
Straight rollers	3.75	to 3.80

Feed—The market is dull and steady. We quote:—

Bran	$13.00	to $13.50
Shorts	14.00	to 14.50

Provisions—The market is barely steady at the decline, and volume of business small. We quote:—

Best Canadian short cut heavy	$13.00	to $13.50
Hams, city cured, per lb.	09.09½	to ..
Bacon	00.08½	to ..
Lard, pure	00.08½	to ..
Lard, compound	00.06½	to ..

Meal—The market is firm but slow. We quote:—

Standard, brls..	$2.50	to ..
Rolled oats, brls..	2.80	to ..
Granulated brls	2.90	to ..

Cheese—Cable registered an advance this morning for white and is now quoted at 46s; colored continues at 41s 6d. There is now no finest cheese offering in the market and white fodder cheese is worth around 8c.

Eggs—New laid are fairly active, and we quote 9¾c to 10c for round lots, and 11c for single cases.

Ashes—Business is slow, and prices barely steady. We quote first pots $3.55, seconds at $3.25 and pearls at $4.

Maple syrup in wood is in fair demand at 5¼c to 5½c per lb. Sugar is selling at 7½c to 8c per lb.

Butter—The market is barely steady at about 14½c to 15c for finest creamery and the prices accepted to-day.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

		G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Other Routes.
Wheat, bush.. ..	....	2001	....	....
Oats, bush	900	....	....	....
Flour, brls	650	3595	....	45
Peas, bags	....	....	....	2
Oatmeal, sacks ..	....	500	....	5
Ashes, brls	2	....	....	....
Eggs, cases	477	289	10	778
Butter, pkgs	198	361	....	....
Cheese, bxs	197	776	....	....
Pork, brls	70	123	....	....
Lard, palls	....	4260	....	....
Lard, tcs	....	....	....	....
Hams and bacon	458	296	....	....
Meat, pkgs ..	21	....	25	4
Leather, rolls ..	17	396	....	4
Petroleum, brls	136	....	....	....

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	14,000	154,000
Corn, bush	284,000	143,000
Oats, bush	289,000	17,000
Flour, brls	7,847	4,476
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	189,628	14,759
Corn, bush	226,400	244,800
Oats, bush	105,100	45,200
Flour, brls	10,888	561
Flour, sacks	24,571	25,644
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	12,000	....
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	228,000	472,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	2,000	8,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	57,000	75,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	9,000	7,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	2,000	4,000

FIRST FRUIT SALE.

At the first fruit sale of the season yesterday prices were generally satisfactory. Boxes of oranges sold at $2 to $3.60; half boxes at $1 to $2; fair to choice lemons at $1 to $2, and choice to fancy lemons at $2.30 to $3. At the first sale last year oranges realized as high as $3.60, while the extreme price for lemons was $4.

The 'Fremona's' cargo amounted to a little over 30,000 boxes and it is estimated that the Americans took from 12,000 to 15,000 boxes. The 'Flamboro's' cargo will be sold on Tuesday next.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 6, 1896. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 28,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 15,221; shipments, 1,602; left over, 1,000; light mixed, $3.50 to $3.75; mixed packing, $3.40 to $3.65; heavy shipping, $3.20 to $3.60; rough grades, $3.20 to $3.35. The receipts of cattle were 13,500; market steady to ten cents higher.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Liverpool, May 6, 1896.—Spring wheat, 5s 2½d to 5s 5d; red winter, 5s 6½d to 5s 7d. No. 1 Cola., 5s 5d to 5s 6d; corn, 3s 0½d; peas, 4s 8d; pork, 47s 6d; lard, 25s 3d; tallow, 18s; bacon, heavy, 23s 6d; light, 26s, cheese, white, 46s; colored, 41s 6d.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, May 6.—12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 111 3-16; account, 111 5-16.

CHEESE SALES.

Belleville, Ont., May 5—At the meeting of the cheese board to-day, four factories offered 115 white and 55 colored; total 170. Following were the sales:—T. Watkins, 40 white and 46 colored, at 7⅝c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., May 6.—The market is dull. Flour very dull; prices nominal; straight rollers quoted at $3.45 to $3.50, Toronto freights. Bran unchanged; cars are quoted at $10.50 west; shorts at $10.75 to $11 west. Wheat, white and red sold together at 74½c west, and 75c is the best bid for white on the Northern. Goose wheat sold at 54c west. Manitoba hard is lower at 63½c to 64c, Fort William, May delivery, for No. 1, and 61c for No. 2, while No. 3 hard sold at 58c, May delivery. No. 1 hard is quoted at 71c to 72c, Midland, and No. 2 hard and No. 1, Northern, at 68c Midland. Barley, very dull; prices unchanged; No. 1 quoted outside at 36c to 40c; No. 2 at 32c to 33c; No. 3 extra at 30c and feed at 29c. Oats, very dull; prices easy; white sold at 21c west, and mixed at 20c west. Mixed and white offer at 24 on track here. Peas quiet; buyers at 45c, sellers at 48c outside. Buckwheat steady; prices nominal at 30c to 32c. Oatmeal is quiet; prices nominal at $2.45 on track. Corn dull; prices weak; yellow quoted at 30c outside. Rye steady at 46c to 47c outside.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

LATE SEEDING LIKELY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO THE PURCHASER.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—The 'Free Press' says editorially:—Not a great deal of prophetic foresight is needed to predict advanced prices for the coming season's crops. Heavy rains and a backward spring prevented the seeding of as large areas as usual in the central wheat growing districts of America. Though a few farmers of this province report having completed seeding, such cases are exceptions. After handling last year's heavy crop there was little time left for fall ploughing, and the weather this spring has not favored an early start. It may be taken for granted that this year's acreage of wheat will be smaller than last year's. There may not be as much grain to market, but the chances are that better prices will rule.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Persons about to purchase pianos should not decide until they have visited P. E. Layton & Bro.'s warerooms, 184 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. Bargains as follows: Steinway Upright, slightly used, $275; Decker Bros.' Grand, as good as new, will be sold at cost; Evans Bros.' Upright, two years old, every modern improvement, $190; Haden Square in perfect order, $175; Owen Upright, $85. New Pianos by Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley-Royce, at especially low figures during May.

THE RULER OF JOHOR

Took Little Interest in the Great Exhibition of '96.

BUT MR. MELDRUM DID.

HE BROUGHT MANY EXHIBITS FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

When the Hon. Dato (Dato means Pa-[illegible]ah Makato, which, being interpreted, [illegible]ns Knight of the Crown of Johor), [illegible]rum, landed about a week ago at [illegible]ouver from the interesting territory [illegible]he Straits Settlement, over which His [illegible]al Highness Ibrahim D. K., S.P.M.J., [illegible]an of the state and territory of Jo-[illegible], reigns with absolute sway, bringing [illegible]h him fifteen cases of exhibits for the Montreal exhibition. 'It was with a mild surprise he learned that this notable enterprise had faded, like the 'baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wrack behind.'

Another person might have been angry, might even have used bad language. The Hon. Mr. Meldrum is a Scotchman, and, therefore, a natural philosopher. Moreover, he is seventy-five years of age; he has seen the world; he has noted the [illegible]tation of human affairs; and as he said this morning, he had learned that life is full of disappointments which it is a great mercy one can regard with equanimity.

Still, Mr. Meldrum confessed that it was a little awkward, to put it mildly. He had taken a long journey; he had packed and labelled the goods; and he had anticipated a nice exhibit of native products of which he was prepared to be not a little proud.

Mr. Meldrum is now at the Windsor Hotel, on his way to the Old Country, which he left some thirty-five years ago - the first white man to make a permanent settlement in Johor—about which little then was known, but which today boasts most of the modern conveniences and improvements without which we feel we could not get along.

'Well,' said Mr. Meldrum, in the course of some talk in his room at the Windsor, 'I had been to several exhibitions before in the interest of the Sultan—Australia and Calcutta—and Mr. Steitz, from Montreal, wrote me announcing this Montreal exhibition, and stating that he had appointed me commissioner-general for Johor. To tell you the truth, I did not care what he called me. I know that exhibitions mean a great deal of time given to the business, and generally the loss of a considerable sum of money. Moreover, the Sultan had entrusted the Chicago exhibit to natives and the whole affair was mismanaged, with the result that the exhibits were lost or injured; beautiful exhibits, most of them, and precious heirlooms. The Sultan was very angry, and refused to have anything to do with the Mid-Winter fair at San Francisco. Subsequently, he paid a visit to London, took ill and died. His son, the present Sultan, was not disposed to look upon the Montreal exhibition favorably, being preoccupied by the death of his father and the payment of his debts, and so, because of my interest in the Canadian people, who have been so loyal, I thought I would get up a little exhibit on my own account. Well, I was told when I reached Vancouver that the affair had burst. I was not greatly surprised. I thought the affair had been too hurriedly undertaken. I understand that there will yet be an exhibition, and, if so, I will leave the exhibits with the committee.

'Johor is an independent state, and the Sultan is supreme. He is friendly to England, but his territory is the only one in the Straits Settlement which has not an English resident. The late Sultan ruled wisely, and his son, the present Sultan, promises to follow in his footsteps.

'The religion is Islamism.' said Mr. Meldrum, 'but the Sultan is unlike other Eastern potentates in that he does not support a harem. For this he is not liked by the other rulers, but this trait wins him the respect of the Europeans. Johor has a population of some two hundred and fifty thousand Malays, and eighty thousand Chinese, and the territory is comprised in ten thousand square miles. There is talk of the Imperial Government building a railway from Calcutta to Singapore, a distance of two thousand miles. If this line and the line of the Australians from Adelaide to Darwin were completed, this would bring Australia and India together by a few days' steaming—a great matter, which would tell in every way upon the development of both countries. This is a dream at present, although I have no doubt in course of time it will be accomplished.

'The veteran gentleman speaks the Malay tongue as well as he does English, and has taken so kindly to the manners and habits of life of the people, that he is esteemed by the natives of all ranks. He was a great favorite with the late Sultan who decorated him with the title of Knight of the Crown of Johor, and presented him a beautiful diamond ring, which he wears in commemoration of one whose memory he respected, and who from his intercourse with the outside world, had developed abilities and intelligence of a high order.

'Johor mourned for the late Sultan for [illegible] days. Mourning is in white. [illegible] was well treated while in London, and never bore the greatest regard for [illegible]. Over his grave Mr. Meldrum [illegible] funeral oration, which, in English, was fine reading.

'Progressive, yet strong and hearty, Johor presents an instance of what can be accomplished by sheer pluck and [illegible]dence.

'Indeed, Mr. Meldrum was the first white man to settle in Johor. He commenced to engage in the saw mill trade, which grew rapidly, and from which, in the course of time, he realized a handsome fortune. The Sultan soon discovered that he was a man to be trusted, and made him his bosom friend. Not only did Mr. Meldrum win upon the regard of the natives, but all who had business dealings with the country, came to look up to him as a man of honor. He showed letters from many noblemen and high officers in England, which demonstrated that he was regarded as a right-hand man in the country of his adoption. Among these letters, brought up from the cavernous depths of a venerable trunk, Mr. Meldrum touched a worn and faded missive with great tenderness.

'Can you imagine who wrote that letter?' he asked, holding it up, yellow, and patched and mended with sealing wax.

'Of course not,' he said, answering his own question. 'Well—that is a letter from Flora Macdonald, of whom you have probably heard. See, it is dated 1798. I suppose if I showed that to a collector, he would be wild with enthusiasm.'

A very tragic thing has occurred in connection with Mr. Meldrum's visit. He met a Scotchman on board at Hong Kong, Mr. Fenwick, who was going home to Scotland to see his wife and children. It happened that Mr. Meldrum came from Edinburgh, which is close to Mr. Fenwick's native place at Brechin. The two became great friends. Last night Mr. Fenwick rapped upon Mr. Meldrum's door. 'I am very sick,' he said.

Mr. Meldrum found his friend sitting up on his bed, prespiring greatly, with cold hands and feet. He chafed the latter, and at once sent for a doctor. In a brief space, without a word, he breathed his last.

'Ah, we had foregathered,' said Mr. Meldrum, 'and we promised ourselves a pleasant time in Scotland together. Death is a solemn thing. I cannot think my friend is gone, and him away from wife and bairns. It is very sad, and I have been rendered almost useless by the blow. But,' he added, with a trembling lip, 'death teaches us all this one lesson, "Let us love one another while we are here."'

KINGSTON HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE DEHORNING OF CATTLE—THE OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

Kingston, Ont., May 6.—The officers elect of the Humane Society for next year are:

Honorary president—The Mayor of Kingston.

President—Mr. Edward J. B. Pense.

Vice-presidents—Dean Smith, Miss Machar, Prof. Carr-Harris, Mr. C. F. Smith.

Council—Rev. J. R. Black, Messrs. Jas. McArthur, G. E. Hague, Dr. Nichols, V. S., Miss Maud Betts, Miss Inkster, Mrs. Montague Strange, Miss M. Cottle, Dr. J. Massie, V.S., Mrs. J. C. Dobbs, Mrs. B. W. Folger, R. S. Dobbs, Prof. McNaughton.

Executive committee—All office bearers, Mrs. Montague Strange, Prof. McNaughton Miss Maud Betts, Miss M. Cottle, Dr. Massie, V.S.

Honorary solicitor—F. King.

Secretary and treasurer—Miss G. M. Cottle.

Mr. W. Nicholls, veterinary surgeon, made an address upon the dehorning of cattle and assured the meeting that if it was conducted in a proper manner by a person who understood the qualities of bone and nerve it was not a cruel operation, but he was sorry to say that men went about the country cutting the horns in cruel fashion for a few cents each, and farmers were so economical that they hired these incompetent persons. The concensus of the meeting was shown to be in favor of having parliament place restrictions upon the practice of dehorning to the extent of allowing only properly qualified persons to perform it.

Prof. McNaughton, of Queen's College, spoke upon the benefits of humane example and pleading. He was pleased to notice that the condition of animals, such as horses, dogs and cattle, was better about Kingston than in Great Britain, the country with which he was much more familiar, and their treatment seemed to be much more considerate. The professor made a strong protest against the fashionable folly of docking horses' tails, a cruel custom, not only agonizing in its operation but rendering a horse more vulnerable to discomfort from flies. An order had lately been issued from the British army headquarters ordering the docking of the cavalry horses, and he hoped that the action would not be extended to Canada where the climatic conditions made it a still greater cruelty. He moved a resolution, protesting against the custom and it was carried with hearty applause.

QUEBEC SHIP LABORERS.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH THE SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

Quebec, May 6.—The trouble between the shipping merchants and ship laborers of this port seems to be in a fair way of settlement. A meeting of representatives on both sides was held yesterday, when the merchants asked for a number of modifications in the rules of the Ship Laborers' Society, which does not appear to consider itself abolished by the repeal of its charter. These modifications refer to the use of steam in loading and discharging cargoes, charges for overtime, the number of men to be employed on each vessel and the organization of a joint board of reference to settle all disputes. These changes were favorably received by the laborers' representatives, who promised to submit them to the society to-morrow and to meet the merchants again on Friday. Before separation the merchants, on motion of Mr. Willliam Rae, seconded by the Hon. John Sharples, adopted a resolution binding themselves, if the change were agreed to, to do all in their power to work harmoniously with the society.

UNION OF REPUBLICS.

New York, May 6.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in San Salvador wires that Congress has approved the treaty of Amalpa, which united the Republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras.

THE LATE COL. NORTH.

London, May 6.—The inquest held over the body of Col. North, the 'Nitrate King,' who died suddenly in the office of the Guano Syndicate yesterday, has shown that his death was caused by syncope.

FROM COREA TO THE CZAR

The Representatives of the Unfortunate King of the Hermit Kingdom.

THEY ATTRACT ATTENTION.

DO NOT LIKE THOSE PEOPLE WHO PUT THINGS IN PRINT ABOUT THEM.

The small boy was agape this morning; even taciturnity became excited and garrulous; while the stiff official was lost in the curious human creature who strained his neck, pressed forward upon the sacred circle, and felt that he could never be wholly comfortable again till he had fathomed the mystery.

And truly the Windsor Hotel, the dull streets of a modern city, the prosaic railway station, have seldom been the witness of such phenomena.

You are to remember that the Czar of all the Russias is to be speedily crowned, and that many of the nations of the earth are sending their high representatives to be present at the august ceremonial. Corea is not great, but it was for Corea that China and Japan fought, and it is for Corea that Russia is manoeuvring at the present time.

The Queen is murdered; the King is virtually a prisoner in the Russian Legation; and it was meet that a gorgeous embassage should be sent from the Hermit Kingdom to the all powerful nation which threatens to absorb a country which Japan fought to keep independent.

And so we have the Plenipotentiary, with his attendants, with his interpreter, and with his amazing apparel, which caused a flutter in the western breast.

It was plain Mr. Mun in the register of the Windsor, but the interpreter said, with a proper awe and a meaning smile, 'You know we don't want much in print; but this is not his real title. His real titles are long and wonderful, and he himself is the special ambassador from the King of Corea. We are proceeding now to Russia to be present at the coronation.'

The interpreter is a tall man, thin and pallid, and speaks like a German. He has pale, watery eyes, he wears his coat flung over his shoulder, and he has a strident voice and nervous manner. When he was plucked by the sleeve, he turned round apprehensively, nor could the card of politeness quite reassure his mind that the intent was friendly.

The ambassador is a little man, with hair as black as night, and a face which is dark (one had almost said sinister), and with piercing black eyes which snap with latent fire, and which take in everything upon which they gaze, however transiently. He is a dull mahogany color, and he wears a little black beard on his little chin, and he has little hands and feet, and a delicate little voice, and little ears, and a little smile—slow, cold, distrustful, which might mean friendship or—something very different.

His Excellency Min had a head-piece which looked like aJapanese pagoda. It was formed of a series of little terraces, of fine lattice work, and ending in a cone, the whole being over a foot and a half in height. This stuck out on all sides, and gave His Excellency the notion of being too heavy. Beneath this head-piece, the black hair was plastered tight to the head, while diamonds glittered from the edges of the terraces, with such fierceness and lustre as to make all the porters at the Grand Trunk station feel suddenly faint.

His Excellency's body was covered with a blue silk coat or cloak which came below his knees, and which was tied in the middle with a silken girdle, while his little legs were encased in trousers of purple silk, wide and flowing, and of such amplitude as to make his little feet, encased in little patent leather shoes, unnaturally diminutive.

So there he was, and he strutted up and down, and the diamonds on his delicate little fingers shone with unsufferable blaze and the jewels in his head-dress raged like a conflagration which made all within a radius of a hundred feet turn pale and faint with envy.

And then there was Mr. Yun, and Mr. Him, and Mr. Kim,—all feeble duplicates of the great original. The silk was not so fine, the head-dress was not so elegant, and it is strongly suspected the jewels were pinchbeck. But Mr. Yum is a terrible fellow, nearly six feet high, and he wears a chin whisker of such blackness and fierceness that timid people might well feel overawed. He looked around upon the people, stoical, splendidly disdainful, regarding all and sundry as not fit to black his boots. He would be a warrior; or he could sentence prisoners to death with a smile far more terrible than rope or steel. As a heavy villain in a transpontine melodrama he would be incomparable, in proper clothes. Indeed, Mr. Yum, was the cynosure of observation to the neglect of Mr. Min, who was rather finical, and from whom there came the languorous aroma of attar of roses, which is sold in Montreal (as a citizen recently found out to his sudden benumbment), for eight dollars an ounce!

Mr. E. Stein, is the interpreter, although it is suspected that His Excellency can speak English when he wants to. At least, he was heard to ask the interpreter for some money in a tongue which would be called good English in the United States.

'No,' said Mr. Stein, speaking for His Excellency, to whom he turned when the card was presented, 'we do not want to say much. We are on our way to Russia to be present at the coronation. I do not know how long we will remain. Mr. Mun is the special favorite of the King.

'Do I think Russia will seize upon Corea and declare a protectorate? No; I do not believe she has any such intention. Russia is friendly to Corea and when the latter was in trouble, after the death of the Queen, and when all was in turmoil, she came to our help, but she has no designs upon the country, and we trust her. The King took refuge with the Russian consulate because he feared assassination, as was the Queen, who was murdered by Japanese rioters, who desired to effect a cop d'état. Corea will yet come out of her troubles and be as independent as she ever was. It is right that we should pay our respects to the Czar, who has been so kind. I need not tell you all the titles of the ambassador, for you would not understand what they all mean in this country. Now we must catch the train. We do not like you people who put things in print about us.'

And with this parting shot, His Excellency got his little legs upon the step of the car; Mr. Yum scowled upon the crowd, as he stood at the rear door, looking superb and diabolical, while the other two little gentlemen shuffled along as the bell sounded and bounded in with an agility which the ambassador and Mr. Yum disdained.

'And who are they?' asked one of the other, when the train had steamed out.

'Why, some high-up Japanese, to be sure. I knew by their dress.'

'Ah, Japanese; just so.'

And the crowd went back to its work satisfied.

'Well, what strange things yez to be seein' in the wurrld,' said an Irishman, who had stood, with suspended arm, while the little scene lasted, and now commenced to belabor the plush seats of the cars at the station with great satisfaction.

EARLY CLOSING BY-LAW.

SHOPKEEPERS WHO OBJECT TO IT COMPLAIN TO CHIEF HUGHES.

The aftermath of the early closing by-law and the troubles connected therewith are being borne by Chief Hughes. Every morning now he is waited upon by a deputation of indignant and persuasive shopkeepers, who ask him to do something for them in order that they may continue their business in the evening after eight o'clock. This morning, for instance, there were four or five to see him, all of whom supplicated his assistance, but to all he had to return a negative answer, informing them at the same time that he was powerless in the matter, as it was an enactment of the City Council. His duty was to enforce the measure, and all that he would advise, was that they should interview the aldermen and explain their grievances. It is said that there will soon be some test cases in the Courts as to the constitutionality of the law, by the different trade associations, as they have received legal advice to the effect that the by-law as it exists is not legal, and will not be confirmed by judicial decision.

EXPERIENCE OF YOUNG CONVERTS

THE REV. DR. HAMMOND'S SERVICES YESTERDAY.

At the meeting last evening in Calvary Church Mr. Hammond dwelt on the evidences of a genuine change of heart. He said that none should sign the covenant card till they were sure they had these evidences.

He related the following conversation which he held with a little boy in London, England. His object was to warn any children, and professed converts from indulging in false hope.

'Do I hear you say: 'I did hope that I had given my heart to Christ, but sometimes I am almost afraid to believe that I have been truly converted?' But before I ask you any questions I wish you would listen to some answers which a little boy in London gave me. Perhaps you will find that if you had been asked the same questions you might have given the same answers. He was about nine years of age. I found him one night lingering in the chapel, and I asked him why he looked so happy.

'I think it is because I have found Jesus.'

'But what makes you think you have found him?'

'O, I know I have.'

'But how do you know? We read in Peter iii: 15, "Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear.' Now what is your reason for thinking that you are a Christian?'

'Because I know that he has forgiven me all my sins.'

'But have you really felt that you were a sinner?'

'O, yes; I have felt that many times. I know I have done many wicked things.'

'What wicked things have you done?'

'Oh, I have told lies, and disobeyed my parents. But the other night, when I heard you tell of how Jesus Christ died such a dreadful death on the cross for us, I felt I was a great sinner not to love him for it. I felt ashamed that I had never thanked him for his great love for me. If he had not been "wounded for our transgressions," I know I must have been lost forever. It made me cry to think that I had been so wicked as not to love him.'

'And did you repent of this sin?'

'Oh, yes, I was very sorry for it, and I asked him to forgive me.'

'But did he forgive you?'

'Oh, yes.'

'How do you know?'

'I know it, because I heard you read out of the bible, "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins"; and I confessed my sins, so I know he forgave me.'

'You think you are a Christian? What do you love now that you did not love before?'

'Oh, I love Jesus, and I never thought so much about him before. I feel that he is near me almost all the time. I think about him when I first wake up in the morning.'

'And is there anything else that you love that you did not before?'

'Yes; I love to pray. Before I just said my prayers, because my mother taught them to me; but after I got a new heart I loved to pray. And sometimes I pray now as I walk the streets; I pray for my little friends that they may love Jesus and be as happy as I am.'

'Is there nothing else that you love that you did not before? Do you not love the bible now?'

'Oh, yes, very much; I love to read it as often as I can. I could not understand it before, but now I love to hear it read. Every morning, when papa reads it, I listen to every word.'

'What part of it do you love best?'

'The New Testament, where it tells about how Jesus died for us.'

'Tell me how you feel towards those who you think are Christians.'

'I love to be with them. If I know they love Jesus then I love them very much.'

'In John's first Epistle, iii: 14, we read: "we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." Now, if you, my little friend, have repented of your sins, and have come to Christ for pardon; if you love the dear Saviour, and love the bible, and love God's people, then it would be quite right for you to say: "I know that I have passed from death unto life, because I love the brethren.' If this is all true that you have told me, then it was quite right for you to answer me in the way you did when I asked you what made you so happy. But what are you going to do when the devil tempts you to do wrong?'

'Pray to God to help me to do right.'

'But what if you forget to pray, and so do wrong almost before you think of it. What will you do then?

'I shall go and tell Jesus I am very sorry and ask him to forgive me.'

'But suppose something says to you, "You are not a Christian for if you had been you would not have displeased Jesus.' What will you do then?'

This seemed to trouble the little boy, and then I said to him: "For the first few months after I gave myself to Christ, I used to find so much sin in my heart that I often scarcely dared to hope that I was a Christian; and Satan often at such times said to me: "You are no Christian"; but then I remembered that Jesus had said, in John vi: 37, "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out"; and so I used to go at once to him and say: 'Dear Saviour, even if I was deceived before, I give myself to thee now. Oh, take me, and make me thine own obedient child." And he always took me back to his loving bosom.'

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

The afternoon meeting yesterday in O'Brien Hall was much more largely attended than that of the day previous. A number who had become anxious on Sunday and on Monday began yesterday to rejoice and were anxious to bring others into the light.

A prominent Montreal gentleman writes as follows regarding Mr. Hammond's meetings and methods:—

'Many in Montreal are talking about meetings now being conducted by Mr. Hammond. Various opinions are expressed with regard to them. Those who are acquainted with the good results which followed his previous visits to Montreal are inclined to look on them very favorably. But those who see them only occasionally may not well understand them. Mr. Hammond is methodic and business-like in all his arrangements. He is rapid in speech, eager in desire; soft in temper, and sweet in spirit; he is simiple and direct in style and statement; he abounds in illustration, argues by pictures, but never wanders so far from his theme as not to return to it. He stirs the sensibilities before appealing to the judgment, or attempting to move the will. His method of preaching is expository, after the manner of Scotch and Irish preachers, though he wisely permits himself to go outside of the scriptures for illustrations. He presents the great truths of the gospel scheme chiefly, and urges these with much iteration, force tenderness and love. He is a man of prayer. He holds pastors and deacons in high esteem, and does honor to their work; he looks for no success without their best co-operation; he regards himself as only a favored instrument and helper of ministers and churches, and he could have no power at all but through some divine endowment and by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon himself and upon the people among whom he labors. It is fitting that he should be sustained by all Christian sympathies, and prayed for by all Christian sanctuaries and households.'

U. S. CABLE TO JAPAN.

Washington, May 6.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning reached a compromise on the bills before it for the construction of a cable to Japan by the way of Hawaii. For some time there has been a conflict between the Spaulding Company, which had secured a franchise from the government of Hawaii, and the Scrymser Company, the latter offering to construct a line to Japan for the same bonus asked by the other company for like services extending only as far as Hawaii. There appeared to be no possibility of an agreement in the Committee owing to the refusal of the Democratic members of the Committee to endorse any scheme carrying with it a subsidy, and the equal division of the Republicans together with the vote of Senator Morgan.

MR. AUBREY BEARSLEY ILL.

Brussels, May 6.—Mr. Aubrey Bearsley, the English artist, who is in this city, is suffering from a pulmonary complaint which his physicians fear may terminate fatally. Friends are constantly watching at his bedside.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE
Phillips Square.

THE LATEST IN
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS,
Striped Grass Linen, Stock Collar and Soft Cuff.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS,
Laundried Collar and Cuffs, Pointed Yoke Back and Full Sleeves, at *$1.00 each.*

MISSES' SHIRT WAISTS,
Laundried Collar and Cuffs, Pointed Yoke Back and Full Sleeves, 26 in., 23 in., and 30 in Bust, suitable for Girls of 8, 10 and 12 years; nice goods, from *75c upwards.*

MISSES' BLOUSES,
Sailor Collars, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, from *$1.25.*

MISSES' SUITS,
6, 8, 10, 12 years, in Galatea, Serge and Tweed.

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SEPARATE SKIRTS,
To be worn with Shirt Waists and Blouses.

Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

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compared to a dreary desert of blank wall. Nothing you can do to a room—nothing you put into it will make it cosy and cheerful if the wall paper is not what it should be.

We have an immense new stock of Wall Paper at prices that will please all tastes and suit all pocket books.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON,
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CARRIAGEMAKERS,
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Grand assortment of Vehicles, newest styles, such as Cabriolet, Victoria, Phaeton, Rockaway, London T Cart, Sandringham, Mikado, and all kinds of family vehicles. One seated open Buggy, from $60 to $150. One seated Covered Buggy, $95 to $250.

All Vehicles Guaranteed.

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Weekly Calendar.

IN AID OF MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen.

WINDSOR HALL,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 7th and 8th, at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Popular Matinee, at 2.30 p.m.

Prof. F. H. Norman's "Carnival of Nations,"

150 PERFORMERS 150.

Assisted by Miss BELLE BOYD, Elocutionist; Mr. CHAS. KELLY, Basso and Guitarist, and other leading talent.

Special Scenery. Scenic Effects.

Plan at Shaw's and Pratte's Music Stores. Secure seats now. Prices 25c, 50c and 75c.

Lady Patronesses: Mrs. R. WILSON SMITH, Lady HICKSON, Lady LACOSTE, Mrs. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Mrs. JUDGE WURTELE, Mrs. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Mrs. HUGH A. ALLAN, Mrs. W. H. BENYON, Mrs. H. MONTAGUE ALLAN, Mrs. JAS. McSHANE and Madam THIBAUDEAU.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings,

OPEN DAILY, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission - - - - - 25 cents.

15

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Under the Auspices of

"THE MONTREAL MUSICAL CLUB."

Patroness—Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

RECITAL LECTURE ON

"THE MUSIC OF FRENCH CANADA"

—BY—

SERANUS

(MRS. J. W. F. HARRISON.)

Assembly Hall, High School.

THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 8.15 p.m.

Tickets, 25c. For sale at Nordheimer's and Shaw's Music Stores. 2

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The members of the Society are requested to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. Donald Campbell, from St. Andrew's Home, THURSDAY, May 7th, at 3 p.m.

J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Secy.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The Ladies' Committee of the Western Hospital will hold their Annual Meeting on THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10.30 a.m. 6

MIZPAH LODGE, No. 3, I.O.O.F.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Lodge will be held To-morrow Evening, at 8 o'clock, in their Lodge Room, 6 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

By order of the N.G.

A. E. ESDON, Rec.-Secy. 6

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

8th AND LAST CONCERT

—MONTREAL—

Symphony Orchestra,

WINDSOR HALL, at 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1896.

SCHUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY.

Reserved Seats.....50c and 35c.

Admission.....25c.

On sale at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine street.

C. O. LAMONTAGNE, Manager. 5

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Conversazione,

Under the distinguished patronage of

His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen.

—ON—

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, $1.

To be had of any Members of the Committee, or at Wm. Foster Brown's, Wm. Drysdale & Co.'s, and Morton, Phillips & Co.'s. 6

A STRANGE STORY DENIED.

A correspondent writes from Qu'Appelle, Assa., regarding a press telegraphic despatch which was printed in the issue of the 'Witness' on April 20. The despatch was headed 'A Strange Story,' and told of a remarkable scene said to have occurred at the death-bed of an infidel at Qu'Appelle. It was stated that the Evil One had appeared to the dying man and those who watched by him. The correspondent states that the absurd story, which was started by interested persons, has caused much grief to the dead man's relatives. 'The deceased,' the writer says, 'was not an infidel in the usual acceptation of the term, having been far too sensible a man to say "there is no God," and I doubt not that his life and conversation would put to the blush the writer of this canard.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

L. Quar. 4 N. Moon 12 — **May** — F. Quar. 18-19 F. Moon 26

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896.

May is not a very dangerous time for a portion of the city fire brigade to be absent at a congress. If it were in the dry season, July, August or September, or in the winter season, when fires are going full blaze in furnaces and stores, and fires are not easy to fight owing to the freezing weather, objections might be raised to any considerable temporary reduction of the brigade, but as it is the protest of the fire underwriters is not weighty. It was probably intended to be merely formal and to place the Fire Committee and brigade on their mettle during the absence of the delegates to the congress, and it has had this effect apparently, for substitutes for the absent men are to be provided. Attendance at the congress will probably heighten the efficiency of the captains and leaders of our fire fighters, and is calculated to arouse their interest in as well as increase their knowledge of their work.

The history of St. Gregory the Wonderworker is possibly known to students of mediaeval mythology, but he has wrought a wonder in our day which will make the ears of the modern people of Canada tingle, especially those who have given any sort of credence to the yarns of Mr. Ives and other politicians, who have said in parliament that Protestants are not oppressed in this province. There is probably only one constituency in this province that is not practically controlled by the Roman Catholic vote on all questions involving religious difference. As a result it is generally safe to assume that the expressions of the politicians who represent these constituencies are under similar control. Here on the confines of the city of Montreal, and infringing liberally on the territory of the city itself, the rights of Protestants have been secretly filched from them by the Roman Catholic clergy, empowered thereto by law. The clerical act of despotism described in the letter of Mr. Green in this paper was voluntarily confirmed and rendered civilly effective by the lieutenant-governor, that is, by the government of this province. A new school district composed of pieces of five municipalities was erected without the knowledge of the Protestants in it, who, with treacherous cruelty and apparently the direct purpose of exasperation, were allowed for years to go on in ignorance of what had been done, and paying taxes, as before, to the Protestant schools until considerable arrears were due, when they were proceeded against by the Roman Catholic Commissioners. Against this procedure, which is no new thing, except for the daring prominence of the locality, having had its counterpart in various remote sections where the Protestants were few and poor, and had no one to speak for them, there is no remedy in law. Nor has there been any in equity, the government of the province—the Taillon government, happily ended—having practically refused any kind of relief; at least, no representations elicited anything but words, and the outrage goes on after every possible protest. The clergy impudently shrug their shoulders and say it is the law. The superstitious name of this municipal patch upon the borders of a modern city affords a very significant hint of the sort of obscurantism which will pass for education there.

PROPERTY VALUES.

The managers, or it might be more correct to say the manipulators, of our city's affairs are learning a lesson in the science of taxation. The taxation on city property was always a substantial element in all calculations with regard to it, but to-day we often hear of the taxes more than anything else. There are properties which would be gladly let to any one who would pay the taxes. There was in the past a considerable margin between the taxed value of properties and the real value. The manipulators cast their eyes lovingly on this margin and said to themselves that all they had to do in order to get just as much more money to manipulate was to value the property nearer its real value by the needed amount. There followed, however, a result that they did not calculate upon, namely, that when the taxes went up the values of the properties came down, and sometimes wiped out the margin altogether, and sometimes more than wiped it out. The lesson which the manipulators have learned is that with a given amount of industry and commerce the property in the city would only yield a given return, whether paid as rent or taxes, and when the taxes went up the rent, which is the measure of the value, had by an equal amount to come down, and the property ceased in that proportion to be worth what it was before, and there was that much the less to tax. Add to this the further effect by the diminution of the commerce and industry of the city resulting from burdens which have proved too great, and resulting in less buying, and therefore less production, and in the idleness or departure of many workers; add also the depressing results of dear living through protection and of a widespread commercial stagnation, and we find it not at all hard to account for the pronounced lowering of property values which one cannot avoid noting in Montreal.

THE CITY'S NERVES.

Collectivism would appear to have its true place in all matters affecting the public highways. Our electric wire poles are an illustration of the evil of individualism there. One company gets leave to erect poles, or takes it, and straightway it is only fair play to let any and every other person and company erect similar poles that wish to, and the sidewalks are soon impeded and the street vistas are degraded by a forest of hideous masts. The public cry out, Why not force the companies to bury their wires? Whereupon one company hastens to cut up good pavements in leading thoroughfares—pavements which were laid on the foundation of a permanent civic loan on the assumption that they were permanent works. The wire-laying adds one more method to those already in vogue—the laying of drains, the laying of water-pipes, the laying of gas-pipes—to reduce the permanent pavement idea to an absurdity. The solid causeway which was supposed to have been laid when the so-called permanent pavement contract was paid for is riven in a dozen different ways before two years are out. The contractor for the permanent pavement may have done honestly what he was paid for or he may not. It makes very little difference. Now comes in the beauty of the wire business. There is only one system of drains in a street, only one system of water-pipes, and only one gas company is, as a rule, permitted; but when one wire company shall have laid its wires then, as in the case of the poles, it will be only British fair play to let every other wire company and individual lay wires too. The City Council is now considering whether it will allow this work of distinction to begin at the heart of the city, on the corner of St. John and Notre Dame streets, and proceed through the very most crowded thoroughfares and past the most valuable property in the city, by St. Peter street to Craig, and thence by Alexander to St. Catherine. We are entirely in favor of burying the wires, but it seems clear that those who wish to lay wires should be required to accept arrangements which will accommodate all wires that may offer, and that the city should provide such arrangements, laying the conduits itself under the control of the City Surveyor, the official charged with the preservation of the road surface.

THE MANIFESTO.

Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto is, we must say, a pleasant surprise, it is so totally unlike his ordinary political utterances. It is moderate in the extreme. There is a kind of drink prepared for children made by mixing tepid water with milk which is called, we believe, 'comfort,' and which is supposed to be good for older people who are suffering from nervous depression. We are afraid that Sir Charles's comfort is altogether too mild a remedy for either of the collapsed or distracted sections of his party. Beyond this there is really not much to blame, or for that matter to praise either, in this most remarkable production. We do not, of course, agree with Sir Charles when he claims that the Conservatives have done everything for the Dominion, though they have no doubt been reckless as to expenditure. Nor do we agree with Sir Charles when he very mildly praises protection and its results, and we think the great majority of the people of Canada who have seen the increase of the country's population sharply checked by it and the value of farm lands reduced by one-half of their value, also disagree with him. But so mildly does he speak that we are compelled to reciprocate with corresponding mildness and say that Sir Charles is probably sincere enough in his opinion, and is merely misled by the partiality of a parent for his offspring, for it appears that protection, as well as all else that has been mistakenly ascribed to the joint efforts of the Conservative leaders, including Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley, was the work of Sir Charles. He himself freely admits and confesses it. We know Sir John in his heart was too sagacious ever to believe in protection, and never intended, as he said, to be 'caught in that hole,' though he afterwards found himself rather comfortable personally in it, and confessed as much when he said, 'Protection has done so much for me (not for Canada, you notice), that I must do something for protection.' But we thought that Sir Leonard Tilley, and Mr. MacLean, and Mr. Phipps, and Mr. Thomas White, and the sugar refinery and the cotton manufacturers had all had some humble share in the work.

However, Sir Charles is welcome to assume the credit, or discredit, with the consequences which will follow upon the general elections. For the rest we find ourselves almost in agreement with Sir Charles. The fast Atlantic service, especially with Montreal as a summer port for the traffic (about the mails landing we are indifferent), the encouragement of our over-burdened agricultural interests, the promotion of immigration, the encouragement of commerce and shipping, the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Dominion, are all projects which Liberals and Independents, as well as Conservatives, have at heart. But the trade policy of the Liberals is the one, the only one, which will promote and achieve these projects. Protection has checked and injured them all. The chief deterrent to Newfoundland's entry into confederation is Canada's very high protective tariff, which would burden its people and handicap its fishing industry, which has to compete in the world's markets against Norway and France. The Newfoundland government has openly stated that the hope of Newfoundland entering the Dominion soon lies in the return of the Liberals to power. Protection has checked immigration by hindering our agricultural progress and prosperity; tariff reform, by encouraging shipping and freeing commerce, will reduce transportation rates and thus advance the prices of wheat obtained by our farmers, and promote exportation. If by means of tariff reform the shackles are knocked off our commerce and trade is encouraged there will be more hope for the commercial success of the fast Atlantic steamship service and the Pacific cable. Even our manufacturing industries need now to be freed from their protection fetters, by the abolition or reduction of the duties on raw materials sufficient to enable them to compete successfully with the manufacturers of other countries. And in this connection we must note a most remarkable and significant feature of Sir Charles Tupper's rather nice little address ('manifesto' is too flaming a word for such a mild little utterance), and that is the mere passing reference to the famous imperial preferential trade project. Did Mr. Chamberlain's straight declaration that the adoption by the colonies of a revenue tariff, so far as the United iKngdom was concerned, was an absolutely necessary preliminary for such a project, prove a deathblow to it, as a Conservative project as well as a protectionist scheme?

Do the Conservatives prefer protection to imperial preferential trade, as well as the union and consolidation of the empire, which they declared was dependent upon the adoption of some such project? It appears so. Anyway, the protected manufacturers could not be expected to contribute funds in order to carry into power a party pledged to an imperial preferential trade project based upon the abolition of protection. Well, it is better to drop the project than to pretend to favor it in order to carry the elections. So, even Sir Charles's course in this regard we commend. Though we advocate and urge imperial preferential trade on Mr. Chamberlain's basis of revenue tariff, it ought to be carried only on a fair understanding; neither the protected manufacturers nor the agriculturists ought to be betrayed, as one or the other would have to be were the project adopted by a protectionist government. Sir Charles has not much to say about the government's position on the Manitoba school question. He lets the Ultramontane Cabinet he has formed speak for itself in regard to that. He probably expects the joint mandement of the bishops of this province to do the work with Roman Catholics, while he invites other people to consider commercial projects. Sir Charles's manifesto is for the Protestants; the bishops' mandement, which is said to be now in the course of preparation, will be for the Roman Catholics. Sir Charles should have held over his manifesto until the bishops had spoken, so that it might have done something to distract attention in the other provinces from that weapon, which when it goes off will be found to have been loaded up both ways, and to be if anything more destructive to friends of remedial legislation than to enemies of it.

'SERANUS' ON FRENCH-CANADIAN MUSIC.

Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, well known under the name of 'Seranus,' lectures to-morrow evening, May 7, in the High School hall on 'The music of the French-Canadians,' a subject full of interest, historically as well as socially. If there was any gentle art in which the French-Canadians proved apt it was music, and their songs and ditties, as well as their quaint dance music, afford scope for study and pleasant thought.

A DISTINGUISHED ECCLESIASTIC.

The Rev. Abbé Captier, Superior General of the Sulpician Order, is on his way from France to America. He is expected to arrive in New York on Sunday next, and will inaugurate the new seminary founded there by the Sulpicians. He will afterwards visit the principal cities of Canada and the United States, and will be in Montreal in about three weeks.

'WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..... $
Mother and Daughter, Wiarton
Additional from Knox Church, Cornwall, per the Rev. James Hastie
J. McIntyre, Temecula, Cal.
Mrs. John Bell, Temecula, Cal.
Beach Meadows Congregational Church, per Catherine Corkum
Collection Upper Prince Street Methodist Church, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
A Friend, Mason, N.D.
North Plympton Congregational C.E. Society, per Jennie Mair
One who Loves the Cause
A Brother and Sister, Cartier
'In His Name,' Hamilton
Reader of 'Witness,' Elgin, Ont.
T., Souris, Manitoba
E.M.A.B.
W.C.T.U., Vankleek Hill
St. Elmo W.C.T.U.
J. McGregor, Allliston
Rockburn Presbyterian Church, per Isabel S. Gibson
Mrs. W. P. P., Roland
Mrs. A. McArthur, Carleton Place
From a Friend
C.S.B.
Two School Boys
A Friend, Magog
Little Edith, Ralphtown
E. and J., Port Daniel
James Sullivan, Box 121, Wallaceburg, Ont.

HAPPY BOYS AND GIRLS

TREE PLANTING AT WESTE[illegible] YESTERDAY.

Yesterday (Tuesday) was observed as Arbor Day by the pupils of W[illegible] Academy, with a degree of [illegible] that other schools might well [illegible] The whole forenoon was given up to planting. A goodly number of [illegible] were present, among whom were [illegible] the Rev. E. Bushnell, chairman of [illegible] missioners; the Hon. J. K. Ward, Mayor Hutchinson, Messrs. Robert Hervie, Thos. Bulmer and the Rev. T. Everett. Principal Nicholson and the entire staff of the academy were also present. At the appointed hour the pupils, numbering nearly six hundred, were marshalled in front of the splendid building and were appropriately addressed from the steps by the reverend chairman. He dwelt particularly on the beauty and usefulness of trees, and expressed his gratification that tree-planting and the care of trees had become a recognized feature of school work, and this the more so as our forests are rapidly being depleted. He trusted that the work now begun by the Commissioners, who had furnished the trees and borne all expenses in connection with the planting, would be continued with each recurring year. He urged upon the pupils the importance of taking a hearty interest generally in arbor cultivation, and concluded a brief but effective address by urging on the pupils the necessity of taking the best care of the trees which they were now about to plant. His remarks were received with hearty juvenile cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Tree-planting was then proceeded with, the first, an elm, being set by Mr. Hervie, as the senior Commissioner present at the time.

The oldest Commissioner on the Board, the Hon. J. K. Ward, arrived some time later and took a prominent part in the exercises.

The remaining trees were planted by the 'dux,' or head boy and girl of each class, in the following order:—

Kindergarten—Hazel McAdam and Flamarion Manson; I. Prep. (A)—Pauline McNamarra; I. Prep. (B)—Alice Davis; I. Prep. (C)—Winnie Walker; II. Prep. (Boys)—Leslie Minto; II. Prep. (Girls)—Gertie Macaulay; II. Elem. (Boys)—George Cousins; II. Elem. (Girls)—Muriel Stewart; III. Elem. (Boys)—Austin Stansfield; III. Elem. (Girls)—Hattie Lawrence; I. Model (Boys)—Arthur Sharp; I. Model (Girls)—Ethel Robertson; II. Model (Boys)—Lindsay Elliot; II. Model (Girls)—Ida Le Maistre; I. Academy—Gertie Jarvis; II. Academy—Winnie Nolan; III. Academy—Edna Mills.

It may be well to explain that the reason for planting the trees yesterday, instead of on Monday, the regular Arbor Day, was because it was thought best to plant the trees—which included elms, hard maple, ironwood and birch—as soon after being dug as possible. In order to be planted on Monday they would have had to be taken from the ground on Saturday.

BLACHE, NOT BLACK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of May 4 there appeared a letter signed by Mr. C. R. Black in which he repudiates the signature of 'C. R. Black' attached to Mr. Donald Macmaster's requisition as published in your issue of Saturday last. Now, in justice not only to Mr. Black, but also to Mr. Macmaster, and in order to completely remove any ground for suspecting the good faith of Mr. Macmaster's friends and the genuineness of his requisition lists, I beg to state that I have inspected those lists and from the order in which my name appeared on the sheets, I feel convinced that through a clerical error my signature, which I placed on that list got converted into that of Mr. Black. Mistakes of a similar nature have more than once occurred in connection with my name and I can only express my regret at any annoyance that was caused to Mr. Black and the unfair position in which Mr. Macmaster has been placed.

C. R. BLACHE.

Montreal, May 6, 1896.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Highland Light, Mass., May 6.—The British steamer 'Forest Holme,' reported ashore on Peaked Hill Bay, worked off the bar and proceeded towards Boston at 5.49 a.m. The vessel which went ashore at Cahoon's Hollow at midnight, is the 'Daniel B. Fearing.' Captain Clifford and crew of eight men were taken off in the lifeboat by Captain Cole and crew of Cahoon's Hollow Life-Saving Station at two o'clock this morning, after a hard struggle with wind and sea. The vessel will probably be a total loss. She was from Philadelphia for Boston with coal. She is owned by Mr. C. B. Reynolds of Newport.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

AN INCREASINGLY PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the City and District Savings Bank was held yesterday, the President, Sir William Hingston, in the chair. There were also in attendance Sir Joseph Hickson, Senator O'Brien, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Messrs. J. H. R. Molson, M. Nolan Denis, Edmond J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q.C., R. Bellemare, M. Burke, W. R. Miller, H. W. Atwater and Henri Barbeau, manager.

The net profits of the year, as stated in the annual report, were $88,925.48, which, added to the balance of the profit and loss account from the previous year, $147,099.08, brought the latter to $236,024.56. From this two dividends had been paid, and the amount at credit of profit and loss was now $156,024.56, the reserve fund remaining at $400,000. Deposits had increased considerably during the year, and the demand for loans not corresponding, the profits had been smaller. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to $76,000,000. The increase over last year in the amount due depositors was $811,252.48. The number of open accounts on Dec. 31 last was 49,593, or 1,448 more than in the previous year. Fitting reference having been made to the death of the Hon. Senator Murphy, who was one of the earliest friends of the bank, and had been its president from 1877 until his death, the report continued:

'This is the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this institution. On May 25, 1846, an address was issued to the public, by men of character, weight and wealth, expressing the belief that it was desirable, and even necessary, to establish a savings bank in this city, and, on that day, the announcement was made that the Savings Bank of the City and District of Montreal had been opened, with an office at 46 St. James street. As the circular stated: The Savings Bank of the City and District of Montreal was established to encourage habits of industry and economy among the people, and to furnish to them the means whereby, without trouble or delay, they could deposit or withdraw their money. The bank was prepared to receive any sum from twenty-five cents to two thousand dollars.

'Special privileges were afforded to it of securing to women and children the control of their deposits.

'From the date of its foundation to the present the City and District has been essentially a savings bank, where the savings of the people are not exposed to the risks incidental to commercial life.

'For fifty years it has been the uniform policy of the bank to look for ample and abundant security for its loans and investments, rather than for a higher rate of interest and increased risk, with the result that during many successive years the bank had nothing in the shape of loss to record. During its existence it has witnessed many sharp and severe disturbances, and even wreckages, in the financial world, while this bank has advanced steadily in strength, usefulness and public confidence.

'Its deposits have increased thirty-seven-fold since the first annual meeting. The number of its depositors is to-day over fifty thousand, having increased sixty-fold during the sam eperiod.

'The average amount due to each depositor is $138.75.'

The statement of affairs, which was presented by Mr. Henri Barbeau, who acted as secretary, was as under:

Liabilities.

Amount due depositors	$ 9,360,783.73
Amount due Receiver-General	93,341.86
Amount due Charity Donation Fund	180,000.00
Amount due open accounts	57,599.39
Amount due Profit and Loss account	156,024.56
Amount due Reserve Fund	400,000.00
Amount due stock	600,000.00
	$10,847,749.54

Assets.

Canada Dominion Government Stock, and accrued interest	$ 1,530,000.00
City of Montreal and other Municipal and Provincial Government debentures	2,052,338.71
Loans to Provincial Government and municipal corporations	301,019.25
Loans secured by collaterals	5,188,091.52
Bank premises, head office and its four branches	400,000.00
Charity Donation Fund, invested in municipal securities approved by the Dominion Government	180,000.00
Other assets	73,060.92
Cash on hand and in chartered banks	1,123,239.14
	$10,847,749.54

Number of accounts open	49,593
Average amount due to each depositor, Dec. 31, 1895	$188.75

The correctness of the statement was certified to by Messrs. James Tasker and G. N. Moncel, auditors.

On the motion of the president, the auditors' report and the statement of affairs were adopted without discussion. Mr. W. R. Miller proposed, seconded by Mr. Delisle, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the president, director, manager and other officers of the bank for their services and attention during the past year. This was unanimously concurred in.

On the motion of Mr. H. W. Atwater, seconded by Mr. Delisle, Messrs. James Tasker and G. N. Moncel were re-elected auditors, after which Messrs. Miller and Burke were appointed scrutineers for the election of directors. The election resulted in the return of the old board, viz., Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D.; R. Bellemare, Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, E. J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q.C., John H. R. Molson, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Joseph Hickson and Michael Burke.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Sir William Hingston was re-elected president, and Mr. R. Bellemare vice-president.

THE SCHOOLS OF QUEBEC AND MANITOBA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the country is fairly alive to the matter and the hierarchy of this province are doing their utmost to fasten the Quebec system upon Manitoba and the Territories, the tyranny and injustice of it should be widely known and read in every part of the Dominion.

In the year 1890 a new municipality, St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge was erected. To accomplish this, five different school districts in which Protestants were interested were mutilated and dismembered, namely, Montreal, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Louis, Cote Visitation and Hochelaga. In these several parts there were children belonging to Protestant families, and a large amount of property owned by Protestants, all of which was filched from the Protestant schools and taken to the Roman Catholics. Though this creation of a new municipality of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge was first done in 1890, the Protestants knew nothing of it till 1893, three years afterwards. Then they were notified by the Roman Catholic school commissioners to pay their taxes and the arrears of three years past, though they had been regularly paying to the Protestant schools. This appeared to make no difference, they were peremptorily commanded to pay to the Roman Catholic school commissioners, and that though there was a new Protestant school in the immediate vicinity but recently built at an expense of several thousand dollars. This availed nothing, as they have no longer any interest in it. They belonged in future to the new municipality and must pay to the Roman Catholics, and all Protestant property was liable for taxes for new school buildings and other school rates. People living in those parts of the Dominion where there is British fair play will find it difficult to believe all this, and will say at once there must be some remedy, but thus far none has been found. Some of the Protestants, after trying the Superintendent of Education, and other means in their power, suffered themselves to be sued. These suits were bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholic school commissioners, and judgment went against the Protestants. Thus they had not only to pay taxes which they had already paid to their own schools, but a heavy bill of costs besides. In rendering judgment the judge stated that as the municipality had been created by an order-in-council, the last flat of which was the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, there was no appeal and no redress. The Lieutenant-Governor's act was final.

Thus our law makers abdicate their functions, give power to the hierarchy to erect parishes at pleasure, and once the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction is obtained, the iniquity is complete and irreparable, and all this may be done so secretly that Protestants know nothing about what is going on. They are ignored, not counted in the matter, though their property may have to bear a large part of the burden, and their children be deprived of all school privileges, while the parents are made to pay for schools that are a shame to the nineteenth century. With such instances before us, it is amazing to hear these people crying so loudly for the rights of conscience. But, indeed, the individual Roman Catholic is not allowed to have any conscience except what is made for him at Rome. The Pope himself, the highest authority of the Church, by his encyclical of Dec. 8, 1864, has condemned and pronounced his curse upon all who maintain liberty of conscience, so that all the conscience the Roman Catholic is allowed to use is that which is made for him by the priest. Quebec has already imposed upon Ontario a system of separate schools by taking advantage of the divisions of Protestants, and is now trying to do the same for Manitoba and the Territories, and our present rulers have arrayed themselves on her side and unless Protestants unite to resist will succeed. The electors will soon be called upon to decide the matter. Let them remember St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge and ask themselves if they would like such doings in Ontario and Manitoba, and let them bear in mind that Archbishop Langevin has declared over and over again they will be satisfied with nothing short of separate schools under their own control.

JAMES GREEN.

Montreal, April 30, 1896.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING

AROUND TOWN WE CARE NOT; WE ARE TOO BUSY TO LOOK AFTER THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS; BUT

DOWN AT

1678 & 1680 NOTRE DAME ST.

EVERYONE SEEMS TO HAVE A "HUSTLE" ON. THESE ARE BUSY DAYS AT OUR STORE. EVERY DEPARTMENT IS THRONGED WITH BUYERS, AND OUR SHIPPING DEPARTMENT IS TAXED TO ITS UTMOST. BUT WITH THE USE OF A FEW EXTRA TEAMS WE SUCCEEDED IN CATCHING UP WITH THE ORDERS YESTERDAY.

CAR LOADS OF FURNITURE ARRIVING

WE ARE OFTEN ASKED WHERE IT ALL GOES TO. WELL, QUITE A LOT OF IT IS SOLD AND RE-SHIPPED TO SURROUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES THROUGHOUT THE CAUNTRY, BUT THE GREATER PORTION GOES RIGHT INTO THE HOMES OF MONTREAL CITIZENS. WE HAVE ALWAYS SYSTEMATICALLY UNDERSOLD EVERY CREDIT HOUSE IN MONTREAL—SOME OF THEM WENT BROKE, AND SOME OF THEM CHANGED THEIR NAME, BUT

We still lead by giving Honest Goods, Lowest Prices, Courteous Treatment and Easy Terms. Give us a call.

Store Open till Eight o'clock.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.
Successors to Metropolitan Mfg. Co.,
1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

ST. LAMBERT W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Hidden addressed an appreciative audience in the Presbyterian Church last (Tuesday) evening under the auspices of the W.C.T.U., Mrs. Locke, vice-president, in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kelley. The educational work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union through their various departments was ably set forth by the speaker and the need of a woman's ballot for the settlement of the great questions of the day was logically and convincingly presented. The ballot would be the means of enlarging not only woman's sphere but her vision also, thus proving a blessing to humanity, for whatever educates and enlarges woman's mind uplifts humanity. A nation is not greater than its women. The speaker was frequently applauded and at the close a vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. Mr. Kelley, of the Methodist Church, seconded by Mr. J.H. Carson, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and most heartily carried by the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Watson of the Presbyterian Church, in a characteristic and earnest speech, gave his approval to the sentiments uttered by the speaker; he especially commended the work of the W.C.T.U. and urged the ladies present to unite with that organization. As a practical result of the meeting a number of new members were added to the Union. Miss Ramsay sang very effectively 'There is a green hill far away.' A hymn and the benediction closed what must be considered a very enthusiastic and successful temperance meeting.

PARKS AND FERRIES.

There was a short meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Jacques in the chair. Mr. Desmarteau appeared before the committee and said that he wanted some forty or fifty dollars to buy rakes, shovels, etc. to clean up the island. The chairman said that the committee had $5,500 to keep the island in order, and they could well afford that small amount, so the money was voted.

MIZPAH LODGE, No. 3, I.O.O.F.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F., has been compelled to move their lodge room owing to the Academy of Music building being condemned. They have, however, secured the very handsome lodge room formerly occupied by the Royal Albert Masonic lodge, No. 6 Phillips square, (that lodge having gone into the Masonic Temple), and where they hope to still carry on the lodge and its work in the same energetic manner that has made its name so well known not only in this city but throughout the country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART PIANOS

The new scale Nordheimer Pianos. Pianos with rarest tonal quality, and a strength of construction, and consequent durability found only in the world's most famous makers.

We have these Pianos in a great variety of woods. Our prices and terms are the most inviting in Montreal.

Nordheimers' 213 St. James st.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR

PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT,

1st honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M.A., M.D.

HEADQUARTERS for OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS, LENSES GROUND EXACT, FRAMES ACCURATELY FITTED.

No Extra Charges. Store Closes at 6 P.M.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,
27 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street.

NO IMPORTED IS BETTER

If any so good for a Strong Aperient as the

Caledonia Springs DUNCAN WATER

It should replace all other such Waters.

Sold by all leading grocers, hotels, druggists, etc., and CHAS. GURD & CO., 43 Jurors st.

28

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five percent for the current half year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten percent) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the first day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cuticura

Skin Remedies Are Pure Sweet Gentle And Most Economical

Because so speedily effective. Sold throughout the World. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

AN IDEAL BATH

Luxuriously furnished. Scrupulously clean. Marked civility and attention, and every modern appliance.

Turkish Bath Hotel,

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

6

Don't Trouble About the big articles

You are thoroughly posted on them. The Trouble

Is to decide on the wee things on which success depends. Success is sure with

The Cook's Friend

BAKING POWDER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
— BY —
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

HEAT RAYS Do Not Penetrate Reed's Refrigerators

That is why every one buys them. Cold rays are what you want, and these are what you get. See the New Line:

$8.00 to $150.

G. W. REED,
Craig Street, Montreal.
25

SPRING MATTRESSES, AND FEATHER PILLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
At 1770 St. LAWRENCE St.
A. COWPER.

DON'T SUFFER, IT'S EASY TO CURE.

What? Rheumatism. Kimball's Anti-Rheumatic Ring, with electric lining. Many sold in Montreal, and no case of no benefit. Plain, $2.00; Solid Gold, $3.00.

Sole Agents for Canada.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
NOTRE DAME ST.,
Next Carsley's.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James Street.

"DONT HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT

SAPOLIO

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Happy Are They Whose Homes Are Cheerful

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Will make any home cheerful, bright and happy.

Saves Rubbing Saves Clothes

Books for Wrappers.—For every 12 Wrappers sent to LEVER BROS., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent.

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec: FRANK MAGOR & CO., MONTREAL.

May Days, Get A Move On,

and everyone must have a good soap to wash with. People who desire comfort always secure the best. Take Strachan's Gilt Edge and put any other bar of soap that is extensively advertised alongside of it. You will see at once that you get more than your money's worth in soaps. Use both and you will see that you get double your money's worth in excellence of Gilt Edge. Always use

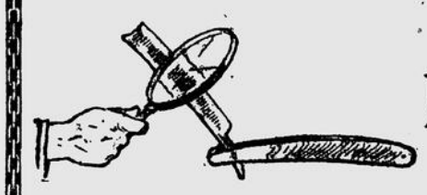
STRACHAN'S Gilt Edge SOAP.

Wall Papers!

Wall Papers!

We have one of the largest stocks of Beautiful and Artistic Patterns to be seen in the Dominion of Canada. Our prices are moderate and our work first-class.

JOHN MURPHY,
Painter and Decorator,
Opposite Queen's Theatre.



Rough.

Try poor soap and you will find it makes rough skin. The soap that makes clean, soft, velvety skin; soap that is good for young and old, is BABY'S OWN SOAP. All druggists keep it.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

Just the Thing..

For light Capes or Wraps

Quilted Fibre Chamois

Made by the Montreal Quilting Co., and sold every where all ready for use—it gives the graceful stiffness necessary to stylish effects and yet adds no weight.

Fibre Chamois has a Red Star Label with name and number on every yard, other Fibre Interlinings are cheap imitations and will prove disappointing.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

NO PLEDGE GIVEN TO MONTREAL.

Toronto, May 6.—The 'World' says the government has given no pledge to Montreal with respect to the request for a grant of half a million dollars to the exhibition.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Toronto, May 6.—Louis Hawkesworth, a lawyer, and Thomas Griffin, a broker, of this city, were committed for trial by Magistrate Denison this morning. The charge against them is that of fraud, preferred by Shadrach Fawkes, a former undertaker, who alleges that he was swindled out of $50,000 worth of property by means of numerous deals which he had with the defendant. One of the worst of these was a transaction whereby he was induced to deed away lands to a fictitious person for stock in the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Loui Railway, which stock was never in possession of th alleged holder or the prisoners. On his finding that it was no good, Fawkes was induced to take a quantity of mica lands instead, but these turned out worthless, hence the institution of criminal proceedings. During the investigation it was shown that over fifteen instruments, including deeds, affidavits and cheques, had been forged by the prisoners, and it is certain that when they come before the grand jury they will be indicted on several charges of forgery as well as the one of fraud.

THE LATE T. W. ANGLIN.

Toronto, May 6.—The funeral of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, took place this morning from the late residence of the deceased on Queen's avenue to St. Michael's Cathedral and thence to the place of interment, St. Michael's cemetery. The pall bearers were Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, Justice Falconbridge, Commander Law, representing the Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Travers, St. John, N.B.; Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, and Mr. B. B. Hughes. There was a very large following of citizens. High requiem mass was celebrated at St. Michael's Cathedral by Vicar-General McCann, assisted by the greater part of the Catholic clergy of the city. The chief mourners were the five sons of the deceased and Mr. Wm. McTavish, brother-in-law.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

London, May 6.—Mr. John Evans, who has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath, has accepted the invitation of the British Association to preside at the meeting of the organization in Toronto in 1897.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

COULD NOT ENDURE DISHONOR—SAD TRAGEDY IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF THE LATE MRS. JOHN STETSON.

New York, May 6.—A Boston, Mass., special to the 'World' says: The will of John Stetson the actor has been found. It reads as follows:—

I give and bequeath to my wife, Catherine S. Stetson, my entire real estate and personal property.

(Signed), JOHN STETSON.

(Witnessed)
CHAS. A. PATTEE.
O. G. CILLEY.

This was dated April 16, two days before he died. At a late hour last night came the most startling of all the sensational rumors of this strange and complicated case. Mrs. Stetson did not die a natural death. She committed suicide. So said rumor. And still it was more than mere rumor; it was stated as a positive fact by a well known actress, who is a friend of the family and conversant with the inside facts. She is a woman of unquestioned integrity and high standing. She refuses to give her name for publication. She says that Mrs. Stetson committed suicide and died in terrible convulsions. The prostration which was publicly stated as the cause of her confinement to the house after the funeral of her husband was not the ordinary nervous prostration caused by grief at the death of her husband, it was far worse than that. According to this friend of the family the incidents at the deathbed of John Stetson and those immediately following caused Mrs. Stetson to take her own life. John Stetson, while dying had confessed to her that she was not his legal wife, that there were others whose claim to that title was more valid than hers.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

CONTEST BETWEEN CLERGY AND LAYMEN—THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Cleveland, O., May 6.—No sooner had Bishop Andrews called the General Methodist Episcopal Conference to order yesterday morning than there was a slight outcropping of the feeling between the clergy and laymen in which the latter took the initiative. Mr. Bennett of Cincinnati presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to pass on all communications from laymen. This committee was to consist of one minister and one layman from each district.

An effort was made by Dr. James of Philadelphia to have the committee consist of fifteen members, who were to be appointed by the bishop. The lay delegates could not stand this, but Mr. Bennett's resolution was adopted.

The conference then resumed consideration of the question of the admission of women as lay delegates, which had occupied the convention the previous afternoon after the statement of three of the four women delegates relinquishing their seats, and the presentation of the majority report favoring admission, and the minority report against it.

Mr. D. Stevenson of Union College, Kentucky, criticised the action of the bishops in deciding against the admission of women in 1888.

The Rev. G. Neely said that the question was one of law purely. He said that men and women were one in Christ but not in the general conference. No one was entitled to admission to the conference who was not specifically mentioned in the constitution as eligible.

KRUGER'S VOLKSRAAD SPEECH.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

London, May 6.—The 'Standard' in its editorial on President Kruger's address, Says his speech is unfriendly, that the Reformers' sentences have not been revised, and that the presence of Cecil Rhodes is necessary to crush the Matabele uprising. It advises the government not to recall Rhodes.

The 'Daily Telegraph' says that the government will not accept the proposal to refer the conduct of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson to a parliamentary committee. This paper favors a tribunal similar to the Parnell Commission, but says that the Radicals will not agree to this unless Mr. Cecil Rhodes is recalled.

The 'Daily Mail,' a new London paper, says it understands that Mr. Chamberlain has asked Mr. Rhodes to return to England, and that his answer is expected to-morrow. 'Meanwhile,' says the 'Mail' 'it has been practically decided to recall Sir J. A. Dewit, British agent at Pretoria, and to replace him by a member of the government. We are also in a position to state that the South African Republic contemplates making Dr. W. J. Leyds, at present Secretary of State of the Transvaal, its consul at London.

THE SHAH'S ASSASSINATION.

Constantinople, May 6.—It has been learned here that when the news of the death of the Shah of Persia reached here, Sheik D'jem Eleddin, the Persian agitator, who is supposed to have been the instigator of the assassination, was arrested. Later, however, he was released owing to lack of evidence.

DISTURBANCES IN ASIA MINOR.

Constantinople, May 6.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Aksher, between the Kurds and Armenians who are connected with the work of constructing the railway between Aksher and Konieh, in Asia Minor.

DECORATED BY THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, May 6.—M. Cambol, French Ambassador to Turkey, has been decorated by the Sultan with the insignia of the Order of Medjidieh.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Washington, May 6.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House has agreed to report a resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on May 18.

The House, without a division, has agreed to the resolution to adjourn sine die on May 18.

It is said the adjournment question is likely to be held up in the Senate until some time between June 1 and June 18.

STE. CUNEGONDE'S HEALTH.

WHAT DR. CYPHIOT, THE MEDICAL HEALTH INSPECTOR, SAYS REGARDING SANITATION.

Medical health inspectors in the suburbs of Montreal are, as is usual at this season of the year, active in exercising their functions, especially as regards seeing that citizens keep their yards, etc., clean and in other respect guard against disease, of which latter two were reported. There have been an unusual number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever within the past month. Ste. Cunegonde, one of the neighboring towns referred to, appears to have suffered a trifle over the average as to the number of cases, but not as to fatalities. Dr. Cyphiot, the health officer, being seen, stated that 'for the past six months the health of the municipality had been on the whole satisfactory, and that although several cases of scarlet fever, measles and, he could not deny, diphtheria as well, had occurred there was nothing to justify the term "epidemic"—none of the cases had proved fatal. Taking figures as compared with the corresponding six months last year, which have already been published, the deaths have been conspicuously less. 'Too much caution, however,' said he, 'cannot be maintained, not only by our own, but by all the suburban municipalities in the matter of yard and house cleanliness.' The doctor then proceeded to write down a brief statement for the 'Witness.' He remarked: 'We account for the good sanitary condition of our city—for a real city, you know it is, as much as Montreal—to the perfect system of drainage inaugurated two years ago; also to the by-laws passed about the same time which regulated the construction of houses, compelling water closets in every house. There are now very few old-fashioned 'pits' or closets in the yards and before the end of the year we have so regulated it that they will all have disappeared. The lanes, once so dirty, have all been cleaned, the result of our first inspection this spring, and we are only waiting till "moving" is finished to make a second inspection of the yards making sure that the movers have left no dirt behind them, as is usually the case.

'Public vaccination will commence on May 15. Last year over nine hundred persons were vaccinated at our health office, so that in the event of a small-pox epidemic we are quite prepared, best of vaccine matter only having been secured.

DIED ON THE TRACK.

Yesterday the mangled remains of a young man were found on the C. P. R. track east of Sault au Recollet. At the morgue the body was identified as that of Gustave Berthond, twenty years of age, a native of Vaux township, Switzerland, where his only relative, a sister, still resides. The young man came out to Montreal not much over a year ago, going to board on Dorchester street, and working in a barber shop on Notre Dame street. He had spent a good deal of time during the past several months in poring over newspapers, and it is said had read somewhere that the end of the world would take place to-day, and that he was much bothered in consequence. About three o'clock last Sunday afternoon he left the house to go to the Sault au Recollet, as he often did on Sunday, taking with him all the money he owned, about fifty dollars. When found on the track there was only $2.50 in his pockets.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

ANOTHER PRIEST REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS IN COURT.

The Rev. Abbé H. Langevin was called up as a witness this morning in the case of Ouillette vs. Sicotte. This will be remembered as an action for damages taken by the former sexton of the St. Vincent de Paul Church, on the ground that his dismissal was due to rumors circulated by the defendant Sicotte. It will also be remembered that the Rev. Abbé Dubuc, one of the vicars of the parish, when called to give evidence in the case, refused to report a conversation which he had with Sicotte, on the ground that the communication was made to him under the seal of the professional secret of a spiritual adviser, and Judge Curran maintained the objection. Abbé Langevin is another vicar of the same parish, and a curious coincidence is the fact that he, a brother of Archbishop Langevin, should be examined by a bishop's brother. Mr. J. U. Emard, who acts as plaintiff's attorney in the present case.

Abbé Langevin testified that the defendant Sicotte had gone to see him, but as, at the very beginning of the interview, he declared that he approached witness as his spiritual adviser, the latter could not relate the conversation which took place. Mr. Emard did not further press the question.

Another question being asked as to whether there had been any mention between witness and the parish priest, of a re-engagement of Ouellette Abbé Langevin again refused to answer, on the ground that he did not think he was bound to answer any questions referring to private conversations held in the intimacy of the home. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Rocher, also objected to the question, holding that the reply could only constitute hearsay evidence, anyhow. The point was referred to Judge Doherty, who decided that the question should be answered, and the rev. gentleman then replied that he did not remember any mention of such re-engagement. A number of other questions of minor importance were put to the witness, to most of which he replied on the advice of his legal adviser, Mr. Bonin., who was present.

In the course of his examination, Mr. Emard brought out the fact that, while Abbé Langevin was spoken to as spiritual adviser, by the defendent Sicotte, Abbé Dubuc also declared to have acted in the same capacity when Sicotte called upon him.

The judgment of Judge Curran allowing Abbé Dubuc not to reply to a question put to him is to be appealed from.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN SPEAKS.

Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba, spoke on the Manitoba school question, in the parish church of Joliette, yesterday evening. He said that it was painful to see French-Canadians pretend that neutral schools can satisfy the Manitoba Catholics. The people of that province were entitled to the re-establishment of the separate schools, and they had also the right to expect help not only from all Catholics, but also from members of other denominations not blinded by fanaticism. His hearers might rest assured that when the Archbishop of St. Boniface approved any legislation on that subject it was after mature reflection, and after consulting his colleagues and eminent jurists also. He trusted that they would elect men disposed to give the Manitoba minority the rights to which they are entitled.

MR. CHS. LANGELIER'S CHALLENGE.

The 'Soir' publishes an open letter from Mr. Chs. Langelier to Mr. Angers severely reproaching him for past political acts, charging him with having caused the death of Mercier, and accusing him of ambition in walking over Messrs. Caron and Ouimet in order to once more secure a portfolio. Mr. Langelier concludes by inviting Mr. Angers to come and contest Montmorency, promising him deep emotions if he accepts the challenge.

IS IT A NUISANCE?

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THE GAS COMPANY.

On the strength of bitter complaints and objections made not only by the residents of the eastern part of the city, but by people living in Maisonneuve and the lower part of the island, further down even than Longue Pointe, the Health Board has taken out an action against the Gas Company on a charge of pronounced nuisance, to be heard on Monday next. According to Dr. Laberge's statements, the company is manufacturing the gas from crude petroleum, which leaves a quantity of obnoxious residue. This residue is discharged from the company's works by their own sewer, into the bay at Hochelaga, where it rises to and lays on the surface of the river, and, hugging the shore the entire length of the island, creates fumes and odors which are described as not only highly offensive, but extremely injurious and poisonous to animals and humanity. The question will doubtless be made a cause celebre, and the Health officers intend to end the nuisance if possible, relying on their many witnesses to attain their object.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Rev. Rural Dean Renison of the Diocese of Algoma, will this evening deliver an address at the service at St. Thomas's Church. His subject will be 'Reminiscences of life among the Indians.'

PERSONAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Bryce of Winnipeg will be here to attend the meeting of the Women's Council next week. Dr. Bryce afterwards leaves for Europe on a visit to be absent a short time.

THE PACIFIC CABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer, general manager of the C. P. R. company's telegraph, will sail for England to-morrow on the 'Majestic,' from New York, to participate, at the invitation of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. Sandford Fleming, in the forthcoming Pacific cable conference in London.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

THE REV. E. PAYSON HAMMOND.

The Rev. E. Paysen Hammond, D.D., will hold a meeting in O'Brien Hall this afternoon at 4.15 o'clock and will speak in Calvary Church, Guy street, at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE BIRTH RATE IN ONTARIO.

('Evangelical Churchman.')

The report of the Registrar-General of the Province of Ontario respecting births, deaths and marriages registered in Ontario during 1894, shows a decrease in the total number of births for the year, and a steady decline of the birthrate for the decennial period. In 1885 the birth rate in the cities of Ontario was 28.2, but in 1894 it was only 20.3; while in the whole province it was 23.1 in 1884, and, in 1894, 19.2. This is a smaller rate of increase than is shown by France, which for many years has had an unhappy preeminence in this respect. The annual increase of population in France between 1801 and 1876 was very small. England, during the same period, doubled its population in fifty-three years. It would have required 161 years to gain the same result in France. A comparison of the Ontario birth rate per thousand with that of other countries reveals startling results. In 1892 the rate in Germany was 35.2, in England and Wales, 30.8; in Scotland, 31.0; in France, 22.1, and in Ontario, 19.7.

Such figures are of interest to a much wider circle than students of statistics. The increase of population is of vital importance to any country's future. For instance, the decay of New England presents a problem to thinking men in the United States. The old Puritan stock is fast dying out. If it were not for the influx of foreign population, the death rate would exceed the birth rate. In the country districts of New England, settled mainly by native-born Americans, there is practically no addition to the population by natural increase. Indeed, the Board of Health of New Hampshire, after a careful analysis of the births and deaths in 1880, reached the conclusion that the State lost just 800 of the native population, as distinguished from foreign born, by a deficit of births. Fifty years ago families numbering six, eight, ten and twelve were common, but to-day New England families seldom number more than one or two, and childless families are common.

The birth rate in every country where vital statistics are registered has shown a decline, but nowhere, we believe, to such an extent as in Ontario. The causes deserve most careful study and consideration. The drain upon the province for the settlement of the North-West and the emigration to the United States of many of the younger people are certainly responsible for this decrease. Miss Brownell, in the 'Journal of the American Statistical Association,' claims that the generally decreasing birth rate is due to the increased prevalence of nervous diseases and to inequalities of production and consumption. There may be special circumstances connected with life in Ontario which have not yet been discussed. In any case the subject demands study and investigation in the interests of morality and of our national life.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 5.—Following are the results of the National League games played to-day:—

			R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg—					
Baltimore	3	0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	11	10
Pittsburg	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Killen, Hughey and Merritt. Umpire, Lynch.

At Cleveland—					
Washington	0	2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0	5	8	0
Cleveland	0	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1	3	12	2

Batteries—Mercer and McCauley; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire, Hurst.

At Cincinnati—					
Cincinnati	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2	3	8	3
Boston	2	0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0	8	12	3

Batteries—Foreman and Vaughn; Stivette and Ganzele. Umpire, Emslie.

At Louisville—					
Louisville	2	5 1 0 5 0 0 2 0	15	16	5
New York	4	0 0 3 1 1 0 0 2	11	10	7

Batteries—Cunningham and Miller; Flynn Clarke and Farrell. Umpire, Sheridan.

At Chicago—					
Brooklyn	0	0 3 1 0 1 2 0 0	7	15	3
Chicago	1	0 0 3 1 0 0 1 1	6	9	3

Batteries—Abbey and Burrell; Parker and Kittridge. Umpire, Weidman.

At St. Louis—					
Philadelphia	0	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 6	9	10	2
St. Louis	0	0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1	5	11	0

Batteries—McGill and Boyle; Kissinger and Douglas. Umpire, Keefe.

ROWING.

HUDSON BOATING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the above club will be held in the rooms of the M.A.A.A., Mansfield street, on Tuesday, 12th inst., commencing at 8 p.m.

LACROSSE.

STANDARD JUVENILE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Standard Junior Juvenile League will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Queen's Hotel. Delegates from St. Gabriel's, Ivy Leaf, Young Stars, Canadien and Young Athletics are requested to attend.

YACHTING.

THE 'BRITANNIA' AT COWES.

Cowes, May 6.—The Prince of Wales's yacht, the 'Britannia,' arrived here to-day from the Mediterranean.

MONTREAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was a small attendance last evening at the annual meeting of the Montreal Rifle Association, held in the Victoria Rifles' Armory. Lieut.-Col. Massey, president, was in the chair, and there were also on hand Messrs. Arthur Ware (secretary), Capt. Andrews, K. Matthews, R. Binmore, Lewis, D. McRae, Gascoigne, S. J. Matthewson, Sutherland and Mills. The association numbers seventy members. changes were made in the dates for the monthly matches as follows: First match, June 6; second match, July 11; third match, July 18; fourth match, Aug. 1. This will necessitate other changes in the programme also.

Officers were elected as follows: Patrons, Sir Donald A. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, Lieut.-Col. Massey, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Lieut.-Col. Hood and Capt. C. C. Newton. President, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Massey; first vice-president, Major C. B. Ibbotson; second vice-president, Capt. W. M. Andrews; committee, Messrs. D. McCrae, J. Currie, John Hepworth, R. B. Hutchison, G. W. Sharpe, and S. J. Mathewson; auditors, Messrs. R. Binmore and M. Pope; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. Arthur Ware; captain of team, Mr. J. J. Bell. Mr. Arthur Ware was also elected the Association's representative to the D. R. A., P.Q.R.A. and O.R.A. matches.

A. C. LARIVIERE ASSIGNS.

A. C. Lariviere, carriage maker, has filed a consent to the demand of assignment made upon him by Olivier Faucher.

AGAINST THE CITY.

An action for one thousand dollars damages has been taken by R. Tougas against the city, on account of injuries received by falling on a slippery sidewalk.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, May 6.—The first business before the Court yesterday was the hearing of a motion to quash an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, in the case of Lachance vs. La Société de Prets et Placements. The parties were both creditors of an insolvent firm and appellant, creditor for some $500, contested respondent's claim. The ground of the motion to quash was that $500 only was in controversy, in answer to which appellant's counsel claimed that he represented all the creditors, under Article 747, Code of Procedure, and that what was really in controversy was the value of respondent's claim, which, if not allowed, would enure to the benefit of the whole estate. Mr. Turcotte, for the motion; Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., contra.

The Maritime list of appeals was then taken up, Fraser vs. Fraser, an appeal from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, being first argued. This case was on the construction of a will leaving property to be divided equally between two sons, Simon and Thomas, and providing that in case of the death of Thomas unmarried or without issue, his share would revert to his brother. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia held that Simon took an undivided half interest in fee of the property, reversing the trial judge, who held that they were tenants in common. Judgment was reserved. Mr. Mellish for appellant; Mr. Borden, Q.C., for respondent.

Warner vs. Don was next heard. This was an interpleader case, the appellant claiming property under execution and respondents under mortgage. The main question argued was as to the necessity for registration of the mortgage, respondents claiming that it was filed in the office of the Commissioner of Mines, and did not require registry as a deed or bill of sale, being a mining lease only. The argument was not concluded to-day. Mr. Harris, Q.C., for appellants; Mr. Harrington, Q.C., for respondents.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; east wind; outward 6 a.m. Pomeranian.
River du Loup—Foggy; north-east wind.
Martin River—Dense fog; north-east wind.
Cape Magdalen—Foggy; north-west wind; inward 6 a.m. Waverley. 7 p.m. Assaye.
Fame Point—Clear; calm.
Cape Rosier—Cloudy; south-east wind.
Manicouagan—Clear; calm; inward 7 a.m. Snow Queen.
Anticosti—Clear; north wind.
Cape Ray—Clear; variable wind.
Low Point—Cloudy; strong east wind: outward 2 p.m. Kingswell, 6 p.m. Bonavista.
Cape Race—Cloudy; strong north-east wind; heavy, close packed ice inshore, moving south-west; inward 7 a.m. barque.

LOCAL STOCKS.

SPECULATIVE STOCKS TUMBLING DOWN.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 6, 1896.

On the local stock exchange this morning, the continued scarcity of funds had the effect of further reducing the values. It is said that the few recent spurts of speculative activity and stiffening of prices were founded on the expectation of early ease in the local money market; the dearth of money continues, practically as pronounced as ever and some free offerings at lower values is the natural result. Gas sold down to 184, or a loss of 3½ since Monday; Montreal Street Railway sold down to 210¾, closing at 211, against 216½ best price Monday, a drop of 5½ points; 25 shares of Cable changed hands at 158, against 159½ on Monday. Canadian Pacific was weaker at 59½, and this stock was quoted in London at noon to-day at 61¾.

The sales at the afternoon board were:—200 Canadian Pacific at 60, 25 at 59½, 50 Cable at 158, 50 Gas at 184½, 210 at 184, 345 Montreal Street Railway at 2112, 25 at 210¾, 384 at 211, 5 Toronto Street at 71½, 15 at 71, 210 at 70, 25 Postal at 85, 6 Telephone at 155¾, 5 Bank of Montreal at 223½, 2 Ontario at 56, 5 at 55¾, 25 Duluth Com. at 5, 225 at 4¾, $6,000 Col. Cotton Bonds at 99¼.

At the afternoon session values were a little stronger. The sales were as follows: 25 Canadian Pacific at 59⅝, 50 Cable at 158, 25 Gas at 185, 50 Montreal Street Railway at 211½, 50 Toronto Street Railway at 71, 50 Postal at 85¼, 50 at 85, 5 Molsons at 178¼, 5 at 178, 4 Bank of Montreal at 223½, 24 at 223, 50 Colored Cotton bonds at 50, 75 Duluth common at 4¾.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Between Banks. Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	⅛ dis.	1-16 dis.	par ⅛ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9 9-16	9 11-16	9¾ 9⅞
Sterling, demand	9¾	9 13-16	10 10⅛
Sterling, cables	9⅞	10	10⅛

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Stocks.	Sellers	Buyers
Canadian Pacific	60	59¾
Do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic	4¾	4½
Do. do. do. Pref.	13	10
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	159	158
Montreal Telegraph	167	164
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	90	85
Montreal St. Railway Co.	212	211¼
Montreal Street Railway (New)	....	....
Montreal Gas Co.	185	184¾
Bell Telephone Co.	156	154
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	110	100
Bank of Montreal	225	222
Ontario Bank	....	55
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	....	....
Molsons Bank	180	170
Bank of Toronto	....	235½
La Banque Jacques Cartier	100	....
Merchants' Bank	167	164
Do. do. of Halifax	....	....
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	125	....
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	110	100
Canadian Bank of Commerce	134	132¾
La Banque Ville Marie	130	72½
Hochelaga Bank	123½	120
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do. Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain & St. Lawrence Bonds	105	....
Montreal Cotton	127	120
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	55	47½
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Merchants' Magufacturing Co.	140	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	97	90
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	70⅞	70½
Dominion Glass	....	....
Postal	85¼	84¼

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Atchison	15⅛	15⅛
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	53⅝	53⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	80⅞	80⅞
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	34⅛	34⅛
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud.	....	....
Del. Lack & West	161½	161½
Erie	14⅝	14⅝
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	....	....
Lake Shore	142⅛	142⅛
Manhattan Consolidated	13⅝	13⅝
Missouri Pacific	17⅛	17⅛
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	....	....
Nor. Pac. pfd.	13⅝	13⅝
New Jersey Central	14⅛	14⅛
Nor. West.	16⅛	16⅛
N. Y. & N. Eng.	....	....
N. Y. Central	....	....
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅛
Reading, Philadelphia	14⅜	14⅜
Richmond Terminal	....	....
Rock Island Chico. & Pac.	....	....
St. Paul, Chico. & Minn.	57⅛	57⅛
St. Paul Minn & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....
Wabash Com.	....	....
Wabash pfd.	....	....
Western Union Tel.	....	....
Sugar	114⅛	114⅛
Lead	....	....
Gas, Chicago	....	....
Gen. Electric	....	....
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	....	....
Rubber	....	....

MARKETS STRONGER.

WHEAT, OATS AND PROVISIONS GENTLY HIGHER—CORN FIRM.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened about steady and after some accession of strength declined on bearish weather reports; towards the end of the session, however, a bullish tone prevailed and the market closed ⅛ of a cent higher at 61¾c May, ¼ of a cent higher at 62½c July and ⅛ of a cent higher at 63¼c. Corn was firm, oats and provisions were gently higher.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	61	....	61⅝	60⅞	61⅞
July	62¼	62⅛	62⅝	61C	62½
Sept.	63⅛	61⅞	63⅜	162⅜	63⅛
Corn—					
May	28½	....	....	....	29⅛
July	29½	29½	29¾	29½	29⅝
Oats—					
May	17⅞	....	....	....	18⅛
July	19	19	19¼	18⅞	19⅛
Pork—					
May	7.92	....	....	....	7.95
July	....	8.02	8.07	8.07	8.05
Lard—					
May	4.77	....	....	....	4.80
July	4.87	4.90	....	....	....
Short ribs—					
May	4.15	....	....	....	4.20
July	4.27	4.30	4.30	4.27	4.27

Milwaukee, May 6, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—61¼c May, 62¼c July.

Duluth, May 6, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—No. 1 Northern, 61⅝c May, 62⅜c July; No. 1 Duluth, 62⅜c cash.

Toledo, May 6, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—65½c May, 65½c July.

St. Louis, May 6, 1.20 p.m.—Closing.—57½c May and 59⅝c b. July.

New York, May 6, 2.20 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 69⅛c May, June, July, 69⅛c b. July; corn, 34⅞c May, 35¾c July, 36⅜c Sept.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, May 6, 4.30 p.m.—Sugar, centrifugal, 96 test, 13s 9d; Muscovado fair refining, 11s 9d to 12s 3d; beet, May 12s 3½d.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Johnston line steamship Parkmore, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Hamburg, with a general cargo and about 1,000 tons of sugar for the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery. The captain says when the Parkmore was off Fame Point a reptile was observed by the officers who were on the bridge. After following the ship for a considerable time it suddenly took a leap in a pyramidal shape, lashing the water into fury and disappeared.

The Allan line R.M.S. Sardinian, as already announced, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with passengers and a general cargo. Captain Eastaway who has recently been appointed to the command of the steamship Sardinian says the Sardinian left Liverpool on the 23rd, and Moville on the 24th April. For the first two days out had fresh westerly winds and head seas, afterwards fine weather to the Banks. Saw seven icebergs at the edge of the Banks, but no field ice. Passed three or four sailing vessels on the Banks, and five off the Virgins, bound west. Had fine weather up the Gulf.

Beaver line SS. Lake Winnipeg left at 4 a.m. to-day for Liverpool with a fine general cargo, a good list of passengers and some cattle.

The depth of water at Sorel yesterday was 35 feet 6 inches; in the Montreal harbor channel to-day it is 33 feet 2 inches.

New York May 6.—Arrived, steamer Nordland, from Antwerp.

Southampton, May 6.—Arrived, steamers Trave, from New York; St. Paul, from New York.

DIED.

HOWISON—On April 25, 1896, at New Westminster, B.C., of consumption, Arthur W. Howison, eldest son of the late George H. Howison, aged 21 years and 7 months. 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave almost instant and permanent relief.—J. B. MOORE M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price 25c. | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd, Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

A TEACHER, HOLDING SECOND CLASS professional, wishes position during July and August, as governess to small children, or companion to lady. Would go to summer resort. Highest references. Address Box 182, Cobourg, Ont.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS General Servant. Apply with references, 19 St. Mark street. 6

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

Montreal, May 1, 1896.

...Citizens of Montreal:

...Chateau de Ramezay Museum and ...y having at length been publicly in...ed the Numismatic & Antiquarian ...y believes this to be an opportune ...to issue a statement of what has ...n accomplished.

...a continued effort of five years, ...which it combated many disap...ments and discouragements, the Socie... the first of May, 1895, entered upon ...ancy of the Chateau de Ramezay. ...building was then in a most dilapi... condition and to make it habitable ...ociety had to expend over $1,000 in ...rs. It still requires a much larger ...diture to put it in proper shape and ...this end in view the Society asked ...T. Taylor, architect, to look it ...and he has prepared plans and esti... which when carried out will greatly ...e it.

...n the Society obtained an entrance ...the Chateau it had a collection of ...five hundred coins, one to two hun... antiquities, a library of six or seven ...red volumes and a series of fifty or ...engravings. To this collection a ...many historical objects, including ...old Louisbourg bell, have since been ...d, more than doubling the number. ...library, including the Tiffin trust and ...e donations from the Honorable Jus... Baby and the Honorable J. R. Thibau...u, now consists of over 8,000 volumes ...d pamphlets, together with a large num...er of manuscripts.

At the same time a new department was ...dertaken—a National Portrait Gallery, ...the lines of the gallery at South Ken...gton, in which portraits of all such per...s as have been celebrated in the annals ...Canada may be hung. So far fifty por...ts in oils, some being precious originals, ...ers copies, have been secured. Besides ...there are about thirty engraved por...ts. The whole cost about $1,600 over ...above girs. The Society has acquired ...mber of rare engravings and had them ...med along with those formerly in its ...session. The whole makes a very fine ...instructive display highly appreciated ...the public and entirely free to them.

...the advantage of such an institution as ...object lesson to the people in true his...ry and in destroying those false ideas ...ch every now and then threaten the ...blic peace is great in a city of mixed ...ulations like our own; while the pre...ation of the past is particularly fitting ...the metropolis of this old and interest...g colony.

So far the cost of maintenance has only ...ounted to $500.00, but if the museum is ...be kept in a state of efficiency this sum ...ll have to be increased by at least $2,000. ...sides this a fund should be provided for ...the purchase of collections of manuscripts, ...rare books and objects of interest relating ...Canada. Such things are constantly ...fered and for want of funds refused, and ...any of them, as has been the case here...fore, are likely to be carried out of the ...untry or lost. The work of the Society ...its effort to preserve this, the most his...ic building of Canada and establish ...rein a Canadian Library and Museum, ...coming to be more and more appreciated ...the constant flow of visitors will attest. ...They average from fifty to one hundred ...day, while on the Saturday after the ...auguration the number reached 3,000.

To recapitulate: The Society has to meet ...debt of $1,000 which, together with the ...500 for maintenance, will make a sum of ...500 to be provided this year. Then there ...are $10,000 required for renovations and re...airs if the plans of Mr. Taylor are to be ...carried out, and lastly a provision for pur...chases. This could take the shape of an ...endowment fund as in other museums and ...libraries, the revenue only from which ...could be expended.

The Society has now exhibits, books and ...other objects valued at twenty thousand ...dollars. It has promises of much more ...valuable donations immediately upon the ...necessary funds for maintenance being pro...vided.

This then is one of the occasions in ...which the citizens of Montreal have never ...been found wanting and the Society looks ...to them to provide the funds thus asked ...for and enable it to carry out in an effi...cient manner this undertaking which it has ...established at a great sacrifice for the ...benefit of the public.

Everyone should subscribe and, if pos...sible, remember the matter in his will, and ...all such subscriptions, great or small, will ...be helpful in sustaining this most unique ...and attractive institution in our city and ...placing us on a par with the cities of the ...Old World. The public are once again ...freely invited to visit the museum.

(Signed),
G. BABY, President.
ROUER ROY, Vice-President.
HENRY J. TIFFIN, Vice-President,
R. W. McLACHLAN, Treasurer.
DE LERY MACDONALD, Secretary.

McGILL COLLEGE.

The award of the Wickstead medals for physical culture was omitted from the list of medals, prizes, etc., awarded at the closing of the college. The silver medal was won by James L. W. Gill of the graduating class in applied science, who besides winning honors in several sports and the British Association exhibition was awarded the British Association gold medal. The bronze medal was won by R. W. Dalgliesh of the second year in arts.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would suggest that the ten Women's Christian Temperance Unions of Montreal hold a giant bazaar and save the Athletic Club House for the 'boys.'

WHITE RIBBON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ho! For Summer Sports.

Summer's surely near at hand, but 'twill be some time before you can swim in open water. Get into shape, though. Get back those dives, get back that stroke. Get back your wind and muscle, and have a good, jolly time in the bargain—25c a swim at the

LAURENTIAN BATHS,

LARGEST SWIMMING BATH IN AMERICA.....

210 CRAIG STREET, Cor. Beaudry.

Reserved for Ladies on Monday Afternoons and Wednesday Afternoon. . . .

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Kingston, Ont., May 6.—The annual meeting occurred on Monday when admirable reports on various features were presented. The officers elected were:—President, Mrs. Fraser; vice-presidents, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Walkem, Lady Cartwright, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Skinner; treasurer, Mrs. W. Skinner; corresponding secretary, Miss Machar; recording secretary, Miss M. P. Smith.

These were elected for the annual meeting of the National Council next week in Montreal: Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Machar, Mrs. H. Skinner, Miss Sullivan, the president being a delegate ex-officio.

EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.

New York, May 6.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that the town of Puerto Viejo suffered terribly on Sunday from an earthquake. Houses were thrown down, many persons were buried alive in the ruins and many others injured.

NEW POST FOR MR. DALY.

Toronto, May 6.—The 'World' states that Mr. Daly has been commissioned to visit and inspect the immigration agencies in Europe, and will sail on May 17.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

TELLS A TALE OF SUFFERING AND HAPPY RELEASE.

SUFFERED FROM RHEUMATISM TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT TO WALK ABOUT CAUSED THE GREATEST AGONY — WAS ALSO TROUBLED WITH SICK HEADACHE AND STOMACH TROUBLE — HER EXPERIENCE WILL PROVE HELPFUL TO OTHERS.

Only those who have been afflicted with rheumatism can understand or appreciate fully the agony endured by its victims. Their days are days of pain, and their nights are nights of sleepless misery. And when one of those who have suffered thus are released from the thraldom of pain, how eager they are to let their fellow sufferers know of the means by which they secured renewed health and happiness. In such cases people who are of a retiring disposition, and who have an aversion to anything that savors of notoriety cast aside their personal feeling in the matter, and freely give their experience for the good it may do others. Such a one is Mrs. Bradford, wife of Mr. John Bradford, a much respected farmer who lives near Bishop's Mills, in the adjoining county of Grenville. She says: 'Early last autumn I was seized with pains in my knees and limbs. At first they were but slight, but gradually increased in severity until it was with the greatest difficulty I could move about. Liniments usually tried in such cases were resorted to without the least beneficial effect. On the contrary, I was continually growing worse, and at last I reached a stage where, if seated in a chair it was almost impossible for me to arise, and when on my feet my limbs were so stiff that it caused me the most excruciating pain to walk. At this juncture a neighbor who had benefited through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to give them a thorough trial, and glad to grasp at any means which promised relief, I procured a supply of Pink Pills and began their use. By the time I had used three boxes there was a decided improvement, and I could walk with less stiffness and less pain than formerly. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used another six boxes when I felt myself as well as ever, and feel firmly convinced that those who will give this wonder-working medicine a fair trial can soon free themselves from the thraldom of rheumatism. I can also say that it was not alone in this respect that I found the Pink Pills beneficial. I had been much troubled with a tired and languid feeling and suffered very much with sick headache, which I believe were caused by stomach troubles. All these disagreeable symptoms disappeared under the treatment of Pink Pills, and I have had no return of the trouble. Although I am now well up in years I am enjoying the best of health, and I am willing that my testimonial shall be published for the good it may bring some other sufferers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at fifty cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be 'just as good.' 6

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs. 28

Consignees' Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s SS. 'Christiania,' Von Frankenberg, Master, from Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
JAMES THOM, Manager. 6

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's SS. 'Parkmore,' Read, Master, from Hamburg, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
JAMES THOM, Manager. 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEATH EASILY AVERTED.

Victims of Heart Disease Find a Sure and Safe Remedy.

With men and women dropping dead at one's side every day, it is worth recording that the nineteenth century has discovered a medicine which positively cures heart disease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has proven to be a remely that acts as it needs to act in such cases, with lightning effect. Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N.W.T., was so troubled with heart failure that she could not sleep or lie down, for fear of suffocation. All the doctors in the territory had been appealed to, but could do nothing to help her. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart was tried, and little more than a bottle had been taken before a cure was effected. The beauty of this medicine is that it acts instanly. Inside half an hour relief is secured in the worst cases. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street. 6

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS, TWO ROOMS TO RENT in good house, without board; economical terms. 166 Mansfield street.

WANTED, AT MAPLE HILL FARM, near Cowansville Station, a few boarders. Bedrooms high, light and airy; nicely shaded. For particulars, apply to (MRS.) E. S. DENT, Box 9, Cowansville, Que. 2

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, $3 and $4 per month. 382 St. Antoine street. 6

AT LONGUEUIL TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family of two persons. Address Y. 15, 'Witness' Office. 5

BOARD AND ROOM—TWO YOUNG GENtlemen can be accommodated with large front room, and breakfast, if desireded, in a private family, on Dorchester street, near Windsor Hotel. Address Y., 'Witness' Office. 4

ROOM, NICE, BRIGHT SUNNY ROOM, front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, 25 Mayor street, off Bleury street. 4

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for a married couple or two young men, on bathroom flat. 53 Berthelet street. 4

TO LET ROOMS, FURNISHED, on bathroom flat; Auer light; modern conveniences. 8 Mance street.

Property.

FOR SALE, AT STE. ANNE'S, 8-ROOM Cottage, with acre of garden land; fruits of all sorts; convenient to station and water. The garden alone will pay interest on the price, which has been reduced to $1,850; half cash. It must be sold. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 6

FOR SALE, AT STE. ANNE'S, a 12-room Cottage, $3,500; and a 9-room one for $2,250; both are on water-side, and all year round houses; good garden and wharf I want only $500 down on one, and $250 on the other; balance as rent. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 6

FOR SALE, OPPOSITE STE. ANNE'S, six acres of land, on river side; $750; only $100 cash; balance, $100 a year at 5 percent. Houses to Rent at Ste. Anne's. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 6

FOR SALE, AT RIVER DU LOUP (Fraserville), a large 15-room house, and 4 acres of land, beautifully laid out and shaded; hot water heated; b. and w.c.; everything in A1 order; close to station and sea. An immense bargain. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, STONE HOUSE, 25x44 ft, 13 rooms, in good order; large yard and a brick shed in rear; bargain to prompt purchaser. 772 Palace street.

FOR SALE, A MODERN STONE FRONT House, on St. Luke street west, two stories and extension, or would Let. Apply at 110 St. James street. 2

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent market for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FROM MAY 1, A Detached Stone Cottage, No. 65 Coursol street, very comfortable and with all conveniences; rent cheap, or will be sold at a very reasonable price. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, St. James street. 18

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT, on Cadieux street, and other city and suburban property. Apply to J. W. M. WALLACE, 1608 Notre Dame street.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

About 8 Acres of Land with fine Orchard; Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Hot Water Furnace, Lawn Terrace, Stable and Coach House,
$4,500.00.
JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building. 30

CHOICE LOT AT A BARGAIN, AT WESTMOUNT.
3,700 FEET.
Price, 20 cents per Square Foot.
JOHN A. TEES & CO. 20

$2,000 House for Sale,
WITH 7,560 FEET OF LAND.
Monthly payments. Convenient to Electric Railway.
JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building. 21

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE
At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET.

To Let.

TO LET, AT WESTMOUNT, COTTAGE OF 8 rooms, with modern conveniences. 4444 St. Catherine street. 6

TO LET, THAT COMFORTABLE UPPER Tenement, No. 52 Prince Arthur street, containing eight large rooms, b. and w.c.; good order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 6

TO LET, 270 ST. LUKE STREET, A VERY nice, small upper tenement. THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Chomedy street. 6

TO LET, SUMMER RESIDENCES AT Valois and Strathmore on Lake St. Louis in fine locality; easy terms. M. J. CUROT, 180 St. James street. 5

TO LET, 81 CATHCART STREET SELF-contained house, large yard; no basement; reduced rent. 79 Cathcart street. 5

TO LET, AT DORVAL, ON CITY SIDE of Forest and Stream Club House, and on a line with same, two new cottages, with baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rate for 'bus fare to station will be arranged. Apply to E. FAVREAU, 35 St. James street. 5

LONGUEUIL WEST, FURNISHED House To Let from June 1 for year or summer months. Five minutes' walk from train or boat. Address W. STEEL LOUSON, 'Witness' Office. 4

TO LET, STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 102 St. Famille street, corner of Prince Arthur, 12 rooms, rent low to suitable tenant. Stone front house, Shuter street, 10 rooms. 317 Prince Arthur street, fine roomy house, 14 rooms, well suited for a doctor, fine stables. Furnished house St Famille street, 14 rooms, splendid order. Rent three months, 3 brick houses, Back River, rent only $10 per month. Apply, F. HUSTON, 204 St. James street. 4

STABLE TO LET FOR FOUR HORSES, with yard and large shed. The stable is warm, and has convenient hayloft attached. Apply at 16 Hanover street.

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

TO LET, BRICK AND STONE STORES, No. 96 King street, suitable for factory or warehouse, with large yard attached; rent moderate. Apply to S. H. EWING, 13 St. John street. 2

TO LET, HOUSE NO. 2768 ST. CATHERine street, 8 rooms, bath and w.c., iron pipe drain, hot water furnace, house light and cheerful. Apply to GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield street. 2

TO LET, AT LONGUEUIL, ON PRINCE Arthur avenue, near Queen's Park, two Cottages containing nine apartments each, all in good order. Apply 585 St. Paul street. 2

AT OUTREMONT.

Brick Cottage, with furnace and water, corner St. Louis and main road. Apply to
ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury street. 20

TO LET,

79 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, five bedrooms, hot water furnace, etc. Rent $280 and taxes.
89 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, hot water, furnace, etc.
Apply to
C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st.

All Cottages to be tinted and painted this spring.

HOUSES TO LET.

Choice Locality. Rent Reasonable.

10 TARA HALL AVENUE, near Sherbrooke street, a nice, semi-detached Modern Cottage, 9 rooms, with hot water, and 'Daisy' furnace, etc.

15 TARA HALL AVENUE, 8 room Cottage, extension kitchen, h.w. furnace, modern w.c., bath, etc.

For full particulars apply to 1763 NOTRE DAME STREET. 29

Factories To Let.

TO LET, SMALL MANUFACTURING Flats. Apply 595 St. Paul street. 2

TO LET, No. 114 QUEEN STREET, FLAT, with Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO. 9

Financial.

WANTED TO BORROW, $200; WILL GIVE A1 Security. Address SECURITY, 'Witness' Office. 6

MINES.

For Sale, 5,000 shares War Eagle at 1.60 For particulars re Canadian mines call at my office, 11 St. Sacrament street.
W. I. FENWICK,
(Member Montreal Stock Exchange.) 5

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON (Monday), between 131 Metcalfe street and corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish streets, a Purse containing money and memoranda. The finder by returning it to above address will be rewarded. 5

LOST, A DIAMOND RING. Reward at the Elevator at "The Sherbrooke."

Board and Rooms Wanted.

BOARD WANTED FOR JULY AND AUGust; by an English family, parents and two children; north of St. Jerome preferred; terms must be low. Address B.N., 15, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, AT ST. LAMBERT, FOR THE summer months, good plain board for a married couple and child 2½ years old. Address, stating terms, etc., to COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 5

ROOM WANTED, WITH TWO MEALS daily at Longueuil for two gentlemen of quiet habits. Address, stating terms, H.F., P.O. Box 2263, Montreal. 5

WANTED, UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in central locality. Address HASTE 'Witness' Office. 4

Swaps.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE for a boy's bicycle, a Grandfather's Clock, a Walnut Dining Table and several other pieces of Furniture. Apply 253 Wood ave., Westmount. 5

Bargains.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 29½ YARDS OF new Tapestry Carpet. 96 Union avenue.

FOR SALE, STEAM YACHT, 40 FEET long by 7 feet beam; everything of the very best, and in perfect order. Can be seen in boat house at Ste. Anne's. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A GOOD BELL ORGAN, slightly used; $55. Apply 148 Peel street. 2

FOR SALE, SPLENDID MILCH COW, IN exchange for a horse. Apply to 228 Pine avenue. 6

FOR SALE, NICE, OAK BEDSTEAD, full size, late design; good as new; also, Spring; reasonable price. 38 Anderson st. 6

FOR SALE, BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from prize-winning stock, $1.50 per setting. Address THOMAS BARNES, Box 1, Hochelaga, Que. 5

FOR SALE, BOY'S SAFETY BICYCLE, fittings complete; also boy's Punt, mat, sail and oars. For particulars, address Box 58, Post-Office. 4

FOR SALE, 1 LATHE, 2 ENGINES and Boiler, 1 Letter Press, 1 Stereoscopic Camera and other Photographic Apparatus, 1 Gas Stove, 1 Sewing Machine. 461 Lagauchetiere street.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING, from S. C. B. Leghorns, 1st prize Cockerel and Pullet; $1.00 a setting. No. 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. 5

FOR SALE, BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Set (double), with spring and mattrass, cheap for cash. 15 Mayor street, off Bleury street. 4

SECRETARY FOR SALE; PERFECTLY new; light oak, and ornamentally finished; original price, $37; selling for $17; specially suitable for home use. To be seen at any time at WRIGHT & COWPER'S, 2400 St. Catherine street. 4

FOR SALE, INSTRUMENTS BY THE following makers:—Steinway, Decker Bros, Behr Bros., Haden & Son, Evans Bros, Whaley-Boyce, Tranler, Thomas, Bell, Goderich, Smith, Jackson, etc., etc. P. E. LAYTON & BRO., Warerooms 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. 2

FOR SALE, SILVER LACED Wyandotte Eggs from prize winning stock; $1.50 per setting; $2.50 for two settings. Address, WYANDOTTE, Box 2234 P.O., Montreal. 2

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM First Prize Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks. Send for Catalogue, free. Address, Royal Poultry Farm, Montreal. Notice—The farm is in Mount Royal Vale. Visitors are always welcome. 2

FOR SALE, ASPINWALL POTATO Planter, cheap; as good as new. Address Box 34, Lacolle, P.Q. 30

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

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, $1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 20

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Black Minorca and Silver L. Wyandottes, $1.50 for 13; also two Black Minorca Cockerels, $2.00 each; all first class. Address G. H. MUIR, P.O. Box 719, Montreal. 15

Employment Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wants work of any kind. 21 St. Alexander street. 6

WANTED, POSITION AS COLLECTOR for one or two firms; best of references; security if required; salary or commission. Address W., 862, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, situation as Cook where a housemaid is kept; no objections to the country. Address E.H. 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE A situation—wife good plain cook and laundress; man, generally useful around the house. Apply 61 Nazareth street. 5

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing or housecleaning by the day. No. 126 St. George street. 5

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE PERson a situation as good plain cook, where a housemaid is kept. Apply at 151½ St. Urbain street. 5

WANTED WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day, wishing, ironing and house-cleaning. Apply at 20 Bleury street. 5

WANTED, A SITUATION BY RESPECTable Young Man, 23, as Coachman or under gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can milk; willing to do anything around a gentleman's residence; will go to the country or stay in the city; best of references furnished. Apply J.W., 615 St. James street. 5

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, A PROTESTant, work of any kind, out or at home, by the day; references. Address M. 940, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, WORK for Mondays and Tuesdays. Apply to No. 13 Josephine street, off St. Urbain street, near Ontario street.

YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUATION in any capacity; is used to horses, etc; best of city references. Address J.P., 374 St. James street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY GOOD Dress maker, good cutter and fitter; would do general sewing as well; no objection to go outside city limits. Address C.D., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A McGILL STUDENT IN Arts, a situation for the summer months in any capacity in a business house where he can make himself useful. Is a first-class office hand with several years' experience in Montreal. Address STUDENT, Box 2234 P.O., Montreal. 2

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED—COURT STENOGRAPHER (certified), and Expert Typewriter, gives private lessons in shorthand and typewriting; also bookkeeping instruction by expert. 2228 St. Catherine street.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, A MILK ROUTE, TWENTY gallons per day; private custom. Address PURE MILK 10, 'Witness' Office. 6

TARIFF

FOR
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Prepaid.)

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

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A COOK AND A HOUSEMAID. Apply at 1136 Sherbrooke street, between six and eight o'clock evening. 6

WANTED, COOK, MUST BE THOROUGHly competent; city references required. 994 Dorchester street. 6

WANTED, DRESSMAKERS AND IMPROvers; also a strong girl as General Servant; one who can sleep at home preferred. 942 Dorchester street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT and Collar Cutter. A. H. SIMS & CO., 54 Latour street. 6

WANTED, PERSONS TO ACCEPT, gratis, in view of future orders, rubber stamp of their own name, for marking clothing, books, etc. Write plainly and enclose four postage stamps to defray mailing, packing, etc. H. P. MAYNARD, 16 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted for rubber stamps, rubber type, pads, daters, white letter signs, "Bottled Electricity," for catarrh and pain, electric belts, etc. Write for agents' terms. 6

WANTED, A GIRL TO LEARN DRESSmaking; must be able to sew a little. Apply No. 10 Jurors street. 6

WANTED, A COPY HOLDER. ONE ACcustomed to the work preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, A YOUTH FOR WHOLESALE hardware office. Salary to commence with $10 per month. Must be well recommended. Address YOUTH 18, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, A LAD ACCUSTOMED TO Shorthand and can use the Remington Typewriter. Apply, giving references, stating length of experience and what salary expected. Address REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; MUST Cook well; no washing; two in family. Apply before 12 and after 6 at 79 St. Matthew street. 5

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Woman for General Housework; small family in the country; a comfortable home. Apply 205 Mansfield street. 5

WANTED ORGANIST FOR THE WEST End Methodist Church. Applications by letter only, giving references and salary expected, will be received up to Friday, May 8, by Mr. J. J. BELL, 49 Prospect avenue, Westmount. 4

WANTED, COMPETENT HOUSEMAID; must have good references. Apply before 1 p.m., at 417 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 4

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 74 Mackay street. 4

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN the baking business; must have some experience. Apply at 105 St. Maurice st., between 12 and 3. 4

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOR ABOUT six weeks, good General Servant, where another maid is kept. MISS DUFF, 1134 Sherbrooke street. 2

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR ST. Andrew's Model School, holding an Academy Diploma. Apply to MARTIN WANLESS, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Andrew's, Que. 2

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT with good references; no washing. Apply at 4156 Dorchester street. 30

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

WANTED.—A First Class Footman. Must be accustomed to indoor service and have good references. Apply at H. & A. ALLAN'S Office, corner of Youville and Common sts., at 11 a.m. 6

Wanted.

OFFICE TABLE WANTED, A GOOD, second-hand, about 8 by 3½ feet. Address Box 173, Post-Office. 6

WANTED, THE USE OF A SILVER Terrier (Yorkshire) Dog; must be thoroughbred. Address YORKSHIRE, 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 20

Miscellaneous.

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

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From MONTREAL.
Sat., April 18.	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., May 6.
Sat., April 25.	Lake Huron	Wed., May 13.
Sat., May 2.	Lake Ontario	Wed., May 20.
Sat., May 9.	Lake Superior	Wed., May 27.
Sat., May 23.	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., June 10.
Sat., May 30.	Lake Huron	Wed., June 17.
Sat., June 6.	Lake Ontario	Wed., June 24.
Sat., June 13.	Lake Superior	Wed., July 1.

And Weekly Thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—$40, $45, $50 and $60. Round trip, $80, $85, $90 and $110, according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool $30; return, $63. Glasgow, $32.50; return, $68. Bristol or Cardiff, $33; return, $69. London, $33; return, $66.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast at lowest rates.

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

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. **D. W. CAMPBELL,** Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

23

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

15

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every

From Glasgow.	WEDNESDAY Morning. Steamship.	From Montreal.
April 15	SS Concordia	May 6
April 22	SS Tritonia	May 13
April 29	SS Amarynthia	May 20
May 6	SS Alcides	May 27
May 13	SS Warwick	June 3

Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
May 1	SS Gerona	May 29

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee at Intervals.

SS. Hurona, for Leith ..... May 15
SS. Escalona, for Aberdeen ..... May 20
A Steamer for Leith ..... May 20

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point IN CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill., J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., **Or ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.**

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Ottoman	May 9, daylight.	May 9, 2 p.m.
Labrador	May 16, daylight.	May 17, 9 a.m.
Angloman	May 23, daylight.	May 23, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	May 30, daylight.	May 30, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	June 6, daylight.	June 7, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	June 13, daylight.	June 13, 2 p.m.
S.S. Canada		*Building*

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $80; return, $100 to $150, according to steamer and berth.

SECOND CABIN—$30; return, $63.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50, $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton street.)

New York ..... Wed., May 6, 10 a.m.
Paris ..... Wed., May 13, 10 a.m.
St. Paul ..... Wed., May 20, 10 a.m.
New York ..... Wed., May 27, 10 a.m.
St. Louis ..... Wed., June 3 10 a.m.
Berlin ..... Sat., June 6, 10 a.m.

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

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $85 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

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

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Financial.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Investment Broker,

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
MONTREAL AND VAUDREUIL.
Train service taking effect May 11, 1896.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS:
*Daily. zSaturdays only. xDaily except Saturdays and Sundays. aSaturdays. All others trains run daily except Sunday.

FROM MONTREAL.

5.10 a.m.—For all stations to Dorval.
6.25 a.m.—For all stations Dorval to Vaudreuil.
6.30 a.m.—For all stations to Lachine.
8.00 p.m.—Steamboat train for Lachine wharf.
8.55 a.m.—For all stations to Dorval.
9.10 a.m.—For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.
9.15 a.m.—For Lachine Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.
10.30 a.m.—Mixed for Dominion and stations for Vaudreuil.
12.05 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine wharf.
x1.28 p.m.—For all stations to Vaudreuil.
z1.45 p.m.—For Dixie and all stations to Vaudreuil.
z1.55 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine.
3.30 p.m.—For all stations to Dorval.
*4.15 p.m.—For Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.
5.10 p.m.—For Dixie and all statioins to Vaudreuil.
5.11 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine wharf.
6.15 p.m.—For Lachine and stations to Vaudreuil.
6.20 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine.
7.35 p.m.—For all stations to Dorval.
*8.00 p.m.—For Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.
9.05 p.m.—For all statiops to Vaudreuil.
10.25 p.m.—For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.
11.25 p.m.—For all stations to Vaudreuil.

FOR MONTREAL.

5.50 a.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops.
*6.30 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stop Ste. Anne's only.
7.00 a.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops.
7.35 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only.
8.18 a.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops.
7.55 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only.
9.00 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Strathmore only.
9.30 a.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops.
*10.49 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stop Ste. Anne's only.
1.00 p.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops.
z2.25 p.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops.
x2.30 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops.
4.05 p.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops.
3.20 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only.
a4.40 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops.
5.41 p.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops.
5.41 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's, Pointe Claire and Dorval only.
6.01 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's only.
6.50 p.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops.
7.15 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops.
8.13 p.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops.
9.35 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's only.
10.15 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops.

NOTE.—All trains stop at St. Henri in either direction.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
SUMMER SUBURBAN SERVICE,
Commencing May 4th, 1896.

Trains will Leave Windsor Street Station

(F) 8.20 a.m. 4.15 p.m. (A) 5.15 p.m. 6.15 p.m.	For Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Bay View, St. Annes and Vaudreuil.
(A) 5.15 p.m. 6.15 p.m.	For Como, Hudson, Hudson Heights, Lavigne, Rigaud and Pointe Fortune.
(I) 1.30 p.m.	For all stations as far as Pointe Fortune.

Train leaving 4.15 p.m. will run through to Perth, Ont.

Trains will Arrive Windsor Street Station

8.45 a.m. 9.40 a.m. 11.45 a.m. (F) 7.20 p.m.	From Vaudreuil, St. Annes, Bay View, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Pointe Claire, Lakeside, Valois, Dorval, Montreal Junction.
8.45 a.m. 9.40 a.m.	From Pointe Fortune, Rigaud, Lavigne, Hudson Heights, Hudson and Como.

(A) Daily except Saturdays and Sundays.
(F) Will not stop at Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaurepaire and Bay View.
(I) Saturdays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.

Train which formerly left Windsor Station at 8.25 a.m. for Toronto, London, etc., now leaves at 8.20 a.m.

Further information may be obtained at
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James street, next Post-Office.

OTTAWA RIVER
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FIRST BOATS.

STR. PRINCESS, for Ottawa (carrying freight between Carrillon and Ottawa) will leave Canal Basin, Friday, 1st May, at 6.30 p.m., and thereafter every Tuesday and Friday.

Freight received Friday, 1st May, up to hour of departure.

STR. DUCHESS OF YORK, regular market trips to Carillon and intermediate points. Commencing Saturday, 2nd May, and until further notice, leaving Canal Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. Passengers may take C.P.R. 8.25 a.m. train to St. Anns to connect with steamer there.

Freight received Friday, 1st May.

Head Office and Stores—
161, 163, 165 Common Street.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
Managing Director.

Bell Telephone, 1029.

LINOTYPE
PRINTING.

For Books, Reports and Pamphlets,
WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It Will Not Spot

From rain or sea water—is perfectly shower proof. Saves money when travelling—saves your appearance, as it fits well and hangs well—saves money for it is durable, not easily ruined. Just the goods for boating, for the seashore or the country.

Wrapped on "THE VARNISHED BOARD."

Priestley's name stamped on **every five yards.**

Waterwitch Serge.

Our Bargain Column.

This is the time of year when people, through the process of house cleaning, or moving, discover things which have passed their day of usefulness so far as they are concerned, but which would be highly prized by others. An opportunity is given to advertise such articles under the heading of "Bargains" in the classified advertising page of the "Witness."

The rate for twenty words will be ten cents per insertion, or twenty-five cents for three insertions, or forty cents for six insertions, cash with order. Additional words will be charged at the rate of half a cent per word per insertion.

WE ARE ASKED DAILY

Why Don't all Painters use? **COLD WATER PAINT.**

A Substitute for Oil Paint and Whitewash.

TRADE **INDURINE** MARK

Fireproof and Weatherproof. An Excellent Disinfectant.

AND OUR ANSWER IS THIS!—It is too good! It will last for years, unaffected by gases. It will not rub, scale or crack, nor will it soften with age or discolor, so consequently you don't need to paint your house for years when using "Indurine." That is the reason. Ask your Painter for it, and if he wants to do the right thing he will use it, and you will save money thereby.

FOR SALE BY THE MOST PROMINENT HARDWARE AND PAINT DEALERS,

And wholesale by VICTOR KOFOD, Sole Agent for Canada, 49 St. Francois Xavier st.

Send for sample and particulars.

Found, at 291 St. Antoine st.,

Pastry? Fresh Made every day. **Apple, Mince, Lemon and Raspberry Pies, French and Copper Buns** every morning. See our specialties in **Graham, Corn and Home-Made Breads.** Do you use Ice Cream? Then have the best from

GRAHAM BROS. *Tel. 8133.*

DAILY FOOD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Wide is the gate . . that leadeth to destruction, and many . . go in thereat.—Many walk, of whom I . . now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ. Matt. vii., 13; Phil. iii., 18.

Mr. George Muller has been telling recently in 'The Christian' how he learned that he had to pray about everything. He says: When the house was furnished and the helpers ready I gave notice that I should be in the vestry to receive applications for orphans. I waited half an hour after the appointed time, and was surprised that no one had come. I waited one hour and two hours, but no applicants came. I then left to go home, and on my way home I reflected. 'I have prayed about everything—for a suitable house, for helpers, for money, for furniture, as to what should be provided, and God had answered all, but one thing I had never prayed for, viz., that God would give the orphans.' I had taken it for granted that, with the many thousands of orphans in need, they would come. Thus the Lord was to teach me 'in everything, by prayer and supplication, to make known my requests to God,' and never to take anything for granted. On reaching my home, I went to my room and locked the door, and cast myself on the floor, asking God's forgiveness that I had not prayed about this. I examined my heart to see if there was vanity or self-seeking in working to establish an orphanage. Brethren had encouraged me to go on, but now I said, 'Thou knowest, my heavenly Father, how I have searched my heart and desired only thy glory, but if now more glory will be brought to thy name by bringing all to naught, then, though I be put to shame, do it; but if otherwise, send me orphans to the praise of Thy name.' The next morning I received the first application, and in one month I had forty-two applications, while I had only room provided for thirty orphans.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills
MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after effects.

Cure
Sick Headache,
Female Complaints,
Biliousness,
Constipation,
Piles
—AND—
All Liver Disorders.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

25c a box. At Druggists', or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 7 St. Helen St.,
Montreal, Canada.

Machinery for Sale.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1 Prentice, American Speed Lathe, 4 ft. bed, hollow spindle, with 5 in. Pratt & Whitney check and two small back centres, one large ditto, face plate, etc., $60.

1 American Tool Co.'s Speed Lathe, 5 ft. bed, solid spindle, 1 4 in. Cushman check, centres, etc., $90.

Both the above with Counter Shafts complete in good order.

1 Pratt & Whitney, 1 Screwing Machine, in perfect order with counter shaft, etc., $200.

1 Grindstone with stand, $5.

4	in. Parker	Swivel	Vises,	$6.50 ea.
3½	in. "	"	"	5.50 ea.
3¼	in. "	"	"	5.00 ea.
4⅛	in. Stationary	"	"	4.00 ea.
3¼	in. "	"	"	3.50 ea.

Iron and Wood Pulleys, etc.

Apply, **749 CRAIG ST.,**

NESS, McLAREN & BATE.

Summer Resorts.

THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath, broad piazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS.

20 C. S. SWEENEY, Prop.

SUMMER BOARD—BELLEVUE HOTEL, Notre Dame du Portage. A new building near the English Church, commanding an extensive view. Terms very moderate. Apply to the proprietor, FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

30

THE MADONNA OF A DAY,

A STUDY.

BY

L. DOUGALL,

(Author of 'The Mermaid,' 'Beggars All,' etc.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

Mary began to clamber back [illegible] the logs and between the trees. Now and then she stopped and listened, thinking that Hamilton might be riding back again. As the minutes went on she grew more secure in her heart—perhaps a somewhat small heart—was full of glee at the escape. She was delightfully young; the buoyant bound of feeling was natural to her. When she had gone some way she called aloud:

'Oh! are you there? Oh, I am so glad he did not stop. I was afraid he would hurt you.'

She had to go much further, and call out the words again, before they were heard. The dwarf was busy with the ponies. When at last at length cause him to speak to her, he explained that he had led them the way from the road, and could now find smooth ground by which to get them back again. They were restive. She heard them jumping about. She was afraid they would trample upon him.

The dwarf did not seem to share her glee of relief; but she judged that he was excited, because, when he did get back to the road, he was more talkative, and told her it was a very good thing that Hamilton had got to the house where they must spend the night, before they did; for now, as he believed they were not there, it was likely they could pass the night unmolested.

He then advised her to walk on, feeling for the road as well as she could, while he followed, leading the ponies; for now that there were no trees on either side, the ponies might get off the path at any time, and stumble badly. She wanted to walk near him; but he insisted on her keeping ahead, only within calling distance, for he wished to direct her to the road.

The trees were no longer above them, and the misty atmosphere was less dark. She felt her way with her feet, sometimes with her hands, against leafless shrubs which grew by the roadside. Everything that she touched was dripping with mist; her garments were damp and heavy, but the air was mild.

When they had made certain that they had passed the dividing of the roads and got upon the right track, which lay up-hill and away from the river, there was nothing more to interest or disturb their thoughts—nothing to do but to keep on a long, weary mile or more, until they came to their destination. Every now and then the dwarf called to her, 'Are you there? Are you getting on?' And she would answer. This became so wearisome that it occurred to her to sing. It might beguile his way, and would keep him aware of her whereabouts.

She turned and called out, 'I will sing as I go, and then you will know I am safe.'

It seemed, as she spoke impulsively, that it would be quite easy to find a song to sing, but the next moment when she felt it would be absurd not to begin at once, no songs came to her, except those the words of which were ardent love ditties or flimsy lyrics of sentiment. Then she attempted the first that came to her that was not wholly objectionable, but her voice was too weak.

'How stupid!' she cried. 'I forgot my throat had been bad.'

She found that she need not have called aloud. In his eagerness to hear the song he had pressed on silently, and was close beside her.

His resigned word of acquiescence told her of a disappointment deeper than she could have expected. She could remember many a time when she had resented a slight upon her music, but this eagerness for it humbled her.

When they got up to the house she could not see its size; the dwarf and the ponies had come quite close to her before she found the door: then as she knocked, she saw a light inside, and heard a man speaking—it was evident their approach had been heard.

'Who is there?' cried a gruff voice.

'Anthwer,' whispered the dwarf.

She lifted her soft woman's voice and said:

'It is I—a woman who wants shelter.'

There was more than one exclamation inside the house. Then the door was thrown open, and a tall man holding a lamp was revealed. He was a healthy, burly fellow: a white shirt bulged loosely above his trousers. Near him stood a woman in nightgown and shawl. Behind the safe protection of his huge arm her kindly face looked over with great curiosity. It was to her that Mary looked.

'Oh, I am so glad to see a woman,' she said. 'I fell from the train: and I have been so frightened and so mis-

...until this kind gentleman took ...upon me and brought me here.' ...made a gesture towards the ...ff. He was standing between ...heads of the ponies directly in ...t of the door. The light fell ...on him. His white, thin face, ...er the brim of his slouched hat, ...a look of impenetrable gravity; ...there was more than that—there ...as an elevation in the expression of ...features, a look as of some exul...t happiness, that did not obliter...but triumphed over his sadness.

'It'th all wight, Johnthon,' said the dwarf. 'Every word the lady thayth about herthelf ith twue.'

The householder had surveyed Mary with a comprehensive glance, and let her pass the barrier of his arm. He spoke sharply:

'I'll take the lady's word for it, but not yours. It's a pretty smart thing of you to think that your word will back her up.'

He was, it seemed, a worthy, honest man, but dull. His wife showed far more quickness and curiosity. She twitched his arm, taking almost no notice of Mary for the moment—

'But ask him what it meant, Old Harry coming, and then him and the girl.'

The dwarf had not flinched at the rebuff. He still stood, his face and the faces of the two ponies clear in the lamplight against the background of the night.

'Wight you are, Johnthon,' he replied. 'Hard lineth if the lady needed me to thpeak for her.'

There was satirical emphasis upon the 'me,' and yet the words were more sad than cynical; and behind the sadness there was still the evidence of that strange exultation.

Mary broke in, speaking fast. 'But he has been very good to me. He has saved me from that awful man they call "Old Harry," and from all those other men at the digging. They were good enough to me for three days, because I was very ill; and today, when I began to get well, this kind gentleman got me away when they were not looking, and we have been hiding in the wood while that dreadful man passed. Please let us both in for the night; I know that this gentleman will take me to the railway station to-morrow.'

'First good I ever heard of him,' growled the householder. 'I think he'd better be off to his own place. I don't want neither him nor his ponies here.' He still stood staring at Handsome.

His wife, a middle-aged woman, was still peering through the doorway with a face full of interest. She put her hand upon Mary's arm as she would have put it on a child's shoulder, as much as to say she should be attended to when her time came.

'What do you want?' she asked of the dwarf shrewdly. 'If you've saved the lady, then that's so much to the good laid up for you. We'll look after her, and some one from here can take her to the station.'

It seemed a new idea to the dwarf. His face changed as he comprehended it. He looked at Mary, and trouble came to the surface upon his face; but he said:

'Yeth; it might be better.'

The words were so few and sad that for her own sake as well as for his Mary's heart rebelled against them. Her vanity caused her perhaps to exaggerate the pleasure it would be to him to escort her to the end. Her vanity also made his silent worship agreeable to her, even though in some moods of her complex heart she was humbled by it. She felt at the moment a romantic pride in insisting upon her trust in him. If her kindness arose from mingled motives, she intended to be, and was, purely kind in her interference on his behalf; and yet, in the days after that, she used often to wake in the night and wring her hands with longing, and say to herself, 'Ah, if I had only let him go then! If I had only let him go!'

For he would then have gone quietly away—she did not know where, for he could not have returned within reach of Hamilton; but he would have gone away quietly into the night, and his ponies, and he would never have tried to see her again.

She did not let him go. She spoke vehemently to the good man of the house and to his wife, saying that her friend would be in danger of his life if he returned to the digging, as he had already risked it for her, and she would have perfect confidence in his escort the next day. The dwarf's face became happier as she spoke.

After a while the man went out and established the dwarf and the ponies somewhere upon his premises, returning quickly. The woman, a strong, energetic, kindly person, gave them such food and drink as she thought suitable, and then hurried off into another room to go to bed.

It was true that she was anxious about Mary to bed, but she was also anxious to talk with her apart from the taciturn man who apparently regarded talk as foolish. She had a great deal to say—she lived a solitary life; excitement, and a woman to talk to, produced in her much conversation—but she was too strong a character to be diffuse.

When the girl had told the simple story of what had befallen her, the woman's curiosity was satisfied, and it was true refinement in the reticence of her comments; but she had a long story to tell in return, of the bad reputation which the men in the notch bore—a reputation for cruelty, for reckless dishonesty, and other evil dispositions. It was curious to Mary to observe how one of this woman's strongest sentiments was that of mortified patriotism that the young Englishwoman should have fallen in with the worst, and not the best, folk of the region. She had not lived, it seemed, more than ten years in that place herself, but she was touchy as to its reputation for civility. She was also strongly indignant against the men of the notch, not more on Mary's account than because this last bit of their ill manners was of a piece with their former history. The principal incident of this history was connected with a couple of Irishmen who, until the previous autumn, had worked a claim in the notch. The two men had been killed; there was not a doubt in the neighborhood that they had been murdered, that some of the men at the notch were guilty, and that Hamilton, knowing their guilt, had absolute sway over them on that account. As it was, the government, not being able to obtain any direct evidence, had compounded the matter by demanding that the price of the Irishmen's claim should be paid over to their families in the spring.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FAMILY TREE.

(Continued.)

'Lou,' she cried, 'tie that loose end round your body, under the arms. There, that is right; be sure the knot is secure. Now, take hold of the other rope and climb as I did, and I will pull you up as much as I can.'

Louisa did not hesitate, but at once did as she was told; and soon both the children again stood side by side, joyful, though breathless and exhausted.

They saw with relief that the hill sloped up more gently from this point, and found they could make better progress in their flight. One glance backward showed them the smoke was very dense now on the far side of the canon, but still there was no fire to be seen, nor noise of it to be heard. They pressed on with what speed they could, and soon found themselves on the edge of the nearly level plateau, which the gulch they had just left cut like an immense furrow. Compelled to pause a moment to gather breath, they looked back to the west and saw a magnificent sight. The fire had reached the canon, which on that side was more abrupt than on the one where they now stood. The smoke rose lazily, upborne by a slight breeze which began to blow through the valley, so that the children could see the shining line of clear fire reach the edge of the opposite hill and begin to burn down. Vast trees were blazing from root to topmost twig, and soon they saw several totter over and plunge their burning mass down the side of the canon. They were stopped in their descent, however, by the thick growths, and lay blazing and setting all around them in a blaze.

'Oh, Lou, look! Heaven help us!' cried Minnie. 'The fire will be slow in getting down that hill, but once at the bottom, it will rush up here. Let us run! run! if we cannot get to a clearing soon we shall be burned. Oh, mother, mother!' she sobbed.

Then suddenly checking herself, like the brave girl she was, she added, almost calmly:

'I know there is a trail somewhere here leading to Mr. Highbate's farm, for they used to have picnic parties last summer to the spring where we lunched. If we could only find that trail!'

By this time the girls were a good distance from the canon, though, with their utmost efforts, they could not go quickly, having to force their way through the thick bushes, and being tripped up every minute by long, tough grasses. Just then, Minnie stumbled and fell full length, and rolled over in a sort of long, bare furrow between some bushes. Almost before she could rise, she cried:

'Oh, thank heaven! Lou, here it is!—the trail! the trail!'

This narrow, rough path, overarched with trees and bushes, and full of stumps and broken branches, seemed to her more beautiful at that moment than if it had been paved with gold inlaid with precious stones. Now, indeed, could these little girls, both practised woodswomen, feel that they had a chance to escape the dreadful foe behind them. They did not mind the roughness of the path, and even when they found some great log fallen across it, did not take long to climb it. Still, do their best, they could not go very fast, for they were nearly worn out, and their very fear weakened them and retarded their flight.

Suddenly, Minnie stood still to listen, and her heart beat faster as she heard a dull roar mingled with a snapping sound. She knew the fire had reached the near side of the canon, and was galloping up, soon to hiss along the path they were travelling. Was there no hope? Must she and the little orphan cousin in her care, indeed perish miserably, only a few hours' walk from the home they had left so happily this morning—only a few miles from safe shelter? Yes, was her despairing thought, they must die—die a horrible death. The fire would certainly overtake them before they could reach Farmer Highbate's, and there was no clearing nearer. Oh! if she had put a match to start a fire in front of them, and so make a safe refuge! In that case, this breeze, which was spurring on their pitiless enemy, would become their best friend. But no; she knew that neither she nor Louisa had a match, and already the smoke from behind was thickening about them in stifling folds. They tottered on, Louisa crying, and Minnie with dry eyes and blazing cheeks.

Minnie had noticed, hardly knowing at the moment that she did so, a tall, gaunt redwood-tree, perfectly dead, which stood just where they had found the trail. Glancing back now, she saw a great red tongue of flame leap upon it and dart to its very top. She shuddered, and then like a flash of lightning, 'just like the flame darted on the dead tree,' as she afterward said, a thought struck through her brain, which made her flushed cheeks pale, and make her feel sick and faint, for it promised safety, and her fevered nerves could hardly bear the new hope.

(To be continued.)

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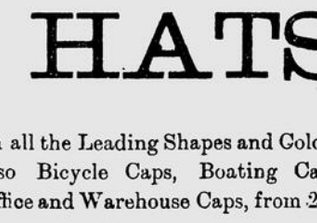

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The Boys' Page.

The Missing Pages.

'Have a paper, sir? Something to read in the train, ma'am?—'Times', 'Herald', 'Sun.' All the magazines!'

But the people hurried past John's little stand into the station, as they had done all the morning. Only two papers sold, and here was noon! Profit two cents. On sunny days his sales were pretty brisk; but it was drizzling. The thick air was full of falling soot, and nobody cared to stop to buy.

'No wonder they want to hurry out of this horrible place!' muttered John, looking about at the wet, dingy houses, the pools of black mud through which the horses tramped, and clouds of smoke rolling through the streets. He thought of the sunny farm on which he was born and felt that he never could grow used to this place. Two cents profit! Not enough to buy a loaf of bread.

John thought of his mother, and of the scanty breakfast which they had eaten together in their bare garret, with its windows opening on the sooty roofs. If he could but have had a good trade, he might have carried a nice little treat home to her. But the crowd hurried and nobody stopped.

'Magazine, ma'am? Something to read on'—

The lady stopped. 'Ah, your books are dirty!' she said, dropping the sooty magazine with a shrug.

As if he could help that! But he began blowing away the soot for the twentieth time that day. It was four years since his father died, and he and his mother had come down to town; and in that time he had done nothing but fight weakly against soot and starvation.

He opened one of the story papers for boys. There was a sea story in it; a boy goes off in the first chapter as a stowaway; in the third, 'the gallant lad leaped upon the deck, and the commodore clasped him in his arms!' on the next page was an account of a boy going home from work, who arrived in time to scale the walls of a burning house and rescue a child, for which daring act he was the next day taken into partnership by the child's father, a millionnaire.

'Some fellows have such splendid chances!' said John, laying down the book with a sigh. 'Now I've been here for years, and nothing grand or noble ever turns up for me to do. Buy twenty-five papers daily; sell them—if I can. On Saturday buy the weeklies; once a month, the magazines. That's the heft of it, year in, year out. How's a fellow to make a living at that sort of work?'

An old gentleman who had missed the train sauntered up, and began idly looking over the boy's stock.

John watched him anxiously. If he should buy one of the six bound books! Profit on each was a quarter of a dollar! If he should buy one of those, he could take home a little treat to his mother after all.

The boy's eyes fairly glistened; for besides being fond of his mother, he was hungry; and the smell of fried oysters and coffee from a stall near was almost more than he could bear.

The old gentleman took up one of the books. John thought he was certainly going to buy one. What should the treat be? A bit of fresh meat? A mince-pie? He decided that the steak would be the best.

'Ah! here is a book which I have wanted for a long time,' said the gentleman. 'What's the price of this, my boy?'

'Those are one dollar each, sir.'

'I'll take this. No, you needn't wrap it up. I'll read it in the train.'

He laid down a bright new dollar.

John could almost smell the delicious steak, and he thought of his mother's thin, starved face. They had not tasted meat for days. But a glance at the book, as the gentleman dropped it into his satchel, caused him to say faintly:

'Stop, sir! I did not see which one you had taken. That is an imperfect copy. There are four leaves missing in the middle.'

'Too bad!'—throwing it down. 'The money, please.'

'Will none of the others suit?' said John.

'No. I have wanted this book for some time.'

'You can have it for half price,' said John, eagerly.

'I don't want a mutilated copy at all.'

John handed him back the money; and, closing his satchel, the man walked on a few steps, and sat down in an open doorway to wait for his train. He was a ruddy, fat old gentleman, with a kindly shrewd blue eye. Having nothing to do, he thought the occurrence over leisurely.

'That's an honest lad,' he said to the proprietor of the store in which he stood. 'He might have cheated me just now, but he did not.'

'Who? John McTavish? As honest as steel. He's been under my eye now for four years, and I know him to be as truthful a lad as ever was born of Scotch blood.'

'Um, um!' said the old gentleman. But he put on his spectacles, and eyed John from head to foot.

The next day he stopped at the same shop, and walked up to the proprietor.

'How's he for intelligence, now?' he began, as if the conversation had stopped the moment before. 'Stupid, probably?'

'I don't think he's very sharp in trade,' was the reply; 'but he's a very handy boy. He has made a good many convenient knick-knacks for the neighbors—that bookshelf, for instance.'

'Why that's the very thing I want in a boy! Well, there's my train. Good-day, sir.'

'He'll be back again. Odd old fellow,' said the storekeeper, laughing.

The next day he was back, and he came at the same hour.

'I like that boy's looks, sir. I've been watching him. But of course he has a dozen relations—drunken father, rag-tag brothers—who would follow him?

'No. He has only a mother; and she is a decent, God-fearing Scotchwoman—a good seamstress, John tells me, but she can get no work. Times are dull here just now. Pity the country folks will pour into the cities. Mrs. M'Tavish has nothing but what the boy earns at his stand yonder.'

The old gentleman made no reply. But the next day he went up to the boy's stand. John was looking pale and anxious. Some of his regular customers had refused to take their magazines, times being so hard. They would be a dead loss on his hands.

'Paper? Magazines, sir?' he asked.

'No. A word with you, my lad. My name is Bohnn. I am the owner of the Bordale Nurseries, about thirty miles from here. I want a young man to act as clerk and salesman on the grounds, at a salary of thirty dollars a month, and a woman who will be strict and orderly, to oversee the girls who pack flower seeds at twenty dollars a month. I offer the positions to you and your mother, and I give you until to-morrow to think it over.'

'But you—you—don't know me, sir!' gasped John.

'I know you very well. I generally know what I am about. To-morrow, be ready to give your answer. I will take you four weeks on trial. If I am satisfied, the engagement will be renewed for a year.'

All the rest of the day, John felt like one in a dream. Everybody had heard of the Bordale Nurseries and of good old Isaac Bohnn, their owner. But what had he done, that this earthly paradise should be opened to him?

'You'll come, eh?' said Mr. Bohnn, the next day. 'Thought you would. When can you begin work?'

'At once, sir.'

'Good! By the way, there's a vacant house on the grounds which your mother can have, rent free, if she remains with me. A mere box, but big enough. There's my card. Suppose you come out, M'Tavish, and look about you. You can come back at night.'

John locked up the stand, sent a message to his mother, and went with Mr. Bohnn. He had not yet told his mother of this change in their affairs.

He was very silent when he came home that evening, but oddly tender with his mother; and she noticed that he remained a long time on his knees at prayer that night.

They had only a little bread and milk for breakfast, the next morning, and John scarcely tasted it.

'You look as if you could not bear this much longer, mother,' he said, coming up to her, and putting his hands on her shoulder. 'You need good wholesome meals and the fresh air and the hills and the trees instead of this!'—looking out at the piled stacks of chimneys belching forth the black smoke of an iron-foundry.

'Don't talk of them, John, lad!'

'Well, I won't.' And he put on his hat, and went out.

'What is wrong? Why have you left the stand?' asked his mother, in alarm.

'We are going to have an outing, mother. Don't say a word. I can afford it.'

She never had seen the boy so full of excitement. He hurried her to the station; and soon they were gliding among the beautiful rolling hills and across lovely meadows that were sweet with the odor of new-mown hay. At noon, they came to stretches of rising ground, covered with nurseries of young trees of delicate green, and with vineyards, and field after field of roses, mignonette, and all kinds of sweet-smelling flowers.

'Why, John, this is fairyland! What is this place?'

'The Bordale Nurseries. We will get out here, mother. I want to show you a house that—'

He trembled with agitation. His face was pale, as he led her down to the side of the broad, glancing river, near which was nestled in the woods a cozy little cottage, covered with a beautiful creeper. There was a garden, a well and a paddock for a cow. Inside, the rooms were clean and ready for furnishing. The river rippled drowsily against its pebbly shore. The birds darted through the blue, sunny air. The scent of roses came in upon the breeze.

'Mother,' said John, 'this, I hope, will be your home now.' And with that he began to laugh and caper about her like a boy, but the tears rolled down his thin cheeks.

John M'Tavish is now foreman of the Bordale Nurseries and a man of high standing in the country. Not long ago he said to Mr. Bohnn:

'I owe this all to the friend who said a good word for me that day in Pittsburg.'

'No, John,' said the old man. 'You owe it to the book with the missing pages. The chance came to you, as it comes to every boy, to be honest. Honesty and industry, John, are what did it; and I am inclined to think that they never fail to command success in the end.'—Am. Paper.

CHARLES DICKENS AS HIS CHILDREN KNEW HIM.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

In 1856 my father bought the house called Gadshill Place, near Rochester, which had been one of the principal objects of his childish admiration and ambition, and to which he thus returned after many years of work and fame, far removed from the very queer small boy—as he described himself to be—who had been told that if he were to be very persevering, and were to work hard, he might come to live in it or in some other such house, and who not unnaturally looked upon such an idea as an absurdity.

It was on a bright March day that I went down with my father to see the new purchase—Mark Lemon and Wilkie Collins were of the party, if I remember rightly—and that we took our first walk up the chalky, hilly lane from Higham station, which was afterward to be so familiar to us. We inspected the premises as well as we could from the outside. My father, full of pride at his new position as a Kentish freeholder, and making all manner of jokes at his own expense, would not take us into the house for fear of disturbing the rector and his daughter, who were then inhabiting it.

It was not until the next year that that Gadshill life, of which so many people have preserved so many pleasant memories, began; and it was not until 1860 that my father finally gave up his house in London and made Gadshill his headquarters.

During all the years my father passed at Gadshill it is not too much to say that he never took at all to what most people understand by a country life. In the morning, immediately after breakfast, at Gadshill as at Tavistock House, he spent some time in having a general look round the house to see that all was in order, with the difference that at Gadshill there were the stables, the dogs and the garden, as well as the furniture, the pictures and the books to be taken stock of. Then would follow the morning's work, during which he was on no pretext to be disturbed by anyone whoever, and then after lunch came one of those long walks which used to try the mettle of ambitious but inexperinced visitors so considerably.

These walks, of which there is an endless variety in that part of the country, were his chief delight; but although his keen observation took in every minutest detail of the scenes through which he passed, and of every fluttering rag of every tramp he met, he never acquired or cared, I think, to acquire the accurate knowledge of country sights and sounds, the intimate friendship, so to speak, with nature, which comes not always to him who is country-bred and but rarely to the town-bred man who takes at middle age to the woods and fields.

That he loved Gadshill it is true, and that he succeeded in making himself and many other people very happy there is equally beyond doubt. But I think part of its enjoyment to him was due to the fact that it was so near those streets of London which always had a strong hold on his imagination. While he had as long as he wanted it, the restful quiet and the free, fresh air of the country, he had the comfortable quarters of the 'All the Year Round' office to turn to whenever he felt the necessity of the streets and the numbers of people in them to supply the singular stimulus they afforded him.

Writing years before from Lausanne, he had said of these streets and figures that they supplied something to his brain which he could not afford, when busy, to lose, and that the toil and labor of writing day after day without that magic lantern was immense. Throughout all his career it was the same. The eager, restless life of the great city was a real necessity to him.

As to his system of work, it was the same wherever he was. No city clerk was ever more methodical or orderly than he; no humdrum, monotonous, conventional task could ever have been discharged with more punctuality or with more business-like regularity than he gave to the work of his imagination and fancy.

At something before ten he would sit down, every day with rare exceptions, to his desk which, as to its papers, its writing materials and the quaint little bronze figures which he delighted in having before him, was as neat and as orderly as everything else in and about the house. There he would remain until lunch time, or sometimes later, if he were much engrossed with any particular point, or had something in hand which he was anxious to finish there and then.

Whether he could get on satisfactorily with the work in hand mattered nothing. He had no faith in the waiting-for-inspiration theory, nor did he fall into the opposite error of forcing himself willynilly to turn out so much manuscript every day, as was Mr. Anthony Trollope's plan, for instance. It was his business to sit at his desk during just those particular hours in the day, my father used to say, and whether the day turned out well or ill, there he sat accordingly.

Often I have known a day to have been barren of copy, but to have been a good day notwithstanding. Often while I have been in his room while he was at work—as happened not infrequently in the later years of his life—I have seen that he had scarcely written a line, and have heard him report at lunch time that he had had a bad morning, but have known from the expressive working of his face and from a certain intent look that I learned to know well, that he had been, almost unconsciously, diligently thinking all round his subject; and that the next day's work would result in the comparatively easy production of a goodly number of those wonderful sheets full of blue lines and erasures and 'balloonings out' and interlineations, and all kinds of traps for compositors, which you may see at South Kensington.

When he was writing one of his long stories, and had become deeply interested in the working out of his plot and the evolution of his characters, he lived, I am sure, two lives, one with us and one with his fictitious people; and I am equally certain that the children of his brain were much more real to him at times than we were.

I have often and often heard him complain that he could not get the people of his imagination to do what he wanted, and that they would work out their histories in their way and not in his.

I can well remember his describing their flocking round his table in the quiet hours of a summer morning when he was—an unusual circumstance with him—at work very early, each one of them claiming and demanding instant personal attention. At such times he would often fail to considering the matter in hand, even during his walks.

There was no mistaking the silence into which he fell on such occasions. It was not the silence only of a pause in conversation, but the silence of engrossing thought, not, one felt, to be broken or interrupted lightly.

Many a mile have I walked with him thus—he striding along with his regular four-miles-an-hour swing; his eyes looking straight before him; his lips slightly working, as they generally did when he sat thinking and writing; almost unconscious of companionship, and keeping half a pace or so ahead.

When he had worked out what had come into his mind he would drop back again into line,—again, I am sure, almost unconsciously,—and the conversation would be resumed as if there had been no appreciable break or interval at all.

How real some of his characters were to him you cannot fail to see when you read of the suffering, the absolute mental and physical suffering which he went through at the time of the death of Little Nell, and remember that he walked about the streets of Paris inconsolable all night after he had killed Paul Dombey.

And is there not absolute, unmistakable reality about his description of the conception of Doctor Marigold?

'Tired with "Our Mutual,"' he wrote, 'I sat down to cast about for an idea, with a depressing notion that I was, for the moment, overworked. Suddenly the little character that you will see, and all belonging to it, came flashing up in the most cheerful manner, and I had only to look on and leisurely describe it.' Doctor Marigold was a real live personage to his creator that day and for many days, you may be sure.

But you must not suppose that it was all work at Gadshill, or all twelve-mile walks. The house was snug and cozy in the winter, and the gardens and shrubberies were admirably adapted for idling and loafing in the summer, so that lazy visitors could go their own way in perfect peace, while there was, out of working hours, the brightest and most genial of hosts to keep things going merrily.

As there was an eight-acre meadow at the back of the house, and plenty of young men and boys about the neighborhood, we were not long in establishing a cricket club, and in arranging matches with the adjacent villages.

In these contests my father always took intense delight, although, as will be obvious to all students of the singular proceedings connected with the famous match in which All Muggleton encountered Dingly Dell, his practical acquaintance with the game was decidedly of a very limited kind.

In one of the early matches he officiated as umpire and, I remember, astonished the natives exceedingly by calling 'play' before each ball of the first over, conceiving, no doubt, that his duty required him so to do.

It was not long before he discovered that there was something wrong, and although he gave no sign of having noticed anything, I do not think that he ever officiated as umpire again except under circumstances of special pressure.

Such active part as he afterward took in the cricket was, as a rule, confined to scoring, sometimes to the intense embarrassment of the scorer for the other side, who generally passed, before the day was far advanced, into a state of respectful giggling.

My friend, Mr. William Hughes of Birmingham, in his 'Tramp about Dickens' Land,' tells a cricket-field anecdote of my father in which he describes him as umpiring and scoring at the same time, a combination I do not remember having met with.

Gifts of prize bats and balls were not infrequent, and were valued by the recipients, I am sure, not so much for themselves as for the kindly words of praise and encouragement which accompanied them. On such occasions it was always a source of wonder and delight to me to see how quickly my father got at the keynote of a young man's character, and seemed to know by instinct exactly what to say to him and exactly how to say it.—'Youth's Companion.'

SCIENCE

TELEGRAPHY BY INDUCTION.

A successful experiment in telegraphing by induction without connecting wires has been performed by Mr. W. H. Preece, between Oban and Auchnacraig, Scotland, while the submarine cable was broken. A guttapercha wire a mile and a half long was laid along the ground from Morven, while on the island of Mull use was made of the ordinary overhead wire connecting Craignure with Aros. The distance between the two parallel wires was about three and a half miles. Using a vibrator as transmitter, and a telephone as receiver, the usual messages were successfully transmitted till the cable was repaired.

METAL CEMENT.

An easily fusible metal composition is being put upon the market in Switzerland, under the name of a 'Patent Metal Cement.' This melts like lead at about 250 degrees C., and can be cast into the most delicate moulds. It sticks like glue to any such substances as stone, masonry, metal and wood. It is almost entirely waterproof, and as such would appear well suited for repairing leaks in oil tanks and conduits. It also possesses great adhesive power, owing to the fact that it expands while cooling off; its small specific gravity, being only 1.5, should be a point in its favor. When about to be used it is broken up into small pieces and molten in an iron kettle over a moderate fire. The mass then becomes thinly liquid. Plaster of paris moulds, clay, or sand may be used for casting small objects.—'Popular Science Monthly.'

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CENTS FOR SALE.

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RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

A Mass Meeting at the Windsor Hall Last Evening.

The Mayor Presided—Speeches made by Sir William Dawson, Sir William Hingston, Bishop Bond, the Rev. Dean Carmichael, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, the Rev. Dr. Rose and Mr. Hagop Bogigian.

...the Windsor Hall last evening the ...meeting held under the auspices of ... of Montreal's wealthiest and most ...ential men to appeal to the citizens ...nds to relieve the distressed and ...ving Armenians was attended by a ...sentative Montreal audience, who ... enthusiastic in their support of the ...ts of the gathering and in the ex...sion of their indignation at the har...ng tales of atrocities told them and ... almost incredible cruelties and bar...rities related of the brutal Turks and ...rds.

...n the platform were Mayor Wilson ...th, Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael, ...s. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Rose, Father Chini... Prof. Ross, Dr. MacVicar, Prof. ...nger, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Campbell, F. ...Dewey, Canon Norton, Canon Mills, ...al Dean Longhurst, Canon Ellegood, ...s Everett, A. J. Mowatt, J. Edgar ..., T. S. McWilliams, E. Scott, C. J. ...s, Sir William Dawson, Sir William ...gston, Messrs. Hagop Bogigian of Ar...a; F. Wolferstan Thomas, William ...slale, J. R. Dougall, Charles Alexan... John Torrance, H. E. Murray, Ald. ...ny, George Hague, and Henry Lyman. His Worship Mayor R. Wilson Smith, ... occupied the chair, in opening the ...eting said that its object was to con...er the Armenian question and for the ...pose of showing sympathy and prac...al help therewith. It would be very ...fficult to imagine anything so terrible ...s the sufferings by famine and persecu... which the ancient people of Armenia ... undergoing at this time, the close of ... nineteenth century. There was ...ming so heart-moving as the reports ...hich appeared in the daily journals of ... awful afflictions of these people. It ... a blot on Christendom that they ...uld be slaughtered and the whole ...rld looking quietly on, apparently un...e to raise a finger in their defence. ... is hard to understand why all the ar...es of the world, concentrated as they ... at present, dare not interfere. The ...menians were suffering from a system ...r worse than heathenism, a religion ...rse than barbarism. There were peo... present, said His Worship, who could ...tter explain the position of affairs. Shame to Canadians if they did not ac...rd these unfortunate people their prac...al sympathy and help. The citizens ... Montreal were never behindhand when ... noble work was to be done. Before ...sing the speaker said that a deep debt ... gratitude was due to several gentle...n who took great active interest in the ...atter. In this connection he mention... Mr. J. R. Dougall who through the ...Witness' had already collected some $11,... for the relief of the sufferers; Messrs. ... Wolferstan Thomas, W. Drysdale, the ... F. M. Dewey, and several others ... also been instrumental in furthering ... good work.

... J. R. Dougall stated that he had ...eived letters of regret at not being ...e to attend from the Rev. Dr. Grant ... Kingston, who had shown a deep in...rest in the movement for relief; from ... Chas. M. Hays, general manager of ... Grand Trunk Railway; Principal ...erson, of McGill University, and from ... John Hope.

THE REV. DR. ROSE.

The Rev. Dr. Rose was then called ...on to move the first resolution, which ... in the following terms:—

...esolved,—From the well authenticated ...nt's of crime and unpitying cruelty ...h have reached us during the past ... months from Asiatic Turkey, there ...ms to be a scheme to blot out an an... people by a system of cruelties, ...h commenced with massacre and ...h are now going on in forms of out... and persecution far more heartless ... hideous than massacre, not only ...ging infamy on the Turkish Govern..., but laying a stigma on the whole ... Christendom.

...Resolved must be recognized, the mover ... that the atrocities which had and ... still taking place, were something ... than a disgrace to Turkey; they ... a disgrace to Christendom, and to ... more than to any other power. ...ough a loyal British subject, he had ... that his patriotism had been ...shaken during the last few months, ... could not refrain from crying, ... an Oliver Cromwell, for there ...d not have been permitted in the ... that uncrowned king what to-day ... the reign of Victoria the Good. ...ware, of course, of the interna...complications likely to arise did ... interfere, but thought neverthe... her duty was plain and that ...ld have done it, fearing not. ... not believe in a national duel ... than in a duel between indi...but it sometimes happened that ...willing to chastise a man whom ... not think of fighting; and he ... Britain had not been called ...ght a duel, the hour had arriv... she should arise in her might ...h the Turkish nation for its ... alone on England lay the ...wever, but also on that great ... the other side of the line. If ... been for their unjust war...perhaps Britain might have been ...d the other nations more true.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

...nding the resolution, Sir Wil...son said that not being a politi...s not in the habit of seconding ...nfidence motions, such as this ...which was a vote of want of ... in both the Turk and ... Ever since the cloud of ...had darkened those fair Eastern countries they had been the scenes of bloodshed and carnage. The Turkish Government is not a government, according to our idea of one, but an organized system of robbery and plunder. Ever since the speaker could remember, the Turkish rule was one of oppression and exaction and such scenes as are being enacted to-day in Armenia were from time to time enacted in other places, in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Damascus, Greece or Armenia. The present outrage was one of the worst and we could only hope that it would be the last. He had no faith in either the Turk or Islam being reformed, they must be destroyed off the earth as foretold by prophecy. As to the want of confidence in Christendom, it was not so much against our own great nation as against Russia, who had also been guilty of cruel persecutions of different sects, chief amongst whom were the Stundists. Russia, the contemptible, had been holding the hands of all the European countries from interfering under pain of a universal war, which would probably do just as much harm, and there the blame rests. England has had barriers and troubles raised up in her way to prevent her from doing anything. It almost made one wish that we were back in the Middle Ages, when the Crusaders went forth to meet the enemy. We must look to the time when the Turks' tyrannical power would be overthrown by him to whom vengeance belongs.

MR. HAGOP BOGIGIAN.

Before putting the resolution to the meeting, the chairman called upon Mr. Hagop Bogigian to speak. As before stated in these columns, Mr. Bogigian is an Armenian resident in Boston, where he carries on a business which obliges him to visit Turkey once a year. He has the features of a native of the east, but possesses the business-like manners of a western man. In beginning his address last evening he apologized for coming so boldly before the assembly, not being qualified as a public speaker. Whether a public speaker or not on usual occasions, Mr. Bogigian never stopped for a word during his able address, and not one of his words was lost in the profound attention given him by the large audience. He had not entered the work of securing funds for the relief of Armenia, voluntarily; he had been forced into it by the sufferings of the people to which he belonged. He expressed pleasure in addressing the citizens of Montreal. For two reasons, he did not feel himself a stranger in Canada or in this city. Sixteen or seventeen years ago the late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, had sought out his address and had written to him urging that the people of Armenia should emigrate to Canada. At that time the people were content with their lot and did not wish to move, and the matter was allowed to drop. The second reason for the speaker's feeling of kinship was connected with a more recent incident. A few weeks ago he received a cable message from the International Relief Committee at Constantinople asking for more funds. All the funds received had been distributed and exhausted, and thirteen stations were imploring further power to relieve the suffering which surrounded them. The bankers of the fund in the United States were visited by Mr. Bogigian, but they stated that every dollar had already been forwarded. It was Saturday, and the speaker thought sorrowfully that while he here in America would be enjoying the peace and comfort of a Christian Sabbath, his people—tens of thousands of them—would be starving and dying of hardship under the rule of the Turks. It was while walking home with these thoughts in his mind that he met the treasurer of the American Board, who informed him that he had just received fifteen hundred dollars from the Montreal 'Witness' Armenian Fund. (Applause.) He had cabled it immediately to Turkey. 'You can imagine,' said Mr. Bogigian, 'how happy I felt. Therefore I say that I come among you, not as a stranger but as one of yourselves.'

'This trouble,' continued the speaker, 'has been told of in the newspapers for the past twenty months. It has been said that the reports were exaggerated, but the truth is that the newspapers have not told one-tenth of the facts. They have been unable to get to the bottom of the facts concerning the massacre, the persecution and the suffering that has taken place. When the massacres began, the first report received was that forty-five villages had been burned and many of the inhabitants murdered. It was not believed, I did not believe it, I could not think it possible. But reliable news came, it was proved by the British Consuls that the reports were true. The European powers were considering the treaty and urging the Sultan to introduce certain reforms. The document stated that in the six provinces where most of the Armenians dwelt, they should be allowed when in the majority, to have a Christian government. A share of the taxes which they paid was to be devoted to the improvement of their towns and villages and to the support of the schools which they needed. The Sultan delayed three months before signing the treaty. He delayed because prompted to do so by a so-called Christian power. When at last he was obliged to sign it, he did so, making the surprising remark that he would not be responsible for the consequences. In forty-eight hours the massacres began. Forty-eight towns and numerous villages and hamlets were destroyed. The Armenian residents were butchered, robbed and outraged, and all the time seventeen magnificent men-of-war, the best the civilized powers could command, were lying in the Dardenelles.

While this butchery was going on in Turkey the Sultan wrote to Lord Salisbury promising reform. At the same time he was instructing the governors of his provinces to carry out the massacres. In every instance the plan of the massacre was the same, showing that it was directed by one power. The massacres started at noon in the bazaars and markets when the Armenians were there on business. When the work of robbery, loot and murder among the men had been completed the executioners started for the residential portions of the cities. They carried off women and girls and helpless children, killing those who resisted. In a few hours the women and girls were being bartered for horses and cows, for pigs and other animals.

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR R. WILSON SMITH.

'These are facts,' said Mr. Bogigian. 'I received a letter just last week telling of the horrors which have occurred ever since the massacres. I cannot read it to you for there are no individuals here who would wish to listen to such horrible things as are related. The people who were not killed or carried off are living, not in houses, not in shanties even, but in the caves of the earth under the trees, in the snow and in the rain. They have no clothing, no shelter and no food. It has been stated that fifty thousand persons were killed during the massacres but I have a letter from a fair-minded man in Constantinople stating that according to reports made at the Sultan's palace fifty-three thousand were slaughtered during the first two weeks of the massacres. And these were not the worst weeks by any means. Then the bodies of many who were thought to have run away are being found every day as the spring advances. As the snow melts it leaves uncovered the ghastly remains of those who died and were shrouded in it all winter. The streams and freshets which run down from the mountains and through the valleys are opening up ditches and half-covered graves filled with the slain. Peasants going into their fields as winter departs find the wells from which they used to draw water filled with corpses. Children are finding the remains of their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, old and young. It is my opinion that it will be found that over a hundred thousand have perished. This multitude includes the best blood of the Armenians. The Turks' intention was to leave no majority of Armenians anywhere. They slew the bishops and priests, the merchants, bankers, preachers, students and all who were educated. They left only helpless women and children to mourn for the dead and suffer continual misery. I saw a letter written five weeks ago from a woman to her husband relating the continual horrors which she had to stand. It is the same everywhere; the same hand has done the whole deed. Women in Armenia cannot sleep because their children have no clothing and are freezing to death; they have no food, they are starving by thousands. And this at the close of the nineteenth century when England, France, Germany and the United States are boasting that we have reached the perfection of civilization and enlightenment.

'I speak for these people, continued Mr. Bogigian, 'not because they are Christians, but because they are human beings. It has been reported that sufficient has now been subscribed to relieve the Armenians. It was thought that the people at the return of spring would be allowed to go to their fields, which were full of grain, and that there would be no need for further assistance. There is more need to-day than there was eight months ago. The reasons are easily seen. Most of the Armenians live in what is known as the Armenian quarter of their towns, but a number are also scattered among the residences of the Turks. The whole of the Armenian quarter in each town has been utterly destroyed; what could not be carried off was burned with the buildings. The dwellings of those living among the Turks were not burned as they might have ignited the surrounding dwellings. The owners therefore had left to them their year's store of food. They have taken in and fed their less fortunate compatriots until now they are themselves destitute. The Armenians cannot succor themselves. Business has stopped for no Armenian merchant dare show himself in a public place. The Turks have tasted blood and have discovered that they can enrich themselves by plundering the helpless Christians. I thought,' said the speaker, 'that if we could keep the people alive until May all would be well. They would by that time have fruit to live upon. The Turks, however, are now cutting down the trees in the orchards, destroying the vineyards and allowing their cattle to eat up the grain which is springing up in the fields. They are determined that nothing shall be left for the unfortunate sufferers. What can we do for these people? Are we going to abandon them to destruction because the Turk has determined to exterminate them? We must succor them. They have proved themselves Christians many a time. Women are killing their daughters to save them from captivity and outrage. I received a letter recently from a father. His daughter was one of a party of fifty-seven girls who were in captivity. They were to be taken across a bridge on the River Euphrates and they resolved that they would leap over into the river and drown themselves. They did so and every one of them was drowned. We have read of such horrors as these being practised upon the Israelites in the land of Egypt but we never dreamed that they would be repeated and in a worse form at the close of the nineteenth century. There are families which were counted among the princes of the land when I saw them last but now they are glad of fifty cents to buy bread. You have been condemning your governments here to-night. I may say that I have been a citizen of the United States for the past seventeen years but I still have to pay taxes to the Turkish Government. I have no property and carry on no business in Turkey, except buying my goods for cash, still the Turks say 'once a citizen always a citizen,' and I have to pay. I am ashamed of the country which I have adopted because it cannot protect me. I have remonstrated with senators of the United States that I, a citizen of the United States, should be compelled to pay these taxes, but they do nothing to help. Though I pay my taxes to the Turkish Government I cannot enter the country with the strongest letters of protection from Great Britain and the United States. The time has come to put an end to these things and I hope it will be soon. I hope and pray to God that it will come before the close of the nineteenth century, that the history of this century may not be so dark as it is now. We appeal to every one who has a heart to contribute what is possible. I have hope for my people; I have confidence in God that he will succor them. You can do a great deal for them; you have plenty of land, throw open your doors to this persecuted people. Do something to bring them over here. They are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding. They are good farmers and good citizens in every way.'

In closing Mr. Bogigian thanked the people of Montreal who had so far aided in the work. He expressed the hope that they would continue to support it and that many others who had not as yet assisted would feel called upon to do so. A large map was used by Mr. Bogigian during his address to show the districts of which he spoke.

His Worship in putting the resolution said that it was not, as the audience might be led to infer, a vote of censure on Great Britain. He had as much faith in Great Britain and in her ability to do what was right, as any had who liked to refer to the days of Cromwell. He then asked if it was the wish of those present that the resolution should pass. A unanimous consent was given.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOND.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal, then moved the second resolution:—

Resolved,—That the helpless and seemingly hopeless condition of the Armenians appeals irresistibly to human sympathy; that we recognize the service rendered by the British Committee under the joint presidency of the Dukes of Argyll and Westminster, and by those who have carried on a similar movement in the United States; also of the self-sacrificing relief committee at Constantinople, under the presidency of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, together with the work of the various devoted agencies through which the alms of Christian nations are being distributed with the most anxious care. That we recognize also the very generous outflow of sympathy which has drawn from all parts of Canada numerous contributions, which have already been forwarded to the commitee in Constantinople.'

Have not your hearts been stirred within you, His Lordship said, as you have listened to the story of the persecution of these Christians by the cruel Turk? Surely nothing is needed more than their bare relation. I fear, however, that England should have lifted her arm in defence of the down-trodden. She would have received God's blessing, and she would have been sustained although she stood alone. She's missed a blessing, I fear, by that withdrawal from the act of interposing. I do not pretend to account for it. It was not due to cowardice, nor yet to apathy, or want of sympathy. We hear of the exigencies of politics; I say the exigencies of abominable politics. When we come to read of the slaughter of thousands upon thousands of these peaceful men, women and children, and the powers standing idly by, I can only say, with bowed head, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. I believe the hand on the dial plate of the world is going round to mark a most terrible retribution for these things. It is for us now to manifest our sympathy with these down-trodden people, and you and I are no better than the Turk if we do not interfere. Do you want to be regarded as an ally of the abominable Turk? But, say some, what can we do? At any rate we can pray for them. Prayer moves the arm that moves the universe, and going up from individual hearts should join and rise to heaven as the sound of many waters. And we can use our influence, and ought to do so. In this audience are men whose pens are mightier than the sword. Let their word go forth to echo, re-echo and ring round the world; charge it with the voice, 'Down with the Turk.' It is well to agitate in the pulpit and on other suitable occasions, but above all we must use the press; and we have to thank God that we have freedom in the press. And then we can assist by our contributions, even though it only be a drop; for drops make rills, and rills make rivers, and rivers make glad the country. Think of the women and children perishing from hunger, cold and exposure. Surely they need all the help that we can extend. Let us trust in God, and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us do as much as lies in our power to make our Armenian brethren feel that they have our brotherly love and sympathy; feel that we think of them and pray for them. I move the resolution.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON.

Sir William Hingston said that in seconding the resolution he was happily relieved from saying much on such an unpleasant subject as so much had been said. Accustomed as he was in his profession to the sight of blood, there was altogether too much in this for him. The attenuated details of the massacres as they reached us were sickening in the extreme. Not one-tenth of the truth had reached us. The news is transmitted just as the authorities at Constantinople choose to make it. There was no likelihood that we would get the truth during this century. It was astonishing that Christendom had not risen like one man, all over the world to resent these brutal insults. He felt sorry for Great Britain's isolated position, but agreed with His Lordship that if she had taken a determined stand from the outset, Russia would not have been able to withstand her. Our sympathy now must take a practical form; thousands of men, women and children were crying aloud for assistance in hunger and cold, while we were living in comfort and luxury. Those who live amidst luxuries thinking nothing of the miseries of others, do not deserve them. It was amazing that only in sporadic sections of Christianity had the cry gone up. If the national honor, or the liberty of a British subject is concerned, then the whole army and navy is at his back. In this matter, however, Christians do not unite to put down atrocities. While, with His Lordship, Sir William said he believed in the efficacy of prayer, we are now asked for more material support and all should evince practical sympathy. The resolution was adopted.

THE REV. DR. BARCLAY.

To the Rev. Dr. Barclay fell the duty of moving the third resolution:—

Resolved,—That the support so far given from Canada, although most encouraging as showing the widespread sympathy and self-denial of a very large number of the general public, has been marked by a lack of such liberal subscriptions from those of ample means who are seldom found backward in relieving distress when fully proved. That an earnest appeal is hereby made to our wealthy citizens to contribute of their abundance, that funds for present necessities, and especially for seed corn for future harvest, may be distributed amongst those really deserving persecuted people.

That a subscription list be opened now under the auspices of the Dukes' Fund, and further subscriptions forwarded to Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, honorary treasurer.

He responded with mingled feelings, Dr. Barclay said, to the invitation extended to him to present his resolution; feelings of sadness and gladness. It was sad to be constrained to read from day to day at the close of the nineteenth century, tales of barbarism unequalled in the history of humanity; and that not in Africa, in Asia, or in the wilds of cannibalism, but in Europe, Christian Europe, and with the Christian nations of the world standing by in blind impotency. He would have been unfaithful alike to his creed, church and name, if he had refused to speak when asked in response to the bitter, piteous cry of the persecuted and oppressed. His fullest sympathy was due as a Canadian, as a Christian and in the name of common humanity. He had read much of Britain's splendid isolation. He was sure every British subject would have felt sweet delight and purest joy if Britain had stood in isolation in the cause of these people, and had lifted her arm as well as her voice to stop the tyrant. Of the Armenians, the speaker said that they were in all things peaceful, industrious, hopeful and faithful Christians. He hoped a patriotic appeal for help on their behalf would receive a large measure of support.

THE REV. DEAN CARMICHAEL.

The Rev. Dean Carmichael rose to second the resolution. About the best evidence we could have as to the widespread feeling against Turkish misrule was shown in Canada in an extraordinary way for up to the present time the admirable collection made by the 'Witness' had tapped and opened up the reservoirs of the provinces. The amount of money which has poured in from the provinces has been astounding; equally so is the fact that the great names which represent large hearts and liberals hands, had yet to come to the front. When they do so, Canada will discharge her duty to Armenia. One could not help but feel when one's eyes were thrown back upon the Turkish record, that wherever he has placed his foot it has left a blot upon the civilization of the world, and on common humanity. No one could read from day to day the utterly revolting statements which appeared in the press, the details of a sanguinary struggle all on one side and of the blood poured forth at the dictates of a human tyrant, without feeling that the Armenians' was a cause which appealed for succor to all Christian hearts. At one time England fought for the Turks' protection, and this was in accord with the feelings of all Englishmen as the Turk was then oppressed. Any man could feel well proud that he was linked to such a magnificent nation as Great Britain, but at the same time if those who love her well ever felt like walking with bowed head and blanched face it was to-day. If England had said that these atrocities should not be they would not have been. In the speaker's country (Ireland) there was a saying about the curse of Cromwell, but he wished the blessing of Cromwell on England, for if Lord Salisbury had only a tithe of that man's courage, Armenia would cease from her sorrows and lift her hands in gratitude to God. It had often been said that an appeal to Montrealers in support of a deserving cause was always answered at once. There was never a more deserving appeal than the present one, and the love of mankind and Christian feelings of the Christians of Canada should prompt them to give freely of their abundance.

The chairman read a telegram which he had just received from Sir Donald A. Smith, expressing regret than an engagement in Ottawa prevented his presence at the meeting.

Mr. J. R. Dougall moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hagop Bogigian for the trouble he had taken to make known to them the true condition of his brethren in Armenia. Mr. Bogigian, he added, had spared them and spared himself the recital of the harrowing details of the dreadful work, of which he knew only too well, some of his kinsmen being amongst those who were thus butchered. A seconder being found in the Rev. Mr. Dewey, the motion was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mayor Wilson Smith for presiding, on motion of Canon Norton, and this having been declared carried, His Worship made a suitable response. His Lordship Bishop Bond having pronounced the benediction, the audience dispersed, knowing more than when they came of the deep and long-protracted sorrows of Armenia.

MR. HAGOP BOGIGIAN ADDRESSING THE MEETING.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

WHY DOES THE TURK PERSECUTE THE CHRISTIAN.

'The Armenian Slaughter staggers the powers of Europe.' Study the momentous conflict between the Christian powers and the bloodthirsty Turk. To do so, buy a copy of 'Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities,' the only reliable work on the subject, by the Rev. Edwin Bliss, fifty years a missionary in Turkey—assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamelin of Roberts College, Constantinople, with introduction by Miss Frances E. Willard; published by 'The Christian' of Boston, Mass. Price, $2.00 postpaid; $2.50 gilt edges. Agents wanted. Address Manager Book Department, Room 3, 141 St. Peter street, opposite 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

This Will be the Issue in the Coming Elections.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

SAYS THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA DEPENDS UPON THE CONTINUANCE OF THE OLD POLICY.

The Premier of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, yesterday issued the following manifesto to the electors of Canada:—

Gentlemen,—With a deep consciousness of the gravity of the issues before you, I feel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow-Canadians at this important juncture in the history of our common country. It is not my purpose to present at length the reasons which should guide you to a hearty support of the Liberal-Conservative cause in this national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see, without persuasion, that the best interests of the Dominion are identified with the triumph of Conservative principles in the coming struggle. You will see that the policy of the party I have been called upon to lead has been marked by an unbounding faith in Canada, and by a spirit of aggressive progress. We have pushed great enterprise to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government. We have steadfastly striven to make Canada a united and prosperous country.

I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you and, with all the facts in view, dispassionately declare which is the better entitled to your confidence. The Conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of government, as being best adapted to the needs of the country; while the course of the Liberal party has been vacillating and uncertain whether in relation to fiscal matters or the general development of Canadian interests. Our policy has many times had your endorsation, and, I trust, may still command your hearty approbation.

THE OLD CRY.

I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the National Policy as a measure essential to the continued prosperity of Canada. In doing this, it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of the proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue with a clear understanding of the attitude of the two parties. On one hand the Conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuance of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion, involving an equal measure of protection to the labor represented in those industries. On the other hand the Liberal party has declared for free trade, sometimes described as 'free trade as it is in England,' but always as 'removing every vestige of protection.' The issue is, therefore, sharply defined, and you are once again the judges between the parties. With your verdict in favor of the government, as it was in 1878, 1882, 1887 and in 1891, the industrial progress of Canada is assured, whereas a declaration in favor of the Liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in the general business of the country. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this momentous issue directly and steadily in view.

It is with pride I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada to-day, and measure the causes which have combined to bring about the happy conditions everywhere apparent. When I first entered public life, Canada was represented by a few scattered provinces, having little of cohesion and feeble in national strength. We are now a strong confederation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and commanding the admiration of the world for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union, however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress. Something was wanted to give effect and general stimulation to the life of the Dominion, and that something was found in the National Policy. It was my privilege to be directly associated with its introduction and development, and in the light of results, so self-evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact.

TRADE WITH THE EMPIRE.

At the Colonial Conference, which met in Ottawa in 1894, a series of resolutions were adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the Empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone great expansion, and particularly in the products of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from $67,288,848 in 1879, to an average of $101,011,304 during the past five years; while the annual export of farm products alone has increased from $32,028,611 to $50,106,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on mutual concessions, it is reasonable to expect a still greater development of our trade in that market and we should, at the same time, be rendering material assistance towards the unity and strengthening of the Empire—without involving a lessening of the protection to our industries. On patriotic and commercial grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy of your cordial support.

You have been kept well advised of the positive steps taken by the government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic, between Canada and Great Britain. At the present time we are at a serious disadvantage in that respect, much of our business in freight and passenger traffic being done by way of American ports—involving heavy losses to Canadian interests and Canadian prestige.

We are now engaged, in concert with the British Government, in establishing a service that shall be capable of competing in speed, comfort and general facilities, with the best fleet of steamers now plying on the ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution, it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in a position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by reason of our geographical position and the speed of the proposed service, it may fairly be assumed we shall also receive a share of the traffic of the Western States, with all the advantages attaching thereto. The boards of trade of Canada without exception have declared strongly in favor of improved mail and passenger service between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co-operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classes—the farmer, whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible condition, quite as much as the man of general affairs. In a word, Canada cannot afford any longer to occupy an inferior position in the matter of steamship service on the Atlantic.

Closely associated with the improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australasia, and between Great Britain and the East. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and, with the assistance of the Canadian people at this juncture, success is assured. At the present time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain the best and quickest means of reaching the Pacific. From that point on our western coast two lines of steamers ply, one to China and Japan and the other to Australia. Each has clearly established the practicability of becoming the best and speediest line of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The Imperial Government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its desire to make the plan effective by affording direct financial aid to the Atlantic link of the chain as well as to the service between Vancouver and the Orient. Among the things which, however, remain to be done, is the laying of a cable in the Pacific, as an essential complement to the transportation facilities, and at this time Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, aided by Mr. Sanford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian Government to meet representatives of the Imperial and Australasian governments in London, England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this Imperial scheme would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt within the scope of a paragraph, fully to review the position of the government in relation to the Manitoba school question. Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of this question, the fact is recognized that the government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believe to be right in taking up the duty laid at our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Knowing that our case rests upon a sound constitutional basis, and feeling we are doing right, it is our patriotic duty to adhere to the policy we have adopted in this regard; and we now appeal for vindication to the sober sense of justice of the Canadian people.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The present government has not been unmindful of the interests of the great agricultural class. For the past ten years there have been in operation a complete system of experimental farms, admirably equipped and carried on with a view to demonstrating the most profitable methods of farming. It is believed that they have been of great benefit to farmers in all parts of the country, and that their usefulness is capable of still greater extension. The tariff, as brought into operation in 1878, has protected the home market for agricultural products and encouraged the export trade, an important fact, which can be easily proven. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the Dominion, so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage, and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this, the government has undertaken, during the past year, to establish cold storage centres, in which perishable products intended for shipment abroad may be kept in the best condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to the producer. Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing undone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making the most out of their labor and skill—and this course it is proposed to follow in the future.

You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the Empire, propose to strengthen the national defences. For this purpose a substantial vote was asked from Parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves a spirit of self-reliance and a readiness to make sacrifices for the common good. I propose, therefore, with the means at our disposal, to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that when it is called upon to do its duty it may have all the advantage that proper training, armament and equipment can give. This step I trust may have your hearty approbation.

IMMIGRATION.

The government fully appreciate the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the west, and propose to take all practical steps within our means to induce a large and desirable immigration.

We contemplate the resumption at an early day of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, which we regard as a desirable rounding off of the great Canadian Confederation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions.

In conclusion, I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada enjoys in the great money markets of the world. Our securities stand at the highest premium, as the direct result of prudent methods of administration and confidence in our national stability. It is of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the Liberal party. Our credit is the measure of the financial burdens we bear, and the foreign market is most sensitive to change. It seems to me, therefore, you will realize the part of discretion and keep the control of public affairs in the hands of the party which has done so much for the development of our great resources, and whose adherence to the sound principles followed by the late Sir John Macdonald is capable of bringing about still better results.

It has been charged as a reproach against me that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often on the bright side of things. I do not deny the allegation. I have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great Confederation and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes; and now, at the allotted span of life, I return to the struggle, strong in the belief that you will help me to carry on the work of making Canada the home of a great, a prosperous and a happy people. I remain, gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,
CHARLES TUPPER.

NEW STYLE OF RAIL FOR THE G.T.R.

Toronto, May 5.—It is said that the Grand Trunk will shortly adopt a new style of rail. The main line rail at present weighs 79 pounds to the yard, and the rail in use on branch lines only 67½ pounds. A careful comparison of results led to the adoption of the new rail, which is five inches in height, five inches across the base, and weighs 80 pounds to the yard. The new rail will be put down in small sections, as the rails at present in use give out. The first consignment will arrive from England this month.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

A MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED BY THE DOMINION ALLIANCE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DOMINION.

Toronto, May 6.—The cabinet ministers' appearance on the stump has been postponed owing to Massey Hall being engaged by the Baptist Union for May 14.

The Liberals of Centre Toronto hold a convention on May 14. Mr. Bertram is spoken of as the probable nominee.

The Dominion Alliance appointed a special committee to draft a manifesto to the electors of the Dominion. It will be issued early next week.

The 'World's' Ottawa special says: 'Mr. D. W. Davis will be Pooh Bah of Yukon as he will be police magistrate, customs collector and land agent.'

Mr. R. W. Graham says he will get the nomination in West Toronto if he can. There is no doubt Mr. E. F. Clark will be one of the candidates, but who his colleague will be is still a matter of doubt. Mr. C. C. Robinson is trying for the nomination, but Ald. Graham has already a strong following.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Cannington, May 6.—A Conservative convention for North Ontario was held here yesterday at which there was a fair attendance from around this district. The officers elected were: Dr. Gillespie, of Cannington, president; Mr. P. McRae, of Beaverton, first vice-president; Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, second vice-president; Mr. H. Walsh, of Sunderland, secretary-treasurer. Mr. McGillivray, the late member, was renominated. He accepted. The matter of nominating a candidate for the Local Legislature was left until the next meeting of the association.

WEST HURON.

Goderich, Ont., May 6.—There will be an Independent-McCarthy nomination meeting held at Carlow on Saturday, May 9 to select a candidate for the riding of West Huron.

WEST HASTINGS.

Belleville, May 6.—Messrs. Thomas Ritchie and Thos. Lazier yesterday announced themselves as independent candidates for West Hastings. The former has been a Liberal and the latter a Conservative.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—Mr. A. F. Martin has been chosen by the Liberals to oppose Mr. Lariviere in Provencher. Mr. Martin is a separate school advocate and was defeated at the last provincial elections by Major Mulvey.

Preparations have been completed for the receptions to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, both at this city and Brandon. Thousands of dollars are being put in Winnipeg on the Martin-Hugh John Macdonald contest. It is even money, indicating the confidence on both sides. Winnipeg has never in its history seen a contest so heated and bitter.

Lachute, May 6.—The Liberal-Conservatives met yesterday afternoon in Mr. Faul's hall for the purpose of choosing a candidate. After a lengthy discussion no decision was arrived at and the meeting was adjourned for one week. Speculation is rife as to the probable candidate. Several names are mentioned. Mr. J. C. Wilson positively refuses to run and any one so far proposed is not in it against an honest conscientious man like Dr. Christie. Mr. W. Owens, who was defeated by the doctor in 1891, is hard at work for the Conservatives.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE.

St. Johns, Que., May 6.—At a meeting of the Liberals held here to-day, Mr. F. Bechard, the old member for Iberville County, was chosen to contest the united constituencies of Iberville and St. Johns in the Liberal interest at the next general elections for the Commons.

CHATEAUGUAY LIBERALS.

Ste. Martine, Que., May 6.—At the Liberal convention held here yesterday Mr. James Brown, merchant, of St. Chrysostome, was chosen as Liberal candidate to contest Chauteauguay county at the ensuing elections for the Commons.

THE PROVINCIAL CRISIS.

Quebec, May 6.—The situation as regards the Provincial Government remains unchanged, pending Mr. Chapleau's return here, which is not expected now till Friday. Meanwhile, the fight for the Premiership seems to have narrowed down and to be now altogether between Messrs. Nantel and Casgrain, with the chances in favor of the former. However, it is thought in some quarters that, to avoid a rupture between the members of the ex-Cabinet, which would be the consequence of his selection of Mr. Nantel for the vacant leadership, the Lieutenant-Governor may offer it to Mr. Ouimet, but it is not known here whether the latter would accept. If so, he will probably retain all the old Ministers to escape from the necessity of new elections.

A CHALLENGE.

The 'Echo de Montmagny,' the organ of Mr. Choquette, ex-M.P., says:—'The Hon. A. R. Angers is now the leader of the Conservative or rather the Castor party in the Federal Cabinet. As such, he can no longer remain in the Senate. It is his duty to solicit the popular suffrage. If he desires to ascertain the extent of his popularity and that of the corrupt government which he has just entered, we invite him to stand for the county of Montmagny, where he is well-known and where he formerly resided as District Judge.'

A REMINISCENCE.

Some of the Opposition papers here are recalling that the Hon. A. R. Angers is very fond of taking people by the throat. In Letellier's time he tried to take the municipalities of this province by the throat, but was himself taken by the throat and dismissed for his attempt to play the dictator. In Mercier's time he took the dead ex-Premier by the throat and now his acceptance of office in the Tupper Cabinet means that he intends to try to take the people of Manitoba by the throat, with the assistance of certain bishops of this province, but the probability is that on June 23, the people of the whole of Canada will rise in their might and not only take him by the throat, but put an end to his usefulness in the throttling and dictatorial line once for all.

MILITARY VOTERS.

In connection with the attempt made by the servant and friends of Mr. Chateauvert, M.P.P., to get the names of a large number of soldiers of the Battery on the citadel inserted on the Provincial voters' lists for Quebec, Centre, the Hon. T. G. Marchand has just transmitted to Mr. Tessier, M.P.P., a letter from Judge Chartrand of St. Johns P.Q., recalling a decision rendered by him some time ago, when he rejected a similar demand made on behalf of the soldiers at the military school there. This decision was that the fact of a man being a soldier does not deprive him of his civil rights, including the right of the suffrage, but that this right can only be legally exercised at his place of domicile and that while in the service he cannot change his domicile or parish or settlement; that is to say, he must be registered and vote only at the place where his domicile was when he entered the service. Consequently soldiers, who are quartered here to-day and in British Columbia, perhaps, to-morrow, have no right to claim registration or the suffrage except at their homes before they entered the service.

ANTICOSTI.

M. MENIER'S BIG ISLAND.

(European Edition of New York 'Herald.')

Now that M. Henri Menier is the owner of the Island of Anticosti at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, he is busily occupied, says the 'Figaro', with the important question of its colonization. The steamer 'Savoy' left Havre last Tuesday with everything on board necessary to make life comfortable on the island. Anticosti has an area of 3,845 square miles. The north coast is high and without harbors, the south shore low and very dangerous. There are four lighthouses. It is a noted resort for seal and bear hunting and for salmon trout, cod and herring fishing. On the low lands on the south coast there exist more than one hundred and sixty square miles of peat bog, of two or three feet thickness and of excellent quality. Some valuable minerals are also said to exist there.

Our contemporary says that M. Louis Comettant, who lives at Montivillers, near Havre, has been appointed governor of the island. He has already left with his wife and four young daughters. M. Landrieu, a Havre tradesman, will also shortly leave for Anticosti, and will assist M. Comettant in the interior organization of the island. The cargo of the 'Savoy' includes a small railway, barrels of provisions of all descriptions, guns, ploughs, fencing and material which will be of use in the building of the governor's house and that which M. Menier will occupy during three months of each year. During these three months M. Menier will spend his time in hunting. He alone will have a right to the shooting over these three thousand odd square miles of territory.

It seems that M. Menier has received thousands of applications from people desiring to live on the island under his protection. One condition of citizenship is that no alcohol must be drunk on the island, and no one must hunt without the special permission of the owner. The plan of colonization consists in the breeding of beavers and the blue fox, the exploitation of forests and agriculture in general. The 'Savoy' will regularly ply between Quebec and the island, thus keeping up the postal and commercial comunication. She will anchor in a small port which is being constructed in the Baie du Renard. When M. Menier has made his selection among his would-be colonists who have applied to him, houses and a church are to be built.

CHOLERA IN ALEXANDRIA.

Cairo, May 6.—Cholera is increasing at Alexandria. Yesterday seventeen new cases and eleven deaths from the disease were reported.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

PRESENT STANDING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The 'Presse' publishes the statistics taken from the official Roman Catholic of the United States. The number of Roman Catholics in the United States is 410,770, spread over fourteen archbishoprics and seventy-one dioceses, comprising fourteen archbishops, a cardinal, and sixty-nine bishops. There are 10,348 priests, 7,756 of whom belong to the secular clergy and 2,592 are regulars belonging to different orders such as Jesuits, Paulists, Dominicans, Redemptorists, etc. These have charge of 9,301 churches, of which 1,968 are simply missions, visited from time to time now and then, and there are also 5,393 chapels.

The statistics of Catholic education in the United States mention nine universities, twenty-six secular seminaries with 1,968 students; eighty-two seminaries governed by religious orders with 8,713 students; 187 superior schools for boys, and 633 for girls; 2,552 parochial schools, with the incredible number of 796,348 children attending them and receiving Christian education. The Catholic orphanages are 243 in number and shelter 33,064 children of both sexes.

New York is the most populous archdiocese in the land, and even, it is believed, in the world. It includes New York and the counties of Westchester, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Richmond and the Bahama Islands. The Catholic population in this diocese is 800,000 souls. Next come the archdioceses of Boston and Chicago, with each 600,000 Catholics. The other dioceses come in the following order and with the following Catholic population:—Brooklyn, 500,000; Philadelphia, 415,000; New Orleans, 325,000; Hartford, 250,000; Cleveland, 250,000; Baltimore, 240,000; Newark, 231,000; St. Paul, 210,000; Providence, Springfield, Mass., Milwaukee, and St. Louis, 200,000 each. The other dioceses run down as low as one thousand, and Alaska, the largest of them all, has the smallest number of Catholics.

The following remarks are added:—'As will be seen, the Catholic population does not yet reach ten million souls. Nevertheless, the Irish exodus is calculated to have brought to these shores thirteen million immigrants, most of whom were Catholics. Add to that number a million French-Canadians, several millions of German and other Catholics, and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that there have been numerous, very numerous defections in the ranks of the Catholics in the United States. There should be in the United States from twenty to twenty-five million persons professing the religion to which we ourselves belong.

ROBBED THE POST-OFFICE.

Kingston, Ont., May 5.—Burglars broke into the post-office at the village of Harrowsmith last night, blew open the safe and carried off the cash box, containing about $35 in money and some postage stamps. The explosion aroused most of the villagers, but the burglars, who are said to have been five in number, made their escape in carriages which they had waiting.

FOSTER GETS SEVEN YEARS.

Concord, N.H., May 5.—Albert I. Foster, Concord's embezzling ex-collector was sentenced this afternoon to five years in prison on one indictment and two years on another. His stealings will aggregate upwards of $35,000.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Copenhagen, May 5.—The Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Crown Prince Frederick and Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe, were married this evening at the Amalienborg Palace, in the presence of the king and queen and a large number of relatives.

THE POLISH MINERS' STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The strikers at the Colliery of Niewee, Poland, tried to flood the mine yesterday. The manager, who tried to prevent them, was assaulted. He shot two of the strikers, whereupon the miners fell upon him with their axes, killing him and cutting his body terribly. The strike has continued for some time, and further trouble is feared.

POLITICAL FAMILY JARS.

Sir Charles Tupper is declared to have settled a big Conservative row in Montreal's chief ward. It is in order now for some one to tell him there is a little difference on in Ottawa.—Ottawa Journal,' May 4.

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