



STREET CAR FENDERS.

The Mayor Writes to the Company on the Subject.

MR. WANKLYN REPLIES THAT THE FENDER USED IS THE BEST PROCURABLE.

In view of the discussion regarding the effectiveness of the fenders used on the street cars, in Montreal, Ald. McBride, at the last meeting of the City Council, drew the Mayor's attention to the matter, and His Worship wrote to Mr. Wanklyn, general manager and chief engineer of the company. The Mayor wrote that it was the general opinion that the fenders are "useless and in no wise fit for the purpose for which they are intended."

Mr. Wanklyn's reply was received by the Mayor this morning. The fender in use, he wrote, was considered a very good one. As a matter of fact, the reports of the superintendent showed that the lives of 225 people had been saved by the fenders from 1894, until the present. The fender used by the company is the same as adopted by the West End Street Railway Company, of Boston, after a long and elaborate trial, which proved it to be the best fender procurable.

Mr. Wanklyn goes on to say, in his letter: "The percentage of fatal accidents is far less in Montreal than in other cities of the same population in the United States. It is questioned whether either of the two fatal accidents which have recently occurred could have been prevented by any fender. Certainly, in the case of the poor little child who was fatally injured last Sunday on Amherst street the fender was of no avail, as she fell against the side of the car."

THE MOTION CONSIDERED.

STEPHENS - PREFONTAINE CASE IN THE COURT.

The motion to have the action of the Hon. Geo. W. Stephens against Mayor Prefontaine dismissed, on an exception to the form, was duly presented before Judge Mathieu, in the Practice Court, Mr. Prefontaine, who appeared for the defendant, declined to have him declare his official position. Mr. Stephens said that he was a member of the Quebec Cabinet, without portfolio. In cross-examination by Mr. C. H. Stephens, he declared that he was also a lawyer, and although not having practised for ten years, was still on the list, and did not renounce the right to again appear before the Court. On this the judge smilingly remarked that he would be welcome.

The object of examining Mr. Stephens was to support the defendant's pretension that his domicile is not properly stated in one of the documents of the action, the contention being that a local minister's domicile is in Quebec. The different grounds of the exception to the form were then fully argued, and after a reply by plaintiff's counsel, the Court took the case en délibéré.

IMMIGRANTS.

As indicating the influx of what is called 'foreign' immigration, it may be stated that there are, all told, between seven and eight thousand Galicians and something like five thousand Doukhobors in the North-West. Several thousands more of both these peoples are expected during the course of the present immigration season.

It is said by local immigration officials that in the superior quality which marks the Old Country immigrants who have come out lately, upon their own initiative, and without receiving help from any person or body, the work of Lord Strathcona is seen, as it has been the aim of His Lordship, in his quality as High Commissioner, to obtain the best farmers and agricultural classes.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

There has been some talk of a formal opening of the new Victoria bridge, but such would depend on the movements of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and it is not known at present just when he will arrive in this country. Nothing has yet been done to make the electric franchises which have been obtained to cover the south shore, Chambly and the Eastern Townships, operative, though doubtless in the near future this question of electric service, connecting with the city over the Victoria bridge, the rails of which can be used with safety under the block system, will come to the front.

FIRE IN A DEATH CHAMBER.

A small fire occurred under peculiar circumstances at 182 Nazareth street, at 6:14 this morning. The body of Mrs. Pilon was laid out for burial in a room of the house, when by some means fire was communicated from the lighted candles to the drapery around the corpse. The fire brigade was called, but the fire was put out before they arrived. Members of the salvage corps helped to straighten and clean the place up afterwards.

IMAGINATION AT WORK

Sensational stories are appearing in the Toronto papers as to alleged important changes in the executive staff of the C. P. R. The local officials laugh and say the correspondents are unusually imaginative.

BICYCLE LICENSES.

According to the officials of the license department at the City Hall, the bicyclists are the promptest in payment of all the classes subject to licenses. No less than 1,300 bicyclists have already obtained their license tags since the first of May.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND THE STREET CAR TROUBLE.

A meeting of the Citizens' Association of the town of St. Louis was held last night in Belanger Hall, 1489 St. Lawrence street, Mr. Gelinas presiding, and Mr. Blachford acting as secretary.

A number of new members were admitted. The report of the committee appointed to confer with the Park & Island Railway was read and adopted. It was recommended that, as the negotiations for an arrangement between the company and the Montreal Street Railway have terminated, the two companies having failed to come to an agreement, the town corporation should open negotiations directly for a settlement with the Park & Island Railway.

EASTERN W. C. T. U. RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Montreal Eastern branch of the W. C. T. U., held on Friday, April 14, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously passed, on motion of Mrs. Piché, seconded by Mrs. Tarlton: That this Union feels thankful to God and rejoices greatly over the victory secured at the polls in favor of prohibition.

We regard it as a matter of deep sorrow that the premier and government should have refused to take any steps in order to promote the cause of temperance.

We deplore the fact that the government should have placed itself in direct antagonism to the Christian womanhood of this young nation.

We beg to express our earnest desire that parliament may yet decide to carry out the will of the people as manifested at the polls.

Signed on behalf of the Eastern W. C. T. U.

MRS. T. LUDINGTON, President.

MRS. N. MORRISON, Secretary.

Resolved, further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Mr. Pope, M.P., Mr. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance; to the Montreal 'Witness' and Montreal 'Star.'

PINKERTON'S WANT HIM.

A Russian named Sborosky was arrested at the corner of Craig and St. Charles Borromeo streets last night by Detective D. A. McLaughlin, upon information received from the Pinkerton Detective agency, of Philadelphia. The charge against Sborosky is embezzlement. E. T. Gaylor, superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, states in his communication that Sborosky was sub-agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and that when it was proposed to examine his books he suddenly left town. There is said to have been a shortage amounting to about a thousand dollars. At first the accused gave the name of Maurice Lober, and said he was a confectioner from Toronto, but he finally admitted that he was connected with the case as charged. He was taken before the police magistrate and remanded for eight days. Meanwhile the United States officers are taking steps to have the prisoner extradited and an officer is expected here for him shortly.

INTEREST IN THE MILITARY.

Many people were disappointed that there was no band practice at the Drill Hall last evening, but spent a very pleasant hour or two watching the Royal Scots drill on the Champ de Mars. The Victoria Rifles were out also, and the Prince of Wales Fusiliers. It is understood that the practice of the massed bands has been postponed until next Thursday, of which notice will be given later.

UNEARTHED A SKELETON.

A full-sized skeleton was unearthed yesterday near Fortification lane, on the ground where the new 'Presse' building is to stand. The remains were under six feet of earth. They are judged to be those of an Indian, and will probably find their way to the rooms of the Antiquarian Society.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

A meeting of the Park and Ferries Committee is being held this afternoon, to discuss the incline railway question, and also the matter of taking possession of that part of the exhibition grounds belonging to the city, south of Mount Royal avenue.

BOARD OF RAILWAY CONTROL.

Building Companies Opposed to It.

PUBLIC IS TOO SMALL AND WEAK TO NEED PROTECTION.

Railway officials do not favor the idea of a railway commission, as proposed in parliament by Dr. Rutherford. It is their opinion that the powers possessed by the railway committee of the Privy Council are ample for the needs of the Dominion. In the United States the case is different. There, owing to the enormous interests involved, the friction caused by opposing claims, and the conflicts as to state rights, it is necessary that there should be such bodies to which might be committed the oversight and control of certain acts and attitudes of the great railway system in so far as these affected the public. But even these bodies had degenerated into political partisanship. They had become discredited with the general public. They were appointed for political reasons, and not because of fitness. Their judgments commanded no respect. They had been a rank failure.

In Canada, on the other hand, railway men say, who were spoken to on the subject, we have the guarantee of impartiality in the composition of the railway committee, which is composed of the ministers of the crown, assisted by competent engineers and lawyers, who have no interest to serve except that of the public.

What powers, it was asked, would be conferred upon the commission, supposing you could get a small body of men, with adequate knowledge, free from all political bias, men whom the government of the day would appoint for their fitness for the position? Would their decisions be final? If there would be appeal would not the case be worse than it is at present? The committee sits at Ottawa. It is accessible at all times. The ministers have the opinion of the government engineers upon all the points at issue. No complaint has ever been made as to the decisions of this body, which have not hesitated to go against the railways when the latter have seemed to make too large demands. The committee at present has the right to fix the maximum railway tariffs. What more would be expected from a commission, which would necessarily be perambulatory which might lack competent knowledge, which might reflect the opinions and prejudices of the party in power, and which could not, in any case, act with the promptitude which marked the present railway committee. A railway commission would probably be composed of four members. They would need to have a great deal of practical railway experience. They would have to be above and beyond all political bias. Their decisions would have to be such as that they would commend themselves to the railway systems interested as well as the public. Could such men be obtained? Could politics be eschewed in such a case?

The decisions of such an extra judicial body would, in the opinion of local railway men, be subject to appeal. Who would hear the final appeal? And what, it was asked, would be gained by multiplying machinery at great expense, to poorly, if at all, accomplish what the present arrangement is able to realize at the minimum of delay and expense?

"When we reach a development and a population as great as that of the United States," said a well-known railway man, "and the work devolving upon the railway committee grows beyond what we can think of at present (as doubtless it will), then we may talk of a special body perambulatory, with plenary powers, which shall straighten out certain questions as between the railway corporations and the public, which shall exert a certain supervision over rules and regulations and working, and to which shall be relegated all questions in which the rights or the interests of the public are concerned. For the present and many years to come, we have all the country needs in the way of a railway commission, with the guarantee, which could not be given with a new and extra-judicial body, of impartiality—seeing that the men whom the electorate of the country have placed in power are members of that committee, acting under competent legal and engineering advice."

LONDON SUNDAY PAPERS.

RUSADE AGAINST THEM BEARING FRUIT.

London, May 5.—Mr. Harris Worth, managing director of the 'Daily Mail,' has offered to stop the Sunday issue of that paper provided the 'Daily Telegraph' will do the same. When the 'Daily Telegraph' first announced its intention to publish a seven-day paper the 'Daily Mail' decided to do the same. Its manager made the announcement yesterday, in consequence of the crusade which is now being conducted against Sunday papers.

BRITISH PRESS AND THE BUDGET.

(Toronto 'Globe' Cable.)

London, May 5.—Mr. Fielding's budget speech created widespread interest here. Comments on its general tenor are universally favorable, attention being principally given to the remarks regarding the failure of the British manufacturers to avail themselves further of the British preference of the Canadian tariff. A widespread discussion on the point is assured. The present tendency shown by the newspapers is to blame the manufacturers for their lack of enterprise.

DEATH OF DR. KELLOGG.

NOTED DIVINE FELL OVER A PRECIPICE WHILE BICYCLING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Allahabad, India, May 5.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Kellogg, the American Presbyterian missionary, was killed by falling over a precipice while bicycling in the Himalayas a few days ago.

Dr. Kellogg, whose death was noted in the 'Witness' yesterday was born on Long Island, and had reached his sixtieth year. He graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1861, and was a tutor in Mathematics at Princeton for eight years. He was ordained an evangelist in 1864, and went to India in that year. In 1872 he removed to Allahabad and became instructor in a training school there. He returned to the United States in 1876, and was elected pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. He had held several prominent places in church work, and written several books on missionary work. At the time of his death, Dr. Kellogg was, with two other eminent scholars, engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Hindustanee language.

FILIPINO REVOLT.

TOWN OF SAN FERNANDINO OCCUPIED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Manilla, May 5, 4.55 p.m.—Major-General MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando yesterday and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

The rebels south of Manilla attempted to rush through Brigadier-General Overhine's line last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry on the 4th Infantry (regulars) for several hours. The demonstration was ineffectual beyond scaring the inhabitants of Manila.

The outposts of Idaho and California regiments beyond San Pedro Macati were also attacked during the night.

MADAME RHEA DYING.

New York, May 5.—A Cleveland despatch says that a private letter received from Paris says that Madame Rhea, the actress, is dying.

WEDDING AT CHATEAUGUAY.

A very pretty wedding took place at Chateaugay on Thursday last, April 27, the contracting parties being Mr. Bertram W. T. Last, of St. Louis du Mile End, and Miss Maria Muir, of Chateaugay. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Beauharnois, performed the ceremony. Miss Alice Muir, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Robert F. Candlish, of Montreal, supported the groom. The bride, who was beautifully attired in white satin, was given away by her father, Mr. Ebenezer Muir, of Chateaugay. Mr. and Mrs. Last, escorted by a large number of friends, left by the evening train for Montreal, where they will take up their residence at No. 315 Laval avenue.

W.C.T.U. COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Hochelaga County W. C. T. U. will be held in St. John's (French) Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, May 30, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Delegates are expected from all the unions in the city, and from St. Lambert, Longueuil, Montreal South and St. Laurent. There are still many places in the city and suburbs where no union is organized, and the county officers would be glad to receive requests to hold organization meetings in these new districts.

EVANGELIST WILL PREACH.

The Rev. H. T. Crossley, who comes to Point St. Charles to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings, along with Mr. Hunter, in Centenary Methodist Church, will preach in the Point St. Charles Congregational Church on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

ILLUSION HIS SISTER.

Thomas Quigley, for assaulting his sister, was fined ten dollars or one month, and required to give security to keep the peace for one year.

BROCKVILLE BLACKMAILING CASE.

Brockville, Ont., May 5.—The case of Mrs. Webster, charged with attempting to levy blackmail upon Antoine Wendling, of this town, came before the police magistrate yesterday morning. The only evidence was that of Wendling, who testified to Mrs. Webster coming to him on Wednesday and demanding \$500 to keep a man named McIntosh from appearing against him in the ballot case. She said she was sent from Watertown by McIntosh for the purpose of making this arrangement. The case was adjourned until this morning, in order to give the prisoner an opportunity of procuring counsel. When the case was called this morning a further adjournment was obtained until this afternoon. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of McIntosh as a party to the blackmailing conspiracy. He was in Morristown, N.Y., last night.

THE ST. REGIS SHOOTING.

HEARING OF THE CASE POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

Beauharnois, Que., May 5.—The hearing of the case of the St. Regis Indians, who were arrested on Monday last, charged with obstructing the Dominion police in the execution of their duty, and with assaulting Inspector Hogan and Constable Chamberlain on March 27, which was to have taken place here to-day, has been postponed until Friday, May 12, pending the arrest of other accused Indians.

A SERIOUS PLIGHT.

KLONDIKE GOLD-SEEKERS SAID TO BE STARVING ON THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

Victoria, B.C., May 5.—A mail carrier named Brindle, from Telegraph Creek, and Surveyor McGregor, who were passengers on the 'Glenora,' which arrived yesterday, say there is urgent need for organized relief for men bound for the Klondike, now stalled on the Ashcroft trail. There are said to be between two and three hundred men near Dease Lake, and Laird River, facing starvation, their money and supplies having become exhausted, while they have been subsisting upon their packhorses, mules and dogs. The nearest supply post is about a hundred miles distant.

GERMAN INFANTICIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF BABE-KILLING IN THE RHINE VALLEY.

Berlin, May 5.—Public attention has been attracted to the extraordinary increase of infanticide here in Germany by an incident which has just taken place at Darmstadt. A young servant girl of Frankenthal appeared last week before the courts there charged with having thrown her new-born child in the Rhine. Inasmuch as it was necessary for the purpose of obtaining the conviction of the prisoner to secure the corpse of the child, the Darmstadt magistrates addressed letters to the magistrates of the various cities and towns along the river asking them if the body of a new-born child had been found. To the amazement of the Darmstadt judges they received answers notifying them that no less than thirty-two bodies of new-born infants had been taken from the Rhine within a few days following the alleged murder for which the servant girl was on trial.

THE SOUDAN.

COUNTRY TO BE OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE SHORTLY.

Cairo, Egypt, May 5.—General Lord Kitchener is expected to arrive here to-day and it is reported that he will arrange for the opening of the Soudan to foreign trade. There are some misgivings in regard to the terms, and it is supposed that he will not permit its extension south of Khartoum. His recent absolute control of the trade and expulsion of traders from the southern portion of the Soudan must be in some measure altered, or there is reason to believe merchants will endanger the whole trade, diverting it to the Italian and French territories as far as possible.

THE REYNOLDS MURDER.

New York, May 5.—Chief of Detectives McCuskey, when asked to-day regarding the confession of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, made by Richard T. Nicholson in Wormwood Scrubs prison, England, declared there was no truth in it. Dr. Samuel Kennedy was recently sentenced to death for killing Miss Reynolds. Captain McCuskey pointed out that the confession states that the woman was shot, while the autopsy showed that the woman was killed by a blow with a bludgeon, and that she was not shot at all.

TRANSVAAL WAR CLOUD.

Trouble With Britain Approaching a Crisis.

KRUGER FAST REACHING THE END OF HIS TETHER.

London, May 5.—The chronic mutual suspicion between Great Britain and the Transvaal has been intensified recently by the dynamite question, the continued refusal of the Transvaal Government to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders and the reassertion of British suzerainty with the result that various exciting rumors are afloat, of which, however, the newspapers have hitherto taken little notice. One of these, disseminated by the Central News, 'on authority,' is to the effect that the probability of war was seriously regarded on Wednesday by the cabinet. The Central News ascribes to 'a very prominent minister, not Mr. Chamberlain,' a statement that the disputes between the two countries are trending towards an acute crisis.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Times' confirms the reports of extreme unrest among the Uitlanders. He says that when he arrived at Johannesburg some months ago he thought that time was on the side of the Uitlanders and that there was room for patience, but he now is compelled to abandon this theory. He declares that the virus of Krugerism is spreading throughout South Africa, threatening a regime worse than that of Tammany Hall, in New York.

Nine thousand Uitlanders, composed of British, Americans, Germans, French, Dutch and others, have petitioned the government to ignore the petition signed recently by twenty-one thousand British subjects protesting against the injustices to which they were subjected by the Transvaal Government, which was sent to the Queen through Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa. These latest petitioners declare that the petition to the Queen was the work of capitalists, the attainment of whose wishes would be detrimental to the public, who are perfectly satisfied with the existing administration.

London, May 5.—The 'Morning Post,' referring to the Pretoria despatch giving the official correspondence since the dynamite concession, says that President Kruger has clearly reached the end of his tether and that he must disavow and withdraw the Transvaal's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's protest or the suzerain state must dictate to the vassal state the rights that suzerainty confers.

London, May 5.—The 'Outlook,' in this week's issue, publishes a special despatch from its Capetown correspondent, in which it is stated that the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has despatched a firmly worded demand upon the Transvaal Republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as the paramount power, by securing peace and order within the Republic. This demand, the despatch says, is supplementary to the demand for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, and is taken to mean that the British Government deems the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London convention. It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum or if a period to be fixed within which redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders shall be made.

THE DYNAMITE CONCESSION.
Cape Town, May 5.—The reply of President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, to the demand from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, is published here to-day. President Kruger contends that the concession is bona fide, and constitutes no breach of the London convention. The Transvaal, President Kruger insists, is entitled to its opinion as to what is for the best interests of the Republic. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British Government, the President adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

PUBLIC TRIAL FOR DREYFUS

WILL BEGIN IN PARIS ON MAY 29.

Paris, May 5.—The 'Matin' to-day states that a public hearing of the Dreyfus case has been ordered for May 29.

WARMER WEATHER.

Toronto, May 5.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 64, 42; Calgary, 64, 28; Qu'Appelle, 34, 20; Winnipeg, 46, 34; Port Arthur, 58, 32; Parry Sound, 70, 46; Toronto, 59, 40; Montreal, 60, 38; Quebec, 52, 34; Halifax, 42, 34. Fine and a little warmer to-day and on Saturday.

Montreal, May 5, 1899.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.20; yesterday, 30.22. Temperature, to-day, max. 63, min. 42; yesterday, max. 58, min. 48.

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 24 hours, marriage notices for 48 hours, death notices for 14 days. The announcement of funeral services to death notices, the 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.

BATES.—At 39 Rozel street, on May 1, 1899, the wife of T. A. Bates, of a daughter.

SANDREUTER.—At Montrose avenue, Westmount, on April 28, 1899, the wife of Edward Sandreuter, of a son.

MARRIED.

BURGESS-ARMSTRONG.—In the Methodist Church, Shawville, P.Q., on April 26, by the Rev. W. Knox, Mr. J. W. Burgess, of Merrickville, Ont., to Miss Annie L. Armstrong, daughter of Mr. Noble H. Armstrong, of Clarendon, Co. Pontiac.

EBERTS-HOOPER.—On April 25, 1899, in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Canon Matheson, D.D., warden of St. John's College, Hermann Joseph von Eberts, of Winnipeg, to Isabel Richmond Hooper, B.A. eldest daughter of William H. Hooper, Esq., formerly of Brandon, now of Winnipeg.

HALLIDAY-JONES.—At Ottawa, on May 3, 1899, by the Rev. J. W. H. Milne, B.A., Samuel Walter Halliday, to Miss Dora Lena Jones, both of Ottawa.

HENDRIE-HUTCHESON.—At the manse, North Westminister, on March 22, 1899, by the Rev. E. H. Sayers, James Hendrie, of Leeds, North Dakota, to Lizzie W. young daughter of the late John Hutcheson, Pond Mills, Ont.

LANGTON-STREET.—At St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, on May 3, 1899, by the Rev. C. H. Short, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Hartley, and the Rev. F. G. Plummer, Hugh Hornby Langton, Librarian of the University of Toronto, to Ethel Beatrice, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Street.

VEAR-BEATIE.—At the home of the father of the bride, Eustis, Que., on Wednesday, April 26, 1899, by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, B.A., James Henry Vear to Margaret Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Beattie.

DIED.

ANGLIN.—At San Angelo, Texas, on May 3, 1899, in his 17th year, Alexander Edward, youngest son of the late T. W. Anglin, Toronto.

BUSSELL.—On May 5, 1899, Harold Manning, son of Thos. W. Bussell, aged 19 years. Funeral from Royal Victoria Hospital on Monday next, at 2:30 p.m.

BURWASH.—At the residence of Miss J. MacMartin, St. Andrews, Que., on April 30, 1899, Ellen Catherine, second daughter of the late Matthew Burwash, Bay St. Andrews.

BOOTH.—At Ottawa, on May 3, 1899, in his 66th year, Robert Rowley, fourth son of the late John R. Booth, of Waterloo, Que.

EROPHY.—At 344 Gilmour street, Ottawa, on May 3, 1899, Sidney Joseph, infant son of John B. Brophy, C.E., aged 7 weeks.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, May 5, 1899, Bertha E., aged 23 years and 7 months, eldest daughter of John Cunningham, of 25 Murray street, city. Notice of funeral later. Please omit flowers.

GIBSON.—On May 2, 1899, at his residence, No. 203 Gerrard street east, Toronto, Donald Gibson, city electrician, in his 74th year.

MCCURDY.—At Rawdon, Que., on May 3, 1899, John McCurdy, after a long illness (very suddenly), aged 75 years. Funeral on Saturday.

MURPHY.—At Silery, Quebec, on April 30, 1899, Catherine O'Rourke, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, beloved wife of Pierce Murphy, Esq., aged 60 years.

STIRLING.—At Clrief, Scotland, on May 3, 1899, Margaret Stirling, aged 73 years, eldest sister of John Stirling, Esq., of Montreal.

SAUNDERS.—On April 28, 1899, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 54, wife of Mr. M. Saunders, Kildonan, Man., and sister of Messrs. N. W. J. and D. B. Walf, and Mrs. Chisholm, of Winnipeg.

SUTHERLAND.—At his residence, "Bellevue House," Kildonan, Man., on April 27, 1899, the Hon. John Sutherland, in his 78th year.

TODD.—On May 3, 1899, at his late residence, 12 Avenue place, Toronto, Philip Todd, aged 49 years, eldest son of the late Alphaus Todd, LL.D., C.M.G., Librarian of parliament.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Customers and intending piano purchasers are reminded of the fact that W. H. Leach, piano dealer, has removed to 2440 St. Catherine street, a few doors east of Drummond street. Telephone UP 998.

TEES & CO.

UNDERTAKERS.
300 St. James st.
Telephone Main 327. Uptown 1501, 8160.

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 THURSDAY, the first day of June next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 4th 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 Fifth day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

P. S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1899.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street Montreal's Greatest Store. May 5, 1899.

RIDE THE "STAR" BICYCLE.

Standard \$40. For \$22.95
"The Star" The Best
HIGH GRADE \$40 Bicycle
Bicycles, In the market
Regular, \$40. At Carsley's
Special \$22.95 For \$22.95.



IN BLACK OR MAROON FINISH.

The STAR BICYCLE has fairly captivated the cycle affection of both sexes. Its standard is high. It must necessarily be so to maintain the distinguished position it holds among the best cyclists. There are hundreds of "Star" Bicycles now in use; they carry our reputation and your weight—also a full guarantee from the maker for perfection of material and finish. Standard \$40.00 "Star" Bicycles, for \$22.95.

Our Boys' Sporting Tit-Bits AND BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES are having a BIG RUN at the Big Store. Prominent cyclists say there's a larger and better assortment here than at exclusive bicycle stores, and prices are considerably lower. These hints for proof.

SPORTING GOODS.

	Regular.	Special.
Good Baseballs...	\$.07	\$.04 1/2
Strong Baseball Bats...	.07	.05
Hard Rubber Balls...	.12	.08
Good Lacrosse...	.15	.10
Splendid Fishing Rods...	.20	.12
New Barbells...	.40	.23
New Dumbbells, pair...	.50	.36
Indian Clubs, pair...	.50	.36
Infielders' Gloves...	.40	.31
Baseball Masks...	.40	.25
Baseball Mitts, each...	.25	.18

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

	Regular.	Special.
Pant Clips...	\$.05	\$.02 1/2
Handle Grips...	.05	.02 1/2
Rubber Cement...	.07	.04
Graphite...	.10	.05
Toe Clips, pair...	.15	.08
Bicycle Bells...	.25	.18
Bicycle Oil, tin...	.25	.15
Carbide...	.25	.14
Coasters...	.25	.14
Continuous Ringing Bells...	1.25	.85
Bicycle Lamp Oil, tin...	.25	.15

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

The Boys' School Suits at the Big Store are marvels of Beauty and Giants in strength, priced to show the company's masterful grip of the clothing trade.

BOYS' NAVY SERGE SUITS, well made, special, from \$1.65.

BOYS' SAILOR JERSEY SUITS, very strong, special, from \$1.70.

BOYS' SAILOR SERGE SUITS, new cut, special, from \$2.85.

BOYS' TWEED SAILOR SUITS, new styles, special, from \$3.40.

BOYS' NORFOLK SERGE SUITS, special make, from \$1.65.

BOYS' NORFOLK HALIFAX TWEED Suits, splendid quality, from \$2.05.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

BIG BOOK SALES.

Given a remarkable line of titles in books, a remarkable value in paper and binding, and an extensive sale is assured. Here are good sellers for Saturday and week-end reading.

BOOKS IN PAPER COVERS.

2,000 Franklin Series, 200 titles, 3c each.
2,000 Victor Series, 300 titles, 4 1/2c each.
500 Manhattan Series, 100 titles, 10c each.
500 David Harum, the great book of the day, 65c.

BOOKS BOUND IN NEAT CLOTH.

1,000 Books, 50 titles, 12c each.
1,000 Books, 100 titles, 14c each.
1,000 Books, 50 titles, 15c each.
2,000 Books, 250 titles, 18c.

ALL NEW BOOKS OF THE DAY

Cloth and Paper, all reduced.

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st. Montreal.

LAST FOR THE SEASON!

17 Cavalier Bicycles \$55 \$30 NOW

Black or Maroon. 24, 25 and 26 inches.

Dunlop Tires. Choice of Saddles.

Every Wheel Guaranteed Perfect.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

Wedding Rings.

QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES THE LOWEST.
18 Kar. Gold Warranted, \$3.50 to \$12.00.
14 Kar. Gold Warranted, \$2.50 to \$10.00.
10 Kar. Gold Warranted, \$1.50 to \$7.00.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st.
Opposite "Witness" Office.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5.

ARBOR DAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The Standard, Chicago.)

Arbor Day is a valuable day. The average American admits as much, and desires, in his vague, hurried way, that it be properly celebrated. But he needs to have the deeper meaning of the occasion interpreted for him. And after that, after he is convinced that Arbor Day is not a merely sentimental affair, but is concerned with a great practical need of this country, and rests on patriotism, he will certainly cherish a new feeling toward the gentle holiday, and be anxious to ensure its most adequate observance.

It appears anomalous, and is in fact far other, that an annual tree-planting should have been instituted not in a forest-vestured state, but in a state where the sun scorches the whole country-side with impunity, and the prairies roll and roll for miles without a hand's breadth of shade—Nebraska. It is the treeless land that has glorified the forest idea. Of course it is all perfectly natural, after all. All that was needed was a man with foresight enough to see in the blank, defenceless prairie a danger, and with energy enough to devise a plan of defence. It may be that Governor Morton had never encountered a cyclone. But he knew the disadvantages of cy-

clones, especially when no trees stand in the way, and he determined that a barrier should be set in Nebraska to keep the boisterous western elements from pouring over into the peaceful east—a wind-dyke, as it were. So he proclaimed a day when Nebraskan should plant trees, with oratorical accessories. And this day was first celebrated on April 22, 1872. Every year thereafter a good many trees were into the Nebraskan soil, and thus the nucleus of great forests was established. It was ten years before another state heeded the plan; then Iowa, Nebraska's neighbor, and Ohio, progressive always, set apart an Arbor Day. One by one the other states dropped into line—Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Illinois in 1887, and Wisconsin in 1889. Florida, Louisiana and many others. And now there are forty-four states and territories which celebrate this day; twenty-one of them having approved the custom by act of legislature. The day falls on various dates in the different states. Of course they plant trees in Florida long before they do in Illinois, and in California before they do in New York. And so Arbor Day is observed all the year round, and all the country through. It has attained the universality of both time and place.

Now we know not what Governor Morton may have meant the occasion to be, in a ceremonial way. But by common consent, almost, Arbor Day has come to be a feast day for children in the public schools; and there is talk of bringing the Sunday-schools into line in its observance. Every one knows the manner of it. On the specified day in each state the children are led out into the sunshine, rejoicing in their one day's freedom. And then while some practical woodman fashions a resting-place—or a grave, it may be—for the dainty plant, the children march their marches, and sing their songs, and speak their pieces; and chief of all, the teacher or invited guest instructs them as to the value and care of trees, and seeks to stimulate their love for nature. No need to recite the programme in detail. There is something beautifully fitting in this "children's day." Who should impart the beginning of life but they who stand at the threshold of life? What more fittingly at-

tends the process than the songs of children? But, beauty aside, there is a practical value in giving young America, as early as possible, a sense of the worth, almost sacredness, of forest-life. What the present generation is getting in this line may save our continent from a ruinous poverty in "silva"; ruinous in more ways than one, and poverty of many sorts. Arbor Day, as must be shown more fully, is a vitally important institution.

There is an unfortunate tendency in many Arbor Day exercises to run to over-elaborateness and sentimentality; unfortunately, because the real object of the day is often slighted. The main thing is to get trees planted well, and to ensure their growth to massive maturity. Now, in the overabundance of songs and speeches glorifying the general idea "tree," the man who does the planting is likely to lose his head, and do slipshod work; for it takes truly esthetic learning to dig the right sort of hole, and dispose the roots deftly, and heap earth to just the right height. Thus the tree-child gets a poor grip upon the world. And further, when the aesthetic side of the subject is abnormally emphasized, the matter of instruction is neglected; and this is the fundamental matter of the whole. It is probable that not much more than half of the trees planted live out the year. They die from ignorant handling, as well as from neglect. It is just as bad for the children to receive vague and muddled directions, as none at all. In either case, Arbor Day is nearly useless.

But not quite. If young America gets merely an intensified feeling of the pricelessness of trunk and foliage, he gets what will, supposedly, keep our land from a shameful and disastrous barrenness. During recent years millions of acres of American forest land has been wasted—absolutely wasted. Some four hundred million acres remained, at the last reckoning. But this resource is decreasing almost twenty-five million acres annually; eighteen years, at this rate, will end all. In such an incredibly short time our great, boasted wealth of forest will have totally disappeared into our hungry furnaces. Can any one fail to see how this Mississippi Valley has already been swept almost clean? And what is the result in this valley? The tributaries of the Mississippi and other rivers have lost a full half of their waters. Every year inundations—Shawnee town floods, sometimes—become more frequent. And besides that, we are compelled to send abroad for a large share of our building material. We are rich in some ways, but in forests we are as poor as the most pitiable of church mice. Now it is only just to say that this tremendous loss is largely the result of criminal wastefulness. The pioneers wasted, and their sons wasted, and we waste. Arbor Day embodies the correction of this tendency. If the great bodies of school children are every year taught, rigorously and conscientiously, that forests are as precious as gold, not as cheap as grass, there will be a mighty change in this respect, and fuel and building material will not childishly be thrown away.

But though many of the trees sown at Arbor Day die a piteous death, enough grow to health and strength to better

the situation in a vast degree. Thousands upon thousands of acres of forests have been planted by the gentle hands of the children, and have sprung up to enrich the land. It is estimated that since that first day in Nebraska four hundred million trees have been placed in the earth; and though with some it has been interment, with many it has been the beginning of a noble life. What this country owes to Arbor Day for its practical enrichment, cannot be reckoned. And what does it owe in beauty, both present and to come? Vast oceans of rich-hued woodland; the unmatched charm of myriad interlaced branches; "lavish hills," vine-hung dwellings—Witch-elds that counterchange the floor Of this dark lawn with dusk and bright; And thou with all thy breadth and height Of foliage, towering sycamore.

The planting of trees is the furtherance of God's noblest handiwork in nature. Arbor Day means this and nothing less.

HIS GREAT MISTAKE.

He was considered one of the best in his line. The case that required the most intelligent, persistent, and careful work was the one that was usually assigned to him. He had been at work on one for three or four weeks, and at last had secured what he considered "clinching evidence."

It was a bribery case, and his work had been to entrap the would-be briber. He had done it. He had secured a single \$10 note of the bribe money, but that was enough. The envelope containing the money had been opened in the presence of three persons, and each had put his mark on the note, so that it could be identified.

Naturally he was jubilant. People will be when they think they have won a great victory, and he had all the evidence he wanted in his pocket—an inside pocket at that. The bird was practically caught, and he went home exulting.

Now, mark what can happen to a man who has victory practically won, but is careless. He thought of going to headquarters and depositing his evidence in a vault, but it was a long distance, and then it would be better anyway to go to the chief in the morning and announce that he had bagged the game. So he took it home.

Once or twice he thought he was followed, but when he reached home he scouted the idea, turned in, and slept soundly. Robbery did not occur to him, even in his dreams.

In the morning—well, in the morning the money was gone. He almost fainted when he discovered the loss, and rushed into the dining-room, crying, "I've been robbed! I've been robbed!"

"Nonsense," replied his wife. "What is missing?"

"A ten-pound note," "I took it," she said calmly. "I wanted to pay some bills, and I didn't want to wake you. But I didn't touch the money in your purse. I just took the loose ten-pound note that was in your inside pocket. I'll get you another if you need it, but I thought that was one you had put aside for me."

He didn't try to explain. He didn't even answer; but he hunted up a broad, smooth sheet of water, and for an hour stood looking out over it, muttering to himself. At last he seemed to have made

JOHN MURPHY & CO.



Shirt Waists.

Our assortment of Shirt Waists for '99 were never prettier and never cheaper; each year seems to add improvement to the manufacture of these ready-to-wear garments.

The leading styles this season are particularly pleasing, and the colorings are exquisite.

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW'S BUYING:

50 dozen Stylish Shirt Waists, \$1.00 quality for 49c.
250 Ladies' Print Wrappers, new and stylish patterns, worth 95c, for 59c.



FREE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

of the properties and various preparations of the celebrated Shredded Wheat Foods in our basement daily

by Miss A. Chadwick, Gold Medallist and Graduate of the Hamilton School of Domestic Science and Cookery. Hour of demonstration, 3 to 4 p.m.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe.
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 933.

up his mind. He hastily wrote a note to his chief, took it to headquarters, and left it. A minute later he was lost in the crowded street.

The note read:—"Please put me back on patrol duty. Several years ago I made a serious blunder that makes me unfit for detective work. I married."—"Tit-Bits."

WORKMEN MEET.

CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL EN-DORSES THE MAYOR'S ACTION.

The Central Trades and Labor Council held a largely attended meeting, last evening, at 662 1/2 Craig street, Mr. S. Fitzpatrick presiding. Credentials were received, and the following delegates admitted to represent their respective unions:—Core-makers' International Union, Mr. Jas. Carey; Lathers Union, Edward Gannard; Brick-layers' Union, Philip Stock; Granite-cutters' Union, Philip Stock; Frank O'Connor, and R. Hurtubise.

A communication from the Heavy Carter's union in connection with non-residents of the city getting a large portion of the work during the summer which the taxpayers should get, was read and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The payment of wages to the laborers who cleared the snow off the streets, and the Mayor's action in promptly having them paid for same, was endorsed by a unanimous vote. Other important matters were discussed before adjourning.

The weekly meeting of the Iron Moulders, held on Wednesday evening, was the largest yet held by the members of the union here. The question of adopting a schedule of wages, which has been under consideration for some time past, has not yet been satisfactorily arranged. In connection therewith Mr. M. J. Keough, second national vice-president, has returned to this city. It is expected that an amicable settlement will be arrived at during the present week. At Wednesday evening's meeting fully three hundred members were present. Some important business was transacted.

MINING NOTES.

VANCOUVER AND ROSSLAND MINING EXCHANGES—NEW COMPANIES FORMED.

Vancouver, B.C., May 4.—First call board of the Vancouver Mining Brokers' Association was held this morning, and was attended by most of the prominent brokers in the city. The bidding was spirited from the start, while in the active stocks there was a scarcity of offerings. The demand centred chiefly on Darnell's, Van And's, Northern Belle, Rambler, Cariboo, and Noble Five. These were in good demand. Sales took place as follows: Van And's, 5,000 at 8 1/2; 5,000 at 8; 1,000 at 8 1/2; 1,000 at 8 1/2; Northern Belle, 5,000 at 2 1/2; 1,000 at 2 1/2; Van And's, 600 at 8 1/2; Monte Cristo, 600 at 12; Noble Five, 1,000 at 20.

Rossland, B.C., May 4.—In the Iron-Mask Centre Star case the evidence of Dr. Raymond was concluded to-day, and the Court adjourned sine die. The details of the court order directing the adjournment, and directing the question of costs incurred by same, will be settled by Justice Walken later. Many of the expert witnesses and counsel engaged in the case left town to-day.

Sales on the Rossland Stock Exchange:—1,000 Morrison at 18 1/2, 2,000 at 17, 2,000 at 17, 4,500 at 17 1/2, 500 at 17 1/2, 1,500 Fairmount at 10, 500 at 10; 500 Winnipeg at 20 1/2, 1,000 at 20 1/2; 2,000 Tamarac at 17; 5,000 White Bear at 4; 1,000 Evening Star at 10 1/2; 1,000 Deer Park at 4; 1,000 Iron Mask at 12.

Halifax, N.S., May 4.—Word was received to-day that the workmen in the Lake Lode mine at Caribou had struck it rich. The shaft is about 550 feet deep, and it is said the lead found is an extraordinarily rich one. It being calculated that there is now about \$10,000 worth of gold in sight. The mine is operated by the Guffey, Jennings Company, a Pittsburgh concern.

Another company has been successfully formed in connection with the Ymir properties, called the Rossland-Ymir Mining and Milling Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000 in two million shares of \$25 cents each. The property is the Bruce group, situated on Jubilee mountain, and consists of the Bruce, Colville, Canadian, Simcoe and Hope mineral claims.

The first meeting after registration of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, took place yesterday in the office of A. L. White & Co., Mr. A. F. Gault, occupying the chair. Among others present were Messrs. J. P. Graves, W. A. Natley, S. H. C. Miner, A. L. White, C. E. Gault, and others. The election of officers took place, with the following result: S. H. C. Miner, president; J. P. Graves, vice-president; C. E. Gault, secretary; George W. Wooster, treasurer, and H. F. Hemenway, agent of the company at Phoenix, N.C., with J. P. Graves, as manager. Reports were presented, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Later in the day, Mr. A. F. Gault presided over a meeting of the Majestic Gold Mining Company, Limited, when the following gentlemen were chosen directors: S. H. C. Miner, president; J. P. Graves, vice-president and manager; and A. L. White, secretary-treasurer. It was shown that work had been started on the Majestic properties, and that the machinery had been installed in conjunction with the City of Paris mine, the expenses being equally divided according to the power used.

It may also be added that work has been started on the Victoria one of the Granby Consolidated claims, by working into the Victoria ground from the 200 level of the Old Ironsides, thereby going 200 feet deep without the expense of sinking shaft. The intention is to cross-cut till they strike the ledge, and then drift on the ore.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Store Your Piano with us for the summer. We have the best storage quarters for pianos in the city. All pianos are insured. Piano Tuning and Repairing a Specialty. The D. W. Kern Co., Ltd., Kern Hall Building, St. Catherine Street, Telephone UP 1174.

SHELLENE OR TORTOISENE!

What is it? It is the best thing ever invented for Ladies' Self-Hair-Dressing, and it means no more hairpins, no more bindings, its use demonstrated in Ladies' Parlor by an expert lady, demonstrator to-morrow forenoon and afternoon.

NEW HOMESPUNS.

We have just received another consignment of those Pretty Homespuns, so much in demand for Bicycle Costumes, in Grey, Fawn, Brown, Blue and Green.

FANCY RIBBONS.

Wide widths, for Crush Collars and Belts, in Dresden, Stripes and Plaids, a varied assortment to select from.

FRENCH DOTTED CREPON

And Dotted Poplins, Embroidered Dress Patterns, New Fancy Banglines, in all new colors.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

A new line of Pique, Denim, Duck and Linen Costumes, placed into stock.

Free Art Embroidery Class.

Ladies' Class will resume on MONDAY, the 8th May, 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. Children's Special Class to-morrow, at 9.30 till 12 a.m. in Ladies' Parlor.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE and MOUNTAIN STS.

WELDON'S PATTERNS RECEIVED TO-DAY.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

We have just received the first shipment of this season's Diamonds. These stones have all been personally selected by our Messrs. H. & G. W. Birks, in Amsterdam, and are of exceptionally good value. They are fully up to our usual high standard of quality.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, Montreal.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET QUIETER.

Canadian Pacific is still the leading feature of the market and at this morning's session some 2,300 shares changed hands at prices ranging from 97 1/2 to 98 1/2, both the opening and closing, however, were at 98. Twin City was the only other stock which showed any life. Of this 1,200 shares were sold at prices ranging from 72 1/2 at the opening up to 73 at the close. There were quite a number of scattered sales at steady prices.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—25 at 98, 25 at 98 1/2, 25 at 98 1/2, 100 at 98 1/2, 700 at 98 1/2, 50 at 98 1/2, 100 at 98 1/2, 50 at 98 1/2, 250 at 98 1/2, 325 at 98 1/2, 20 at 97 1/2, 100 at 98 1/2, 875 at 98.
Rich. & Ont.—100 at 114 1/2, 25 at 114, 150 at 113 1/2, 50 at 114.
New M.S.R.—100 at 332.
Toronto Ry.—20 at 118 1/2, 25 at 119.
Dom. Coal Com.—150 at 57 1/2.
Twin City—50 at 72 1/2, 50 at 72 1/2, 300 at 72 1/2, 100 at 72 1/2, 100 at 72 1/2, 25 at 72 1/2, 25 at 72 1/2, 250 at 73, 50 at 73 1/2, 25 at 73.
M.S.R.—25 at 335.
Duluth pfd.—25 at 134.
Dom. Cotton—100 at 115 1/2, 25 at 115 1/2.
Republic x.d.—500 at 138 1/2.
Duluth Com.—25 at 5 1/2, 175 at 5 1/2.
Twin City pfd.—50 at 138.
Montreal Telegraph—50 at 175.
Can. Col. Cot. Bonds—\$500 at 101.
Bell Tel.—25 at 179.
Merchants Bank—1 at 170.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, 1724 Notre Dame St.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Can. Pacific	100	100	Can. Cable	100	100
Duluth Com.	100	100	Richelieu	100	100
Do. Pfd.	100	100			

STREET RAILWAYS.

Montreal St.	33 1/2	Toronto	119 1/2
Montl New	33 1/2	St. John	119 1/2
Halifax	113	Twin City	73 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Montl. Gas.	205	Halifax H&L	119
Royal Elec. <td>185</td> <td>Bel Telephone <td>185</td> </td>	185	Bel Telephone <td>185</td>	185
Montl. Tel. <td>174</td> <td>Dom. Coal <td>57 1/2</td> </td>	174	Dom. Coal <td>57 1/2</td>	57 1/2
Windsor H&L <td>110</td> <td>Do. Pfd. <td>121</td> </td>	110	Do. Pfd. <td>121</td>	121

COTTONS.

Montl. Cot.	162	Merchants	115 1/2
Can. Col. Cot. <th>80</th> <th>Dom. Cotton</th> <th>115 1/2</th>	80	Dom. Cotton	115 1/2

MINES.

War Eagle	\$3.80	Mont. Lond.	68
Payne Mine <th>\$4.04</th> <th>Rep. Cons.</th> <th>\$1.39</th>	\$4.04	Rep. Cons.	\$1.39

RANKS.

Montreal	200	E Townships	157 1/2
Ontario <th>125 1/2</th> <td>Quebec <th>130</th> </td>	125 1/2	Quebec <th>130</th>	130
Amos <th>26 1/2</th> <td>Union <th>180</th> </td>	26 1/2	Union <th>180</th>	180
Toronto <th>26 1/2</th> <td>Commerce <th>180</th> </td>	26 1/2	Commerce <th>180</th>	180
Can. Cartier <th>111</th> <td>Dom. Coal <th>57 1/2</th> </td>	111	Dom. Coal <th>57 1/2</th>	57 1/2
Merchants <th>174</th> <td>Villa Marie <th>175</th> </td>	174	Villa Marie <th>175</th>	175
Web of H&L <th>180</th> <td>Imperial <th>180</th> </td>	180	Imperial <th>180</th>	180
Nova Scotia <th>180</th> <td>Hochelaga <th>150</th> </td>	180	Hochelaga <th>150</th>	150

BONDS.

H&L H&L	50	70	Com. Cable	100
H&L Tram <th>107 1/2</th> <td>108 <td>Col. Cotton <th>185</th> </td></td>	107 1/2	108 <td>Col. Cotton <th>185</th> </td>	Col. Cotton <th>185</th>	185
Laurent <th>110</th> <td>110 <td>Bel Tel. <th>174</th> </td></td>	110	110 <td>Bel Tel. <th>174</th> </td>	Bel Tel. <th>174</th>	174
N.W. Land <th>55</th> <td>52 <td>Dom. Coal <th>57 1/2</th> </td></td>	55	52 <td>Dom. Coal <th>57 1/2</th> </td>	Dom. Coal <th>57 1/2</th>	57 1/2
Halifax Ry. <th>110</th> <td>110 <td></td> <td></td> </td>	110	110 <td></td> <td></td>		

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1724 Notre Dame St.

FINANCIAL CABLES.

New York, May 4.—The 'Commercial Advertiser' financial cable from London, says: The markets here were dull and unsteady today. The Transvaal apprehension was revived on vague talk of an ultimatum. I do not credit the reports. American Ore was heavy all day. Liverpool liquidated heavily early. The close was heavy at bottom prices. Tintos were 48 1/2; Ana-

SPECIAL VALUE

IMPORTED WORSTED TROUSERS

Made to Measure.

\$5.00 FIVE DOLLARS \$5.00

ROBERT SEATH & SONS,

1817 Notre Dame Street.

year was held here to-day at which 1,746 boxes were boarded, of which 1,227 were colored, balance white; 9 1/2% was bid but no sales were made. J. H. Singleton was elected president.

BUTTER.

Creamery is in fair demand, and worth 14 1/2c to 15c. Choice Eastern Townships dairy is worth 14c to 15c, while fresh rolls are slow at 12c. The receipts to-day were 1,516 packages.

EGGS.

The receipts are large and are being well taken up at prices ranging from 11c to 12 1/2c. The receipts by rail and boat to-day were 911 cases.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—May 5.

Although spring's work is general in the surrounding country, quite a large number of farmers found time to bring their produce to the city markets, and the market gardeners were out in full force, with increasing supplies of green truck, which is sold at declining rates. There is a small supply of early peas, and prices are from 85c to 90c the bag. There was but one bag of buckwheat to be seen, but the owner had gone off to look after some other business. Potatoes were plentiful at 20c to 25c the bag; turnips and beets at 70c to \$1 the barrel; carrots at 15c to 20c; parsnips at 20c to 25c. Enormous quantities of shallots were offered at from 10c to 20c the dozen; radishes at 20c to 30c; lettuce at 15c to 20c; rhubarb at 30c to 70c; American asparagus is retailed at from 40c to 50c the bunch, but Canadian asparagus from near St. Catharines, Ont., sells at \$1.50 the basket. A few dressed hogs sold at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.; dead turkeys at 10c to 12c; geese at 9c to 10c; fowls at 8c to 10c; live fowls at 7c to 10c; the pair tub butter at 16c to 18c per lb.; print butter at 18c to 20c; fresh laid eggs in baskets sell at about 15c the dozen; other eggs at 12c to 13c; good apples bring from 4c to 5c per barrel, and fancy Spies occasionally sell up to 37 per barrel. Messina oranges at \$2.25 to \$2.75 the box; lemons at \$1 to \$2.50; bananas, \$1 to \$2 the bunch. Hay is being offered in small quantities by the farmers, and sells at from 35c to \$3 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, May 4.—Sugar, raw strong; fair refining at 4 1/2-16; centrifugal, 90 test, at 4 1/4; molasses sugar at 4 3/4-16; refined, firm.

London, May 4.—Sugar.—The market was quiet but steady for cane, with Java at 12s 9d, and fair refining at 11s 6d. Beet weak, with business at lower prices; present month, 15d lower, quoted at 11s 1/2, and next month, 15d lower, at 11s 1/2. Visible supply, 2,240,000 tons against 2,695,553 tons last year.

COTTON MARKETS.

Messrs. S. Munn & Son, of New York, wire John E. Fairchild, 11 St. Sacramento street: 'The market opened steady, 1 to 2 percent advance on higher cables. New York and Southern spots ruled quiet at unchanged prices. While the weather conditions are favorable, the growers will be unable to catch up to loss occasioned by lateness in planting, and reports from 521 cotton centres, estimate a decrease in acreage of from 25 to 75 percent. This, with the poor financial conditions of a large percentage of the planters, will necessarily decrease the new crop considerably, and we look for higher prices. Advice buying January around 5.90c, and October 5.80c.

New York, May 4.—Cotton, spot, closed quiet; middling upland, 5 1/2c; do, gulf, at 6 1/4c; sales, 548 bales. Futures, closed steady, May at 5.80c; June at 5.82c; July at 5.88c; August at 5.89c; September at 5.85c; October at 5.89c; November at 5.89c; December at 5.89c; January at 5.97c; February at 6.01c; March at 6.04c.

Liverpool, May 4, 4 p.m.—Cotton, spot, fair demand; prices steady. American middling upland at 3 1/2-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 700 were for speculation and export, and included 9,300 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 200 American. Futures opened quiet but steady, with a moderate demand, and closed steady.

LONDON COPPER MARKET.

London, May 4.—Copper close—Spot, £75 7s 6d; futures, £75 17s 6d. Market quiet; sales, spot, 200; futures, 650 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PROMINENT SHIPPERS AND CITIZENS INSPECT THE SS. RUAPHEU.

The R.M.S. Dominion, of the Dominion line, the first mail steamship of the season to leave this port, took her mails on board yesterday morning at Rimouski and sailed at 8.45 a.m. for Liverpool. She had on board 56 first cabin, 70 second class, and 106 steerage passengers.

The Allan line SS. Norwegian from Portland for Liverpool, arrived out on Wednesday afternoon and landed all her live stock without loss.

The Allan line SS. Grecian sailed for Glasgow at 1 p.m. yesterday.

Brisbane, April 23.—The Canadian-Australian SS. Miowera left here for Vancouver to-day, April 23.

ENTERTAINMENT ON SS. RUAPHEU.

Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. entertained at luncheon on board their splendid new steamer Ruaphehu, the Mayor, several members of the Board of Trade, and other prominent citizens, and the guests were entertained with the shipping interests of this port.

Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co., which was responded to by the chairman, Mr. Mr. McFee, president of the Corn Exchange, in proposing the health of Captain Foster, officers and crew, took occasion to congratulate the commander upon having in his charge what is undoubtedly an acquisition to the present fleet of passenger steamers running to the port of Montreal. This splendid steamer added to their fleet for Liverpool, Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. having loaded her with a full general cargo.

A NEW LAKE LINE.

Toronto, May 4.—A new line of passenger steamers will make its appearance on the lakes this summer, and Toronto will be made a port of call. The Ogdenburg Transit Company have decided to go into the passenger business in addition to their freight business, and are fitting up cabin accommodations on their boats, besides building new steel steamers. The plan is to run as now from Ogdenburg to Chicago, with a stop on the way. Sixteen miles an hour will be the speed of the boats, and the time of the trip from Chicago to Montreal will be cut down nine hours.

MIDLAND HARBOR.

Midland, Ont., May 4.—The Government Survey steamer Bayfield, with the chief engineer of the Marine Department, was engaged to-day in examining the approach to Midland Harbor, with a view to improving the aids to navigation. It is suggested that a range of lights on Beauvois Island to lead clear of the dreaded shoal off Sawlog Point, and another range on Sugar Creek Point would enable the largest freighters to enter the harbor in perfect safety. Col. Anderson was accompanied by Mr. T. D. G. Macdonald, superintendent of the Grand Trunk; the harbor master, representatives of the town council, and Board of Trade, and others. The Government has promised to place larger and better buoys on the principal shoals.

PORT ARTHUR NAVIGATION.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 4.—The easterly wind still continues, and the bay is full of drift ice, the first change of wind will carry it all out into the lake.

THE SS. MAYFLOWER DAMAGED.

Quebec, May 4.—The steamer Mayflower had her propeller badly damaged yesterday morning while coming in to discharge cargo at the Crossway. A strong north-east breeze was blowing, and the steamer, while being towed in, used her propeller to save herself from being thrown against the bridge between the outer and inner basins. As she veered around the propeller came in contact with one of the piers, which the Harbor Commissioners are building for the purpose of fitting up docks in front of the Custom House. All the blades of the propeller were more or less damaged, about five feet being knocked off one of them. These piers, in their present position, are certainly a danger for any large steamer which attempts to turn around in the basin. The Mayflower will leave at 7 to-morrow assisted by the Lord Stanley. After the cargo has been discharged from hold No. 1 at Montreal, she will be put in that hold, and a new propeller put on.

The Harbor Commissioners met last evening and decided to strengthen the range of piers on the rocky shore and breakwater. They also resolved to recommend that the government place a gas buoy on Beauport Flats, instead of the ordinary buoy now there, and a revolving light at the west point of the Island of Orleans, to facilitate the entrance to the port.

The SS. Mayflower left for Montreal this morning accompanied by the power tug, Lord Stanley.

A SUCCESSFUL ICE BREAKER.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says:—The ice-breaker built in England, of which the Russians have been speaking so enthusiastically, seems to deserve the high praise conveyed in the words a 'masterpiece of British naval construction.' It has forced its way into the port of Revel, and has forced three ice-bound steamers with their crews in danger, given freedom to an ice-bound ice-breaker belonging to Revel, and has triumphantly towed six steamers through thick ice safely into port. It appears to be no exaggeration to say this ice-breaker is going to open up avenues of trade hitherto closed with walls of ice during the winter months.

SS. BULGARIA OFFICERS REWARDED.

London, May 4.—Lloyd's Agency has conferred medals for meritorious services upon Captain Schmidt and the first officer and chief engineer of the Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, and upon the second officer and six members of the crew of the British tank str. Weehawken. These honors were bestowed in consideration of the skill and bravery shown by the Bulgaria's officers at the time, in February last, when the steamer became disabled eight hundred miles off the Azores islands, and in recognition of the assistance given in rescuing the Bulgaria's passengers by the people on board the Weehawken.

LOYD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns for the past quarter show that seventeen vessels, displacing 152,870 tons, are being constructed at the Royal dockyards, and sixty-two vessels, with a total displacement of 281,195 tons at private yards. In all, fifteen first-class battleships are now building, three each at Chatham, Devonport, and Portsmouth; one each at Barrow, Birkenhead and Jarro; whilst Blackwall has obtained the order for three. Five first-class armored cruisers, each of 12,000 tons displacement, are also being built. Of these, Barrow has secured one and Clydebank and Govan two each. The other warships being built on Admiralty account are one first-class, three second-class, and four third-class protected cruisers, as well as four gunboats and six sloops. Sixteen destroyers are also in hand, Clydebank having five of these, and Chatham and Harbours three each. For foreign account large orders are also in progress, there being thirty-one of these in all, with a total displacement of 109,375 tons. Eleven each on the stocks six armored vessels, three protected cruisers, and two torpedo boat destroyers. At Blackwall, in addition to the heavy Admiralty orders already mentioned, there is also a 14,500 ton armored cruiser built for Japan. The Popular yard is building four destroyers and five torpedo boats for foreign governments. The total warship tonnage now building in the United Kingdom amounts to 484,985 tons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The British Board of Trade has issued the following important notice to mariners:—Cape Pine—Cape Pine, Cape Pine and Cape Race.—With reference to Admiralty notice to mariners, No. 758 of 1887, relating to a shoal reported by the steamship Earlwood, in 46°13' N. 53°45' W. information has been received from the Newfoundland survey, that this shoal has been successfully searched for, the average depths in the vicinity being 70 to 80 fms., and the words 'shoal reported 1887' have been erased from the Admiralty Chart.

Indian Bay.—The rk. (46°15' N. 60°24' W.) locally known as Davis Head shoal, on

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE and UNION AVE.

HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

A limited quantity of the Finest Goods of this season will be offered THIS WEEK at a REDUCTION which must sell them quickly. The prices range from 40c to \$2.25 per yard, and rare values will be offered. The reduction made is ONE-THIRD off the marked price. Inspection invited.

Carpet Department.

NEW JAPANESE RUGS placed in stock. All sizes; Persian and Turkish effects.
JAPANESE MATTINGS, in new effects and colorings.
HODGE'S FIBRE CARPETS, sole agents in Montreal for Fibre Carpets, all Art Shades.
JUTE SQUARES for the country, all sizes, from \$1.25 up.
KENSINGTON ART SQUARES, in all wool.
CRUMB CLOTHS, in new designs.
OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CORK CARPETS And INLAID LINOLEUMS, in floral and tile designs.
PLAIN LINOLEUM always on hand for public buildings, etc. Samples and prices on application.

Stationery Department.

Chatelaine Bags for Bicyclists, English Shopping Bags, Ooze Calf Shopping Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Car Ticket Cases, Letter Cases. A few specially nice Letter Cases, in Genuine Seal and English Morocco at 20 percent off.

BUTTERICK'S METROPOLITAN FASHION BOOK for Spring and Summer 1899. Price over the counter is now 15c. By mail, 25c.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS.—A complete assortment of these reliable patterns always on hand.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Sight scientifically tested free of charge. The most approved aids for hearing. Artificial eyes matched and inserted.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION GIVEN.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

ANY CLOTHIER

Who has money enough can buy good cloth.

But the making of GOOD CLOTHING is a matter of CARE and CONSCIENCE.

It is a matter of PRIDE in one's production.

It is a matter of putting THOUGHT, SKILL, and constant CAREFULNESS into the making.

These points are all considered and incorporated in the FIT-REFORM.

The makers guarantee your money back if not satisfied, removes all doubts, and answers all questions.

As an ART product the CHICKERING Piano of to-day is unquestionably superior to anything that has ever been achieved in the art of Piano building. It has an individuality of tone which no other approaches—peculiarly its own. To have this beautiful Piano is to be heard in part payment. The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine St.

2344 St. Catherine St.
2nd Store East of Mansfield St.

SUITS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20
TROUSERS, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

As an ART product the CHICKERING Piano of to-day is unquestionably superior to anything that has ever been achieved in the art of Piano building. It has an individuality of tone which no other approaches—peculiarly its own. To have this beautiful Piano is to be heard in part payment. The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine St.

We have a full assortment of Chickering Pianos, both grand and uprights, in a variety of beautiful designs. Second-hand Pianos or Organs at any make taken in part payment. The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine St.

The Admiralty Charts that have received large corrections are as follows:—No. 797—St. Lawrence river, Quebec to Kingston, with Lakes Ontario and Champlain.
No. 1555—New chart, Newfoundland, E., White Bay, Sops arm.
No. 3008—New chart, Newfoundland, E., White Bay, anchorages, Frenchman's Cove, Purbeck Cove, Jackson's Arm, The Narrows.
No. 678—N. America, Lakes Erie and Huron.
No. 1605—New chart, N. America, Lake Erie, Erie portion.
No. 1536—New chart, N. America, Lake Erie, Long Pt. bay and adjacent coast.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
GALLERIES
CLOSED.

Reading Room open to Members 9 a. m.
to 6 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

Union Teachers' Meeting

Conducted by Rev. Dr. A. B. MacKay,
meets in Crescent Street Presbyterian
Church. EVERY SATURDAY AFTER-
NOON, at a quarter to five o'clock punc-
tually. All Sabbath School Teachers are
invited.
D. TORRANCE FRASER,
Secretary.

SUNDAY, MAY 7.

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.
Every Sunday Afternoon at 3 p. m.
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

Sunday, 7th May, 1899.
Speaker: Rev. ALEX. KING.
Soloist: J. R. WILKES.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY
MR. J. R. WILKES,
Assisted by some of our Leading Amateurs

KARN HALL, Tuesday, May 9th, 1899.
Previous to his leaving for London, Eng.

ALL SEATS RESERVED. TICKETS 75 & 50.
Tickets on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

LACHINE COUNCIL.

A MILE OF ROAD TO BE PUR-
CHASED.

There was a meeting of the Lachine
town council on Wednesday evening,
Mayor Descares presiding.

A by-law was read authorizing the
council to purchase from the Turnpike
Trust one mile of its road, which is situ-
ated in the town. This road runs from
the city of Montreal to Lachine, and the
council desires to own that portion of
it which is within the limits of the town,
so that it may be incorporated with its
streets. The price to be paid is \$4,000.
There is a special law governing the sale
of turnpikes, by which the town will only
be called upon to pay the interest on the
\$4,000.

The report of the two expert engineers
appointed by the council to examine the
plans for the new drainage system pre-
pared by Messrs. Dupont & Leduc, civil
engineers, will be made on May 15, and it
will be acted upon immediately, the
council having adjourned to that date
for the purpose.

The appointment of the three town as-
sessors was deferred to next meeting.

The Silver Shoe Manufacturing Co. has
commenced the construction of its fac-
tory, on Mortimer street, Centre Ward.
The building will be 42 x 120 feet.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, May 4.—At the present meet-
ing of the Roman Catholic Council of
Public Instruction the Bishop of Char-
lottetown's (P.E.I.) right to take part
in the proceedings because the Magda-
len Islands are included in his diocese
has been admitted and his representa-
tive, Abbe McMillan, has taken his seat.
The Harbor Commission has decided
to effect some important improvements
in the lighting of the harbor. The
strength of the range lights on the Beau-
ports and Breakwater will be increased,
a gas buoy will be placed on the Beau-
port Flats, and the government will be
asked to place a revolving light on the
west point of the Island of Orleans.

A man named Bruneau Desjardins, from
Kamouraska, was drowned last night
while in the Louise Basin.

The term of the Court of Appeals elos-
ed here to-day, but the court will meet
again on June 12 to render judgments.
The Hon. P. Garneau, who has been
suffering from a severe attack of pneu-
monia, is now convalescent.

All the cars of the electric street rail-
way were draped in mourning to-day for
the death of the late Conductor Horan,
the inquest on whose remains was opened
this morning at the Hotel Dieu Hospi-
tal and will be concluded to-morrow.
The evidence so far adduced tends to
show that poor Horan was largely to
blame himself for the accident in being
in too great a hurry to change his trol-
ley before the car had fully stopped.

MARRIED AT CALGARY.

Kingston, Ont., May 5.—On May 3, in
Knox Church, Calgary, N.W.T., Miss
Mary Allen, of this city, daughter of the
late Ald. W. Allen, was married by the
Rev. J. Herdman, assisted by the Rev.
E. D. McLaren, of Vancouver, B.C., and
the Rev. Robert Frew, of Nelson, B.C.,
to the Rev. Alexander Menzies, of Kaslo,
B.C., second son of Mr. W. Menzies, of
Carleton Place.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

Brussels, May 5.—By the explosion of
a boiler on board the steamer 'Allain,'
in the Scheldt, near Tournai, yesterday,
seven persons were killed.

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;
with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger,
\$2.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 24, \$4.50; 50,
\$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for post-
age on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Mes-
senger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
livered in thirty every evening of publication at
\$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract
on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 30c per line. One-third
reduction if set in our usual small advertising
types. Special contract rates.

All business communications should be addressed
to 'John Douglas & Son, "Witness" Office, Montreal,'
and all letters to the Editor should be addressed
to 'Editor of the "Witness," Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

Mr. Wilson, vice-president of the Li-
censed Victuallers' Association of Mon-
real, admits that to lower the customs
and excise duties on spirits would in-
crease their consumption, which he ap-
pears to think would be a lesser evil than
illicit distilling and smuggling. This de-
liverance clearly illustrates the view
taken by liquor-dealers. While they are
commendably anxious that the revenue
should not suffer, they give no thought
to the moral or social aspects of the ques-
tion. Looking at it from a trade point
of view, they naturally regard an in-
creased consumption as a good thing. It
is extremely unlikely, however, that any
reduction the government would be will-
ing to make in the duties would have an
appreciable effect on the business of il-
licit distilling or on smuggling. The
margin of profit on either of these en-
terprises will always be great enough to
tempt people to engage in them. But
we did not need Mr. Wilson's assurance
that cheap whiskey increased consump-
tion, for we know by experience that
cheap whiskey decreases it. Like all lux-
uries, the extent of its use depends upon
its price. There was a time in Canada
when a quart of whiskey could be pur-
chased for a sum that will now buy only
half a pint. Yet, curiously enough, the
retail price for the glass for common whis-
key is the same now as then, and for-
tunes are still made in the business. This
touches on a point not raised by Mr.
Wilson in his interesting remarks at the
Licensed Victuallers' meeting, namely,
adulteration. It may be broadly stated
that the 'doctoring' of wines and liquors
is universally practiced, and there are
essences for sale by the use of which any
kind of liquor can be concocted from
highwines and water. Such stuff is
deadly poison. It drives those who
drink it more quickly and to even worse
madness than regularly distilled and fer-
mented liquors, and many crimes of sud-
den violence could be traced directly to
the use of the noxious stuff. The Li-
censed Victuallers might well combine to
put a stop to that business, which must
be a source of loss to them as well as of
additional injury to their unfortunate vic-
tims. There is but one cure, however,
for the whole traffic and all the horrors
connected with it.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Mr. Foster's reply to the budget speech
is the same as that which we have heard
on all sides since prosperity set in, to the
assumption that the Liberal Government's
policy has contributed to it, namely, that
the Liberal Government has not in real-
ity changed the tariff policy of the coun-
try as it promised, and that the National
Policy is now making the country rich.
This was not the view held by the Con-
servatives when Mr. Fielding introduced
his measure of tariff reform. Sir Charles
Tupper declared at that time that 'the in-
dustries of the country were already par-
alyzed,' and that 'he had been reading
the sorrowing wail of those industries in
the Montreal "Gazette," where one manu-
facturer after another declared that their
industries were ruined; that their mills
must close, and that they saw staring
them in the face a return to the deplora-
ble state of things that existed before
the National Policy was inaugurated. Sir

Charles went on to 'deplore from the bot-
tom of his heart the ruin that is going
to be inflicted upon the best interests
'of Canada and upon its great industries,'
and so on and so forth. It appears,
therefore, that three years ago Sir Charles
was shocked at the changes made by the
Liberals in the tariff, and looked for
nothing but ruin from Mr. Fielding's pol-
icy. Now that the ruin which then
stared every one in the face has been re-
placed by the smiling countenance of
prosperity, it appears that the fact proves
that Sir Charles was mistaken in his pre-
mises, namely, that the National Policy
had been set aside. It must be remem-
bered, however, that Mr. Foster has
some reason to regard Mr. Fielding's pol-
icy as the continuation of his own. For
he it was who first turned his back on
the National Policy and reformed the
tariff in the direction of a return to free
trade. He fairly turned his face in that
direction by changing many specific duties
into ad valorem duties, and by proposing
some pretty sweeping reductions in the
tariff. He was compelled, after produc-
ing his reformed tariff, to put up many
of the duties again, but still he had pre-
pared the country for tariff reform and
given the manufacturers fair warning.
Mr. Foster, as his preferential tariff tes-
tified, and the resulting prosperity will
encourage the government to make the
reciprocity treaty with the United States
as inclusive as they can persuade the
United States Government to respond to
with corresponding concessions.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

The discussion which took place in the
House of Commons yesterday over Mr.
Rutherford's motion in favor of the early
establishment of a Board of Railway Con-
trol, although not a long one, was very
interesting and suggestive. There can
be no doubt of the necessity in the public
interest of a more prompt and thorough
enforcement of the provisions of the Rail-
way Act than now obtains, and there is
much need also of further regulations
which would suggest themselves to an ac-
tive body of men charged with the duty
of defending the public interest against
the exceedingly great powers possessed
by the companies. The Railway Com-
mittee of the Privy Council, composed of
ministers whose duties as members of
the Cabinet and heads of their depart-
ments leave them without time or energy
necessary for the very urgent and very
arduous work necessary for the effective
supervision of the railways, leaves the
task for the most part unperformed. Yet
the land transportation of the country
is one of the greatest of public services,
and is, in effect, a monopoly which has
been created largely at the expense of the
people, but not managed in their interest.
Canadians are a small people, with a
small commerce as compared with the
United States, and their railway com-
panies both having an eye to a share of
the big American business, sacrifice the
interests of Canada to those of the United
States. They carry the freight of their
American customers at lower rates than
they do the freight of Canadian custom-
ers, because for the former they have to
compete with American lines. They also
make bargains with great trusts of the
United States which are detrimental to
the interests of Canada. And there is a
general opinion that they grant preferen-
tial rates to individuals as well as to lo-
calities when they conceive it to be in
their interests as railways. That they
have made secret rates has been shown
during the last few months in connec-
tion with the Standard Oil Company af-
fair. The Railway Committee of the
Privy Council has done something to
check the companies' grossest betrayal of
the public interests, but little more, and
the necessary work of constant and vigi-
lant supervision is neglected.

Mr. Rutherford's proposal for the es-
tablishment of a Board of Control has
been discussed for years. It is twelve
years since the Interstate Commerce
Commission of the United States, which
is charged with much the same duties as
it is proposed shall be entrusted to a Ca-
nadian Board of Control. In view of
the competition of Canadian railways
with the American railways, it was held
at that time that the Canadian com-
panies should be subjected to a similar
authority, enforcing similar regulations,
as the American railways would have a
distinct grievance against us, being
checked in the internal enforcement of
their own law by the competition of
our lines. Our Canadian railways
have always claimed that they have
submitted to the rulings of the In-
terstate Commerce Commission with
regard to American business. If so, the
American people have enjoyed some inas-
surable of railway regulation and control,
even in the case of Canadian railways,

while Canadians have not. The work of
the Interstate Commerce Commission has
not proved so effectual as was hoped.
This has been principally due to the fact
that owing to the influence of the railway
companies upon Congress the provisions
found necessary to regulate the roads and
to enforce the regulations, and recom-
mended by the Commission, have not
been enacted. In the latest report of
the Commission it calls the attention of
Congress 'to the vital respects in which
'the act to regulate commerce has proved
'defective and inadequate,' and to the
failure of Congress during some years
past to make the necessary amendments
recommended. And it confesses its own
impotency under the circumstances: 'To
'state that the law in its present condi-
'tion cannot be enforced is only to re-
'peat what has already been so often
'said. Until further and important legis-
'lation is enacted the best efforts at
'regulations must be feeble and disap-
'pointing.' A Board of Control must
have the support of a thoroughly indepen-
dent parliament, solicitous of the inter-
ests of the people, or its work will be no
improvement upon that of the Railway
Committee of the Privy Council.

The same report describes the pres-
ent situation twelve years after its estab-
lishment as follows:—

Meanwhile the situation has become in-
tolerable, both from the standpoint of the
public and of the carriers. Tariffs are dis-
regarded, discriminations constantly occur,
the price at which transportation can be
obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Rail-
way managers are distrustful of each other
and shippers all the while in doubt as to
the rates secured by their competitors. The
volume of traffic is so unusual as to fre-
quently exceed the capacity of equipment,
yet the contest for tonnage seems never re-
laxed. Enormous sums are spent in pur-
chasing business and secret rates recorded
far below the standard of published charges.
The general public gets little benefit from
these reductions for concessions are mainly
conferred to the heavier shippers. All this
augments the advantages of large capital
and tends to the injury and often to the
ruin of small dealers. These are not only
matters of gravest consequence to the busi-
ness welfare of the country, but they con-
cern in no less degree the higher interests
of public morality.

From this it will be seen that the estab-
lishment of a Board of Railway Control
will not of itself be a remedy for the
evils complained of; it will need to have
the support of a parliament vigilant in
the interests of the people and incapable
of being bribed by passes or larger favors
to betray the interests of the people.
There is perhaps something in the objec-
tion of Mr. Ross-Robertson to the estab-
lishment of a railway board, which he
based on the ground that the board
would act as a mere buffer to keep the
government from being jarred by the an-
ger of the people at the oppressions of
the railways. Still the government would
be responsible for carrying out or failing
to carry out the recommendations of the
railway board, and the reports of the
board would furnish the defenders of the
people and the critics of the railways
with ammunition. The Interstate Com-
merce Commission, by constantly bring-
ing before the public and formulating be-
fore Congress the evils complained of, is
gradually educating public opinion, and
some day Congress will be forced to act.
With our system of responsible govern-
ment such reports as that quoted above
could not be so easily ignored as by a
congress where there are no responsible
ministers.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Those of our readers who have read
the budget speech of Mr. Fielding will
require no further assurance from us that
this country is prosperous. One of the
most important points touched upon by
the Finance Minister is the desirability
of having Canadian Government securi-
ties placed on the list of those which
the British law permits trustees to in-
vest. There is no valid objection to
such a course, while trustees would
thereby secure a higher rate of interest
upon their investments than can be had
upon most of the investments permitted
to them. The position which Canada
holds to-day as the premier colony of the
empire, the stability of her government,
the per capita wealth of her people, which
Mulhall states to be the second largest
in the world, all these are substantial
guarantees of the security of our govern-
ment bonds, and that the investors of the
world are of the same opinion is demon-
strated by the rise in the quotations of
such bonds and the decline in the rate
of interest paid upon them.

The general trade of the past week has
been brisk, with the opening of naviga-
tion. The dairy industry has begun
operations, while there is a good deal of
grain awaiting export. The movements
of these commodities will of course put
money into circulation, especially through
country districts, and much of it will

reach the country merchant, and through
him the wholesaler add the banks, to be
again injected into the arteries of trade.
An added impetus has been given by the
delivery of the budget speech, which is
always anxiously awaited lest it intro-
duce tariff changes. This year the govern-
ment has not interfered with the
course of trade by any such legislation,
and as a consequence almost all branches
have shown improvement.

What threatens to become a very seri-
ous state of affairs now exists at Buffalo,
where some 7,500,000 bushels of grain
are said to be tied up by a strike among
the grain shovellers. Vessels waiting
for this grain at the seaboard are being
detained, and it is not improbable that
if our people are promptly in a position
to take advantage of the situation a very
large amount of grain will come down the
St. Lawrence to Montreal for shipment.

The week has not been an uneventful
one on the local stock exchange. For
the first time in its history Canadian
Pacific stock went above par in London
during the week, and rose to within a
fraction of par on the local market. It
opened at 93 1/4 on Friday last and closed
yesterday at 97 1/4, having been up to
99 1/4. The decline is attributed to the
embarrassment of a large London
holder. The cause of the rise is un-
doubtedly the wonderful improvement in
trade resulting in increased earnings to
the railways. Another important stock
was Richelieu and Ontario, which opened
at 109 1/2, rose to 115, and closed at 113 1/2.
The cause of this advance is said to be
the withdrawal of the United States line
from its proposed competition. Mont-
real Street Railway opened at 334 and
closed at 336. Toronto Street Railway
opened at 121 and closed at 119 1/4. Gas
opened at 206 and closed at 203. War
Eagle opened at 365 and closed at 373.
Payne Mine opened at 385 and closed at
393. Altogether the market continued
to sustain its firm tone, and the transac-
tions were quite heavy. It is stated
that the banks do not approve of invest-
ments in mining stocks because they are
losing a good many deposits which are
being withdrawn to buy mining shares.
This is a really absurd statement. The
banks have an abundance of deposits, and
do not earn such a profit therefrom as to
render them so narrow in their views be-
cause some may be withdrawn. The
banks, and indeed men really interested
in western mining, seriously deprecate
any boom in mining stocks, and will con-
tinue to do so until the stocks offered
upon the markets possess the same stabili-
ty as those of other industrial companies.

Through their branches in the mining
districts the banks are doing all they can
to foster legitimate mining, but this end
is not to be served by piling upon the
market all kinds of mining shares indis-
criminately.

The clearings of Montreal for the past
week show an increase of \$5,500,000 over
the corresponding week of 1898. There
is no change in the money market.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

SPAIN WANTS A SLICE IN SATIS-
FACTION FOR AN ALLEGED
GRIEVANCE.

Hong Kong, May 5.—Spain is collect-
ing evidence here with a view of claim-
ing a cession of land in China as in-
demnities from the Chinese Government
for permitting the steamer 'Abby' to
leave Canton last autumn, with arms
for the Filipinos. The little steamer 'Ab-
bey,' or 'Abby,' was seized by an armed
dispatch boat of Admiral Dewey's squad-
ron on Sept. 23 last. She was of Ameri-
can register, though formerly known as
the 'Pasig.' It was reported to Admi-
ral Dewey that she was carrying arms
and supplies of war to the Filipinos,
and he sent the 'McCulloch' to intercept
her. When the United States cutter
finally found the 'Abby' in Batangas
Bay, on the southern coast of Luzon, the
filibusterer had landed her cargo of arms
and munitions, and the insurgents re-
fused to give them up. Thereupon the
'Abby' was seized, and taken by the
'McCulloch' to Manila, in accordance
with Admiral Dewey's desire to main-
tain the status quo in the Philippines
pending the conclusion of the work of
the peace commission in Paris.

SHOT HER MOTHER.

Chicago, May 5.—Mrs. Augusta Styles,
after waiting two hours at the entrance
to Waller's Hall last evening, shot and
killed her mother, Mrs. Katherine
Schultz. Mrs. Styles, who is thirty-five
years old, said she was driven to the act
by her mother revealing an unsavory
chapter in her early life to Mrs. Styles's
daughter, sixteen years of age. The ma-
tricide was arrested.

A SUCCESSFUL LECTURE.

At the lecture recently given by the
Rev. R. G. Boville, M.A., on behalf of
the Sabrevois College, the total amount
realized was \$225. The ladies' committee
desire again to thank all who assisted in
any way.

THE TORONTO STRIKERS.

CARPENTERS AND STONE-MASONS
LIKELY TO JOIN THE OTHER
TRADES ON STRIKE.

Toronto, May 5.—There is a pros-
pect of still another strike in Toronto.
At a joint meeting of the Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated
Carpenters and Joiners, held last
night, in Richmond Hall, it was decided to
make a demand for an increase of wages.
Many of the men were in favor of ask-
ing for thirty cents an hour, but a scale
of twenty-five cents was finally decided
on. This is 2 1/2 cents an hour more
than they at present receive. There is a
rumor of a similar movement among
the stone-masons, who find their services
in demand, on account of the brick-
layers' strike. The latter bids fair to be
a lengthy one, both sides are resting on
their arms and awaiting a message from
the opposing forces. The stone-cutters
were in session, yesterday morning and
afternoon, in Richmond Hall, as their
custom is, but no reply to their proposal
was received from the bosses. The
clock-makers still hold out. They charge
the employers with trying to disorganize
their ranks. One man asserted that he
was offered by the manager a year's
engagement at \$20 a week, and a \$50
bonus if he would start to work. He
is the best operator the firm had; but
he refused the offer, although ordinarily
his earnings would not average for a
year more than \$12.50 a week. The Mc-
Kinnon Company employees, they say,
are receiving satisfactory wages, and are
not contemplating a strike. The Cigar-
makers' Union has issued an official
statement, to the effect that the strike
is practically ended. Last night was
the regular meeting night of the Mon-
tiers' Union; but nothing new was re-
ported with regard to the strike, but
the statement was made that the outlook
was very favorable for a speedy settle-
ment of the matter.

A LONDON STRIKE.

London, Ont., May 5.—Twenty-five
men employed at the Laidlaw Watson
shoe factory are out on strike, to support
the strike of the female operatives.
Last week a young woman was discharg-
ed, unjustly, the employees claim, and
when the firm refused to reinstate her
the other girls quit work. The company
offered to take back all but the offender,
but this would not suit the strikers.
Workmen are being imported from To-
ronto and other cities, to take the place
of the strikers.

THE LUMBER QUESTION.

PROPOSED RETALIATORY MEAS-
URE ONLY BEING USED
TO FRIGHTEN ONTARIO
GOVERNMENT, SAYS MR.
McLAURIN.

Toronto, May 5.—Mr. J. M. McLaurin,
of Montreal, is at the Rossin House. He
is the Canadian agent of the great Bos-
ton Lumber Company, of Skilling,
Whitney & Barnes, which has yards for
the storing and transshipment of Cana-
dian lumber at Amport, Gravenhurst,
Midland, Ottawa, Ogdensburg, N.Y., and
Jonawanda, N.Y. Mr. McLaurin says
that the proposal of the Michigan and
Minnesota men to prohibit the importa-
tion of Canadian sawn timber will meet
with the opposition of all the Eastern
States. At Boston it is not believed
that the Western men will succeed in
putting their scheme through. This is
regarded as a scheme, pure and simple,
to hold the gun to the head of Ontario,
and scare its government into taking off
the log duty. The supply of white pine
is practically exhausted in the United
States. The New England States have
some in New Hampshire and Maine, but
it is running low. A prohibitive tariff
on Canadian sawn lumber would simply
place the orders on exporters of the East
with the money of the American mil-
lowners, who would run up the prices as
soon as Canadian competition was shut
off. Mr. McLaurin says also that it is
becoming more and more difficult to se-
cure white pine within reasonable dis-
tance of the old centres of the lumber
industry in Canada, and that the mill
owners are already retreating further
and further north. In Montreal it is an-
ticipated that when the conference meets
again the lumber question will be set-
tled on the basis of free lumber and the
abolition of export duties.

A SAD FATALITY.

Vancouver, May 5.—A sad fatality was
brought to light here last evening. The
body of William Sheriff, aged sixteen
years, was found on the beach of the in-
let with a gunshot wound in the breast
near the heart. The victim had been
out shooting, and it is supposed fell over
a log, the gun discharging with fatal ef-
fect. The boy was missed two days ago,
and a search party found the body below
high tide mark. Only a month ago
Sheriff's mother died of cancer. He was
much attached to her.

YUKON FLEET ICE-BOUND.

San Francisco, May 4.—Advices from
the north confirm previous reports that
nearly half of the Yukon fleet is fast in
the ice, and will probably be destroyed
when the expected freshets come. The
fleet is composed of some thirteen steam-
ers, and there is little hope that any of
them will escape destruction. All of
these boats were engaged in general
freighting and passenger business be-
tween St. Michael and Dawson City.

THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

Imperial Government Far From Enthusiastic Over the Proposal.

THINKS CANADA AND AUSTRALIA WILL BE THE ONES TO BENEFIT BY ITS CONSTRUCTION.

London, May 5.—The report of the Pacific Cable Committee, which was issued yesterday, shows that the committee has recommended that the proposed cable be opened and operated by the governments interested, Canada and Australasia, and that general direction should be in the hands of a manager in London, under control of a small board upon which the associated governments should be represented.

A parliamentary paper containing correspondence regarding the proposed Pacific cable was issued to-night. Embodied in the paper is the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on April 28, to the effect that the British Government had made proposals to the governments of Canada and Australasia on the subject of the proposed cable, but that no final arrangement had been made. To this is added the statement that the Government of Great Britain has always considered that the construction of a cable is of far greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom, and that the government would not be disposed to recommend that parliament vote in aid of the project but for the desire to afford support and assistance by the Motherland to the great self-governing colonies in a project the success of which cannot fail to promote imperial unity. For this reason the government considers that the responsibility of constructing and operating the cable should be borne by Canada and the Australasian colonies, they taking the profits and the United Kingdom giving an annual subsidy not exceeding twenty thousand pounds for a period not exceeding twenty years, the exact subsidy being five-eighths of the shortage of receipts below expenses and provided that the subsidy be payable only after Canada and the Australasian colonies shall have completed the cable and opened it for traffic, and only while the cable shall remain open. Other provision of the proposed agreement necessitate that priority be given to Imperial Government messages at one-half the commercial rates, and Imperial approval of the construction and operation of the cable.

LONDON PRESS INDIGNANT.

London, May 5.—The morning papers blame the government—the Liberal or the Conservative—for its lukewarm attitude toward the Pacific cable.

WADE HAMPTON'S HOME BURNED.

Columbia, S.C., May 4.—The residence of General Wade Hampton, east of this city, was destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the kitchen, presumably from a defective chimney, and when discovered by General Hampton it had gained such headway as to be beyond control. General Hampton has been ill for some time, and had to be carried from the building by negroes who were aroused by the fire. A large portion of the furniture and personal effects were saved. A trunk, containing the family jewels, was saved with much difficulty. Most of the silverware was lost. About four thousand of the six thousand volumes in the library were saved, but many valuable historical and personal papers were lost. There was no insurance on the property.

FOOLHARDY SKIPPER DROWNED.

Providence, R.I., May 4.—Captain T. Crapo, of New Bedford, who recently sailed from this port for Cuba in a nine-foot skiff, probably was lost in yesterday's gale, while rounding Point Judith, as his boat was found bottom up to-day by the life-savers off Quonochontaug Beach.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW.

Victoria, B.C., May 5.—The government has decided to give effect to the eight-hour day law respecting metalliferous mines from June 12 next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

W.F.M.S. CONVENTION CONCLUDED.

Woodstock, Ont., May 5.—The convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society came to a close yesterday afternoon. Ottawa was unanimously selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers, all of Toronto, were elected: President, Mrs. Shortreed; vice-presidents, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Playfair; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hugh Campbell; recording secretary, Miss MacMurphy; home secretary, Mrs. Grant; foreign secretary, Miss Caven; secretary of life membership, Miss Craig.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Vancouver, B.C., May 5.—While working in the Treadwell mines at Juneau, a few days ago, Charles Johnson fell two hundred and fifty-six feet down the shaft and strange to say was almost unhurt. At the bottom of the shaft where Johnson had landed there was eight feet of water, the leakage of the mine from rain which had fallen the day before. Into this Johnson had plunged head first and by a miracle his neck was not broken. He went to work the following morning.

A GIRL ALMOST KILLED.

HER UMBRELLA ATTRACTED THE LIGHTNING.

New York, May 4.—Lightning struck Sadie Tunic, thirteen years old, as she was standing in Canal street last evening, just as the rain began to fall. The bolt hit the steel rod of her umbrella, tearing it from her grasp. The girl was terribly burned and her lower limbs were paralyzed. Her recovery is doubtful. Some of those who saw the lightning come down said that it was in the shape of a ball of fire. Policeman James J. O'Brien, who was beside the girl, was nearly blinded by the bolt. He described it as a ball of flame. It made a noise when it burst like a small cannon, he said. The lightning flash shot past Policeman O'Brien's face to the top of the child's umbrella, breaking the handle into splinters, ripping the cover, bending the steel rod and hurling it into the street. The girl was thrown violently on her back, and lay moaning in agony until picked up and taken to a hospital.

A RARE CITY FATHER.

New Albany, Ind., May 4.—This city possesses the distinction of having a councilman who refuses to accept his pay. A year ago Mr. William Sloemer, member of the council, made a vigorous fight against increasing the pay of the councilmen from two to six dollars a meeting. His side lost, and to-day, when he went to draw his salary for the year, he would not accept the additional four dollars per day. He would only take forty-eight dollars, while a hundred and forty-four dollars was due him.

MILITARY MUSEUM FOR FRANCE.

Paris, May 4.—M. Arthur Meyer, proprietor of the 'Gaulois,' has informed the Premier, M. Dupuy, that he intends to make a gift to the government of the famous old mansion in the village of Bazelles, two miles from Sedan, called 'La Maison des Dernieres Cartouches,' immortalized by the brush of the French painter, Alphonse de Neuville, renowned for his treatment of battle scenes. The donor's suggestion is that the house be converted into a military museum.

DRANK MURIATIC ACID.

Halifax, N.S., May 3.—Alfred Fultz, plumber, to-night committed suicide in a fit of despondency. About seven o'clock he stole quietly to the cellar of his shop, on Barrington street, with a cupful of muriatic acid, used in his work, drained the contents, and died after an hour's terrible agony. His presence in the cellar was detected by his wife, who heard his groans in the upper floor. Fultz was 42 years of age.

BRANDON BOARD OF TRADE.

Winnipeg, May 5.—A deputation of the Brandon Board of Trade reached Winnipeg yesterday afternoon for the purpose of interviewing the railway authorities concerning relief from the discriminating freight rates now in existence, also regarding Brandon connection with the proposed new Northern Pacific line.

MISSISSQUOI CHEESEMEN.

Cowansville, May 5.—The following were elected officers for 1899 of the Mississquoi Butter and Cheese Syndicate at the adjourned annual meeting held here: Jas. Mackinnon, president; Mr. Welch, vice-president; Arthur Macfarlane, inspector; C. P. Haber, secretary-treasurer.

BEDFORD TEACHERS.

Bedford, Que., May 5.—The May meeting of the District of Bedford Association of Protestant Teachers will be held here on May 13. The programme contains a number of papers to be read on subjects of importance to the teaching profession.

MAJOR WALSH.

Winnipeg, May 5.—Major Walsh arrived in the city yesterday. In an interview he said that he had no intention of returning to the Yukon, either in the government's or his own interests.

SEEKING HOMES IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, May 5.—A party of delegates from Kansas, Missouri and Iowa arrived yesterday to spy out the land.

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Montreal Easily Defeats Providence by Hard Hitting.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Providence, R.I., May 4.—In the worst game of ball ever played on Adelaide Park to-day Montreal won by heavy hitting. The fielding of both teams was very ragged.

Montreal	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Schlebeck, ss.	5	2	3	4	1	1
T. Bannan, lf.	5	1	2	2	0	1
Shearon, rf.	5	1	0	2	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Dooley, lb.	5	1	2	9	1	1
Henry, 3b.	5	2	3	1	4	3
Jacklitz, c.	5	3	3	7	2	0
C. Bannan, cf.	5	2	0	0	0	0
Souders, p.	0	1	0	0	2	0
Duglesby, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	44	17	18	27	19	8

Providence	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Rocha, lf.	4	1	1	9	1	1
Walters, cf.	5	1	1	2	0	2
Nyce, 3b.	3	1	2	3	2	3
Lamar, rf.	5	2	1	0	0	0
Leahy, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Conney, ss.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Rogers, lb.	4	0	1	11	1	0
Stouch, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4	1
Braun, p.	3	1	0	2	2	0
Totals	36	8	9	24	24	7

By innings—
Montreal . . . 4 14 1 2 10 4 x 17 18
Providence . . . 0 6 0 0 0 2 5 9 7
Summary.
Two-base hits, Nyce, Schlebeck, Jacklitz (2); home runs, Henry, Dooley; stolen bases, Johnson, Jacklitz; sacrifice hits, Nyce, Schlebeck; double plays, Nyce to Rogers, Conney to Stouch to Rogers, Jacklitz to Schlebeck, Henry to Johnson to Jacklitz, Schlebeck to Johnson to Dooley; bases on balls, Lynch, Nyce, Stouch (2), Braun (2), Johnson, Souders, Duglesby; hits by pitched ball, 1 by Duglesby, 1 by Stouch, 1 by Braun, Bannan, by Souders, Rogers, Stouch, by Duglesby, Stouch; wild pitch, Souders; passed ball, Jacklitz. Umpire, Curry. Time, 2:25.

HARTFORD LOST.

Hartford, Conn., May 4.—Hartford had the game well in hand to-day and should have won. A rank decision against them by the umpire gave Rochester the victory.

SYRACUSE DEFEATED.

Worcester, Mass., May 4.—Worcester defeated Syracuse to-day in a game that was full of brilliant hitting on both sides. Worcester won by timely batting. Dad Clark made his first appearance of the season and pitched a magnificent game, allowing Syracuse but six hits, some of them being of a very scratchy order.

NO GAME IN SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., May 4.—To-day's game with Toronto was postponed on account of wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Worcester	4	1	.800
Toronto	3	1	.750
Rochester	3	1	.750
Springfield	2	1	.667
Providence	3	2	.600
Montreal	2	2	.500
Syracuse	1	2	.333
Hartford	0	5	.000

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Springfield.
Syracuse at Worcester.
Rochester at Hartford.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Columbus, 4; Buffalo, 0.
St. Paul, 11; Kansas City, 3.
Milwaukee, 12; Minneapolis, 11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—
Score—
Baltimore . . . 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 6 12 4
Philadelphia . . . 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 5 10 12 1
Batteries—Kittson and Robinson; Platt and Douglas.
At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 3 7 0
Louisville . . . 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 4 10 2
Batteries—Hoffer and Bowman; Woods and Kittledge.
At New York—
Boston . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 5 10 10 3
Brooklyn . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Willis and Clarke; McJames and Farrell.
At Cleveland—
Cleveland . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 10 2 8 3
Chicago . . . 0 1 0 1 1 4 3 0 0 1 14 12
Batteries—Hughes and Sugden; Griffith and Donohue.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
St. Louis	11	3	.786
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Chicago	11	6	.647
Brooklyn	10	7	.588
Boston	10	7	.588
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Louisville	8	8	.500
Baltimore	8	8	.500
New York	6	9	.400
Pittsburgh	4	10	.286
Washington	4	12	.250
Cleveland	3	11	.214

WHEELING.

There will be a special meeting of the P.A.A.A. bicycle club on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Important business is to be transacted.

GOLF.

OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

New York, May 4.—This was the first of the three days of the open golf tournament for women at Lakewood, N.J. The contestants represented most of the leading clubs in the metropolitan district. Several of those who took part in the women's championship at Ardley last season made their debut in the contest, which was admirably fought throughout. Miss Grace Ellis, of the Crescent Club, won the prize offered for the best score in the preliminary round though she was defeated in the final match by Mrs. E. P. Craig, of the Jersey City Golf Club. The scores of the first eight follow:

Miss Grace Ellis, Crescent, 107.
Mrs. E. P. Craig, Jersey, 108.
Miss Agnes Davis, Lakewood, 109.
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau County, 110.
Mrs. George Collingwood, Powelton, 113.
Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Powelton, 113.
Miss Florence Sydnor, Dykesmeadow, 116.
Miss Anna Ferris, Lakewood, 118.

FINDLAY S. DOUGLASS IN FINE FORM.
New York, May 4.—Findlay S. Douglass, the amateur golf champion, showed a return to his best form in the qualifying round of the Crescent A. C. tournament to-day, which he won from forty contestants with a score of 74. This was a stroke and hole better than the Bogie score for the course and one of the greatest performances

ances at the game ever recorded in this country. Douglass also wiped out his opponent, Shaffer, in the subsequent match play by nine up and eight down, as near a walk-over as a golfer can score.

LACROSSE.

THE SHAMROCK TEAM.

Last night the directors of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association met and transacted several matters of importance. The question of the senior team aroused considerable enthusiasm, and the prospects of a prosperous season are very bright, as the association expects to turn out a rating team in the near future. The following players will appear upon the team: Messrs. Stinson, McKenna, Kavanagh, Moore, Wells, Robinson, Henry, Hoobin, Hinton, McKee, Shanahan, Currie, Dwyer, Brown, and a number of other well known players in this sphere of pastime.

To-morrow (Saturday) is the day fixed for the first practice, and Captain O'Connell, president of the association; Ed. Quinn, president of the club; W. Lunny, the secretary-treasurer, as well as the directors generally, are out now putting things in shape for a big gathering on the grounds on that afternoon. Captain O'Connell is making every effort to have a winning team this year.

Saturday will in all probability decide who will figure upon the team, as those who go in an appearance will have the best chance for a position. The league will receive no consideration at the hands of this year's executive, because they have proved to be a heavy load to carry in previous years, and the association has the championship by losing matches through lack of practice. This season the matches will open much earlier, and there is greater need for preparation in the opening days. The league goes to Quebec on May 20, to play with the seniors of Quebec, and on May 24, it will cross sticks with its old antagonists, the Capitals, of Ottawa. In June, the first week, the team will play Toronto, and each succeeding week it will have to play regular championship games. There is a lively programme of events in store for the big fellows of the S.A.A.A., and if they turn out now and get in condition they should show good results.

BOWLS.

THE GREEN IN GOOD TRIM.

Kingston, Ont., May 5.—The bowling green at Queen's College grounds is in perfect condition, and the opening game of the club was played yesterday afternoon, the Greenies, captained by Prof. Watson, Dr. E. C. Watson, T. S. Clarke and James Kearns took part.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

By-Law Prepared Providing For Their Demolition.

BOARD OF HEALTH WILL HAVE POWER TO GIVE THE NECESSARY ORDERS.

This city charter gives the city the right to order the demolition of dwelling houses considered to be in an insanitary condition, and a by-law has been prepared providing for the enforcement of this provision of the law.

The principal clauses of the new by-law are the following:

If in any district any four or more householders living in or near to any street, complain in writing to the Medical Health Officer that any dwelling-house in or near that street is in a condition so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, he shall forthwith inspect the same, and transmit to the local Board of Health the said complaint, together with his opinion thereon, and if he is of opinion that the dwelling-house is in the condition aforesaid, shall represent the same to the local Board of Health, and the absence of any such complaint shall not excuse him from inspecting any dwelling house and making a representation thereon to the local Board.

If within three months after receiving the said complaint an opinion or representation to the Medical Health Officer, the Board of Health declines or neglects to take any proceedings to put this part of this by-law into force, the householders who signed such complaint may petition the council, and the council, after causing an inquiry to be held, may order the Board of Health to proceed to put this part of this by-law into force, and such order shall be binding on the said Board of Health.

Where a closing and vacating order has been provided for in section 23 of this by-law, in respect of any dwelling-house, which has not been rescinded by a subsequent order, the local Board of Health, if of opinion that the dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for human habitation, and that the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, and that the continuance of any building being part of the dwelling-house is dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighboring dwelling-houses, shall pass a resolution that it is expedient to order the demolition of the aforesaid building.

The local Board of Health shall cause notice of such resolution to be served on the owner of the dwelling-house, and such notice shall specify the time and place appointed by the local Board of Health for the further consideration of the resolution, not being less than one month after the date of the notice, and any owner of the dwelling-house shall be at liberty to attend and state his objections to the demolition.

If upon the consideration of the resolution and the objections, the local Board of Health decide that it is expedient so to do, then, unless the owner undertakes to execute forthwith the works necessary to render the dwelling-house fit for human habitation, the local Board of Health shall order the demolition of the building.

If an owner undertakes, as aforesaid, to execute the said works, the local Board of Health shall order the execution of the works, within such reasonable time as is specified in the order, and if the works are not completed within that time or any extended time allowed by the local Board of Health or a court of summary jurisdiction, the local Board of Health shall order the demolition of the building.

When for the demolition of a building has been issued, the owner thereof shall within three months after service of the order proceed to take down and remove the building, and the local Board of Health shall proceed to take down and remove the building and shall sell the materials, and after deducting the expenses incident to such taking down and removal, pay over the balances of money (if any) to the owner.

Where a building has been so taken down and removed, no house or other building or erection shall be erected on the site of the building, or health shall be erected on all or any part of the site of such building; and if any house, building or erection is erected on the site of such building, the local Board of Health may at any time order the owner thereof to abate the same, and in the event of non-compliance with the order, may at the expense of the owner abate or alter the same.

ALLEGED BETTING HOUSE.

Enquete Resumed in the National Horse Assurance Case.

THE WITNESSES EXAMINED THREW LITTLE LIGHT ON IT.

The enquete into the Horse Assurance case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Judge Desnoyers.

The evidence of Mr. Leroux was concluded, but nothing new was brought out. The next witness called was Mr. J. B. Powell, manager of the G.N.W. Telegraph Company. Mr. Powell was aware that a wire connected the office of the association at 47 St. John street, with the central office of the G.N.W. Company. Connection had been made by an arrangement with one, James Holland, of Albany, about a year ago. He was paid daily for the service, but did not know from whom, as his collector attended to that. The account was paid in cash, not by cheque. Witness did not know who were the proprietors of the concern. Mr. Higgins had come to the office once in connection with the telegraphic service. He knew it was connected with the G.N.W. Co., and he would see, if the bills were not paid, the witness said such a condition had never arisen, and he could not say. The rate was \$34 for each race on each track. Sometimes there were several tracks, with five or six races on each, all of which, with the track reporter's fee of \$10, would amount to about \$70 a day.

John J. Coughlan, being called, said he was an operator of the G.N.W. Co., and was stationed at 47 St. John street. He drew a salary, both from the G.N.W. and the Association. His wages were paid by different persons. Higgins had paid him a few times. He was separated from Higgins by a wire screen partition. He could see both gentlemen when he looked up. Tickets were sold through the ticket in different persons. He saw others frequently in and out of their office. He could not say he ever saw any of them selling tickets. He was too busy with his own work to do them. He knew it was connected with races in the United States, but did not understand how it was conducted. He did not know what the tickets were sold for, and never bought one.

Mr. Desnoyers remarked that the witness could not have been very observant, and appeared to know remarkably little about the business for one so closely connected with it.

Mr. J. J. Cloran, in cross-examination, asked: You were too busy with your messages to notice what was going on about you?

You don't know what is going on behind you now?

You don't know who is speaking to His Honor now, who is only a few feet from you?

You can't see through that pillar?

You have not understood half of what the learned counsel has been talking to you about?

Mr. E. Desrochers, for the prosecution:—

"Do you mean to say you understood but half of what I asked you?"

John J. Murphy, called next, said he was present at the time of the raid. He had bet or bought tickets probably fifteen times and won about half. Sometimes he had bet one dollar, and sometimes he had bet two dollars, and some were odd.

He got a ticket for the amount. He was paid promptly and fairly, but didn't know who paid him; couldn't see his face. He had seen it accused both in and out of the establishment. Nicholson was generally writing when in the office. Witness believed he was employed there. Higgins seemed to be the manager of the place.

Joseph Lafleur had frequently visited the place, but didn't know who the manager was. His losses and winnings were about even. He was paid promptly. He bought tickets at the little wicket, and got his money there. Higgins paid him once. He understood that Nicholson worked in the establishment. He was usually writing. He bought his tickets from a person whom he could not see, and didn't know who he was.

Benjamin Vineberg was the bulletin writer. He wrote from copy handed him from the operator. The business was carried on for the purpose of placing commissions on horse races. His wages were \$20 per week. Mr. Holland had generally paid him up to the last five or six weeks. Latterly, the money had been handed to him by a man employed at the office, whom he did not know. Neither Higgins nor Nicholson had ever paid him personally. Since Holland had left he did not consider any one his boss. He thought Higgins and Nicholson were employees like himself, though, as they were in the office, he thought they might hold a higher position. Nobody in particular acted as manager. He had no business relations with the accused.

Mr. Desrochers then humorously observed that through the panoply of clouds that had darkened the case, there was a gleam of light that lit up the office behind him, showing the moving hand that sold the tickets and paid the cash, and that was about the substance of the afternoon's evidence.

The case will be continued this afternoon.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER SHEA.

The Rev. Father Shea, who has for the last seven years been priest of St. Mary's Church and who has just severed his connection with it, was last evening the recipient of a farewell address and a well-filled purse, presented him by the parishioners.

The presentation ceremony was held in St. Mary's presbytery and a large number of the clergy and members of the congregation were present.

The address spoke of his valuable services to the church and to the congregation generally. The Rev. Father Shea replied in suitable terms, expressing his regret at leaving the friends with whom he had so long been associated. Father Shea has been appointed to St. Anthony's Church, where he will act as assistant to the Rev. Father Donnelly.

THE C. M. B. A.

At the mass meeting of all the Montreal branches of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, which is to take place on Sunday evening next, May 7, in St. Patrick's hall, addresses will be delivered by Grand President Hackett, the Rev. Father Aulclair and Grand Organist Kilgus, of Windsor, Ont.

Matters of great interest to the association will be discussed, and the advantages of belonging to the same will be fully explained. All Catholics are cordially invited to be present.

MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Master Bakers' Association has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Goyer; vice-presidents,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

by warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressing with CUTICURA, part of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold everywhere. FORTIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston. See "How to Protect Your Hair," Free.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We handle questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

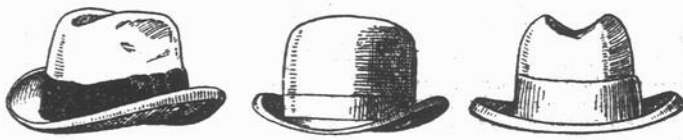
G.B.—Will you kindly answer through your valuable columns the following questions: (1) How is syrup or molasses made from beets? (2) What would be the cost of utensils or machinery necessary to manufacture on a small scale? (3) Of what value is the refuse for food? (4) Any and all. No syrup or molasses for family use can be made from beets excepting in large manufacturing plants with costly machinery. (5) The pulp from beet sugar factories is said to be better for cattle food than an equal weight of the beets.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY—ITS DISCOVERY AND ORIGIN.

A.C.S., St. John's, Nfld.—1. Give an account of the Bayeux Tapestry. 2. What was it made by and by whom? 3. What writers give accounts of it? Ans.—1 and 2. The best historical authorities maintain that the Bayeux tapestry was made for the Bishop of Bayeux, and that it was designed by him as an ornament for his newly rebuilt cathedral in that place. For some time it was believed that this work was executed for Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror. Some writers even attributed it to Queen Matilda or Matilda of the Twelfth Century. The great Freeman, in his third volume of "The Norman Conquest," sums up the argument gained from various authorities, and pronounces conclusively in favor of the tapestry having been contemporary with the events which it commemorates, and therefore not later than the eleventh century, and reign of William I. The earliest notice of the tapestry is found in a communication made by M. Lancelotti in 1724, to the French Academy and printed in the sixth volume of their memoirs, page 739 (Paris 1724). Lancelotti found among the papers of M. Foucault, who had been intendant in Normandy, a letter from the Marquis de Caumont de La Force, in which he mentioned a tapestry of the Conquest of England. This was a copy of some of the scenes of the tapestry. Lancelotti, who may claim to be the discoverer of the tapestry, thought he did not state definitely that the drawings he had found represented tapestry, conjectured that the original was to be found in Caen. Another writer, Mantouillon, thought that the drawings represented portions of a roll of tapestry which he knew had been exhibited from time to time in the Cathedral of Bayeux, on the occurrence of feast days. Mantouillon also held that the tapestry had been designed by Queen Matilda, and that its imperfect state was to be attributed to her death in 1083. Mantouillon expressed these opinions in 1728-29. In the last year of Lancelotti's life, he ascertained that the tapestry known locally as 'La Toilette du Duc Guillaume' was thus designated in an inventory of goods owned by the Church of Bayeux in 1476. The inventory was made by the curate, Jean Longue, and it is a list of the contents of the church's treasury, including various articles of gold and silver, and also of tapestries. There is also a short notice of the tapestry in Bezier's History of Bayeux (Caen, 1773), which was founded on Lancelotti and Mantouillon. The first English writer who dealt at length with the tapestry was Lord Lytton and David Hume, the historian. Neither of these writers, however, had very clear notions as to the origin of this great piece of needlework. Until the present century there was no critical or painstaking enquiry into the history of the tapestry. Napoleon Bonaparte, when First Consul of France, exhibited it at the Louvre in order to stir up the French to attempt a second conquest in England. At one time it narrowly escaped being cut up into fragments to adorn a civic calendar. Some time controversy was rife upon its origin. Some attributed the work to the Queen, others to the Empress Matilda. Many of those who wrote of it, however, were not aware of the fact that the tapestry itself, at length Mr. Pluquet stated (1822) distinctly that the work had nothing to do with either Matilda, but had been made by order of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. The history of England holds that the tapestry was made as a decoration for the Church of Bayeux, and in commemoration of the doings of the men of Bayeux during the Norman Conquest. The tapestry is of considerable historical value as it constitutes a pictorial representation of the main facts in the progress of the Conquest. It is a work of the twelfth century, and it describes the dress and weapons of the soldiers of William and Harold's armies according to the fashion of that time. It is a work of art, and it is a work of history. It is a work of art, and it is a work of history. It is a work of art, and it is a work of history.

THE FIRE OF DRIFTWOOD. W.B., Springfield, Ont.—Would you publish in your next issue of the "Weekly Witness" a short poem by J. G. Whittier, as I cannot find it in any editions of Whittier's poems, to be found here. By so doing you will oblige. Ans.—There is no poem called "Driftwood" by Whittier, but there is a poem by Longfellow, with the title given above, and which is probably the one you are looking for. It is as follows: We sat within the farmhouse old, Whose windows looked o'er the bay, Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold, An easy entrance, night and day. Not far away we saw the port— The strange, old-fashioned, silent town, The lighthouse, the dismantled fort, The wooden houses, quaint and brown. We sat and talked until the night, Descending, filled the little room; Our faces faded from the sight, Our voices only broke the gloom. We spoke of many a vanished scene, Of what we once had thought and said, Of what had been, and might have been, And who was changed, and who was dead. And all that fills the hearts of friends, When first they feel, with secret pain, Their lives thenceforth have separate ends, And never can be one again. The first light sweeping of the heart, That words are powerless to express, And leave it too great excess. The very tones in which we spoke, Had something strange, I could but mark; The leaves of memory seemed to make A mournful rustling in the dark. Oft died the words upon our lips, As suddenly, from out the fire, Built of the wreck of stranded ships, The flames would leap and then expire. And, as their splendor faded and failed, We thought of wrecks upon the main, Of ships dismasted that were hailed, And sent no answer back again. The windows, rattling in their frames— The ocean, roaring up the beach, The gusty blast—these bickering flames— All mingled vaguely in our speech; Until they made themselves a part, Of fancies floating through the brain, The long last ventures of the heart, That send no answer back again. O flames that glowed! O hearts that yearned! They were indeed too much akin, The driftwood fire without that burned, The thought that burned and glowed within.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HATS and CAPS

Form an Important Item
In our Clothing Business.

SPECIAL.

FINE FELT HATS, Latest Styles, \$2.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier,

1967 Notre Dame Street.

be solved by reference to the Bayeux Tapestry. Ans.—3. Besides the above quoted writers, see Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest.

NUMISMATIC.

T.B., South Boston, Virginia.—What is the value of a gold coin of which I enclose a rubbing? It was found on an old camping ground occupied by western soldiers during the civil war. Ans.—A coin of Adolphus Prince Archbishop of Fulda. From the eleventh century the bishops of Fulda held temporal power and coined money until 1802, when the territory so long held by them was secularized and handed over to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. The coin was probably brought by one of the Hessian soldiers and lost during the War of Independence of the United States. It is probably worth 20 to 30 percent more than gold value.

An Old Subscriber.—What is the value of the following New Zealand stamps: (1) Two pence, blue, Queen's head in the center; (2) sixpence, brown, both are perforated and been in use about thirty years ago? Ans.—The retail price of these stamps is about eight cents, but there are rare varieties of perforation worth much more. A.J., Ontario.—What is the value of a Spanish coin, inscribed on one side CAROLUS III, 1786, and on the other HISPANIA ET INDIA, R.F.M. Ans.—Spanish coins are so common that except in case of some very rare varieties they do not sell for more than old silver. R.Em.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) A Nova Scotia penny of 1856; (2) A Nova Scotia halfpenny of 1852; (3) Obv., "Prince Edward Island, 1857," rev., "Self-government and free trade"; (4) Copper, size of a cent; obv., "Cinco granos 1870," a female seated; rev., "Doctores piazas en Kilos cinco centavos"; (5) A Spanish coin used during the Republic, inscribed "Three worth three to five cents; (5) worth one or two cents.

THE FIRE OF DRIFTWOOD.

W.B., Springfield, Ont.—Would you publish in your next issue of the "Weekly Witness" a short poem by J. G. Whittier, as I cannot find it in any editions of Whittier's poems, to be found here. By so doing you will oblige. Ans.—There is no poem called "Driftwood" by Whittier, but there is a poem by Longfellow, with the title given above, and which is probably the one you are looking for. It is as follows: We sat within the farmhouse old, Whose windows looked o'er the bay, Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold, An easy entrance, night and day. Not far away we saw the port— The strange, old-fashioned, silent town, The lighthouse, the dismantled fort, The wooden houses, quaint and brown. We sat and talked until the night, Descending, filled the little room; Our faces faded from the sight, Our voices only broke the gloom. We spoke of many a vanished scene, Of what we once had thought and said, Of what had been, and might have been, And who was changed, and who was dead. And all that fills the hearts of friends, When first they feel, with secret pain, Their lives thenceforth have separate ends, And never can be one again. The first light sweeping of the heart, That words are powerless to express, And leave it too great excess. The very tones in which we spoke, Had something strange, I could but mark; The leaves of memory seemed to make A mournful rustling in the dark. Oft died the words upon our lips, As suddenly, from out the fire, Built of the wreck of stranded ships, The flames would leap and then expire. And, as their splendor faded and failed, We thought of wrecks upon the main, Of ships dismasted that were hailed, And sent no answer back again. The windows, rattling in their frames— The ocean, roaring up the beach, The gusty blast—these bickering flames— All mingled vaguely in our speech; Until they made themselves a part, Of fancies floating through the brain, The long last ventures of the heart, That send no answer back again. O flames that glowed! O hearts that yearned! They were indeed too much akin, The driftwood fire without that burned, The thought that burned and glowed within.

1900 OR 1901. J.W., Pugwash, N.S.—Will the nineteenth century, end on Jan. 1, 1900, or Jan. 1, 1901? Ans.—It will end on Dec. 31, 1899, on the last hour of the last day of this year. As the year 1900 will begin the next century, so the year 1900 will begin the next. The same question and accompanying confusion occurs with regard to the ending of the century before the beginning of the Christian Era. Astronomers reckon the year immediately preceding the alleged time of the birth of Christ by 0. Chronologists call it the year 1 B.C. Thus a discrepancy of a year exists

between astronomical and chronological records.

TYPWRITER RIBBONS.

J.H.M.—Can you give a recipe for renewing typewriter ribbons which are dried up, but are otherwise in good condition? Ans.—Travelling agents from time to time sell ribbons for this purpose. But it hardly pays to renew typewriter ribbons as they last from six to nine months and if bought by the dozen, cost but 75c each. Single ribbons, \$1.00. Order from Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame street, Montreal; or from Messrs. E. Gunning & Co., corner Barrington and Jacob streets, Halifax, N.S.

Property.

Semi-Detached House
On Crescent Street
For Sale or to Let

House 25 feet wide; hot water heating; modern plumbing; side light; lot 40 feet by 114 feet. For sale at a very low price this month. Owner leaving the city.

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

FOR SALE,
MILLER & BRENNER

having decided to remove their retail business from 35 Bleury street, to their branch store, 2325 St. Catherine street, corner Mansfield street, offer for sale the following articles: One large brick house, safe, three show cases, with counters, one wall show case, one very fine old English Regulator, and one ship's chronometer (suitable for watchmaker's window); the whole will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to

MILLER & BRENNER,
43 1/2 Bleury street, Montreal.

Peel Street Lots
FOR SALE.

We are authorized to sell at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer one or two lots on this desirable street, west side, above Burnside street. Apply to,

MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James street.

FOR SALE,
SHERBROOKE ST., WESTMOUNT.

A nice up-to-date semi-detached house, with 8 rooms and extension kitchen, central heating, and all conveniences; beautifully situated near the park, well rented, and will prove a good paying investment. Apply

L. WILCOCKS,
267 St. James Street,
or 4228 St. Catherine Street, Westmount.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE "Witness" may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 821 Wellington street, west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the "Witness" Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR ELEVATOR SITE OR GENERAL MANUFACTURING,
For Sale that Valuable Much Improved Property,
COMPRISING ABOUT 49,000 FEET ON MILL ST.

With seven buildings, strongly built, well finished, in the best of order, thereon, suitable for an elevator site, cold storage, factory, or warehouse. Has a water power of about 200 h.p. which can be easily increased to 1,000, at very little expense. The property has a frontage of about 250 feet on the Lachine Canal, as also on the Harbor front, abutting directly on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway on the wharf. Buildings could be erected with a chute to connect with sea-going vessels, some of the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves only a few feet distant, where the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or

THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE.

BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SER-ANUS.)

(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

He still had the grand coup left. Were a sight or a share of the furs denied him as an American trader, as a government emissary, as an interested individual, all he had to do was to stand up, proclaim his origin, extend his arms, and clasp his loving grandfather in them, and the furs were his.

"I do not intend to buy alone for myself," he went on. "I have a partner, who will be equally anxious that I should procure some of these rich skins in which your country abounds. Without doubt I must write to my friends at Quebec, who are in the government offices, for an order to see your furs. I do not wish to leave the country without a chance of seeing and perhaps buying some. I have several friends who are of the government. That will be easy."

"At least, it will not be difficult," said Mikel.

"When I hear from these friends then I shall come again, pay you another visit, and you will show me the furs, eh?"

"I have not said so."

"But you are of that intention?"

"Of a certainty, no. I have already told you, Monsieur Murray Carson, that it is not my custom to sell or show my furs to anyone."

"Unless of the government?"

"Have I said so?"

A moment's silence, then Magloire chose to make his grand coup. He rose, and turned his really handsome and engaging countenance towards the old man, and said in his sweetest tones, and with all the oratory natural to the French, which it takes a very long domestication abroad to radiate:

"Mon père (my father), look at me. Regard well thou thy son, le p'tit Magloire. It will have been better, perhaps, that I spoke at first. But I thought—the trouble, the misery of the heart, the sorrow—and caused by me! Mon père, forgive me! In truth, 'tis I, le p'tit Magloire, your grandson."

There was every symptom of joy, every sign of genuineness, every indication of filial love and reverence in the glowing countenance, the smiling mouth, the glistening eyes, the outstretched arms. These French are the finest natural comedians in the world, and can play more than two parts at once. But where was the trembling, grateful, appalled, and overjoyed recipient of these oratorical favors?

Mikel simply cast up the whites of his eyes to the smoke-blackened ceiling, and brought his pipe out of his pocket.

"You were a foolish child always," he said, "and you are no wiser now. Did you carry away with you nothing more of my character than to suppose for a moment that I could be deluded into thinking Monsieur Murray Carson a different person from Magloire Caron, coachman? If so, you should have known

better. You were fourteen when you ran away. That is a good age for a boy. He ought to be able to judge a little—well, of those with whom he has lived, those who fed, and housed, and educated him—well, it was not a school, but it was better than a school, perhaps—who would have educated him?"

Magloire, surprised, defeated, though not in the least humiliated, succumbed to defeat as gracefully as he had thought to conquer, and simply shrugging his shoulders, sat down again, having not folded his aged relative in his long and sinewy arms as he had expected to do.

"Well," he said, "I was away so long—it will be nine years that I have been in those States—and I thought—Mikel, he will not know me again, and that will be funny. I can talk to him as if I were another man, about myself—funny, too—and there will be no trouble. And I thought, it will be the more easy and pleasant way for both after so long an absence. Well, all that, there was nothing wrong in that."

"No," said his grandfather, who was by this time placidly smoking, though still furtively engaged in noting the extraordinary attire and appearance of the prodigal. "I have not said that there was anything wrong. One is quite free at your age—you should be no longer a child—to do as he wishes. For example your business, your affairs. I am glad of that; that cannot fail to give me joy, as it renders me no longer responsible for you. For instance, when I thought of your coming home at all, I thought sometimes of you as coming home poor."

"In that case?" said Magloire.

"In that case I could do nothing for you. I am not a rich man."

"These furs, skins, these forests, rivers—they are all yours."

"They do not make me rich. They do not constitute wealth."

"They should."

"They might in the hands of another man; not in mine. And if I were a rich man, I should do nothing for you if you were poor."

"Because I ran away?"

"Of a truth, because you ran away. It is true that I care little for companions. My companions are the stars, the streams, the trees in the forest, the boulders in the valley. Under these I sometimes sleep; against them I lean. I look up at them as at old and trusted friends. I wade through them, loving their clear and cold sparkling depths. When I have these, I want no man. And should I want a man, I have him. There is your uncle, Jonas; there are one or two others. Yes, I have companions. Therefore, I do not want you; nor did I ever want you. But you did wrong, all the same, to run away, for you were my heir."

"Your what?" said Magloire, in astonishment, and he added, in English, "This is too much! Well, I bet you I make him tell me what I get when he dies. There will be, it is likely, more than furs and skins."

The old man caught the sense of this remark.

"Yes," he said; "without a single skin you would still inherit something; the forest itself, the valley, the banks of the Yamachiche—well, the village, the old Manor, the cleared acre and a half, and all that lives and roams in and through out this district. Think well; that is what you have lost, and with it the title of seigneur."

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GOING CALLING.

"Dear me, it's a dreadful lonesome day," said Ted.

"Dreadful," echoed little Bess.

"Do you s'pose mamma'll ever come home, Cousin Mary?" asked Ted.

Cousin Mary laughed as she looked up from her sewing. "You poor little midgets," she said, "I'm afraid I have neglected you."

"I'm 'fraid you have," replied Ted, soberly, "though I don't 'zactly know what neglect means."

Cousin Mary laughed again. "How would you like to make some calls?" she asked.

"H'm," said Ted scornfully, "there isn't anybody to call on."

"We might find someone," suggested Cousin Mary.

"Folks has to dress up when they make calls," declared Bess, "mamma always does."

"Well," said Cousin Mary, "I know where there are some very nice clothes waiting to be worn."

"Where?" cried both children at once.

"In the attic," was the reply.

"My, that's a funny place to keep nice things," exclaimed Bess.

"Suppose we go and see about it," replied Cousin Mary.

So the little folks followed their big cousin upstairs into the queer low room under the roof. And when Cousin Mary opened a big trunk that was filled with old-fashioned coats and dresses, hats and bonnets, the little folks danced with delight.

"Now," said Cousin Mary, "when you are ready you can go and call on Miss Browning. Be sure and go to the front door."

"Oh, Miss Browning is you," cried Ted. "We'll sure and call."

As soon as Cousin Mary had gone, Ted made haste to array himself in a long-tailed coat and a shining bell-crowned hat. He found a cane to carry, too, and he thought himself quite a dandy.

To be sure the hat was so big that it slipped down over his ears, and rested on his shoulders; and the coat-tails dragged on the floor.

"Seem's though they were most too big," said Bess, doubtfully.

"You mustn't be too partic'lar," replied

her brother, "an' you mustn't laugh either," he added severely, "for I'm Mr. McKinley."

"Oh, replied Bess, 'then I must be Mrs. McKinley. Won't you please put on my shawl for me? Gentlemen always help ladies put on their wraps.'

So Ted wrapped Bess in an old Cashmere shawl, and tied the strings of the Shaker bonnet that almost hid the little girl's face.

"Don't we look nice?" said Bess, as she caught sight of herself in a big cracked mirror that stood on the floor.

"Fine," replied Ted. "But you must have an umbrella, Mrs. McKinley, for the weather is very threatening."

Bess grasped the cotton umbrella that Ted found for her, and the children went downstairs and out on the front porch.

Ted had to stand on tip-toe to reach the bell.

"Guess I must speak to Miss Browning 'bout having that bell fixed," he said, "it's altogether too high."

Just then Cousin Mary—Miss Browning, rather, came to the door. "Why come right in, children. I'm real glad to see you," she said.

"We ain't children," replied Ted. "We're Mr. and Mrs. McKinley."

"Well, come in, anyway," said the lady. "I don't think we can stop long," replied Bess, "for we left our children alone, an' we've got lots of calls to make."

"I suppose your children are well?" said Miss Browning, after her visitors were seated.

Bess shook her head. "No, indeed, they've got some measles, an' whoopin' cough—"

"An' plumbago," struck in Ted, "the doctor says they're dangerous."

"Dear me," said Miss Browning. "I hope you have a good nurse."

Bess looked very sober. "I have a great deal of trouble with my help," she said. "It's very discouraging."

"Mrs. McKinley, I think we must be going," said Ted, getting up and putting on his hat.

Just then there was a sound of wheels coming up the driveway.

"Oh, goody, there's mamma," cried the callers. And away they scampered. Mr. McKinley's coat-tails and Mrs. McKinley's shawl trailing behind them as they ran. And pretty soon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were just plain Ted and Bess again, and were on their way to their own home with their mamma.—E. Louise Liddell, in New York "Observer."

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

THREE THOUGHTS ABOUT IGNORANCE OF GOD.

1. Ignorance of God.—Some have not the knowledge (are agnostics, ignorant) of God. I. Cor. xv., 34. Following the desires and devices of his own mind, 'the fool says in his heart, there is no God.' Ps. xiv., 1. Men became vain in their reasonings and their senseless heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise they became fools (Rom. i., 21, 22), and made to themselves gods out of their own conceptions, and as corrupt as themselves.

2. Resisting the Truth.—The wrath of God is revealed against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who hold down (resist) the truth (about the being and nature and claims of God.) Rom. i., 18. The truth so evident in His works. 'His everlasting power and divinity.' For the heavens declare His glory and the firmament sheweth His handiwork. Ps. xix., 1. Few men consider that the non-recognition of God's claims is resisting the truth of God.

3. Inexcusable.—The invisible things of God are to be clearly seen through the things He has made, that men may be without excuse. Men do not perish for want of proof of God's existence and claims, but because 'they refuse to acknowledge Him as God, and knowing God, glorify Him not, exchanging the truth about the Godhead for a lie. (Rom. i., 20 to 23.) Thank God that while there is wrath revealed against such, there is also a righteousness of God revealed on the principle of faith unto all that believe the gospel.

The majority of church members give nothing to missions, in money, prayer, or thought. Many give in small sums, as they can. There are also large givers, who first give themselves to the Lord, and then consecrate all theirs to Him. On a wealthy man's desk was seen one day the letters 'M. P.', which he said stood for 'My Partner,' and God's portion was never lacking.—Bishop Nind.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is like dust from flowers in bloom. It insinuates and instills. The meek man is not without opinion or a stranger to enterprise. He does not live in an untroubled sphere, but he has no desire to see his opinion impressed on any. Children find out the meek, for meekness is the childhood of the soul. Haughty men are never young, the meek never grow old. Most of us have known some. The young are warmed by them, and the old supported. Meek souls live for ever. They are the stock of an immortal tree. They inherit lives that live after them, they are spiritual children. David says: 'God is meek.' Christ says, 'I am meek.' The Holy Spirit's emblem is a dove. The dove comes when you do not stir it. Ask gently in silent prayer. He comes there to Christ, and will to you when kneeling and broken down. Thou who art thyself meek and lowly, take pity, and create in us thy meekness.—The late Rev. R. W. R. Barbour.

A class of persons who profess to love the bible excuse their neglect of it

ADVERTISEMENTS.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Range of Old Dr. J. C. FLETCHER

Painful Cough - Asthma - Whooping Cough - Sore Throat - Hoarseness - Stomach Pain - Indigestion - Diarrhoea - Colic - Worms - Convulsions - Feverishness - Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone 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.

ROOFING.—Sparham Fireproof Cement Roof

Protected by Trade Mark and Patent.

The only reliable roof for our climate—20 years' proof.

FIREPROOF. No gravel to sink or spout. Smooth snows blow off it. Any defect located at once, easily repaired.

ADVANTAGES. Roofs guaranteed 10 years, \$2.25 per square. Roofs guaranteed 5 years, \$2.15 per square.

GUARANTEE. A guarantee is worth only what is behind it to give it value. THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING COMPANY, capital \$50,000, gives written guarantee with the roof, and that is substantial. Apply 300 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

W. L. MALBY, Man. Director. CAMPBELL & GILDAY, Agents.

Value, not Cheapness, Our Motto.

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa, In tins only.

COWAN'S Chocolate, QUEEN'S DESSERT, ROYAL NAVY, &c.

Are goods that ought to be in every household.

Always Clean!

'CRESCENT' STEEL AGATE WARE

Will not chip or burn. All genuine "CRESCENT" bears our label.

The THOS. DAVIDSON Mfg. Co., Ltd. MONTREAL.

NOW FOR LACE CURTAINS.

Be particular about your lace curtains. Cleaned by methods that are used in these works, the cleaning is sure to be to your satisfaction no matter how fine or delicate the curtains.

R. PARKER & CO., Dyers & Cleaners, 108 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. Phones: (Bell) 1597; (Merchants) 25.

BREAD 12c

If you wish to get a First-Class 6-lb. Loaf or any kind of FANCY BREAD for 12 cen's, apply to the well-known

Montreal Cash Bakery 89 and 91 Shannon St. Tel. Bell Main 307. Our drivers carry a full assortment of Cakes

Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL.

TENDERS

For Timber and Planks. Sealed Tenders for Supplying Timber and Planks for 1899, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, 8th May, 1899.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners at this office on and after Saturday, 28th inst.

The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary. Harbor Commissioners' Office. Montreal, April 26, 1899.

SEWER ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk and endorsed "Tender for St. Denis Main Sewer," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until NOON, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1899, for the construction of the main sewer from Belanger street, in St. Denis Ward, to the Sewage Farm in the Parish of St. Laurent, according to the plan, section and specification on view in the office of the undersigned.

Tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Road Committee following the reception of said tenders.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

PERCEVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor. City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 3rd May, 1899.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE OPEN DOOR.

The book agent waited in, but discreetly refrained from closing the portal. "I'm not interested in the Philippines," shouted the business man. "But, sir, I—"

"Yes, I see you are an advocate of the 'open door,' but I'm not. Kindly go outside and shut it. Good day!"—Philadelphia "Record."

PRACTICAL CLASSICS.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thoroughly good education, finished up by saying, "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins. "He'll want it. He's goin' to be an undertaker."

DELAYED TOO LONG.

"I think I'll get my wife a cook book," said the young man.

"How long have you been married?" asked the experienced one.

"Six months."

"Too late. You ought to have bought it the first week. She will take it now as an indication that you no longer love her."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides. Bromide Enlargements. Printing and Finishing for Amateurs. 111 ST. PETER ST. TEL. 331.

FIVE THOUSAND FLORAL AND OTHER STUDIES.

Six assorted mailed free for 50 cents.

G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of Mountings and Frames. 688 Craig St., next door to the "Witness" Office.

Ulley's Brush Works, 76-VICTORIA SQUARE-78.

House-cleaning Brushes of every description sold at factory prices. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. 2740.

JOHNSON & COPPING, Print Sellers! Frame Makers! Gold Gilders!!!

Dealers in Paintings and Water Colors. 743 Craig Street. One door West Victoria Square

Richelieu Renal Mineral Water

Nature's Remedy for the Cure of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CORPULENCY, and all Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Recommended by the leading physicians of Montreal.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1180 Notre Dame St.

BED FEATHERS and BEDDING

Repaired and Disinfected by Steam and Hot Dry Air AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.

GIVE YOUR ORDEES EARLY.

MONTREAL FEATHER CO., 476 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Telephone East 290.

NOW THAT WINTER IS OVER —IS THE TIME TO— PAINT YOUR HOUSE.

Don't leave it dingy and commonplace looking all spring and summer. Brighten it up with a coat of

"ISLAND CITY" PAINTS.

Beal's their great durability they are economical and unchangeable in color—the right mixture of lead and zinc with absolutely pure linseed oil. One gallon covers 200 square feet with two coats and only costs \$1.50. Dealers sell them.

P. D. DODS & CO. Manufacturers, MONTREAL, —AND— 100 BAY ST., Toronto.

Lawn Mowers, Garden Shears, &c.

Accurately Sharpened by Patent Machinery. Will be called for and returned promptly. Telephone Main 431.

JOHN DATE, 654-656 Craig St.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 10-lb. packages at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

Interesting Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT NOTED.

For several years past the antiquated educational system in vogue throughout the greater part of the Province of Quebec has been undergoing a very marked renovation, and educational progress now seems to be the order of the day in all but a few of the more backward sections of this the oldest province in the Dominion. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec for the year 1897-98 has just been issued, and contains more than the usual amount of interesting information concerning the workings of the educational problem in this province. While gratifying progress is recorded in various departments, there is still room for much more if Quebec is to take her place in the front ranks of scholastic development. The government has within the past two or three years inaugurated several important reforms, the beneficial effects of which are already apparent. The payment of cash prizes to the more deserving teachers has acted as a stimulus to many of them to render better service. The organization of one central board for the examination of persons seeking to become teachers in the Roman Catholic schools will ensure a high standard of educational qualification in the new teachers.

The pedagogical lectures given by the school inspectors for the benefit of the teachers in their inspection districts has been a means of inducing very many teachers to adopt a better system of teaching, and in some cases the school commissioners have, by means of these lectures, been stirred up to attend more faithfully to the duties required of them. Within the past year the government has undertaken to furnish each one of the French-speaking elementary school teachers with a free copy of a journal of education called "L'Enseignement Primaire," which some of the school inspectors declare to be the best teacher's paper published in the Dominion. The reports of the various school inspectors show that a decided improvement has been effected lately in many parts of the province, and a few of the more outspoken among them give some very interesting information about

The various hindrances they meet, which keep their best schemes to defeat. And in nearly all cases the lack of funds is at the root of the evil. For if the cash were forthcoming, the old, dilapidated, small, unhealthy school buildings could at once be replaced by something more in accord with modern ideas, and the school furniture could be changed so as to become helpful and not detrimental to the pupils' comfort and advancement, mental and physical. Good and capable teachers could be secured, were there only the wherewithal to compensate them for the faithful performance of their duties. In some sections, especially in the north-eastern part of the province, the people are so poor that they have great difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door, and in meeting the more pressing calls from church and state, so that education has to suffer. But in the majority of cases the lack of the will is really more at fault than the lack of means.

Inspector T. Beaulieu, who has the oversight of 169 schools in the counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska and Rimouski, says: "When a new municipality (of which we have so many), poor and already loaded with taxes for the building of a church, presbytery and dependencies, bridges, etc., is obliged to support, six, seven, eight schools, and which receives but a hundred dollars per annum from the government, it is hardly possible for it to pay good salaries to its female teachers. The threat to refuse them the grant has no effect upon the municipalities, nor on those who are richer, because the grant is too small."

Some funny things are said by the school inspectors about the ignorance or pignorificence of some of the school commissioners. Inspector C. Bouchard, of Montmagny, writes: "But unfortunately it must be said that the local school authorities do but seek to render of no effect the constant efforts that the Council of Public Instruction and the government are continually making to raise the standard of primary instruction and education in our Province of Quebec, by their old-fashioned ideas, spirit of discord, insubordination and disobedience to their superiors. I have more than once had proof of it."

Inspector J. A. Cleroux, whose district comprises the counties of Argenteuil and Labelle, writes as follows: "A large number of commissioners and trustees visit their schools regularly, examine the pupils, assist the teachers with their advice and general administration. These schools do well. I regret to have to add that thirty-eight schools had no visits from their commissioners this year. Some of them give for reason that they can neither read nor write; consequently they are incompetent."

Nearly all the school inspectors report small, defective, insanitary school-houses, lacking in the right kinds of furniture and modern appliances, and while this condition of things prevails chiefly in the

poorer districts, many of the more wealthy localities are considerably behind the times in the accommodation they give to the 'school marm' when on duty.

Inspector M. J. Curot, who has the oversight of 162 schools in the counties of Compton, Beauce and Stanstead, says that 111 of the school-houses do not give each of the pupils 150 cubic feet of air, as required by law. He also says that 106 of the teachers are not paid regularly. In answering the question 'How long has the teacher been engaged as such?' he says that 101 have been for one year, 40 for two years, 12 for three years, five for four years, two for five years, and one for eight years, and one for twelve years.

Inspector J. C. Dupuis, who attends to 126 schools in L'Assomption and northwards, says: "You will find that the attendance has dwindled, although the number of pupils has increased. The growing of tobacco is the cause. Beginning in the month of May, most of the children are in the fields." Further on he says: "In far too many schools health is altogether ignored. The classrooms are too small, badly lighted and without ventilation."

Inspector R. Lippens, who looks after the schools in the counties of Chambly and Vercheres, says: "All the schools in my district, except twenty, are provided with poor furniture; I mean to say of a style opposed to the requirements of health and good discipline; and unfortunately the school commissioners consider the purchase of a piece of furniture made in accordance with the rules as foolish and extravagant expenditure, and tables and forms proportionate to the height of the pupils as matters of useless luxury." Further on he says: "Contrary to Article 118 of the school regulations, in some municipalities the maintenance and washing of the classrooms is laid upon the female teachers."

Inspector J. C. Nantel, of St. Jerome, says that hardly any of the schools in his district give each of the children 150 cubic feet of air to breathe.

Inspector J. O. Thibault, speaking of the schools in Champlain and vicinity, says: "The furniture in a great number of schools is very defective. It often consists of long tables, twelve feet long, very often double. To conclude from this that the furniture is altogether disproportionate to the height of the pupils is an easy matter. In most cases the tables are too sloping, and consequently the pupil can only take a bad position, especially for writing, a position which is very tiring and very prejudicial to health. In short, with these tables of enormous length, it is very difficult to obtain good order. If a pupil has to leave his seat he deranges a dozen."

Inspector P. A. Roy, whose district lies northward of Quebec city, says: "Without speaking of the furniture, which is almost always defective, the smallness of the classrooms is altogether deplorable from a sanitary point of view for the pupils; it is on this point that, in my district, one-third of the school-houses can give only a hundred cubic feet of air to each pupil; some of them giving only forty and fifty cubic feet. This may appear exaggerated, but it is the truth, and I can say that it is often the richest municipalities which show the greatest apathy in this respect."

The very small salaries of the female Roman Catholic lay teachers, in elementary schools, the inexperience of a large proportion of these teachers in their calling, and the frequent changes of teachers from one locality to another are all tending to retard educational progress. In many schools the small salaries are often behind time in being paid.

Inspector L. U. Bellerose, writing from Stanfold, says: "The average salary was two hundred dollars; for the 'religious' who taught in the schools under control, \$138.57 for the nuns; \$85.42 for the female lay teachers with diplomas, and \$54.62 for those without diploma."

In answering the question, 'Are the teachers paid regularly?' Mr. J. Curot says of the teaching staff of the Roman Catholic schools in Compton, Stanstead and part of Beauce, that fifty-six are paid regularly and a hundred and six are not.

Inspector G. S. Vien, writing from Louzon, says: "It will be necessary, I believe, to have other penalties to inflict besides the refusal of the grant, to recalcitrant municipalities. With barely an exception, there has been no improvement in the school furniture; and for twenty years I have made it my duty to say so."

Further on, in speaking of the awards lately given by the government to the best teachers, he says: "I regret to say that some school commissioners are so very bright that they have been playing see-saw, i.e., that they have reduced the salary in proportion to the probable amount the award would come to. This state of things is not very encouraging, for the certain is withdrawn while anticipating the uncertain. This fact is the more unfortunate, as it appears to be without a remedy; and under such circumstances the awards are worth no more than an honorable mention."

There are 4,274 Roman Catholic elementary schools in the province; the pupils attending them number 178,881; the average attendance is 123,594, or seventy percent of the pupils. The number of male lay teachers employed in these

schools is sixty-five, of which twelve are without certificates. The female lay teachers with certificates number 3,955, and 272 lay lady teachers are without certificates. The average salary of the male lay teachers holding certificates is \$222, and the duly qualified lay 'school marm' gets an average salary of \$102; being an average increase of four dollars since the previous year. There were 27,578 pupils attending Protestant elementary schools, being a decrease of 569 since the previous year. The average attendance at these schools was 20,071, being an increase of 119 over the previous year. These schools were taught by 53 male lay teachers and 1,035 female lay teachers. The average salary of the male lay teachers with certificates was \$570, and the duly qualified female teachers received an average salary of \$183. There were in all 304,197 pupils in attendance at the elementary schools, model schools and academies in the province. Of these there were 236,669 whose mother tongue is French, and 47,523 English. Of these 69,792 French-speaking pupils were learning English, and 22,290 English-speaking pupils were learning French.

The total amount of general school contributions was \$2,608,121, given direct by the people, and \$443,260 contributed by the government. In the year 1897-98 the similar contributions by the people were \$1,313,149, and by the government \$256,762.

The number of pupils attending the various educational institutions in the year 1897-98 was 314,732, while the numbers in attendance thirty years previously were 212,837. The number of instructors employed in 1897-98 was 4,536, of whom 959 were religious teachers. In 1897-98 there were 10,493 teachers employed, and of these 3,847 were religious teachers.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL.

SOREL WILLING CIRCLE SALE A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Sorel, Que., May 5.—The 'Willing Circle' of The King's Daughters and Sons held their social and sale last Friday evening, April 28, in the English school-house. The quaint old room was brilliant with numerous lights and looked picturesque decorated and draped with the colors of the order. The Rev. L. DesBrisay acted as chairman, and after a short but very interesting programme, the young ladies took their places at the different tables of which they had charge. The 'Remembrance table,' which was furnished by gifts from former residents of Sorel, being the feature of the evening, was to be presided over by the oldest members of the Circle, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. DesBrisay; the officers, Miss Grace Wright, leader; Mrs. A. W. Shepherd, secretary, and Miss Johnson, treasurer, taking the active part. The table was prettily draped in white and purple and well laden with handsome gifts; and from a white background prominently stood the word, designed in purple flowers, 'Remembrance.' The fancy table was taken charge of by Miss McKenzie, of St. Lambert, and Miss Lily Wright; the candy table by Miss Bramley and Miss Beerwort, of Clareville; and the children's table by Miss Mabel Sheppard and Miss Nelson, all of which were well patronized. After the sale refreshments were served by the members, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the very pleasant evening to a close. The following are the names of those who so kindly contributed to the 'Remembrance table':—Money donations from the Rev. Canon Anderson, Mrs. Lyllyng, Mrs. Nettleton, Mr. H. Tucker, Mrs. John Forges, Mrs. Jordan, Montreal; Mrs. C. H. McKenzie, St. Lambert; Mrs. A. J. Parsons, Rat Portage; Mrs. Whiteaves, Ottawa; Mrs. H. P. Mill, Port Hope; Mr. Albert Lunan, Lowell; Mrs. Swan, East Sherbrooke; Mrs. George Foster, Toronto. Fancy gifts were from Miss Anderson, Miss Mavies, Mrs. Fortier, Miss Fortier, Mrs. T. M. Ross, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Pollock, Miss Annie Findlay, Mrs. W. J. Lunan, Miss Hunter, Miss Borison, Mrs. W. Dixon, Mrs. J. Hill, Mrs. Penton, Mrs. Penton Bury, Mrs. M. Taylor, Miss Alice Taylor, Miss Jessie Taylor, Mr. Lorne Wright, Mrs. Roston, Miss Mountain, Mrs. H. Tucker, Mrs. C. N. Armstrong, Miss Mabel Armstrong, Mrs. G. W. Saur, Mrs. Abraham, Miss Nettleton, Miss Gerty Sheppard, Mrs. A. Lefebvre, Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Miss Leman, Montreal; Mrs. Ayles, North Dakota; Mrs. Hill, St. Henri; the Rev. and Mrs. L. N. Tucker, Vancouver; Mrs. W. Swan, Whitefield, N.H.; Mrs. F. Allen, Lowell; Mrs. Dr. Vernet Jack, New Brunswick; Mrs. Havelock Lunan, Ste. Agathe des Monts; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Proctor, Quebec; Mrs. H. Hopkins, Nova Scotia; Mrs. M. A. Hall, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. M. Hall, Port Covington. Many kind friends assisted also in furnishing the other tables. Over a hundred dollars was realized and the King's daughters and Sons have decided to place the proceeds to the repairing and painting of the exterior of Christ Church, which shall be a remembrance for years to come of the many kind friends of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

BRIEF MENTION.

It is now practically settled the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America will be held in Toronto, beginning on May 30. Notices to that effect will be issued within a day or two.

The by-election in North Waterloo, Ont., to fill the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the unseating of Dr. Lackner, the late Conservative member, will be held on May 23.

A WARNING TO THE BAR.

At the opening of the regular May term of the Superior Court, this morning, Judge Lorranger, before distributing the cases, remarked that this being the last term but one before the summer vacation, it was important that no extra work should be thrown upon the next June term. Consequently, except for specially valid reasons, no case on the present roll would be allowed to be carried over to next term, and the cases not now ready would either be struck out or placed at the bottom of the roll.

A FINE IMPOSED.

JUDGMENT IN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE CASES.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Choquet upon one of the informations laid by Messrs. J. N. Douglas & Co., for the false application of the trade mark (Lea & Perrins).

The accused, Austin Morrell, carries on the manufacture of preserves and sauces on St. Lawrence street. The evidence, which was taken some time ago, disclosed that he was in the habit of purchasing bottles from second-hand dealers stamped with the trade mark, 'Worcestershire Sauce,' having filled these bottles with sauce of his own manufacture, he partially covered them with a stock label, designating the contents as Worcestershire sauce, manufactured by Messrs. Rose Bros., London, England.

An information was laid by the Grose Secret Service Agency, charging him with the false application of a trade mark and with using a false trade description, and a search-warrant was issued with the result that several of these bottles were found upon the premises of the accused and were produced in court. The defence was that the bottles were bought indiscriminately with others, and that there was no intention of using the trade mark of Messrs. Lea & Perrins. The accused was, however, found guilty upon both the charges laid, and a fine was imposed of \$10 and costs or one month. Mr. R. C. Smith, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Guerin for the defence. Judgment is also to be rendered to-day in a similar case against Messrs. M. G. Edson & Co.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

PROTEST FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST PREVAILING PRACTICES.

New York, May 5.—The one hundred and thirty-first annual meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Mr. Morris K. Jessup was chosen president to succeed Mr. Alexander E. Orr, who declined re-nomination. Messrs. J. Edward Simmons, William E. Dodge and Levi P. Morton, former governors, were elected vice-presidents for four years. More than four hundred members were present at the meeting, and upon its close the annual luncheon was served by Delmonico. The following resolutions, after the preamble that it appeared from testimony produced before the Mazet Committee that candidates nominated for judicial offices had paid large sums of money to their political party and that appointments of referees and other court officers had been made upon the dictation or at the suggestion of party leaders as a reward for political service, was passed:

"That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce a law should be enacted by the state prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the payment of any sum of money directly or indirectly to a political party on the part of candidates for judicial offices; also prohibiting the bestowal of court patronage for personal or political reasons; also that the soliciting of contributions from candidates for judicial offices, for the purposes herein specified, shall be in like manner punished."

VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

LORD CADOGAN TO RETIRE.

New York, May 5.—A London despatch to the 'Evening Journal' says that Lord Cadogan will retire from the viceroyalty of Ireland after the visit of the Prince of Wales, in August next, and that the Duke of Connaught will replace Lord Roberts as commander of the forces in Ireland.

RECOVERED A ROBE.

Last February Mr. S. Brown, of St. Catherine street west, lost a robe which he had made of the skins of two bears which he had raised himself. Advertisement and inquiry failed to secure news of the robe, which he valued very highly. Last week Detective Gladu heard of some one at St. Laurent who had found a bear-skin robe. Knowing that such articles were scarce, he thought it might be Mr. Brown's. In company with Detective Gladu and a friend, Mr. Brown went to the place yesterday and identified and recovered the robe.

THE NEW DEPUTY PORT WARDEN.

Captain Bales, the newly appointed deputy port warden, is expected in the city early next week. The captain is no stranger to this port, having sailed here for many years on the steamer 'Memnon,' and later on larger boats of the Elder-Dempster Co.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Closing Gymnastic Exhibition Last Night Was a Success.

GRAND PROSPECTS FOR THE MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB—CRICKET PRACTICES TO-MORROW.

Last night was the closing night of the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, and to celebrate the event, a most enjoyable entertainment was given. By a quarter after eight every available chair on the floor and gallery was taken, and but little standing room left. The association orchestra opened the evening by playing Schlegel's 'Reception.' The orchestra which has been doing good work this season, contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion by filling in the intervals between the exercises. Each of the many gymnastic classes, which have been working steadily through the winter, took some part in the programme, so that their friends and relations might see just what they had been doing. First came the chest weight drill by the students' class, then club-swinging by the boys. This latter was extremely well done. The Glee Club gave a couple of songs by way of variation, which were heartily applauded. The elementary class divided into three sections, went through the apparatus work on the parallel, horse and vaulting bars, under the leadership of Messrs. Dawson, Reed and Small. The intermediate class then gave an exhibition in dumb-bell work. One of the most interesting features of this work, as Mr. Ball, the physical instructor, pointed out, was that none of it was especially prepared; it was not a succession of showy tricks, got up for the occasion, but just the everyday work of the classes.

In a short address, Mr. Ball spoke of the season just closed, and drew attention to the fact that though the indoor work would now stop, a great deal of outdoor work was just about to begin. The bicycle club, which had decorated the gymnasium for the evening, was one of the best in the city, and was anticipated an enjoyable season of social runs through the surrounding country. The tennis club had just secured three new courts, which with the present ash court, will give the members ample grounds for a good season's play. Besides these two clubs, a baseball club is to be formed, and the Montreal baseball grounds have already been secured for two afternoons a week, and arrangements are being made for some Saturdays. Then the opening of the camp at Ste. Agathe is another part of the summer work of the Association for the physical well-being of its members. The latter part of the evening was taken up with a different class of work of a more showy nature. The white elephant, who browsed around with the trunk, and wagged his tail with enjoyment, and who was a great deal of fun, after another jumped clean over his back despite his almost life-size proportions, and then proceeded to one after another dive head first right over his broad back into the arms of Mr. G. A. McKeen. The exercises being over, the participants and spectators were served to light refreshments in the lower hall.

CRICKET.

THE MONTREAL TEAM. The members of the Montreal Cricket Club are requested to turn out for practice on the M.A.A.A. grounds to-morrow afternoon.

THE POINT CLUB.

All members and intending members of the Point Cricket Club are invited to practice on the grounds on Hampden Park to-morrow afternoon for practice.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL CLUB'S PROSPECTS. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week the lacrosse players of the Montreal Club have turned out for practice on the M.A.A.A. grounds, and from all appearances they will give a good account of themselves during the coming season. The boys are in excellent trim and are hard for an opening game with the Senior Shamrocks on May 20, if such can be arranged. However, so far everything is satisfactory. The usual weekly meeting was held on Wednesday night when there was considerable discussion regarding the proposed trip to New York. Arrangements have been completed for a match with the Montreal Lacrosse team and John Hopkins Lacrosse Club of Baltimore. If these games are brought to an issue the tour will be a very interesting one, and in the event of the Montreal carrying off honors will be even more interesting. The boys will have to be home by July 17 as the Caps are scheduled to meet the team on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

Mr. Harry Shaw is a very enthusiastic president and apparently intends to spare no effort to encourage the team as he has offered a prize to the man who attends most practices.

The senior team will probably be selected from the following players:—Dr. Irvine, Dr. Craig, Messrs. E. A. W. Christmas, Haynes, Robertson, Porteous, Williams, Donnelly, A. Hamilton, Taylor, R. Murphy, Reed and C. McKerrrow. Mr. B. Andrews is captain.

GOLF.

LADIES' COMPETITION.

Ladies R.M.G. Club has decided to have monthly club competitions for prizes and has fixed Thursday, May 11, for the first of these.

On May 18 there will be another competition for two prizes presented by Mrs. Turnbull the president.

Train leaves 1.30 p.m.

CHESS.

CORNWALL DEFEATS LANCASTER.

At Lancaster, on Thursday afternoon, a match was played between representatives of the local chess club and that of Cornwall, resulting as follows:—

Cornwall. Lancaster.
J. G. Harkness . . . 1 W. Stewart . . . 1
R. Corrigan . . . 0 T. Bolster . . . 2
Stiles . . . 1 D. E. Robson . . . 1
T. G. Cope . . . 0 Rev. A. Grant . . . 1
M. G. Sheats . . . 2 J. R. Fraser . . . 0
Abbott . . . 1½ Alex. Falkner . . . ½
Simmons . . . 0 T. J. Wilkinson . . . 2

YACHTING.

PROPOSED CRUISING RACE. Hamilton, May 5.—George W. Gooderham and Frank M. Gray, of the R.C.Y.C., had an interview with representatives of the R.H.C. and Y.C. yesterday afternoon, about a proposed cruising race during the week of the L.Y.R.A. rendezvous; it is proposed to hold a cruising race from Toronto to Hamilton on Aug. 15, and races for the 35 footers and skiffs on Aug. 19. The skiffs will sail for the Walker cup. The proposition will be referred to the committees of the clubs.

NOTED WIVES OF NOTED MEN.

If it be true that clever men rarely marry intellectual women, it is at least a rule that has many notable exceptions, in which the wife not only works in the same field as her husband, but also wins more laurels.

Two of the busiest journalists in London are Mr. and Mrs. Meynell, and it is difficult to say whether wife or husband does more or better work. Mrs. Alice Meynell has been a clever writer since the days of her early girlhood; she has written many charming poems and half a dozen books, and contributes largely to some of our leading journals, to several of which her husband, Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, also contributes.

Mrs. Alma-Tadema, wife of the well-known Royal Academician, wields almost as skillful a brush as her husband. She is a painter of rare gifts, both natural and acquired, and carried off the gold medal at Berlin three years ago. Mrs. Alma-Tadema's daughters also have a large share of the family talents; for one is a clever artist and medallist of the Paris Exhibition, and the other is a writer of fiction.

In Miss Dorothy Tennant, Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, married a woman of acknowledged gifts. Her clever book-illustrations are still remembered as full of rare promise. The name of Tennant suggests other clever wives; for Mrs. Asquith, who was Miss Margaret Tennant, is recognized as one of the most gifted women in society; another sister-in-law, Mrs. Harold Tennant, wife of the member for Berwickshire, made a great reputation as Miss Margaret Abraham, superintending inspector of factories, a leading authority on labor questions, and an eloquent platform speaker.

Mrs. Mandell Creighton, wife of the Bishop of London, is one of the ablest of our historical writers, and her bright pen has illumined many pages of our history. It is scarcely remembered now that, in the early days of her married life, the Marchioness of Salisbury, then Lady Robert Cecil, was a regular contributor to the 'Saturday Review' and other journals.

Lady Jeune, the wife of the president of the Probate and Divorce Court, takes very high rank among gifted society women, and is by many considered one of the ablest women in England. She contributes largely to the principal magazines and reviews, is a great authority on all social questions, an excellent speaker, and a past-mistress of all social arts.

Mrs. Henry Norman, wife of Henry Norman, the well-known traveller and journalist, plies a clever pen, and as 'Ménie Muriel Dowie' won fame with her very first book, 'A Girl in the Carpathians.'

Lady Jersey rivals Lady Jeune in social and literary gifts. She is indefatigable with her pen, and has written hymns, plays and stories for children, as well as countless articles for the reviews and magazines.

Mrs. Pennell must also rank among the clever wives of clever husbands. She is the literary partner of her husband, Mr. Joseph Pennell, the brilliant artist in 'Black and White,' and has written many books of travel and adventure for his illustration.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, whose pen is a veritable mine of gold, is the wife of an Oxford Fellow, who writes for the 'Times,' and who is responsible for several bulky volumes on art, poetry and biography.

The Marchioness of Dufferin is not altogether eclipsed by her husband's supreme talents. She is not only a remarkably clever society woman, but she is also a gifted writer, who, under other conditions, might have won laurels with her pen, as the records of her Canadian and Indian life demonstrate.

Lady Aberdeen also ranks among the intellectual wives, and, like Lady Dufferin, has written charmingly about Canada.

The Marchioness of Granby is one of the cleverest of our amateur artists and sculptors, her tastes and gifts being singularly like those of Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Lorne.

The list of clever wives might be very largely extended without exhausting those whose work is public property. Beyond these are the thousands of able women whose gifts find their best exercise within the bounds of home.—'Tit-Bits.'

VERY POLITE, INDEED.

The people of Dresden are very polite, so over-polite that they not infrequently bring down ridicule upon themselves. It used to be told in that city that a stranger was one day crossing the great bridge that spans the Elbe, and asked a native to direct him to a certain church which he wished to find.

"Really, my dear sir," said the Dresden, bowing low, "I grieve greatly to say it, but I cannot tell you."

The stranger passed on, a little surprised at this voluble answer to a simple question. He had proceeded but a short distance when he heard hurried footsteps behind him, and, turning round, saw the same man running to catch up with him.

In a moment his pursuer was by his side, his breath nearly gone, but enough left to say, hurriedly: "My dear sir, you asked me how you could find the church, and it pained me to have to say that I did not know. Just now I met my brother, but I grieve to say that he did not know either."

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Karn Piano does not need to be jealous of its competitors. It can easily hold its own with the best of them. Do not purchase or exchange your piano without first having seen and examined our magnificent stock of Chickering and Karn Pianos. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

-IN-
SELLING
FURNITURE

We count upon **Quality** and **Price** to promote our business. We claim leadership in our line of trade, and there is not the slightest doubt concerning our supremacy in

Housefurnishing.

The conviction is forced upon us that our **FURNITURE** and our **Methods** have the confidence of the public. It is an item worth considering if you can save from 10 to 25 p.c. in dealing with us.

This advantage offered you is on account of having separated our Cash and Credit System.

Open till 10 o'clock p.m.

F. LAPOINTE,

1551 (St. Catherine St.) Old stand
1447 1149 (Newstand)

When our new stores are ready, the one located on Montcalm street will be the one specially devoted to credit, under Mr. F. Lapointe's management. Until then, credit buyers may call on this gentleman, 1551 St. Catherine street.

FINE
WORSTED
SUITS!

Hand-Finished,
Hand-Made
Button-Holes
and
Custom Tailored,

\$10.00

-TO-
\$15.00.

WM. CURRIE,

CLOTHIER,

1967 Notre Dame St.

AGUINALDO AN IRISHMAN.

NAME IS O'GORMELEY, AND HIS FATHER HAILS FROM COUNTY KERRY.

New York, May 4.—Peter Scanlan, of Newark avenue, Jersey City, whose reputation for veracity is excellent, declares that Aguinaldo, who is giving the Americans so much trouble in the Philippines, is the son of an Irishman. Mr. Scanlan says the Filipino leader's right name is O'Gormeley. His father, he says, was a native of Tralee, county Kerry, who went to Hong Kong, where he married a wealthy Japanese woman. He then moved to Manila. There he engaged in the grocery business and made a fortune. Aguinaldo was born in Manila, and in youth was sent by his father to Madrid to be educated for the priesthood, but the lad objected to that calling and told his father he wished to be a second George Washington, and free his people. His father then disowned him, and made a will cutting him off from any share in his property. Mr. Scanlan thinks it is the Irish blood in Aguinaldo that makes him such a fighter.

FRANCE AND THE SPANISH DEBT.

Madrid, May 4.—The French Government has intimated to the Cabinet here that it would regret to see the exterior debt of Spain taxed, and the rate of interest reduced. Inasmuch as Spanish stocks are mostly held by Frenchmen such a measure would be calculated to injure Spain's negotiations in the financial market should she again need assistance. The foregoing communication is due to repeated reports that Spain had in contemplation such a step, which has caused much anxiety to Spain's foreign creditors.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

Trouble Over the Grain Shovelers Wages Assuming Monster Proportions.

LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS TIED-UP—MAY PROVE A GOOD THING FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 4.—Unless the trouble that has existed for the past ten days between the contractors and grain shovellers of this port is settled by noon to-day it is said that the port will be tied up. Already there are between fifty and sixty Great Lake vessels lying in the harbor here loaded with grain and men cannot be had to unload them. By to-day noon it is expected that fully 7,500,000 bushels of grain will be in the harbor and this amount will be added to hourly. Ocean vessels are being held at New York and other Atlantic coast points for cargoes and claims for demurrage are being made on all sides.

The trouble began when the contractors for unloading grain at this port announced that instead of paying the men \$1.85 per 1,000 bushels, as in the past, they would be paid 25 cents an hour. This, the men claimed, was equivalent to a 25 percent reduction, and they refused to go to work. It requires from 2,500 to 3,000 men to unload the boats arriving here, and as the contractors have not been able to secure more than 200 men to work for them, matters on the docks are about at a standstill.

Yesterday the package freight handlers to the number of 750 refused to go to work until the shovellers' grievances had been remedied, and several large freight boats are lying at the docks waiting to be unloaded. A meeting of all the strikers was held and it was announced that unless a settlement was reached by noon to-day all of the grain and freight handlers at Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth would quit work. The strikers say that now that the movement has fairly started they will not return to work until the contractor or middleman has been eliminated, and they are allowed to deal direct with the Lake Carriers' Association or the owners of vessels. It is believed that the grain blockade here will have the effect of diverting a large amount of traffic to the Canadian canal route. Owners of boats now lying in the harbor say that they are losing \$200 a day each as a result of the tie-up.

LAKE CARRIERS DETERMINED. Mr. Corrigan, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, arrived in Buffalo last night. In an interview he stated that the association, which controls all of the shipping on the Great Lakes outside of Canada, intended to back up the contractors in Buffalo in their fight with the grain shovellers, and the first step in that direction was taken yesterday, when all grain shipments to Buffalo had been ordered stopped. It was the intention, Mr. Corrigan said, to divert the grain to Cleveland and other lake ports where there were elevators, and also to utilize the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence river routes.

Should the strike continue any length of time, Mr. Corrigan said it would mean the ruin of Buffalo as a grain shipping point, and would undoubtedly prove a boom of the biggest kind for the Canadian route. Shippers who had never before utilized the Montreal outlet would now do so, and in becoming familiar with it would continue to ship their grain that way.

STOCK DOUBLY SUBSCRIBED.

New York, May 4.—Mr. James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, stated to-day that more than twice the \$75,000,000 capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company had been subscribed when the books closed at noon.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS WILL BE CARRIED ON BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

London, May 4.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily News,' Russia has intimated that it is her wish that the strictest privacy be maintained regarding the proceedings of the disarmament conference. The delegates will therefore probably be pledged to secrecy. The newspapers will obviously not be allowed to have representatives present, and the only authentic information they can obtain will be contained in the official summary of the proceedings, which it is already announced the secretaries will supply.

The same correspondent learns that the town council of The Hague has refused to give a festive reception to the congress because the Pope and the Transvaal were not invited to take part in the deliberations.

London, May 5.—The Russian Government, according to a despatch to the 'Daily News' from Odessa, has addressed a friendly protest to the German Government regarding the appointment as one of Germany's delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague of Prof. Von Stengel, of Munich University, who, just prior to this appointment and again immediately after it, issued pamphlets defending war and declaring that eternal peace ought not to be the aim of culture.

THE PONTON TRIAL.

Toronto, May 5.—It is understood that owing to the illness of Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., who has gone south for his health, and to pay a visit to Prof. Osler, of Baltimore, and also partly to the escape of the prisoners Paré and Holden, the Ponton trial, which was to have been held at the York County Assizes, commencing here on May 15, will be postponed.

WAR ON CORSETS.

LAW FORBIDDING SCHOOL GIRLS WEARING THEM PROMULGATED IN SAXONY.

Dresden, May 4.—The minister of education, Herr Von Seydewitz, has stirred up a hornet's nest in the feminine world by the issuance of a decree whereby all girls and young women attending the public schools and colleges in Saxony must abandon the practice of wearing corsets and stays. The wearing of corsets by girls of tender age and the habit of tight lacing have become so prevalent, particularly in Dresden, that the state foresees in the corset a grave menace to the well-being of posterity. Although girls and their mothers protest against the measure, and even threaten to boycott the schools, the officials stand firm.

COW OBJECTED TO RED TIE.

ATTACKED A MAN WHO WORE IT AND TRAMPLED ON HIM.

New York, May 4.—A red necktie worn by Napoleon B. Adams, of Bloomfield, N.J., so enraged a vicious cow yesterday that the beast attacked him, and almost trampled him to death. Adams was digging sod in Thomas street, when the animal attacked him with her horns. The savage animal then began to trample upon him. Adams would probably have been trampled to death but for the timely arrival of Superintendent of Police Gilbert, Thomas North and Fred Doner, jr. The three men went to his aid with plumbers' tools and a fence rail and succeeded in beating the cow off. Adams was picked up in a semi-conscious state and conveyed to his home. His injuries, although very painful, are not considered serious, and he is expected to recover.

RENFREW PRESBYTERIANS.

Renfrew, Ont., May 4.—The Presbyterians of Lanark and Renfrew met here for regular business in St. Andrew's Church on Monday evening. A large number of ministers were present from the different parts of the two counties. The sessions continued until Tuesday afternoon and were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke, Moderator.

On Monday evening a public meeting in the church was held, which was largely attended. The principal speaker was the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Montreal. The subject of his address was 'The need of the times and the men to meet the need.' It was treated in a clear and logical manner, and left a deep and favorable impression upon the minds of the large audience present.

There was also held at the same time in the basement of the church, under the auspices of the Presbytery, a convention of Y. P. S. C. E. societies embraced within its bounds.

Interesting papers were read by several delegates and discussed in a spirit and manner which could not but prove beneficial to those privileged to be present.

SUDBURY NEWS.

Sudbury, May 4.—The weather here is exceedingly warm considering that it follows so closely upon severe and prolonged wintry weather.

The Traders' Bank, burnt out on April 28, has moved into new premises. Munn's tailorshop and the Salvation Army, burnt out at the same time, are in new quarters.

Notwithstanding the protest of the temperance people of this town the license commissioners have issued two licenses more than the law authorizes. The town is deluged with drink, and the temperance people are appealing to the provincial authorities at Toronto for protection.

The chairman of the Methodist missions in the district is at Walford conducting the examinations of probationers.

The Methodists of the town have resolved to renovate their church, with or without. Subscriptions to fully cover the cost have been secured and the contracts are being let.

Miss Higgins is to lecture here on May 12, on behalf of the W. C. T. U. She will then go to Manitoba.

FELL FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Cornwall, Ont., May 5.—Joseph Pulinski, a laborer, employed by the T. A. Gillespie Company on the Massena canal, while riding on a dirt train to the dump on the Andrews ridge, fell from the top of a car, the wheels passing over both thighs. He was picked up and a doctor immediately called, but the poor fellow was past human aid, and died in horrible agony in a short time.

A FREAK MARRIAGE.

Prescott, Mich., May 2.—Charles Howard, aged 34 years, one of the smallest men in the state, and Miss Isabel Grace Hamilton, aged 30 years, probably one of the largest women in Michigan, if not in the United States, were married here to-day, by Mr. John R. MacDonald, justice of the peace. The groom weighs 30 pounds, while the bride tips the scales at 384 pounds.

FIRE COMMITTEE.

PROMOTIONS MADE ACCORDING TO THE CHIEF'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the meeting of the Fire Committee yesterday afternoon the promotions in the brigade were made exactly according to the recommendations of Chief Benoit, as published in the 'Witness' yesterday.

The committee decided to grant ex-Assistant Chief Naud a pension of \$600 for the present year. Captain Theodore St. Pierre, of No. 2 station, was appointed as sub-chief, in the place of Mr. Naud, at a salary of \$1,500, without any privilege such as exemption of water rates, etc., for these privileges had all been abolished by resolution of council.

Captain Philip H. Gibson, of No. 3 Station was given the place of Captain St. Pierre.

Foreman James Conquest was promoted to the grade of captain at No. 3 Station.

Foreman John Gordon was given the position of Captain of No. 1 Station. A slight discussion as to who should replace Gordon, followed. Ald. Ames supported Andrew McCulloch, whilst Ald. Laporte was for Fireman Reynolds. The vote was taken as follows:—For McCulloch: Aldermen Ames, Clearhine, Marsolais. For Reynolds: Aldermen Dufresne, Martineau, Laporte. The chairman gave his vote in favor of McCulloch.

The contract for repairing the floor of No. 10 Fire Station, was granted to J. E. Marchand, at \$250. Messrs. Lessard and Harris will be given charge of the repairs of No. 2 Station, at \$185; No. 3 at \$155, and No. 4 at \$145.

Mr. E. O. Champagne, boiler inspector, reported that delays for the execution of the Recorder's judgments against the proprietors of such buildings as are not provided with smoke consumers were granted to the following parties:—Laval University, Perrault Printing Company, Laurentian Baths, Thos. H. Love, C. P. R. Windsor Depot, and Sir William McDonald.

Alderman Marsolais protested against delays being granted, and it was decided to discuss the matter fully at the next meeting.

FUNERAL OF MR. JAMES BOWLES.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Bowles took place yesterday afternoon from his son's residence, 48 Souvenir avenue, and was very largely attended by his numerous friends. The Rev. Mr. Fleck, of Knox Presbyterian Church, read the funeral service, and made some remarks appropriate to the solemn occasion. Some handsome floral wreaths covered the casket. The chief mourners following the hearse were deceased's son and brother-in-law. Many friends were also present, including Mr. J. Hutton Balfour. The members of the Veteran Firemen's Association present, all in uniform, were Messrs. D. Bickstaff, J. Herbert, J. T. Barlow, James Knox, T. Richardson, Sub-Chief Jackson, Sub-Chief Beckingham, Captain W. Mann, R. Williams, T. McGrath, Vincent King, W. B. Allan, James Scott, X. Grotz, R. Nicholson, T. H. Waddell, John Hudson and John Hasley. These took the lead in front of the hearse, followed by the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The route taken to Mount Royal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Didn't
Dare
Eat Meat.

The sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion who has to pick and choose his food, is the most miserable of all mankind.

Even the little he does eat causes such torture, and is digested so imperfectly that it does him little good.

What dyspeptics need is not artificial digestants but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock Blood Bitters has been making weak stomachs strong, and permanently curing severe cases of dyspepsia and indigestion that other remedies were powerless to reach. It restores the stomach to a normal, healthy condition so that food no longer causes distress, but is thoroughly digested and assimilated and goes on its way making blood and bone, nerve and muscle.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collina, Kings Co., N.B., tells in the following words the benefits he derived from B.B.B.:

I suffered with dyspepsia for years and tried everything I heard of but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I only used three bottles and now I am well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch before, without being in great distress. I always recommend B.B.B. as being the best remedy for all stomach disorders and as a family medicine.

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

cemetery was by Atwater avenue, Dorchester, Mountain, Sherbrooke and Du-rocher streets. A large number went as far as the cemetery.

FIFTY CENT GAS.

THE RESULT OF COMPETITION IN NEW YORK.

The board of directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, New York, on May 1 reduced the rate of gas for customers of their company to fifty cents per 1,000 feet. It is said that the rate will be maintained indefinitely. The Mutual and Consolidated Companies recently cut their prices to sixty-five cents per thousand feet. The directors of the New Amsterdam Company felt that it

would not be sufficient to simply meet the attack of the opposing companies. They thought fifty cents about the right thing, or as much lower as the others wanted to go. When a vote was taken on the proposition, after only an hour's discussion, there was not a dissenting voice.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company was formed by a union of the Equitable Gas Company, and the East River Gas Company. It has a capital stock, common and preferred, of \$23,000,000.

PELOPONNESUS AGAIN SHAKEN.

Athens, May 4.—Severe seismic disturbances visited the southern and eastern districts of Peloponnesus, (the southern portion of the kingdom of Greece), last night. The town of Liguizta was seriously damaged, many houses being thrown down.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Perfection of
Strength and Flavor*

**Chase and Sanborn's
COFFEE**

"Seal Brand"

Java and Mocha

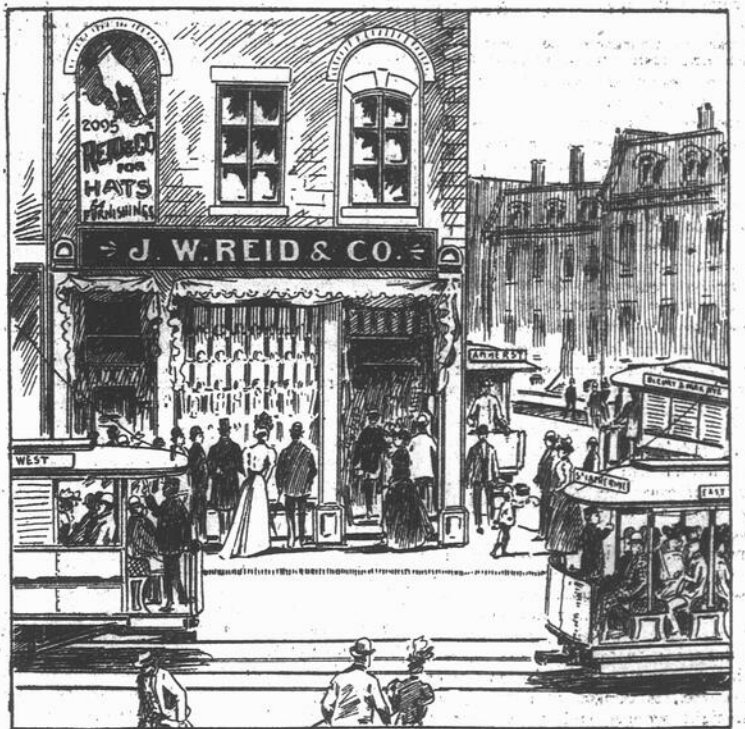
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.



Readers of the 'Witness,'

We wish to acquaint you with our new premises:

2095 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Corner of Bleury street.



Cars Pass Here from all Parts of the City.

Drop in and see our line of Furnishings and Hats for Men, Youths and Boys. All New and Fresh, at Popular prices.

Late with John Allan.

JOHN W. REID & CO.

Base Ball Outfits,
Lacrosse, Football,
Golf and Tennis Goods.

*We carry the largest selection of
Sporting Goods in the province. Club
Outfits a specialty. Get our prices
before buying elsewhere.*

Mountain City Cycle Co.,
2341 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Speech Criticised by Mr. Foster to Whom Sir Richard Cartwright Replies.

BRITISH PUBLIC FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Ottawa, May 5.—The debate on the Budget was continued in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Mr. Foster, and in the evening by Sir Richard Cartwright. The absence at the evening session of both Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper caused considerable comment, and the suggestion was heard on the government side that the ex-Minister of Finance had followed the example set by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in not waiting for his answer.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

At the opening of the House the Speaker announced that the returns had been received for the election of Mr. W. H. Comstock, as member for Brockville.

Bills respecting the Bedlington and Nelson Railway Company (Mr. McInnes) and to incorporate the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, (Mr. Bertram.)

YUKON INVESTIGATION.

Replying to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Minister of the Interior stated that he was not informed of the conclusion of Mr. Ogilvie's inquiry into the grievances of miners in the Yukon. The report would be laid before parliament when it is received.

THE INTERCOLONIAL SHOPS.

Replying to a question by Mr. Gauvreau (Temiscouata), the Minister of Railways stated that the government did not intend to remove the I. C. R. shops from Rivière du Loup to Lévis. Mr. W. A. Dubé had been appointed superintendent of the Montreal and St. Flavie district of the I. C. R., with his headquarters at Lévis because that place was more central than Rivière du Loup, owing to the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. The despatchers were not included in this transfer.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Sir Charles Tupper had several questions to ask the government before the orders of the day were proceeded with. The first was that unless the government's redistribution bill was speedily brought down there might be trouble in proceeding with supply and other items of business before the House. It would greatly facilitate public business as far as the Opposition was concerned if this bill were promptly laid on the table.

The Premier intimated that he quite understood the hint of obstruction. There would be no cause for such tactics, however, as the nature of the measure would show when it was brought down. Sir Charles Tupper thought this all the more reason why the bill should be promptly produced.

ALASKAN MODUS VIVENDI.

Sir Charles Tupper quoted a London despatch to the effect that an agreement had been reached with the United States with regard to a modus vivendi for a provisional Alaskan boundary.

The Premier replied that the government had received no instruction to that effect.

JAPANESE LABOR.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that about a month remained in which time the government may disallow the anti-Japanese law passed by the British Columbia Legislature. He wished to know whether any decision had yet been reached in this important matter.

The Premier replied that he had no information on the subject at the present time. The government awaited a reply to a despatch to the Imperial authorities.

In reply to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Minister of the Interior expressed himself as willing to lay on the table of the House certain ordinances of the Yukon council and orders-in-council passed in confirmation thereof under sections 7 and 8 of the Yukon Territories Act.

BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Foster, in rising to continue the debate on the budget, criticised the Minister of Finance for the delivery of what sounded like a campaign document on the occasion of his budget speech. What would the British House of Commons have thought of such a speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in exposition of the Imperial finances? However, in what Mr. Fielding had said as to the gratifying condition of trade in Canada he could happily concur. The continued trade and industrial development from 1888 down to the present he was prepared to acknowledge and to confirm.

Turning to the question of the pledges and policy of the Liberal Government, Mr. Foster found the two at sad variance. The Finance Minister had evidently not piped his new tunes in vain. His followers on the government side signified their concurrence—they danced ecstatically. But what could be said of men like the member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) or the member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), whose denunciations of large expenditure had been so loud in their opposition days? That Canada is prosperous to-day Mr. Foster conceived to form a perfect vindication of the policy of the great Conservative party.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Foster next turned his attention to the estimates for the next year's public services. Taking into account the probable amount of supplementary estimates yet to be brought down, Mr. Foster calculated that the estimates on consoli-

dated fund alone for 1899-1900 amounted to \$43,367,232, which would be four millions in excess of the first estimates for the Liberal régime. In capital expenditure there has been an increase in the same period, without taking into account either railway subsidies or bounties, from \$4,698,900 to \$5,847,882. Taking both capital and ordinary expenses together, Mr. Foster pointed to an estimated expenditure for next year of \$49,215,114, and this without taking any account either of railway subsidies or bounties, and all this in the face of Liberal pledges for reduction in the expenditure. What a change, then, has three short years wrought in the sentiment of the men who hold the reins of government to-day. Against a total expenditure of \$42,900,000 in the first year of the Liberal administration, we now have a contemplated outlay of \$50,688,000 for the current year's service.

A computation of the expenditure in the years from 1895 on taught him that the per capita rate was in 1895, 7.53 percent; in 1896, 7.21 percent; in 1897, 7.39 percent; in 1898, 7.41 percent, and in 1899 8.06 percent. Taking into account the capital expenditure, Mr. Foster declared that the total percentage of taxation had been raised from 8.48 percent in 1895 to 9.84 percent in 1898, or in three years an increase of 1.36 percent.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

SOME CANADIAN HISTORY ON THE SUBJECT OF SURPLUSES.

From the way in which the Minister of Finance had spoken of his surpluses, the public might be led to the conclusion that they were a discovery of the Liberal party. From 1868 to 1875, however, there were surpluses of \$12,000,000, with only one to the credit of the Liberals, in 1875. From 1881 to 1883, there were \$18,250,000 of surpluses, an average of \$4,500,000 each year. The year 1886 saw a surplus of \$97,313. From 1888 to 1892 there were \$9,500,000 of surpluses, an average of \$2,375,000 per annum. In 1897-98, there was one surplus credited to a Liberal government. The total surpluses from Confederation down were \$41,500,000, and of these only \$2,500,000 are credited to Liberal administrations. In the period between 1890 and 1895 during which the Dominion suffered from commercial depression, the Conservative party had managed to administer the public affairs with a deficit of only \$1,017,000. An addition was made to the public debt in the same period of \$15,500,000. By wise economy the government of the day almost made ends meet, while the tariff cut in sugar alone reduced the taxation by \$19,800,000, which would have more than wiped out the debt of this period, and left a balance to the good of \$5,000,000.

But, if the Liberals were not fortunate in the matter of surpluses, they were in the matter of deficits. Of the total deficits, amounting to \$23,000,000 in all, only \$9,646,000 belonged to the Liberal Conservative party.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Fielding again had made another astounding statement in connection with the increase of the public debt, when he compared his increase of \$3,000,000 per annum of Liberal rule with an average of twice that under Conservative administration. The statement was, he acknowledged, technically true and yet created a false impression. From 1878 to 1896 there had been paid to the C. P. R., \$50,641,000; on canals, \$15,000,000; and on provincial debts, \$10,281,000. Conditions like these were, he held, extraordinary, and formed no just basis for comparison. A more reasonable comparison would be of the period from 1856, when the increase in the debt was on an average \$3,000,000 annually.

GROWTH OF REVENUE.

Mr. Foster next turned his attention to the revenue. When the Minister of Finance had been recounting revenue gains of two, three, and four millions per annum the Liberal members seemed hardly able to contain themselves. They applauded the declaration to the echo. But this money came out of the pockets of the people. The customs collections have grown from \$19,800,000, in 1895-96, to \$25,138,248 this year. Inland revenue has swelled from \$7,900,000 to \$9,885,000 in the same period. In 1895-96 a Conservative government was denounced for taking \$27,750,000 of taxation from the people. But to-day ministerial supporters are dumb when the Minister of Finance, with perfect equanimity, announces to his subservient followers a taxation of \$34,900,000. Was it not the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), who once said that 'the Liberal party, if in power, would reduce the public expenditure, and effect other savings to the extent of five millions a year, without injuring the efficiency of the public service? In the name, then, of all that is economical, if they could do with five millions less than the Conservatives expended, why do they ask for five millions more? The revenue was \$36,600,000 in 1895-96. It is \$46,600,000 to-day. Yet Sir Richard Cartwright in 1896 is on record as saying that it was an outrageous and monstrous thing that any government should ask from this country \$37,000,000 to be expended upon the public services.



JACQUES CANUCK — "Bien, but I grow!"

Mr. Fielding had spoken of buoyant revenues. Whence do they come? Mr. Fielding had given one reason; but the business men of Canada would, he apprehended, have quite another cause to allege. The Minister claimed the credit to his government; the business man would say that the buoyancy was due to extra good crops, extra good prices, and an extraordinary mining development. Other sources of wealth have remained stationary, or have come and gone.

The government had claimed credit for its building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. But if it had not been for the Conservative party there would have been no C. P. R.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Foster next produced an arrangement to establish that the tariff reductions made by the Liberal Government were not what they purported to be, a large reduction in the taxation. From 1880 to 1887 the average customs rate in dutiable goods for home consumption was 26.24 percent. From 1888, after the increase of iron duties, until 1896, the average was 30.82 percent. Either of these was an abomination to all free traders. The N. P. was then in force. In 1896, under the N. P., the average rate of duty was 29.94; in 1897 it was 29.96; in 1898 it was 29.22, and for the eight months of 1899 it was 28.90 percent. For the month of February it was 29.58 percent. Under Conservative rule, then, from 1888 to 1896, the diminution in duty amounted to 88-100ths of one percent. Under Liberal rule the diminution is only 72-100 of one percent. Yet the country is told that the N. P. no longer exists. The 1891 revision of the tariff had made a cut of 1.74 percent in the duties. But they had not considered in that day that the N. P. was being swept out of existence.

THE PREFERENTIAL CLAUSE.

The device of the preferential cut in the tariff he denounced as deceptive and had been so found both in Canada and in foreign countries. The English manufacturers, by skillful manipulation, enjoy instead of 25 percent reduction about a twelfth, or one-eighth; no more and no less. In support of this argument he cited increases which had, he said, been made in the duty on cotton fabrics, fancy goods, damasks and goods of that class. Before the British heart was allowed the throb of joy the duties were put up and then the preferential cut announced. This, however, was not the case with our cousins of the United States. Mr. Fielding's statement of the British being too busy to look after the extension of their Canadian trade seemed to him a hog's reason. Mr. Foster quoted Mr. Courtney's statement in the British House of Commons to show the keen rivalry between that country and the United States in coal and iron. Upon the comparative cheapness of these articles depended the commercial supremacy of any country.

Mr. Foster gave a long list of importations to show that the preference on British goods was of no avail to them in many lines. Why, according to Mr. Fielding's own admission, had the preference upon West Indian sugars proved of such little practical avail? Because, forsooth, the United States had a preference on non-bounty-fed sugars which operated in favor of the West Indies and which was even more favorable to them than our own. But did not Mr. Fielding know this in 1898? The practical effect because of the increase in the general tariff rate on sugar was an increase by four millions of the taxation on sugar. Mr. Foster claimed credit for the increase of our trade with the Mother Country for his N. P. tariff. To-day this tendency is to buy more from the United States and less from Britain.

By the lowering of the iron duties Canada is paying out to the United States ten million dollars for goods which we could just as well manufacture ourselves. We have destroyed, too, our trade with Germany, where it promised to be remunerative. The Conservatives had criticised the 1897 tariff as ruinous to Canada, and they were right. But the government in 1898 amended and improved that tariff very materially. Trade with Britain had decreased by \$2,600,000 after two years of the present administration, on the average of the two preceding years. With British Guiana our trade has fallen off 70 percent; and 33 percent with the West Indies.

Mr. Sifton was right when he said the tariff would stand. The declaration of the Minister of Finance that no tariff changes are contemplated this session proved that Mr. Sifton was right after all. Napoleonic in everything, that gentleman had not taken back what he had said. The whole thing forces one clear conclusion: That the question of protection for the industries of Canada is settled, and settled for many years to come, and it is settled in accordance with the long-time conviction of the Conservative party, on the line of protection in which Conservatives will stand shoulder to shoulder with Liberals to keep the line of protection intact, and to make that line still stronger where to-day it is not so strong as it ought to be for the benefit of national industries.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

But, sir, what did the hon. gentlemen come in to do? They came in to curse, and, lo, they have blessed. They came in to destroy, and, lo, they have been compelled to build up in most instances and they have destroyed as little as possible. But other things they came in to do. They came in to lower taxation; they have raised it \$5,300,000. They came in to lower expense; they have raised it \$10,000,000 in a total revenue taken from the people of \$35,000,000 as compared with that taken in 1896. They came in to stop an increase of the debt, the debt is going up despite the immense surpluses and buoyant revenue; the debt is going up notwithstanding that, whatever they may say, they are not making larger expenditures on canals and railways than we made during the last five or six years of our term of office. They came in to destroy protection; they have embraced it.

They came in to purify and elevate public life. Let the promise that Langelier held in his pocket, which was signed by the right hon. gentleman himself and by means of which he was dragged into voting for what he did not like for two sessions in this House—let that promise testify to the purity that the right hon. gentleman has introduced into public life. (Applause.) And let the fact that when Langelier would stand it no longer and kicked, the right hon. gentleman joined to such an extraordinary view as a most deplorable weakness—for either he should have implemented his promise at first or he should have had backbone enough to let the man kick and refuse to implement that promise if there was reason for doing so. He was going to purify public life and prevent the virus of bribery from spreading among the electorate, but he sent a letter signed by himself to Mr. Mignault, and Mr. Mignault read it to the electors, that he was going to subsidize certain roads than ran through the several contested counties. This is the way the right hon. gentleman takes to purify public life. Purify public life? There have been gentlemen sitting behind him put upon his committee to do his bidding, men who knew just as well what their reward would be if they did 'right,' as they had that reward already in their hands. They did what they were expected to do and they have got their reward.

But these things now, under the new philosophy do not count. The Bourassian policy has been introduced, the Bourassian method has become current.

(Laughter.) Now it is to be recognized in Liberal politics that consistency does not mean consistency. That if a man promises to do a thing at a very moment, and if two minutes after he is minded not to do it, or to do another thing, he has been consistent both times, he has worked according to his intention; and the plaudits that that peculiar philosophy received from the hon. gentlemen opposite, and the way in which my right hon. friend left the front seat and went back to congratulate the hon. gentleman upon the introduction of that brand new political philosophy of his, showed how greatly it was in accordance with his own heart.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ANSWERS MR. FOSTER'S CRITICISMS.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who rose to reply, said he was not present to apologize for the actions of his colleagues, but to justify it and to refute the slanders which have been poured in upon the government. The chief part of Mr. Foster's speech was that in which he alleged reckless extravagance on the part of the government. Here at least he had some small shadow of superficial foundation, though, as he would be able to show, service for service there had been a genuine saving to the taxpayers of Canada. He was quite prepared to admit the advice which he had given as to the expenditure when the population reached four millions might not exactly suit to-day with a population of almost six millions. The rapid growth of trade, too, might warrant the introduction of a different policy under certain conditions. The Liberal party had never opposed all outlay, though it had opposed, and rightly, too, all useless expenditure.

TEST OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

There was one true test as to the national prosperity which he proposed to apply to solve the question of Canada's prosperity. This was as to the increase of our population. A short computation which he had prepared in this connection would put the case properly before the House and public. In the period between 1871 and 1881, under a revenue tariff, there had been an increase in population in Prince Edward Island of 16 percent. From 1881 to 1891, under the full sway of the National Policy, there had been no growth at all. In New Brunswick, for the former period the development had been twelve and a half percent, in the latter none at all.

Mr. Powell—No. Sir Richard Cartwright—My honorable friend is right. There was a growth of thirty-two persons, and they composed the inmates of a St. John lunatic asylum.

In Nova Scotia there was a gain of thirteen and a half percent between 1871 and 1881. From 1881 to 1891 the official returns, though grossly incorrect, showed an increase of two and a quarter percent. In Quebec, for the former period, the increase was fourteen percent and in the latter nine and a half. In Ontario, during the former decade, the development was fourteen percent, while under the National Policy in the succeeding decade it had fallen to nine and three-quarters percent, all this, too, in face of the large immigration which was reported to be pouring in.

As evidence of the changed conditions to-day, Sir Richard quoted the importation of settlers' effects last year to the value of \$2,850,000, the increase in home-made entries from 2,400 in 1897 to 4,800 last year, and the arrival of 32,702 immigrants (according to the official returns), the majority of whom were remaining in the country. C. P. R. land sales in the west to actual settlers amounted in 1895 to 55,000 acres, in 1896, to 66,000 acres; in 1897, to 135,000 acres, and last year to 242,000 acres, or more than five times what they were five years earlier. Land sales of the Manitoba & South-Western Railway had also increased from 5,000 acres in 1895 to 106,000 acres last year, or twenty-one times, from all of which he gathered that the increase of the population in the last three or four years would be double or treble what it had been of late.

EXPENDITURE KEPT DOWN.

Sir Richard then proceeded to an elaboration of his statement that service for service the expenditure had not been increased by this government. The extra outlay was due to extraordinary charges, under which the country now labors. Leaving out of consideration the year 1896, which was in no sense fair for purposes of comparison owing to Mr. Foster's having starved the public service in that year, cutting off the vote for annual drill, refusing necessary repairs in the public works, and the cooking of the public accounts to obtain a false balance, Sir Richard fixed on the expenditure for 1895 as a fair basis for comparison with the outlay to-day. In 1895 the expenditure was \$38,132,000, and for the next year the government asks \$41,500,000. If this latter amount were to be analyzed and taken item by item it would, however, be found that included therein were a number of changes for which there are no equivalents to be found in the accounts of 1895. For the Yukon there is now required a vote of \$814,000, though under the careful administration of the Minister of the Interior the return is such as to leave no actual charge whatever upon the public. The charge in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal and the deepening of the St.

Lawrence canals meant another million dollars outlay, though the return from these sources would, he calculated, leave a net loss of \$50,000 or \$75,000 at most to the public. Then again an increase of half a million dollars in the rate for sinking funds and of \$338,000 on interest on the canal expenditures of the last few years should all be deducted in making the comparison, so that there left but an increase of \$700,000 in the estimates for next year to be accounted for. A hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars increase has been made in the vote for immigration, which he had no doubt would be expended to very good advantage. An increase of \$113,000 had been called for through the extension of the cold storage system and other branches of the Agriculture Department. New mail subsidies, chiefly to the advantage of St. John as a winter port, had added \$150,000 to the outlay; \$132,000 had been added to the militia vote, largely at the request of the Imperial authorities, for the maintenance of a garrison at Esquimaux; \$50,000 increase was called for in the appropriation for the government of the North-West Territories and \$40,000 in the vote for lighthouses. If there was anything improper in these appropriations, anything that the Opposition decided to challenge, let them do so by calling for a vote. Leaving out of the computation then the extra services to which he had referred in the foregoing, Sir Richard was proud to announce that whereas the per capita percentage of this expenditure stood at \$7.62 in 1895 it has now been reduced to \$7.04. (Ministerial applause.) The real position of the case was this, that while the Conservative party had made loud protestations for economy they yet find fault with every reduction the government had proposed. The cut in legislation, in savings banks interest and otherwise was held up against the government as a constant reproach.

BETTER THAN THE N. P.

Sir Richard did not pretend that the present tariff was perfect. It was not but it was an immense improvement on that which preceded it. It had materially reduced the burdens of the people. At the same time he heartily concurred in the opinion of his colleague, the Finance Minister, as to the desirability of avoiding too frequent changes. Mr. Foster had always displayed a great fondness for the use of percentages. Now the fact was that computations of this kind were apt to be very deceiving unless carefully made. For instance, on reference to the Trade and Navigation Report he found that the imports from Holland in the last fiscal year amounted to \$374,000, while the duty collected was \$908,000. From this Mr. Foster might have argued a tariff charge of three hundred percent, which would, however, have been somewhat aside from the facts.

Eliminating wines and spirits, on which there is no cut in the preferential tariff, Sir Richard discovered that the average charge on British imports to-day is 22.14 percent, as against 28 percent under the Conservative tariff, and 19 percent in the Mackenzie tariff. He was violating no secret of office when he informed the House that this condition as it exists to-day is almost identical with the proposal which he had himself made in 1876, as a member of the Mackenzie Government. These British goods, coming into competition with American and Canadian lines through the operation of the preferential tariff have resulted in a lowering of prices in the latter to the consumer as well as benefiting the British producers. As an American gentleman had recently remarked to him, 'If this preferential tariff has not operated to check the enormous volume of American exports to Canada it has at least effected an enormous cut in the American profits and benefited Canadian purchasers.'

The Opposition had found fault with the large items of free goods, \$40,000,000 in all, in the present tariff. By citing some of these, such as settlers' effects to the amount of \$2,500,000; coin and bullion, \$4,000,000; corn in transition to the value of \$5,000,000 (which furnished employment to Canadians) such raw materials as hides, \$2,225,000; drugs, \$1,000,000; raw rubber and similar articles, \$1,725,000; raw wool, raw furs, raw fruits, raw flax, cotton wools, \$4,225,000; anthracite coal, \$6,225,000, (which we can not get elsewhere), the Minister showed how absurd this complaint really was.

He agreed that the government would not do wisely to presume too far on the continuance of what are generally known as good times.

Before closing, Sir Richard referred to the matter of specific duties. The government had retained 147 out of 175 in the old tariff, but they were chiefly on such things as foods and drinks in which there was no other way of adjusting the rate. Sir Richard sat down amid the plaudits of the Liberal following.

The debate was continued for a few minutes by Mr. Craig (East Durham) who moved its adjournment to give Sir Charles Tupper an opportunity of speaking to-day.

The House rose at 10.25 p.m.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES.

Kingston, Ont., May 5.—The 'Whig' announces that a change revolutionary in its provision is expected to take place in the Kingston penitentiary shortly. Retirements will be the order of the day.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Rodolph Dougal, of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed to John D. Dougal & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.