Twenty Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cold.

VOL. XLIV., No. 32. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

...ish Institute Trafalgar Square London SW ENG

STRIKE SITUATION.

Street Car Men Will Not Accept Increase Unless Union is Recognized.

COMPANY OFFERS EVERYTHING EXCEPT FORMAL RECOGNITION.

The City Council held a special meeting at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the street railway strike. There was a large crowd of citizens present, including many conductors and motormen. The Mayor arrived at his office at 10.30 this morning and referring to his interview with the street railway officials, said that the latter had promised to receive any delegation that might be sent to them, but so far no delegation had gone to the general manager's office. The Mayor and committee of aldermen reported to the council that the Street Railway Company had offered the employees an increase of ten percent, which was more than had been applied for.

At noon to-day the Street Railway management stated there was no change in the situation.

Cote street was crowded all morning with conductors and motormen wearing on their caps cards on which were printed in bold letters the word 'Union.' In the car sheds at the east, west, north and central portions there were large gatherings of the strikers, but they were peaceful. A big crowd made its headquarters at the Street Railway offices, but there was not the slightest sign of disorder. Strikers and non-strikers hovered around and watched the building with curiosity.

FEELING ON CHANGE.

On 'Change and elsewhere in business circles there would appear to be an increased tendency to blame the men for their present attitude towards the Street Railway Company. The refusal to accept Mr. Rodolphe Forget's offer has lost the employees a good many friends and the general opinion is that the men are acting very foolishly. That financial thermometer—the price of stocks, has risen. Quotations are round 277, but no sales had been made up to eleven o'clock. This goes to show that no alarm is felt among the shareholders. Confidence is expressed in many quarters that the company's footing is a strong one.

house.

CITY TAKES A HAND

COUNCIL APPOINTS A DEPUTATION TO CONFER WITH BOTH SIDES.

It was three o'clock yesterday afternoon before the special emergent meeting of the City Council summoned for half-past two was called to order, the necessary quorum not being present up to that time. The Mayor took the chair and opened the proceedings by explaining the situation so far as known to him. He read the letters exchanged between the president of the Street Railway Company and himself as published in the 'Witness' yesterday.

Alderman Lapointe said he would like to know if the company had made any attempt to run its cars and had been prevenetd. Unless this had been the case he did not see that there was any reason why the city should have been appealed to.

The Mayor said he had not ascertained whether any serious attempt had been made to operate the cars.

Alderman Gallery said he thought it essential for the council to know what the men's complaints were. Had the Mayor any official information on that point.

His Worship said that he had not, further than what had appeared in the papers.

Aldermen Vallieres and Laporte both expressed the opinion that there was no cause for the city to intervene between the company and its men, except so far as giving the company the required protection to operate their cars. If there had been no obstruction to such operation why should the company ask for protection?

The Mayor—'Must we protect the property and rolling stock of the company?'

Alderman Vallieres—'Of course, the city must protect the property of all citizens.'

The Mayor—'Then I understand that the council thinks that we should wait until there is some overt act, a riot or something, before we extend any protection to the company.'

Ald. Clearihue—'No, I do not think that it is the sentiment. What I understood Ald. Laporte wants to know is if the company gets protection, will it run its cars.'

The Mayor remarked that the letter did not say that exactly, but he understood that was the intention to be inferred.

Ald. Dagenais thought the company had not done all it could to prevent the strike, and he gave several examples in proof. The men were underpaid, they had been arbitrarily treated and the company refused to confer with the men's representatives, utterly regardless of the result so far as the inconvenience of the public was concerned.

Ald. Sadler did not think the city had any right to anticipate trouble. The strikers were reported in the papers to be law-abiding. He did not think the city should interfere in the affair, at least not for the present. He considered the letter a courteous one, notifying the city why the cars were not running. As the Montreal Street Railway was a large corporation it naturally expected that its property would be safe-guarded. For the men, they had not done anything yet to bring them to the attention of the city. If a man did not want to work, he did not have to, and if the company did not want to run its cars, it could not be forced to under the existing circumstances.

Alderman Carter interpreted the letter as a business-like notification to the city that the company's cars were not running, and explaining why not.

Ald. Laporte thought that the immediate duty of the council was to take steps to secure the resumption of the street car service. The company had a contract with the city, and the council had the latter's interests to look after. Not only were the citizens personally suffering very great inconvenience from the stopping of the cars, but the commerce of the city was suffering. He was in favor of passing a resolution to offer to intercede to try to effect a settlement.

Ald. Vallieres—'I move that a delegation wait on the company at once, to be composed of the Mayor, Ald. Ames and Ald. Laporte.'

Ald. Gallery—'I second that motion, and let the delegation report back here. I think we should adjourn till eight o'clock to-night.'

Ald. Lebeuf approved of the remarks of Ald. Laporte. He also desired to add that Mr. Wanklyn had asked him to supply police protection to the company's property on Thursday night. He concluded by supporting the motion to have the Mayor and a delegation of aldermen wait on the company. Every hour the strike continued was a direct loss to the city.

Ald. Chaussé was in favor of the motion, and was also of the opinion the council should send the delegation, and not adjourn till an answer should be received.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe said the Montreal Street Railway seemed to have made up its mind to fold its arms and wait for something to turn up. He was surprised to see that kind of inactivity. He had no hesitation in saying that the company should make the attempt to run its cars, and if they did not do so voluntarily the city should intervene to compel them to.

Ald. Hebert was of the opinion that if the city protected the company it should also protect the men. He hoped the delegation would, therefore, look to the interests of both sides.

Ald. Lavallee saw in the letter a warning to the city that protection was needed, and if it was not given, the city might be held responsible for damages, as it had been in the case of the private property damaged during the smallpox riots of 1885.

Ald. Ames drew attention to the fact that this question resolved itself into two phases, the executive and the deliberative. The council had nothing to do with the former, as its executive powers were vested in the Mayor, and upon His Worship rested the responsibility to provide for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. The council was concerned with the other phase. The present was not an ordinary strike of direct concern alone to the men and their employer, the company. A third party, the public, intervened through its representatives, the City Council. The company had a contract with the city to operate a car service, and it was for the council to decide if the company was trying to fulfil its contract. If they found it was not they could take steps to annul the contract and to secure the imposition of fines. What was perhaps most important at present for the council was to have information first hand, from both sides. Before the council should take action, it should take the stand of offering its services with a view to trying to settle the difficulty. He therefore was in favor of notifying the men and the company that a delegation would like to wait on them, the result of which should be reported back to council as soon as possible.

Ald. Vallieres then presented his motion in the following form:

'That a delegation of this council, composed of the Mayor, Aldermen Laporte, Ames and Vallieres, be instructed to offer the good offices of the council to the Montreal Street Railway Company, on the one side, and the operatives of the company, on the other, in order that both sides may consent to a speedy settlement of their misunderstanding, by arbitration or otherwise, and to obtain, if possible, an immediate resumption of the street railway service, pending a final and definite arrangement.'

This was adopted, and the council adjourned until five to hear the deputation's report. About half-past five, however, Ald. Laporte telephoned that the negotiations were still in progress, and that the adjournment had better be continued until half-past ten this morning.

This was agreed to.

WOULD FIGHT IT OUT.

Ex-Mayor Grenier, who has seen a good deal of street railway progress, even from the day the first horse car started out from Cote street stables, said, in discussing the strike, that he was glad to know the company had determined to fight to the end. The men had been very well treated by the company. That he knew. They had acted ungratefully, and he hoped the company would be protected by the police in their rights, and that they would win.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

COMPANY'S OFFER MET WITH A COOL RECEPTION.

'We absolutely refuse to accept any conditions or offers from the Montreal Street Railway Company that do not contain a clause granting full recognition by the company of the union. We shall never go back to work unless the company recognizes the union and its officers as the men's representatives in all future matters of dispute that may arise.'

Mr. Varin, president of the Montreal Street Railway Employees' Association, was the speaker, and the place, the mass meeting of the strikers held last night in the Theatre des Nouveautes, to hear the report of Mr. Bumbray, who had been interviewing Messrs. L. J. Forget, R. Forget and Mr. Wanklyn during the day. The conditions that the company were prepared to offer were simply liberty for men to join any union or association they wished; no man was to be dismissed without the right of an enquiry into the cause; all men dismissed since Jan. 1 were to be reinstated; men in charge of sweepers to be increased to 22½ cents an hour; brush, brake and trolley men 20 cents an hour, instead of 17 cents, asformerly. But the company refused to grant recognition to the union.

This latter statement appeared to anger the crowd, for a storm of hisses and cries of 'No, no! we must have the union recognized!' burst forth from all parts of the building. Mr. Bumbray, for a time appeared to be losing his power over the men, especially when he stated the company had almost granted them all they were seeking, but when the president stepped forth and declared the men's resolve to accept nothing less than recognition of the union, Mr. Bumbray said that as he was their legal adviser he wished to have their opinion and would loyally act up to it.

Ald. Giroux addressed the gathering, and asked that the strikers would carefully consider both sides of the question before making a final resolve to persevere in the demand for recognition of the union.

Mr. J. B. Brissette, an ex-conductor, urged the men to stand firm in their demands.

The committee met at the conclusion of the public meeting, and appointed men to visit the various barns and address the men explaining the position.

At a meeting of the company officials and representatives of the men held last night at the Street Railway offices, an offer of ten percent increase, permission to form a union among motormen and conductors, and a promise to take back men discharged without cause, was made.

The offer was taken into consideration by the men and afterwards refused. They claimed that one clause in the proposition was a covert scheme to discharge members of the union.

It was asked what position Mr. Rodolphe Forget held in the company, and it was answered that he had no official connection with it. Mr. Bumbray then told the men that the offer made by Mr. Forget was not a legal one, and that the company could not be held to it. Mr. Bumbray afterwards returned to his home, but before doing so, sent representatives to the barns at St. Henri, Hochelaga, and St. Denis Boulevard. There were meetings at all of these places, and at each the men declared for rejection of the offer.

In each of the barns the night man was on duty as if nothing had happened. Beside him in his enclosure were the conductors' boxes, and the packages of transfer slips for the various lines. The report sheets were laid out on the desk, and the first crew that showed up could get running orders. The great packages of transfers printed for Friday had been put aside, and the nice new slips for Feb. 7, were sent out in neat piles. These night men were ready for their duty, which consisted in remaining in their offices until seven o'clock, and they were not officially aware of anything.

One of the incidents of the early evening was the flooding of the car track in Craig street in front of the company's offices, some one had opened a hydrant at St. Charles Borromee street, and the water rushed out in a torrent. Water was also turned on in other parts of the city, with the result that the tracks this morning are one mass of ice.

Some of the car sheds were transformed into police stations, one relief squad of constables remaining in the shed while the others did their three hours in the locality. This plan was carried out by Inspector McMahon at Cote street, the busiest place, since the strikers came from Bonsecours Hall early yesterday morning. Inspector Lamouche had charge of the police squad in the north end.

There were many demonstrations of sympathy with the strikers during the day. Perhaps the largest was by the workmen in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Hochelaga, who paraded around a few blocks at noon in the neighborhood of the street railway office and sheds in the east end. There were no disturbances.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR MEN

WILL NOT RIDE IN THE CARS TILL ALL GRIEVANCES ARE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

A special meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council was held last night in St. Joseph's Hall, St. Elizabeth street, Mr. F. Gravel presiding, for the purpose of taking action in behalf of the international trades unions of the city in reference to the present strike of the motormen and conductors of the Montreal Street Railway Company. The following resolution was proposed by Joseph Ainey, a delegate, and unanimously adopted: 'That a special committee, representing the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, be appointed to interview the Mayor and aldermen with a view to having the present difficulty between the Montreal Street Railway Company and their employees, which has resulted in a strike causing considerable inconvenience to a large number of the working class citizens and ratepayers, satisfactorily adjusted, and, failing such settlement, that the City Council shall take steps immediately to revoke the charter.'

The following delegates were appointed as a special committee: Joseph Ainey, J. B. Mack, A. Verville nad E. F. Mathieu.

It was also unanimously decided to recommend to the various trade bodies affiliated with the council that no member of organized labor travel in the cars until the strike is satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Verville complained that on Thursday, while he and three other delegates of the council were in the gallery of the City Hall, listening to the discussion of the municipal council concerning the strike, a policeman ordered them to leave, quoting as his authority Mr. Bauset, the assistant city clerk. This he considered an outrage and an invasion of the rights of citizens to be present in the City Hall at the council meetings. A lengthy discussion took place, resulting in the following resolution being adopted: 'That the secretary be instructed to write to the Mayor and City Council, strongly protesting against such treatment being accorded to authorized representatives of organized labor, and demanding upon whose authority Mr. Bauset acted.'

Special meetings of the cigarmakers', woodworkers', bricklayers' and granitecutters' trade unions were held last night and resolutions pledging the membership not to travel in the Montreal Street Railway cars during the strike and until it is satisfactorily adjusted were unanimously adopted.

The secretaries of these unions were directed to notify the strikers' committee of the foregoing resolutions.

At the meeting of the International Longshoremen's Association, which was held last evening in their hall, Notre Dame street, Mr. A. Charron presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That we, the members of Local Union 373 of the International Longshoremen's Association, numbering eleven hundred citizens and ratepayers, do condemn the action of the Montreal Street Railway Company in not granting the representatives of the motormen and conductors of the said company an opportunity to discuss the strike with a view to settlement, and we call upon the Mayor and City Council to compel the Montreal Street Railway Company to live up to its contract with the citizens, and in case of failure so to do, that the council declare its charter null and void, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor and aldermen, as also to the press.'

FEDERATED TRADES

SAID TO HAVE BEEN BEHIND THE MOVEMENTS OF STRIKERS.

Mr. William Keyes returned yesterday from Ottawa, whither he had been on business connected with the strike. Mr. Keyes, whose connection with the Knights of Labor dates back to its inception here under the great Powderly regime, said the street car strike was not an isolated movement of the men, without direction. It had the sympathy and the direction of the Federated Trades of Canada. Already steps had been taken by the secretary at Ottawa to bring substantial assistance to the strikers in case it should be required. What the men wanted was to be treated reasonably; that was all. He had no doubt they would win. As to the difficulty of the men having interviews with the general manager, he had on several occasions, recently, tried to get a hearing with Mr. Wanklyn. In every case he had failed. Now the strikers would, he believed, get what they should have had without having put the public to the trouble of a strike. Meantime the Federated Trades had taken measures to assist.

PUBLIC IS CHEERFUL

TAKES THE SITUATION GOOD-NATUREDLY.

'If this strike would only last a month it would do all of us a great deal of good, by helping us to recover what seems to be the lost art of locomotion.'

This was the remark of a prominent railway man this morning. 'I expect, before many generations—what with the trolley car and the elevators in public buildings, which offer constant excuse for laziness—that we will see a legless race of men in the world.'

The railway man, who lives in Westmount, said he had not enjoyed so good an exercise for a long time as he did while walking, during the past two mornings, to his office.

While, however, a large number of people are walking in the west end of the city, the hackmen are making a big harvest. There is hardly one of them idle on the stand. To-day there was a large crowd of gentlemen walking down Beaver Hall Hill, but on the other hand, the sleighs flew by by the score.

The C. P. R. has provided a train service to and from Westmount, which has proved acceptable to the people of that place. Every half hour trains leave Westmount for the city, while one also leaves the Windsor street station every half hour during the week from half-past seven in the morning. These trains are filled most of the time, not to speak of the regular trains which are used in the morning.

Chief Harrison, of Westmount, stated this forenoon that there had not been a single arrest in the town in connection with the strike. The Street Railway Company's barns are contiguous to the Westmount boundary, and although the authorities have no jurisdiction, still the Chief has been having an eye on the gatherings which assemble at the barns. He reports the men most orderly; no drunkenness, no undue tumult, and no destruction of property.

There were crowds of strikers at the St. Henri barns this forenoon. Not all of them appeared to know just how matters stood. There seemed to be some uncertainty in regard to the result of the negotiations. Some were evidently under the conviction that the strike was about over, while others insisted that it was only commencing, and that the men might expect to be out for another week, when the company would be obliged to give the terms demanded.

THE 'WALKER' FAMILY

RUMINATIONS OF NON STREET CAR USERS.

The 'Walker' family is not yet getting impatient on account of the enforced 'constitutional' which it is compelled to take now, night and morning. 'Our street car system is all a mistake,' declared a Westmount lady this morning, we can do without cars, conductors or motormen, and it may be better for us.'

The street car tracks, which were swept on the night the strike was declared, afford good walking. Instinctively, however, one used to walking on the tracks looks back to see if a car is coming, and the small boy gives both the carter and the pedestrian an occasional start by shouting, 'Look out for the car!'

Not only do pedestrians use the car tracks, but this morning bicyclists and skaters both found the middle of the street suitable for travel. If walking continues for a few weeks the public will demand that attention be paid the sidewalks.

'We must proceed peaceably,' said one of the strike leaders yesterday; 'we must work with the police, for they are on our side.'

The strike threatens to have a very important effect on house rents. Some who contemplate making their home for next year in the suburbs have already abandoned the idea. Houses all but taken have been given up. 'If we are to be at the mercy of strikers in the matter of car service I must reside within reasonable distance of my place of business,' is a remark heard more than once in the last forty-eight hours.

Mr. E. M. Lovelace, coal merchant, has placed one of his rigs at the disposal of some of his Westmount friends to convey them to the city. This thoughtful act is much appreciated.

The Union Card and Paper Company, Delorimier avenue, furnished its 'Point' employees with a sleigh this morning to convey them to work on account of the street car strike.

The C. P. R. extra train service between Montreal and Westmount will not be run on Sunday, Feb. 8.

CHANGE IN DEMANDS

MEN NOW SEEK ONLY FOR RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

Yesterday the motto was 'We walk'; to-day it is 'union.' The company having practically agreed to grant the men all their demands except recognition of the union, the men have decided that this recognition is the main thing they want, almost the only thing worth having.

'We do not want more pay; we have no special grievances worth mentioning, but we want the union,' was the declaration of a striker seen this morning. 'Of ccurse, if the union is once established and recognized I we may make some demands later on. We certainly want better treatment from some of the officials than we have been getting. But the principal thing now is the union.'

Another striker, who personally had no serious complaints to make, said the superintendent was unapproachable. The men called before him on reports were scolded, sworn at, suspended, and even charged without a chance to defend themselves. The word of complainants was taken and the men were treated as if either unworthy of being consulted or else their word was not to be relied on. To go over the head of the superintendent to the manager or the president, he said, would mean certain, if not instant, dismissal. The infraction of a rule, even if one used his own judgment and did a wise thing under difficult circumstances, brought on a scolding by the inspectors, who also reported to the superintendent, who in turned added a severe lecture and a few days' suspension. This, said our informant, kept the conductors and motormen in a state of fear. Sometimes, he added, we obeyed the rules to the letter, when the officials over us thought we should have used our own judgment; this also resulted in suspension or dismissal without defence, appeal or redress. 'We want and must have a union; then we will be able to demand our rights, and know our fellow workmen will support us ,and we cannot be thrown out at the sweet will of one man.'

'Union forever; now or never,' was the motto heard among groups of strikers, and passed along the line this morning.

ACTORS ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH INDECENCY IN THEATRE.

The Theatre du Palais Royal, Lagauchetiere street, was raided last night by Police Captain Millette, who arrested Jane Meisonier, leading woman; George Dane, leading man; Fleury Delville and Grenier Dormez, on a charge of committing an indecent act. The woman was charged with indecency in actin 'Mons. Cinq' this week, and the three men for an indecent act in the performance of 'Le Paradis' last week. The complaints were laid by a member of the city detective force. The prisoners came up before Mr. Poirier this morning, and were remanded to Friday.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION

IF THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO REACH OUT FOR EXTENSION SHE WILL BE SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY THE SENATE.

New York, Feb. 7.—Referring to the arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty, the 'Westminster Gazette' says, according to the 'Tribune's' London correspondent: It is a pity that a serious quarrel between the two great friendly English-speaking powers cannot be amicably settled, and then remarks:

'If, as seems likely, the United States each year extends the scope of her diplomacy, her ministers will find themselves increasingly hampered by the power which the constitution gives the Senate.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'If the question of preferential claims is referred to The Hague tribunal and a decision is given in favor of equality of treatment, England will accept the judgment with subdued delight; but the principle must be definitely and authoritatively inc'uded among the recognized rules of international law wherein at present it has no place known to jurists.'

WILL THE PRESIDENT INTERFERE?

New York, Feb. 7.—The Tribune's' London correspondent says: The Venezuelan mess must be referred to The Hague. This is the general anticipation now that the three co-operating powers refuse to continue the negotiations with Mr. Bowen. The people here would be pleased if President Roosevelt took a hand in the game and arbitrated the question of preferential treatment, but it is understood that he will not interfere.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

CATTLE MAY NOW BE SHIPPED OVER THE C. P. R. THROUGH MAINE TO ST. JOHN.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—An order-in-council was passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet sanctioning the shipment of cattle over the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. John, New Brunswick. Since the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the New England States the shipment of cattle over the C. P. R. short line was forbidden because of its passing for a short distance through Maine? Evidently the authorities here and in the Old Country are perfectly satisfied that there is no longer any danger involved in cattle traversing this route. The order prohibiting the export of Canadian cattle via Portland still stands.

IRRESPONSIBLE COLLECTORS.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, who is in charge of the Desrivieres Street Mission, desires, through the 'Witness,' to place the public on its guard against irresponsible collectors, who have no authority from the Conference of his church, whose headquarters are in Brantford, Ontario. Mr. Brown states that upon previous occasions collectors have come to town and obtained considerable sums of money upon the alleged ground that churches were to be built and others helped in connection with the jurisdiction of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, but that was the last seen of the money. In one instance five hundred dollars was collected in the city for the mission of which Mr. Brown is in charge, but he never saw a cent of it.

A BULGARIAN REGENT DEAD.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 7.—Former Premier Karaveloff, who was one of the regents of Bulgaria after the abdication of Prince Alexander, is dead from apoplexy.

FINE AND COLD

Toronto, Feb. 7, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 40, 36; Kamloops, 30, 24; Calgary, 28, 16; Qu'Appelle, 16, 4; Winnipeg, 16, 0; Port Arthur, 18, 4; Parry Sound, 26, 4 below; Toronto, 34, 14; Ottawa, 24, 6; Montreal, 18, 10; Quebec, 18, 2; Halifax, 28, 12.

Fine and moderately cold to-day; Sunday ,easterly winds, cold snow before night.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Feb. 7, 1903.—Readings by The Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.42; yesterday, 30.16.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	17	7
Yesterday	19	8

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE — On Jan. 30, 1903, at 69 St. Elizabeth street, the wife of H. Mackenzie, Outremont, of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — ARMSTRONG — At the Methodist parsonage, Cardinal, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Maurice Anderson, son of Wilson Anderson, Esq., to Miss C. Louisa Armstrong, daughter of the late George F. Armstrong, all of Cardinal, Ont.

BLACK—WRIGHT.—On Feb. 3, 1903, in West Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. N. L. T. Mackay, assisted by the Rev. J. Turnbull, Mr. William Black, of Mimico, to Margaret Edgar, daughter of the late Alexander Wright, of Toronto.

DE VINE — NEDHAM — On Jan. 14, 1903, at All Saints', Branksome, England, by the Rev. Prebendary Johnston, Vicar of Twickenham, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Revs. — Doyne and Greville Pope, John Montague De Vine, of Ventnor, to Lorna, daughter of Captain Chas. Nedham, R.N., of Branksome.

HILL — CLARK — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the Bell Street Methodist parsonage, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. George Thomas Hill, son of Wm. Hill, Esq., 200 Turner street, Ottawa, to Miss Matilda Louisa Clark, daughter of Reuben Clark, Esq., of Slater street, Ottawa.

MILLER—FAIRBAIRN — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the residence of George Riley, Esq., 214 Bell street, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. Wm. John Miller, son of Wm. Miller, Esq., of North Wakefield, Que., to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Adelia Fairbairn, daughter of Wm. Fairbairn, Esq., of the same place.

MUCKLESTON — CADDY — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the Church of St. Alban, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, assisted by the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Bogart, Edith Louisa, eldest daughter of J. St. V. Caddy, C.E., to Alan Jeffryes Muckleston, Bank of Ottawa, Parry Sound.

MONKHOUSE — BELCHER — On Feb. 2, 1903, at St. Mark's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Charles L. Ingles, Geoffrey Monkhouse, of Toronto, to Delilah Augusta, second daughter of Walter E. Belcher, of Toronto.

ROY—McGILL—On Feb. 4, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Upper Ormstown, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., William Roy, Upper Ormstown, to Caroline Ruth, daughter of Mr. Thomas McGill.

STEVENSON — WILSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. J. P. McQuarrie, Peter Campbell Stevenson to Miss Ida F. Wilson, both of Tilbury East, Ont.

TUCKER—BRAMLEY.—At Sorel, on Jan. 18, 1903, by the Rev. W. Minter Seaborn, Louis Orlando Tucker to Ada Bezerki Bramley, adopted daughter of Mrs. Bramley.

DIED.

BENNETT — At Verdun, on Feb. 6, 1903, John Bennett, at the residence of his son, Richard Bennett, in his 74th year, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. Funeral private.

BRADY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at 233 Cadieux street, Edith Jane Martin, beloved wife of John Brady, aged 28 years. Funeral on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 p.m.

CHISHOLM.—At Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1903, Catherine Macdonell Chisholm, in her 85th year.

DUNLOP.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1903, Eliza J. Gaskin, beloved wife of William Dunlop.

FETZER.—At Garvanzer, Cal., on Jan. 7, 1903, Louisa Leggo, wife of Daniel J. Fetzer, daughter of the late Christopher Leggo, of Brockville, and sister of Dr. John Leggo, of Ottawa.

HAMILTON.—At Quebec, on Feb. 3, 1903, at the residence of her niece (Mrs. A. J. Messervey) Eliza Hamilton, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 85 years.

JODERY — At 33 Lorne avenue, on Feb. 6, 1903, Mary Edgar Little, widow of the late Jacob Jodery, in her 82nd year. Funeral on Saturday, 7th instant, at 2.30 p.m., from above address.

LAMPLOUGH — At Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T., on Feb. 5, 1903, of appendicitis, Henry Logan Lamplough, eldest son of th late J. Logan Lamplough, aged nineteen years and ten months. Interment at Edmonton.

PRITCHARD — In London, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1903, Robert Pritchard, senior member of the firm of R. Pritchard & Co., grain dealers.

PRICE.—Suddenly, in Liverpool, Eng., on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, Samuel Price, of Montreal, aged 61. Funeral notice later.

SMITH — At Chapleau, Que., on Feb. 2, 1903, Marianne Burke, widow of the late Terence Smith, aged 84 years.

STOCKTON — At 332 Lewis street, Ottawa, on Feb. 4, 1903, Jane D., aged 66 years, widow of the late Ebenezer Stockton, Esq., of Havelock, New Brunswick.

SMITH — At Redlands, California, on Feb. 4, 1903, Gertrude Smith, daughter of Jas. B. Smith, late of Toronto, and niece of Dr. Bentley, of Toronto.

MARRIOTT.—On Feb. 2, 1903, at 629 Ontario street, Toronto, Francis Marriott, in his 81st year.

WRIGHT.—On Jan. 16, 1903, at 'Moverons,' Brightlingsea, England, the Rev. Octavius Camillus Wright, late vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk, youngest son of the late William Wright, Esq., Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, aged 53.

IN MEMORIAM.

HEATH.—In loving remembrance of Kate Kay, wife of David Heath, who passed away on the eighth of February, 1902, and lies at rest in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness,' containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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

EARLY CLOSING

The Big Store closes at one o'clock to-day and every Saturday during February. The public will encourage this movement by making their purchases early.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

The slightest analysis of the various lines on sale in the Linen Section on Monday will readily show how attractive the offerings are. Prices are 10 to 15 percent lower than ordinary stores. It is an ideal chance for boarding-house-keepers, hotelkeepers and housekeepers. The qualities are the best; quantities are enormous.

Table Linen.

Hand Loom Table Linen, in floral and check designs, 60 inches wide, worth 60c. Special Price.... 45c

Fine Bleached Linen Tablecloths, in pretty floral and other designs, size, 2 by 2 yards square, worth in the regular way $1.10. Special Price 98c

Linens.

Bleached Drawing Linen, 36 inches wide, 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c per yd.

COLORED ART LINEN.

37 inches wide, in buff, light blue, light pink, Prussian blue, ecru and light green, 37c and 44c per yard.

Sundries.

Unbleached Butchers' Aprons, pure linen, about 40 by 40 inches, heavy linen strings, well made, worth, 30c. Special for Monday .... 23c each

Oversleeves or Armlets in all sizes and different qualities, from 18c

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

The Company's present showing of seasonable Dress Goods includes about everything worth seeing. The heavier weaves are here in profusion, and the display of lighter-weight and early-spring fabrics would do credit to any store at the very height of the season. We mention a few that deserve particular notice:

AMAZON.

Beautiful All Wool Amazon Cloth, extra fine quality, in all the leading shades, 42 inches wide, worth 55c. Special. 39c

VENETIAN.

New Colored Venetian Cloth Dress Goods, made of all wool, fine silk finish, 44 inches wide, worth 75c. Special.... 63c

MELLIN.

Extra Quality Black Dress Goods, heavy make, 52 inches wide, makes a stylish costume, worth 60c. Special.... 45c

LADIES' STYLISH COATS

Two Specials for Monday's Selling.

Ladies' Black Cloth 3-4 Coats, half-fitting, corded yoke front and back, fly front, flare cuffs, fine mercerized lining, velvet step collar. Special price.... $10.80

Ladies' Fawn Beaver Cloth Coats, three seam back, deep square collar and fancy stitching, double-breasted, pearl buttons, satin lining. Special price.... $10.85

Monday's Sledgehammers.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Dinner Knives	$ .15	.10	Cut Crystal Jugs	$ .25	$ .17
Fruit Knives	.08	.05	Soup Plates	.15	.03
Nut Crackers	.40	.28	Dinner Plates	.12	.07
Knives and Forks	.25	.15	Tea Plates	.10	.06
Bread Knives	.15	.10	Crystal Sugars	.15	.08

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.



TROY LAUNDRY,

8 to 12 INSPECTOR STREET.

SPECIAL HANDWORK DEPARTMENT

For Dress Shirts, Cuffs, Collars, Lace Curtains and all other fineries.

Every article put up in a faultless state of cleanliness without the least injury to the frailest fabric.

Service prompt and moderate in charge.

PHONE MAIN 3646.

TROY LAUNDRY

CENTRAL OFFICE, 680 CRAIG STREET.

TEES & CO.,

Undertakers and Embalmers

300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Ask For HARRISON'S CREAMPETS

And INSIST on getting them.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

Mr. Joseph Langlois, registrar for the county of Two Mountains, has been appointed returning officer for the approaching by-election in that county, and Mr. J. A. Theberge, registrar at St. Jerome, will be returning officer for the Terrebonne by-election.

A NEW JOURNAL.

'Vigilant' is the name of a new French journal, the first issue of which is to be published at Maisonneuve to-day. Messrs. C. Menard and C. Jouvet are the publishers.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

After-Stocktaking Bargains!

There is nothing manufactured or artificial about them; they are evolved in the natural process of trade, and reveal themselves in all departments in the course of our annual inventory. As a rule, although numerous enough, each particular item is very limited in quantity, but of such exceptional price-value that quick selling is the order of the day. Here is a first batch:

200 yards HOMESPUN DRESS GOODS, 54 inches wide, balance of a lot, must go at once at 35c yard, worth double.

10 ENDS SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS, Regular value $1.25 yard, to clear at 50c yard.

Lot of FANCY CHECKED DRESS GOODS, small lot, cheap at 75c. Clearing price 25c yard.

Line of STRIPED SATIN CLOTH, fine all wool, cheap at 90c or $1.00 yard. Clearing price 45c yard.

Lot of FINE CAMEL'S HAIR DRESS GOODS, former price $1.25 yard. Clearing price 42½ yard.

50 pieces FINEST FANCY BLACK DRESS GOODS all wool and silk and wool, regular value 75c to $2.50 yard; we want the room for new goods, so will clear the lot at 50 percent discount or half price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE

EAT HARRISON'S Bread and Cake.

OFFICE...

1 Dunlop Place, Westmount.

.... Tel. Mount 386.

Directory of MONTREAL'S FIRST-CLASS DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Offices: Cor. McGill & Notre Dame, 2433 Notre Dame (near Guy), cor. St. Catherin St. Christophe sts.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS, Head Office: 680 Craig st.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS, Principal Office: 722 Craig st.

Low Prices.—In pianos and organs the best values in the city are to be had at Layton Bros., the Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 7.

WATERBURY STRIKE

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITIA A SIGNAL FOR FURTHER DISORDER.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 6.—The departure of the militia from the city has been followed by further disturbances. Despite the precautions of the police, the throwing of stones at the cars continued until a late hour. The remaining militiamen were not called out to quell the disorders.

LOSS OF HORSES

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR'S DREADFUL RECORD.

London, Feb. 6.—Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, quartermaster of the British army, testified before the War Enquiry Commission that 349,728 horses and 53,339 mules and donkeys were lost in the South African war, exclusive of 15,000, which were lost on the voyage to South Africa. The bulk of the war loss was owing to the use of the animals before they became acclimatized.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The annual report of the Recorder's Court was presented before the Police Committee yesterday afternoon by Mr. A. Bienvenue, head office clerk. The report, in part, says: 'In spite of the considerable increase in the total number of cases, the revenue reached was $29,431.57, being an increase of $333.72 over the preceding year. There were 140 more delinquents condemned for offences relating to the keeping of disorderly houses, and 49 more restaurant-keepers and other persons were fined for infractions of the license law than last year.

'Dog licenses were 800 less, and the cases of drunkenness and vagrancy reported show a shortage of 400. Cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, but which were decided summarily by the recorders numbered 635; other cases under statutes, 3,791; cases under the civic by-laws, 2,299; civil cases, 270; writs of seizure for the collection of taxes in general, 1,510; cases under the Quebec license law, 128; children sent to reformatory schools, 19; children sent to industrial schools, 500; insane committed to asylums, 35; in 1901, 56; grand total, 9,187; in 1901, 25,649.'

As uneven, icy sidewalks are tolerated it is said, in Montreal, as nowhere else the report pays special attention to this. The present law is quoted as allowing six inches of snow as a maximum to be left on the sidewalks. There is nothing, it is shown, to prevent a person leaving three inches of snow on his sidewalk if he pleased, and the trouble is no uniformity is practiced, which resulted in those small square excavations in the snow which rendered walking almost impracticable.

'All that the public, to our mind,' the report continues, 'has for a long time been vainly praying for are sidewalks perfectly level on the whole of their width, with a hard and even surface on which, with the assistance of a little ashes, one can walk with safgety.'

'We would suggest to substitute for it the following or any other to the same effect:

'Every one who, during the snow and ice seasons, neglects to keep the sidewalk opposite the vacant lot, house or building under his charge as occupant, tenant, owner or agent with a flat, even and hard surface, such surface to be strictly on a level with the neighboring sidewalks, and every one who, when such surface has become slippery or otherwise dangerous for walking, neglects to cause ashes to be strewn upon it, is liable,' etc.

GALICIAN ACQUITTED

HE WAS CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER AT TEULON, MAN.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—Wasly Humenzi, a Galician, was declared not guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of Kanka Klyen, a Galician girl, a few weeks ago. The parties lived near Teulon, north-west of this city. The prisoner is quite a young man. On the day in question he had a gun with him, and said he was going to shoot at a grindstone. Deceased was standing near, and said: 'Don't do that; shoot at a tree.' Prisoner then fired off the gun, and the bullet entered the girl's head, when she fell dead. At the preliminary inquiry the prisoner said: 'I turned round, and don't know how it happened, but the gun went off. I had no wish to hurt the girl, and had the same regard for her as I would have for my own sister.'

STRIKE IN HOLLAND

CESSATION OF RAILWAY BUSINESS WILL TAKE PLACE IF PROJECTED BILL BECOMES LAW.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Railway shares fell heavily on the Stock Exchange here to-day, when the decision of the railwaymen to inaugurate a general strike was announced. As a precaution against further strikes, soldiers of the classes of 1901 and 1902 who are at present on furlough, have been called to arms, and the reserves have been ordered from Rotterdam.

The Hague, Feb. 6.—As a result of the recent strike of railwaymen on the state railways, the Dutch government has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament prohibiting railway servants from going on strike. The association of railway servants has decided to institute a general strike when the bill becomes law.

RUSSIA ACTIVE

TROOPS ARE BEING HELD IN MARCHING ORDER.

Moscow, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the commanders of the western and southern military districts have been ordered to hold parts of their forces in readiness for marching order. Commissarist, stores, guns and ammunition are being busily accumulated at Odessa and Sebastopol.

Sebastopol, Feb. 6.—Among other significant enquiries sent here from Odessa by the Russian Admiralty and War Offices are requests for exact information as to the troop-carrying capacity of the volunteer fleet, and the number of readily available ships belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company. The answers sent say that each volunteer transport is capable of carrying 6,000 to 9,000 men on the short Black Sea trip. The War Office has also called for a schedule of the exact steaming times of the various ships from Sebastopol to Bourgas and from Odessa to Bourgas. The mention of the Roumanian port of Bourgas is indicative of the whole purpose of the enquiry.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEN

ADMIRALTY FIND THEIR ADMISSION TO NAVY RESERVE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 6.—Captain Spain, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Canadian cruiser fleet for the protection of the fisheries, arrived here today on board the training ship 'Calypso,' to study the working of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Canadian government intends to establish a similar force among the fishermen of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and will adopt the Newfoundland scheme as a model. It is now admitted by the British Admiralty that the Newfoundland reserve is a complete success.

PERSONATION CASES.

Toronto, Feb. 6—Application was made at Osgoode Hall to-day to include in a prohibition order already applied for, the sentence imposed by Judge Bell, of Chatham, on the St. Thomas impersonators. The application was originally made to prohibit the judge from proceeding with the cases on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in Elgin. Since that application, he has sentenced the prisoners. Judgment was reserved.

The Marvellous Agent That Brings Happiness and Joy to Sad Homes.

Paine's Celery Compound

Full of Virtue and Power. Saves Life When Everything Else Fails.

Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters should all be interested in making home happy and joyous. Home cannot be a bright spot while some loved one is laid low by disease and suffering. Too often the efforts of physicians are vain and fruitless, and the iron hand of death snatches away some loved one, and we are left to mourn.

To-day, thank Heaven, there is a strong and mighty helper that we can bring into our homes for the rescuing of our dear ones. It is Paine's Celery Compound, the precious prescription of one of the noblest physicians that ever lived. No living mortal can form an estimate of the blessings that Paine's Celery Compound has carried into the dwellings of our country. It has revived spent hopes, banished fears, brought smiles to the faces of sad ones, because it has saved lives at the eleventh hour. Thousands of bright, strong and thankful letters of testimony continually pour in, telling of perfect restoration to health after years of suffering. Miss J. Valliere, Dorchester street, Montreal, says:

'I think it my duty to advise you of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was terribly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. I tried a vast variety of medicines, but all proved failures; I also spent much money with doctors, but never got any relief. I took the advice of a friend, and used four bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, with the result that I am now perfectly cured. I think it is the best remedy in the world.'

YOU CAN GET AWAY from the PRONOUNCED TANG of the COMMON TEAS by Buying

"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

THEY ARE ALWAYS PURE AND SWEET.

PRICES—$1.00, 70c, 60c, 50c, and 40c PER LB.

AT YOUR GROCER'S.

DEADLY LEVEL CROSSING

MR. JANVIER GIROUX KILLED AND HIS DAUGHTERS BADLY INJURED.

Mr. Janvier Giroux, 66 years of age, 788 St. Lawrence street, was fatally injured last evening by a Grand Trunk local while driving over Atwater crossing. Mr. Giroux, who was accompanied by his two daughters, lost control of his horse, and the animal, frightened at the approaching train, jumped the gate and pulled the sleigh with it. The engineer of the local, as soon as he observed the danger, reversed the lever, bringing his train to a standstill, but not in time to avoid the accident. The cowcatcher of the engine struck between the horse and sleigh, breaking the latter to pieces and throwing the occupants violently away about twenty yards. When help arrived, and Mr. Giroux and the younger daughter, Miss Josephine, were picked up, it was found they were both unconscious and apparently dead. The elder daughter, Miss Victoria, however, was not so badly injured, and was quite conscious. The ambulance from the Western Hospital removed the patients to that institution, where it was found that Mr. Giroux had sustained a severe fracture of the base of the skull, but the case was hopeless from the first, and the old gentleman succumbed.

Coroner McMahon was notified, and will hold an inquest at the hospital on Monday.

GRAVE ROBBERY

DR. ALEXANDER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, NOW ON TRIAL.

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—In the trial today of Dr. J. C. Alexander, in the grave robbery cases, two shrouds found by the detectives in the Central College were introduced. A seamstrees identified one as having been made for Mrs. Catherine Doehring, whose body was stolen from the German Catholic cemetery.

Samuel Martin, a negro, was the first witness, and testified that he met Dr. Alexander at the latter's office in June, 1902. The doctor told him he wanted from seventeen to twenty subjects for dissection, and would pay $30 each. Martin said at this meeting Dr. Alexander told Cantrell, the leader of the gang, that he would watch the death returns at the Board of Health, and notify him. The first trip was in July, when, with Cantrell and the others, he went to the Anderson Cemetery and secured the body of Glendore Gates and handed it over to the Central College. The next day Alexander paid him $10. When the second body was secured, he said, Dr. Alexander told him it was not a good one, because it was mangled by the cars. He received only $5. Witness detailed the sale of several more bodies to the doctor. On one occasion the gang went to a cemetery, but failed to get a body, because they were chased away.

HORSE DEALER ARRESTED.

HE IS HELD IN GUELPH FOR EMBEZZLING $1,700 FROM A ST. LOUIS FIRM.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 6.—James Watson, a horse buyer, who was arrested in Toronto last week, on a charge of embezzling $1,700 from Campbell & Co., horse dealers, of St. Louis, Mo., was brought up before Judge Chadwick here yesterday, and remanded for a week, pending extradition proceedings. The charge is two years old, but, during all that time Watson has been hunted throughout western Canada until he was finally run down while out driving with two companions near Toronto. Watson was first heard of in Guelph, and extradition papers were taken out here, but before they could be served Watson had disappeared. He was afterwards traced to Lindsay, Orillia, Bowmanville, Petrolea and numerous other places, but always managed to give the police the slip until arrested last week.

BU HAMARD FOR SALE

THE RIATA TRIBESMEN OFFER THE PRETENDER TO THE SULTAN FOR A CONSIDERATION.

Paris, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Tangier says the Moorish pretender, 'Bu Hamara,' is a prisoner in the hands of the Riata tribesmen, who have offered to sell him to the Sultan. El Menebhi, the Moorish minister of war, is now negotiating with the Riata tribe, and it is believed that the pretender will be brought to Fez.

WILSON HELD

MAN ARRESTED IN MONTREAL WILL BE TRIED IN MANILLA.

Washington, Feb. 6.—William A. Wilson, a disbursing clerk connected with the Philippine Civil Government, charged with a shortage of $8,000 in his accounts, is held under arrest at a police station in this city. He was found in Montreal, and consented to come to Washington without extradition proceedings. He will be removed to Manilla for trial.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Constant Reader,—Husband and wife have each a marriage contract in favor of the other. If wife, on account of husband's temper and failure to work for their living, leaves him, can she claim support from his property or can he claim support from her property on account of marriage contract? Ans.—The right of the wife for support generally depends on her obligation to live with her husband. She cannot leave him and claim support unless she can prove that he was not providing her with sufficient means, and that it was impossible to live with him.

(ONTARIO.)

A MORTGAGEE'S RIGHTS.

D.M.—A gets a loan on town lot from Building Loan Society to build house on same. The loan company has its valuator and he examines the plan of house, and agrees to lend 60 percent, which company does. A builds and agent and valuator are well satisfied. A again gets other property in same place. Property depreciates in value. Can loan company come on your other property for first mortgage or building above stated? Ans.—Assuming that the indenture of mortgage is in the usual form and accordingly contains a covenant on the part of A, the mortgagor, that he will pay the mortgagee money and interest, the society, the mortgagees, would upon A's default be in a position to sue him upon such covenant, and, having obtained judgment, issue execution thereon and place same in the hands of the sheriff of the county in which such 'other property' is situate, and so reach it for satisfaction of the mortgage debt.

THE STUDY OF LAW.

Student, Ont.—1. What qualifications are necessary to enter a law school as a student in Ontario? 2. Can a student learn the law solely in a law office? 3. Is a barrister, having passed the state examination, in the United States consequently well skilled in Canadian law? Ans.—1. These can best be ascertained by reference to the curriculum of the Law Society of Upper Canada. It may be obtained on application, by letter, to the secretary, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. 2. No. Attendance at the Law School for at least three years of the five years' period of study is compulsory in order to admission to practice as a solicitor or for call to the Bar. 3. No.

CUSTODY AND CLOTHING OF CHILD.

Anxious, Ont.—N. was married to C, March 21, 1900. Two weeks after N's mother died leaving a baby eight months' old at that time. Her father asked her if she would take the baby as there was no one at home old enough to look after him, which she did. At the time her father said he did not expect N. to keep the child for nothing, nor would he take him away as long as N. wanted to keep him, and did not expect N. to clothe him. Last March father married a woman who has several small children. In May he came to N. and wanted to know what N. was going to do about the baby. N. told him she would keep him if he would clothe him, which he has refused to do and says he is going to take him home when he comes in again. All father has given N. to get clothes with is $8.25 since she has had him, and for keeping him a young cow worth $25. 1. Can father take the child away if he wishes to? 2. Or, if N. keeps the child can N. make the father clothe him? 3. And if he takes the child away can N. get anything more for the time she has had him? 4. If so, how much? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not without an express agreement on his part to do so. 3. It is probable that you could legally do so. 4. Impossible to say. The amount would be to the discretion of the court.

Advertisements.

Sick Headache

Bilious headache is the same thing. Most people that are subject to it do nothing for it until it prostrates them.

Then they only take a dose of physic or an emetic.

And so it comes on soon again—just as soon as the stomach is again disturbed by the bilious habit of the system.

Mrs. M. A McLeod, Goderich, Ont.; Joseph Cole, Reno, Ohio; Geo. W. Doll, Locust Valley, Pa., and J. Van Hee, Poultneyville, N.Y., were all subject to it, and have voluntarily testified, as others have done, that they were permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Faithfully taken, this great medicine corrects the bilious habit and gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. No substitute acts like it.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday of Next Week Bring the Last 3 Days

Of the present Sale, extra efforts will be made in every Department to put an appropriate finish to what has been the most successful Sale this house has ever held.

REMNANTS.

Odds and Ends and Broken Lines in every description will be offered at CLEARING PRICES.

THE GREAT PICTURE OFFER

VIZ.: All Pictures hung in the Main Gallery. AT HALF PRICE, will be continued till Wednesday night.

LADIES GLOVES.

LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in Tans, Modes, Greys, White and Black Embroidered Backs, 2 clasps, special value, 75c.

MANTLES.

LADIES' COSTUMES.....50 percent.
LADIES' HEPTONETTES.....50 percent.
CHILDREN'S MANTLES.....75 percent.

SPECIAL TABLES

Will be laid out all over the store, containing useful and ornamental articles in great variety, and

OUR ENTIRE STOCK will be overhauled in order to make the display of BARGAINS As extensive and attractive as possible.

MILLINERY.

WINTER MILLINERY TO CLEAR.

1 AT .. $6.50
1 AT .. 7.50
2 AT .. 8.25
1 AT .. 8.75 Choice at $3.25
1 AT .. 9.00
2 AT .. 9.50
1 AT .. $10.00
2 AT .. 10.50
1 AT .. 11.75 Choice at $4.75
3 AT .. 12.00
1 AT .. 14.25
1 AT .. $16.00
3 AT .. 16.50
3 AT .. 17.50
1 AT .. 19.00 Choice at $7.50
1 AT .. 19.50
2 AT .. 21.00
1 AT .. 22.50
3 AT .. $24.00
5 AT .. 25.00 Choice at $11.00
1 AT .. 27.50
4 AT .. 30.00

LADIES' WALKING HATS.

1 AT .. $5.75 Choice at $2.50
1 AT .. 6.00
1 AT .. 7.00
7 AT .. $8.25
3 AT .. 8.75 Choice at $4.00
1 AT .. 9.00
1 AT .. 12.00

CHILDREN'S WINTER MILLINERY.

2 AT .. $4.25
1 AT .. 5.00 Choice at $2.00
3 AT .. 7.50
1 AT .. $8.25
1 AT .. 8.50 Choice at $3.50
1 AT .. 9.00
1 AT .. 9.50

LEATHER GOODS.

PHOTO FRAMES AT CLEARING PRICES.

LEATHERETTE, Brown and Green, Cabinet size, 3½ x 5½, 25c, for 15c.

CELLULOID, Cabinet size, 3½ x 5½, 40c, for 25c.

CHATELAINE BAGS AND HAND-BAGS.

SUEDE, FAWN, Cut Steel Frame, Gilt Chain, $10.00, for $5.00.

SUEDE, GREY, Cut Steel Frame, Steel Chain, $15.00, for $7.50.

GERMAN SILVER CHAIN BAG, $2.25 for $1.63.

GERMAN SILVER CHAIN BAG, $4.75 for $2.37.

HAND BAG, Polished Morocco, $2.50, for $1.25.

HAND BAG, Finest Seal, $4.50, for $2.25.

HAND BAG, Morocco, $2.25, for $1.13.

STATIONERY.

WEDGEWOOD CREAM LAID NOTE (smooth surface), good quality, five quires 75c, for 38c.

AIR DRIED VELLUM (rough surface) 5 quires 75c, for 38c.

Special Line of PLAYING CARDS, 40c, for 25c.

Special Line of PLAYING CARDS, 80c, for 40c.

LAMPS.

Entire stock of CHINA LAMPS, HALF-PRICE.

Entire stock of BRASS LAMPS, 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

Special Table of SILK AND CHINA GLOBES, HALF-PRICE.

SILVERWARE.

Special Tables of $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00, with greatly reduced prices.

Special Tables CUTLERY, at 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

10 PERCENT OFF STERLING SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, etc.

20 PERCENT to 33 1-3 PERCENT OFF FANCY ARTICLES.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

20 PERCENT OFF ENTIRE STOCK.

BOATS.

We have 6 Canoes, 4 Skiffs and 1 Sail Boat Left on which we give 10 p.c. to clear.

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS 10 p.c. and 20 p.c. Discount.

Entire Line of CHRISTMAS SAMPLE DOLLS at 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

WHITELY EXERCISERS, 20 Percent Discount.

GOLF BAGS at 20 Percent Discount.

SPALDING GOLF CLUBS at $1.25.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50; last chance, $3.50.

BOYS' ENGLISH SUITS, Trimmed with Light and Dark Blue Collars and Cuffs, white Drill, long and short Pants, 4 to 7 years, $3 and $3.50; and 7 to 11 years at $4 and $4.50, less 50 Percent.

BOYS' NORFOLK HOMESPUN SUITS sizes 10 to 14 years, $7.00, for $3.50.

BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS, sizes 10 to 13 years, $9.00 and $10.00, for $3.50.

MEN'S SUITS—A first-class Suit in Scotch or West of England Tweed, first-class fit, best quality trimmings, a great variety, from $12 to $20, less 33 1-3 Percent.

RAINPROOFS, 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

A few odd lines to clear at extraordinarily low prices.

19 Made-up Squares in Brussels, Axminster and Wilton, at 50 Percent.

15 JAPANESE COTTON RUGS, 50 Percent.

14 REMNANTS OF COCOA MATTING 50 Percent.

Balance of our MADE-UP SQUARES, 33 1-3 Percent.

HEMP SQUARES, 33 1-3 Percent.

Balance of TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER RUGS, 20 Percent.

INDIAN, TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS, 20 Percent.

FIBER RUGS, 20 Percent.

JAPANESE MATTING, 20 Percent.

COTTON JAPANESE RUGS, 33 1-3 Percent.

FURNITURE.

AT HALF-PRICE.

Several Pieces of COLORED RATTAN FURNITURE, Imported, high grade. Several designs of high grade AUSTRIAN BENT WOOD CHAIRS in different finishes.

Also some ODD LIBRARY CHAIRS IN OAK.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

of our best material and workmanship.

A Splendid Collection UPHOLSTERED IN CRETONNE, at liberal discounts.

A few pieces already Covered in SILKS at 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

2 SETS SOLID MAHOGANY 5 piece, finely carved, Upholstered Rich Silk brocade, price $600, less 33 1-3 Percent.

HALF-PRICE BEDSTEADS

Double size WOODEN BEDS in all finishes, at values from $14.00 to $30.00, for $7.00, others at $4.00 and $2.00.

All Imported BRASS BEDSTEADS in 3 ft. and 3½ ft. widths only, prices, $18 to $100, less 50 Percent.

ENGLISH CANOPY BEDS in all Brass and Enamelled Iron and Brass in 4 ft., 4½ ft. and 5 ft. widths only; prices from $22 to $60, less 50 Percent.

FANCY IMPORTED BRASS AND ENAMELLED BEDS, 3 ft. and 3½ ft. widths only, at HALF-PRICE.

All quartered, delivery in good order, and stored free till wanted.

SPRING MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS made on the premises to fit beds, all of guaranteed quality, pure and sanitary, 10 Percent Discount.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WHITE AND COLORED STITCHED SATIN BANDS, 50 Percent.

REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK and BEADED GIMPS, 50 Percent.

ALL COLORED BEADED AND JEWEL GIMP for Evening Wear, 33 1-3 Percent.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK APPLIQUE, 20 Percent.

BLACK SEQUIN AND BEADED GIMPS, 20 Percent.

FANCY BLACK SILK COLLARS, 33 1-3 Percent.

COLORED BRUSH AND VELVET SKIRT BINDING at 10c per yard.

TEA COSIES AND FANCY GOODS

FANCY TEA COSIES, from $2.00 to $7.00.

SILK TABLE CENTRES, $1.60 to $3.00.

LAUNDRY BAGS, 75c to $1.50.

FELT WORK, in Pen Wipers, Handkerchief Cases, Teapot Holders, Needle cases, from 40c to $1.00.

STAMPED LINEN CUSHION COVERS at 50 Percent.

REMNANTS OF CURTAIN MUSLIN AND NETS, Cream, White, Colored Art Muslins and Printed Swiss Muslins from 2 to 7 yards, less 50 Percent.

CHINA.

Special Tables, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Fancy and Useful Articles suitable for country residences.

Odd Lines of DINNER, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS and TOILET SETS BELOW COST.

JAPANESE.

Entire Stock of JAPANESE GOODS, including a fine collection of Bronzes, Glazes, Ivories, China, etc, etc.

SEWING MACHINES.

8 only NEW LEADER, Drop Head, in Dark Oak; regular price, $26.00, for $23.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Box Top, 7 drs., $27.00, for $21.00.

The SIMPLE AUTOMATIC, patterned after the Wilcox and Gibbs Machine; regular $45.00, for $30.00.

NEW LEADER HAND, $14.00, less 10 Percent.

THE LITTLE COMFORT HAND, $5.00 less 10 Percent.

SMALLWARES

BUTTONS of all kinds less 20 Percent.

SMALLWARES AND NOTIONS, 10 Percent.

FANCY SILK CUSHION CORD, also Mercerized, 10 Percent off.

FANCY ART FRINGES, from 20 Percent to 50 Percent off.

CURLING LAMPS AND CURLING SETS, 20 Percent.

TURKEY FEATHER DUSTERS, 20 Percent.

BELTS, BUCKLES AND HAIR AIGRETTES, 20 Percent.

HAT PINS, STICK PINS, BROOCHES, AND RINGS, 20 Percent.

NEEDLE CASES AND NEEDLE WORK FITTINGS, 20 Percent.

REMNANTS OF CORDS AND FRINGES, 50 Percent.

FANCY COMBS, of all kinds, 20 Percent.

SPECIAL 25c TABLE.

SPECIAL 25C TABLE, comprising Buckles, Blouse Sets, Stick Pins, Hat Pins and Brooches.

500 Pairs of DRESS SHIELDS, sizes 2, 3, 4; reduced from 25c to 15c.

CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIAL IN TAPESTRY, SILKS, VELOURS, Etc., at discounts of 10 Percent, 20 Percent, 33 1-3 Percent and 50 Percent.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS in Tapestry and Silks at discounts of 10 Percent, 20 Percent, 33 1-3 Percent and 50 Percent.

COUCH COVERS AND TABLE COVERS, 10 Percent Discount.

LACES AND RIBBONS.

VAL. LACE, 33 1-3 Percent.

POINT DE PARIS, 33 1-3 Percent.

FANCY CHIFFON VEILING, Odd Lengths, 50 Percent.

LACE COLLARS AND FICHUS, 50 Percent.

VARIETY OF LACES, 50 Percent.

BLACK NETS (short ends), 25 Percent.

FANCY RIBBONS, 50 Percent.

COLORED DOUBLE FACED RIBBONS, 50 Percent.

COLORED FAILLE RIBBONS 50 Percent.

REMNANTS RIBBON, 75 Percent.

HOSIERY.

BOYS' SCOTCH L. W. SHIRTS,
Size 1, price $1.00, for 50c.
Size 2, price $1.25, for 68c.
Size 3, price $1.35, for 68c.
Size 4, price $1.50, for 75c.

BOYS' SCOTCH L. W. COMBINATION SUITS.
Size 1, price $1.00, for 50c.
Size 2, price $2.00, for $1.00.
Size 3, price $2.50, for $1.25.
Size 5, price $3.00, for $1.50.

BOYS' BLK. RIB. CASH. HOSE.
Size 5½, prices 30c, for 15c.
Size 6, price 35c, for 18c.
Size 6½, price 50c, for 25c.
Size 7, price 60c, for 30c.
Size 7½, price 65c, for 33c.

BOYS' RIB. AND PLAIN TAN AND CASH. HOSE, assorted sizes at 50 Percent.

BOYS' RED CASH. HOSE at 50 Percent.

All Goods laid out on Centre Table, Ground Floor.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILK AND WOOL LANSDOWNE.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL PANCIOTH.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL CREPENET.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL ARMURE.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL CRETON.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL PLAIN BENGALINE.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL SPOTTED BENGALINE.
BLACK BROCAT DE SOIE.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL GRENADINE.
BLACK ZEBALINE.
BLACK JACQUARD, to be cleared at 20 Percent Discount.
REMNANTS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS, less 33 1-3 Percent.
BLACK ANDE CLOTH, BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH, BLACK NATTS, less 50 Percent.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, less 50 Percent.

OPERA GLASSES, less 33 1-3 Percent.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS, less 50 percent.

ALBUMS, less 50 Percent.

CLOAKINGS.

LIGHT DRAB AND BOTTLE GREEN BEAVER, $1.75 yard, 54 in., less 50 Percent.

BROCADED SILK AND WOOL CLOTH, Blk. and Grey, Blk. and Purple, 50 in., 50 Percent.

ALL COLORED AND BLK. WINTER CLOAKING, 20 Percent.

BLK. AND WHITE STRIPE TWEED, $2.00 yard, 54 in., 50 Percent.

TAILORING.

Balance of SCOTCH AND WORSTED TWEED SUITING, worth $25.00 and $28.00, for $20.00.

A few TROUSERINGS left, worth $7, and $8.00, for $5.00.

ALL WINTER O. COATING, 20 Percent.

SILK AND WOOL VESTING, 50 Percent.

ALL REMNANTS, 50 Percent.

PANT STRETCHERS, 60c and 80c, 50 Percent.

ALL FUR LINED and FUR TRIMMED O. COATS made to order, 20 Percent.

DRESSING GOWNS.

ALL DRESSING GOWNS and BATH ROBES, 33 1-3 Percent.

ALL SMOKING JACKETS, 25 Percent.

MEN'S SHOES.

MEN'S RUBBER SOLED LACE BOOTS, worth $5.00 and $6.00, for $3.50.

MEN'S PATENT AND ENAMEL LACED BOOTS and BUTTON BOOTS, worth $5.00, for $3.00.

MEN'S PATENT AND ENAMEL LACED BOOTS, price $5.00, $5.75, and $6.00, for $3.50.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

A small range of ENGLISH FITTED BAGS, price from $18 to $30, less 50 Percent.

CORSETS—HALF-PRICE.

Straight Front BLACK CORSETS, all sizes, $2.25, for $1.13.

The demand for P. D. CORSETS at 50c on the $1.00 is still on the increase, the value being acknowledged extraordinary.

SCARCE GOODS.

LADIES' GOLF COATS in White, Scarlet, Navy and Black.

LADIES' SWEATERS in White, Scarlet and Navy, also in McGill colors.

LADIES' KNITTED RUSSIAN BLOUSES, Navy and White, Black and White, Navy and Red, Red and Yellow, very stylish.

LADIES' PARASOLS!

Purchased late last season in the American Market, just the style for the coming summer at HALF-PRICE.

ALL BLACK, less 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES.

Size 4 to 12 years—
40 cents for 25 cents.
65 cents for 45 cents.
75 cents for 50 cents.
90 cents for 75 cents.

CHARITY BALL.

Gloves, Fans, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, &c., &c., for Ball on the 11th inst.

Sale Terminates on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT

Ottawa vs. Victoria.

PUCK FACED AT 8.30

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Usual prices. Seats on sale at 'Star' Branch Office. Phone Up. 1346

RINK Cor. St. Hubert and Duluth. 'Phone, Bell East 2219.

MONTAGNARD

Music every night, also Saturday afternoon.

Special admission for non-members, 10c and 15c

MONDAY NIGHT. The Champion JOHN NILLSON in a Fancy Trick Skating Exhibition.

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM,

PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK.

Open from 9 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.

BAND EVERY NIGHT. Admission, 10 and 15c.

LARGEST SHEET OF ICE IN THE CITY.

Windsor Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 9.

2nd GRAND CONCERT by MME. ALBANI

Sale of Seats opens at Shaw's Music Store, SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

REV. DR. McTAVISH,

Central Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will speak, Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square.

Saturday Night Meeting, 8 o'clock, Men's Meeting, Association Hall,

Sunday Afternoon, 4 o'clock.

Special Music by the Male Quartette.

Every man heartily invited.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily 9 a. m. to Dusk.

ADMISSION 25c.

Reading Room Open to Members Till 6 p. m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIETY.

The regular meeting will take place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8th, at 3 p.m. In the EMPIRE HALL, 1918 St. Catherine St., cor. of St. Lawrence St.

Speaker—Mr. JOHN DUFTY.

—SUBJECT—

TUBERCULOSIS: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

A lady will give a short talk on health previous to the lecture.

Everybody invited. Discussion open to all. Doctors specially invited to this lecture.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

PASTOR,

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,

Will preach at both services.

seats allotted to Students, who will be made welcome.

Sunday-School at 3 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

11 a.m. Theme—"The Accumulation of Spiritual Wealth."

7 p.m. Theme—"Conscience and its Culture."

Preacher at both services,

The Rev. CHARLES A. SYKES, B.D.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon,

SUNDAY, Feby. 8th, 3.15 to 4.15 p.m., In Body of Church.

Entrance by front door, St. Catherine St.

STEREOPTICAN TALK.

"PAUL IN LIME-LIGHT."

Corinth, Athens. Illustrated Hymns. Special Solos.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, Feb. 8th, 3 p.m.

Soloists—Mrs. CRAWFORD and Mr. C. REED.

These meetings are full of interest to those who attend.

All men made heartily welcome. If a stranger, make yourself known.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

service will be held in second flat hall, 715 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, TO-MORROW, Feb. 8, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. C. F. RUPP officiating.

All Lutherans resident in Montreal who desire such a service in English, and who favor a permanent organization for a Lutheran Church, are cordially invited.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor. SUNDAY SERVICES—Morning at 11 o'clock, Evening at 7 o'clock.

The Pastor will preach at both services. Subject for Morning—'The Value of the Commonplace,' and the Evening, 'Outdoor Sports.'

O. Stewart Taylor, musical director. Strangers welcome.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY, MONTREAL.

Meetings of the members of the various Protestant denominations, being shareholders of this Corporation, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes, the number of Trustees to which each denomination is by law entitled, will be held at the office of the Secretary, Room 30, Canada Life Building, on

MONDAY, 9th Feb., 1903,

in the following order:

1. Members of the Church of England to elect eight Trustees, at 3 p.m.
2. Members of the Presbyterian Church to elect eight Trustees, at 3.05 p.m.
3. Members of the Methodist Church to elect two Trustees, at 3.10 p.m.
4. Members of the Congregational Church to elect one Trustee, at 3.15 p.m.
5. Member of the Baptist Church to elect one Trustee, at 3.20 p.m.
6. Members of the Unitarian Church to elect one Trustee, at 3.25 p.m.

Twenty-one Trustees.

By order,

G. DURNFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Citizens' League of Montreal will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

HENRY TIMMIS, Sec'y.

LOYAL MONTREAL LODGE No. 3115, L.O.O.F., M.U.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Brethren are requested to attend funeral of Bro. Jas. H. Read, of Pride of New Bedford Lodge, No. 7019, Massachusetts District, from 41 Darling street, Hochelaga, on MONDAY, at two p.m. By order N.G.

NO REGALIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

WINDSOR HALL, FRIDAY, FEB. 13TH, AT 4.30,

GREAT RUSSIAN FESTIVAL

—BY THE—

GOULET SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Tickets on sale at Shaw's, 75 - 50 cts. Admission 25c.

A Concert in aid of

THE ITALIAN MISSION

Will be given in St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Catherine and Cadieux streets,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

An excellent programme of English, Scotch and Italian songs, instrumental music and recitations will be given. Admission, 25 cents.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, corner Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets, Montreal, on FRIDAY, March 6, next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

H. MACAULAY, President.

Sun Life Building, Montreal, February 3rd, 1903.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL. NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital will take place in the Governor's Hall of the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1903, at 3.30 p.m., for reception of the report and the Election of six Governors. The annual meeting of the Governors will be held at the same place and on the same day at 4 p.m., for the election of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, the Committee of Management, and Medical Officers.

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of The Canada Accident Assurance Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 1727 Notre Dame St., Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

T. H. HUDSON, Secretary and Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reductions to clubs; World Wide, $1.00, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Great Britain and foreign countries, Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain, add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

Notwithstanding the fact that the men rejected the offer of the Montreal Street Railway Company yesterday, the strike is not likely to last long enough for the public to lose altogether the 'street car habit.' The offer of the company was prompt and liberal; at least, it appears so to most people. Ten percent increase over present rates, permission to form a union, recognition of its officers, and restoration of all men discharged without cause since Jan. 1, seems fairly generous when it is considered that the company was 'held up' by the men with practically no notice at all. The men rejected the company's terms ostensibly because their union was not recognized, but the fact that their right to unite is ceded in the terms offered by Mr. Forget on behalf of the company makes such a grievance now almost purely an imaginary one. The fact is most probably that the men do not care to go back to work just yet. They are enjoying the first taste of victory and at the same time a break in the monotony of routine, as schoolboys enjoy 'playing hooky' from school. They are also figuring as heroes in those newspapers which are working up this business for all it is worth. Yet they should remember that while the public may sympathize with them so far as it supposes them to have had just cause of complaint, the tying up of the service is a very serious matter to thousands of people who deserve their consideration.

The foreign trade of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, is shown in the complete returns now to hand. The total amounted to $2,330,022,888, of which $1,360,701,935 were exports and $969,320,953 were imports. The total trade for 1901 amounted to $2,345,795,770, or the largest in the history of the United States, of which the exports amounted to $1,465,375,860, and the imports to $880,419,910. Compared with 1901, therefore, the imports last year increased $88,000,000, or nearly ten percent, while the exports decreased by $104,673,925, or about 7.7 percent. The proportion of imports to exports was 41.60 percent in 1902, and 37.95 percent in 1901, while in 1900, when the total trade was $2,306,969,003, the imports were only 35.93 percent. The largest increases last year of imports compared with 1902, were in raw materials for manufactures and in partly manufactured goods for further fabrication. The general prosperity of the country is shown by the marked gains in imports of luxuries and manufactured articles for immediate consumption, while the fact that 'the balance of trade' is much below the abnormal position of several years ago is regarded even by some of the high protection writers as 'in the main, a change in the direction of more healthy conditons.'

WHAT PREVENTS?

Bituminous coal — presumably Nova Scotia coal—is selling at New York at from two to two and a half dollars a ton, now that the duty upon it has been suspended. Bituminous coal, chiefly Nova Scotia coal, is selling in Montreal at from six to eight dollars a ton. Bituminous coal is selling in Cleveland at five dollars and at Toronto at seven dollars and a half. The people of Canada from end to end have been suffering keenly for lack of coal. Yet every short ton of coal that is imported from Cleveland to Toronto is taxed by the Canadian Government fifty-three cents. This is done not for the sake of the money. No government would be so reckless as to collect revenue out of that which makes the wheels of industry go round, or for the mere sake of the money be so brutal as to tax the people's bitter necessities. A far more potent reason was needed than that to institute such a tax and to maintain it at a time when everybody was suffering. That reason was to enable the Nova Scotia mine operators to force the people of Canada to buy their coal at their price. That it does have this effect is assumed by the Nova Scotia operators who have decided to oppose any reduction in the Canadian tariff.

We do not say that Canada is bound in anything to the United States in this matter. We are, as we understand, bound not by treaty but by our own legislation to the general principle of reducing our duties pari passu with reductions made by our neighbors. If our neighbors had abolished this duty the application of this principle would be obvious. It would be hard to imagine a case in which it would be more so. We have, however, on record, a special provision applicable to coal determining just what the government may, and indeed must, do if the United States duties on coal shall be removed. This clause modifies and in a measure abrogates the general principle of complete reciprocity. It provides that if the United States Congress fixes the duty on bituminous coal, round and run of mine, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per long ton of 2,240 lbs., the Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation, reduce the duty of fifty-three cents per ton of 2,000 pounds (being the equivalent of sixty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds) to 'forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, or the equivalent thereof per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the duty declared by such proclamation shall then be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries.' The United States has not, however, abolished or lowered its duty on bituminous coal. It has only suspended it. As the provision of our law was enacted for the benefit of Canada and not of the United States, it is obviously true policy that we should carry it out as far as possible and that we should take every available opportunity of showing our neighbors that they cannot remove restrictions to our trade without reciprocal advantage.

As a matter of policy then, as well as for the benefit of our own industries, and to meet the crying needs of our own people our government should not have lost a fortnight in reciprocating if it felt free to do so. To be free to do so constituted an obligation. In view of this, when we are told that the government will take no action on this matter until the meeting of parliament we are bound to believe that the government does not regard the recorded provisions of law as enabling it to act in the premises. Yet there is always the lingering surmise that if there had been no over-mastering restraining force they could have interpreted their power to meet the case and trusted to legislation for indemnity. Action after parliament meets will be quite another thing, as far as Canadian sufferers are concerned, seeing that the keenest of the fuel famine is already past. Whether the government really wants to make our trade freer, to relieve our industries from a burden, and to do this easy but pregnant act of reciprocity, will be seen when parliament meets, as it is for government in any case to take the initiative in the matter. On general principles there can be no worse thing to tax than coal. In the particular matter of bituminous coal the tax is almost as absurd as it is injurious, seeing that the two countries are so situated with regard to coal beds that in the east and the west the United States is dependent on Canada for bituminous coal, while in the centre we are dependent on the United States. In any case it is only those who are furthest from any coal beds and to whom coal is dearest who can be coerced by the duty, but those are just the people who ought in mercy to be allowed to get their coal where best they can.

THE LIBRARY.

It is rather curious to see Mr. Carnegie's gift being disposed of without any reference to the terms of it. As we understand it, Mr. Carnegie has offered to build a library building for Montreal on condition that the city would make a given annual grant for its maintenance. It is hard to see what is the use of proposing to divide the money between McGill and Laval universities. The money is not in hand and is not offered for that purpose and if it was on hand it would be simply dishonest to apply it in that way. Indeed one of the pleas urged by Mr. Prefontaine, then Mayor, in asking that Montreal should participate in the bounty of the donor, was that Montreal was a place where two races and two languages met and that a common library would aid in bringing about a good understanding between them. These are noble sentiments and constitute, as we conceive, a superior moral plea on the part of Montreal to that of most of the other places to whom Mr. Carnegie has been bounteous. Possibly some of those who make this proposal would not be sorry if Mr. Carnegie should, as a consequence of such a proposition, withhold his gifts altogether. The one thing they are afraid of is a public library, excepting always the safe one conducted by the Jesuits. We saw an article in a denominational newspaper the other day advising Catholic students to limit their reading to the great writers, mentioning Shakespeare, Dante, Milton and Wordsworth. If the writer included Milton's prose writings we cannot accuse him of bigotry. Even including these, it would obviously not take a large building to contain this repertoire and furnish luxurious accommodation for all who would come to read these great works. Roman Catholics in general, however, are not so terribly afraid of knowing things or of seeing both sides of history. Any well conducted library would exclude the immoral. For the rest the people would have to be taught by the guides of their youth to refuse the evil and choose the good, as even in reading Shakespeare, one of the above permitted authors, they would have to do. If, however, there should prove to be a sufficient ignorantin element in the council to prevent the efficient working of a public library, the proposal of Mr. Rielle that the money be given in some form to the Fraser Institute might possibly meet with favor on the part of the donor. The Fraser Institute exactly fulfils his purposes to the extent of its extremely limited means. If it was to be presented with a building which might—why not?—be called the Carnegie building, the revenues of the institute would be set free to do at least something more than they are doing. Such a donation would, no doubt, quite transcend most of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, which have been so disposed as to evoke concurrent municipal beneficence. It would indeed be a monument to the obscurantism of this great metropolis as represented in its city council.

ECONOMIC JAMAICA.

There are better times coming for Jamaica, and they are beginning even now. The annual report on the colony for 1901-02 recently issued from the Colonial Office, shows that the value of the exports of the products and manufactures as assessed by the Customs Department has increased, in spite of a serious fall in the prices of some commodities. In 1901-02 the value of the exports was estimated at $9,118,400, as compared with $6,889,000 for 1897-98, and an average for five years of $8,290,500. There was an increased production of sugar amounting to nine percent, but a serious fall in price of 17.6 percent, and Mr. Sydney Olivier, the Colonial Secretary of the island, says it is worthy of note that there has been a good deal of improvement of late in the machinery of sugar works, and had it not been for the sudden and crippling fall in prices there would have been considerably more, while the acreage returned as in cultivation in cane sugar increased from 25,616 acres in 1900-01 to 26,535 acres in 1901-02. The prospect is therefore still far from encouraging in this direction, though it would improve at once, says Mr. Olivier, with the disappearance of the sugar bounties. Coffee shows an increase in export of twenty percent and a decrease in value of 3.4 percent. On the other hand, cocoa shows an increase in quantity of export of 70 percent and an increase of value of over thirty percent, and Mr. Olivier asserts that better prices would have been paid for the coffee if the curing had been better. Of the cocoa increase the report says:—'It may 'be taken to indicate that a consider-'able amount of young cocoa has been 'planted among bananas as a perman-'ent crop and otherwise, and is begin-'ning to come into bearing.' This cultivation is strengthening the economic position of the planter, as while the cultivation of the banana is very lucrative in favorable circumstances it is also hazardous owing to liability to destruction from sudden and violent storms.

The number of bunches of bananas exported showed an increase of over thirty-four percent in quantity and a little under thirty-three percent in value, compared with the previous year, the figures being 11,003,840 bunches compared with 8,248,485 bunches, valued respectively at $4,126,440 and $3,093,180. Of this total only about six percent goes to Great Britain and the remainder to the United States and Canada, of which our proportion last year was only 40,985 bunches, valued at $23,355. Still, that was a very great increase on former years. The demand in Great Britain is expected to increase enormously during the next few years, for, says Mr. Olivier, 'it has 'been proved that bananas can be car-'ried to England in a marketable condition. It has been proved that a 'large demand may be expected for 'them at a paying price, and an indepen-'dent company has been formed to run, 'without a subsidy, a second fortnightly 'service for the purchase of from 30,000 'to 40,000 bushels each trip.' The quantity and value of the oranges exported showed last year a falling-off of nearly eleven percent both in quantity and value, due to want of care and skill on the part of the planters in the handling and packing of the fruit. The Jamaica orange is unrivalled in native quality, but the agricultural and other methods in Jamaica are still for the most part very primitive, and so oranges from other countries better prepared for the market often supersede it. Mr. Olivier admonishes both the planters and the negro peasants, the former having a good deal and the latter everything to learn. The former, however, 'may fairly be expect-'ed to help themselves, while the latter 'have not yet reached that stage of in-'telligence and agricultural knowledge at 'which much self-help can be looked 'for.'

'The people of Jamaica have,' says Mr. Olivier, 'a habit of being rather sorry for 'themselves, but there is really not much 'for them to be sorry about unless for 'their own shortcomings.' Their system of elementary education is most defective, they are poor agriculturists, lack energy, and are loth to learn, while, as Mr. Olivier sarcastically tells them, they are too fond of sending telegrams to the United States representing that 'we live 'under the shade of Mont Pelee and 'Morne Garon, and are overwhelmed 'with volcanic ashes and seethed in boil-'ing springs, that our negro population 'is in a chronic state of suppressed rebel-'lion and our commercial and planting 'classes are clamoring for annexation to 'the United States or to Canada.' A good deal less of this sort of thing and a good deal more of the opposite would, Mr. Olivier concludes, be much better for themselves and much better for their credit in the commercial and financial world, and also the world of tourists, which is just beginning to discover the rare and varied fascinations of the island. Still, as the figures show, improvement has begun, and although there is yet much uphill work ahead, Mr. Olivier is quite certain that 'the prospects of the island are sound enough.' Our own trade with Jamaica and Trinidad and other of the West Indies has been improving again of recent years, though there is still a good deal of headway to make before we get back to the figures of old times. In 1873, for instance, our total exports to the West Indies amounted to $2,174,932; in 1883 they were $4,369,260; in 1893 they were $4,244,669; in 1896 they had declined to $1,896,426; in 1898 to $1,080,266; in 1900 they were only $1,331,776, and last year they had increased to $2,173,835. The growing importance that the Dominion Government now attaches to this trade is to be found, among other things, in the fact that the recently issued blue book of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the past fiscal year is provided with a special map showing the steamship routes between Canada and the West Indies, with points indicated where Canadian commercial agents are established.

THE LIBRARY AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

We are informed that 'Organized Labor' in Toronto proposes to veto the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift because of the way in which Mr. Carnegie made his money. Mr. Carnegie's crimes are not specified, but we presume they are declining to pay wages as demanded by organized labor and forming combinations to secure, as far as possible, a monopoly in his business. Mr. Carnegie is guilty on both of these counts. With regard to the relations of capital to labor he was found as a capitalist against all his own ideals and presumably against his will, at war with organized labor. Having sprung from the ranks of poverty and labor, and having in him the sturdiest Puritan blood, Anglo-Saxon enough to be dogged and practical, Celtic enough to be idealistic, he started out in life with the most radical socialistic and democratic ideals, and to these ideals he clung with enthusiastic earnestness, and positiveness of conviction and assertion. But he does not seem to have been able to make them applicable to the conditions which surrounded him. How earnestly he tried to do so it is hopeless to enquire. He no doubt himself thought he did his best, but he found himself, as we have said, at war and not in peaceful co-operation. Demands were made upon him to consent to which would have only invited new demands and would have amounted to a surrender of the control of his business to those who had no care for it except for what it could be forced to pay out. Whether by any process either of generosity or personal winsomeness, he could have averted those demands, we are in no position to say. Certain it is he found himself with regard to those engaged with him in his enterprises in the hateful attitude of mutual coercion.

With regard to the way money is

made by stock combinations it would be necessary to follow the capitalist step by step to be able to judge the morality of his course. There are ways to wealth that come easy to the man that is rich. Suppose a great enterprise is being started with comparative certainty of a profit on say two million dollars and which will cost one million to equip—there are many such in these days of rapid development—the promoters may go to such a man as Mr. Carnegie and say, 'we can easily float a million dollars of bonds if you will underwrite the issue,' that is, guarantee an interest of say six percent. 'If you will do so we will give you a quarter of a million in stock.' Mr. Carnegie looks into the matter and is certain that it will pay six percent on two million dollars; so he guarantees it; the bonds are taken up and the stock is distributed; all parties get six percent and Mr. Carnegie has his quarter of a million of stock for nothing, which he sells in a year or two as a good paying and rising stock. Of course if the enterprise fails Mr. Carnegie, instead of making a quarter of a million, is the loser of the million dollars in bonds which he guaranteed. The holders of the stock would lose it, but if the enterprise failed most of the stock would probably still be in the hands of promoters. The risk of loss on the bonds is what Mr. Carnegie was paid so much to take, or at least would have been paid, had there been success and the stock had become saleable at par. With less shrewdness a man can easily lose money in such ventures, but as a rule such a man as Mr. Carnegie does not guarantee enterprises that are going to fail. In such ways as this a millionnaire can easily wax exceeding rich, while making great enterprises possible, and without doing anything to coerce the public. It is quite another thing, however, when he becomes a corruptor of municipalities to get unreasonable franchises, when he combines with others to monopolize necessaries or to injure wage earners, when he secures a protective duty so as to overcharge his countrymen, or when he uses his name to palm off unprofitable stock on the public. All these things come almost of necessity in the way of the millionnaire and we may assume that Mr. Carnegie has been in person or by proxy more or less guilty of them all, though probably not consciously, except in the case of the protective duties, which having the enforcement of government, are probably the worst form of oppression.

But why should organized labor have any quarrel with him on these counts? As for dictation on the question of wages, that is quite in the line of organized labor. As for combinations, to corner a product, that is exactly its modus operandi. When an organization presents to an employer of labor under threat of stopping his business, a demand, dictated perhaps in some other state or country, as to what he shall pay his men, he is no longer in a position to do as he chooses. He is forced to recognize a state of war and make the best fight he knows how to. If he is financially weak he yields and probably goes to the wall; if he is rich and strong, he says what he will and what he will not do. By so doing he becomes a criminal in the eyes of organized labor. But, why, it is hard to say, for that is exactly what organized labor does. We are told that if Toronto does undertake to build a Carnegie library the bricklayers, being under the command of organized labor, will refuse to build it and the community which, through its elective rulers, desires to have the benefit of the gift, will lose it. There may be people out of work who would be very glad to do the building, but organized labor will not let them. Organized labor demands for bricklayers four or five dollars a day and will not permit any one to work for less, however much he may want to or need to. The people are suffering everywhere from increased rents and the landlords are being roundly denounced for wanting more money when they can get it. Those landlords, however, have no command or monopoly of the house market. They have no combination and can have none. There are plenty of people ready to build new houses and so bring down the rents, that is, if they see money in it. But organized labor steps in and by prescribing certain rates of wages protects the present landlords against competition. We are not saying that organized labor is right or wrong in making combinations to get all it can get and to exclude others from employment who might work for less. We are only saying that in thus fixing prices by the power of combination it is doing exactly what Mr. Carnegie is accused of doing. Indeed, in dictating what buildings the city of Toronto shall build it is doing more than Carnegie, with all his money, could possibly do. We think organized labor had better let the City Council of Toronto, which presumably fairly represents the people as a whole, and which, under democratic institutions, is their constitutional mouthpiece, be the party to determine whether it will allow Mr. Carnegie, now that he has the money, to do good with it in Toronto or not.

Advertisements.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A few moments spent each day inhaling Catarrhozone quickly cures deafness.

In treating poor hearing and deafness the quickest results are obtained from breathing the healing vapor of Catarrhozone. It has a soothing influence upon the inflamed membrane and restores lost hearing promptly.

The first day's use of Catarrhozone will bring considerable relief, and if frequently used a permanent cure is guaranteed within a few weeks.

Mr. George Warner, Publisher of the Masonic Register, Toronto, was cured of deafness by Catarrhozone, and says: 'During the past thirteen years my hearing has been badly affected. I could neither hear the noise of the street cars or the sound of horses' feet on the pavement. Before I used Catarrhozone three days I noticed a great change. I gradually improved till now I can hear a whisper across the room. I cannot tell how much I value Catarrhozone which has my strongest endorsement as a cure for deafness.'

It is much more satisfactory to use a remedy like Catarrhozone in your own home than to waste time and money bothering with specialists and untried treatments.

A complete outfit consisting of a beautifully polished hard rubber inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket, a bottle of Catarrhozone that will last two months, medicine dropper, etc., costs only one dollar; trial size, 25c. Sold everywhere by druggists or sent safely by mail if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

[For the 'Witness.'

A GOOD DAY'S FISHING.

AN IDYLL OF THE RIVER ROUGE.

Blow softly, sweetly scented southern wind,
Raise not one ripple of her golden hair,
Breathe balm, and peace, gentle and fair and kind,
For she is young and gentle, sweet and fair.

Musing, she sits beside the river shore,
A granite boulder is her queenly throne,
The seething waterfalls above her roar,
Down here the river sleeps, she is alone.

Her rosy feet now kiss the waters' edge,
Her rod and line lie useless by her side,
She thinks of him to whom she gave a pledge
That one day haply she might be his bride.

But he is far away—list to the sound!
A line and hooks lie tangled in her hair—
I was beside her at a single bound,
She stood erect, a queen surpassing fair.

I was her captive from that happy hour,
My heart entangled in that golden hair,
Now she is mine, the very richest dower,
Above my fondest wish, beyond compare.

R. L.

THE BURRARD ELECTION

POLLING WILL NOT TAKE PLACE IN ATLIN UNTIL MONDAY.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 6.—Latest returns give MacPherson a majority of 80. The Yukon telegraph wire resumed working to-day, and it was learned that the deputy returning officer did not get into Atlin in time to hold the election on Wednesday. Polling will thus take place on Monday next.

Two men arrested for personation will appear in the police court to-morrow. A protest was entered against the police magistrate hearing the case, as he was an active supporter of MacPherson. The case will, accordingly, be heard by another magistrate. Foley's committee will meet to-morrow afternoon, when it will be decided when the election will be protested. Delay in holding the election in Atlin district will be in the principal ground, while there is also talk of corrupt practices.

BOERS GO TO TEXAS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 8.—It is now certain that Texas is to be the future home of a large number of the Boers who will emigrate from South Africa. Mr. Reitz, former secretary of the Transvaal, and the other delegates, who have been prospecting for a suitable location, have decided on 200,000 acres of land in the Lone Star State, and a large number of irreconcilables will be transported thither as soon as arrangements can be made.

TO IMPROVE PUBLIC ROADS.

All the mayors of the counties of Vercheres and Chambly have been invited to attend a meeting of the Good Roads' Association of those two counties, at the offices of the Chambre de Commerce, in this city, on Thursday next. The object of the meeting is to sign a petition asking the Quebec Government to pass a law similar to that of Ontario for the improvement of public roads.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDENDS.

ONE PERCENT ON THIRD PREFERENCE STOCK.

The Grand Trunk Railway semi-annual statement was issued in London yesterday, announcing a full dividend on the first and second preferences, and one percent for the year on the third preference, carrying forward four thousand pounds.

The 'Bullionist,' London, England, in an article with regard to the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Grand Trunk, says that the only approach to actual negotiations has been a few conversations and some correspondence between the representatives of the two corporations. Nothing in the shape of a definite offer has been made on either side, and if fusion takes place those best acquainted with the ambition of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann consider it highly improbable that the transaction will be anything but in the nature of a mere absorption into a new company.

IRISH LAND BILL.

IT WILL OCCUPY MUCH OF THE TIME DURING THE COMING SESSION.

New York, Feb. 7.—The 'Tribune's London correspondent says:— The Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the business of the coming parliamentary session. It is tolerably easy this year to forecast the chief features of the legislative programme to be embodied in the King's speech. The Irish Land Purchase Bill and the London Education Bill will be the principal measures that the government will introduce, and between them they are likely to monopolize a considerable part of the session. Sir Anthony Macdonell, Under-Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. John Atkinson, the Irish Attorney-General, have been associated with Mr. George Wyndham in the preparation of the Land Bill. All three men have more liberal views about Ireland and its distresses than they are usually credited with, and in Ireland it is fully believed that the bill as drafted is a good one.

DEFIES INVENTORS

ALD. SLATTERY'S ONE-EYED STEER IS POSSESSED OF MARVELLOUS INSTINCT.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Ald. Slattery's famous one-eyed steer is bringing considerable celebrity to its owner these days. He has received several letters asking for the pedigree of the animal, while others wish to secure it for exhibition purposes. The steer has been baffling the ingenuity of inventors, who had spent months in designing cattle guards. It is seemingly possessed of extraordinary instinct. No mater how intricate the design of cattle guard, offered, this wonderful animal would find a way of either getting through or over it, until at last he became the standard against all comers, and the cattle guard question is not settled yet.

ALMOST ASPHYXIATED

A MAN FROM UP THE GATINEAU HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Mr. D. McGinn, an elderly man, who is a well-known resident of Kazabazur, up the Gatineau, almost met death by asphyxiation at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. McGinn retired to his room yesterday morning and remained there during the day. Late in the afternoon passers-by detected the smell of gas and it was soon traced to the room where the man was reposing. The door was opened and Mr. McGinn was found lying unconscious on the bed. Dr. Shillington was sumoned, and after considerable difficulty the man was resuscitated. Mr. McGinn's memory is hazy as to how the gas came to be turned on.

THE WATER BABIES.'

One of the most popular of the late Charles Kingsley's writings is 'The Water Babies,'—a book which at the time of its appearance considerably mystified the public. Many were the guesses at the hidden meaning which was supposed to underlie its surface. The Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity College, Toronto, possesses an autograph letter from Charles Kingsley in which he states that his interpretation of the book is exactly the correct one—giving no more and no less than the author had himself intended. Dr. Clark is to deliver a lecture this evening on this book in the Convocation Hall of the Diocesan College, which is said to be one of the most pleasing and favorite lectures of that gifted speaker. He has delivered it at least a hundred and fifty times, and always to the delight of his audience. As the lecturer tells the story of the book as well as its meaning it is not necessary to read it beforehand in order to follow the speaker.

ALBANI'S SECOND CONCERT.

Monday night will probably see the Windsor Hall again packed to the doors to hear Madame Albani and her English artists in an entirely different programme from the one given at the first concert. Mr. Couture has a fine trained chorus to sing Gounod's 'Gallia,' with Madame Albani, and a male chorus will sing a new French composition by a Canadian, Adene Tremblay. Madame Albani will also sing for the first time Arditi's new waltz 'Felicita,' dedicated to His Majesty King Edward VII. Mr. Archdeacon, the baritone, will be heard in two solos. The sale of seats has been very large; the $1.00 and $1.50 tickets being now nearly all gone.

ST. ANTOINE STREET WIDENING.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon Mr. F. B. McNamee appeared with regard to the proposed expropriation proceedings for the immediate widening of the first section of St. Antoine street. Mr. McNamee informed the aldermen that the petition sent in asking to have the street expropriated did not represent the unanimous wishes of the proprietors, he being one of those who opposed the work.

Ald. Carter remarked that the best thing to do in that event was to prepare a small counter-petition, which could be placed before the committee in the course of a few days.

The course will be followed.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

MONTREAL WILL HAVE ONE SOON.

The Montreal Technical Institute will apply for incorporation at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature. This was decided at a meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute yesterday afternoon, attended by representatives of industrial, commercial, and educational institutions.

Dean Bovey, of the Science faculty at McGill, presided, and gave the results of the deliberations of the committee on the subject. He spoke of the great need of technical education, and said that about $100,000 a year was sent from Montreal to American correspondence colleges, for instruction that must necessarily be incomplete and ill-assorted. Numbers of Canadians of both sexes also went to the United States to complete their technical education. The industrial success of other countries was very largely due to technical education.

The first step toward supplying the need would be by elementary lectures which might lead up to the entrance examinations of the universities. These would only need a few lecture rooms, and could be established at once. The demand for instruction would rapidly increase, and the income from fees would be considerable.

As to the building, a comprehensive plan should be decided on, and an area of not less than 400,000 square feet secured, on which a small building could be put up, with additions as needed.

It would be well to organize a large board of directors, who could appoint sub-committees to consider the establishment of evening, and possibly day, classes, to prepare a plan, to find a suitable site, and to attend to the finances of the school. An advisory board of women would be needed later. He spoke of the lectures now being given at the Drexel Institute, Pennsylvania, where lectures in elementary mathematics, physics and chemistry, English literature and French were given; this could be done here, without any building. There was a very crying need for these courses, and they could be started at once.

Mr. J. R. Dougall remarked that one item in the chairman's presentation was more important than all the rest, inasmuch as it not only proved the need of the proposed institution, but almost guaranteed its success, namely, the statement that $100,000 went annually out of Montreal for technical education. He would like to know how that figure was reached. Mr. Cooper explained that the figures were got from the correspondence schools.

The Hon. J. I. Tarte spoke of the Lowell Textile School, which cost $400,000, the state of Massachusetts giving half, the city of Lowell $100,000, and the manufacturers the plant, valued at $100,000. About a hundred pupils attended in the daytime, and four hundred at night. The cost of maintenance was $40,000, of which fees amounted to some $10,000, the city of Lowell paid about the same, and the state voted the remainder.

He did not hope that the school would be maintained by fees. The city should do its share and then the province and the Dominion Government might be appealed to and would no doubt respond heartily.

Mr. Dougall asked Mr. Tarte's opinion as to whether assistance to such a school would be within the power of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Tarte said: 'Oh, the constitution could be got round.'

Mr. Drummond instanced the agricultural farm as a case in point. He said other help could not be looked for unless the city did its share and he offered a resolution asking powers for the city to make a grant for such a purpose. This resolution was postponed till preliminary action was taken.

Mr. Drummond also pointed out that in many of our factories the management was not in the hands of Canadians but in those of persons imported from places where such schools existed.

Mr. J. X. Perrault said the free lectures at the Monument National were very good, but not sufficient to equip the pupils fully.

It was agreed to adopt the principles expressed in Dean Bovey's address, and the following were appointed a provisional executive :—

Dean Bovey, chairman; Lieut.-Colonel Burland, Senator Beique, Senator Dandurand, Messrs. Robert Munro, B. Hal Brown, Charles Stevens, Alex. McFee, D. Masson, Harry Stikeman, C. J. Fleet, J. W. Hughes, J. C. Holden, William McMaster, George E. Drummond, and two representatives to be appointed by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

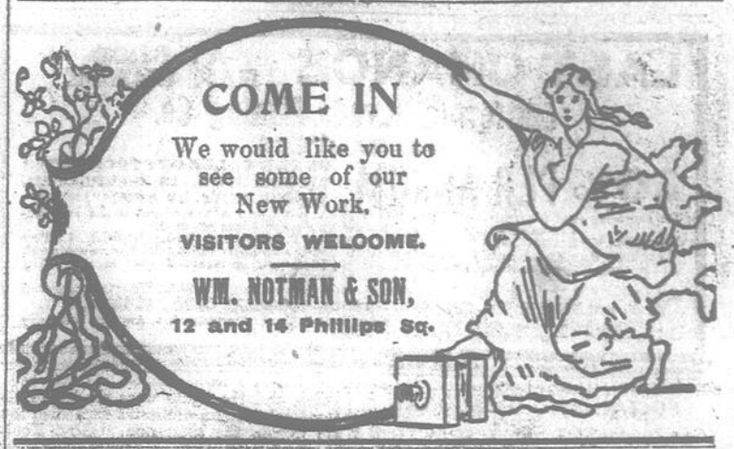
Mr. C. J. Fleet will make the application for incorporation, and consider whether the school to be called the Montreal Technical Institute, can be run under the Mechanics' Institute charter.

Those at the meeting were :—Dean Bovey, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Senator Beique, Senator Dandurand, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Professor Capper, Messrs. J. C. Holden, George E. Drumond, Alex. McFee, C. J. Fleet, Charles Steveas, J. W. Hughes, A. Mackey, E. P. Heaton, J. H. Hutchison, J. X. Perrault, W. W. Watson, J. R. Dougall, John Harper, Roy, A. Y. Blomeley, J. T. Knight, and E. H. Cooper, who acted as secretary.

MR. TUCKER WILL PREACH.

The Rev. L. N. Tucker, general missionary secretary, will preach in Grace Church at the morning service to-morrow, and Archdeacon Kerr at the evening service.

Advertisements.



Linen is being laundered to-day by us that was laundered years ago by the

TOILET LAUNDRY.

Why?—Because we wash with pure neutral soap and filtered water and use only the most approved methods known.

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CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty
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POLICE UNIFORMS.

The Police Committee sat yesterday afternoon and recommended the awarding of the contracts for police clothing as follows:

Officers' blouses—Paul Ogulnik, at $13.37; constables' blouses, at $7.28, making a total of $3,186.33.

Campbell Manufacturing Company—Officers' tunics, at $17.25, and officers' summer trousers, at $3.31, making a total of $1,215.24.

C. A. Normandin—Officers' winter trousers, $4.55; constables' summer trousers, at $4.07, and men's winter trousers, at $4.63, making a total of $3,169.78.

R. Charlebois—Men's tunics, at $14.83, a total of $4,988.30.

PROTEST FROM CITY GARDENERS

At the last meeting of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, that this club considers it very unjust on the part of the Corporation of Montreal to interfere with the florists' trade in furnishing floral decorations for political and private banquets, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the City Council.'

SEEING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Hays, general manager of the G. T. R., has been to Ottawa interviewing the government in connection with the great project to which the company has put its hand. Mr. Hays was not disposed to say anything as to the nature of the conference, but he seems satisfied that there will be favorable consideration given to the scheme. It is said that a local board is all but completed, and the president is named by the general voice, although Mr. Hays will not give countenance to the use of a certain name which has been confidently mentioned in the connection.

THE TEACHERS WALKED.

What the absence of the cars was for the pupils of public and private schools yesterday is for them to tell, but the teachers were tired last night. Many of them had to walk wearily to their schools, the Lansdowne, the Mount Royal, the Royal Arthur, Riverside and other schools being quite a distance from many of the teachers homes.

ENGINEERING AS LIFE WORK.

Mr. Blakemore, the well known mining engineer, will address the McGill Y. M. C. A. in the museum to-morrow afternoon, on 'Engineering as a life work.' This will be the first of a series on lifeworks.

SALARIES INCREASED.

The following increases of salaries in the sheriff's office are announced :—Mr. Gouin, $150; Mr. McLoughlin, $100; Mr. Chauveau, $100; Mr. Leblanc, $50.

NO ONE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Louis Thivierge, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, who was run over on St. Patrick street. The jury returned the verdict that he died as a result of trying to board a moving freight train, the speed of which he misjudged. No one is held responsible.

ACCIDENT RECORD.

Augustin Vezina 62 years of age, 139 while at work yesterday at the Dominion Bridge Company's works, Lachine, had his left foot badly crushed.

New Crop
OATMEAL and ROLLED OATS, BREAKFAST CEREALS in Variety, FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 & 12 Bleury Street

M. S. O. DRAWER BOXES
For Documents, Scraps, Music, Etc.
DRAWER CABINETS,
Cloth Covered, with Lock.
Sizes, 12½ x 10¼ and 10 inches
15 x 10 and 10 "
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
1735 & 1737 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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Issued by
JOHN E. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street and
36 Drummond Street,
INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED.

HOUSEWIVES APPRECIATE
Cook's Friend
BAKING POWDER
Because it always gives satisfaction.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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MONEY TO LEND.
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Auction Sales.
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QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS HICKS
AUCTION SALE
.....OF.....
CITY PROPERTY.
We are instructed by the trustees of the WEST END METHODIST CHURCH to sell by public auction two Rough Stone Front Houses,
NOS. 7 AND 9 COURSOL ST.,
One at present used as the parsonage. Both could be made into Flats at very little expense. The houses are practically new, heated by 'Daisy' furnaces, and with all modern appurtenances.
Particulars from the undersigned.
Sale at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame street.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 17th.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Turkish Rugs
Call and see our exhibition of Genuine Hand-made EASTERN RUGS in all sizes and colors and of the highest grades,
We are now offering them at Special Reduction to Clear
M. HICKS & CO., 1821 Notre Dame St.
We carry the largest and best assorted stock in the Dominion of genuine Eastern Rugs, and will close them out at from 30 to 40 per cent off the regular value.

Advertisements.

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California-Nevada Mining Co.

GUARANTEES

60% PER ANNUM ON PAR VALUE OF STOCK WHEN VICTOR MILL IS COMPLETED, WHICH WILL BE APRIL 1ST.

The Company owns the famous old Victor and Hoodlum mines, two of the richest mines ever discovered; also the Arizona, Lymric, Canon and Argus Mt. groups.

500,000 TONS OF $40 ORE ARE IN SIGHT, WORTH $20,000,000. 1% Per Month on Par Value paid from sale of high grade ore until Victor Mill is completed. The Arizona Mill will be finished this month and dividends may be increased next month. Will positively be April 1st.

PRESENT PRICE $1.00 PER SHARE. Will advance Feb. 15 to $1.50. Write for Prospectus

W. H. BALDWIN & CO., Financial Agents, VOLCKERT BLDG., ALBANY, N. Y.

REFERENCE—Commercial Agencies: State Bank & Trust Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; any mining journal of the State or prominent mining men.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has returned from Ottawa.

Mrs. G. W. Nicholson is giving a tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Smith, Boston, is visiting Mrs. Nicholson, Mackay street.

Miss Emma Carden, Rougemont, is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Anderson, Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Hodgson, Argyle avenue.

Mr. John Pierce, Hutchison street, leaves this evening for Florida.

Mayor Wood, of Sherbrooke, was at the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Smith is the hostess this afternoon at a young people's tea.

The Misses Bachelder, Rougemont, are the guests of Mrs. Gilmore, St. Paul.

Lady Borden is giving a skating party at the Rideau Rink, on Monday evening, Feb. 16.

Mrs. Annesley, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crawford, Lachine.

Mr. C. J. Forlong, of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to the Toronto branch.

Miss Muriel Bond is going to Ottawa to-day, where she will be the guest of Miss Montizambert.

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., will be back from New York on Monday.

Miss Covernton, who has been visiting in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. Montizambert, returns home to-day.

Mrs. Galloway Cheeton, of Maryland, is in town, the guest of her uncle, John L. Morris, K.C., at the Bellevue Chambers.

Miss Bishop, who is visiting in Toronto, was among the guests at a tea given by Lady Kirkpatrick on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Vera Toller, who has been visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. B. G. Winans for the last few days, returned to her home in Ottawa on Wednesday.

The Lord Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lennox Mills, who have spent the past week with Mrs. Stanley Bagg, 'Fairmount,' left to-day for Quebec.

Miss Mabel Virtue was in Quebec on Thursday, where she sang the soprano solo parts in the contata 'King Hezekiah,' produced in the Methodist Church.

The Misses McLimont were among the guests at a young people's tea given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Irwin, Ottawa, in honor of Miss Cassels, Toronto.

The engagement of Miss Amy Osler, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osler, of Craigleigh, to Mr. Wilmot Matthews, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Matthews, is announced in Toronto.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Feb. 9, are Mr. S. H. Bethune, Mr. Percy Gault, Mr. David Yuile and the Hon. G. W. Stephens.

The Rev. D. R. Langford, of Owen Sound, has accepted a call to the Central Methodist Church of this city, in succession to the Rev. C. R. Baker, B.D., who leaves for a Toronto charge in July.

Mrs. Fred. Nash and Miss Nash are in Toronto. Mrs. Stephen Heward on Thursday afternoon entertained informally a few old friends of Mrs. Nash, who was well known in Toronto before her marriage.

Mr. J. W. Bryson, city passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway, who recently met with a severe accident, has so far recovered that he is hopeful of being able to return to his duties next week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bussiere entertained a number of friends on Thursday night at their residence, 114 St. Famille street, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day. A pleasant evening was spent, and Mr. and Mrs. Bussiere were made the recipients of numerous handsome presents by their friends in commemoration of this occasion.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto have expressed the wish that the Charity ball, on Feb. 11, shall be held under their patronage. The following are among the patronesses: Lady Hickson, Lady Hingston, Lady Tait, Lady Shaughnessy, Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, Mrs. Horace Archambault, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Clouston, Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Mrs. John A. Douglas, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. C. M. Hays, Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. H. L. Rutherford and Mrs. G. W. Stephens.

Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss, the Canadian composer, who has organized the cycle of musical festivities throughout the Dominion, has been notified through His Excellency the Governor-General that His Majesty King Edward has graciously given permission for the Coronation Mass, composed by Mr. Harriss for presentation at the festivals, to be entitled 'Edward VII.,' and from Her Majesty Queen Alexandra permission has been accorded to dedicate the Mass in her name.

Mrs. R. J. Tooke, 227 Peel street, was the hostess yesterday at a large and very pleasant tea. The drawing-room was brightly decorated with tulips, daffodils and other spring flowers, and palms were placed about the rooms and hall. The tea-room was done in a color scheme of red. The lace centre piece was tied with red ribbons, red roses filled the vases, and the lights were shaded in the same color. An orchestra furnished music during the afternoon. Mrs. Tooke received her guests in a handsome gown of black and white silk, with embroidered chiffon trimming. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Clarence F. Smith, who wore pink and white silk with Brussels lace, and Mrs. George Tooke, whose gown was of white satin trimmed with chiffon and pearls. In the tea-room the Misses Ida and Florence Tooke presided. Miss Maude Tooke and Miss Taylor, Perth, poured tea and coffee, and they were assisted in attending to the refreshment of the guests by Miss Alice Covernton, Miss Edith Covernton, Miss Cecil Pinder, Miss L. Liggett and Miss Ruby Pelton. Among those present were Mrs. George Boulter, Mrs. C. Cushing, Mrs. J. Gardner, Mrs. Pelton, Mrs. W. Lockerby, Miss Geoffrion, Miss McKergow, Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Miss Gibb, the Misses McLeish, Mrs. Frank Ramsay, Mrs. Alex. Ramsay, Mrs. Smith (Boston), Miss Anderson (Ottawa), Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Hodgson and many other ladies.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual tea meeting and festival of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Sunday-school took place last evening, and proved a most enjoyable and successful event. Tea was served in the lecture room from 6 to 8 o'clock, after which an adjournment was made to the body of the church, where a programme of songs and recitations was given by the scholars, and magic lantern views, illustrating 'A trip across Canada,' were shown by Messrs. H. Bragg and F. J. Walker, of St. Lambert. The views and lecture were greatly appreciated by the audience which crowded the church. The superintendent, Mr. B. B. Tarlton, B.A., presided, and during the evening short addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., and Mr. H. E. Smith. The following contributed to the programme: Annie Smith, Bertie Bray, Frankie Smith, Lindsay Lennon, Marjorie Lambly, Amy Smith, Joseph Smith, Gladys Bouchard, Edna Smith, Nellie White, Llane Patrie and a chorus by Miss Bray's class. Each child received a bag of candy at the close.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The inmates of the Protestant House of Refuge, on Dorchester street, were entertained last night to a most enjoyable concert. Miss Cuthbertson and Mrs. Creed sang acceptably, while little Miss Morrison's songs and recitations fairly won her hearers, as did also Miss Reeve's piano solo. Mr. Charles Tollington, in his piccolo solo and reading, was excellent, and the songs by Messrs. Nettleton, Mahoney, Morin and J. H. Clelland were much enjoyed, while last, but not least, was Mr. McQuarry, in his comic Scotch songs, who proved to be a host in himself, as was indicated by the repeated encores. Miss Reeves made a most efficient accompanist. The singing of the National Anthem brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

A MEAN THIEF.

Last Tuesday the little grandson of Mr. R. J. Logan, while playing about in front of his residence on Argyle avenue, was enticed aside by a vagabond, who took the boy's overcoat, cap and mitts and escaped with them, sending the youngster home disconsolate.

On Wednesday a small boy was playing near his home on Seymour avenue, when a man came along and induced the child to go for a walk with him, and after going some blocks away relieved the child of his fur cap, replacing it with an old tuque.

CITY ITEMS

Mr. J. W. Bengough, of Toronto, will give an illustrated talk in Melville Church hall, Westmount, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 16.

Augustine Vezina, 62 years of age, 139 St. Maurice street, an employee of Messrs. Peck, Benny & Co., Mill street, was badly scalded in their works yesterday. He was taken to the General Hospital.

The Soldiers' Wives' League will hold a meeting in the Victoria Rifles Armory, on Monday, Feb. 9, at 10.30 a.m. This is the general monthly meeting, which was postponed for a week.

At the inquest into the death of Mr. James Radcliffe, 70 years of age, 30 St. Urbain street, who fell dead in St. Catherine street Monday night, Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without calling a jury. Death was due to natural causes.

George Perego, 32 years of age, 205 Grand Trunk street, an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was struck by an engine yesterday afternoon at Hibernia Road crossing. He sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder and injuries to the right leg. The injured man was removed to the General Hospital.

EDNA LYALL ILL.

London, Feb. 7.—Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayly), the author, is gravely ill at Eastbourne, Sussex.

LONDON BOARD OF TRADE.

London, Feb. 7.—The January statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease of $19,579,000 in imports, and an increase of $3,172,500 in exports.

RESCUED IN TIME

PECULIAR ACCIDENT TO A LONELY OLD MAN AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 7.—John Chase, 81 years old, at one time a prosperous manufacturer of Manhattan, having lost his money, lived alone at Hempstead, L. I. Not having been seen for several days, friends went to look for him and found him unconscious in his room. His foot had been caught in a spring bed, and in endeavoring to extricate it the old man had partly fallen out of bed and struck his head, which rendered him unconscious. For three days, half-frozen, he had vainly endeavored to extricate his foot. Had he not been found by his friends he would have died from starvation. He was removed to the alms house.

GEN. MILES ON THE 'LUCANIA.'

London, Feb. 7.—Lieut.-Gen. Miles, U.S.A., and his party, left here this morning to join the Cunard line steamer 'Lucania,' at Liverpool.

SAMUEL NORMANDIN DEAD.

Samuel Normandin, who was injured in the Grand Trunk shops, Point St. Charles, on Dec. 16, by some machinery falling on him, died this morning. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

CALLED TO LINDSAY.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 7.—The Rev. J. Wallace, M.A., of Queen's, has been invited to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Lindsay. He is considering the call.

OBITUARY

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Phair, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Phair, superintendent of Indian Missions of the Church of England, died at an early hour this morning at the family residence. She had been an invalid for several years. She was 62 years of age, and the faithful companion of the Archdeacon in his arduous labors among the Indians in the Rainy River district and elsewhere for over a quarter of a century. She was closely connected with the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, Dyne' ver Hospital, and other benevolent institutions. She leaves, besides her sorrowing husband, a large family of children.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 7. — H. B. Woodbridge, a well known newspaper man, is dead, at St. Paul, Minn., of consumption. He was formerly city editor of the Chicago 'Times,' city editor of the New York 'Sun,' and telegraph editor of the Omaha 'Bee.' Mr. Woodbridge was 40 years old, and a native of Vermont. He was a son of the late United States Senator Woodbridge, of that state, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College.

A NEW SPECIES OF HORSE.

Prof. Ewart has recently described a new species of horse from the Western Islands. Until recently it has been the accepted theory that all living horses belong to one and the same species, and that all the breeds of European horses were descendants of domestic varieties from the Orient. The etchings found on the walls of caves indicate that the horse may have been domesticated in Europe before the arrival of neolithic man. Horses, donkeys and zebras differ markedly in that the two latter have no callosities such as the horse possesses. The discovery of a new variety of small horse in Central Asia by Col. Przevalsky will be remembered, and now Prof. Ewart describes still another variety. It was a pony, not a dwarf horse, with no callosities on the hind legs and resembling the wild horse of Central Asia in having only short hairs on the upper part of the tail.

As the most typical specimen of the new variety was found in an out-of-the-way part of Iceland, there is no chance that it is the result of a cross with the Przevalsky horse, though it was exactly of the color of the Central Asian horse. Not having callosities, it agreed with the asses and zebras, and, like them, it was highly specialized in the size, form of the head, ears and under lip and in the position of the eyes.

The Celtic pony differed decidedly from the Przevalsky horse. The limbs were slender, with small joints and narrow hoofs. The Celtic pony was found in Ireland and on the Hebrides, probably in Iceland, and in the New Forest. There is no evidence, however, that it exists anywhere in the Orient. All of the Oriental ponies have the characteristics of the Arab horse—callosities, long, pointed ears, tails covered with long hairs. It is conceivable that the Celtic pony in its present form never existed in the East, and that it is the modified descendant of a small horse which left the ancestral home in Central Asia and reached Europe before the advent of neolithic man. Some of the drawings in canvas suggest the existence of a small horse which may very well correspond to the Celtic pony. The foregoing account is taken from a report in the London 'Times.'

ETHER DRINKING IN RUSSIA.

The habit of ether-drinking is known to be prevalent in some parts of Russia as of east Prussia, and all the efforts of the authorities to combat the evil have hitherto been almost fruitless. An idea of the extent to which the habit prevails may be gathered from reports given in the Russian newspapers of a recent accident which occurred at a place called Trossno. Ether is drunk by farmers on festive occasions, when it appears to be consumed in pailfuls. A farmer celebrating his son's wedding in the fulness of his hospitality got in two pails of ether. During the process of decanting the ether into bottles a violent explosion took place, by which six children were killed, and one adult dangerously, and fourteen others more or less severely, injured.—'British Medical Journal.'

THE INEFFICIENT BLOODHOUND.

The bloodhound fad has been ascendant in North Carolina for about five years now, and those with receptive minds, who have followed the publications about these beasts in connection with crime, must have found them very funny. All stories of secret assault, mysterious murder, robbery and safe-breaking conclude with the words: 'Bloodhounds have been sent for.' The sequel published next day reads like this: 'Owing to rain last night (or the ground being frozen, or the trail being too cold, or too many people having tramped around the scene of the crime, or something), the bloodhounds were unable to track the criminal.' The truth is that, after having been put on the track, the bloodhounds lifted their eyes to the sky, howled a few times, and then put off after a rabbit or made for the nearest cabin in the hope that somebody would give them a piece of bone. 'Bloodhounds have been sent for!' Just as well send for terrapins.—Charlotte (N. C.) 'Observer.'

ACCOMPLISHED DRESDEN CABBIES.

The Dresden police have hit on an ingenious idea. They have been making inquiry among the droshky coachmen as to their knowledge of foreign languages. Dresden is largely frequented by strangers, and it has been discovered that quite a number of coachmen are more or less accomplished linguists, so the police have issued a notice that coachmen speaking English may wear a badge on the left arm bearing the English and American flags, those speaking French the Tricolor, and so on. The object of this singular regulation is that foreigners on arriving in Dresden unacquainted with German may not be altogether at sea.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

THE MARLBOROUGH MONEY.

The London 'Tatler' says it is usual for the American papers to write as if Blenheim had been almost rebuilt with Vanderbilt money since the Duke's marriage, but there is not the slightest foundation for the story, though it is sometimes repeated in the English press to the great chagrin of the Duke. No doubt the new Marlborough house in Curzon street, London, is raised upon a foundation of American dollars; but the old home of the Churchills was renovated entirely with Marlborough money. The sale of the Sunderland Library and the Blenheim pictures in the late Duke's time brought in about $1,585,000 in which the latter had only a life interest, and which passed to the present Duke when he came of age, four days after the death of his father. Shortly after the new Duke succeeded over $185,000 was spent on Blenheim, and by the time he brought home his American duchess in 1895 the place was in better condition than it had been at any date since it was built.

There is a marked moral reform revival going on in Stockholm, Sweden. A demand has been made upon the officials of the city that the regulations of the social evil, which are 'immoral, illegal, and hygienically inefficient, should be abolished.' Eight petitions for the abolition of the regulation system have been handed in to the office of the Governor-General, from different associations and clubs.

SHIPPING.

The Elder-Dempster Beaver line SS Lake Champlain, from St. John, N.B., on the 27th of January, arrived at Liverpool at 10 a.m. to-day.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian sailed from Halifax for Liverpool at 12.30 p.m. to-day.

The Allan line R.M.S. Corinthian sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John, N.B., at 2 p.m. to-day.

MONGOLIAN DUE TO-MORROW.

The Allan line steamer Mongolian, Capt. M. Stirrat, from Liverpool for Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., is due to arrive at Halifax to-morrow.

Following is a list of the steamer's saloon passengers: Mrs. Batchelor, Mrs. Golding, Miss Golding, Miss Golding, Mrs. Hansard, Miss Hansard, Mr. H. M. Johnson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. G. M. Paske, Mr. S. Piddington, Mr. A. Piddington, Mr. C. Pope, Mr. G. M. Sutherland, Mrs. Swain, also 58 second cabin and a large number of steerage passengers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—A Lady Friend, $5,000; Mrs. E. N. H. King, $2,000; Henry Birks & Sons, $400; Miss Orkney, $250; S. Greenshields, Son & Co., $200; C. R. Hosmer and Mrs. Peter Laing, each $125; R. B. Angus, Mrs. Grace Wood Redpath, H. Montagu Allan, Hugh Paton, the Gault Bros. Co., Limited, each $120; F. H. Mathewson, Jas. Crathern, H. A. Lafleur, M.D., H. S. Holt, Jesse Joseph, the Robert Reford Co., Limited, A. W. Hooper, George R. Hooper, the Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., J. C. Holden, Jonathan Hodgson, the Shedden Forwarding Co., Limited, Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Hon. George A. Drummond, Montreal Transportation Co., R. J. Tooke, Abner Kingman, James R. Wilson, James Ross, Frothingham & Workman, H. E. Stearns, A. Falconer, John Dillon, James Moore, Mrs. J. M. Elder, and St. Paul's Church Schedule Fund, each $100; Patrick O'Neill, John Smillie and Patrick Clark, each $100; Hodgson, Sumner & Co., $80; John Hope, $75; Melville Mission Band, American Presbyterian Sunday-school, St. Paul's Sunday-school, each $60; David Morrice, Hy. Morgan & Co., Benjamin Dawson, Hon. Robert Mackay, W. L. Malthy, E. Rawlings, W. M. Ramsay, Andrew T. Taylor, G. F. C. Smith, W. V. Dawson, James Coristine, D. M. McGoun, R. Wilson-Smith, the American Tobacco Co., Limited, G. M. Kinghorn, Hudon, Hebert & Co., the W. R. Brock Co., Ltd., Dominion Transport Co., Limited, J. B. Learmont, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw, Henry C. Scott, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Dowker, McIntosh & Co., W. S. Leslie, James Elliot, Henderson Black, H. A. Hodgson, J. Arthur Hodgson, A. Ramsay, & Son, each $50; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smithers, $50; Wire & Cable Company's employees, $44.50; employees Donaldson line, $34; Hermann H. Wolff & Co., and R. Macaulay, each $30; C. W. Lindsay, $29; Ald. H. B. Ames, Ald. F. Robertson, Duncan McLennan, Lancaster, Ont., Theo. Labatt, J. M. Elder, M.D., Jas. Wilson, James B. Allan, D. Gordon, R. Egan, S. H. Ewing, Charles Garth, A. F. C. Ross, Henry Mundeloh, Munderloh & Co., Chas. Byrd, J. J. M. Pangman, Thos. F. How, L. Gnaedinger, Sons & Co., John Baillie, Thos. Gilmour, W. J. Learmont, Miss Learmont, Hugh A. Allan, Chase & Sanborn, Bartlett McLennan, B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Finley, Smith & Co., Jas. W. Pyke, R. Macculloch, Mrs. F. Stuart Foster, R. A. Becket, James Cochrane, M.P.P., John P. Black, E. K. Greene, Mrs. E. K. Greene, Jonathan Brown, Rudolph Forget, Hon. L. J. Forget, J. Try-Davies, Alfred Brunet, E. S. Clouston, W. S. Kerry, Bacon Bros., John Duncan & Company, John Patterson, Randolph Hersey and Cunningham & Wells. John McKergow, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Colin McArthur, Wm. G. Cheney, F. W. Evans, Ald. W. Hadrill, S. H. Bethune, Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman, Lady Galt, Mrs. G. R. Hooper, James Shearer, E. L. Pease, George C. Nicholson, Henri Jonas, James Tasker, Randal Davidson, John D. Laing, Peter Laing, C. J. McCuaig, Joseph Rielle, C.E., each $25. John Molson, $24; employees of the Laing Packing and Provision Company, Mill street, $23.25; R. H. Mitchell, J. Cradock Simpson, Pilkington Brothers, Limited, C. J. Hodgson, D. Hutton, Alderman H. A. Ekers, S. Hird, T. A. Dawes, James P. Dawes, Charles Cassils, R. P. McLea, McArthur, Corneille & Co., Verret, Stewart & Co., the Hon. W. Owens, B. A. Boas, Laporte, Martin & Co., W. S. Paterson, Mrs. Theo. Bigelow, Thomas Fyshe, J. H. Magor, and in memory of David McFarlane, each $20; Douglas Methodist Church, Christmas collection, $18.37; J. G. McCarthy, M.D., $18; employees of Gault Brothers Company, Ltd., $16; D. Watson & Co., G. A. Grier and F. E. Nelson, each $15; Melville Church, Westmount, $13.50; F. E. Meredith, David A. Lewis, James Morgan, George Graham, James Walker, Wm. Francis, W. Frew Robertson, Mrs. David McFarlane, Alex. W. Acheson, Charles Alexander, W. W. Watson, Andrew A. Allan, A. P. Tippett, Wm. Davidson, W. W. C. Wilson, F. H. Wilson, John J. McGill, George Creak, Mrs. George Creak, A. G. Whitley, George R. Prowse, A. P. Willis, Milton L. Hersey, J. W. Hughes, Robert White, F. A. L. Lockhart, M.D., George F. Hartt, G. D. Ross, John Date, Wm. Gardner, M.D., D. A. McCaskill, A. H. Sims, Mrs. D. Morrice, Henry Miles, Dr. T. C. Brainerd, G. P. Girdwood, M.D., Charles Lyman, J. J. Duffy, A. McDougall, J. Lionel Smith, W. J. White, K.C., George A. Kohl, Edwin Hanson, Wm. Hanson, E. N. Heney, M. Vineberg, R. Bickerdike, M.P., Alex. Robertson, George Bridgman, John C. Hodgson, the Hon. F. E. Gilman, K.C., M. McKenzie, James T. Shearer, F. J. Shepherd, M.D., Ernest G. Shepherd, Miss Annie Morrice, James Alexander, Miss J. H. Scott, Miss Katherine Scott, Miss J. Dow, D. F. Gurd, M.D., Mrs. D. Yuile, and S. J. Mathewson, each $12; staff of the auditor of statistics, C.P.R., $10.50; H. J. Hague, M. Vineberg, Blaiklock Brothers, the Corticelli Silk Company, Matthews, Towers & Co., estate W. Parker, Kyle, Chesebrough & Co., Carter, Galbraith & Co., C. F. Dawson, the Canada Paper Co., Limited; the Inspector Street Sabbath-School, Riddell & Common, J. Rattray & Co., John Forman, the Gurney-Massey Co., Limited, R. J. Lockhart, Louis Rubenstein, C. Howard Smith, J. & R. Walker & Co., each $10; Mrs. James Haldane, $8; A. E. S., $6; a Friend, Charles Handyside, Miss Pangman, Paul Jalbert, John Coldwell & Co., J. A. Clogg & Co., Hart & Tuckwell, John T. Donnelly & Co., Faucher & Fils, John Johnston, R. Hemsley, A. Jacobs, J. S. Prince Company, Limited, McArthur & Co., Boyd & Co., and Mrs. Godfrey, each $5: Fuchs & Raymond, Wm. Clapperton & Co., Perrin Freres & Co., each $2; E. W. Jacobs & Co., and A. Vogel & Co., each $1.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK OPENING MARKET.

New York, Feb. 7.—Opening prices were inclined to sag, although there a few small gains in the Gould group, led by Wabash preferred, and in Reading. The movement in the market was sluggish, and the market tight.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Wheat—The market is steady at 72c for No. 2 red and white east, and 71½c middle freights. Goose is steady at 67½c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 72c for No. 1, and 71c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is rather firm at 85c for No. 1 hard, Port Huron and Owen Sound. No. 1 hard is quoted at 83c, and No. 1 northern at 86½c all rail, North Bay, and ½c more grinding in transit.

Flour is steady at $2.70 bid for 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags east and middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.40 to $4.50 for cars of Hungarian patents, and $4.05 to $4.10 for strong bakers, bags included on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed is firm at $17.50 for cars of shorts, and $16.50 for bran in bulk, middle freights and east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $21 to $22 for cars of shorts, and $19 to $20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Buckwheat is dull at 48c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye is steady at 51c for No. 2 east; 49c high freights west, and 50c middle freights.

Corn is steady at 44½c for Canada No. 3 mixed, and 45½c for No. 3 yellow west; American No. 3 mixed are quoted at 52½c and No. 3 yellow 53½c for cars on the track, Toronto.

Oats are steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 33c, and No. 2 white at 32c; No. 2 white are quoted at 32c, middle freights.

Oatmeal is steady at $4 for cars of bags and $4.15 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas are steady; ordinary No. 2 white are quoted at 74c east, and 73c middle freights, and choice milling, 2c higher.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—CLEMENTS.—On Feb. 5, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 50 Sussex ave., Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Chown, S. T. H. Harris, of H. M. Customs, to Milla, second daughter of G. B. Clements, Esq., all of Toronto.

HISEY—M'NICHOL.—On Feb. 5, 1903, in Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Joseph Hisey, of Barrie, to Annie McNichol, of Toronto.

DIED.

CORRY.—At 288 Kent street, Ottawa, on Feb. 5, 1903, Eliza Corry, wife of the late Jonathan Corry, of the town land of Knockbracken, County Down, Ireland, aged 96 years.

DAVIS.—On Jan. 9, 1903, Charles Alfred, aged 28 years, youngest surviving son of John and the late Selina Emma Davis of The Elms, Ashford, Middlesex, England.

HAROLD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 3, 1903, David Harold, aged 82 years.

SAXBY.—At Waterloo, Que., on Feb. 5, 1903, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann Doncaster, widow of the late William Saxby, in the 77th year of her age.

LOST, EARLY SUNDAY AFTERNOON A long stone Marten Ruff, via Metcalfe ave., Westmount, Sherbrooke street going east. Will finder kindly return to 4430 St. Catherine street, and receive reward.

TO LET, FLATS, 377 TO 383 SELBY Street, Westmount, upper and lower, new, modern, 7 rooms, b. and w.c., cellars, furnaces, etc.; rent $17 and $15. Apply 478 Temple Building.

WANTED, MACHINIST FOR PAPER Box Factory. Apply by letter to THE MILLER BROS. CO., LIMITED.

WANTED, BOARD FOR FAMILY FOR the summer from May 1st next, in the country, near Montreal. Address 360 Victoria avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, GOOD CAKE AND PASTRY Baker. Apply BAKER 10. 'Witness' Office.

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A CONDITION THAT AFFECTS VERY MANY WOMEN.

The Appetite Fails—Strength Departs and the Sufferer Feels That Life is Really a Burden.

From 'The Topic,' Petrolea, Ont.

It is impossible that a medicine can be so widely known and used as are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without striking results frequently becoming known and the merits of this great remedy for the common ailments of man and womankind being published. Mrs. Thos. Kettle, of Petrolea, Ont., is a case in point. Mrs. Kettle is an old resident of this district and is well known. Chatting with a reporter of the 'Topic' the other day the conversation drifted on the subject of medicines, when Mrs. Kettle spoke in the highest praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which, she said, had cured her of a long illness. Our reporter, being naturally interested, made further enquiries, when Mrs. Kettle gave him the following particulars:—'I am the mother of twelve children and in spite of the constant strain and worry the raising of so large a family entailed upon me, in addition to my house work, I was for many years blessed with splendid health. However, after the birth of my last child my strength seemed to fail me and I felt that my health was gradually going. I consulted a doctor and continued under his treatment for some months, but the only result that I could see was that I grew steadily worse. I could not name any particular ailment that I suffered from, but I was all 'run down.' My appetite failed me, my strength seemed all gone and I became pale and listless, scarcely able to drag myself around, and much of the time in bed. I became alarmed at my long continued ill-health and as doctor's medicine had done me no good I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I purchased a box and thought it did me some good, so I got six boxes more, and before I had finished taking the second I felt a lot better, and by the time I had finished the seven boxes I had perfectly regained my hetalth, and gained weight and felt better than I had for some years. I consider the pills a splendid medicine a real godsend to weak and ailing women, and have frequently recommended them to my friends and used them with my children, always with good results.' Judging from Mrs. Kettle's healthy appearance to-day none would imagine she had ever known what a day's illness meant.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, or a weak or shattered condition of the nervous system, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, heart troubles, anaemia, etc. These pills are also a cure for the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXPLOSIVES COMBINE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—The American Explosive Manufacturing Company was formed here to-day. The purpose of the company is to effect the combination of all the manufacturers in this country of dynamite, powder and other explosives. The authorized capital of the concern is $1,000,000, and this it is stated will be increased to $5,000,000. New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia capitalists are interested.

LONDON CLOSING MARKET.

London, Feb. 7, 1 p.m.— Consols for money, 93; do., for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 89⅝; do., pfd., 103; B. and O., 103⅝; C. P., 140¼; C. and O., 35⅝; C. G. W., 23½; C. M. & St. Paul, 183⅛; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¾; do., pfd., 91½; Erie, 43⅝; do., first pfd., 74⅝; do., second pfd., 35½; Ill. Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 123⅛; M. K. and Texas, 28½; N. Y. C., 154; Norfolk and Western, 76 1-8; do., pfd., 95; Ont. and Western, 35; Penna., 77¼; Rand mines, 11 1-8; Reading, 32⅝; do., first pfd., 45; do., second pfd., 33¼; Southern Railway, 36⅝; do., pfd., 97½; Southern Pacific, 66 1-8; Union Pacific, 104⅛; do., pfd., 97; U. S. Steel, 39⅝; do., pfd., 91; Wabash, 21½; do., pfd., 49¼. Bar silver, dull, 21 15-16 per ounce. Money, 3½ to 3¾ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜ to 3½ percent.; do., for three months' bills, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ percent.

Financial.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,

C. D. MONK, Manager,

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WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2275 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURMEL, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, 178½ BLEURY STREET, 9 rooms, $30 per month. Apply 182 Bleury street. A. B. FRASER.

TO LET, A GOOD BUSINESS STAND, occupied as a grocery for last forty years by present proprietor. FRASER BROS., 182 Bleury street.

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, corner St. Catherine and Buckingham avenue, near Guy street; low rent for the winter. Apply at 5 Buckingham avenue.

TO LET, STONE HOUSE WITH EXTENSION, nine rooms, finished in natural wood; good street; central location; only such as can appreciate a good landlord need apply. Rent $400 and taxes. Address PARK, 'Witness' Office.

STORE TO LET, WITH HEAT, CENTRAL, windows front and back, on St. Peter street, between 'Witness' Office and Merchants' Bank Building. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, TO FAMILY, ADULTS, COMFORTABLE Cottage, 6 rooms, extension kitchen, furnace, stationary tub, gasoliers, in perfect order, rent $16; on St. Hypolite, near Sherbrooke street. Apply, 18 St. Hypolite street.

MILK DEPOT—ONE OF THE BEST IN the city; the floors concreted; a perfect refrigerator, capable of holding one thousand gallons; private residence over the store if required. Corner Hermine and Laguachetiere. F. B. McNAMEE, 85 Cathedral street.

STORE TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, centrally located, well lighted and heated, with or without full barbers' equipment, consisting of first class stand with mirrors; also revolving chairs, and other accessories; modern and almost new. Apply at 'Witness' Building, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

TO LET, ONE FLAT, Upper Tenement, 371½ St. Dominique street, just above Sherbrooke street, 5 rooms and bathroom; rent, $13. Apply 205 Bleury street.

TO RENT, IMPROVED FARM, EIGHTY acres, well cultivated, school and church (of England), convenient. WILLIAM STEWART, Barrister, Lancaster.

TO LET, STORES, 16 St. Helen street, 70 McGill street (building), 8 Lemoine street, 51b St. Paul street. JESSE JOSEPH, 15 St. Sacrament street.

TO LET, 8 BRIGHT FLATS, 5 AND 6 rooms, b. and w.c., on Charlevoix street, upper and lower tenements, $8.00 and $9.00. Apply 330 Charlevoix street.

TO LET, 23 BELMONT STREET, Lower tenement, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, good references required. Apply 47 Belmont Park.

TO LET, UPPER AND LOWER FLATS, six rooms, hot and cold water, etc. Apply at No. 82 Laurier avenue (formerly part of Greene ave.)

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A DOUBLE Cottage, known as "Poplar Place," nicely situated near the river. It contains nine apartments and a summer kitchen, b. and w.c., and a small conservatory, heated by a 'Daisy' furnace. There is also attached a good fruit and vegetable garden, poultry house and wire-enclosed yard, with stabling, if required. Rent moderate. Apply to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO COMFORTABLE rooms, within few minutes' walk of Lake of the Woods Milling Company's Warehouse, St. Denis street. Apply to A. M. ROBERTSON, 1517 St. Denis street.

WANTED, BY SINGLE MAN, ROOM and board in English-speaking family, within quarter of an hour's walk of Post-Office. Address, stating terms, to L.O., 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, A LADIES' PERSIAN LAMB Skin Coat, bust measure, 36; must be good quality. Address, stating price, to PERSIAN FUR, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A SECONDhand incubator; capacity, 100 eggs. Address INCUBATOR, 'Witness' Office.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist. Open for concert engagements. For terms, address P.O. Box 2294. 27

Property.

FOR SALE, 447 ELM AVENUE, WESTmount, above Sherbrooke street, a modern stone front house, with extension, etc. To close an estate. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, DORCHESTER STREET, corner of Drummond street, a deep extension house, specially convenient for a medical man; must be sold to close an estate. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, CLOSE TO WINDSOR HOTEL on Dorchester street, a choice piece of land, 67 feet front, 90 feet deep, with old buildings; one of the best sites for building in the city. Will be sold cheap for cash. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT, TWO SEMIdetached houses, one close to the park, the other just above Sherbrooke street. Both are recently built, and contain all modern conveniences; one has 8 bedrooms, the other, five. Prices $6,200 and $7,900. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE (SPECIAL) WESTMOUNT houses, in a choice situation, the property of an estate wishing to realize. These houses are of the most modern design, and have not been in the market before. H. L. PUTNAM, first floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA STREET, close to Sherbrooke, an extra wide stone front house, of two dwellings, well rented, and in good order. Owner anxious to sell. Price $7,500. H. L. PUTNAM, first floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, overlooking McGill grounds, a handsome, full-sized house, with side lights and side entrance, lot 35 x 120, lawn and fruit-trees in rear. The house is in excellent condition, with modern plumbing, etc.; three fireplaces; large gallery in rear; price only $10,000. H. L. PUTNAM, first floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — TWO BLOCKS OF LAND (including corners), on Papineau ave., close to St. Catherine and Ontario sts., suitable for manufacturing or residential purposes. Full particulars at office. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — PINE AVENUE, A Semi-detached double house of modern design, and in perfect condition, frontage over 40 feet, view front and rear superb, side entrance and partly finished basement; living rooms all on two floors; an exceptional house at an exceptional price. Terms easy. Price $11,500. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — ST. CATHERINE STREET, a fine property, comprising three stores and two dwellings, with a second frontage, also solidly built, with two dwellings, always well rented; a good investment. Price $20,000. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — PARK AVENUE, CLOSE TO Sherbrooke street, a cut stone front house, with two dwellings, heated by hot water; will be sold to close an estate for $6,000. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — CLOSE TO DUFFERIN square, five minutes' walk from Post-Office, a manufacturing and house property combined. The front is occupied by good dwellings, always well rented. The rear is approached by large open gateway and is built with solid two-story warehouse, fitted with cold storage appliance and suitable for manufacturing purposes of any sort. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOTS, CRESCENT street, each 25 feet front, 100 feet deep; lane in rear. The cheapest and best building land in the west end. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — PRINCE ARTHUR Street, near St. Lawrence, a modern shop and dwelling, to be sold to close an estate; very reasonable terms can be arranged with a serious buyer. Price $4,000. H. L. PUTNAM, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, 269, BLEURY STREET, A solid brick tenement, stone foundation, with stable and large yard in the rear; very suitable for a contractor. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE 774 MANCE STREET, Annex, self-contained solid stone and brick dwelling, finished in oak and chestnut throughout, enamel bath, open plumbing, five bedrooms, double parlors, with sliding doors. W. J. BAILEY, 774 Mance street.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE ON corner Claremont and Burton avenues, Westmount; ten rooms and conservatory; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; terms to suit buyer. Apply CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT, Tenement property, looking on to park; a good investment. Apply at 333 Lansdowne ave.

WESTMOUNT, FOR SALE, OR TO LET, comfortably furnished ten-roomed double house, modern improvements, extension kitchen; good for a doctor; low rent to desirable tenant. Address P.O. Box 796, Montreal.

ESTATES MANAGED—LEASING AND Repairs receive personal supervision. Rents collected. Real Estate bought and sold. 25 years' experience. JOHN BURRELL, Room 471, 185 St. James street.

FOR SALE, $5,500, HOUSE, 204 MILTON street, between University and Shuter, eleven rooms, besides bathroom, pantry, etc. For particulars apply at house.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — A FEW SECOND-HAND Pianos left over from our recent stock-taking sale will be offered for a few days at prices ranging from $50 up. Come at once for first choice. LAYTON BROS., The Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

FOR SALE, FIXTURES FOR BARBER'S Shop, consisting of stands with mirrors, basins and water fixtures complete. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Tamarac Blocks, $2.00; Mill Blocks, $1.15, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL STOCK OF a high-class Canadian industry. Liberal inducements to men able to handle the proposition in their own territory. Address X.Y.Z., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A BOY FOR AN OFFICE, about 15 years old, living with his parents; must write a good hand; references required; good chance for advancement for the right one. Address SMART BOY, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED BOY FOR OFfice; must be well recommended. Apply, LEEMING, MILES & CO.

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH for wholesale office; must be quick and accurate. Apply, giving references, and state salary expected, to D., 3712, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A MAN CAPABLE OF Cutting up and doing machine work on sash, doors, and general work in a country shop; steady work for the right man. Apply to MACDONALD & LABERGE, Athelstan, Que.

WANTED, AN INDOOR MAN SERVANT, who understands waiting at table; must have good references. Apply to MRS. A. F. GAULT, "Rokeby," 995 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress to sew in private family by the month; one who understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply, 767 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for small family, good wages to capable person; references required. No. 102 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT WITH some knowledge of cooking; good wages; references required. 52 St. Matthew st.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COLlar boxing and Laundry Dept.; also girls to learn blouse folding. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier ave.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR A LIFE insurance company. Application to be made in writing. Address M.L., 75, 'Witness' Office.

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

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, washing, froning or housecleaning, with references. Apply first door upstairs, 170 Chatham street. Chatham street.

WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, Position as bookkeeper and cashier, or in an office; have had several years' experience; am quick and correct at figures; Address X., 14, 'Witness' Office.

Flat Wanted.

FLAT WANTED, MUST BE CENTRALLY located and north of St. Catherine street. Address, giving full particulars, R.M., 'Witness' Office.

Lodge Rooms to Let.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET Several Nights in the month by the year; also smaller Lodge Room adjoining. Apply to Caretaker, 2204 St. Catherine street, opposite English Cathedral.

Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court of the District of Montreal. No. 3594. Present: Mr. Justice Dorion. James Patterson, of the City of Montreal, boot and shoe manufacturer, plaintiff, vs. George De Beaujeu, of the same place, defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 3rd February, 1903. (By the Court.) J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1096 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, formerly Grace Baptist, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach. Sundayschool and Bibleclass, 3. B.Y.P.R.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 230 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Every Thursday, at 8 p.m., public study for S. S. Teachers of International S. S. Lesson course preceded by brief song and prayer service, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A. All cordially invited.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Feb. 8, Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE CHURCH (Presbyterian) —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. On Monday at 8 p.m., C.E.S. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

MONTREAL ANNEX, (Pres. Church)—corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Minister's class meets at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Students are cordially invited. Strangers will be made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., the pastor, will preach at at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C. E. Society after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 360 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject or morning sermon: 'The Image of God.' Subject of evening discourse: 'The Little Members.' Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Catherine street. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'The Little Member,' James iii. 4 Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mrs. R. Campbell at Bible class at 3.15 p.m., on 'Missions in Africa.' Christian Endeavor Bible Reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Carrie, pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan st. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Third sermon in the series on the Parables, "The Leaven," at 11 a.m. Fourth sermon in the series on Naaman, the Syrian General, 'Naaman, his mistakes,' at 7 p.m. Sunday-school held at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society, Monday at 8. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Pastor's Bible class for young men at 3.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Bible-class at three o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8.15 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of the month at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

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

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Courcol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 369 Delisle, c/ M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Réunion de prières le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rune St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES

Methodist Churches.

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

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 3 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. W. Rilance pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. All are cordially invited to do good and get good.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning: Rev. T. Philps; Evening: Rev. Dr. Maggs.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., E.L. of C. E. meeting.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at three p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3. Monday, pastor's class at 3 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Sunday, February 8th, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Dr. S. P. Robins will preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Brown. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. On Monday evening 8 p.m., Epworth League. All young people are invited. Wednesday evening, Bible study.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903. Sunday school anniversary. 11 a.m., Chalk Talk. J. H. Carson, Esq. 3 p.m., open session of Sunday school; address by the Rev. C. E. Manning. 7 p.m., address by Seth P. Leet, K.C. Friday evening, anniversary tea. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow, morning and evening. S. S. and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 o'clock. Epworth League on Monday evening at eight o'clock. Literary and social evening. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Value of the Commonplace.' Evening subject: 'Outdoor sports.' O. Stewart-Taylor, Musical director. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. 11 a.m. theme, 'The Accumulation of Wealth.' 7 p.m. theme, 'Conscience and its Culture.' Preacher at both services, the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D. The Morning Sunday school at 9.45; afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. in the church parlor. Young Peoples' and regular class meetings on Sunday at 10 a.m. Ladies' class on Monday at 3 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. B. B. Brown, of the Wesleyan College, will preach in the morning and the Rev. E. DeGruchy in the evening. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior Epworth League of Christian Endeavor at 4.15 p.m. Senior M. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Everybody invited. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor Wellington and Liverpool sts. The Rev. J. R. Webb pastor. Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services, to-morrow. Sunday school and Bible-class at 3. Girls' Company will meet on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian—Corner Wellington and Bourgeois sts. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.. The Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, B.A., St. Lambert, will preach at 11 a.m., and the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., will preach the first of a series of sermons on the Prodigal Son at 7 p.m. Subject: 'Fatherhood and Sonship.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England) Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer, 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the Rev. J. A. Elliott, M.A., of Toronto; 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the rector; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Strangers welcome at all services.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. east. Septuagesima Sunday. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the Rev. J. Cattermole. Confirmation classes will be formed on Thursday, 19th instant, in the school room. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. the Rev. T. J. Wilson will preach at 7 p.m. Rector, the Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayers, at 11 a.m.; preacher the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayers at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at 11.05 and 7.05. The congregation are respectfully reminded that this is envelope mission Sunday.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Rev. Prof. Clark, D.C.L., of Trinity University, Toronto. Offertories for the Building Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 10 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle; 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Rev. J. L. Flanagan. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Tuesday, at 10.30 a.m., Diocesan Synod service with Holy Communion by the Lord Archbishop of Montreal. Preacher, the Rev. E. Bushell, M.A. During the session of Synod there will be Holy Communion daily at 9 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Septuagesima Sunday.

11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible classes.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.

Friday, teachers' meeting at 2.30 p.m.

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

JEWISH MISSION OF THE LONDON SOCIETY, 374 Lagauchetiere street. Meetings for Jews are held every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. Reading room open all day. I. T. Trebitsch, missionary.

Congregational Churches.

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AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Amherst Park and Belanger streets, A. R. Schrag, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western aves, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. William Munroe, will conduct both services. Subject for the morning: 'The Higher Life.' Evening subject: 'A Chip of the Old Block.' Second of a series to young people. Strangers always welcome.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

CHURCH NOTICES.

(Continued.)

Congregational Churches.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening theme: 'The Creed of the Secularist.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'Church union in the light of Church History.' Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach at both services. Children's services at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. The weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

Undenominational Churches,

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier ave. Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Prof. Warriner.

CHURCH OF NEW JERUSALEM, cor. Dorchester and Hanover streets. The pastor, the Rev. E. Gould, M.A., will preach to-morrow morning at 11. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.15 p.m. Men's meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, 239 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign Habkirk in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Captain McGee in command. Gospel services in French, at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday at 8 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign N. Cabbit in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beet's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays, at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in English. Capt. Parsons in charge.

HONOR THE BRAVE

MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION REGARDING FIREMEN KILLED RECENTLY.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—Mayor Rose has issued a proclamation on the death of Fire Chief James Foley and the three other firemen who lost their lives on Wednesday. The Mayor directs that the city offices be closed from Friday noon until Monday noon, that flags be displayed at half-mast on all city buildings, that all fire engine houses be draped in mourning for thirty days. The Mayor also requests that business be suspended on Saturday, from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., during which time the funerals will be held.

WITNESSES DIE

TWO MEN WHO WOULD HAVE TESTIFIED REGARDING CRUELTIES IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

New York, Feb. 6.—Mr. William Graham, who was to have been a witness at an enquiry into charges of alleged cruelties enacted in the aleoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital, died to-day in that institution. Graham is the second witness of the alleged cruelties to die within 24 hours, Patrick Hunt, the chief witness, having died yesterday.

Advertisements.

The Cause of Dyspeptic Pains

They arise from the formation of gas owing to improper digestion. A very prompt and efficient remedy is Polson's Nerviline. It relieves the distention instantly, and by its stimulating action on the stomach, aids digestion. Nerviline cures dyspeptice pains by removing the cause. Nerviline is also highly recommended for cramps, colic, summer complaint and inflammation. Sold in large 25c bottles everywhere.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

Ah me, how lonesome the garden looks,
As I gaze on the snow-clad paths to-day,
And turning back to my thoughts and books,
I said: I will look no more that way;
But a little snowbird came chirping by
It seemed content with the wintry air,
And the chattering sparrows were ever nigh
As if the world was to them most fair.

Close to my feet came the trusting bird
Searching for food a kind heaven had sent
Steadily crooning, its notes were heard
And seemed a rebuke to our discontent,
Why should we murmur at adverse fate?
Each has a task in this world to do.
So, though the hour may be growing late,
There's a lesson here both for me and you.'

At the Buffalo Exhibition wonderful tales were told of a house on the grounds that was upside down and attracted a great deal of attention.

The memory of it came to me last week when by some inadvertence 'this department' was printed with the last column first, and the first last.

It made one think how in the walks and talks of life we are so often judged by our actions, and often the judgment is upside down, so easily are mistakes made, so ready are the censorious to decide by what appears on the surface.

What is the use of trying to set the house at the angle we consider correct? Better let it alone. On life's pages are many crossed and crooked lines that have hindered our progress, and will never be made straight, but misquoted to the very end of the chapter.

Let us hope and trust that though now we see 'through a glass darkly' we shall all understand when we see 'face to face,' and our 'copy' is in the hands of the Great Printer.

'And if through patient toil we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know, and understand,
I think that we shall say—God knew the best.'

BUDS ON CHERRIES.

Reader.—It seems a far cry to cherries, but a good time to investigate the subject. But it is a difficult problem, and one that is of interest to all cherry growers. I confess to a feeling as if being robbed when the ruby fruit disappears from the Early Richmond, and have tried netting with partial success. But to nett an orchard of cherries would be too expensive and intricate.

Large fruit growers lost their crop last season from the depredation of robins, but to shoot them is short-sighted policy, as they are very useful in destroying insects. Perhaps the cheapest protection is a small boy with a pair of clappers or cymbals to keep going through the orchard. But he will have to be there before the robin goes for his breakfast. Many years ago some of our family trying their hand at taxidermy stuffed a cat skin and put it in a cherry tree, and at another time tied a cat to the tree. The former experiment was successful in saving the cherries; the latter was interrupted by a private society for the provention of cruelty to animals.

In England netting is considered the only remedy, and cheap mesh for the purpose is imported to this country.

—SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

W.—You ask about some of the summer flowering bulbs, and as they are growing in importance, it is as well to discuss their merits. First of all come Gladioli, and it is wonderful what delightful new shades have been invented, not only pink, crimson and scarlet, but the new blue tints, that are considered such marvels of beauty. They make a fine bed if kept staked, or will take the place of early tulips if land is scarce.

Montbretias must be taken up every autumn before frost comes, and stored in a dry place, when they will be cool, but not likely to freeze. They should be grown in masses, and are remarkably showy, keeping in flower from the beginning of August. The blossoms are yellow and red, and they are so delicate and graceful as to seem to tremble on their stalks. But they do not winter out of doors in this province as far as I know, and florists find them well worth the trouble of caring for and transplanting every year.

The spotted leaved calla Richardia Alba winters like any of the rest, but can be grown in pots in the house, while the tuberous rooted Begonia needs to get a good start in the house all through May, and to be set out about the first week in June, if days are warm.

If kept in pots or boxes they can be left for years without changing if wintered in a dry cellar. These bulbs are general favorits, and well deserve to be, for they amply repay all care with their beautiful flowers of many tints. They need partial shade, and to be protected from high winds.

Tritomas are plants of tropical luxuriance and bloom from midsummer through the autumn. The common nambe is 'Red hot poker plant,' and it looks bright and warm even when there is a tinge of frost in that season. Then they must be dug up and dried, when they can be kept in a frost proof cellar with the cannas and dahlias.

The Tigridias are blotched and spotted so that they are really gorgeous, and require the same treatment as other flowering bulbs. The Hyacinthus Candicans gives a splendid spike the first year, but they get a little smaller each following year.

The Gloxinia is too tender to be classed with the general flowering bulbs, as they are usually kept in pots, and when done flowering are set away for the winter in a dry, warm corner. They require some attention all summer, as they need careful watering and protection from the direct sunshine.

If one wants a tropical looking plant the Caladium is suitable for a verandah with its immense leaves so beautifully shaped and veined, making the plant as beautful as if in bloom.

SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

S.A.W.—For the white worms in soil it has been often recommended to 'soak a bit of unslacked lime the size of an egg in a gallon of water; then when settled, dilute it, and use for watering the plants when the worms will come to the surface.

For the small white worms there is nothing better than taking the plant out, and putting the earth in the oven to bake, when it must be rendered fine again, and can be used.

Primrose seed, if sown in the spring, and the plants cared for all summer in pots will blossom by Christmas even if the sowing is not very early. They need shade, and very careful watering. There is no difficulty about a canna blooming by August if a good root is set out in spring after danger of frost is over. Charcoal is very good to sweeten the soil. It is not usual for begonias to be so infested by scale to such a degree. Take a tablespoonful of kerosene and mix it with as much milk; then make a cupful of strong soap suds, and mix all together, shaking thoroughly.

Dip a feather in the mixture and go over every stem; then after an hour or two, wash the plant in very warm water, and re-pot in the baked earth, or else some that is fresh. The name of the specimen sent is Pink Verno., one of the best bloomers.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI.

'Ella' asks if this plant is a fraud, as she was told it was not to be depended on. Ans.—It is a perennial, but flowers and fruits the first year from seed, and may be wintered in a cellar, or made a pot plant for the windows. The large inflated husks are the shape of a Chinese lantern, hence the common name, and are at first green; then change to yellow, and afterwards become a bright scarlet, and as they hang suspended on a spray, are very curious and effective. They can be dried, and make good ornaments in winter. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the fruit being eatable.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

E.R.—You are quite right in the names of the begonias that you sent me. They are both valuable varieties, and worth cultivating. The others are Tradescantia, and are quite interesting in their many varieties. Thank you for the oxalis; it was kind of you to think of me, and I do not happen to have that variety. It is too bad you are disappointed in the Lemon. Mine flowered last year, but did not set fruit; the flowers were so large as to surprise me, and probably yours will bloom another season.

In spring they do well set out in the garden, but the position must be dry and warm, and they are likely to make root and leaf growth. The general method is to leave them in the pots and plunge in coal ashes all summer in a rather shaded place. The Lemon likes a warm, sandy loam for soil, and will not endure so much cold as the orange tree. The plants you probably received by mail, and they were not well enough rooted to grow much the first year. They are of slow, steady growing, and now and then one hears of Lemons that are a marvel for size and beauty, but I confess to being quite satisfied with the large white blossom.

WINTERING A COLEUS.

A correspondent writes: 'As some of your readers seem to have trouble wintering coleus, I will say that I have three plants that have come through well so far, though it is one of the coldest winters of our experience.

They are kept on a moderately high shelf in the kitchen window, where they get plenty of heat, moisture and light, but not much sunshine are wanted with warm, soft water.

BOXWOOD BORDERS.

You can grow boxwood successfully in Massachusetts, and it is fond of partial shade and moisture, especially the first year or two till roots are well established. The variety used for this purpose is called Boxus Sempervirens, and the young plants can be purchased for five dollars per hundred. It requires careful planting in good soil, and is then a satisfactory border. Curious things, such as chairs, birds and tables, are made out of boxwood by clipping.

BLACK CALLA.

Mrs. W.A.—Put the black calla away till summer; leave it quite dry, and then start it fresh. Evidently the bulb was not strong enough to flower. Leave it in the same pot, and give water gradually towards the spring.

The hyacinths that have blossomed can be planted out in the garden, and a year from next spring they will most likely give you some flowers, but will require all that time to recruit. The small bulbs will continue to grow if taken care of, sometimes they blossom the second year in the house if the bulbs are strong.

ALUM ROOT.

E.L.S.—The common name of the Heuchera, a handsome foliaged plant with flowers borne in long stemmed panicles, and of the most intense scarlet. Though small, the flowers are so very numerous that the effect is fine.

It is of the Saxifrage family, and yet does not resemble them much in appearance. Perfectly hardy, it is reliable after once well established in the gareden, and the tufted foliage does not get untidy as some of the perennials do, while the blossoms continue for weeks in succession.

POTENTILLA.

Ermia.—The description you give of the yellow bush with small silvery leaf is likely Potentilla gracilis, or perhaps insignis, which has silvery foliage.

As a class these plants are ornametal and hardy, with immense blooming qualities. They are of a bushy habit, and have a long flowering season, and easily cultivated in any good garden soil. They are fine for massing, or a single plant is an ornament.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

HE IS REMINDED BY LORD LANSDOWNE THAT HIS DUTY IS TO OBEY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Several important details of the momentous conferences of Monday last have leaked out, and these are substantiated by other negotiators present.

It seems that when the British ambassador, who took the lead at this conference, had finished reading the cablegram of Lord Lansdowne containing his last proposition for a twenty and ten percent division of the customs receipts of Porto Cabello and La Guayra between the allies and the other claimant nations respectively, Mr. Bowen at once remarked in an emphatic tone that the proposition was but another scheme to trick Venezuela into abetting an alliance against her for six years and probably longer. He added that he would not consent to any scheme for continuing the triple alliance one day longer than he was forced to.

Charges that Great Britain was endeavoring secretly to continue her alliance with Germany were resented by the British ambassador, although he showed no ill-feeling at the conference. Afterward, it is said, he sent a cablegram to London stating that he was displeased with the conduct of Mr. Bowen and that if it were left to him to decide he would not continue negotiations with him. He expressed to his confreres of the diplomatic corps the greatest indignation that an ambassador from the Court of St. James should be so treated.

On the other hand both the Italian ambassador and the German minister have taken occasion to say several times since the Monday conference that Mr. Bowen has treated all the negotiators with uniform courtesy and generosity throughout the negotiations, and only yesterday both of these diplomats called and expressed thanks for his consideration of them. 'Mr. Bowen must stand up for Venezuela,' it was explained, 'if he does not he would forfeit our respect.'

Another feature of the twenty-four hours has been the receipt of an exceedingly curt note from Lord Lansdowne at the British embassy. The cablegram, it is stated, went so far as to remind the British ambassador that he was here to obey orders.

Advertisements.

DEAFNESS



BOOK FREE

A work that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people is now being distributed absolutely free of charge. It contains new and valuable information in regard to the new cure of deafness. It was written by a specialist celebrated throughout North America for his cures of this affliction. He wrote this book as a gift to humanity. It is

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

Perhaps you question 'Why?' Because this famous physician feels that it is his duty to God and man to give freely of his knowledge and skill to all such as stand in need. During the long years of his practice, his heart has often ached over the silent suffering of the victims of deafness. He understands in the fullest degree what it means for them to be shut off from all the joyous world of sound—the song of birds, the delights of music, the dear voices of relatives and friends.

He wrote this work as a labor of love to point out the way to a cure for all who are deaf. From cover to cover it is full of the most valuable medical information. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear become blocked up; it explains the strange and terrible ringing, buzzing noises in the ear; it, is illustrated by the finest of drawings made by the best artists; it shows, with truthful and positive hand, the way to restored hearing.

SEND FOR IT AT ONCE

Do not delay! The demand for the book has been so tremendous that its author, Dr. Sproule, the distinguished specialist, has just gotten out a second edition, that all who desire may have a copy. Whoever is troubled with deafness in even the slightest degree, is gladly and freely welcome to this book. Thousands who have received it bless the kindly hand that wrote it, and that distributes it without a thought of payment. It was the means of restoring their hearing. Let it restore yours.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist. (Graduate Dublin University and formerly Surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston. He will send you the book free.

Property.

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GOOD HOUSES TO RENT.

We have a large list of applications from desirable tenants. Owners of such houses, who wish to let them, are requested to communicate with us.

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Two story, self-contained Solid Brick Cottage of eight rooms, cement cellar, extension kitchen; hot water heating; open plumbing; electric light and gas; lot contains 1,569 feet; price $4,500.

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FOR SALE—A well built commodious detached House, situated on a lot of about 15,600 feet. Good brick stable in rear. One of the most convenient houses in Westmount. Price, $20,000. Offers solicited.

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TROUBLES OF FINNS

MEN WHO FAILED TO PUT IN MILITARY SERVICE IN 1902 MUST NOW SHOULDER FRESH BURDENS.

Stockholm, Feb. 6.—Despatches from Helsingfors, Finland, announce that the Czar has decreed severe disciplinary measures for all Finlanders who failed to comply with their military obligations in 1902. These total 14,798 men. The decree orders all the delinquents who are engaged in state service to be immediately dismissed, that no passport shall be granted to any of them to go abroad during the next five years, that all shall be enrolled in the Landwehr, and that a full battalion of lifeguards shall be recruited therefrom.

FALLING WALLS

FIVE MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 6.—Five men, Joseph Becker, William Burke, John Schneider, Adam Herzog and Michael Ambrose were killed, and M. Strauss, — Beizer and Charles Fogel, were injured to-day, by the collapse of a brick building, at William street and Filmore avenue, formerly occupied by Messrs. Strauss & Sons, as a tannery. The men were part of a force engaged in razing the building preparatory to the erection of a new one. Several others are reported injured.

NO. 11 TOWER AVENUE,

Self-contained Cottage.

3 Bedrooms, tinted and painted throughout to new tenant. Rent $30; no taxes.

Apply 309 ST. JAMES ST.

TO LET,

No. 168 MANSFIELD ST.

Large House, 20 Rooms, Hot Water Furnace. Rent $600. Apply

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TO LET, 53 ARGYLE AVE.

SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE.

New furnace just put in. Will paint and paper throughout. Four Bedrooms. All modern conveniences.

Rent $20. No Taxes.

Apply W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James St.

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealing, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO
Room 204, New York Life Building,
Cor. St. James St., and Place d'Armes Sq.
CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

FOR SALE

The Merchant Tailoring Business Of the Late Wm. Paterson.

1729 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal

This is one of the best known Tailoring Establishments in the city, having been in existence for over twenty years. The lease of the premises (which are most suitable) has three years to run, and the purchaser can lease the store for that time. The stock is all well-selected and bought in the best markets.

Stock and books can be seen on the premises on Feb. 9th, 10th and 11th. Tenders will be received up to the 14th inst. Sale will be for cash or approved security. The executors reserve the right to withdraw the stock if no satisfactory tender is received. Address tenders to

JOHN PATERSON,
17 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Advertisements.

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AT Harte's Drug Store,

2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

(Corner Drummond,)

Abbey's Salt, large	60c size, for 39c
Enos's Fruit Salt	$1.00 size, for 75c
Peruna	$1.00 size, for 75c
Fellow's Syrup	$1.50 size, for 98c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00 size, for 65c
Wampole's C. L. Oil	$1.00 size, for 70c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size, for 65c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	$1.00 size, for 65c
Williams' Pink Pills	50c size, for 35c
Carter's Pills	25c size, for 15c
Dodds' Kidney Pills	50c size, for 33c
Stuart's Tablets	50c size, for 39c
Castoria	35c size, for 25c
Mariana Wine	$1.25 size, for 85c
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25c size, for 18c
Stearns' Wafers	25c size, for 19c
Pinkham's Vegetable Comp	$1.00 size, for 75c
Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00 size, for 65c
Warner's Safe Cure	$1.00 size, for 75c

It would be impossible to enumerate everything, but you can buy from us all Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Sundries, Perfumes, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

☞ The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

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In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt, reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind.

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Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store.

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"BUTTONS."

That's what they call a hall boy in England. But the boys we furnish for hall service at dances, at homes, concerts, etc., look so dignified in their neat uniforms and attend to their duties with such exactness, that no one would think of addressing them so flippantly.

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Established 1885.

NOTICE

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal will receive applications until noon, 28th February instant, for Wharf Berths, Spaces and Privileges during the coming season of navigation, after which date all the applications received will be dealt with together.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary-Treasurer.
4th February, 1903.

TENDERS For Steam Coal and Stores.

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal invite Tenders for about 3,000 tons of Steam Coal, and for the supply of Castings, Iron, Spikes, Bolts, Oils, Paint, Rope, Cotton, Waste and other Stores, required for twelve months, per specifications to be obtained from Mr. W. J. Sproule, Acting Chief Engineer.

Tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR SUPPLIES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to NOON on FRIDAY, 20th February.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer,
57 Common street.
Montreal, 4th February, 1903.

LACHINE CANAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Lachine Canal will be emptied on the 15th March, next, and that the water will not be readmitted until the 1st May, 1903.

By Order,
ERNEST MARCEAU,
Superintending Engineer, Canals, Province of Quebec.
Montreal, 5th February, 1903.

WACOUSTA;

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Evarard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters.

At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Halloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Ponteac enters the fort with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows soldiers with muskets raised.

Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unharmed.

On the night of his disappearance Capt. de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Ouconasta to the camp of the Ottawas. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of those in the fort. Then came a sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle.

The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time.

Ouconasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacousta and recognizes in him the French officer from whom Halloway had saved him.

Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escaping, gains the bridge.

The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The warcry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers.

Haldimar's scheme of searching for Madeline is foiled by the escape of the Indian. Rescued by Ouconasta from the massacre, Madeline is returned to her friends on the vessel.

Attempting to pass through the St. Clair river the vessel is seized, the crew murdered, and Haldimar and the others again made prisoners.

At the fort Charles Haldimar discovers his father examining the package left by Halloway, and sees that it contains letters written by his own mother, and her portrait. An Indian appears. He bears a miniature in which is concealed an appeal for help from the prisoners. The schooner comes in sight, with fifty canoes following.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

On raising his eyes from the paper he was startled by the appearance of his father, who, with a stern brow and a quivering lip, stood a few paces from the table, apparently too much overcome by his indignation to be able to utter a sentence. Charles de Haldimar felt all the awkwardness of his position. Some explanation of his conduct, however, was necessary; and he stammered forth the fact of the portrait having riveted his attention, from its striking resemblance to that in his sister's possession.

'And to what do these letters bear resemblance?' demanded the governor, in a voice that trembled in its attempt to be calm, while he fixed his penetrating eye on that of his son. 'They, it appears, were equally objects of attraction with you.'

'The letters were in the hand-writing of my mother; and I was irresistibly led to glance at one of them,' replied the youth, with the humility of conscious wrong. 'The action was involuntary, and no sooner committed than repented of. I am here, my father, on a mission of importance, which must account for my presence.'

'A mission of importance!' repeated the governor, with more of sorrow than of anger in the tone in which he now spoke. 'On what mission are you here, if it be not to intrude unwarrantably on a parent's privacy?'

The young officer's cheek flushed high, as he proudly answered: 'I was sent by Captain Blessington, sir, to take your orders, in regard to an Indian who is now without the fort under somewhat extraordinary circumstances, yet evidently without intention of hostility. It is supposed he bears some message from my brother.'

The tone of candor and offended pride in which this formal announcement of duty was made seemed to banish all suspicion from the mind of the governor; and he remarked, in a voice that had more of the kindness that had latterly distinguished his address to his son, 'Was this, then, Charles, the only motive for your abrupt intrusion at this hour? Are you sure no inducement of private curiosity was mixed up with the discharge of your duty, that you entered thus unannounced? You must admit, at least, I found you employed in a manner different from what the urgency of your mission would seem to justify.'

There was lurking irony in this speech; yet the softened accents of his father, in some measure, disarmed the youth of the bitterness he would have flung into his observation,—'That no man on earth, his parent excepted, should have dared to insinuate such a doubt with impunity.'

For a moment Colonel de Haldimar seemed to regard his son with a surprised but satisfied air, as if he had not expected so much spirit, in one whom he had been accustomed to undervalue.

'I believe you, Charles,' he at length observed; 'forgive the justifiable doubt, and think no more of the subject. Yet, one word,' as the youth was preparing to depart; 'you have read that letter' (and he pointed to that which had principally arrested the attention of the officer;) what impression has it given you of your mother? Answer me sincerely. My name,' and his faint smile wore something of the character of triumph, 'is not Reginald, you know.'

The pallid cheek of the young man flushed at this question. His own undisguised impression was, that his mother had cherished a guilty love for another than her husband. He felt the almost impiety of such a belief, but he could not resist the conviction that forced itself on his mind; the letter in her handwriting spoke for itself; and though the idea was full of wretchedness, he was unable to conquer it. Whatever his own inference might be, however, he could not endure the thought of imparting it to his father: he therefore answered evasively.

'Doubtless my mother had some dear relative of the name, and to him was this letter addressed; perhaps a brother, or an uncle. But I never knew,' he pursued, with a look of appeal to his father, 'that a second portrait of my mother existed. This is the very counterpart of Clara's.'

'It may be the same,' remarked the governor, but in a tone of indecision, that denied his faith in what he uttered.

'Impossible, my father. I accompanied Clara, if you recollect, as far as Lake St. Clair; and when I quitted the deck of the schooner to return, I particularly remarked my sister wore her mother's portrait, as usual, round her neck.'

'Well, no matter about the portrait,' hurriedly rejoined the governor; 'yet, whatever your impression, Charles,' and he spoke with a warmth that was far from habitual to him, 'dare not to sully the memory of your mother by a doubt of her purity. An accident has given this letter to your inspection, but breathe not its contents to a human creature; above all, respect the being who gave you birth. Go, tell Captain Blessington to detain the Indian; I will join you immediately.'

Strongly, yet confusedly, impressed with the singularity of the scene altogether, and more particularly with his father's strange admonition, the young officer quitted the room, and hastened to rejoin his companions. On reaching the rampart he found that the Indian, during his long absence, had departed; yet not without depositing, on the outer edge of the ditch, the substance to which he had previously directed their attention. At the moment of De Haldimar's approach, the officers were pounding over the rampart, and, with straining eyes, endeavoring to make out what it was, but in vain; something was just perceptible in the withered turf, but what that something was no one could succeed in discovering.

'Whatever this be, we must possess ourselves of it,' said Captain Blessington; 'it is evident, from the energetic manner of him who left it, it is of importance. I think I know who is the best swimmer and climber of our party.'

Several voices unanimously pronounced the name of 'Johnstone.'

'Anything for a dash of enterprise,' said that officer, whose slight wound had been perfectly healed. 'But what do you propose that the swimmer and climber should do, Blessington?'

'Secure yon parcel, without lowering the drawbridge.'

'What! and be scalped in the act? Who knows if it be not a trick after all, and that the rascal who placed it there is not lying within a few feet, ready to pounce upon me the instant I reach the bank.'

'Never mind,' said Erskine, laughingly, 'we will revenge your death, my boy.'

'Besides, consider the nunquam non paratus, Johnstone,' slily remarked Lieutenant Leslie.

'What, again, Leslie?' energetically responded the young Scotchman. 'Yet think not I hesitate, for I did but jest: make fast a rope round my loins, and I think I will answer for the result.'

Colonel de Haldimar now made his appearance. Having heard a brief statement of the facts, and approving of the suggestion of Captain Blessington, a rope was procured, and made fast under the shoulders of the young officer, who had previously stripped himself of his uniform and shoes. He then suffered himself to drop gently over the edge of the rampart, his companions gradually lowering the rope, until a deep and gasping aspiration, such as is usually wrung from one coming suddenly in contact with cold water, announced he had gained the surface of the ditch. The rope was then slackened, to give him the unrestrained command of his limbs; and in the next instant he was seen clambering up the opposite elevation.

Although the officers, indulging in a forced levity, in a great degree meant to encourage their companion, had treated his enterprise with indifference, they were far from being without serious anxiety for the result. They had laughed at the idea, suggested by him, of being scalped; whereas, in truth, they entertained the apprehension far more powerfully than he did himself. The artifices resorted to by the savages, to secure an isolated victim, were so many and so various, that suspicion could not but attach to the mysterious occurrence they had just witnessed. Willing even as they were to believe their present visitor, whoever he was, came not in a spirit of enmity, they could not altogether divest themselves of a fear that it was only a subtle artifice to decoy one of them within the reach of their traitorous weapons. They, therefore, watched the movements of their companion with quickening pulses; and it was with a lively satisfaction they saw him, at length, after a momentary search, descend once more into the ditch, and, with a single powerful impulsion of his limbs, urge himself back to the foot of the rampart. Neither feet nor hands were of much service, in enabling him to scale the smooth and slanting logs that composed the exterior surface of the works; but a slight jerk of the well-secured rope, serving as a signal to his friends, he was soon dragged once more to the summit of the rampart, without other injury than a couple of slight bruises.

'Well, what success?' eagerly asked Leslie and Captain Erskine, in the same breath, as the dripping Johnstone buried himself in the folds of a capacious cloak procured during his absence.

'You shall hear,' was the reply; 'but first, gentlemen, allow me, if you please, to enjoy, with yourselves, the luxury of dry clothes. I have no particular ambition to contract an American ague fit just now; yet unless you take pity on me, and reserve my examination for a future moment, there is every probability I shall not have a tooth left by to-morrow morning.'

No one could deny the justice of the remark, for the teeth of the young man were chattering as he spoke. It was not, therefore, until after he had changed his dress, and swallowed a couple of glasses of Captain Erskine's never-failing spirit, that they all repaired once more to the mess-room, when Johnstone anticipated all questions, by the production of the mysterious packet.

After removing several wrappers of bark, each of which was secured by a thong of deer-skin, Colonel de Haldimar, to whom the successful officer had handed his prize, at length came to a small oval case of red morocco, precisely similar in size and form to that which had so lately attracted the notice of his son. For a moment he hesitated, and his cheek was observed to turn pale and his hand to tremble, but quickly subduing his indecision, he hurriedly unfastened the clasp and disclosed to the astonished view of the officers the portrait of a young and lovely woman, habited in the Highland garb.

Exclamations of various kinds burst from the lips of the group of officers. Several knew it to be the portrait of Mrs. de Haldimar; others recognized it from the striking likeness it bore to Clara and to Charles; all knew it had never been absent from the possession of the former since her mother's death, and, feeling satisfied as they did, that its extraordinary appearance among them at the present moment was an announcement of some dreadful disaster, their countenances wore an impress of dismay little inferior to that of the wretched Charles, who, agonized beyond all attempt at description, had thrown himself into a seat in the rear of the group, and sat like one bewildered, with his head buried in his hands.

'Gentlemen,' at length observed Colonel de Haldimar, in a voice that proved how vainly his natural emotion was sought to be subdued by his pride, 'this, I fear me, is an unwelcome token. It comes to announce to a father the murder of his child; to us all, the destruction of our last remaining friends and comrades.'

'God forbid!' solemnly aspirated Captain Blessington. After a pause of a moment or two he pursued: 'I know not why, sir, but my impression is the appearance of this portrait, which we all recognize for that worn by Miss de Haldimar, bears another interpretation.'

(To be continued.)

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BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

THE MAN OF GOD.

Ps. xc. and three other places refer to Moses as the 'Man of God.' He was the first whom God used as a prophet to men. Moses did not choose the office, but, like all God's messengers, was God-chosen. Adam, the beginner of the human race, is never called a man of God. Moses wrote of another prophet like to himself whom God would send, but He is not called a man of God, but the God-man. Jesus says, 'Moses wrote of Me.' (Jno. v., 46.) In the beginning was the word, the word was God, the word became flesh. (Jno. i.) The Jews rejected this One because he, being a man, claimed to be God. (Jno. x., 30-39.) Jesus laid aside the glory of His deity, taking the form of a servant, and in human guise was obedient unto death, even that of the cross. (Phil. ii., 5-8.) The man Moses, with all his God-given powers, failed more than once; the God-man never failed, but unmurmuringly finished the work His Father gave Him to do. (Jno. xvii.) Moses complained of the burden laid upon him. (Num. xi., 14.) Jesus said, 'The cup which the Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it?' (Jno. xviii., 11.) He bore a greater burden than Moses, and He did it gladly for the sake of His people. See Jno. xvii. Truly we have a greater than Moses in the Son of God—the man after God's own heart. The great mystery of God-likeness, manifested in flesh, received up to glory. (I. Tim. iii., 16.) He came into the world to save sinners. (I. Tim. i., 15.)

Speaking on being 'Filled with the Holy Ghost,' Mr. Moody said, 'Call it "higher life" or "second blessing," just as you choose, but get it, for it is the great need of the Church.'

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A large stock of Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Binding Cases, Inks and general office requisites always on hand; prices right. We have a Day Time Clock registering 100 numbers, which we will sell at a bargain. Also bankrupt stock of Silverware to be sold very low.

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C. J. TOWNSHEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townshend, has removed to 2504 St. Catherine St., corner Crescent, where he will Manufacture, Renovate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of every description at short notice. Lowest Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. Up. 2455.

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Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
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ELECTRIC HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY.
Electric and Gas Fixtures. Work of all kinds neatly executed. Electrical and Mechanical Bells and Annunciators Installed and Repaired. Also Telephone work of all kinds. All orders promptly and personally attended to. Night Services—Tel. East 6350.

R. C. SALLOWAY,
Carpenter,
Work Shop 122 Bio St. Residence, 27 Balmoral St
Office Fittings, Doors, Windows, Blinds and Glass Partitions made to order.
JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY DONE.
Estimates Furnished. Double Windows painted and repaired, ready for putting up.

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Shop—636 St. Lawrence St.
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Jobbing of every description Orders promptly attended to. Estimates furnished.

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LUMBER, rough and planed.
Sawdust and Kindling.
Telephone 3457 Main.
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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

CUT IT SHORT.

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Make it short and crisp, and snappy—
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter—
Fewer syllables the better—
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain; express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it,
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings—
Skim it well, then skim the skimmings—
Boil it down.
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence in two,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

A FRIVOLOUS 'THUNDERER.'

Again is one reminded that the 'Times' of London was not always so serious as it is to-day. The following paragraph was printed in its despatches from Paris on Jan. 18, 1803: 'Bonapart's "post-haste" dinners are loudly complained of by his British guests, who are not accustomed to "short commons." The Chief Consul, however, is too fond of "dispatch" to allow his guests time to "chuse" and "chew" their food. "Prompt decision" is his leading principle, and "gape" and "swallow" the order of the day, for all who resort to his entertainments.'

'Why does Mr. Bruin hibernate every winter?' 'I suppose he finds it too cold out of doors in his bear skin.'—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

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

Mrs. A.—'When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence.' Miss D.—'And now—?' Mrs. A.—'The light goes out every night.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Mrs. Joy—'If I do say it, my husband is worth millions of money to me.' Mrs. Blunt—'How lucky of you to snap him up when he was going cheap.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mother—'Johnny, how is it you stand so much lower in your studies in January than you did in December?' Son—'Oh! everything is marked down after the holidays, you know, mother!'—'Puck.'

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

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Your house will need Tinting and Papering after using it. You cannot do better than apply for prices from
J. HENRY JONES,
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DECORATOR, PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPER-HANGER.
Prompt Attention.

NO NEED TO BE BALD
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

Bring your oculist's prescription for glasses to me. I will fill it with absolute accuracy. All my glasses are made to measure. The right frames; the exact adjustment, so that the lenses are held in just the right position.
This is my specialty.
J. BRITTON, Optician,
2311 St. CATHERINE St

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BEDDING
Re-Made equal to New at
TOWNSHEND'S
Mattress-Maker and Feather Renovator,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
368 St. James St., near Old Stand.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTE,
SILVER WYANDOTTE
Can supply Eggs for Incubator.
Send for our new 1903 Catalogue.
W. H. ULLEY,
Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

SPORTS OF A DAY.

Annual 'At Home' of Westmount Football Club a Decided Success.

ATTENDANCE PRESENT THE LARGEST ON RECORD—DECORATIONS MUCH ADMIRED.

At Victoria Hall last evening a most successful and largely attended 'at home' and annual ball of the Westmount Football was held by the Westmount Football Club.

There were present at least two hundred and fifty guests.

Shortly before midnight refreshments were served, when immediately afterwards the dancers returned to the main hall, where the last half of the programme was carried out.

The following committee was in charge: President, Harry Poliwka; hon. secretary, T. H. L. Brown; executive, Messrs. Snowdon, Ross and Dolbec.

The patronesses of the ball were Mesdames D. McNicholl, Peter Mackenzie, C. D. McKay, Thomas Harling, H. E. Suckling, G. S. Pelton, J. R. Walker and G. A. McBean.

Among those present were noticed: The Misses Boxer, Studer, Pierce, Milne, Reid, Scott, Herron, McKay, Forbes, Shewan, McBean, McLeod, Scarff, Bowie, Fenwick, Ewing, Black, Ross, Willis, Radford, Von Rappard, Bowman, Mitchell, McLean, Robinson, Currie, Pearson, Snowdon, Baillie, Monsell, Parkins, Smith, Mason, Whitehead, Lawrence, Armstrong, Fenton, Brodie, Bradley, Clarke, Cayford, Dolbel, Marriotti, Benson, Walker, Ryan, Robertson, Graham, Fraser, Lovelace, Craig, Elliott, Smythe, Smaill, Henderson, Storey, Saunders, Finley, E. Pearson, Moore, Austin.

Messrs. A. Ross, E. Birch, G. Bowie, G. A. Hartley, W. J. Tabb, E. G. Wray, C. H. Wray, W. D. Willis, R. A. Lovelace, Dr. Bayard, M. S. Pierce, C. H. Brodie, H. Whitley, H. N. Osborn, G. R. Futvoye, George McLaren, J. F. Pierce, L. J. Street, J. A. McBride, C. McKay, J. F. Watson, Gordon Lynch, S. E. Chadwick, J. J. Mason, J. Millard, J. A. Burns, G. Max Sinn, Dr. Keenan, T. W. Benson, E. J. Macdonald, Percy Seath, W. P. Cooper, A. J. Souder, Clarence Stroud, M. H. Smith, W. Choneau, J. W. Snowdon, Geo. Hawkins, Leon Dyer, E. D. Murray, W. H. Swift, H. W. Monsell, G. A. Holland, H. F. Swift, E. H. Copland, jr., G. A. Trenholme.

SPEED SKATING RACES

Montreal has a treat in store for those interested in fast skating. Practically all the best skaters in the world are here, and will compete for the championship in the international skating races of Canada, and the United States, which will take place this afternoon at the M.A.A.A. rink, Association grounds, Westmount.

Mr. L. Rubenstein has received advice from Major Maude, that the Vice-Regal party will attend the races. The party consists of their Excellencies, Lady Eileen Elliott, and five others.

LORD MINTO WILL ATTEND

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto, accompanied by Lady Eileen Elliot, and attended by his staff, will attend the match at the Arena this evening between Ottawa and Victoria. His Excellency who is a great admirer of Canada's national winter sport, has kindly consented to face the puck. The match itself will no doubt be one of the best of the season as both teams are in the running and neither can afford to take chances of a lose on account of the race for the championship being such a close one. It is perhaps the first time in the history of the C. A. H. L. that four out of the five teams comprising the series have been as even up in the matter of games won and lost as they are this year, and while the knowing ones look upon Montreal or Victoria as the coming champions yet it is within the range of possibility that the much coveted trophy changing its present place of abode for that of Ottawa or Quebec. The results of the game between Montreal and Quebec which takes place to-night will, as usual, be bulletined at the Arena for the benefit of those who are interested in the 'little men of iron.'

MERCANTILE LEAGUE

A special meeting of the Mercantile Hockey League was held last evening at the club parlors, Victoria rink, Drummond street, for the purposes of discussing the recent difficulty over the match played on Thursday evening last at the above rink.

The president, Mr. T. H. Cornell, occupied the chair, and the following delegates were present:—Ogilvie Milling Company, Messrs. Cornell and McDermott; Telegraphers, T. Longmore; Gault Brothers, Messrs. Murphy and Liddell; Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Messrs. Brody and Hanner.

The whole meeting finally decided to have the misunderstanding unravelled, and with this object in view one of the clubs has been requested to submit a certain report satisfactory to the Rolling Mills Club.

WITH THE HOCKEY CLUBS.

The Union Hockey Club will give a smoking concert in the Empire Hall to-night. The programme has a few good arguments with the gloves.

An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London, says:—This afternoon a hockey match took place at the Princess rink between a team chosen from the Canadian footballers and a team of London-Canadians. The footballers succeeded in winning by a score of 5 to 3.

The first of the final matches for the intermediate, intercollegiate championship, took place here last night between 'Varsity II. and R.M.C.I. The Cadets, virtually champions, defeated the Toronto team by 8 to 1. They were faster, and had almost perfect combination. At half time the score was 4 to 0. 'Varsity shot the first goal in the second half, but afterwards were outplayed.

The greatest interest is taken in the hockey match at Quebec this evening between the Quebec and Montreal teams, and probably the largest audience that has witnessed a hockey match for some time will be present. The Quebec team will be minus the services of Power at cover point, as the latter is ill. He probably will be replaced by C. C. Scott, who played on the Quebec defence for years. If he consents to play the team will be composed as follows: Goal, Moran; point, Doyle; cover point, Scott; forwards, Garneau, Jordan, Gillespie and Copeman.

The Winnipeg Victorias, from Montreal, arrived in Toronto yesterday on their way home. Captain Fred. Cadham and Mr. Olsen went right through to Chicago, but the balance of the party decided to wait over until 7 o'clock last night, when they left for the West.

Rod Flett and George Carruthers remained here to see the Wellingtons and the Sault Ste. Marie teams play a senior O. H. A. match at the Mutual street rink to-night.

Mr. Alex. Milne, of the Wellingtons, extended a general invitation to the Victorias to stay for to-night's game, but most of the party are anxious to get back home. At one o'clock the Wellingtons tendered the Winnipeggers a luncheon. The Vics wished the Wellingtons every success in their forthcoming trip after the Stanley cup.

The Ottawa Hockey team come to Montreal to-day, where they will meet the Victorias in a championship match. A number of changes will be made on the forward line, which will no doubt, again be seen to play like strangers to each other. The Ottawa team has suffered a great deal this season from frequency of changes in the line-up. This was more than noticeable in the play on Wednesday night against the Shamrocks. Westwick, who will be on the seven to-day against the Victorias, has not handled a stick with the other forwards since the Montreal match, and Billy Gilmour is in a somewhat similar position. The whole senior team has hardly been on the ice together twice during the whole season, and this is mainly accountable for their loose play. Westwick should have been out against the Shamrocks, as he is fully recovered from his injuries, and the game on Wednesday would have given the team a good practice, and the people who want to get into line on the work of the team. The style of hockey put up by the Ottawas against the Shamrocks on Wednesday will by no means win from the Victorias.

The team will be—Hutton, goal; Pulford, point; Moore, cover; W. Gilmour, S. Gilmour, H. Westwick and Frank McGee, forwards.

A CLOSE MATCH

A friendly match was played last night between the Bell Telephone Inspectors' Hockey Club and Foreign Freight Hockey Club of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Minto rink, between 10 and 11. At the call of time the score stood 1 to 1, and after playing 10 additional minutes no goal was scored, so the match was called off. The teams were as follows:

Bell Tel. Co. Inspectors.	Foreign	F.C.P.R.
G. Kimlin	Goal	DeGruchy
W. Ellis	Point	G. Stenhouse
W. Millen	Cover point	J. Nicoll
M. Shea	Forwards	H. Owden
W. Carabut	"	W. Aird
B. Ford	"	W. Bickerdike
C. Ford	"	J. Millar

Referee—R. Stenhouse.

LOCAL BOWLING MATCHES

The last two matches in the senior bowling series resulted in a win for the O.A.A.C. and the M.A.A.A. The O.A.A.C. defeated the 43rd D.C.O. Rifles by 23 pins, and the M.A.A.A. outrolled the 3rd Victoria Rifles, with 198 pins to their credit. Following are the detailed scores:

THE OTTAWA MATCH.

O.A.A.C.—				
F.J.Burns	167	187	167	521
C.P.Harvey	166	174	160	500
C.A.E.Clendinneng	159	171	139	469
A.A.Whillans	164	174	165	503
T.Dunderdale	189	203	168	560
R.Gamble	160	144	155	459
Total				3,012
43rd D.C.O.R.—				
F.A.Morse	205	131	169	505
W.A.McAdam	133	181	135	449
F.C.Birks	166	166	187	519
A.deM.Bell	158	189	154	501
J.White	152	185	156	493
D.Turnbull	165	171	191	527
Total				2,994
Majority for O.A.A.C., 23.				

THE MONTREAL MATCH.

M.A.A.A.—				
J.Baird	148	169	200	512
F.H.Gardner	236	189	176	601
J.E.Walsh	194	146	201	541
E.J.Clarke	123	159	164	446
R.J.Walker	166	203	175	544
W.J.LeGallais	200	153	144	497
Total				3,141
3rd Victoria Rifles—				
R.Johnson	175	168	116	459
C.G.Macartney	142	113	212	467
E.M.McNab	55	171	163	389
W.Mills	155	163	174	492
A.Parker	149	153	131	433
J.Drysdale	163	171	196	530
Total				2,943
Majority for M.A.A.A., 198.				

AN INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The 3rd Victoria Rifles bowled a match last night with the M.A.A.A. team in the intermediate series of the City Bowling League. The M.A.A.A. won out by a majority of 53 pins. The scores were:

M.A.A.A.—				
J.A.Michaud	151	183	154	488
J.Baxter, jr.	146	163	144	453
W.J.Thompson	152	153	148	453
W.Mackay	170	158	146	474
W.C.Lawless	172	175	180	527
E.G.Burnett	159	153	193	510
Total				2,905
3rd Victoria Rifles—				
R.Stephenson	151	154	202	507
E.Foley	125	127	176	428
L.McIldowie	150	154	123	427
F.Therrien	189	160	185	534
J.C.McIldowie	166	151	176	493
W.Tasker	154	126	183	463
Total				2,852
Majority for M.A.A.A., 53 pins.				

THE NEW CHALLENGER

Glasgow, Feb. 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton has definitely decided that the 'Shamrock III.' shall be launched on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Captain Wringe will command the new challenger.

ORMSTOWN CURLERS WIN.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The finals for the Governor-General's trophy were played off here between Ormstown and the Montreal Heathers, and Ormstown won. In the afternoon, two rinks played a draw, and in the evening the other two rinks played on Government House ice. Twenty-two ends were played. The rinks and scores follow,

Rink No. 1.

Ormstown.	Heathers.
W.G.McGerrigle, skip.	W.B.Hutchison, skip.
23	23

Rink No. 2.

J.L.B.McGerrigle, skip.	A.H.Hutchison, skip.
26	16

Majority for Ormstown, 10.

The Governor-General was present when the last stone was put, and congratulated Ormstown upon its well won victory.

PROUD OF ITS CURLERS.

Ormstown, Feb. 7.—The victorious Ormstown curlers arrived on last evening's train and were met by the mayor and councillors, the lady curlers and the band. A torchlight procession was formed, which was a mile in length, and a tour of the village made. The club has made a history for itself by clearing the board of all the silverware up for competition. The trophies include the Jubilee, the Governor-General's prize, the Quebec challenge cup, and a host of other trophies, the whole aggregating fifteen hundred dollars worth. The townspeople are highly elated, and the victorious rinks will be tendered a reception next Thursday.

VETERANS' TRAMP

The veterans' tramp of the Tuque Bleu, which was to have taken place last Wednesday night, but was cancelled owing to the unsatisfactory weather, will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 11 next. A large number of the old trampers have signified their intention of being present, and it is expected that the turnout will be one of the largest for some time past. As is the custom, past president, Ned Hughes's grave will be visited, and the usual ceremonies gone through. The life members' race will also be held that night. There is considerable rivalry between some of the old runners, as a number appear anxious to have their name engraved on the 'cup', and an exciting finish is looked for. The M.A.A.A. trampers are decidedly on top this season and they are out to make a sensational finish with the grand old sport of snowshoeing.

TORONTO BASEBALL CLUB

Toronto, Feb. 7.—A full meeting of the directors of the Toronto Baseball Club was held last night to consider the question of engaging a manager for the coming season. The unanimous choice fell on James Anderson Gardner, of Pittsburg, who did such magnificent work in the box last year for the local club. The contract makes no stipulation as to Gardner's pitching any games. He is to use his own judgment entirely and enter the box at his own discretion. It is understood that he receives a substantial salary.

ANOTHER NEW DEFENDER

Another defender for the Seawanhaka cup is practically assured. The only one certain at the present is that for which the frames are now being laid at the Norval sheds at the order of Mr. E. W. Finley, of this city. The second boat is to be built for a syndicate composed, it is said, of members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, who are now most desirous to retain the cup against the Manchester Yacht Club next season.

A special committee has been formed by the local yacht club for the purpose of looking into the matter of building another defender, and it is expected that something definite in this respect will be decided shortly.

TEN CENTS A TON

THIS RISE IN FREIGHT RATES ON SOFT COAL WILL MEAN A GAIN TO THE RAILWAYS OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Under the lead of the Pennsylvania Railway, freight rates on bituminous coal will be advanced April 1 ten cents a ton to tidewater points, or about seven percent, taking the average on the entire traffic. This means that during the ensuing year the carrying railways will together take from consumers of soft coal east of the Allegheny Mountains at least five million dollars more for freight money than the present rates would yield. To a like extent the companies will increase their receipts, if the tonnage holds the same.

PRINCESS AND GIRON SEPARATE.

Geneva, Feb. 6.—The legal adviser of the former Crown Princess of Saxony has made the following announcement: 'M. Giron will leave Geneva this evening for Brussels to join his family. He has broken off all relations with the Princess in order not to impede the reunion of the Princess with her children.'

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian Patents.—F. Boas, artificial stones; J. L. Kieffer, take-up mechanism for sewing machines; J. L. Kieffer, pull-off mechanism for sewing machines; J. L. Kieffer, tension mechanism for sewing machines; R. McKay, steam boilers; C. A. Hart, spring beds; B. F. Chapman, horse collars; C. Johnston, cheese hoop and print; J. F. J. Gunning, garment fastening or other holding devices; Z. Gouin, removable door locks; F. H. Ferguson, dough dividing machines; W. McKenzie, automatic railway crossing gates; H. S. Burrell, lubricators; E. A. Lewis, eye-glasses; A. Cruttendem, glass bottles; S. Brown, clothes clamps; E. M. Sharpe, combination girdle and suspenders; S. W. Carter, mourning bands; F. Culham, cattle guards; H. S. Forgie, wool dusters.

American Patents.—R. J. Atkin and M. R. Eagleson, acetylene gas generators; B. E. Betchel, brick cutter; R. H. Caswell, milk cooler; John Ewing, jr., marine life preservers; T. Guest, husking rollers; T. N. Huddlestone, band cutter; J. L. Kieffer, stitch-forming mechanism for shoe-sewing machines; W. Maloney, grain thresher; W. Maloney, grain threshing machines; J. W. McQuay, steam engine; J. Mills, dental matrix retainer; A. Neilson, stovepipe elbow connection; O. Pike, meat tenderer; M. Vallee, lock latch.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the free toboggan slides the following contributions are acknowledged by Mrs. R. S. Weir, treasurer, on behalf of the committee:—Three new toboggans from A. W. Holcombe, Westmount; a toboggan from the Misses Ivy and Iris Mudge; and $20 from the Misses McLennan, received through the 'Witness.'

Advertisement.



Taste confirms reason's suggestions for using Quaker Tea; the flavor of Ceylon's gardens exudes from its liquor.

Black or Green.

QUAKER "CEYLON" TEA

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR CANADA.

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(Where all Cars Transfer.)

CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Bell Tel. Up 2789. Merch. 1397.

MONDAY'S GREAT SPECIAL SALE.

JACKETS.	500 Ladies' Jackets of all sorts to be sold on Monday	50c in the Dollar
FLORIDA WATER.	60 cases of Good Florida Water (Murray & Lanman's); value, 50c; for Monday	39c.
VASELINE.	22 cases of Vaseline, (Blue Seal), best quality; value, 8c bottle; for Monday	4c.
STOCKINGS.	400 doz. of Good Wool Stockings (Ribbed); value, 45c; for Monday	19c.
SOAP.	10 cases of Good Castile Soap (pure Castile); value, 18c, lb; for Monday	10c.
GLOVES.	15 doz of Good Ladies' Kid Gloves, assorted colors and sizes; value 75c; for Monday	20c.
SILKS.	275 yds of Colored Silks, for Ladies' Blouses; value, $1.25 yd; for Monday	49c.
RIBBONS.	1,600 yds of Colored Ribbons, assorted widths; value, 15c and 18c; for Monday	10c
FLANNELETTE.	75 pcs of Colored Flannelette for Wrappers; value, 10c and 12½c yd; for Monday	7c.
TWEEDS.	900 yds of Good English Tweeds, assorted width; value, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; for Monday	60c.
SHIRTS, DRAWERS	20 doz. of Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers; value, $1.25; for Monday	75c.
LONSDALE.	5 cases of Lonsdale in Remnants; value, 18c; to be sold Monday	8c
SHEETING.	15 pcs. of Sheeting, 3-4 wide; value, 20c; for Monday	15c.
SKIRTS.	1 Big Lot of Skirts for Ladies; value, $2.25; for Monday	$1.25.
SLIP WAISTS.	20 doz. of White Slip Waists; value, 15c; for Monday	7c.
REMNANTS.	400 Remnants of Dress Goods, all marked cheap, and besides, for Monday's Sale	50c in the Dollar
CORSETS.	8 doz. of Corsets, all sorts, assorted sizes, odd lines, to be sold on Monday at	50c in the Dollar

OUR STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK EVERY THURSDAY.

BARGAIN SALE OF PIANOS

Every piano in the following list is guaranted to be exactly as represented or money refunded. Although the prices are very special, there will be a further discount of ten per cent. for cash.

STANLEY—7-octave square piano, neat case, moderate size, a very good practice piano, $4.00 cash, $3.00 per month	$ 85.00
DUNHAM—6 3-4 octave square piano, octagon legs, good tone, excellent practice piano. $4.00 cash, $3.00 per month	$ 90.00
CHALLEN AND HODGSON—Neat 7-octave upright piano in walnut case, height 4 feet. Excellent piano for a small room. $10.00 cash and $4.00 per month	$ 95.00
CORNWALL—7-octave upright piano. We cannot say that it is first class, but it is very good value for the price asked, and an excellent practice piano. $4.00 per month	$100.00
J. P. HALE, N.Y.—7 1-3 octave square American piano with four round corners, carved legs, overstrung scale, in fine order. $10.00 cash and $4.00 per month	$ 120.00
STEINWAY, N.Y.—7-octave square piano, octagon legs, fine tone, overstrung scale. $10.00 cash and $5.00 per month	$ 125.00
CABLE—First rate 7-octave New York square piano with fine tone and action. Handsome case. Good as new. Terms, $10 cash and $5.00 per month.	$ 135.00
HAINES BROS., N.Y.—Excellent square piano in handsome rosewood case, carved legs. Cost $425.00. Terms, $10.00 cash and $5.00 per month	$ 145.00
HARDMAN, N. Y.—A superb 7 1-4-octave square piano in rosewood case, back finished like front, carved legs, serpentine mouldings, cost $800. Finest tone. Terms, $10.00 cash and $5.00 per month	$ 160.00
STEINWAY, N. Y.—Splendid square piano, with superb tone; almost as good as new. Original price was $650.00. Terms, $15.00 cash and $5.00 per month	$ 175.00
LINDSAY—Fine upright cabinet grand piano in walnut case, 7 1-4 octaves; full iron frame. Only used for 7 months. $15.00 cash and $6.00 per month	$ 210.00
HOWARD—Magnificent upright cabinet grand piano by Howard; 7 1-4 octaves. Cannot be told from new. Used 5 months. Cost $350.00. Terms, $15.00 cash and $6.00 per month	$ 250.00

Don't forget that there is a ten per cent. discount off the above prices for cash. A stool free with each Piano.

C. W. LINDSAY, Ltd.,

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EAST END BRANCH, 1622 St. Catherine St.,
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Latest Paris Novelty.

COMPASS & APPOINTMENT TIMEPIECE,

Useful to anyone, sells on sight. Agents can make $5.00 a day easy. Send 15c for sample.

PARIS NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 2432, MONTREAL, Que.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

THE PULITZER MURDER

TRIAL OF WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG BEGINS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 6.—The taking of testimony in the trial of Wm. Hooper Young, charged with the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, last September, began to-day, the jury box having been filled by the acceptance of Geo. H. Wells, a clerk, and Michael Cunningham, a real estate dealer, as the eleventh and twelfth jurors. Young, whose appearance was slightly improved, was half dragged, half carried into court, by a deputy sheriff, and at once sank down in his wonted listless attitude. He was closely studied by an alienist, employed by the defence, who sat near him engaged in preparation of testimony which he will give later on.

After Justice Herrick had announced that at two o'clock he would adjourn the hearing until Monday, Mr. Clarke, assistant district attorney, began his presentation of the case for the people.

When the assistant district attorney told Young to raise his head so that the witness might see him, it was necessary for his lawyer to take him forcibly by the chin. Judge Herrick then adjourned until Monday.

THE DREYFUS CASE

JUDGES SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH FORGED DOCUMENTS.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The story printed by the 'Liberté,' a Nationalist newspaper, that there was new evidence in the Dreyfus case which would show that the ex-captain was wrongfully convicted by the court at Rennes, is attracting considerable attention. The 'Agence Fournier' to-day asserts that M. Jaures, the Socialist vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, has proof that secret documents were communicated to certain of the judges of the Rennes Court, and that consequently a verdict would be annulled. The 'Agence' says further that these documents were forgeries. The person who communicated them to the judges is a general, and a former minister of war. It is added that parliament will be called upon to investigate the matter and prosecute him.

CHRISTIAN DE WET

HE AND EXTREME PARTY PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN, WHICH IS REJECTED AS INSULTING.

Bloemfontein Feb. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain to-day had a two hours' conference with a deputation of Boers of the Extreme party, including Mr. Christian De Wet. The deputation presented an address, which it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain rejected, at the same time rebuking the delegates for presenting it. He regarded it as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government.

Christian De Wet accused the government of contravening the terms of the Vereeniging agreement, especially as regards the amnesty, and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law. The feuds between the Boer parties have become very strong, particularly between the brothers, Christian and Piet De Wet. The latter headed a deputation of loyalist Boers to Colonial Secretary. Christian De Wet holds setadily aloof from the loyalist section. He is credited with wanting to tear up the Vereeniging treaty, and begin afresh.

MRS. PECK FOUND DEAD.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6. — Mrs. Tracy Peck, wife of Professor Peck, of Yale University, who disappeared from home yesterday morning, was found dead to-day in Fort Hale Park, Morris Cove. Searching parties of students had been ransacking the neighborhood all day for some trace of the missing woman.

FIRE RECORD.

Hampton, N.B., Feb. 6. — Messrs. Flewelling & Co.'s box and match works in this village were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $25,000, fully covered by insurance. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment, and great suffering will prevail if mills are not rebuilt at once.

ALASKA BOUNDARY

'NEWS' CORRESPONDENT SAYS ENGLISH IGNORANCE IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Lodge (Mass.), member of the foreign relations committee, had a conference with the President to-day, during which they discussed the status of the Alaskan boundary treaty. The senator informed the President that he does not regard the ratification of the treaty as a hopeless task. It is said to be the purpose of the friends of the measure to press its consideration in the Senate because some of the opposition is based on misunderstanding.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—A 'News' special cable from London says: 'I conversed today with an ex-attorney-general of a recent British cabinet, an expert in all international questions, who said that he feared the Venezuelan mess had made more unlikely any Canadian gain in the Alaska arbitration, even if the treaty passed the Senate. All British cabinets were impressed with the importance of keeping the good-will of the Americans at almost any cost. He said this was regrettable, but inevitable. He also said that no arbitrators had yet been named, but the Dominion Government would be asked to appoint one. I suggested that Canadians should at once make a tremendous protest against this anti-imperial view. English ignorance is at the root of all the trouble.'

FIREMEN INJURED

STEAMER AND CHEMICAL ENGINE COLLIDE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 6.—The McKinnon Dash and Hardware Company's factory in Black Rock was destroyed by fire tonight. Four firemen were injured, one of them seriously in a collision between a steamer and a chemical engine while en route to the fire.

The injured firemen are: William Anderson, driver, both arms broken; J. D. Plunkett, assistant engineer, hurt about the head; Harry Holt, driver, back hurt, internal injuries; Captain John Morrissey, slightly injured.

The steamer was going at high speed down Grant street, when the chemical rounded the corner from a side street. They came together with a crash and the firemen were hurled to the pavement or caught in the wreckage. The injured men were taken to the Riverside Hospital. Holt's condition is critical.

The delay due to the accident allowed the fire to gain so much headway that when additional apparatus arrived at the scene of the fire the factory was doomed. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

UPROAR IN THE HOUSE

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT HAS A LIVELY TIME.

Buda-Pest, Feb. 6.—The debate to-day on the military recruit bill in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament was enlivened by one of the tumultuous scenes so common of late. The Opposition objected to the exclusive use of the German language in words of command and the Premier maintained the necessity for such uniformity. The uproar finally became so great that the House adjourned.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING AT PETERBORO.

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 6.—The thirty-third annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec opened here yesterday afternoon, with about 150 delegates in attendance. Mr. Henry Leigh, of Woodstock, president of the Y. M. C. A., was in the chair. The Rev. John McNicholl, B.A., of the Toronto Bible Training School, was the first speaker, delivering an impressive religious address upon 'Preparation.' A paper upon 'Our opportunity among the young men of our local fields,' was read by Mr. J. W. Hopkins, of Woodstock. Mr. Percy B. Williams, of the West End Branch, Toronto, dealt with the subject 'An opportunity to increase intelligent interest in the local associations.' A committee on permanent organization was appointed, which, at the evening meeting, recommended the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Mr. A. L. Breithaupt, Berlin; first vice-president, Mayor G. M. Roger, Peterboro; second vice-president, Mr. J. Thompson, Quebec; third vice-president, Mr. J. J. Copeland, Toronto; secretary, Mr. R. J. Risk, Owen Sound. The report was unanimously adopted.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 6.—Miss Ada McKenzie, 23 years old, daughter of Mrs. Delia McKenzie, and a domestic in the employ of Mrs. W. Mickleborough, was found in her room, suffering great pain, having taken a dose of carbolic acid, it is supposed, in mistake for medicine. She was removed to Amasa Wood Hospital, where she died a few hours later.

TOURIST RATES.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—About forty general passenger agents and steamboat managers attended a meeting here yesterday of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Company, which, after a two hours' session, adopted last year's passenger tariffs for the season of 1903, except in one minor instance. Mr. Thomas Henry, of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, presided over the meeting as chairman, and Mr. Geo. C. Wells, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is secretary, of the committee.

NOVA SCOTIAN FRUIT.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held at Middleton, it was stated that last year's apple crop was the most disappointing and unprofitable in the history of the apple culture in Nova Scotia.

WATERBURY STRIKE

THE MEN REFUSE TO RETURN TO WORK UNDER CONDITIONS OFFERED.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 5.—The departure this evening of nine companies of the National Guard, gave this city a less martial appearance to-night. The citizens are beginning to feel hopeful that the settlement of the strike will soon be reached.

A committee consisting of Mayor Kilduff, Mr. Ryan, the city clerk, and Mr. John H. Dillon, a New Haven citizen, which has been laboring since last night to arrange a basis for a settlement of the strike, invited Colonel Burpee, counsel for the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company, to a conference this evening with the executive committee of the Trolleymen's Union, and the outcome was anxiously awaited.

During the session Colonel Burpee said that the company would take back about twenty-five of the eighty men on strike, if they desired to return to work, but could not promise places for more, in fairness to the men who are now running the cars. The strikers declined flatly to return, under these conditions.

THE GROWING TIME

MR. McNICOLL TELLS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. McNicoll, the general manager of the C. P. R., has been in the North-West so often that the progressive effects do not surprise him. Many years ago, when it was unsafe to predict, Mr. McNicoll said sanguine things, which are now being realized. Of course, Mr. McNicoll realizes that the C. P. R., which kept the North-West so long as a close preserve, has rivals. There are important schemes which, when realized, will put the C. P. R. to the test. In the meantime Mr. McNicoll, who returned on Thursday from the west, states that the C. P. R. is not neglectful of its opportunities. It is doing more in the matter of building bridges, strengthening original lines and the like, than the people of the east understand. These undertakings mean millions of dollars; but what is of especial interest at this juncture is the fact that the whole country, from Winnipeg to Vancouver, is growing rapidly, and that it becomes all who have the interest of the country at heart to do their utmost to give facilities for expansion. Mr. McNicoll is not at all daunted by the application of other roads in regard to the North-West. He says there is room for development. The C. P. R. does not purpose to be behind. It has charters both in British Columbia, and the North-West, and it is building all the time—both lines and elevators. At the same time it is recognized that it cannot keep the North-West all to itself—there must be competition, and it will not be surprised if, within the course of the next ten years, there should be two other transcontinental lines struggling for recognition.

Advertisements.

Womanly Health

MEANS WOMANLY BEAUTY.

Many women look old, and lose their beauty—not through age, but because of ill-health and suffering. When you don't feel well, of course you won't look well. If your blood is impure, nerves unsteady, appetite and digestion poor, the natural result will be a sallow, unhealthy pallor. Women in this condition can quickly make themselves well and beautiful by taking Ferrozone. It is a wonderful remedy for the blood and nerves, and brings good looks because it brings good health.



A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

Mrs. Mary Shanly, of Pittsburg, Ont., was cured of a most disagreeable type of face disfigurement and blood disorder by Ferrozone, and says: "For four years my face was disfigured by raw, bleeding eruptions that resisted all treatment. Three Kingston Doctors did their best for me, and acknowledged themselves unable to help me. I tried Ferrozone. The first box helped me quite a little, and after using six boxes I was cured. Ferrozone is a fine remedy for Skin Diseases, and a perfect marvel for the Complexion and Womanly Disorders of all kinds."

FERROZONE

For pale, anæmic women, Ferrozone is a wonderful tonic and restorative. It strengthens the nerves, regulates the heart's action, enriches and purifies the blood. It fills in angular irregularities, rounds off the form, develops the bust, beautifies the complexion. The entire system is benefited by the use of Ferrozone, and every woman who desires a vigorous constitution and the good looks that come with good health, should take it regularly. Give Ferrozone a trial—you'll never be sorry. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sold everywhere by druggists, or by mail to any address in Canada or the United States by

THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

Advertisements.

Thousands Get Well

Without Risking a Penny

They write for my book—and I send it.
I supply them my help on trial.
They take it a month at my risk.

I'll do that for You

Simply send me this coupon, or write me a postal, stating the book you need.

Then I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. And your mere word shall decide it.

That is the offer which hundreds of thousands have accepted, and 39 out of 40 have paid for the medicine gladly, because they were cured.

There is scarcely a neighborhood in America without its men and women whom my Restorative made well.

On Jan. 11, 1903 I published in all the Chicago papers the names and addresses of one thousand people in that city alone, whom my Restorative had cured in just the past six months.

Do you believe that any other remedy ever cured one thousand chronic cases in one city in one-half year?

Won't you test the remedy which did that, when I promise to pay the whole cost if it fails?

This is How I do It:

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen *inside* nerves. I have learned how to bring back the only power that operates the vital organs.

I don't doctor the weak organ itself. I might as well doctor a weak engine to make it strong. I give the organ more power—more nerve power. I give it the strength to do its duty.

My Restorative does that always, and there is nothing more that medicine can do. Unless there is a cause like cancer my Restorative will cure. And conditions that it can't cure are beyond the reach of medicine.

When you are cured you will keep my Restorative in the house for little troubles, and to prevent these serious troubles hereafter.

Cut Out This Coupon

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Mark the book desired and mail this with your name and address to

Dr. Shoop, Box 69, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men (sealed). Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative on Trial

COMMERCIAL.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trade at Montreal has been quite active this week. The trade in heavy winter goods in about over so far as the jobbers are concerned and the attention of travellers is now fully occupied with spring samples. The cold weather of last month resulted in pretty well reducing stocks of winter goods in the country and the outlook for the spring is very promising. The market for staple goods is very firm. Further advances in the prices of cottons and prints are looked for. Woollens are also very firmly held and the tendency is toward still higher prices. The outlook for trade the next two months is very promising.

Trade in wholesale circles at Toronto, as reported to Bradstreets, has been good this week. The mild weather has not helped retail sales but stocks of winter goods have been pretty well reduced since the first of the year and retailers are in a comfortable position to make liberal preparations for the coming season. The North-West demand is particularly good, large orders being placed there in the expectation of another big seasons' immigration. There is a good demand for Canadian fleece wool here and prices are firmer but stocks have been practically exhausted. American buyers would now be prepared to pay much higher prices for Canada fleece wool but cannot get any large lots.

The trade situation at the Pacific Coast is brighter. There is a better outlook in the mining industry and more active preparations are being made for operations this year. Trade at the large distributing centres is in a better position, and collections which in the past have been slow, continue to show improvement. The lumber trade is active and the shipping is also active. The outlook for business for the spring is encouraging. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

Cold weather in Manitoba since the first of the month has tended to check retail trade but stocks have been well reduced and travellers, as reported to Bradstreet's, having had a big season with spring goods, are now preparing to engage in the fall trade. The outlook for business is promising. A very large amount of wheat still remains in the hands of the farmers and as the export enquiry continues good, it is expected larger quantities will soon be coming out for shipment. It is certain now that the influx of immigrants this year will be very large—probably greater than last year.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Feb. 7, says of Montreal trade:

The 4th was a pretty heavy day for dry goods payments, and the experience of Montreal wholesale houses seems to have been of a generally favorable character. One leading house reports 78 percent of its customers paper as met, certainly very gratifying figures, while others report from 70 to 75 percent. A considerable amount of boot and shoe paper also fell due on the same day, and was apparently well provided for. Failures continue few and unimportant, only eight being reported in the Montreal district for the week, with liabilities aggregating under $20,000. General trade conditions continue to be favorably reported on. In dry goods business is excellent, with increased demand for better class goods, indicating a general feeling of prosperity throughout the country. In heavy goods such as metals, hardware, paints, oils, etc., it is expected spring trade will be quite up to the figures of last year. Of pig iron there is quite a scarcity on spot, and foundrymen are being inconvenienced by the difficulty in getting supplies, $24 net terms, has been paid for fair-sized lots of ordinary grade. There will be some fair importations this spring of British bar iron, Canadian rolling mills being apparently unable to meet all the demand, more particularly for special sizes. Merchandise values tend to firmness or advance as a rule. Sugars are easy, but molasses stiffening. Some probability of advance in domestic cottons seems to be entertained, and silks and ribbons are firmer in Europe. Turpentine has gone up another five cents to 90 cents, and is expected to reach a dollar.

BEDFORD LIBERALS.

Bedford, Feb. 3.—A representative meeting of the Liberal Association was held to-day for general purposes of organization, in the Foresters' Hall, at 1.30 p.m., the president, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, in the chair. The members of the county, D. B Meigs, Esq., M.P., and J. J. B. Gosselin, Esq., M.P.P., were both present. The retiring officers were re-elected:—Hon. J. C. McCorkill, president; J. J. B. Gosselin, M.P.P., first vice-president; M. McNamara, second vice-president; Z. E. Cornell and J. E. Lebeau, joint secretaries; C. E. Blinn, treasurer. Councillors were also elected from each polling sub-division of the county. After addresses had been made by the president, Messrs. Meigs, Gosselin, Dion, advocate, of Montreal, and Charles Jones, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring confidence in the fiscal policy of the Laurier Government, as best suited to the entire population of the Dominion. Resolutions of condolence were also passed on the death of the late Lieut.-Colonel Amyrauld, of Sweetsburg; J. A. Tree, of St. Armand East; Charles E. Rice, of Bedford, all of whom have been active members of the association. After cheers for the King, Messrs. Laurier, Meigs and Gosselin, the meeting dispersed. Steps will be immediately taken for the revision of the lists.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen S. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:—

Nos. 719482, grain thresher, W. Maloney; 719493, steam engine, J. W. McQuay; 719494, stovepipe elbow connection, A. Neilson; 719594, band cutter, T. N. Huddlestone; 719602, merry-go-round, J. L. McCrea; 719633, acetylene gas generator, R. J. Atkin; 719654, marine life preserver, J. Ewing, jr.; 719658, busting rollers, T. Guest; 719705, lock latch, M. Vallee; 719722, brick cutter, B. E. Bechtel; 719825, grain threshing machine, W. Maloney; 719834, dental matrix retainer, J. Mills; 719888, meat tenderer, C. Pike, sr.; 719980, Stitch forming mechanism, for shoe-sewing machine, J. L. Kieffer.

VERDUN HOSPITAL.

Medical superintendent's report for the week ending Feb. 3, 1903:—Discharged cured, one; discharged on trial, one; deaths, 2. The visiting governors for the week commencing Feb. 9 are: Miss Orkney, Messrs. J. Patterson, J. A. Ogilvy, and Dr. Roddick.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The capabilities of the fine organ which has just been placed in the new St. Stephen's Church, were demonstrated on Thursday at the recital given by Mr. P. J. Illsley, B. Mus., F. R. C. O. In tone it is rich and full and the mechanical part of the instrument is adjusted to a nicety, producing some splendid effects. Mr. Illsley's programme was remarkably well selected to show the variety of the organ, the numbers ranging from the dainty 'Capricietto in F' (Lemaigre) to the majestic 'War March of the Priests' from 'Athalie,' (Mendelssohn). Mr. Illsley played them all with good taste showing, to a marked degree, his technical skill. The vocalist of the evening was Mr. A. Courtice Brown, the tenor soloist of St. George's, who was in good voice and sang Lane's 'The Unseen Kingdom.' During the offertory the choir sang admirably Sir Arthur Sulivan's setting of 'Lead, Kindly Light,' Mrs. A. E. MacDuff, the organist of the church, tastefully accompanying.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The sixth annual symphony concert of the Goulet series will be given on Friday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock in the Windsor Hall. The programme will take the form of a Russian festival, Mr. Nicolas de Struve, Imperial Consul for Russia, having kindly extended his patronage. Miss Martin, mezzo-soprano, will be the soloist. The programme is an interesting one, and embraces the following numbers: Overture, 'Guillaume le Tacturne' (Wieniawski); 'Symphony Pathetic,' Adagio Lamentoso (Tschaikowski); Aria from 'Joan of Arc,' Miss Martin and orchestra (Tschaikowski); 'Melancolie' (Naprawnik); Minuet (Glinka); 'Kinjawiak' (Wieniawski); two songs, 'Elle' and 'Pensez-vous' (Cesar Cui), Miss Martin and orchestra, concluding with the overture to '1812,' by Tschaikowski, given by special request.

A sub-post-office has been opened at Mr. Dawson's drug store on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Main streets.

Advertisements.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. Flewelling, Arthur, Ont.

CARNEGIE'S AIDS

He Tells why He Selected Them

START OF THE SO-CALLED CARNEGIE MILLIONNAIRES.

(New York 'Sun.')

Andrew Carnegie was recently asked: 'What influenced you most in the selection of your lieutenants in the steel industry?'

'Apparently trivial incidents,' was the reply.

Then, after a moment's pause, he added, by way of explanation:

'I watched young men with whom I came in contact, and whenever I ran across one who, all unconsciously, by some small action or word uttered in ordinary conversation, made me feel that he had the qualities demanded in my business, I gave him a chance to prove he really had them. And when he did, then he became one of my lieutenants, and in return for his assistance I endeavored to let him have a fair share in the profits of my business.'

This, in brief, is the story of the selection and making of the so-called Carnegie group of millionnaires.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab is one of these men. Mr. James Gayley, vice-president of the United States Steel corporation, is another. Mr. Thomas Lynch, successor of Mr. H. C. Frick, at the head of the world's biggest coke company, is a third; Mr. Frick, himself, a fourth, and Mr. William E. Corey, the youthful president of the Carnegie steel company, a fifth.

Then there are Messrs. H. P. Bope, Daniel M. Clemison, A. R. Peacock, F. T. F. Lovejoy, W. W. Blackburn and Thomas Morrison, a cousin of Mr. Carnegie's, brought over from Scotland, and started in a humble way in a mill yard; Andrew M. Moreland, George Lauder, Albert C. Case and Jos. E. Schwab, brother of Charles; Lawrence Phipps, who, though a nephew of Henry Phipps, Mr. Carnegie's lifelong partner, had to start at the bottom and work up with men who had no rich relatives; A. R. Hunt, W. E. McCausland, who began life as a messenger in a mercantile agency office, and many others.

The incident that led Mr. Carnegie to select Mr. A. R. Peacock, formerly holding the important post of purchasing agent of the Carnegie properties, as a lieutenant, is typical of the manner in which the majority of the members of the group were picked out. Mr. Peacock owes his millions to a remark that his last employer liked.

Twelve years ago Mr. Peacock was salesman for a New York decorating house. At that time Mr. Carnegie arrived in the metropolis to see about some decorating that he wanted done in the Fifth avenue house that he recently discarded for the more magnificent one further up the avenue.

He asked the firm that had Mr. Peacock in its employ to send him samples of wall paper, and Mr. Peacock was assigned to take them. The salesman's manner of displaying the samples and conducting business so favorably impressed the prospective customer that a few days later, when Mr. Carnegie wanted to inspect more samples of wall paper, he expressly requested that Mr. Peacock be sent with them. His second talk with the salesman pleased Mr. Carnegie more than the first, and just as Mr. Peacock was leaving, the millionnaire said, apropos of nothing that had gone before:

'Young man, you will be rich some day.' Mr. Peacock laughed.

'Mr. Carnegie,' he answered, 'if I thought so, I'd be willing to give the man who helped me to riches a liberal discount.'

Mr. Carnegie's reply all but took away his hearer's breath.

'I'll take you at your word. Go to your employers, resign at once and come with me.'

Mr. Peacock did as he was bid, and, judging by results, he gave Mr. Carnegie a liberal discount in work, for his fortune is conservatively estimated at $10,000,000.

Mr. H. C. Frick not long ago named Mr. Peacock as one of the thirty men in Pittsburg who are worth this sum and over. He has recently moved into a new house which cost $1,000,000, and is said to contain the finest interior woodwork of any private residence in America.

Mr. Daniel M. Clemson is another of these fortunate men. He got the good will of Mr. Carnegie and a fortune because he could shoe a horse well and wasn't afraid of work. Mr. Clemson was born on a farm in central Pennsylvania. When he was nine years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. The recompense was all that he could eat and an occasional suit of homespun. He blossomed out as an accomplished smith on his nineteenth birthday. As his pay was still his board, he went out into the world to seek his fortune. He drifted to one of the Carnegie mines.

'What can you do?' asked the superintendent.

'Shoe horses,' was the reply.

Mr. Clemson shod horses so well and so many in a day that when Mr. Carnegie was inspecting the mine the superintendent said:

'That fellow shoeing horses over there is the fastest and best man in the shop. He's not afraid of work, either; he'll work all day and all night if necessary.'

'Give him a chance in the mechanical department,' ordered Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Clemson soon had charge of all the mining machinery. Next he became the mine superintendent. In 1885 he was transferred to Pittsburg. Now he has charge of the 115 river and lake vessels owned by the Steel Trust, and is head of a natural gas company which has under lease 90,000 acres, operates 130 wells and produces 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas each day in the year. He still lacks a year of being 50. Like the great majority of Pittsburg's men of money, he is comparatively young. Mr. Andrew M. Moreland, former secretary of the Carnegie Company, owes his present financial position to his ability to send and receive telegraph messages with lightning-like rapidity and unerring accuracy. This accomplishment softened Mr. Carnegie's heart toward him, for Mr. Carnegie, himself a splendid telegrapher, thoroughly appreciates one. Therefore, Mr. Moreland did not long remain an operator on the private lines connecting the Carnegie plants with one another and all with the New York office of the great iron master. The first thing he knew he was rising rapidly in the steel business.

Like Mr. Moreland, Mr. W. W. Blackburn, the present secretary and treasurer of the Carnegie Company and also second vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, started in and attracted attention without the aid of outside influence. He was a clerk in a country store in central Pennsylvania before he went to the Carnegie mills, and there he had picked up a knowledge of business principles that shortly caused his new employer to see evidences of splendid business acumen in him.

After that this son of a poor farmer went forward gradually, and when Mr. Moreland resigned the secretaryship of the Carnegie Company he succeeded to the place. He and Mr. Moreland may be called boy millionnaires, for each is still on the sunny side of middle age.

Like the rest of Mr. Carnegie's lieutenants, these two ambitious employees had to work hard to keep the good will of their employer and get a share of the profits. How closely the Carnegie group was kept down to businesss is shown by the following incident:

Mr. Moreland, when auditor of the company, was summoned to New York to consult with his commercial master. At dinner Mr. Carnegie set wine before his guest.

'No, thank you, I don't drink,' said Mr. Moreland.

Later on Mr. Carnegie brought out the cigars.

'No, thank you, I don't smoke,' said Mr. Moreland.

Still later in the evening Mr. Carnegie proposed a game of cards.

'No, thank you, I don't play cards,' said Mr. Moreland.

Mr. Carnegie looked at his guest.

'Tell me why you don't do any of these things?' he said.

'You've kept me working too hard all these years; I've had no time to learn,' was the reply.

Mr. Carnegie thought a moment.

'Andy,' he said, 'I'm going to give you a three months' vacation. Now, go off somewhere and learn to do something besides work.'

The Carnegie Company one day advertised in the newspapers for a bookkeeper. F. T. F. Lovejoy, while working in a laundry, had picked up a good knowledge of accounting, and so when he read the advertisement decided to apply for the place.

By good luck he managed to arrive at the manager's office ahead of all other applicants, and, after a short interview, he got the job. The lucidity of his balance sheets at once attracted attention, and then step by step he began rising until he attained the secretaryship.

This he held until he took sides with Mr. Frick in his controversy with Mr. Carnegie, and then he was succeeded by Mr. Morehead. Mr. Lovejoy is said to be in the $10,00,000 and over class.

H. P. Bope, who, although not quite so young in years as Mr. Blackburn, is still on the sunny side of middle age, was selected by Mr. Carnegie to be the company's first stenographer because he presented a clean, keen appearance and had the reputation among his associates of being close of mouth. In this place Mr. Bope came into intimate and confidential relations with Mr. Carnegie, and his proved ability to guard business secrets gave him his golden opportunity, which has yielded him $3,000,000.

When Albert C. Case, now of New York, where many of Pittsburg's moneyed men have moved in late years, attracted Mr. Carnegie's attention, he was connected with the Pittsburg office of a big mercantile agency. One day he gave the Carnegie company a piece of information that saved it several thousands of dollars.

Shortly after that he was asked how he would like to become the head of the credit department of the Carnegie plants. For five years thereafter he handled the credits and in that time only nine-one-thousandths of one percent of the many millions of dollars involved was lost.

Only a few years ago William E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, and frequently talked of as a future president of the United States Steel Corporation, was pushing a wheelbarrow in the yards of one of the Carnegie mills in Braddock. He wheeled so much more ron in a day than the men at his elbows that he was soon made a foreman over them.

Then his employers noticed that he got three times as much work out of his men as the other foremen and at the same time the men worked harder without any grumbling and swore by their new and youthful boss. Corey was straightway picked out by Mr. Carnegie as a promising acquisition and he had constantly widening opportunities.

He worked hard, studied at night to improve his public school education, and in time became an expert chemist and an armor plate authority. He was made superintendent of this mill and that department, and invariably increased the output.

When Mr. Schwab resigned to become president of the Steel Trust, Mr. Corey was the only man considered for his successor at the head of the Carnegie Company and the Carnegie Steel Company.

Thomas Lynch, the young head of the world's biggest coke company, was partly brought forward by Mr. Carnegie, although Mr. Frick found him. But after the latter had done this, Mr. Carnegie, recognizing Mr. Lynch's worth, helped to place advancement in his way.

Mr. Lynch went to Pittsburg from a country town in southwestern Pennsylvania, where his father, a hardworking Irishman, had put him through the common school, and started clerking in a wholesale grocery store. After a few weeks' trial he was discharged.

He drifted to the little coke town of Broad Ford, near his home, and became a clerk in the company store of O. A. Tinstman, who had coke ovens in the neighborhood. When Mr. Frick secured the Tinstman property a few months later, he put Mr. Lynch in charge of the store, because he was its only clerk.

Mr. Lynch made the store pay, and as a result he was told to superintend the various company stores of his employer. Soon he was superintendent of all the coal mines operated by the Frick-Carnegie interests in the Connellsville coke region.

About this time foreigners were brought into the coke regions and all sorts of trouble resulted. The riotous element held full sway and mine and county officials hid themselves because drink-crazed strikers swore that they would kill the first American who attempted to interfere with their anarchistic doings.

Everybody was scared—everybody except Tom Lynch. Despite the pleadings of friends this small man would walk into the midst of a group of strikers and order them to scatter to their homes, and they obeyed. He did more to quell riots in the Connellsville region than a dozen officials.

So Mr. Lynch was made superintendent of everything that Frick and Carnegie owned in the coal and coke line. Five years ago, when Mr. Frick retired, Mr. Lynch took his place as president of the coke company. He is worth about $2,000,000.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

THE LONGUEUIL BRIDGE COMPANY ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF CHARTER.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains notice of a number of further applications for legislation at the next session of the Federal Parliament. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway wants power to alter the main line of its proposed system so that it shall pass through Winnipeg and thence northwesterly to Prince Albert. In the scheme outlined in the notice of a month ago Winnipeg was only to be tapped by a branch from the main line further north.

It is evident that there will be another fight before parliament next session over the right to bridge the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Longueuil. The company which gained its charter last session has already given notice of an application to extend the same. To-day comes notice from Jules Allard, on behalf of the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Co., which asks for incorporation to construct a railway, tramway, vehicular, and passenger bridge across the river from St. Mary's Ward to Longueuil, the tolls for foot passengers and carriages and the plans of said bridge and its site to be approved by the governor-in-council, the main channel of the river to be crossed by a single span and a clear headway of at least one hundred and fifty feet to exist from the ordinary high water level to the lower cord of the bridge for a width of not less than eight hundred feet; and to construct and operate a line of railway in the city of Montreal, to erect and maintain a union passenger station, together with railways terminals and an elevator; with power to construct branches of railway connecting the bridge with different lines of railway and railways, no one branch exceeding in any case ten miles in length; with power to operate telegraph and telephone lines, roadways, tramways and roads, and power to make traffic or other arrangements or consolidate with any railway or street railway company desiring to utilize the said bridge.

Other notices are as follows:—

The Restigouche Boom Company, for a confirmation of its provincial charter and for privilege in the Restigouche river.

The St. Joseph Transportation Company, for power to build a canal from the shore of Lake Huron, either in Huron or Lambton, across to Elgin County on Lake Erie.

The Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway and the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, for extensions of time to carry out their respective undertakings.

The incorporation of a railway company to build from Nepigon Bay, on Lake Superior, by way of Black Sturgeon Lake to Lake Nepigon.

The incorporation of the Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company to build from Calgary to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay.

The incorporation of the Central Alberta Railway, to build from Calgary to Lethbridge.

The incorporation of the Ontario & Quebec Power Company, to develop water powers on the Ottawa River at the Little Chaudiere Rapids.

The incorporation of the International Loan & Mortgage Company.

The Toronto & Niagara Power Company, for authority to increase its stock to six millions, and its bond issue to five millions.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted the Standard Coal Company, with capital of twenty thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal, to deal in fuel and supply shareholders at reduced prices. The applicants are George Marcil, Eugene Riopel, Joseph Grignon, Dr. P. Theoret and Olivier Grignon, of Montreal.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has reached a decision with regard to the fisheries in the Detroit River of considerable interest to the fishermen of Essex County and of the State of Michigan adjacent thereto. The Canadian Government has been doing all it could, by the imposition of a close season and of other regulations, to maintain the supply of whitefish in those waters. The Michigan authorities, however, permitted fishing on their side of the stream the year round without any attempt at control. Naturally the Essex County fishermen grumbled at this position of affrais and urged them if the waters are to be fished out any way they might as well enjoy a share of whatever profit there is to be made. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries endeavored to show the Michigan authorities the desirability of giving the fish a chance for a portion of each year, if they are not to be exterminated. But, his effort proving vain, he has now notified Mr. Sutherland, M.P. for North Essex, that the close season on the Canadian side will be abolished. This means that the Canadian fishermen will be placed on the same footing as their American brethren and both will continue to prey on the whitefish supply as long as it lasts, without control of any kind.

KRUGER'S HEALTH

REPORT THAT HE IS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—The friends here of Mr. Kruger, the former president of the Transvaal, have received a despatch from Mentone, which states that Mr. Kruger's health is entirely shattered, and that the end is not far off. The events of the last six months have so affected Mr. Kruger that his recovery is hopeless. He has frequently received spiritual ministrations.

NEW COASTING LAW

IT WILL NOT APPLY TO PACIFIC COAST VESSELS.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 7.—A private message from Mr. John McDougall, commissioner of customs, says the new regulations which prevent Canadian freight being transported between two Dominion points in vessels other than those permitted in the Canadian coasting trade on pain of seizure, will not apply to the Pacific coast.

NOT SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The federal council has decided that all liquors resembling sparkling wines containing less than one per cent of alcohol are not subject to duty.

TO OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE.

The 'Journal' says that Mr. Phileas Lanctot, advocate, who was one of the candidates for the position of deputy-sheriff, now intends to come out in opposition to the government candidate in St. James division.

VERDICT AGAINST THE COMPANY

The jury trial in the case of George Morgan, who sued the Montreal Street Railway Company for $1,900 damages on account of a collision with a St. Antoine street car, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,300 damages.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

QUEBEC BRANCH TO CELEBRATE ITS TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

The regular meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance was held last evening, with the president, Mr. S. J. Carter, in the chair. It decided to hold the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Alliance on Thursday, Feb. 24, next, at which the Rev. Dr. Chown, of Toronto, will be the speaker at the evening session. It was unanimously decided to request the Rev. Mr. Huxtable to accept the secretaryship of the Alliance, in the place of Mr. J. H. Carson, resigned. Other business of interest was also discussed, when the meeting finally adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO.

(Dr. F. M. Crandall, in the 'World's Work.')

Like all elements which have an effect upon the nerves, tobacco differs widely in its action upon different individuals, and no sweeping statements can be made. Upon most constitutions its action is deleterious. It is always injurious before the period of complete development, and cannot be used before the age of twenty-five without harm. Dr. Seaver, director of the physical laboratory at Yale, tabulated the record of the students entering that university during nine years, when all the young men were examined and measured. The smokers averaged fifteen months older than the non-smokers. They were also shorter in stature. Nicotine interferes with growth, and its effect in that regard is very measurable.

At Yale during the four years' course the non-users of tobacco, although taller when they enter, gain 24 percent more in height and 26.7 percent more in girth of chest than do the habitual users. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, found even greater differences. The difference in the lung capacity is very striking in the two classes, and has been noticed by all observers. It shows the effect of tobacco on the respiration, nicotine being a potent depressor. As regards the effect of nicotine on the mental processes it is more difficult to interpret the meaning of statistics. Out of the highest scholarship men at Yale only five percent use tobacco, while of the men who do not get appointments 60 percent use it. It is not necessary to interpret this as meaning that mental decrepitude follows the use of tobacco by young men, for there are other factors to be considered; but it is certainly not conducive to the best work.

SOMEWHAT MISLEADING.

Commenting on the fondness of young students to use long words and Latin quotations, in order to appear conventional, Dr. Lorimer, of New York, says: 'I once knew a promising candidate who was given charge of a funeral in the absence of the pastor of the church. He knew it was customary for the minister to announce after the sermon that those who wished should step up to view the remains; but he thought that was too backneyed a phrase, and he said instead: "The congregation will now pass round the bier."'

COAL MINES

THEOLOGICAL DEBATE FAVORS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

At the annual debate between the four theological colleges last night, the resolution 'That the United States Government should own and control the coal mines within her borders,' was successfully maintained by the Wesleyan and Diocesan students, against all the arguments of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The judges were the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Prof. Howard, the Rev. Prof. Morton, the Rev. Prof. Elliott and the Rev. Wm S. Barnes. The debate took place in the Wesleyan College, the Rev. Principal Maggs presiding. Mrs. Maggs and Mr. H. Hoodspith sang, and Miss M. Fisher and Mr. I. Montgomery recited between the speeches.

The debaters had evidently given more attention to the matter than to the manner of their discourses, the losing side going so far as to close its case with a list of fourteen arguments.

Mr. R. W. Dalgleish, Wesleyan, opened for the affirmative, arguing that the change ought to be made on the ground that no relief from the present state of things was to be expected under private ownership, while government ownership would do away with stock-watering, and save much expense in handling the coal, salaries, litigation and lobbying. Also the date of the exhaustion of the supply could be postponed and the interests of capital and labor unified.

Mr. Carson, Congregational, replied that no government could manage a large trade on a commercial basis. On Mr. Dalgleish's arguments, the government might take over many other businesses, and so destroy private initiative. The government would be overloaded, an enormous bureaucracy would be formed, and the real problem, the raising of the standard of living, would remain. If the United States wanted to start a philanthropic hospital for the incompetent, let them do it straight.

Mr. C. Carruthers, Diocesan, did not think the change would result in any restriction of liberty, but on the other hand there would be a great financial gain to the nation. From his personal experience of post-office and customs house officials, he concluded that the state coal mines would succeed. Politics would be purified by the absorption of great corporations.

Mr. H. J. Keith, Presbyterian, closed for the negative. Strikes, he said, would not be prevented by state ownership, and labor organizations could hamper the whole government. The C. P. R. and G. T. R. were more susceptible to public influence than the Intercolonial, and the heads of government departments were chosen by election, not selection.

Mr. Dalgleish summed up for the affirmative in a speech that probably won the debate, for the judges, after retiring for a short time, announced that the affirmative had won.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

MADAME DANDURAND SPEAKS TO THE SCOTS.

The parlors of St. Andrew's Home were crowded with a delighted audience last night, the occasion being the fifth lecture in the Caledonian Society's literary series. The president, Mr. J. T. Mitchell, occupied the chair, and spoke of the occasion as marking an epoch in the history of the society, inasmuch as it was the first time that a lady had appeared to address them. He introduced the lecturer, Madame Dandurand, as one whose intellectual attainments entitled her to a front place among Canadian women of note, and who was known throughout the Dominion as a leader in everything that tends to uplift mankind.

Mme. Dandurand read a paper on 'French-Canadian characteristics,' written in the smooth, well-chosen English which the talented writer knows how to use. In beginning her paper, Madame Dandurand explained that, as she could not hope to teach her hearers anything about Scottish characteristics, she preferred to introduce them to some aspects of the life of their French-speaking countrymen. Although the main characteristics of the race have remained imprinted on the descendants of the first French settlers in the new world, she said, the observer cannot fail to remark the influence that climate, surroundings and foreign contact have had upon the development of the branch long ago transplanted to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The liveliness, the optimistic view of life, the lack of ambition that makes the Canadian content with little are traits retained from their origin, as is also their gallantry of manners towards women. Nevertheless, the speaker continued, there is to be said in favor of the Anglo-Saxon's demeanor are regards womankind, that their affection and respect imply a broader understanding of a woman's moral independence. The Oriental sense of property in connection with their wives, which lingers in most European husbands' souls, is construed by an English-speaking one into the more liberal idea of 'association.'

As a rule, the French-Canadian's aspirations to fortune are moderate. There is not much tendency to speculation, the large number depending upon the father's work binding him to apply his efforts to some safe occupation. As to the woman, her forte is her housekeeping. The genuine French-Canadian housekeeper is a redoubtable enemy of microbes, scouring the tables underneath as well as on the top. The girl's education prepares her for a peaceful, happy life of duty. If after marriage she finds she has made a mistake, she tries, as the choice was her own, to accommodate herself to it and make the best of it.

Madame Dandurand then introduced 'our good habitant,' as pictured by Dr. Drummond, untouched in his character, customs and language by the inconstant whims of fashion. The population of the country is our reserve stock, furnishing us with a fresh supply of what Lord Rosebery calls 'raw material,' young men with capable brains, sound principles, polite manners, powerful appetites, and splendid digestions, a moral and physical health. Religious feeling illuminates and dominates the life of the habitant family.

The speaker observed that the closer we approach to the laboring classes, the slenderer grow the means of the woman and the more her importance augments. In the home of the laborer, she is the most interested partner without whom nothing can be concluded. In the country one finds the type of the female politician. She is 'rouge' or 'bleue,' by birth or by marriage, and defends her color with an extreme and vehement sincerity. Her influence in some cases directs her husband even to the casting of his vote. Withal, she is a strong-headed person and a wonderful worker. Cleanliness is a luxury even of the poor, and all serious occasions are preceded by a grand scrubbing from top to bottom. Feasts, marriages, the visits of M. le curé, lose much of their attraction if not prefaced by a most scrupulous sweeping and cleaning.

The French-Canadian farmer is proverbial for his hospitality. The smallness of the house, or the want of means, is not considered a valid reason for neglecting to receive a guest with perfect graciousness. The preparations for a feast day are times of great excitement—the frying of doughnuts, the making of tarts and stewing of fowls go on, together with the ironing of lace and the trimming of hats.

The French-Canadian, the speaker said, may be depended upon for the defence of his country, but he shuns war. Satisfied with his lot, and proud of belonging to the Canadian nation, he does not care to take up arms, and stake his family's fate, unless for the protection of his own soil.

In this province Jean Baptiste gives ample proof of the sincerity of his liberal and friendly feeling to others in his relations with his English brother.

The speaker deprecated race prejudice, and recommmended as a cure to select in the literature of each country the writers who have criticised their own statesmen, or given an impartial opinion about their compatriots. In conclusion Madame Dandurand referred gracefully to her double heritage from Scotland and France.

In the interesting discussion which followed the lecture, the many common sympathies that exist between the Scotch and the French were alluded to, as well as the cordiality that has always existed between these two peoples. Among those taking part were Mr. Wm. Seath, Mr. McNab, the Hon. Senator Mackay, Mr. John Fulton, the Hon. Senator Dandurand and others.

Mr. Arch. McAllister contributed a song, and light refreshments were served by the members of the committee. The sincere thanks of the audience were enthusiastically tendered Madame Dandurand for her most excellent address.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

SCHEME PROPOSED FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

A consultation was held yesterday in the office of Chief Benoit between the chief, Mr. Ferns, acting assistant superintendent of the fire alarm department; Sub-chiefs Jackson, Dubois, St. Pierre and Mitchell and the captains of the fire brigade for the purpose of arranging a new system of sounding fire alarms. Several suggestions were made, but it was decided to give the matter more consideration before adopting any definite method radically different from the existing one. It is proposed that in future under no circumstances can a second alarm be given, except on receipt of tapping, previous to pulling the box, and the third alarm will be given in the same manner, the tap signals to be known only to the officers of the brigade.

While the fire officials were in session Ald. Nelson, a member of the Fire Committee, had a suggestion to make to the officers. He was of the opinion that if the coal waggon of the department could be fitted up to have an urn attached to it, the fire fighters could be supplied with hot coffee during a blaze on a cold winter's day, and it would be a great deal better for the firemen themselves and all concerned than forcing them to go to the nearest saloon for stimulants to keep themselves warm.

Those present expressed themselves as very much in favor of Ald. Nelson's suggestion, and Chief Benoit will ascertain what it would cost to have the waggon fitted up with a spirit lamp and coffee urn and report on the matter.

BULLETIN BOARDS DESTROYED.

The 'Journal' complains that the agitators—not the street car employees—who paraded through the streets yesterday, were not followed by the police, and it states that it will claim from the city the value of its bulletin boards that were taken away and one of which was burned right in the middle of the street.

MAUD GONNE.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Maud Gonne, the Irish agitator, will be received into the Roman Catholic Church at the private convent of the Carmelites at Laval next week. During the present month this ceremony will be followed by her marriage to Major John McBride, the leader of the Irish Brigade in the Boer war.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 5.—The New Brunswick House of Assembly was dissolved to-day, and writs for an election were issued. The nomination will be on Feb. 21, and the elections one week later, Saturday, Feb. 28.

HOW TO HANDLE GASOLENE

(E. W. Roberts, in the 'Automobile Magazine,' of New York.)

Why is it that a man who will handle gunpowder with impunity, who would not hesitate to set fire to a small quantity of the powder strewn upon a board, will blanch at a suggestion to do the same thing with gasolene? This same man will shoot all manner of fireworks in commemoration of the nation's birthday, yet were some one to touch a lighted match to the opening of a can filled with gasolene, he would make a break for tall timber. It would seem that this uncalled for fear of gasolene is caused by the fact that a bad reputation is easily acquired but difficult to shake off.

Gasolene is that one of the series of petroleum products which is given off, during the selective distillation of the crude material, lighter than benzine, as that is lighter than kerosene. It is lighter than water, and vaporize readily at ordinary temperatures.

Gasolene itself is a chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon, as are kerosene, benzine and the remaining petroleum derivatives, and is known as a hydrocarbon. It will unite with oxygen to form water and carbon dioxide, the process of this union being known as combustion or burning. In order to start combustion the temperature of the fuel must be raised to the temperature of ignition, when combustion will take place at the surface in contact with the air. The heat of combustion of one portion of the liquid raises an adjoining portion to the ignition temperature, and so the combustion continues from one particle to the next. The rapidity with which combustion takes place depends upon the extent of the surface exposed to the air and also upon the rapidity with which the products of combustion pass away and give room for fresh air. When the air and the fuel are thoroughly mixed, the combustion is so rapid as to become explosive, as in the cylinder of a gasolene engine. An excess of either air or fuel in a confined space dampens the explosion, and when the proportion passes a certain point an explosion will not take place It is seen, therefore, that both air and heat are necessary to produce an explosion, and that, unless air be present, gasolene will neither burn nor explode. Again, the liquid will not explode even in the presence of air, unless the air and the combustible are intimately mixed. This may be illustrated by various experiments.

A lighted match may be held at the opening of an ordinary oil can two-thirds full of gasolene, without producing an explosion, since the comparatively rapid evaporation of the fuel has driven all air from the top of the can above the liquid, and this space contains only gasolene vapor unmixed with air. The gasolene vapor takes fire and burns at the mouth of the can in exactly the same manner as gas burns at a gas jet.

The flame may be extinguished without trouble or danger by dabbing the mouth of the can with a handkerchief. Even a quick stroke with the bare hand will often suffice.

There is a hoary joke about 'Bridget' lighting the fire with kerosene. Had Bridget taken the cap off the can she would not now be numbered with the angels. Since kerosene evaporates more slowly than gasolene, the top of a kerosene can is likely to contain an explosive mixture of kerosene vapor and air. If the mouth of the can be open, there is ample exit for the products of combustion should such a mixture take fire, although the agitation of the contents due to pouring will usually cause the formation of enough vapor to drive the air from the top of the can.

Filling a gasolene stove while the jets are burning is not to be recommended, but when it is done and a small quantity of the liquid is accidentally spilled, the flame is sure to rush to reservoir, and the frightened individual filling it drops the can and flees. A conflagration naturally follows, and the newspapers report it as a gasolene explosion, when it is very unlikely that an explosion took place.

You have probably heard the fable of gasolene fires due to the spark from a lighted cigar or cigarette. Try as hard as you will, you cannot ignite gasolene or its vapor with the spark of burning tobacco unless a flame be present. It is simply a question of too low a temperature in ember of the tobacco to ignite the hydrocarbon.

The most effective way to extinguish a gasolene fire is with a substance that will stop access of air to the combustible, i.e., smother the flame. Since gasolene is lighter than water, it will float on the surface of the latter, and an attempt to extinguish it with water usually results in spreading the flame. A forcible stream of water will, however, practically blow out the flame and prevent, by wetting surrounding substances, the spread of the fire to them.

Flour, earth or sand will absorb the liquid and prevent it from spreading. Aqua ammonia is also a good extinguisher for gasolene fires, and a large bottle of it dashed upon the floor of a room will often put out quite a stubborn blaze. It is scarcely advisable to remain in a room in which any quantity of ammonia has been set free.

While the foregoing experiments show that many of the assumptions in regard to gasolene are unfounded, the writer has no intention of claiming that gasolene should not be handled with care. A gasolene can will explode if it contains a few drops of gasolene and a large quantity of air, and such an operation as warming an empty gasolene can before a fire is likely to result in an explosion. A tightly closed can containing a quantity of gasolene, if exposed to heat, will have pressure generated therein exactly in the same manner as steam is raised in a steam boiler, but at a much lower temperature. If this pressure exceeds the strength of the vessel, it will burst, but should no flame be present a conflagration will not follow. If a large quantity of gasolene escapes from a leaking vessel into an enclosed space, such as a room, its vapor will in time fill the room with an explosive mixture with the air, and if this mixture be ignited a disastrous explosion is sure to follow.

Gasolene fires pure and simple, without the element of explosion, are most productive of the disasters due to gasolene. Like water, a quantity of gasolene spilled upon the floor will spread over a large space, and if accidentally ignited the flame will cover the entire surface in an exceedingly short space of time. It is in this rapid spread of the flame that lies the chief danger from a liquid fuel. If it is spread upon merely an open space where there is nothing above it for the flame to ignite, the best way is to leave it alone, as it will burn itself out and not even char the board. If there is danger of the flame coming in contact with anything above it, it should be smothered with cloths, blankets, loose sand or earth, or with flour. Water should be used only as a last resort, and with the greatest caution, so as not to cause the fire to spread.

For storing gasolene the tank should be placed so that it will keep comparatively cool and on no account exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

In case any great quantity of gasolene is to be handled no flame of any kind should be in close proximity, not that there is any danger in the simple operation of pouring gasolene from one can to another in proximity to a flame, but the danger comes from likelihood of the gasolene being spilled and forming a highly inflammable surface. There is, however, no necessity of handling gasolene with the same precautions as one would take with gunpowder, as the two substances are by no means analogous. The same precautions that are usually taken with kerosene are generally sufficient, the only difference between the two substances being that gasolene evaporates more rapidly at ordinary temperatures. No one would think of filling a burning lamp with kerosene, especially if the vapor were so volatile as to almost instantly reach the flame of the lamp and take fire. Again, if a kerosene lamp takes fire one does not usually run from it, but tries to throw it out doors as quickly as possible. It should be remembered that, if a vessel containing gasolene takes fire and there is any danger of explosion, the explosion will occur immediately following the ignition, and not later, and it is foolish to run away. The proper thing to do is to make every effort to get the vessel out doors, and it should be carried by walking backwards so that the flame will not burn the operator. In conclusion, it may be said that a little horse-sense in an emergency of this kind does a great deal more than a whole lot of fuss.

HIGH SPEED AT SEA.

('Engineering Magazine.')

The engines of naval steamers have been modified from time to time to conform to the general progress in marine engineering, but it is proper to note a very marked difference between the conditions under which the two classes of engines operate. The merchant steamer, as an almost invariable rule, runs at a uniform speed, for which the engines have been designed, so that they work constantly under maximum conditions, and they can be so designed within reasonable limits as to give the highest economy under those conditions. The naval vessel, on the other hand, is designed to secure a high maximum of speed which it is expected will be called for only occasionally, while almost the whole of her cruising is done at a speed varying from a very little more than half the maximum down. This means that the engines of naval vessels ordinarily develop only about one-eight of full power or less, although capacity must be provided for full power. So long as maximum speeds of naval vessels did not exceed fourteen or fifteen knots, the reduction in power for a cruising speed of say, ten or eleven knots, did not entail a very serious decrease of economy, because by some reduction in the boiler pressure and some increase in the ratio of the expansion it was possible to get the desired power; but when maximum speeds had risen to twenty knots and upwards, while cruising speeds were from ten to twelve knots, the problem was changed and became immensely more difficult.

BRIGHT DOGS AND DULL MASTERS.

(Boston 'Herald.')

I don't know if I ever met an uninteresting dog, and the same may not be said of men, many of whom are masters of the four-legged brutes. Fancy, then, what it must mean to some dogs to pass their lives in such company. Yet I never heard any one expressing sympathy for dogs whose owners are not up to the standard, socially or intellectually, did you? On the contrary, the most wretched of humanity, including the Bill Sykes of society, will be loved and obeyed by the canine dependent. The other day I saw a black and white dog of nondescript pedigree show an intelligence that was only matched by his faith in the master, who was making the creature show off. It was a young colored man, whose pleasure it was that the dog should jump far beyond his own height to bring down a leather-lined grip, which he had placed in the iron step of an electric post. The dog circled round and round, looking wistfully upward, and then at his master, who quietly bade him 'fetch the bag.' But again and again he started to follow him down the street, as often returning to the electric post, but wagging his tail in protest at such a task being given him. But the man persisted, quite gently, while the gathering passers-by were smiling witnesses to the struggle. Finally, in a whirlwind of despair, the dog gave one bound off the ground, and knocked the bag into the muddy street. The spectators cheered, and the dog, picking up his prize, trotted meekly down Arlington street, as though nothing had happened. It was a lesson in docile persistence, such as only a dog has the character to learn to his own advantage. One thing, however, struck me in the performance. It was the expression of appealing confidence in the dog's eyes. One did not need to be told what he was thinking about, or how hard it was for him to obey.

THE LONDON POLICE.

(Toronto 'Mail.')

The annual report of the chief of the Metropolitan Police, sent to the Home Secretary on Friday, is interesting reading. We have in London an area (exclusive of the city proper) of 688 square miles, being a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross. The London Coroporation and its police have control over the small area which includes the district of St. Paul's and the Bank of England. But for the large area outside London has a police force of sixteen thousand men, sixty percent of whom are employed on night duty. The number of persons apprehended in the year 1901 was over 119,000, or 1,200 more than in 1900.

The police cost London £1,398,000 for the year 1901, which is not grudged when it is remembered that felonies relating to property were more than 17,000 in 1901, or 1,000 in excess of the previous year. And yet, for all this mass of crime, London, or that part of it which the visitor sees, is as reputable and as crimeless and as safe as any rural village. The police find most of their work in the overcrowded districts, where poverty and public houses keep each other company.

A PREDECESSOR OF LORENZ.

It is a singular fact, and a tribute to Welsh surgical sagacity, says the London 'Daily Chronicle,' that Prof. Lorenz follows a method adopted nearly a hundred years ago by 'Dr.' Thomas, the famous Welsh 'bone setter,' and his qualified son surgeons who succeeded him. By skilful manipulation of the limb the hip-gone is brought back to its socket, and after encasement of the part in plaster of paris the distorted muscles become accustomed to their novel, though normal, position, and the cure is complete. Thomas, the 'bone setter,' as he was known, was a quaint character, but an unqualified man, and after electrifying the people of North Wales by his wonderful cures, gravitated to Liverpool, whence thousands of clients came from Yorkshire and Lancashire. He lived to a great age, and as his muscular frame lost its power for forcible operations—he possessed a perfect gymnasium of ropes and pulleys for 'sudden jerks' of limbs into position—his clientele gradually disappeared. He died just over twenty years ago.

JUGGLING WITH HANDCUFFS.

(London 'Globe.')

Some remarkable prison feats of a music hall performer, whose boast is that he is the 'Handcuff King,' and 'Champion Jail Breaker,' took place yesterday at Leeds. The city police placed three pairs of handcuffs upon the man with his hands behind his back. He was put into a cell in a nude condition, and the door was doubly locked. In two minutes and fifty-six seconds the man walked into the open corridor, having taken off the handcuffs and opened in thirteen seconds the door of the cell, in which Charles Peace was once confined.

LIVINGSTONE'S COURAGE.

(E. K. C., in the 'Scotsman.')

'On one occasion I was for two days the guest of an Arab chief, near the south end of Tanganyika, who had formerly been a famous slave trader. I had a good deal of conversation with him regarding Livingstone, whom he had known intimately. In taking leave of him I thanked him for his hospitality, when he replied: "For the sake of the doctor." Livingstones have ever been noted for their unarmed courage, though their bravery under arms has also been conspicuous.'

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Here is a suit which has been interesting Paris. A French nobleman some time ago got into a tram-car with his little son, who carried a toy balloon. The conductor told him that the balloon must go out of the car, as packages of that kind could not be carried. The balloon was therefore released, but the boy's father has brought suit against the Metropolitan Company for four sous damages, the value of the toy. The suit is regarded as important as a test.

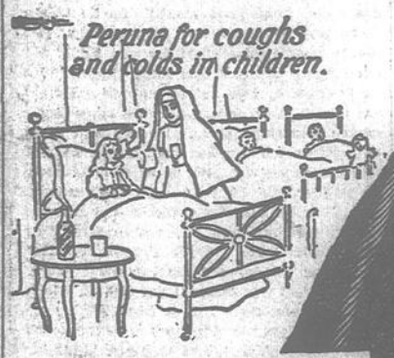
With the object of diverting the stream of emigrants that now travels to America via Germany, the Hungarian Government proposes to establish a line of steamers running between Fiume and the United States.

Advertisements.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP.





SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over United States Use Peru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic institution in Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

SISTER SUPERIOR.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8, 1901.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found a great relief, and after farther use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured." *SISTERS OF CHARITY.*

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies.

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:

'A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

'For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution.'

SISTER SUPERIOR.

A prominent Mother Superior says:

'I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it.

'For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna.

'I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have not a doubt that a cure will be speedily effected.'

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of the Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished upon request.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of those with whom they come in contact, but they also minister to their bodily needs. They are as skilled as trained nurses in their treatment of disease, and are looked upon as messengers of good cheer by countless patient sufferers.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body. A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

Peruna is such a remedy. The Sisters of Charity know this. When catarrhal diseases make their appearance they are not disconcerted but know exactly what remedy to use. These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. They realize that when a disease is of catarrhal nature, Peruna is the remedy. Dyspepsia and female weakness are considered by many to be entirely different diseases—that dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach and female weakness is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs the Sisters are fully aware, consequently Peruna is their remedy in both these very common and annoying diseases.

Catarrh of Throat and Stomach.

Mr. J. C. Metcalf, No. 3816 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

'I am 72 years old, have been troubled with catarrh of the throat and stomach a great deal, and have tried almost every kind of medicine, but none have done me so much good as Peruna. I was a travelling salesman for 27 years, and this is the cause of my trouble. To-day I am feeling better than I have for the past five years. I can heartily recommend Peruna to all who suffer from like diseases, as a sure and complete cure.'—J. C. METCALF.

Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Ella Martin, No. 706 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

'I had catarrh of the womb and could obtain little or no relief, and a friend of mine who had been benefited by Peruna advised me to give it a trial. I never had any faith in patent medicines, but I decided to give Peruna a fair trial. I have used five bottles, and now I do not feel a pang or pain such as I had continually undergone, and my general health is very much improved. I think Peruna is a God send to suffering humanity.'—MRS. ELLA MARTIN.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

AGED AND DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The list of octogenarians which appears annually in Whitaker's Almanac is always full of interest, and if the record was not confined to people with titles the interest would be greatly enhanced. Last year the number of those who had attained ninety years and upward was thirteen, and it will not surprise the superstitious to hear that some of the names have disappeared. Even with three recruits, the total has now been reduced to twelve. Sir Henry Pitman and Sir Charles Nicholson head the list with ninety-four years to their credit; the oldest peer is Lord Gwydyr, who is ninety-three; the oldest admiral, Sir Henry Keppel, at the same span; and the oldest general, Sir Henry Daubeney, who is ninety-two. There is no bishop who has entered the nineties, but the Earl of Devon, who is a clergyman, is ninety-one, and in the long list of celebrities who have passed the eightieth milestone, the Church is very well represented. One cannot draw any general conclusion as to the profession most likely to confer long life, but membership of the House of Lords, either as spiritual or temporal peer, seems to promise well.

An invalid on his way from Basle, Switzerland, to a sanatorium at Davos, was arrested at Zurich the other day on the charge of having stolen two trunks, and taken back to Basle, where he was locked up and not allowed to summon a physician. The next day he was found innocent and discharged. Two days later he died, leaving a widow and several children.

THE ORIGINAL SQUEERS.

The quest for the identity of Mr. Wackford Squeers has been revived by the reprint by the 'Times' of an advertisement from its issue of Jan. 7, 1803. A Mr. Simpson, of Woden Croft, near Barnard Castle, thereby announced his attendance at the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, to receive 'young gentlemen,' and a contemporary jumps to the conclusion that this person was the prototype of the infamous Squeers. As a matter of fact, Dickens had only too many originals for his pitiful story, and an extraordinary parallel to the tale told in 'Nicholas Nickelby' may be found in the biography of James Abernethy, the father of marine engineering. This work was published by his son in 1897, and reviewed in the 'Daily Chronicle' of Dec. 28, of that year, the facts as to the miserable school life being reproduced from the late engineer's diary, this portion of which was written in 1834, or about four years before the novel made its appearance in monthly parts.

Our reviewer thus tells the story, and draws the parallel: 'The school to which James and his brother George were sent was kept by a ruffian named Smith at Cotherstone, near Barnard Castle, in North Yorkshire, and there is something quite remarkable in the facts that there was a Mrs. Smith, who appears to have been the counterpart of Mrs. Squeers; that the arrangements for placing the boys were made while Smith was advertising his attendance at a well-known coaching house in London; and that the amount to be paid for the two lads was twenty pounds a year each, the exact sum in consideration of which Mr. Snawley made over his two wretched little stepsons to the oily Squeers. . . . . The description of the awful den at Cotherstone, with its wolf-eyed 'pupils,' starving on putrid meat, and clad in workhouse clothing, with wooden clogs; the tyranny and ill-usage, the utter absence of moral control—all this is pathetic in the extreme.' The brothers, after spending two years in this hopeless misery, were rescued owing to the casual visit of an uncle. It is interesting to recall that James, who was taken as pupil by his father, who was then resident engineer at the London Dock Works, and had as a new companion Bidder the Calculating Boy, became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1881.—London 'Chronicle.'

MARK HAMBOURG.

'One of the greatest pianists of the age,' is the term which one of the leading musical critics of London applied to Mark Hambourg, the Russian virtuoso, who is booked for a single recital in the Windsor Hall here on Feb. 18. Many claim for Hambourg an undisputed rivalry with Paderewski, and a decided superiority for the young Russian over the famous Pole, in dazzling technical effects.

The London 'Chronicle' says that if Mr. Andrew Carnegie should fulfil the expectations of the Scottish people, and throw his newly acquired estate, the Glen of Pittencrieff, open to all, he will do more for Dunfermline Palace and Abbey than the Crown has done during the last fifty years. Shut out from the Glen, visitors lose half the enchantment of the storied spot. Abbey and palace have stood here for at least 800 years. Kings of Scotland have been born here, and one King of England, Charles I.

Advertisements.

Miss Josephine Lane,
A Society Leader of Boston,
After Five Years' Suffering from Backache and Kidney Trouble Was Restored to Health by
WARNER'S SAFE CURE.



MISS JOSEPHINE LANE.

"I suffered for over five years with malaria and kidney trouble—my whole system was impregnated with the poison. It affected my general health, robbing me of energy and vitality, and causing severe headache and backache. The digestive organs were also impaired, so my food seemed tasteless and like lead on my stomach. I passed a dreary existence, and my naturally happy disposition was changed into one of constant irritation and nervous inconsistencies."

"Warner's Safe Cure was the only remedy ever found which helped me. I began taking it in March, and before the warm weather came I was completley cured, felt like a new woman, full of life and hope.

"Words cannot tell how pleased I am to have my health back. I have a keen appetite, and enjoy my meals; digestion is perfect. All my aches and pains have left me. I have gained nine pounds in weight, and I feel in harmony with all the world, because I am now perfectly well." Very sincerely, MISS JOSEPHINE LANE, 182 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

Thousands, both men and women, like Miss Lane, have been cured of serious complications caused by kidney disease neglected, by Warner's Safe Cure, after all so-called kidney cures had failed.

"SAFE CURE" CURES BACKACHE.

If you have pains in the back, rheumatism, uric acid poison, rheumatic gout, diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder and urinary organs; scalding pains when you urinate, eczema, jaundice, swellings or torpid liver; if a woman, bearing-down sensation, fainting spells, so-called female weakness, painful periods; these symptoms tell you that your kidneys have been diseased for a long time, for kidney diseases seldom put out such symptoms as the victim recognizes until they have been working several months. You should lose no time—get a 50c bottle of Safe Cure at your druggist's. It will relieve you at once and effect a permanent cure. It kills all disease germs.

IF IN DOUBT MAKE THIS TEST: Let some morning urine stand for twenty-four hours in a glass or bottle. If then it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish, brick dust sediment, or if particles or germs float about in it your kidneys are diseased.

ANALYSIS FREE.

If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the Medical Department, Warner's Safe Cure Co., 44 Lombard street, Toronto, and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report with advice free of charge to you, together with a valuable book describing all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, and treatment for each disease.

All letters from women, read and answered by a woman doctor. All correspondence in strictest confidence.

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable, and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and pleasant to take. It does not constipate, it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion, and awakens the torpid liver. It repairs the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength and restores energy. You can buy Safe Cure at any drug store or direct. $1.00 A BOTTLE.

Beware of so-called kidney cures which are full of sediment and of bad odor—they are positively harmful and do not cure.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

LITERARY REVIEW.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

'Among the People of British Columbia, Red, White, Yellow and Brown,' by Frances E. Herring, author of 'Canadian Camp Life,' etc., is an illustrated volume published by Fisher Unwin, of London. Miss Herring relates in easy style the things which may be seen in British Columbia in a year by a visitor from the Old Country, who has the advantage of staying with relatives who have grown up in the province. Agnes is the visitor, the heroine of the story, but the hero is 'Phil,' 'a regular young Canadian,' his father would say. 'Why, that fellow can work in a saw-mill, fish with a gill-net, fell a log, paddle a canoe, fix camp, break a cayouse, cook a meal, nurse the sick, help in the house and doctor with any of 'em.' Phil, we are told, 'had lately finished a course of medicine from McGill College, Toronto,' and therefore we cannot be surprised at his efficiency. The heroine, of course, has much to learn.

'What is that building standing on piles right in the water, Phil?' I asked.

'That's a shingle mill.'

'Shingle mill?' I said, inquiringly. 'I hear so much about shingles here, but I never see any. You know they just put rough shingles on the roads at home first, when they are going to macadamize them.'

Phil and Mina looked puzzled now. 'What are your shingles like?' they asked.

'Just stones broken up by hammers generally, and all sharp and uneven.'

They both laughed and Phil said he'd row us over to the mill, and show me what their shingles were like.

The book opens with a description of a grand Chinese funeral, followed by that of a Caledonian ball. Then comes the story of a Chinese servant, who has kept his place eight years, and who tells his mistress, 'Me likee you, you no too muchee talkee.' Reminiscences of the fire of 1898 follow, and a visit to Victoria and Esquimalt, and many other matters of interest. The character sketches of the fisher folk are given in their own words as nearly as possible. The account of the Indian gathering at Chilliwack is attested by Bishop Doutonwill, the correct names having been supplied by the Oblat Fathers. The two final chapters are devoted to the salmon fisheries and canneries. Excursion boats are, it seems, run from Vancouver and Westminster to Steveston, to see the fishermen throw off.

Fifteen hundred boats, manned by three thousand fishermen, resting on their oars, as far as the eye can reach, waiting for gunfire. There it booms! and every man standing in the stern of his boat begins to pay out his net, and every boat puller to strain at his oars.

The book is very readable, and contains much of interest. Here, for instance, is a piece of Japanese folk-lore, told by a cook from that country:

One tale I heard Ota tell Jackie was like this, only with indescribable gesticulation: 'Two dogs sit down by cocoanut tree, dey catchee one piecee meat. One dog he say, "You no cut him, you takee too muchee." Nudder dog he say, "'Spose you cut him meat, you takee allee." An' dey fight 'bout de meat. One monkey he sit in de tree, an' he say to he selp, "My too muchee likee dat meat, heap good meat." So he talkee dogs, an' he say, "Good Mister Dogs, you plenty good mans, what for you fight? No good fight. My fixee dat meat allight." He came down de tree an' he catchee dat meat an' take him littee way up. He takee stick, makee alle same scale. He cut him meat one piecee too muchee heaby, den he put one piecee on one end de stick, one piece on nudder, an' he tie bamboo in de middle. "Oh," he talkee, "one piecee too muchee heaby, my bite him off, makee him allee same udder one." Two, t'ree time, time alle same he do, not muchee meat stop. Dogs, dey sit won on de littee tail, an' look up at de monkey. He go littee higher up de tree. Now, de dog he see not muchee meat stop, an' de talkee monkey, 'Allright, nice Mister Monkey, you heap good mans, gibee my de meat now, 'spose one too muchee heaby allright."

'Mr. Monkey he go littee higher, and he say, "Oh," you talkee me makee him allee same. My no can gibbee you; my makee him allee same. My no gibbee you; my makee allee same." He bite one piecee, he bite nodder piecee. De dogs heap hungly, an' dey talkee him, "Pleasee, Mister Monkey, gibbee now, too much hungly my." But de monkey bite, an' de monkey bite; an' de two dogs dey sit on de littee tail, an' dey look at de monkey heap muchee solly him dog. The monkey he eat allee meat an' he talkee dog, "He piecee meat allee samee now, go catchee some more." He t'row plenty cocoanut an' hit de dog too muchee hard, an' dey go home, not fight any more.'

'Did they get any more meat when they got home?' asked Jackie, open-eyed.

'Oh, dey catchee some more one piecee. One dog he cut piecee littee too heaby, nudder dog he no talkee, he too muchee hully up eat him piecee.'

Fisher, Unwin, six shillings.

A BENEFICENT BOOK.

'Give him air; he'll straight be well,' is the simple motto chosen by Dr. Latham from Shakespeare's 'King Henry IV.' for his essay on tuberculosis, which won the King's prize of $2,500. This essay and plans for the construction of an ideal sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in England has just been issued in book form and cannot fail to be widely read and studied. Dr. Latham is assistant physician to St. George's Hospital, and associated with him in the production of the essay was Mr. William West, architect, also of St. George's. The competition was thrown open to the medical world, and the advertisement appeared in twenty-two medical papers in the capitals of Europe and America. The competing essays, with motto signatures, were placed before an advisory committee, including among others, Sir William Broadbent, Sir Douglas Powell, and Sir Felix Semon, and the value of the joint work of Dr. Latham and Mr. West cannot fail to be very great. It will be remembered that Sir Ernest Cassel generously provided a million dollars for the erection of a sanitorium, and, when it is built, it will probably follow the proposals in the main of Dr. Latham. The buildings are to be arranged in the form of a crescent, divided into various blocks, a covered way running between the various buildings. Dr. Latham's scheme provides elaborate precautions against the danger of spreading the disease by means of the sputum. Then every room can be easily flushed with a continuous supply of fresh air. The rooms are set in a single row, a corridor, which looks on to the open, running behind. The walls are lined, partly or altogether, with glazed tile-work, and where there are any right-angled junctions, as between floor and wall, the angles are rounded. This is one of the many precautions taken to avoid the collection of dust, for it is in dust that the germs of disease are borne. Cheerfulness and comfort are studied everywhere, but the patient will have to live with clock-like regularity:

At seven he is called, and the windows of his room are closed, lest he get chilled in dressing. At 7.30 he rises, and has a shower bath at a temperature agreeable to himself. Dressing completed, he opens his windows. Breakfast at eight. Directly after he starts on a walk, graduated according to his condition. He walks deliberately until reaching his destination, where he rests in the fresh air, protected from wind, until it is time to start for home. At 11.45 he is in his room, where the windows have been shut, and he takes his temperature. In ten minutes he opens his windows. From twelve to one he rests at full length on a sofa. At one he has the principal meal of the day, with his fellow-patients. At 2.45 he walks, a slower and shorter performance than in the morning. At 5.30 he is home again, takes his temperature, and rests until dinner. After dinner, and half an hour in a recreation room, he retires to bed at nine. Each patient is visited three times daily by the physician, is weighed once a week, while his chest is examined thoroughly once a fortnight, and his sputum tested once a month.

The original copy of the essay was perused by both the King and the Queen, and the work is now published by Messrs. Balliére, Tindal & Cox, at the price of five shillings. It teaches that promiscuous expectoration is a sin against mankind—that dust is the great transmitting vehicle of the tuberculosis bacillus, and that expectoration is the commonest origin of the deadly impregnation of the dust. The main principles to be followed in the ideal sanatorium should, indeed, also be followed in every-day life, care taken to breathe plenty of fresh air, to obtain necessary exercise, to be of cleanly habits, to choose a wholesome and regular diet, to be temperate, indeed, and hygienic in all things. If this were practiced generally, consumption with all its horrors would soon be a nightmare of the past.

WHALE FISHING.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen dedicates his last book, 'A Whaleman's Wife,' to Theodore Roosevelt, as a small token of his esteem for a 'strong Christian.' It tells of the courage and heroism called forth by the whale hunter's experiences, and pictures both the life under a good captain and the life under a brutal, irresponsible captain. The following account of the actions of a whale when harpooned, will illustrate Mr. Bullen's style:

And up into the midst of their wonderment, rose the whale, the long line trailing behind him, evidently exhausted by his tremendous efforts to reach a depth of safety. A dozen strokes in reply to the swiftly shouted orders of the mate, and they were alongside of him, the harpooner had hooked up the line and passed it into the boat, and the mate had thrust his long lance so fiercely in between the third and fourth ribs of the leviathan that the whole vast body quivered from snout to flukes with the pangs of approaching death. Secure in the knowledge that he had dealt a death-blow, the mate shouted to the harpooner to cut loose his line adrift; but even that small loss was avoided, for the second mate's boat sheered alongside in the nick of time and took it.

No other stroke was needed; a thin stream of blood was seen to be trickling over the edge of the spiracle, and the next great expiration hurled into the air, with a bursting groan, masses of clotted blood so large that it was almost miraculous how they had been forced along the single air-tube which supplies the lungs with breath. Filled with a great awe, the new hands drew off slowly in obedience to the orders given, unable to take their eyes off the dying giant. And then, to their horror, they saw him suddenly rear his gigantic head high in air, and hurl his body along the blood stained sea-surface in hundred feet laps, swaying first to this side and then to that as if under the influence of an agony so intolerable that he was endowed with at least ten times his usual great strength. All round his awful way the sea was torn into a thousand fantastic shapes, and blocks of purple foam were flung on high and caught by the wind, which drove them like some dreadful snow in showers of flakes far to leeward. At last,—and although the paroxysm had only lasted about three minutes, they seemed like hours—there was a momentary lull; the whale disappeared. But almost immediately after there was an upheaval like the rearing of a suddenly formed volcano in the midst of the sea, and high into the air soared the whale, the mighty mass apparently hung suspended there for an appreciable space, and fell; in the thundering noise and violent commotion occasioned by the great act, the hunters lost for a moment their strained attention on the whale. When they regained it he lay in an inert mass, gently undulating to the touch of the waves, with his head as usual pointed straight towards the wind's eye.

W. Briggs, Toronto. Illustrated.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The 'Century Magazine' has some fine color pictures from studies of the aurora borealis, made in the arctic regions, by Frank W. Stokes, in 1892. The story of the eighteen hundred mile trip from Cairo to Khartoum, in an Adirondack canoe, is full of exciting experiences, narrated by Mr. W. G. Irving. In 'The Yellow Van,' Mr. Whiting takes his readers to visit an unprogressive British squire at home.

To have everything in keeping, his home is his castle in the most literal sense of the term. Where else could he live but in one of the beautiful old moated halls still to be found in England, with living water in the moat? He still raises his drawbridge every night, and lowers it every morning, just because his fathers have done the like for centuries, and he really is not equal to the effort of beginning to leave off. His habits are not to be affected by anything so transient as the new dispensation of a county constabulary. What joy in the thought of this continuing city amid the eternal flux of things! You may enter without difficulty by a stone bridge on the other side—the tradespeople do so enter every day,—but that does not count.

There is also an article on 'The Literary loss of the Bible,' by Rollo Ogden, which mourns the displacement of the sacred book from nursery literature. He says:

The sting of our loss lies in the perishing of the young associations which used to be entwined about the felicities and majesty of biblical phraseology. The mature and preoccupied mind will in vain seek deliberately to assimilate the purely literary charm and power of the Bible. Later and colder studies cannot give what must be drawn in almost with mother's milk. The accumulated impressions of childhood, the familiarity with sounding phrases before they are understood, the play of young imagination, of awe, and even of superstition, about the sacred page, together with the daily repetition and use of the rich English of the King James version, seem necessary to the surest and most enduring grasp on the Bible merely as a great writing. There is a certain disillusionment in studying the Bible in too cold and dry a light of reason, and though it may be a critical gain it is a literary loss.

'Scribner's' has its tinted illustrations of picturesque buildings in Milan, drawn by Peixotto, and a valuable contribution to history in the second instalment of Madame Waddington's letters, describing Lord and Lady Salisbury at home, and Mr. Gladstone's great Home Rule speech. Her last interview with the Queen in 1893 is thus described:

The Duchess knocked, the Queen's voice said, 'Come in,' and I found myself in a beautiful large salon, all the windows opening on the sea. The Queen, dressed as usual in black, was seated in the middle of the room facing the door. I had barely time to make one courtesy—she put out her hand and made me sit down next to her. She spoke to me at first in French (just as she always did when I was at the Embassey—to mark I suppose that I was the French Ambassadress) 'Je suis très heureuse de vous revoir—I think we can speak English—how much has happened since we met'; and then we talked about all sorts of things. I thought she looked extremely well—of course I couldn't tell if her sight was gone, as she knew I was coming, and I sat close to her. Her eyes were blue, and clear, and her memory and conversation quite the same. She thanked me for my letter; said the Duke of Edinburgh's death was a great blow to her. It was so sudden; she had not thought him ill. She had lost three children all very dear to her, and it was hard at her age to see her children go before her. She spoke at once (so moderately) of the caricatures and various little incidents that had occurred in France. I said I was very glad to have an opportunity of telling her that everybody in France (except for a few hot-headed radicals and anti-English), was most indignant at such gratuitous insults not only to the Queen, but to a woman. She said she quite understood that—that wherever she had been in France everybody had done what they could to make her stay happy and comfortable; that she never could forget it, and hoped the French nation felt that—also that she would never dream of holding the country responsible for the radical press, but 'my children and my people feel it very deeply.'

'Frank Leslie's Monthly' opens with an illustrated article on 'The Crusade of the Doukhobors,' by Mr. John Ridington, who has lived among these people, and who walked with them in the procession for four days. Here is a striking picture from his pen:

And so the march on Yorkton began. The procession moved slowly because of the number of children, and of sick and feeble folk. Ten or twelve miles daily was all it covered. Ahead strode a gigantic Doukhobor, black browed and bearded, a very Boanerges. He was the blacksmith of one of the villages, and believed himself to be the second John the Baptist. He had discarded all footwear and tramped quite barefoot. He was clad in a dirty white felt gaberdine, reaching almost to the feet, and around one sleeve was tied a red bandanna. Occasionally he would fling his arms toward Heaven with a wild cry, or throw himself on the ground in an agony of adoration and self-abasement. Behind him straggled the long line of pilgrims, stretching along two miles or more of the winding prairie trail. Ever and anon would rise the wailing notes of their recessional, its weird minor cadences and plaintive harmonies swelling high above the irregular, shuffling tramp of hundreds of feet. In the cavalcade were eleven rude litters, made of the stems of young trees and hung with blanketing, in which were borne the sick and infirm.

An article describing what is called the greatest of power dams, says:

When the waters of the Niagara River were made to flow over turbines to give electric power and light to the city of Buffalo, it was considered a great revolutionary feat of engineering. But at Niagara the dam and the fall were there from the beginning. The power was ready in the rough—it had only to be applied to the machinery. When, however, it was proposed to utilize the speed and force of the Hudson River and to turn them into the power that lights towns, runs street railways and vitalizes factory plants, the problem was a different one. The river was there, but the fall had to be created, and to do this it would be necessary to build one of the largest dams ever constructed, a wall, in fact, 1,400 feet long and 154 feet high, at certain points. No such barrier, great or small, had ever been placed across a river of a volume and flow equal to that of the Hudson just above Glens Falls, N.Y., yet this has now been successfully accomplished.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

At a time when the new Licensing Act is attracting a great deal of attention in England, the efforts which are being made by the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Indo-China to suppress drunkenness will be read with interest. According to mail advices just received, Gen. Coronnat, in a recent order of the day, expressed his regret that, notwithstanding the warnings which had been given the troops as to the serious effects drinking habits had upon their health, there was a very small diminution in the number of cases of insobriety which the authorities had to deal with. With a view of stamping out the evil, which was particularly grave in the colonies, the general ordered that any soldier who, from that day, was punished with imprisonment for insobriety was to wear, when on leave or service in town, the big winter cape when the troops were wearing their ordinary overcoats in winter, and the blue overcoat when the troops were wearing their white coats in summer. The punished men were to wear this distinctive dress for as many days as they had been confined to cells, and any drinking establishment which supplied them with liquor during this period, the general added, would be placed out of bounds. The general ordered all possible publicity to be given this circular, in order that the men who had been punished for insobriety might be recognized by all. The opprobrium attaching to their special dress would be an incentive to them not to resume their degrading habits.—Paris correspondence London 'Standard.'

Summing up his observations in Africa, Sir H. M. Stanley says that the tallest men he found lived in high altitudes from 5,000 feet above sea-level and upwards; the sturdiest from 3,000 to 5,000; the shortest, excepting the pygmies, from sea-level to 3,000 feet.

Negroes are good cooks in Africa as well as in America. A recent tourist declares that the average negro family in the Soudan enjoys much better-cooked meals than the average American family. Palm oil and cayenne pepper are an ingredient in most of their dishes, and these are considered almost a specific against dyspepsia.

Advertisements.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food
For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says.—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

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Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.
Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

FOUR YEARS OF CEASELESS PAIN

Wm. Doeg's Suffering Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Harrowing Experience of a Sundridge Man as Told by Himself.

Sundridge, Ont., Feb. 6 (Special).—It is over two years now since all Sundridge was ringing with the wonderful cure of William Doeg, and even now at the sight of him, strong and healthy, people recall the days when he was a helpless, suffering invalid, and marvel at his wonderful cure. And Mr. Doeg often speaks of it himself.

'For four years,' he says, 'I suffered excruciating torture during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back, where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down or take a rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees I was unable to walk and confined constantly to my room.

'Doctors treated me for Rheumatism with no benefit, and almost in despair I feared I would never again be free from pain. Then one lucky day my attention was directed to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I resolved to try them. I soon found they were doing me good, and I kept on till I was entirely free from pain, and the best part of it all is that I have had no return of the trouble since.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in condition to extract the poison from the blood. They cure for keeps.

Advertisements.



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SUNLIGHT SOAP

should be used to clean your house as well as wash your clothes. It does twice the work of a common soap in half the time and with less labor. Don't take our word for it, but try it for yourself.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

WOULD SINGLE TAX BE THEFT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Roswell Fisher, in your issue of Jan. 31, asks if single taxers propose to confiscate the ground rents of the present owners, and implies that such action would be theft and incapable of moral justification. With your kind permission these direct questions shall receive direct replies. And to clear ground let me first say if confiscation of ground rents is stealing property, then such confiscation cannot be justified. But is confiscation of ground rents or land values stealing? My dictionary says 'confiscate' means 'to transfer to the public treasury.' The city of Montreal each year taxes me one and a quarter percent of the value of my property, both land and buildings—that is to say, the city confiscates one and a quarter percent of my property each year for public purposes. What sane man will assert that is stealing? And if the law is changed in a legal manner so that instead of the city retaining power to confiscate one and a quarter percent of the value of my house and lot, it only retains power to confiscate yearly one, two, three, or, if necessary for public purposes, four, or even five percent of the value of my lot of land, exclusive of all buildings and improvements upon it, would that be stealing? If that would be stealing then the city of Montreal is stealing from me and from Mr. Fisher every time we pay taxes already. If the city has the right to take one and a quarter percent of the land value or ground rent for public purposes, why would it be stealing if it became law that the city should take from ground rents for public purposes, whatever public necessity required?

My proposition as a single taxer is that all public revenues with trifling exceptions, shall be derived from ground rents or land values, and so far as civic revenues are concerned experience proves if one and a quarter percent on all forms of property suffice for present needs, five percent (a low estimate of ground rent) of the land value would certainly not be required to raise the same amount, and probably not one-half of it.

Now, I am sure Mr. Fisher does not think the city of Montreal is playing the thief in taxing us on our ground rents or land values. Why did the city adopt this method of taxation in preference to income tax or the octroi duties of Paris? Was it not because land values were recognized as springing, not from the landlord, but from the community, and therefore constituted a proper source of public revenue? Not long ago the Hon. G. W. Stephens wrote to your paper deploring the fact that the value of city real estate was being depreciated by various manufacturers and their men being induced to leave Montreal for other localities by bonus and tax exemption. Mr. J. H. Joseph once said, 'I believe it is absolutely necessary to check the downward tendency of the value of property in Montreal by a change in the mayoralty.'

Mr. H. L. Putnam's 'Real Estate Spring Circular, 1902,' recommending investment in Montreal real estate, argued that the large influx of outside capital and new enterprises with improved civic government, constituted a solid basis for future growth, that the great west had entered upon its legitimate and rapid growth and Montreal, as the commercial centre of the Dominion, was bound to receive the lion's share of the benefits accruing. These were all admissions that land-owners do not create land values and ground rents they at present so deftly gather in. Last year the prosperity of the west and the growing needs of the whole country compelled the Canadian Pacific Railway to provide for greater facilities by purchasing land for new shops to employ one thousand men—who will want houses, and so will still further increase land values—not made by the land owners.

The Canadian Pacific Railway had to pay for three hundred and eighty acres of land $450,000—it was only taxed at $101,800 of value. The growth of the community had enabled the owners to demand an increase in price of $349,000. Does it not look as if somebody was stealing from the community, and the single tax would stop it?

Judge O'Connor, K.C., in arguing in his report on Local Taxation to King Edward for taxation of land values only (single tax) last year said:—'It is only the presence of man that gives value to land. Land at the North Pole has no value, because men are not there. Land values are small where people are few—and large where people are many.'

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, in advocating at Keighley, on Dec. 9 last, the taxation of land values as the only sufficient remedy for overcrowding and unhealthy housing, said:—'Why should the owner of land gain by the exertions and industry and the enterprise of other people without any corresponding effort on his part? Let him pay his share. Let his land be taxed and help in meeting the expenditure, and assisting the prosperity of the nation by which he profits. Nothing short, in my opinion, of taxation of land values will suffice to get at the root of this great matter.'

Now, sir, I could multiply arguments to show that land values are not made by the owner, but by the community. If the community by adopting single tax decides to claim the values it creates instead of longer permitting the land-owners to appropriate them, how could that be stealing. It is impossible for the community to steal what belongs to it. Besides, under the single tax system the landlord would still have left his land if he paid his taxes on it, and all improvements on it would be free of taxation. He could use the land if he wanted to do so. 'They that work not neither should they eat?' What more could a reasonable being possibly want? Live without working, eh?

SINGLE TAXER.

Montreal, Feb. 3, 1903.

MISSIONS VERSUS MUSIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reference to mine of Jan. 17 on the above subject, and the other letters which have since appeared—especially those on Jan. 31—allow me to make a few remarks.

With the letter of 'Churchman' I most heartily concur. The lamentable extent to which the craving for attractive musical performances by organ and choir has vitiated the religious life of our churches, and that vitiated taste again reacted in further craving for still more of the aesthetic, as opposed to the spiritual element, marks a sad decline in the earnestness of our religion and has led to many other false usages.

As to the letter of 'Organist,' he acknowledges the excesses to which this musical fever has led, but does not realize that such is simply the natural result of refusing to be guided by God's word in this and in all other matters. We nowhere in Scripture—Old or New—find any command or expressed approval by God of instrumental music in his worship, and in Amos vi., 5, we do find very express disapproval of these innovations introduced by David. Instrumental music was not used in the Jewish synagogues, nor was it by the early Christians till about A. D. 650, when Pope Vitelian introduced the organ, to be shortly followed by altars and idolatrous images. If the references in the Psalms to instrumental music (as quoted by 'Organist') is held to sanction our now worshipping God in such a way, there is the same authority for the dance as a mode of our public worship!

As to hymns, your correspondent says he can 'see very little difference between a metrical psalm and a hymn.' The grand old Scottish version of the metrical psalms is known to be strictly a metrical but exact translation of the original, and to any other suitable portion of Scripture reverently so treated there could not, I should suppose, be any objection. This, however, is very different from a hymn of merely human composition. The 'hymn' which Jesus and his disciples sang immediately after the last Passover supper was in all probability Psalms cxiii. and cxviii., which were known as the 'Hallel,' and were customarily sung by the Jews of those days immediately after the Passover supper. The term 'hymn' was often applied to a selected portion of the Psalms when sung.

The other parts of 'Organist's' letter, being alien to the subject in hand, do not call for remark.

A PRESBYTERIAN LAYMAN.

Montreal, Feb. 3, 1903.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With your permission I would like to ask 'Another Lover of Music' (his letter appeared in your issue of Jan. 24) what style of music should be excluded from church, and what he styles ornate and artistic music. It has always been a burning question what class of music should be used in other churches. The class used in our own church is always right. We find sacred music ranges in tempo from adagio sostenuto to allegro animato, with all styles of embellishment and variations. Melodies have been introduced into the church that have for a great many years previous served on all possible occasions, both slow and fast movements, and a great many do not even know the origin of such airs, yet some of them are the finest compositions, clothed with the most sacred words now. Who is to judge what air should be used? Does it please God more to hear in all churches alike adagio instead of allegro movements? Chorals instead of carols. Should some of our most beautiful compositions be thrown out because they resemble in time and measure music used in places outside of the church? Is the best class of music, which is sometimes erroneously called 'artistic,' sinful? Is it wrong to bring the best to the throne of God? If music is a gift of God, and nobody will deny it, how can it be wrong to worship God to the best of our ability with the gift bestowed upon us by himself. Is it not our duty to do so? Church service, be it song by the congregation, choir or soloist, is too serious a matter to criticize if it does not suit our ideas. God alone can judge the heart of those singers, and if the heart is right, the song will be right, no matter what time, tune, measure, embellishment and variations are used, be it plain or artistic, solemn or brilliant. All of them are necessary on different occasions. David danced on the most solemn occasion, playing on the harp, praising God. The harmony he produced on the harp could only be in accord with his heart, which was full of joy, and will we dare say it was not pleasing to God? We have different ideas about worshipping God, and a little more tolerance will do no harm.

In regard to unconverted singers singing in the church, will 'Another Lover of Music' show us where it is forbidden for them to do so? Where Christ or his apostles said they were not allowed to come to church and seek the Lord and sing and pray. Is the church not the place God wishes them to come to? Will he not listen to them, whether praying or singing? Has not the church been established for them? Did not Christ come and die for them? Let us be careful how we treat Christ's children, our brothers, whom we call unconverted; we are forbidden to judge them. Would it not be in harmony with God's word if we invite them to church, assist them to find the Lord, encourage them to follow Christ? Woe to us if we willingly drive them away that try to seek the Lord. Let us be more tolerant and merciful.

A FRIEND OF THE CHURCH AND MUSIC.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Of all the letters which have been written concerning the proposed Public Library in this city, there are two which appear to call for special consideration; first, the important communication of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, and second, the letter which appeared in yesterday's 'Gazette,' signed by John Fulton. In these two communications one might say that extremes meet. His Grace represents unquestionably the Roman Catholic element, and Mr. Fulton may, perhaps, be accepted as a representative of the Protestant element.

His Grace and Mr. Fulton agree fully on one point, namely, that the placing of the library in the hands of the municipal council would certainly bring about a very unsatisfactory and unpleasant state of things for all classes of society. They both agree in the idea that it would be wise to divide the money which the council may be disposed to vote between Laval and McGill. On this point there will necessarily be a difference of opinion. These universities are already very largely endowed, McGill, especially, being a very wealthy institution, and the literature called for in a university is not of a character suited to the wants of the public who are expected to use the proposed library.

As His Grace very correctly points out, there are now several well established libraries which would benefit from the donation, and would thereby be enabled to add to their present stock of books and otherwise improve the service to the public. I can speak with a certain amount of knowledge with regard to one of these libraries. I refer to the Fraser Free Public Library—an institution with very limited means, but which, nevertheless, affords reading to a very large number of our citizens, both French and English. As an indication of the character of the works to be found there, I may state that the library is constantly visited by students from the various colleges in the city, French and English, that some of the leading professors and lecturers in the universities constantly avail themselves of the library, and are furnished with many books of reference and other literary value. As regards the general public, an idea may be formed of the work which the Institute is doing from the fact that the general attendance is upwards of 200 persons per day, and that an average of 175 books are loaned out daily. The library contains upwards of 40,000 volumes and is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays included. A large, comfortable reading-room for the general public, and an elegant room for ladies are provided, where scores of visitors are to be seen at any hour of the day.

In view of the above facts, one is led to ask why it is that, in all the discussion which has taken place during the last year, we have been told repeatedly that there is no public library in Montreal? The Fraser Library is, by the will of the donor, open to all, irrespective of creed or nationality, and it has been the effort of the governors to carry out to the fullest extent the wishes of the donor, consistently with the means at their disposal.

His Worship the Mayor and members of the council would confer a great favor on the administrators of the Fraser Institute by calling and judging for themselves of the work done there.

I am confident that a correct knowledge of the benefit conferred by the Fraser Institute on the poor—who cannot afford to buy books—would convince the council of the wisdom of the course suggested by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, and lead them to devote part of the money at their disposal to this very deserving institution.

JOS. RIELLE.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1903.

THE STREET RAILWAY SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has become a second nature for us to find fault with conductors and motormen, etc., to such an extent that I am afraid we are allowing ourselves to forget that there are many causes apparent and real to hinder the cars from running with the regularity that the company would wish. Take Wellington street as a sample. On this street I cannot well understand how the men are so patient as they are when they are constantly blocked all along the way by coal carts, etc., which will not get out of the way, let the motorman ring his bell ever so loud. Is there not a by-law in our city to keep carts from running during winter? I think there is, and, if so, it ought to be put in force at once. They are a nuisance to all, and a disgrace to the owners of the horses to see the way they are used. The other morning one such went in front of a car from St. Etienne street to Dalhousie street. On the way the motorman asked a policeman to order the driver to get out of the way, when he was told that he had no right to give such orders, and then the coal-blackened face of the carter gleamed with delight, while the car full of people coming into work had to sit patiently until the driver pleased to move his horse to one side. Right is right. The city should see that it does its part to the Street Railway Company in keeping the way clear, in order to allow the cars to run on time, but how can they when everything seems to delight to hinder their best efforts? Let the city do her part before such wholesale fault is found with the Montreal Street Railway Company, and then I am satisfied we would have less reason to find fault.

S. S. BAIN.

Montreal, Feb. 5, 1903.

THE OIL DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The retail price of kerosene oil at present is 25 cents. This for an article in its crude state only costing three cents, would seem to be imposition on the working classes, especially in the winter season. The duty is five cents per gallon, and the combine has increased the price since last fall six cents per gallon. The government should take the duty off altogether, which would be some relief, and help to break down monopoly, which is only legalized robbery of the working man.

FREE TRADER.

St. John West, N.B., Jan. 2, 1903.

THE LATE DAVID DAVIDSON, OF BOURGLOUIS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The sketches of our immigrant pioneers, which occasionally appear in the 'Witness,' as these worthies, one by one, close their record, and are 'gathered to their fathers,' have ever been among the most interesting and instructive of the services rendered your readers, and few, we venture to predict, can be read with more profit than that of the late Mr. David Davidson, of Bourglouis.

Born near Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, in 1822, of that robust Ulster Irish stock which has blessed so many lands with their presence and the exercise of those characteristics which distinguish them, he landed in 1852 in Quebec, at the age of 30 years, possessed of nothing but character, health and a common school education, and settled at Bourglouis, in the Quebec district. He purchased a homestead, partially improved, on the instalment plan, with interest at six percent, and trusted to his industry, economy and well-directed labor to enable him to pay for it, and at the same time acquire stock, implements and other necessaries. His fight up to independence was naturally long and severe, and had to be persistent and unremitting, but in due time it came, and brought with it a share of leisure which he felt it a public duty to use in the public interest.

He became a municipal councillor, and for thirty-two successive years fulfilled the duties so conscientiously that during his long service he was not once absent from a regular meeting, save on a rare occasion when duty called him beyond the district.

His knowledge of the municipal code and the rights and duties of property was phenomenal, including roads, bridges, fences, watercourses, etc., and gave him much influence with his fellow-settlers, French and English alike, who sought his counsel from far and near within his district, and usually accepted his dictum as both law and justice.

He was a magistrate also for some five and twenty years, and exercised its duties with such rare tact and judgment that more differences and disputes were settled to the mutual advantage of disputants by his impartial advice outside the court than by legal methods within it. He acquired and retained all through his long and useful career the respect and esteem especially of his French-Canadian fellow settlers, whose rights he ever maintained, and whose gratitude on many occasions was manifested, but on none more marked than at his funeral, when they greatly outnumbered the English, and packed the church to overflowing, manifesting a sorrow and sympathy no less creditable to them than grateful to the friends of the deceased.

Mr. Davidson's long service of fifty years in the Bourglouis district was devoted to agricultural improvement and the promotion of friendship between creeds and races, and in the achievement of these worthy ends his success has been so remarkable that not a jar of discord, racial or religious, disturbs the whole parish. That such men may be multiplied all over the Dominion should be the prayer of every patriot as it is of

BOURGLOUIS.

AN AUTO AND A SULTAN.

('Westminster Gazette.')

The French Government presented a fine automobile to the Sultan of Morocco, and sent over an expert chauffeur to run it for him. The potentate was charmed by the new means of covering the ground, and it looked as though horses and state carriages would go to the stable for good.

But one day when the Sultan was spinning along a road the machinery got out of order, and the carriage escaped from the chauffeur's control. Then a tire exploded and the steering gear refused to work. The machine ran away.

The Sultan called upon it to stop, but it refused to obey. Then the machine struck a rock, and both the Sultan and the chauffeur were launched into space, while the automible turned over, with the wheels still spinning.

The Sultan was not badly hurt, but he limped back to town, and sent the royal blacksmith out with the royal sledge hammer to smash the royal auto to royal smithereens.

Then he forbade by an edict, an order, a ukase, a law, a proclamation and a bull that any of his subjects should ever import or use an automobile.

The death of Mrs. Grant, wife of the ex-President, calls to mind the commendable social life of the Grants. It may be considered whether Gen. Grant's example and testimony in behalf of social cleanliness was not quite as valuable in its way as the more public service which he rendered his country. The coarse jest and the vulgar story never crossed his lips, and he did not permit others to indulge in talk of that sort in his presence. American civilization depends more upon the virtue of the people than upon the country's army and navy.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

Public gambling is likely to be abolished in Switzerland at an early date.

Advertisements.



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SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS.

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Advertisements.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Advertisements.

My Lungs Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you 50 years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral?

Home Department.

Mother's Birthday Gift.

'I've never had anything like that in all my life. Whatever is given me is something I can use about the house,' thought Mrs. Winship, as she hurried to the kitchen, where a kettle of vegetables was boiling over. 'Sometimes it's a set of knives and forks, then again some table linen. I've had a gasoline stove, a dozen dining-room chairs, some window-shades for the parlor and my last birthday gift was a churn. I don't suppose they think,' charitably, 'that something like what father and the boys gave Millie might please me. Probably they think such things are not adapted to me!'

She held up her hard, rough hands and tried to imagine how a fire-opal, like the ring Millie had just received as a birthday gift, would look on the work-worn fingers. She changed the position as though for a better light.

'You would look rather out of place, perhaps a little bit ashamed, with a ring on. I reckon you wouldn't know how to act, never having been accustomed to such things; but perhaps you'd get used to it.' There was such a trace of wistful longing in her voice that it almost startled hard-working Mrs. Winship herself.

'Isn't it a beauty, mother? Father and the boys are just splendid to give me such a darling little ring; they're so good to me! I wish your birthday came the same time as mine, instead of three weeks later. We could compare our gifts and rejoice together. See how it sparkles!'

Millie, who had just entered the kitchen, held the ring so the sun, shining through the window, scattered little flashes of color about her hand.

'It is a beauty, dear.' There was yet just the faintest trace of longing in the mother's tone.

'What do you suppose they're going to give you? Of course, I'm going to put my money with theirs,' and Millie looked up expectantly into Mrs. Winship's face. 'Don't know? I knew you couldn't guess; but it's something nice. Father asked me only yesterday what you needed and I mentioned so many things! There's a new parlor lamp—we can hardly go any longer without one. Then the front stairs carpet is worn almost threadbare. I also suggested how often you've hinted for a new pump; how the old one is so hard to bring water with. Then while I was about it I suggested a clothes-horse. The one we have is such a rickety affair it hardly stood up while I was hanging the last ironing on it. Don't you wish you knew which you'd get?'

'They're all very useful,' said Mrs. Winship. 'I don't know as there's any choice.'

Millie turned and glanced suspiciously at her mother. The way in which she spoke didn't seem quite natural, or was it because she was tired?

'Mother does have too much to do,' thought Millie, as she hurried to show the new gift to Ellen Kimball, who was just going by. 'I believe we'd better get the pump, for it would so lighten her work! That's what we'll decide on; father'd as soon get that as one of the others, I am sure!'

Hiram Winship had been an unusually prosperous farmer. His acres had increased as the years came and went until the original farm 'was almost squeezed to death, situated in the middle of so many additions,' as he facetiously expressed it. The small dowry Sarah Hobart had brought to her husband had gone to stock the place and buy some improved farm machinery.

'I'll get a ring, soon's we're on our feet—your engagement ring,' Hiram had declared before they were married, but the once slender finger had grown red and big-jointed, and the ring had not been bought. Hiram had forgotten all about it, long ago.

The afternoon following Millie's birthday, she drew the strings of her sun hat about her neck and started for the meadow with a berry basket. She stopped before she reached the gate.

'I mustn't wear you; you might get lost,' she said to the handsome birthday ring, and, slipping it off, she ran back up the stairs to her room. 'I guess you'll be safer there,' she said, laying the opal on the velvet pincushion and hurrying back to her basket.

Some time later, Mrs. Winship stood before the bureau in her daughter's room, holding the ring in her hands. 'It's rather too small for me. I imagine it's just about the size I could have worn when I was married.'

She didn't hear Millie's step on the stair, nor did she notice her daughter's form in the door.

'Even though I'm growing old, I like pretty things! I haven't had a very large share; perhaps that is why I wish they knew and would give me just one little thing for my very own. Not something for the house like——'

Millie heard no more. She crept softly away from the open door and down the narrow stairs.

'Pump—clothes horse! Mother mine, we never thought, else we'd never have been so cruel! We've just given you the things we needed ourselves and called them presents. Mother, why didn't you tell us how selfish we were? You've never even whispered a protest!'

'Have you decided, daughter, which we'd better get—the pump, or one of the other things?' asked Mr. Winship.

It was after supper dishes had been put away and Millie had found her father on the cool veranda. She could hear her mother in the warm kitchen, sprinkling the clothes for the morrow's ironing.

'Yes, father, the other things,' and while she spoke it low, that her mother might not hear, there was an anxious determination in her voice that caused her father to look up with inquisitive surprise.

'Not all—clothes-horse, lamp and carpet?' he asked, with a smile on his sunburnt face.

'No, father; let me whisper.'

When the dual conference was over there was a light in Mr. Winship's eyes of regret and resolve.

He sealed the contract with a bargain squeeze of Millie's hand.

'We'll get the rest, too—the pump and "the other things!" ' he declared.

'They seem to have a good deal of mystery about getting my birthday present,' thought Mrs. Winship, a fortnight later. 'It may be over the make of the pump or the color of the lamp-shade. But there, I must be grateful; a spirit like this isn't becoming in a woman of my age!'

The Tuesday before her birthday the hardware man from the village drove into the Winship yard.

'It's a pump!' exclaimed Mrs. Winship, and though she had half expected it, there was a trace of disappointment in her voice.

'Shut your eyes and come with us,' and Millie took her mother's hand, after breakfast, the morning of Mrs. Winship's birthday and started toward the stairs.

'But the present isn't up there!' remonstrated the little woman, positively.

'Who said so?'

'It couldn't be—a pump; besides I've seen it.'

'The pump! Sarah, don't!' and over the face of Hiram Winship passed an expression of pain and shame.

'You'll have to guess again, mother,' and Charles and Harold gently lifted Mrs. Winship and carried her to the stairway.

'Hiram! Children!' In those two words was the pent-up gratitude of twenty years.

There on the bed was a beautiful copy in colors of the Sistine Madonna, from Charles; a work-basket lined with silk and fitted with sewing implements of steel and silve from Millie; a set of novels by her favorite author, from Harold; creamy lace and such a beautiful shimmering silk dress pattern, from Hiram.

'And here, Sally,' said her husband, calling her by her almost forgotten name, 'here is your engagement ring,' and he lovingly, though a trifle clumsily, perhaps, forced it over the enlarged finger joints. 'It's from us all and is our pledge to remember what we owe the little woman. There, Sally, you know—I can't express it!'—Harold Farrington, in 'Wellspring.'

Home Thoughts.

CROSSING BRIDGES.

(Annie L. Jack.)

No doubt that bridge will be safe and strong,
When you reach it, so do not fear,
Just keep up your smiles, and the cheery song,
It will carry you over, my dear,
For half life's trouble, and grief and loss
Is dreading the bridges we never cross.

So keep your eyes on the shining way,
Beyond it is fair and clear,
And enjoy the trees and the flowers gay,
That bloom in your path, my dear.
For the thought will come, with a thrill of pain,
That we 'may not pass this way again.'

But stop if you meet with a burdened soul,
And give just a word of cheer;
While looking above to the final goal,
Help others to reach it, my dear.
And who can tell? That 'bridge' may be,
A blessing disguised both for you and me.
—'Westminster.'

WHAT SOME MEN HAVE THOUGHT OF THEIR WIVES.

'This place is perfect,' Charles Kingsley once wrote to his wife from the seaside; 'but it seems a dream and imperfect without you. I never before felt the loneliness of being without the beloved being whose every look and word and motion are the keynotes of my life. People talk of love ending at the altar—Fools! I lay at the window all morning, thinking of nothing but home; how I long for it!'

There is nothing in the history of love more attractive than the pictures of the ideally happy married lives enjoyed by some of our greatest men, or more touching than the tribute they paid to the women who filled their days with sunshine. Indeed, if one were asked to present a picture of the sublimity of married happiness it would be only necessary to recall the scene in which Charles Kingsley, within a few days of his own death, having escaped from his sick room, sat for a few blissful moments by the bedside of his wife, who was lying seriously ill in the next room. Taking one of her hands tenderly in his, he said in a hushed voice: 'Don't speak, darling. This is Heaven.'

Few men, great or small, have been happier in their married life than John Bright, and the story of his inconsolable grief, when his wife, 'the sunshine and solace of his days,' was taken from him, forms one of the most pathetic pages of human history. 'It seems to me,' he pitifully said, 'as though the world was plunged in darkness, and that no ray of light could ever reach me again this side the tomb.'

It was Cobden who shook him at last from the lethargy and despair which were paralyzing his splendid energies. 'There are thousands of homes in England this moment,' he said, 'where wives, mothers, and children are dying of hunger. Now, when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come to me, and we will never rest until the Corn Law is repealed.'

The late Dean Stanley, it is said, worshipped the very ground his wife, Lady Augusta, trod on, and many are the compliments he paid her. 'If I were to epitomize my wife's qualities,' he once said, 'I couldn't do it better than in the words of a cabman who drove us on our honeymoon. "Your wife," he said to me, "is the best woman in England," and I quite agree with him.'

'Why should you pity me?' Mr. Fawcett, the blind postmaster-general, remarked to a friend who had expressed sympathy with him in his affliction. 'My wife is all the eyes I want, and no man ever looked out on the world through eyes more sweet or true.'

Sheridan was very happy in his wives, although one of them before marrying him, spoke of her future husband as 'that fright, that horrid creature.' In marked contrast to this unflattering description, was the compliment he paid to his first wife, whom he had wooed disguised as a hackney coachman, when he spoke of her as 'the connecting link between a woman and an angel.'

No man ever relied more completely on his wife's guidance and counsel than John Keble, the poet of the 'Christian Year.' From the day when he installed his bride in Hursley Vicarage, to the last sad hour, thirty years later, when he died in her arms at Bournemouth, she was, as he often declared, his 'conscience, memory, and common sense.'

Dr. Pusey's too brief married life was also crowded with happiness, and his wife's memory was his one solace during the 43 years he survived her. To his dying day the very sight and smell of the verbena plant affected him to tears, for it was a sprig of verbena he offered to Miss Barber when he asked her to marry him—'the most sacred and blissful moment' of his life.

William Cobbett was very properly proud of his wife, the brave and devoted woman who was, in his words, 'the best helpmate an undeserving man ever had. Whatever mistakes I have made in my life—and they have been many and great—she has never had a word of blame for me, nothing but sweet sympathy and consolation. The price of such a wife should indeed be far above rubies.'

Dr. Wordswórth, late Bishop of Lincoln, said that his wedded life had been as near perfection as was possible this side of Eden.' 'Their children,' a friend once wrote, 'can never remember a day, or even an hour when, even in surface matters, the perfect harmony was infringed upon,' and a favorite joke with the Bishop was that he and his wife had never been 'reconciled.—for the happy reason that they had never quarrelled.

A COMMON CRUELTY.

If accused of cruelty in daily life we should probably resent it indignantly, yet every time a person inflicts an evil mood upon his household or upon his fellow-workers he is treating them cruelly. Most of us are guilty at times, and we never stop to think that our innocent victims are utterly defenceless. Consider how quickly all members of the family suffer when one brings his depression to the breakfast table; how easily good spirits are quenched by one person's moroseness; how readily an atmosphere of nervousness, of ill-nature, of physical pain makes itself felt when there is no effort at self-control! Even a sulky maid in the kitchen can bring discomfort to a whole household. No one has a right to inflict his bad feelings upon others, and we realize this when we are the victims. But if we have not slept well, or if we had a headache after a wearisome day, or if some business matter has gone wrong, where is our own cheerfulness? Our shortcomings should help us to make excuses for other people's tempers, but our sufferings should teach us the cruelty of self-indulgence.—'Congregationalist.'

'The way to git cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut.'—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' January, 1903.

'I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile.—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' January, 1903.

'I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fall.'—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' February, 1903.

With the Children.

TWO WAYS.

I have in mind two mothers who resorted to different methods to obtain promptness in their children. The first became their mentor, calling to them each morning to get ready for school many minutes before it was necessary, following the call with a continuous supervision of their preparations and with frequent excited ejaculations such as, 'You'll be late; do hurry. It is almost nine o'clock' (when it was in reality barely half-past eight), until the children were off and out of hearing. This same mother had a habit of setting the clock forward, and this being discovered by the children their demoralization was complete. They are now grown men and women, and they have told me that they attribute their habits of procrastination and tardiness to the faulty training they received in childhood.

The second mother, as soon as her children reached school age, said to each one very earnestly: 'Now, my dear, you have learned to tell the time, and mother as well as your teacher will expect you to be always prompt at school. Mother will remind you the first two or three mornings, but after that you must depend entirely upon yourself.' It happened in the first or second week that the child, becoming interested in something else, forgot to make his preparations in time to reach school before the bell sounded; but the one lesson in tardiness was sufficient to ensure perfect punctuality thereafter. Though this mother knew the child would be tardy, she did not depart from her rule not to remind him; and the result was that her children early learned the value of time, while punctuality became second nature to them. No one could have been more sympathetic than she over the one tardiness, but at the same time she very gently and lovingly encouraged the child to realize that if he were careful it need not occur again.

A MOTHER-SONG.

(Devonshire Dialect.)

Time wuz I 'ad a nest o' little chillern;
They chatter'd an' they chatter'd a' tha day;
An' what with a' tha feedin' an' tha mendin'
'Twuz li'l enough o' leisure come my way—
Sure 'nuff,
'Twuz li'l but toil an' moilin' come my way.

At marnin' 'twuz that washin' chubby vaces;
At night 'twuz teachin' little 'earts to pray.
'Twuz fillin' 'ungry mouths wi' fitty vittels.
An' scoldin' 'em an' blessin' 'em a' day—
My word!
'Twuz frettin' with an' blessin' 'em a' day.

'Twuz combin' 'em an' tidyin' an' brushin',
An' sendin' 'em to school 'ouse ivery morn;
An' settin' up o' nights when they wuz sleepin',
A-patchin' an' a-mendin' what wuz torn—
My fey!
Tha tiny tummilled clothes that 'ad been torn.

But now tha chillern's left me, an' I wants 'em;
'Tes lonesome an' so quiet, dawntu zee;
My man is settin' smokin' or a-noddin',
But 'e can't fill tha chillern's place for me—
No fey!
'E'll niver fill tha chillern's place for me.

They a' be gone away, grown men an' women—
They'm gone into tha town to make their bread;
The only one that bides a cheel for iver
Be yon poar little maiden that be dead—
Aw fey!
The awnly one that's wi' me is tha dead.
—Arthur L. Salmon, in 'Lyrics and Verses.'

A Simple Remedy.

THE FOOT-BATH AND ITS USES.

(By Henrietta E. Brighouse, M.D., in 'Pacific Journal of Health.')

The foot-bath, though simple, is yet a most useful home agent in treating sickness. Its simplicity, the ease with which it can be given and its wide range of usefulness, make it especially commendable. We are apt to look upon so simple a treatment as having virtue only in infrequent diseases or unimportant conditions, but this is not true of the foot-bath, as it is of great service in severe cases, and is of inestimable value; it can be used by any one not initiated into the intricacies of more complicated treatments.

Have you ever tried treating a cold by means of the foot-bath? If not, you will be surprised at the result. Take a thorough foot-bath, to which mustard has been added, in the very incipiency of the cold. By 'thorough' it is meant that the feet shall be placed in water which will come as high up the calves of the legs as possible, and the water as hot as the feet can be placed into. Then, by continuously adding hot water, the foot-bath should be kept as hot as can be borne for twenty minutes at least. At the same time hot water should be drunk freely. The patient is now ready to go to bed, and after drying the feet thoroughly should cover up warmly with extra clothing. Place something warm to the feet.

If there is a cough and pain in the chest a hot application may be given to the chest after the foot-bath. In many cases this treatment will suffice to break the cold. If not, repeat at least every day, possibly more frequently. Should the cold not yield to one or two treatments fasting will be advantageously added—not necessarily entire abstinence from food, but the eating of a limited amount of very simple food.

Headaches will frequently yield to a foot bath without other treatment. Try it. If the head is hot wring a towel from cold water, and wrap around the head. The hot mustard foot-bath should, by all means, be tried for this trouble. All cases are not alike relieved, but so simple a thing should not be neglected, and may many times be the only treatment needed.

Habitually cold feet are treated by the alternate hot and cold foot-baths. Persist in the treatment every night, or both night and morning. Do not get discouraged, and results will be obtained in time, unless there is some other underlying cause preventing it.

Some people suffer with difficulty in going to sleep. The brain is active, and because of the multitude of thoughts sleep will not come. A warm foot-bath may be all that is needed. A tepid foot-bath will be found very restful, and quieting to the tired nerves of a busy housewife. She will resume her work, refreshed, after the simple treatment.

The warm foot-bath is found helpful to the weak heart. Pain in the heart from organic heart disease will frequently be very much relieved by simply placing the feet for a short time in a moderately warm foot-bath. It does not need to be so hot that the patient can scarcely bear it.

The foot-bath will sometimes relieve certain forms of indigestion. That form in which there is intense burning after meals with a good deal of pain and nervousness, will be benefited by a foot-bath taken immediately after the meal, especially if the feet habitually become cold after meals.

Other uses of the foot-bath might be mentioned, but from these which have been given, it will be seen that it is not to be despised as a household remedy.

Selected Recipes.

ST. VALENTINE DAY HINTS.

Tomato Jelly—One-half can or two cupfuls of tomato, three cloves, one bay leaf, one slice of onion, one-half teaspoonful of thyme, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one-third box of Cooper's gelatine, soaked in one-half cupful of water. Boil together the tomatoes, spices and onion until the tomato is soft, then add the soaked gelatine, and stir until the gelatine is dissolved; then strain and pour into individual heart-shaped cake pans or moulds. When chilled and ready to serve arrange on lettuce leaves.

A Valentine Trifle—Flavor a quart of cream with vanilla, sweeten with 6 scant teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, whip till it all becomes firm, and of fine grain. Turn into a glass dish, sprinkle over the top hearts of ruby colored jelly. The jelly for this purpose must be very firm and stiff; first cut in slices, then with a tiny heart-shaped cake cutter or vegetable cutter stamp out the hearts. To ensure success everything should be kept very cold.

Valentine Cakes.—Whites of six eggs, three-quarter cupfuls of butter, one and one-quarter cupfuls of powdered sugar, two cupfuls of flour, juice of half a lemon, one quarter teaspoonful of soda. Sift the soda with the flour three times; cream the butter and add the flour to it; whip the eggs to a stiff froth and add the sugar; then beat them gradually into the butter and flour, and add the lemon juice. Bake in a moderate oven. While still warm, ice. To make the icing, take the white of one egg; do not beat, except as you add the sugar. Use one-fourth of a pound of powdered sugar to one egg; season to taste; color a good red with a harmless vegetable coloring matter. It is best to make up a small amount at a time.

To Fill Empty Jars.

Spiced Cranberries.—This abundant winter fruit makes an excellent relish when spiced. Boil together three and a half pounds of brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cinnamon and allspice, and one tablespoonful of ground cloves. When this has been cooked to a syrup, add five pounds of cranberries. Simmer slowly for two hours. Put away in a covered stone jar.

Apple Ginger—Pare two and a half lbs. of sour apples, core and chop them coarsely. Put in a saucepan with one and a half pounds of brown sugar, the rind and juice of one and a half lemons, half an ounce of ginger-root and one cupful of cold water. Let the fruit come to a boil, then set back on the stove, where it will merely simmer for four or five hours. Stir occasionally to keep it from burning. Put hot into jars and seal.

Cranberry Catsup—If the catsup supply is running low, replenish with a delicious substitute made from cranberries. Cook together ten pounds of the berries, one quart of vinegar, five pounds of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, one tablespoonful each of cloves and salt and a quarter teaspoonful of cayenne. Boil slowly till thick, then strain and bottle.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

WHAT ONE SUNSHINER DID.

This Sunshine worker lives in Fredericton, N.B. She is half blind and her hearing is defective, but she finds many opportunities of scattering sunshine. Her letter speaks for itself: 'There is always some one in need of help of some kind. I have very little money, but I find that sympathy in word or action is worth something. . . . . I do enjoy so much reading what other Sunshiners are doing. "To minister" to others is sunshine work and privilege.' This willing worker, notwithstanding many drawbacks, during the past year made sixty comfort bags for the seamen's mission, wrote twenty letters, gave away five dress waists, material for another, an ulster, and some partly worn garments. At Christmas time she made thirteen gifts for a mission band. She has little money, but puts aside a tenth of that little for others' needs. Besides material help, she does many a friendly act in one way and another, such as visiting the sick, taking care of and playing with children, etc. She is fond of reading, and any one who wishes to send her a nice book for sunshine can procure the address by writing to the secretary of the Westmount Branch.

JUST TELL THEM SO.

There's much to do the whole way through,
And little use complaining,
For the darkest night will change to light,
And the blackest cloud quit raining.
If worth you find in weak mankind,
'Twill do all good to know
That some one thought they nobly wrought
And frankly told them so.

Enough will remain of bitter pain,
With all the aid you lend;
Some will be sad and others glad
On down to the journey's end.
As in the throng you pass along,
With rapid strides or slow,
If virtue you see in bond or free,
Just stop and tell them so.

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE NEWS.

Tuesday of the past week saw a successful rummage sale, held in the Inspector Street Mission, realizing a good sum to help along the work of the society. Before the time of opening the sale a crowd of expectant purchasers had gathered. The various collections of dishes, hardware, silk and cotton blouses, men's furnishings and miscellaneous articles of all kinds were well patronized. The society feels grateful to all who contributed to the sale.

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held on Tuesday afternoon in Victoria Hall, at half-past three o'clock.

It is a pleasure to see the children interested in sending their papers and books to less fortunate ones. One little girl writes:—'I should like to belong to your Sunshine Club and send my Sunday-school papers and some cards to the mission.' Another little Sunshiner, living in Richmond, Que., offers to pass on Sunday-school papers.

A letter from the Kootenay mines acknowledging a barrel of magazines, books, etc., says that the literature has already started on its rounds and will be a great source of profit and pleasure to the men at the mines.

In answer to the request of the secretary several persons have promised to send literature to different addresses: Miss Rouch, Tupper street, papers and magazines to Ymir mines; Saturday's 'Witness' from Miss H. M. Smith, Park ave., to an address in the North-West; from Mrs. Wm. Ross, Richmond, Que.; from Miss Buchan, Bright, Ont., with magazines and ideas for fancy work; and from Mrs. Ewing to an address in the North-West; magazines to a mining camp, also to a little sick boy in Assiniboia, from a Sunshine member in St. Mary's; a year's subscription to the 'Witness' to an address, from Mrs. Woodwash. Literature has also been received from Mrs. G. Cook, the Huntingdon W.C.T.U., per Mrs. Munroe, and the Women's Missionary Society, Speedside, Ont.

A BRANCH IN WINNIPEG.

'Count that day lost whose low descending sun,
Views from thy hand no generous action done.'

This is the motto of the Winnipeg Sunshine branch which was started last March with four members. There is now a membership of twenty-one, mostly little girls from ten to fourteen years of age. Miss M. Taylor is president; Miss Bertha Smith, secretary, and Miss Lily Green, treasurer. The meetings, which are well attended, are held every second Saturday.

Last year the girls of the branch visited thirty-eight sick people. Each member cultivated a plant, and when it was in bloom, took it around herself to some sick person. At Christmas a box, prepared by the members during the past months, was sent to an Indian mission school, for a tree. From the President-General was obtained a list of old women and sick people, to whom the members sent Christmas remembrance. Ever since its organization the branch has been in correspondence with a little cripple in California, the members taking it in turn each week to write her bright letters.

For the coming year they have planned kindly and helpful deeds. A patchwork quilt is to be made for a poor person. A list of six cripples and invalids has been made, to each of whom the members are going to write from time to time, also sending literature and little gifts. They have decided to try and save enough during the present year to support an orphan in India.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening last at the home of the corresponding secretary, Miss Gibson. The formation of a junior branch has been thought of for some time, and it was decided to organize one, under the leadership of Miss Gladys Beale.

The recording secretary, Miss Robinson, reported the work of a circulating library, formed with the purpose of lending books and magazines among poor girls not able to buy them for themselves. The girls borrow them with the greatest eagerness. The meeting decided to send some good, fresh literature to renew the supply.

The collection for the Newfoundland sunshine library is growing. It is hoped to have five hundred volumes ready to forward in May. Books for the library have been contributed by Mrs. Beale, Miss Bray, and Mrs. Robertson, in addition to those already acknowledged. Magazines have also been received from several who send anonymously, and a parcel of reading matter has been sent to the Mackay Institute.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

CUTTING TEETH.

A Trying Time to Both Baby and Mother

There is no time when baby requires more attention than during the teething period. At that time the little one is always cross and fretful, subject to stomach disorders and sometimes convulsions. Often mothers are absolutely worn out caring for baby, and the whole household is in a condition of anxiety. This condition can be easily remedied by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cool the sour little stomach, allay the inflammation of the gums and give the little one healthy, natural sleep. A mother's word can always be depended upon where the health of her little ones is concerned, and thousands of mothers praise this medicine. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: 'In my estimation, Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for children. They are invaluable at the teething period, and I would not be without them, as they keep my baby healthy and happy.'

The Tablets relieve all the minor ailments of little ones; are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous 'soothing stuff,' and may be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold at 25 cents a box, by all druggists, or sent post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

Advertisements.

Croup and Bronchitis

Are usually diseases of childhood and are the dread of every mother's heart. Towards night the hoarseness comes and the hollow, croupy chest cough gives warning of troubles that are

SUDDEN AND DREADFULLY FATAL

in results and can only be cured by prompt and thorough treatment.

MRS. ILER SAVED HER BOY'S LIFE

When baby awakens at night with the dry, harsh, croupy cough it strikes terror to mother's heart, for she knows that unless she can bring relief to the child suffocation may soon end all suffering. In most cases there is no time to send for the doctor or even to go for medicine, and hence the wisdom of keeping at hand a bottle of **Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine,** mother's favorite remedy for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and all forms of throat and lung troubles.



BABY ILER

While bronchitis may not be so sudden and fatal in results as croup it tends to become chronic and appear again and again until the bronchial tubes and lungs become diseased and invite consumption or pneumonia.

MRS. EUGENE ILER, King St., Truro, N.S., states:—"From an infant one of my children was troubled with **bronchitis,** and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We **could not get anything to help him and were often greatly alarmed.** Hearing of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a treatment for bronchitis we used it, and are glad to state that **it effected a complete cure.** If any of the children take a cold or cough I give this medicine, and have never known it to fail to bring relief.

"I was troubled a great deal from sick headaches caused by indigestion, and was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have great faith in Dr. Chase's Remedies and can recommend them to others."

Mr. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright Ave., Toronto, states:—"There is no remedy in my opinion that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of **croup,** absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when **he was black in the face with choking.** It gave him **instant relief.** During the night he took several doses and in the morning woke up bright, perfectly well, and cheerful. I must say **it is a wonderful medicine.**"

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Is not a mere cough mixture but a thorough and far-reaching treatment which allays inflammation of the respiratory organs, aids expectoration, loosens the cough and absolutely cures colds and similar ailments. On account of its enormous sale Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Has Many Imitations.

Insist on seeing portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the bottle you buy. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A superintendent of the state reformatory in Illinois says: 'I am sure cigarettes are destroying and making criminals of more boys than the saloons. Cigarettes are not the effect of crime, but the cause.'

Sir Ernest Cassel has offered £40,000 towards the investigation of ophthalmia and other eye diseases amongst the natives of Egypt. During his stay in that country, Sir Ernest was impressed by the prevalence of eye disease.

In the City of Mexico the workmen, realizing that the American bar has wrought much mischief within their ranks in that republic, have petitioned to have the saloons closed from Sunday noon to Monday noon of each and every week.

Owing to the great drought at Ballarat, Australia, the Dawson Street Baptist Church has had to give up baptismal ceremonies. The requisite amount of water for bodily immersion is not available. The organ at St. Patrick's Cathedral at Ballarat has been silent for weeks, as the water has been cut off, and there is no motive power.

An anonymous donor has offered to provide footwear for every shoeless child in Sunderland, England. Each pair of boots will be stamped with a notification that they are the property of the mayor, and any parent attempting to sell them or any pawnbroker accepting them to pledge will be prosecuted. Poor children attending the Wednesbury Board Schools are to be provided with a substantial breakfast at the expense of an anonymous benefactor.

By her individual effort Mrs. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., has secured pledges from over 3,000 women of her state that they will not in future use the plumage of wild birds on their hats or bonnets. Through her efforts over 2,500 of the school children of Atlanta have subscribed to a pledge not to harm or annoy wild birds. Mrs. Brown is also a regular contributor to the Georgia press of articles relating to the preservation of bird life.

A lady missionary of the Church Missionary Society writes from Bengal:—'Alas! how is it only one lady is being sent to Bengal, and we want at least fifty? Is it because much has been made of the scarcity of money, so candidates are not offering? What is Christian England about? Never had we more opportunities, and we are so pressed, those of us who are in the field, and there is fear of more breakdowns, as a good many of us are living at a very high tension.'

The States of Guernsey have not only recognized the grave and growing evils of the betting mania, but have promptly and drastically dealt with them in a bill which has just been sent for the sanction of the King. The measure is a most comprehensive one, and forbids the keeping of betting places, betting advertisements, sending of circulars to minors, declares null and void all betting transactions, and empowers the police to enter any suspected establishment.

In the singular failure of the old windows of York Cathedral, the glass has lost most of its transparency, and in places has become so perforated that it crumbles at the slightest touch. To stop the 'disease' some glass of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has been removed. It is known that the hardest cement is sometimes disintegrated by chemical action set up by minute organisms, and it is supposed that the destruction of the glass has been due to some fungus.

Mrs. Frances Joseph, of Louisiana, says the 'Ram's Horn,' is the first American woman who has chosen as her life mission, work among negro prisoners. Her ministrations include the prison yards of both black and white criminals, and through her instrumentality 2,000 men have pledged themselves to lead better lives. Her efforts have included the securing of judicial clemency, enlisting counsel, bringing about reconciliations between parents and wayward children, providing clothing for prisoners, buying and cutting garments, standing over idle women and teaching them to sew, and seeking employment for the liberated—and all this without remuneration.

The Germans are making great effort to enlarge their possessions in Palestine and to increase the number of their colonists. The efforts of the Templars to add to their four colonies another one has finally been crowned with success. After three years' search they succeeded in acquiring six hundred hectars of land in the neighborhood of the Jewish colony Pathach-Tikwa, where a colony consisting of five hundred families will be established. The possession of each colonist will be from four and a half to seven hectars. The Templars will not give the land to the colonists, but each of them will have to buy it for the high price of 230 marks (about $57.50) per hectar).—Dr. Block's 'Wochenschift.'

Jerusalem is now totally closed from the outer world, says 'Der Israelite.' Nothing else is heard on the streets but the mourning cry of the poor. Famine is more and more on the increase. There is no work at all, partly because of the stoppage of commerce and partly on account of the unceasing rain which at other times would be greatly desirable. Coal has doubled in price. Like as in Jerusalem there is a great famine in Jaffa, where also cholera still rages. In Tiberias the cholera has lately broken out. Later intelligence is to the effect that Palestine has been pronounced free from cholera, and the passenger train service between Jaffa and Jerusalem has been resumed.

There are encouraging signs, says the London 'Christian,' that the Los von Rom movement is becoming more a spiritual and less a political movement as time goes on. We hear of many who left Rome for secular reasons becoming devout Evangelical Christians. The converts also show a praiseworthy readiness to build churches and establish new centres of religious life. The number of new mission stations, both in Bohemia and Styria, largely increased during 1902, and twenty-five new Sunday-schools have been started. There is far surer prospects of a permanent spiritual movement in these facts than if thousands of secularly-minded Catholics practically abjured the Christian faith in the act of giving up their allegiance to the Pope.

The output of the American Tract Society in a year is something enormous. Last year it published 1,343,400 copies, containing more than 6,000,000 pages. Altogether the society has published 6,600 different tracts in its home office and has aided in other lands in publishing 4,000 more. These tracts have been published in 155 different languages, and these polyglot leaves have told the simple story of the Gospel all over the world and have been veritable 'leaves for the healing of the nations.' Some tracts have grown famous all over the world, and are still popular. 'The Dairyman's Daughter,' written by the Rev. Legh Richmond in 1801; 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,' by Hannah More, and 'Come to Jesus,' by Newman Hall, have each had a circulation of millions in many languages and are still circulating in many lands.

Mrs. Booth, in her review of the eighteenth year of the Women's School Work in England, made a rather good point in claiming that the Salvation Army is doing those who pay the rates and taxes a service of high value: 'With us, the loafing, out-of-work woman costs about £6 a year; in the workhouse, £26. With us, the inebriate woman costs about £25 a year, and save half of those who come to us; in the county institutions she costs at least £80, and I, with many others, am waiting with anxious concern to learn the number who will remain sober after their term of treatment has expired. With us, the criminal woman costs about £12 a year, in prison, nearly £30. I am afraid that even then the prisons do not reform very many, while we can assert that fully 65 percent of those who come to us do not go back to dishonest courses or to be chargeable any more.'

There are three sources, says a correspondent of the Chicago 'Standard,' from which large increase of mission funds may reasonably be expected with faithful education of the Christian conscience in beneficence: (1) A large number of small gifts from the millions who now give nothing. (2) An increase of perhaps 25 or 50 percent, or even more, in the gifts of those who regularly contribute, but have not risen to the full measure of their opportunity and duty. Christians who begin to give as much as a tenth of their income to religious objects usually find that their missionary contributions are increased a third or a half. (3) A great increase in the number and amount of large annual gifts—say from $1,000 to $50,000—from persons of wealth who now content themselves with giving hundreds. Those who are in closest touch with this class of givers are aware that our Baptist missionary income might easily be doubled from this source alone if all the Baptists who acquire or inherit wealth were as faithful stewards as the honored few whose names are household words among us.

THE TROUBLED HINDU.

[The Rev. J. F. Campbell, D.D., of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Rutlam, Central India, sends the following story illustrative of work in India, to the 'Witness.' Dr. Campbell is at present in Baddeck, C.B.]

I was born in an orthodox Hindu family of Northern Bengal. Our orthodoxy consisted only in the worship of the popular gods and the observance of certain religious and social ceremonies. Morality had nothing to do with our creed. We had a little land property, so we had almost always some law cases in the court, in the pursuit of which we never hesitated to take any means whether fair or foul to gain our purpose. So in our orthodox Hinduism morality had no part in our religion. The vilest man could be the most religious man, if he only adhered to outward religious observances.

I was sent to school at the age of eight or nine. We had no mission school in our district, so I received no religious training in my school days. I, with many other lads of a like temperament, grew quite irreligious without any consciousness of sin and its consequences. We observed caste rules in public, but in private hesitated not to take food even from the Mahommedans. The very gods we worshipped in the day time, we desecrated at night; yet we were orthodox Hindus!

Thus I grew till the seventeenth year of my life without a God and without a conscience. I was addicted to many juvenile crimes, yet I never felt any compunction for them. My main object of life was to pass the University examinations and to acquire wealth and position.

But God's will was different. One day a Christian colporteur came to our school-compound, from whom I bought a number of Christian vernacular tracts for one or two pice each. When I read them, I was filled with horror, at the consciousness of a wicked and sinful life. But these Christian tracts spoke also to my disturbed mind something of a Saviour. They spoke of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who alone could save me from my sin and its eternal sufferings. At this assurance, I, at once, began to pray, a thing I never did before. Thus my first prayer was uttered in the name of Christ. A sudden change came upon me. I began to spend most of my evenings in prayer, sitting in a solitary corner of our house, where I might not be discovered. At the desire of some of the young ladies of a respectable Hindu family I lent my tracts to them; but one day a haughty young man, who was very much against Christianity, took away the tracts from the young ladies and threw them into the fire.

Thus my books were consumed, but they left a great trouble in my mind. My strong desire was to be baptized; but there was neither a mission, nor a church, nor even a single Christian in our town. So as the days went on, the evil one like a bird devoured the good seed sown in my young heart, or for the time being, it was left beneath much earth with little hope of its ever coming up.

To satisfy my spiritual thirst I joined the Brahmo Samaj. My Hindu relatives at first tried to reconcile me, but when they found it impossible, they discarded me from their society. Thus I was thrown on the mercy of the wide world for a home, support and education. However, I was not discouraged at the cruel treatment of my relatives. I prepared to meet all vicissitudes and misfortunes of life, thinking that by suffering thus I would obtain rest to my troubled soul. The secretary of the local Brahmo Samaj, a kind hearted gentleman, gave me shelter in his house and I began to carry on my study as before.

But after a year or so I made a great mistake. When I was preparing for the entrance examination, I left the school and went to Calcutta, with a view to prepare myself for the ministry of the Samaj. I ought to have first finished my university education; but I could not then realize its necessity. In Calcutta I found the state of things quite different from the mufassal. The mufassal Brahmos were open to persecution from their non-Brahmo Hindu neighbors, so to a certain extent they had among them unity and fellow-feeling. On the other hand the Calcutta Brahmos had no fear of persecution from outside, so they were rather quarrelsome among themselves on account of schisms and other doctrinal or personal grudges.

I joined the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj and remained a member for six or seven years. In Calcutta I supported myself mostly by private tuition and spent my time studying in the Brahmo Samaj library, helping the Brahmo Samaj office work, attending all theological and general lectures of the Brahmo leaders, writing for the Brahmo magazines and sometimes going with the Brahmo missionaries to preach in the mufassal. When I learnt something and considered myself some one, though I was then nothing but self-conceited, I began to go out on independent preaching tours. At this time I wrote a few Bengali tracts, and could fairly well support myself by their sale.

In 1891, accompanied by two friends, I took a westerly route, and came to Behar, preaching wherever I could and selling my books almost everywhere. From Patna my friends parted from me and I came to North Behar or Tirhoot. As I then did not know Urdu, I had to give up my preaching in this province.

About this time I was passing through a spiritual conflict. My life had been a living contradiction of what I was then preaching to others. I admonished others to give up sin, yet I myself was a slave of sin. The holiness and peace of which I preached from the pulpit, I did not find in my own heart. In Northern Behar, when I was selling my books, I felt this very keenly. Sin, like a venomous serpent, began to bite me at my every footstep. Wherever I went sin followed me. My life became a great burden. I gave up selling books. I began to seek a place, where I could overcome sin.

One day as I was sitting by a solitary road and pondering over my miserable life, I saw a Sanyasi passing by me. I thought, perhaps this man would be free from temptation. So, after colouring a few clothes by yellow earth and leaving my luggage in a friend's house, I became a Sanyasi. I determined not to come back again to the world, till I had overcome all my sins and evil propensities.

Constant starvation and exposure to all sorts of weather reduced my body to a living skeleton. After a few months' travels I came to Hardwar and then proceeded to a place called Rishikesh, famous for Sadhus and Sanyasis. My intention was to stay there and practice yoga to attain the final beautitude; but a strange event took place which entirely changed my purpose.

The rainy season had already set in. The jungly path was muddy and at places full of water. So when I reached Rishikesh I was almost covered with mud. Leaving my things in a dharmsala, I was going to bring water from the Ganges, when I smelt a very bad odor. As I turned round, I saw a dead body on the street rotting in the mud. Around the corpse were the huts of the Sanyasis, who were performing tap jap almost the whole day, but none of them had even enough of compassion to dispose of the body of the poor man, who had died helpless on the street. I thought, if this was religion, then what was irreligion? My spirit revolted against these sadhus. I perceived in my heart of hearts that yog-sadhan cannot create that love in man, which makes a man feel for a fellowman. Where there is no such love, there can be no religion from God.

So I gave up the idea of becoming a yogi, and the next day I left Rishikesh for the interior of the Himalayas. I had a New Testament with me. When I became a Sanyasi, I left all other religious books behind me, but I could not leave this precious book. Now in the solitude of the hills I began to study this book more attentively than before. When I was in the Brahmo Samaj, I used to admire Christ as a great teacher, and many a time I read his sermon on the mount, but I could not believe his divinity. Now, as one day, after a very tiresome journey, I opened my Bible, I read these verses:—'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest' As I was reading these precious words, it seemed to me that I was hearing some audible voice in my soul—a voice of one who was seeking me to give me rest. I cannot express what I then felt about Christ, the meek and lowly one, whose yoke is easy and burden light. From this time Christ became more than a friend to me—more than a common teacher; though my Unitarianism prevented me from believing in his divinity, yet his divinity was to some extent disclosed to me.

On another occasion, on a calm afternoon, on the banks of a little hill river, I was reading the thirteenth chapter of John, where Christ is described as washing the disciples' feet. A Hindu can never conceive of a guru washing his chelas' feet. So when I read this account, I was wonder stricken. My hair stood on end. I found Christ a wonderful guru! All other gurus came to take reverence from their chelas; but this guru came to serve his disciples; this guru washed their feet! How could I neglect such a guru?

With this state of mind, I came to Landour (Mussoorie). Again a Christian colporteur met me in the bazar. I asked him if he could take me to their mission house. He took me and I found a shelter there. Now I began to attend Christian worship Then a series of revival meetings were taking place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Union Church and the Y.M.C.A. hall. In these meetings I found a great uplifting of soul and all my doubts removed. I found rest in Christ and accepted him as my personal Saviour. Then I was baptized by the Rev. D. Osborne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sept. 4, 1892.

B. B. ROY,
Saharanpur.

Advertisements.

For scrofula, anæmia, stomach and bowel disorders, and wasting diseases, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites is prescribed by physicians. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It prevents and corrects disordered conditions of the stomach and intestines, checks fermentation, cleanses away foul mucus, destroys or counteracts poisonous matter in the blood, alleviates the irritation and heals the diseased membranes. It also aids digestion, improves nutrition, regulates the bowels, and helps create firm, healthy flesh. Ask your druggist for it.

I am using Angier's Petroleum Emulsion whenever and wherever I can, and with universal success. It is such an excellent preparation that it must force itself to the front as almost a specific in throat, lung and stomach troubles.—Albert Atkinson, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting *Angier's.* Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

DR. GIBSON ON RATE PAYMENT.

In a letter to 'The Presbyterian,' Dr. Monro Gibson says:—While I believe the act to be shamefully unjust, and therefore have opposed it, and will do all I can to get the injustice redressed, I am of opinion that an honest attempt has been made, especially by the Kenyon-Slaney amendment, to render such outrages on the sacred rights of conscience impossible in the future; and until I am convinced either that the attempt has not been honest, or that it will prove a failure, I cannot refuse to pay the rate.

He claims, says the 'Christian World,' the right to refuse payment of the rate if it prove that the powers given by the act are to be used for the purpose of trampling on his conscientious convictions, but until that is actually done or made practically certain, he thinks it right to confine himself to the endeavor to minimize as much as possible the injustice inflicted by the act, and to work for the ultimate establishment of a truly national system of education.

BURIED IN WESTMINSTER.

Some notable names have been added to the roll-call of the Abbey under Dean Bradley. Chas. Darwin, Archbishop French — himself once Dean of Westminster—Robert Browning, Alfred Tennyson, and William Ewart Gladstone, are among the names that have been added to the burial roll of the Abbey under Dean Bradley's supervision, and nobody will quarrel with them. It will surprise many people, perhaps, to know that only ten persons have been buried in the Abbey in the last twenty years, and that only two of these were women—Lady Louisa Percy and Mrs. Gladstone. These, with two poets, two architects, an archbishop, a scientist, a Queen's printer, and a statesman, complete the roll of the great dead, who have been buried in Westminster Abbey since Dr. Bradley became Dean.—'Canadian Churchman.'

GUARD AGAINST GRIP.

Make the Body Strong and able to Resist Disease by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dyspepsia is a growing menace to the health of the human family. For years it has been recognized as the father of discomfort, the breeder of pains and aches innumerable and the banisher of cheerfulness. But it is only of late years that it has come to be regarded as a monster that must be checked, or it will surely bring about the death of its victim.

Not only does it carry Appendicitis in its train, but it so weakens the body that tired Nature is no longer able to resist disease, and the Dyspeptic falls a ready victim to La Grippe, or any other of those infectious diseases that periodically sweep over the community. If you would guard against such diseases, you must guard against Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Cure yourself of the disease if the disease has already got a foothold; fortify the stomach against it if it is not already there.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the one sure preventive and cure. Those who have used them will tell you so. Isaac Jenkins, 116 Dundas street, Toronto, says:

'I was troubled with Dyspepsia for one year, and could get no relief. I would have a sour stomach and could never touch any rich food. I was told Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would cure me, and I tried them. I had only used them a short time when I got relief, and was soon entirely cured.'

The Boys' Page.

Earning an Education.

(New York 'Tribune.')

'How can a poor boy work his way through college?' is a question asked by many persons in these days of ambition and great educational opportunities. All over the country colleges are springing up. Every day some gift or endowment is recorded, and more and more persons are beginning to understand the great boon which education means to man. But these colleges, with their $1,000,000 buildings, their costly grounds, what are they to the poor man who, with a few dollars in his pocket, his only suit of clothes upon his back, comes from the shelter of some country home to battle, starve and deny himself for the benefits of an education? Surely he is barred by his very lack of means and environment from sharing these glorious opportunities.

This is the thought that springs into every mind as, for the first time, one looks at the great universities, such as Harvard, with its age worn buildings; Yale, with its associations; Chicago, with its millions; Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania and the rest.

But it is a thought that lasts only a moment. The sight of a shabby suit, a smiling face, a bundle of frayed brown covers in the midst of all this wealth and luxury and splendor soon throws another light upon the situation. Here is the rightful owner of the soil—the poor man—for whom, according to the statements of the greatest educators, colleges and universities are expressly intended. He walks as if he were accustomed to his surroundings. He looks happy and contented. His clothes do not bother him, and he speaks to his wealthy neighbor with perfect equality and ease. Above all, he has an air of independence—the air which comes with honest toil, successful competition and the knowledge that he is doing his best to make the most of himself.

Harvard University, commonly characterized as the 'rich man's college,' exemplifies to-day the statement that has been made time and time again, that 'no man with any grit, gumption or determination need go without a college education, however poor he may happen to be.' Year after year hundreds of men work their way through Harvard, and year after year brains and talent and ingenuity are exhibited in more liberal quantities among the inconspicuous, unheard-of self-supporters than among those better known undergraduates who shine before all the world for their prowess in the much advertised activities of college life.

Probably the first qualification for a poor man working his way through Harvard is the willingness to accept any kind of work. He must leave his false pride behind him, and realize that his honest pride will get many a severe test before he receives his graduation diploma. A few years ago a man entered Harvard who had before his admission held a salaried place at $1,200 a year. Circumstances, however, saw him at the beginning of his freshman year with only a few dollars in his pocket, and to earn his board he accepted a place in a swell boarding house which a negro had just resigned. His work in this place was to take care of the furnace, empty the ashes and swill, black boots which the student borders left outside their doors each morning, sweep the stairs and halls, mow the lawn and perform other equally unpleasant tasks. Each morning saw him rise at 5 o'clock, and each night found him studying up to a late hour to make up for the lost time which he had been expending in his outside work.

Few college men have so difficult a time as this, but it shows what one must be willing to accept if he is relying wholly upon his own efforts to secure his education. The student mentioned is at the present time living in a splendid college room, and, although still paying his own expenses, has a sufficient income to purchase all the reasonable comforts of life. Naturally bright and capable, he did not stay long at the task of bootblacker and hodcarrier, and, although he did not shrink from such duties in case of necessity, he soon demonstrated that he was fit for something far more seemly and lucrative.

For men who are willing to work as this man did, Harvard presents many opportunities for earning a livelihood. Board can be obtained by waiting on table in Randall Hall or by managing some private eating club and rooms, especially if they be in private residences; can, in many instances, be paid for by odd jobs, such as shovelling walks, mowing lawns and taking care of furnaces. Furnace work, indeed, has helped to pay more than one man's expenses through the university. An ordinary furnace is worth from $1.50 to $2.50 a week, and if a man can get eight or ten of them to look after he is assured of a good, comfortable income. A prominent business man in Boston to-day worked such a scheme as this during his freshman year, and many others have also carried it through with success.

Of course, the big items at college are board and rooms. Randall Hall, however, gives forty or fifty students a chance to earn their food by waiting, and rooms are obtained in many ways. Three Harvard students last year obtained free quarters simply by occupying a big house while its regular inmates were away. Another man stayed with an old woman who was afraid to live in a mansion alone, and a third got a splendid, large room for reading one hour a night three times a week to a nearsighted, but intellectual lady.

These opportunities, however, do not come to every student. The majority have to pay actual money for board and rooms, and in the earning of this money often resort to peculiar and ingenious expedients. The methods, such as typewriting, tutoring, singing, clerking, teaching in night school and stenography, are, of course, familiar to all. Hundreds of students find employment along these lines, and by means of them pay part or all of their college expenses. A large number, on the other hand, depend wholly upon their wits. Advertising offers a good field to these men, and they invent countless schemes to attract the business houses.

One of the most familiar of these is the blotter scheme—a copyrighted idea of a Harvard man for the free distribution of desk blotters for use in students' rooms. Advertisements are printed in an attractive manner on both sides of these blotters, and the money paid for them by the merchants constitutes the student-speculator's sole gain. An average of $100 is cleared on each blotter after the expenses of material, printing and distribution have been paid. A hustling student can solicit the 'ads' and get the whole thing off his hands in less than two weeks.

Many other contrivances similar in principle to these are also worked—some paying only a mere trifle and others proving veritable gold mines. The most profitable of all is the 'Harvard Register,' a 'red book,' published each year by a Harvard man, giving lists of Harvard organizations, information regarding athletic teams and records, and a complete catalogue of officers, students and instructors of the university. A nominal price is charged for the book, but the main income is derived from the advertising, as much as $2,500 being cleared on the publication in one year. 'The Harvard Guide,' programmes of the big athletic meets between Harvard and Yale, and the Senior Class Book are corespondingly profitable.

In a somewhat different way money is obtained from calendars and 'catchy' pamphlets, the only difference being that the receipts here come from direct sales.

Harvard, too, has its students who fairly rake in the money during their college course. Every one has heard of the egg and butter man who began by peddling from door to door and ended up as the head of the largest creamery agency in New-England; also of many others who, from experiences and contrivances during their undergraduate days, have built up some business which has carried them comfortably through all their after life. Many merchants in and around Cambridge and Boston to-day made their first steps while they were still in college. Their numbers include insurance agents, book dealers, candy manufacturers, hotel proprietors, etc.

Journalists and literary men, too, are the result in many cases of compulsory work in college. Many men earn no small part of their college expenses by writing for magazines, newspapers and other periodicals. Several popular books which have had a widespread circulation have been written during their author's undergraduate days, and many contributions to the best magazines in the country come from boys who are hardly out of their teens.

And still there are other ways. One man sells pictures and posters; another has a laundry agency and drives around each week behind a horse and laundry waggon of his own; another does work for 'the college office,' and still others, as editors of the college periodicals, share the comfortable receipts of the same. One man clears over $100 a month on insurance, and another, by selling the most expensive sets of books to the richer students, makes a living that would stir up many a competitor outside. One man, last winter, taught dancing school. He went out in a neighboring village, organized a class, and carried the thing on all through the season without even his most intimate friends knowing about it. Another student issues 'printed notes'; another carries messages; another takes photographs; others fill agencies, and so on without end.

The question naturally is asked whether the holding of these positions and the performing of these tasks does not necessarily deprive a student of his real college life, meaning by this his participation in social, athletic, and intellectual activities. The answer is 'No.' Everything depends upon the man himself. One waiter in Randall Hall will be ridiculed, whereas another will be respected and admired. One man who barely earns money to scrape along on will make all the college societies, and another who earns far more will be unheard of.

Whatever the work, whether it be blacking boots or publishing a 'register,' whether it be emptying ashes or singing in a college choir, the emoluments of the university remain open and free to all.

Has the self-supporting student time to strive for these emoluments? The answer here is 'Yes.' Time and again it has been demonstrated that a man can get through Harvard honorably and happily on $300 a year, and ways of earning money are, as has been shown, not difficult to obtain. The college has something like $90,000 in scholarships, benefits and prizes. Faithful attention to his regular studies should, to the average student, mean at least a scholarship or aid sufficient to cover the expenses of his tuition. That leaves $150, or its equivalent in board, room and general expenses, to be earned. Few students earn less than 25 cents an hour, and many get twenty times as much as that. A fair average is at least 75 cents, so that by working two hours a day during the forty weeks of school the remaining $150 can easily be obtained. Of course, the difference in wages is great, but those who earn the least generally receive the largest scholarships, whereas the big money makers seldom receive any help from their university.

Balloon Adventures.

('Daily News,' London.)

That famous balloonist, the Rev. J. M. Bacon, 'is an admirable lecturer, but he nearly proved a disappointment to an audience of children gathered in Morley Hall, London. The lecture was appointed to be delivered at three o'clock, but Mr. Bacon, short of breath and full of apologies, arrived at the building ten minutes late. He had mistaken '3' for '8' o'clock.

The little ones readily forgave Mr. Bacon. Indeed, his first story established him in their good opinion. Ballooning interested him, he said, and he wanted to make it interesting to them—in which effort he hoped he might have some of the success that attended a lecturer who recently came to Newbury to discourse on snakes. When, at the rising of the curtain, the platform was seen to be stacked with piles of live serpents, a creepy feeling ran through the audience; but at the end of the lecture nearly everybody, certainly every lady, was anxious to handle and caress the darling things.

Then Mr. Bacon proceeded to interest his young auditors in balloons, and 'balloonatics'—as, he said, persons of his class were sometimes styled. Theirs was thought to be a particularly perilous pursuit, 'but,' quoth the lecturer, 'if you only take life's risks fairly, I don't think you often get into trouble.'

Two Americans—here came another digression—quarrelled, and resolved to fight a duel to the death under these conditions:—They were to toss a coin, and the loser was to shoot himself. The unfortunate gentleman retired to an adjoining room; the pistol shot was heard; and his friends went in to prepare the body for burial. They found the solitary duellist sitting on the floor, unharmed and smiling, and when an explanation was demanded, he said, simply 'I guess I missed myself.' 'In my ballooning experiences,' said Mr. Bacon—striving to give the story an application to his theme—'I have often just missed myself.'

But all of this was, so to speak, merely the inflating of the silk, the adjustment of the sandbags, and the testing of the valve. Soon the lecturer had soared into his subject, and was fairly on his voyage, propelled by the pleasant breeze of juvenile applause.

An incidental reference to Mr. Stanley Spencer prompted a prophecy that much would be heard of that aeronaut's navigable balloon. Here is an account of what it feels like to be voyaging in the atmosphere:—

'You never can persuade yourself, from the moment of leaving earth till you return, that you ever move at all. You simply can't believe it. Directly you cry, "Let go!" down goes the earth, plunging deeper and deeper; and when it has got to the bottom, it begins slowly turning round.' While the earth is in sight you never think you are as high as you are. That is because there is no middle distance to establish relations of perspective.

Mr. Bacon threw upon the screen a number of excellent photographs he had taken at several altitudes; and a singular thing about them is that, although they distinctly show terraces of houses, roads, gardens, and even such minute objects as railway signals, and though the aeronaut can roughly indicate the locality in which he took them, no one has yet been able to establish the identity of many of the spots pictured. 'That streak which looks like a caterpillar,' slyly observed the lecturer as he levelled his pointer again one of the views, 'is an express train.'

It is very difficult, when you are in a balloon, to know whither you are speeding. Your case is even more desperate than that of two gentlemen in a dog-cart who were recently benighted on the Berkshire hills. At last they came to cross roads furnished with a direction post. True, three of the arms had been blown away, but one of the gentlemen climbed up and broke off the only remaining arm, that he might read it in the light of the carriage lamp. By great good luck they found that the arm was inscribed 'Ten miles to Newbury,' whither they were bound; but their enthusiasm evaporated when on re-climbing the post, the gentleman found that the arm fitted equally well in all four sockets, so that he remained entirely unaware in which direction it had pointed.

The lecturer described several voyages on which the utmost geographical uncertainty prevailed. It is often necessary to come down quite close to the earth and seek directions.

Inexperienced aeronauts are wont to shout: 'Where are we?' but this is an unwise form of enquiry. Invariably, it seems, the terrestrial being thus addressed facetiously shouts back, 'Up in a balloon!'

One Mr. Bacon ascended from Bromley, with Mr. Percival Spencer in charge of the valve, and at a considerable height they entered a wind that sent them rapidly towards the coast. Presently, to his amazement, Mr. Bacon saw 'Hastings and St. Leonards coming to meet us.' In a few minutes, in that strong southern breeze, they would be over the sea, and then (as they had no chance of reaching France), their condition would be one of grave peril. On a sudden Mr. Spencer opened the valve, and they descended at a great pace until, when just over the cliffs, they entered a wind that carried them along the shore. Mr. Bacon was at a loss to understand how his fellow aeronaut could have managed matters with such precision. But the explanation was simple enough. Mr. Spencer had noticed from the direction of chimney smoke of Hastings that the lower stratum of wind was blowing from the west. On that occasion, as on so many others, the landing was difficult and expensive. There is ever a crowd of volunteers to pack up the balloon, 'and as each man believes from the bottom of his heart that he has saved your life,' some measure of liberality is practically compulsory.

One day Mr. Bacon was sailing over Buckingham Palace, when two voices hailed him from that building. 'There was, of course, just the chance,' he quaintly remarked, 'that they might be the King and Queen; but I found out afterwards that they were a couple of plumbers engaged in mending the roof.'

On another occasion the lecturer descended in the extensive grounds of a lunatic asylum, and the doctors came forward and said that the incident had very much upset their patients. Mr. Bacon and his companion were, as he said, 'readily admitted to the institution,' where they received much hospitality and the loan of a dog-cart. On their departure, the porter at the outer gate barred their way. 'We are visitors,' they explained. 'No,' he replied, 'if you are visitors I should have seen you arrive.' 'But we came in a balloon,' they explained. 'Yes, I thought so,' said the porter as he shut and locked the gate. But at length they persuaded him that they were entitled to their liberty.

Ascending from the Crystal Palace on a dark day, Mr. Bacon entered what, as he thought, was an east wind. After sailing for some hours in the sunny fairyland above the clouds, he descended through the curtain of vapor and found himself over three ships in the Thames Estuary, their rope having already actually entangled itself in the rigging of a brig. It must have been a weird experience for the crew of the vessel to see a rope hanging out of the low-lying clouds, and then to be hailed by voices from a descending basket.

Outdoors and Indoors

All over the country people are beginning to realize that those who know how to see what is around them and who are interested in what it all means are the ones who are having the good times.

Teachers are adding 'Nature Study' to their work. Even the babies in the kindergarten have leaves and stones and live things to look at. Wise professors and scientists are watching and studying and writing about birds and beasts, fishes and flowers, insects and everything in which a boy could possibly become interested. As a result of all this there are very few of us who are not trying to keep our eyes open and finding how much good fun there is in it.

The readers of the Boys' Page are scattered pretty much all over the world, and if they will write telling us about the things they see and hear, and the stories of what the older folks have seen and heard, we will all enjoy it, and should be able to gather some really valuable information.

To begin with, how many can give us news of the pigeons or of the doings of the minks?—Ed.

FOR ODD TIMES.

Why is a washerwoman the most extraordinary thing in nature? Because she goes from pole to pole, she crosses the line, she goes to bed a washerwoman and gets up fine linen.

Why is a horse more clever than a fox? Because a horse can run when he is in a trap, and a fox can't.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Because they want carrying out.

Why is an acquitted prisoner like a gun? Because he has been charged, taken up, and then let off.

Why is the letter R like the face of Hamlet's father? Because it is 'more in sorrow than in anger.'

When is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on his banks and braes.

What is that which goes from London to York without moving? The road.

What ship is the worst to sail? Relationship.

A JOLLY GAME.

Emergency Game.—Those who are to play seat themselves in a circle. Each whispers to his neighbor on the right an emergency, and, to the one on his left, a remedy. When all is ready Mrs. A. asks Mr. B. what he would do in the emergency given to her? For instance: 'What would you do if the Washington monument were to fall on you?' He replies by giving the remedy whispered to him: 'Wrap it in two yards of red flannel and apply a mustard plaster.' Then Mrs. B. asks what would be done if Mr. Blank should sing. Miss H. replies: 'Apply the fire-extinguisher and rush from the house.'

The game is continued until each has given an emergency and suggested a remedy. If well played, the misfits are very absurd.

AIDS TO CHARACTER BUILDING.

Character is the woof of honor from which a coat of mail can be woven that the swiftest arrow of shame or the keenest knife of disrepute cannot pierce. Every thought that enters our mind, every act we do, and every word we utter, adds a link to the golden chain of character. The strength of a steam engine can be estimated to within an ounce of its limit, but it is impossible to estimate the force of a noble character. The hardest hearts are softened and the most repulsive dispositions become fascinating. Our failures and our successes help to form a reputation that may be destroyed by an external force, but the destruction of a character can only be effected by some internal force.—'Our Boys' Magazine.'

Where are the Wild Pigeons?

In an article in the 'Canadian Magazine' for February, C. W. Nash tells of the extermination of the Passenger Pigeon. Mr. Nash writes:—

'The constant persecution to which they were at all seasons subjected, together with the destruction of the hardwood forests from which they derived the greater part of their food, and in which they nested, have been too much for them, and they are now almost extinct.

'The passenger pigeon was one of the first birds to attract the attention of the earliest settlers. The incalculable numbers which composed the flocks when they travelled, while the ease with which they could be taken and their value as human food would make them objects of great interest to such practical people as were the early colonists. The two great American naturalists, Audubon and Wilson, have left us descriptions of pigeon flights and nesting colonies as they saw them in their time, 1794 to 1830. These accounts show that as compared with pigeons, the flocks and breeding colonies of all other known birds sink into insignificance.

'Audubon says that in 1805 he saw schooners lying at the wharves in New York loaded in bulk with pigeons taken on the Hudson river, and that the birds sold for only a cent apiece. In 1861 an effort was made in Ohio to afford the pigeons some slight measure of protection. On the discussion of the law it was urged, "The passenger pigeon needs no protection. Wonderfully prolific, having the vast forests of the north as its breeding grounds, travelling hundreds of miles in search of food, it is here to-day and elsewhere to-morrow, and no ordinary destruction can lessen them, nor can those taken be missed from the myriads yearly produced." The extermination of these birds in the short time which has elapsed since this discussion took place, shows how foolish the argument was.

'The last large nesting colony of which we have any authentic record was established in Michigan in 1876 or 1877, and extended for twenty-eight miles, averaging three or four miles wide. The birds began building when the snow was a foot deep in the woods, although the fields were bare at the time. The nesting extended eight miles through hardwood timber, then crossed a river bottom wooded with arbor-vitae, and thence stretched through white pine woods about twenty miles. For the entire distance every tree had more or less nests, and many trees were filled with them; none were lower than about fifteen feet above the ground. The clamor from the colony could be heard four or five miles away when atmospheric conditions were favorable.

'In 1881 a colony was established a few miles west of Grand Traverse, in Michigan, of "only a moderate size, perhaps eight miles long"; I have heard of none since. From 1882 to 1887 I frequently saw small flocks of pigeons in Manitoba, and found them breeding occasionally in small communities, but more often found isolated nests, usually built in the small oaks.

'In the days of their abundance the first of the pigeons always reached us in April, and the flight continued usually until nearly the end of May, so that by the time the last arrivals reached the breeding colony the first would have eggs in their nests. The birds generally flew low enough to be within gunshot, and enormous numbers of them were killed as they passed along.

'It is generally said that pigeons are exclusively grain-eating birds, and certainly their principal food consists of beechnuts, acorns, berries, and such grain and seeds as they can glean from the stubbles; yet on June 27, 1885, I shot fourteen, all males, and found the crop of each one of them full of caterpillars. This was the only time I ever found that these birds had indulged themselves with an insect diet.

'Had the birds been accorded a fair measure of protection during the breeding season I think it is probable that the pigeons would not have to be ranked amongst the creatures that once were, but now are not. All animals are capable of adapting themselves to changed conditions; as the forests disappear the large flocks would have broken up and the birds would have bred in small communities or single pairs wherever they found suitable localities—just as I found them in Manitoba in the early eighties.'

[About four years ago I was talking to one who, in his boyhood days in Ontario had been able to count with certainty on getting pigeons whenever he went shooting. He had never seen the tremendous flocks which Mr. Nash tells of, but had seen many large colonies. His idea was that there was but one such huge flock and that it shifted its quarters from year to year, following the food, such quantities of which were necessary for it. He thought that were the birds protected even now they might increase, for he had heard of small flocks in various isolated regions.

'Will the readers of the Boys' Page keep their eyes and ears open and write us anything they know or can find out about the pigeons? Some of you may have seen them when you were hunting, camping out, or cruising. Those of you who have not might ask fathers and uncles, or, better still, grandfathers, about it and write us what you hear.—Ed. Boys' Page.]

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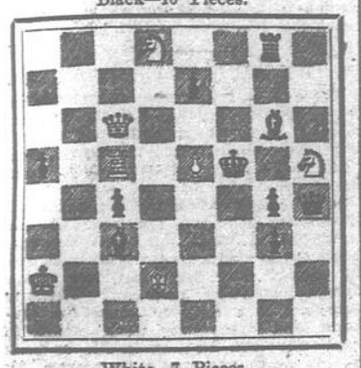
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Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 682.

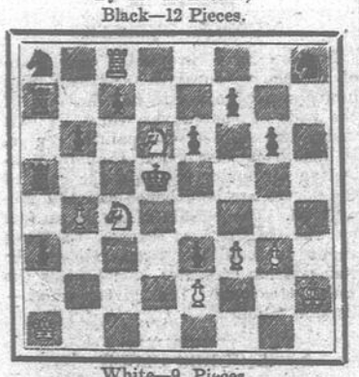
First Prize in 'Illustracya Polska.'
By L. Mach.)
Black—10 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 683.

First Prize in 'Der Sammler' Tourney.
By K. Kondelik.)
Black—12 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.
Solutions Feb. 28, must reach editor Feb. 21.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 676. H. and E. Bettman. Two moves. Key: Kt—R 3.

Correct from E. W. Allen, G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 677. By Kohts and Kockelhorn. Two moves. Key: Q—K 7.

Correct from E. W. Allen, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow. B—K 6 is stopped by Q x P

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice, 7; H. W. Barry, 105; E. W. Allen, 95; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 27; Pawn, 32; G. Patterson, 33; H. J. Rose, 14; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 33.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. Patterson.—We have no address to which to send you Mason's book. Which of the two would you prefer, 'The Art of Chess' or 'The Principles of Chess'?

H.W. Barry.—Delighted to hear of your new venture. Will be glad to meet your wishes with regard to 'Weekly.'

NOTES AND NEWS.

The fourth match in the city championship contest will take place to-night between the Cercle St. Denis and Westmount in the rooms of the first named club. As Westmount has the move on all boards on this occasion, it may reasonably be expected to do better than when last opposed to St. Denis. It will be remembered that the score on that occasion was: St. Denis, six wins and two draws; Westmount, two draws.

In the second round of the Kent Gambit Tourney in the Montreal Chess Club, Mr. Short defeated Mr. Sawyer, after drawing a game which he should have lost. The deciding game, given below, was finely played by the veteran, and will repay playing over. In the semi-final Mr. Kurrie and Mr. Falconer drew, and are now playing a second time. Players in this tourney should study the games printed to-day.

A match by telegraph, between St. Paul, U.S.A., and Winnipeg, was played on New Year's Day. St. Paul won by 8½ to 5½. The play lasted from 10 a.m. till midnight, with adjournments. On the first board, Magnus Smith, the most recent champion of Canada, was defeated by F. A. Hill.

At latest reports, Lasker will not be at Monte Carlo, nor will Janowski. Marshall has been substituted for Delmar, and Napier is prevented by business from accepting the invitation tendered to him.

In the New York-Pennsylvania correspondence match, the latest score reads:—Pennsylvania, 24½; New York, 21½.

The 'Chess Digest,' all three volumes of which are now out, will be advanced in price $1 per volume after March 1. 'Checkmate,' (address Dr. J. H. Graham, Prescott, Ontario), generously offers to forward the 'Digest' to any Canadian address, post and duty free, on receipt of the published price, $2.50 per volume, bound in buckram; $3.50 per volume, bound in sheep.

GAME NO. 598.

Played recently in Moscow, by way of exhibition.

(Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

White. Tschigorin.	Black. Pillsbury.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x Q P	3 P—K 5
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—B 3
5 P x P	5 P x P
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—K B 3
7 P—Q 4	7 B—Q 3
8 Kt—K 2	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 Kt—Kt 3
10 B—K 2	10 Q Kt—Q 4
11 Castles	11 Q—B 2
12 Kt—B 3	12 Kt x Kta
13 P x Kt	13 Castles
14 P—B 4	14 P—B 4
15 P—Q 5	15 K R—K 1
16 B—K 3	16 K—R 1
17 Q R—Kt 1	17 Kt—Kt 1
18 Q—K 1	18 P—B 4
19 Q—B 3	19 Kt—B 3
20 Q—R 3	20 B—Q 2
21 R—Kt 3	21 Q R—Kt 1
22 Kt—R 5	22 Kt x Kt
23 B x Kt	23 K R—Q B 1
24 P—Kt 3	24 R—Kt 3
25 B—K 2	25 P—Q R 4
26 B—Q 2	26 P—R 5
27 R—Kt 2	27 K R—Kt 1
28 K R—Kt 1	28 K R—Kt 3
29 K—Kt 2	29 R x R.
30 R x R	30 Q—Kt 1
31 B—B 3	31 K—Kt 1
32 B—K R 5	32 K—B 1
33 B x Kt P ch	33 K—K 2
34 Q—B 3	34 K—Q 1
35 Q—R 5	35 Resigns

GAME NO. 599.

(Falkbeer Counter Gambit.)

White Mr. J. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. R. Short.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x Q P	3 P—K 5
4 P—Q 3 (a)	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 P x P (b)	6 Kt x P
7 Q—Q 4 (c)	7 B x Kt (d)
8 P x B	8 Castles.
9 Kt—K 2 (e)	9 R—K
10 P—K Kt 3	10 B—Kt 5
11 B—Q R 3	11 Kt—Q 2
12 Castles.	12 P—Q B 4 (g)
13 P x P e.p.	13 P x P
14 P—K R 3 (h)	14 B x Kt
15 B x B	15 Kt x Kt P
16 B—B 3	16 Kt x R
17 B x Kt	17 R—Kt (k)
18 Q x Kt (l)	18 Q—Kt 3
19 B—Kt 4	19 Q R—Q
20 B—B 5	20 R x Q
21 B x Q	21 R x R ch
22 K x R	22 P x B
23 B x P	23 R—Q B and wins

(a) The safest continuation for those who would prefer a close game to an open one. There are other moves at White's disposal; B—B 4 followed by Kt—Q B 3 and K Kt—Q 2 may be played before advancing the Q P, more especially with the idea of advancing it two squares. Or, 4, B—Kt 5 ch, as played by Tschigorin above—perhaps the best move of all at this stage.

(b) Here, however, 6, B—Q 2, or Q—K 2 was to be preferred. If, 6, B—Q 2, P x P; 7, B xP, Kt x P; 8, Kt x Kt, B x B ch; 9, Q x B, Q x Kt, White has lost the gambit pawn, but has an unencumbered position, and little, if any, the worst of the development.

(c) White, when he took the K P, may have retired upon this plausible looking move to relieve himself of the incipient attack, not realizing that his safety on the Q side vanishes next move, and that his K side is subject to immediate pressure, and quite undeveloped. B—Q 2 is still the best move at his disposal, more especially as it delays Black's castling.

(d) It is noticeable that neither here, nor at his next move, does Black try the inviting Q—R 5 ch, which might have won him a pawn, but would have opened his opponent's game finely.

(e) Kt—B 3, followed by B—K 2, looks much better. Suppose, 9, Kt—B 3, R—K; 10, B—K 2, B—Kt 5; 11, castles, and must lose a pawn, but is in comparative safety and might even get some attack. As played, he loses at least the exchange for nothing. Compare the game below, No. 600.

(f) Why not B—Q Kt 2, which would have been some cover to the awful Kt's file. The text move does not prevent P—Q B 4, and he has obviously no time to think of advancing the Q P.

(g) A fine move, and better chess than winning the exchange at once.

(h) Prods Black to his task, but there is no saving the game. If 14, R—K, P—Q B 4, gives White heart disease.

(k) A brilliant sacrifice and quite sound. Mr. Short has played the game in quite his old style.

(l) White suggested afterwards that B x P would have given him a good game, but a little analysis shows it to be no more effective than Q x Kt.

GAME NO. 600.

From the recent National Masters Tournament at The Hague.

(Vienna opening.)

White. G. Askam.	Black. R. Loman.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 K P x P	4 P—K 5 (a)
5 P—Q 3	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 P x P	6 Kt x K P
7 Q—Q 4	7 B x Kt ch (b)
8 P x B	8 Castles.
9 Kt—R 3	9 R—K eq
10 B—K 2 (e)	10 Kt—K B 3
11 P—B 4	11 P—Q Kt 4 (d)
12 P x P	12 Q x P
13 Q x Q (e)	13 Kt x Q
14 B—Q 2 (f)	14 B—B 4
15 Kt—Q 4 (g)	15 B—Kt 5
16 P—K R 3 (h)	16 R—K 5
17 P—B 3 (i)	17 B x B
18 Kt x B	18 Kt—Q 2
19 K—B 2	19 Kt—B 4
20 Kt—Kt 3 (j)	20 Kt—Q 6 ch
21 K—B 3	21 R—K 3
22 K R—Q sq	22 Q R—K sq
23 Kt—B sq	23 R—K 5
24 P—Kt 3	24 R—K 7
25 K—Kt 4 (k)	25 Kt—B 7 ch
26 K—R 4	26 Kt x R
27 R x Kt	27 P—K B 4
28 P—B 4	28 Kt—B 3
29 B—B 3	29 Kt—K 5
30 B—K 5	30 R—K 3
Resigns.	

m(a) The text move occurs less frequently than other variations, and very few sample games are on record.

(b) Or, 7..Q x K 2; 8,B to K 2, Castles; 9, B to Q 3, Kt takes B; 10, Q takes Kt, B to Kt 5; 11, Castles, etc.

(c) 10, B to K 3 and Castles Q R would probably maintain the pawn plus.

(d) Very energetic; but White should, nevertheless, remain with the better game.

(e) If P to B 4, then 13.. Q takes Q; 14, Kt takes Q, B to Kt 5, with advantage.

(f) Now K to B 2 would have left White the better game. Allowing the bishop to remain pinned is the cause of the subsequent trouble.

(g) K to Q sq, and if 18.... R to Q sq, then 18, K to B sq would be the alternative.

(h) K to B 2 is still the best move.

(i) He could have ventured upon 17. Castles Q R. If 17.. R takes Kt, then 18, P takes B. If 17.. B takes B, then 18, Kt takes B, R takes Kt; 19, B to B 3, Kt to B 3; 20, B takes Kt, P takes B; 21, R to Q 8 ch., and White should eventually win back his piece.

(j) 20, K to B 3, Q R to K sq; 21, Kt to Kt 3, followed by K R to Keq, would have been better, as Black's Q Kt would not have been in so dangerous a proximity.

(k) 25, P to K R 3, R to B 7 ch; 28, K to Kt 4, Kt to B 3, ch; 27, K to R 3, Kt to K 7, ch, and wins. An uncomfortable position, and a lost game now.

Pain due to a wrongly adjusted glass eye has been alleged as the cause which led a Kirkcaldy woman to steal.

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...ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF...
RATES MODERATE.
Excellent Cuisine — Modern
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From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire.
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THE CHALFONTE.
On the Beach at North Carolina Avenue.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Re-opens Friday, January 30th.
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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
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Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet
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THE GOLF LINKS AT
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ARE ALWAYS IN COMMISSION.
The soil is peculiarly adapted for Winter playing, and the links are in the finest condition.
HADDON HALL,
Is located Directly on the Beach, with unobstructed view of Old Ocean.
It is the headquarters for golfers and their friends.
Every known modern hotel appointment and convenience.
Write for Illustrated Literature.
Apply at Local Ticket Office, for full information concerning through Pullman Vestibule Trains to Atlantic City.
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ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	From St. John	From Halifax
PARISIAN	Feb. 7	Feb. 9 11 p.m.
MONGOLIAN	Feb. 14	Feb. 16, 11 p.m.
CORINTHIAN	Feb. 21	Feb. 23, 11 p.m.
PRETORIAN	Feb. 28	Mar. 2, 11 p.m.
NUMIDIAN	Mar. 7	Mar. 9, 11 p.m
TUNISIAN	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 11 p.m.
PARISIAN	Mar. 21	Mar. 23, 11 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and latest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,376 tons. Twin screws.
FIRST CLASS, Bavarian or Tunisian, $60. Parisian $53. Other steamers $50 upwards.
SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, London or Londonderry, per Bavarian or Tunisian, $40. Other steamers, $37.50. Return tickets at reduced rates.
THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $25 or $26; Paris, $31.
Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
NEW YORK—GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow	From New York,
Jan. 31...CARTHAGINIAN..Sat., Feb. 21, noon	

First Cabin $45. Second Cabin $35
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that the Village of Dorval will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to erect the Village into Town, and to grant it also certain amendments to its incorporation act, to extend its limits, to obtain new powers to impose and collect taxes and licenses, to modify its borrowing powers, and to obtain also other new powers. Montreal, December 10th, 1902.
ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for Village of Dorval.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made at the next ensuing session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for an Act to extend its powers with reference to the investment of capital and funds.
Montreal, 26th January, 1903.
FLEET, FALCONER & COOK,
Attorneys for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay in the Province of Ontario; thence in a north-westerly and westerly direction through the Provinces and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean at or near Port Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and any other point or points in the said Provinces or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or connect with, or otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purposes of the company; to engage in and to carry on an express and forwarding business on the Company's railways and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots and thereon erect, maintain and use wharfs, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage, and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the Company and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power; to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products of any mine, and to construct and use any buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate tramways and other ways and expropriate any lands required therefor; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the Company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights in letters patent, franchises or patent rights for the purposes of the Company's undertaking; to acquire lands for and to lay out, establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of the Company's undertakings and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the Company's railways; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the Company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the Company; to receive from any Government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of money or securities for money or other benefit of any kind in aid of the Company's undertakings, and dispose thereof, to make arrangements with any Government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any Government, corporation or company, and to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation, company, or individual in respect of such bonds, shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition or operation of railways, steamship, telegraph or telephone lines or any public or private improvements in any Province of Canada or elsewhere; together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any Company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.
Dated this 15th day of December, A.D., 1902.
JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Applicant.

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DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
BOSTON AND HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
via Queenstown.

	From Boston.	From Halifax.
CANADA	March 5	March 6
CANADA	April 2	April 3

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
SS. MERION.....Feb. 19
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
Colonian.....Jan. 31 | Californian.....Feb. 14
Irishman.....Feb. 7 | Norseman.....Feb. 21
Avonmouth Dock and Bristol.
From Portland.
Turcoman.....Jan. 31 | Englishman.....Feb. 14
BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.
Cambroman.....Jan. 31 | Vancouver.....Feb. 21
Commonwealth.Feb. 14 | New England.....Feb.
For all particulars regarding freight or passage, apply to
The DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED).
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN, N.B.,
To Manchester.

From Manchester.	From St. John
Jan. 15.....*Manchester Trader	Feb. 5
Jan. 29.....*Manchester City	Feb. 12
Feb. 5.....*Manchester Commerce	Mar. 3
Feb. 26.....*Manchester Trader	Mar. 17

*Fitted with cold storage.

FURNESS LINE.
St. John to London.
From London.
Jan. 15.....FLORENCE.....Feb. 4
Jan. 27.....EVANGELINE.....Feb. 15
Feb. 14.....LOYALIST.....Mar.
Through bills of lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to
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ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
BEAVER LINE.
WINTER SAILINGS.

Steamer.	From St. John, N.B. To Liverpool.	To Bristol.
*MONTCALM		Feb. 7
LAKE ONTARIO	Feb. 7	
LAKE ERIE	Feb. 14	
LAKE MEGANTIC	Feb. 21	
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Feb. 28	

*Does not carry passengers.
First Cabin—Single, $45.00, and upwards. Round trip, $85.50, and upwards, according to steamer.
Second Cabin— Single, $35.00, and upwards. Round Trip, $68.88, and upwards, according to steamer.
Steerage rates to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.
NEW WINTER ROUTE
TO ENGLAND VIA JAMAICA.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
SS. CONCORDIA.....Feb. 7
SS. KASTALIA.....Feb. 14
SS. TRITONIA.....Feb. 21
Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
From PORTLAND, Me.
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air) Feb. 7
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air).Feb. 14
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air).Feb. 21
SS. IONA (cold storage & cool air).....Feb. 21
Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Bebofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or D. O. Wood, Western Agent, Toronto, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.
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FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA
From New York, 48 hours by Highest Class Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
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30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 214 Commissioners St., Montreal, ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

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DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & R. P. CURRIE & CO.,
245 St. James Street.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
WESTMOUNT SERVICE.
At the request of the General Public, commencing SATURDAY, February 7th, the following extra trains will run between Montreal and Westmount in addition to the regular trains:

From Montreal.	From Westmount.
8.15 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.15 "	9.45 "
10.15 "	10.45 "
11.15 "	11.45 "
12.15 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
1.15 "	1.45 "
2.15 "	2.45 "
3.15 "	3.45 "
4.20 "	4.50 "
5.35 "	5.55 "
6.25 "	6.55 "
7.25 "	7.55 "

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE
Lv. Windsor Stn., 8.45 a.m., *2.47 a.m., ‡11 a.m. 4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., ‡ 1.35 p.m 7.00 p.m., *1.40 a.m.
Lv. Place Viger, 8.30 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
*Daily, Sundays included. ‡Sundays only. Other trains week days only.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach and Sleeping Car From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday.
SUNDAY SERVICE Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for OTTAWA and Intermediate Stations, arriving Ottawa 1.25 p.m Returning leaving Ottawa 6.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 p.m.
Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for St. Jerome and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave St. Jerome 3.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 2.45 p.m.
CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE 129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
English Mail Train
Leaves SUNDAYS at 12 noon.
Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail steamers for Liverpool.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS
which leaves Montreal daily except Saturday for Quebec, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, is one of the finest solid vestibule trains being run on the continent, and is so spoken of by the many who travel by it.
Quebec Service.
Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.01 noon and 11.45 p.m. Returning trains leave Levis at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.
Improved Night Service.
The Express leaving daily except Sunday at 11.45 p.m., with Sleeping car attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy the sleeper at 9.00 p.m., and remain in car until 8 a.m.
All Trains depart from Bonaventure Station.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.
J. W. BRYSON, C.P.A., Montreal.
H. A. PRICE, A.G.P.A., Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Leave Bonaventure Station
"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
Daily at 9 a.m., arr. Toronto 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo 8.20 p.m. London, 7.40 p.m., Detroit 8.30 p.m., Chicago 7.30 a.m.
Elegant Cafe Service on above Train.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK
Shortest Line. Quickest Service.
2 Day trains, daily except Sunday each way.
1 Night train, daily each way.
LVE. MONTREAL 17.15 a.m., †11.00 a.m., *7.35 p.m.
ARR. NEW YORK 16.30 p.m., †10.30 p.m., 7.30 a.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for Berths which may be reserved in advance.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR St. STATION
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
8.50 A. M.— Day Express, except Sunday, arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.50 p.m., New York 8.40 p.m., Boston 8.00 p.m.
7.10 P. M.— Night Express, Daily, arriving New York 7.20 a.m. Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure Pullman accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James street, or Windsor Street Station.
F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

THE MONTANA WOLF

AN ANIMAL WHICH EATS THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE BEEF CARCASSES A YEAR.

The Montana wolf—canis occidentalis, of the species canis lupus, of which the coyote, or canis latrans, is also a subdivision—is the largest and most ferocious of the wolf species. Although, on account of his peculiar habits, he is the least dangerous to man, he is more devastating to flocks and herds than any other kind of wolf.

Sometimes the male and female will unite in an attack, but more often the dog wolf does the killing, which, owing to his size, he is well able to accomplish. While the wolf of this section is more choice than he might be were game less plenty, at the same time he does, contrary to what is generally believed, feed upon dead bodies that he finds on the prairie. The dog wolf is very large, sometimes measuring nearly eight feet from tip to tip. His teeth are long and sharp, and the long hair upon his body makes it almost impossible for an ordinary dog to inflict any injury upon him unless the attack is made in the flank.

Last fall Mr. W. S. Griffith, the sheriff of Valley County, who owns one of the best packs of wolf-hounds in the State, went out driving with Mrs. Griffith and seven of the dogs followed the buggy. Two were mere pups, and one was an untried greyhound, so that the fighting force was really four tolerably good hounds. Unexpectedly, the dogs jumped up on a large gray wolf, and soon brought him to bay upon the open prairie. They made a concerted attack upon him, and fought fiercely until Mr. Griffith drove up to them. As he was unarmed, and there were no stones upon the prairie, he tried to assist the dogs with his whip. The fight was finally reduced to two combatants, the wolf and the strongest dog. The other dogs had been put out of the game by being literally picked up and thrown over the wolf's head. Although tired and almost worn out, the wolf made a dash at his single adversary, and rushing him up against the wheels of the buggy, nearly killed him. Then he started off on a leisurely trot over the hill. Mr. Griffith, who has killed scores of them, said that he was the biggest wolf he ever saw, being nearly as tall as the front wheel of the buggy, but he said that he was old and his teeth were dull, otherwise he would have killed all of the dogs.

Formerly the wolf fed upon buffalo calves, weak buffaloes which were left and abandoned by the herd, and also, of course, to some extent, upon deer and antelope when they were able to catch them on account of age or other disability. The buffalo, however, were their chief source of food. The calves they killed when they found them hidden on the prairie, never attacking when accompanied by the mother cow. The great herds, too, were constantly dropping out, and driving out the sick and weak, and these were easy prey. Since the passing of the buffalo the wolf has naturally turned his attention to cattle, sheep and horses. It has been said that the depredations committed by the wolf and coyote pest against the flocks and herds in the past twenty years in this State would amount to many millions. It is estimated that each full-grown wolf will require about three two-year-old steers or their equivalent in a year. During the past ten years their numbers have been greatly reduced, thanks to the heavy bounties that are offered.

One of the most peculiar things about the wolf is that he will often approach a man on the prairie without apparent fear. Such a thing happened to me while driving in an open buggy with a friend. We were passing the head of a sharp but small coulee, when a large gray wolf came up within a hundred feet of us. He sat on his haunches while we passed him, and then followed us for a quarter of a mile, trotting along behind the buggy like a dog. When we stopped he stopped, and when we shouted at him he merely pricked up his ears, as if only mildly interested in us. Finally he disappeared over a hill, and only cast a quick glance over his shoulder at us as he disappeared. I have often heard others tell of a similar experiences, and no one seems to be able to account for such actions. In most cases the wolf does it when a man is unarmed, but a cowboy near Fort Benton shot one last fall under similar circumstances. I wonder if Thompson-Seton knows of this peculiar trait of his friend.

For the past ten years trappers have been able to make a good thing out of the business of killing the coyote and the wolf, often clearing from $2,000 to $5,000 for the winter's work. Now that they are more scarce and more wary, it is impossible to make so much, but one trapper in this county cleared $2,000 from the fall to July 1 last year. Poisoning has been almost entirely abandoned, as the little beasts are, as an old trapper told me, 'on to it.' Traps set in sand near the dens and around bait are often successful, many are shot, but the great majority are killed in June, while young pups. The hunter finds the den, and then with spade and pick digs to the end, often finding as many as six or eight pups. As these bring $5 apiece, he is well rewarded. An old trapper near here who hunted last winter in the rough brakes of Arrow Creek caught several hundred by means of a well-trained sheep dog, which he has taught to go into the den and bring out the pups. Another peculiar thing about the wolf is that it is unknown for a mother to fight for her pups. Wolves and coyotes alike will desert the den and keep out of sight and range while the young ones are being dug out.

Cowboys report that there is a very large dog wolf that has his den in the brakes of the Missouri River near the mouth of the Highwood, and it is reported that he has at times killed full-grown horses and steers. If such is the case, it must be extremely rare, or else the victims were weakened from age or lack of food.

The present bounty of $5 for these destructive pests is small enough, and if it could be arranged that an interstate and international bounty of $7 or even $10 could be offered, the country would be rid of them in a few years. It would be impossible for any one State to do this, for the reason that hunters from other States and Canada would bring the hides in to claim the bounty. If the Canadian and United States governments could unite and offer the $10 bounty, it would soon stop the existence of the coyote and wolf, and millions of dollars' worth of beef and mutton would be saved to the two countries.—H. E. R., in Anaconda 'Standard.'

THAT INFAMOUS FRANCHISE

A WARNING FOR WINNIPEG.

(Winnipeg 'Tribune.')

Nature has given Montreal all that a municipality can covet in the way of waterpower in its immediate vicinity. But the public men of the Province of Quebec have much to learn of the art of dealing with public resources, and Montreal seems doomed to see almost the whole fruits of the endowment which nature has given her pass into the pockets of the electric power shareholder.

The district in which Montreal is situated is characterized by streams of great and continual volume, or of considerable fall. And hydro-electric science has now learned the proper method of dealing with each sort of waterpower, from the vast volume and comparatively slight drop of the St. Lawrence to the narrow stream but tremendous fall of the St. Maurice at Shawinigan. But these powers have been recklessly alienated.

The result is that Montreal is dependent upon the treatment private corporations may see fit to give, and that in a field of operations in which enormous economy is to be gained by combination and monopoly. Two companies are working the same field with parallel installations of wires and conduits. This duplication alone adds ten percent to the cost of the power supplied.

The charter of the Montreal Heat, Light & Power Company, in particular, is a very complete museum of all that a municipality should avoid.

The document which, by the Lieutenant-Governor's signature, on March 28, 1901, gave corporate existence to the merger of power and lighting companies of Montreal is a blanket charter in the fullest sense of the word.

Clause 10, the keystone of the edifice, is as follows: 'This company may, in the city of Montreal, or at any place in the Province of Quebec, within a radius of one hundred miles from the said city, enter upon and construct, under or over the streets, and public highways, all such pipes, lines, conduits, and other constructions, as may be necessary for the purpose of its business.'

The only qualifications to this enormous power are that the manner of the work shall be approved, and it shall be carried out under the direction of the engineer of the municipality, and that a notice of one month shall be given before commencing operations.

The franchise is perpetual; no time limit is set for its operation, no provision is made for the resumption at any cost or any time by any municipality of the powers thus taken from them. The right to increase the capital stock is unlimited; whatsover two-thirds of the shareholders say in this matter goes. The right of the company to purchase shares or control or property of any firm or company dealing in light, heat or power is unrestricted. The right of the company to charge what it can get for electric energy is equally infinite.

How many of our business men and aldermen know the terms on which charters for our available water-powers are framed, or how many of these are not yet alienated?

Is Winnipeg to find itself in the position of Montreal, with regard to these franchises, or shall we follow the example of Orillia, which, by a municipal plant, developing a neighboring waterpower, is able to get the low rate of sixteen dollars per annum per horsepower? What do we pay per horsepower per annum in Winnipeg now?

Upon our making the best possible use of our opportunities in this direction depends the cost of almost every kind of work now performed by steam power or electric motors, and also the cost of many of the comforts of life, such as cheap and good lighting, electric fans, electric cooking ranges, and so forth.

The city council cannot too soon look over the situation and take such action as the city's interests require. Sessions of the local legislature and of the Dominion Parliament are approaching. So, too, are provincial and Dominion general elections. Now is the time to get what we want.

FOOLISH VOWS NOTHING NEW.

To show that a certain type of fool is no invention of modern times, the following paragraph was printed by the London 'Times' the other day from its issue of 1802: 'Last week died W. Bell, formerly an eminent cutler in Bath, and particularly skilful in grinding surgeons' instruments. This man was always most outrageously patriotic, and at the period when Wilkes was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, he made a solemn oath that he would neither shave himself nor change his linen till the object of his idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this brutal state he actually remained till the period was expired.'

COUNTRY LIFE IN RUSSIA.

RACE PECULIARITIES AND CUSTOMS BEST SEEN IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

(London 'Mail.')

The Russians do not take the pride and interest in their country homes that the English, and latterly the Americans, have taken in theirs.

The Russians prefer to know you, and to be known from their life in the town, and they seldom extend invitations to foreigners to visit them in the country. But it is only in the country that one finds them Russians; in town they are cosmopolitan, with the language, the social arts and graces, especially of the French.

It was upon an early autumn at 5 o'clock that a party of three foreigners found themselves at a small station in the Russian steppes after a night's railway journey. A drive of nearly five hours lay before us to the home of our hostess, and the troika stood ready, having been sent over night. At the station there was plenty of hot tea—tea such as one gets only in Russia—and soon the horses dashed across the steppes, following some car tracks in the grass, and with nothing but grass in front, around, behind; grass carpeting the land for miles and miles, encroaching even upon the path itself.

Soon we came to a small stream, and the horses plunged in without a moment's delay. A bridge was there, but the driver laughed, as he looked with pride at his splendid Orloff horses, and said: 'My horses do not need a bridge.' Then we passed through a villa where the cottages stood upon the grass, no paths between them, nothing but grass, grass. The curtains were drawn at the windows, and apparently all the cottagers were asleep. But suddenly there was a terrific din, and we seemed surrounded by an army of wild-looking dogs of every size, who sprang yelling at the horses' noses trying to bite them. There were a dozen or more of them, and they looked fierce enough to terrify any one, but the driver was as cool and collected as though he had only some playful puppies gambolling about him. He turned to one man in our party, said that he himself must hold the plunging horses, and directed him to take the knout, with its lash fifteen feet long, to stand on the steps of the troika, and drive off the dogs. They fell away, howling with pain, and as much frightened as the two women who crouched in the troika, clinging to one another and to the man. He by this time sat calmly triumphant, like a true British sportsman, and smiled condescendingly upon us, although we both declared we saw his hands tremble when he flung out that long lash of the knout.

We raced through another village like the first, where the thatched roofs came down to about three feet from the ground, but the dogs did not molest us there, and then across a river too wide to ford. The horses galloped over the bridge, every plank shaking beneath us. They galloped through the gate of the park, so that we had but a glimpse of the stone lions which guarded it. They galloped faster than ever up and down hill, fairly flying over the ground, and then came to a stop sudden and exciting, before the broad steps of the house.

Russian country houses are not old, because, as a rule, they are built of wood, but this one dated from the time of the great Catherine. She gave it to one of her generals and his descendants. Its present owners have fitted it up entirely in the style of the period, with a few rooms in keeping with the Italian architecture. Marble steps led up to the terrace, where we entered through long glass doors into an immense hall with countless small tables and settees. Each guest-room was correspondingly large; you could have danced a cotillion in it, even with the quantity of furniture which one finds always in Russian homes.

A guest is not supposed to be visible in Russia before 12 o'clock, so we had our breakfast in our rooms, a substantial meal, such as a traveller would need after a long drive and so thrilling in experience; but at 12 o'clock we were ready for the family breakfast. It was such a one as you would get in France—of many courses, with numerous sweet dishes, and served with ceremony, a servant for each person at table.

The library was the rendezvous for the afternoon, and there we lounged or read in the midst of books in many languages—Russian, Italian, French, English, German—wonderful old manuscripts on the shelves, and bronze figures of Catherine and her friend, the general, of Russian warriors, poets, musicians, looking coldly down upon us. We had tea in the library at 5 o'clock—English afternoon tea, with the difference of a samovar, instead of the steaming kettle; lemon for tea, and sweets again, candied peaches and pears, strawberries, every fruit almost; preserves so rich and withal so pretty that they seemed too good to eat.

To the left of the library lay the picture gallery, where Catherine figured again, resplendent in her imperial robes, and generations of family portraits hung quite as in an English ancestral hall. Glass doors opened out from the library upon a portico supported by marble columns; the steps took one down to the terrace, and beyond there was a tiny path along the river, and a romantic little moving bridge pulled across by a rope—a French 'bac,' in fact.

A LAUREATE'S CLOTHES.

One of the stories related by Mme. Moore in her interesting lecture is good enough to be retold, and it also makes one ponder on the awful possibility suggested—namely, an army of minor poet laureates. Once, when Tennyson went to dine with Sullivan, his wide-brimmed felt hat and long, flowing cloak greatly impressed a new servant at the composer's house. At the end of the evening, when Tennyson had departed, she gave vent to her feelings, after asking whether that was 'really the poet,' in these words, 'Well! he do wear clothes!' 'Yes, so do most poets,' answered Sullivan. 'And then you must remember that he is the Laureate.' The girl thought it over for a few minutes, no doubt cogitating on his official position, before she remarked with a sigh, 'What a uniform!'—M. A. P.

NAPOLEON'S FIENDISH HAND

MR. ANDREW LANG EXPLAINS WHY THE GREAT MAN FAILED AT WATERLOO.

(From 'Longman's Magazine.')

Napoleon, according to Alexandre Dumas, lost such battles as he did lose because he wrote such a fiendish hand. His generals could not read his notes and letters, typewriting had not been invented, and the trembling Marshals, afraid of disobeying, and striving to interpret the indecipherable commands, loitered, wandered, and did not come up to the scratch, or not to the right scratch. Thus Waterloo was lost. Cannot you fancy Grouchy handing round Napoleon's notes on that sanguinary Sunday? 'I say,' cries the Marshal to his aide-de-camp, 'is that word Gembloux or Wavre? Is this Blucher or Bulow?' So probably Grouchy tossed up for it, and the real words may have been none of these at which he offered his conjectures. Meanwhile on the left and centre D'Erlon and Jerome and Ney were equally puzzled, and kept on sending cavalry to places where it was very uncomfortable (though our men seldom managed to hit any of the cavaliers, firing too high), and did no sort of good. Napoleon may never have been apprised of these circumstances. His old writing master was not on the scene of action. Nobody dared to say, 'Sire, what does this figure of a centipede mean, and how are we to construe these two thick strokes flanked by blots?' The Imperial temper was peppery; the great man would have torn off his interrogator's epaulettes and danced upon them. Did he not once draw his pistol to shoot a little dog that barked at his horse? And when the pistol missed fire, the great soldier threw it at the dog, and did not hit him. The little dog retreated with the honors of war.

Such was the temper of Napoleon, and we know what Marlborough thought of the value of an equable temper. Nobody could ask Bonaparte to write a legible hand, so his generals lived a life of conjecture as to his meaning, and Waterloo was not a success, and the Emperor never knew why. Of all his seven or eight theories of his failure at Waterloo, his handwriting was not one. Yet if this explanation had occurred to him, Napoleon would certainly have blamed his pens, ink and paper. Those of Nelson, at Copenhagen, were very bad. 'If your guns are no better than your pens,' said a Danish officer (who came in under a flag of truce before the fight, and was asked to put a message into writing), 'you had better retire.'

A SPARROWLESS SPOT.

It may seem impossible to most readers that there can be a single spot in the United Kingdom where the sparrow is never seen, and yet, on the authority of Professor Newton, F.R.S., there is such a spot—the moorland village of Shepstor, in Devon. Why the ubiquitous bird should shun this place is not explained, but it is an indisputable fact that he does. It is all the more remarkable because the sparrow, like trade, 'follows the flag.' Wherever the British go there the sparrow is found. It has a tendency to gradually drive out all the native birds of the country in which it chooses to settle. Its pugnacity is well known, and it multiplies rapidly, the progeny of a single pair in ten years amounting to no fewer than 275,000,000 birds.

GIANT TREES NEAR LONDON.

There are still to be found, even within the sound of Bow Bells, some trees remarkable enough both for height and girth to deserve a visit. Churchyards are good places to look for large trees besides the funeral yew. The ivy is not, strictly speaking, a tree, but it is hard to apply any other designation to the venerable plant whose foliage mantles Old Chingford Church. Its trunk has become veritable timber, and it can scarcely be younger than the fabric to which it clings. If we go further afield numerous instances may be recalled of giant trees—gigantic, that is to say, for these temperate regions. It is to be feared that they are doomed to perish when they grow in the outskirts of large towns. —London 'Globe.'

A writer in the 'Revue Generale des Sciences' claims that cancer has not increased. His explanation of statistics showing a very large increase in nearly all countries is that more cases of the disease, especially internal cancer, are identified now than formerly. The same writer asserts that cases of cancer are far more frequent in cities than in the country.

FASHIONABLE SCHOOLS

IN ENGLAND THE IDEA IS GROWING THAT THEIR TRAINING IS NOT VALUABLE.

The system of instruction pursued in the great public schools has been condemned as unpractical, whether success in the army or in commerce be considered.

The evidence given before the Akers-Douglas Army Education Committee and the reports of leading 'captains of industry' leave no doubt that their methods must be altered forthwith if their pupils are to hold their own against the competition of other European nationalities or of the United States, or even of Japan.

Their champions contend that, admitting the instruction to be bad, they are not the less valuable institutions for the formation of 'character,' and that the more fashionable schools, such as Eton, Harrow and Winchester, excel in this respect.

But if their character and spirit are so excellent, it is strange that so few of the makers of our empire were at any fashionable public school. The majority of these men did very well without their aid. Not one of the eminent naval officers of the past entered their portals. These all joined the service when young direct from private teachers. Not one of the great 'captains of industry' mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' as founders of our modern wealth went to a rich public school.

With regard to our Indian and colonial empire, poor Scotch and Irish academies contributed three to one of the men who have famous records as compared with fashionable public schools. Our most eminent lawyers, financiers, journalists, engineers and artists were never at these schools or at similar institutions.

Take five very eminent men now living:

Lord Roberts was eight months at Eton, when he was fourteen years old, and then went to Sandhurst, where he got a prize in German. He next went for eighteen months to a 'crammer's' at Wimbledon (Brackenbury's), then to Addiscombe, thence to India at the age of nineteen.

Lord Wolseley was never at an English public school. He went to private schools in Dublin, where he 'played' at surveying and carpentry, and studied hard at military history. He entered the army at the age of nineteen.

Lord Milner 'was born and received his first schooling in the domain of the Kaiser,' so it can hardly be denied that he was to a certain extent 'made in Germany.' He came to England in his early boyhood, however, and entered as a student at King's College, London, which afterward proudly claimed him as a Fellow. In February, 1873, he matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford. Although he cannot be credited with victories in the cricket field or on the river, he figured conspicuously in the debates of the Oxford Union.

Lord Kitchener 'when young left Ireland to go abroad, the place selected being Grand Clos, Villeneuve, where he remained for a period under the Rev. J. Bennett. The boy after some further travel came to London. The 'crammer' chosen for him was the Rev. George Frost, of 28 Kensington square. From his hands he passed to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.'

Mr. Chamberlain was never a game player. He was educated at University College School.

Except a certain class of politicians who were promoted because they were rich and connected with territorial or noble families, none of our greatest men owed their greatness to fashionable schools.

Wellington was at Eton for a short period, but was educated from fifteen to eighteen in Belgium and in France, and then entered the army, thoroughly well taught for his years. Clive, Wolfe and Sir Eyre Coote, his most eminent predecessors in the eighteenth century, managed to do without either the character or the spirit of the public schools. Not one of the cedebrated Peninsular officers was ever at a public school.

No great warrior ever spent six months all told of his youthful life at so-called games or at loafing. The notion that it was desirable to spend their working time at games when books were at hand never entered into the heads of eminent instructors or clever pupils from the days of Cyrus till 1860.

This idea prevails in modern England among certain circles, and there only. It began to be popular about thirty years ago along with the cult of games, the predominance of certain rich sets, and the fashionable craze to send children to schools for social rather than educational reasons. So certain schools or colleges, without the slightest pretence to educational efficiency, are crowded with pupils, and the results are most disastrous to the careers of their students and most injurious to the nation, which suffers from a dearth of competent men among the upper classes.

Of the first twelve wranglers in the last Cambridge tripos list only five came from public schools, the remaining seven having gone up from grammar and board schools, while the senior wrangler came from Lady Owen's School at Islington, and held a London County Council intermediate scholarship!

'The bulk of our public school boys,' said Dr. Miller Maguire, the well-known 'coach,' 'are sunk in an abyss of ignorance, and every year they are carrying off fewer prizes at the universities, at the bar, in medicine, architecture, or science.'

It is now the rarest thing to discover an Etonian or Harrovian or other 'old boy' of a fashionable school in the front rank of eminent pleaders, for instance.

To mention a few, neither Sir Edward Clarke, Balfour Browne, Mr. Inderwick, Lawson Walton (Merchant Taylors), Mr. Gill, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Murphy (Stoneyhurst), Fletcher Moulton, Mr. Asquith (City of London), Mr. Haldane, nor Dr. Blake Odgers (Bath Grammar School) can lay claim to the distinction.

Nor is a fashionable public school education a passport to the judicial bench or the coveted posts of the high law officers of the Crown. On the contrary, it would appear to constitute a most effective bar. The present Lord Chancellor, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General escaped the enervating atmosphere of such early educational associations, as did also the ten distinguished Lords and Judges of Appeal, with the single exception of Lord Davey. Of the Chancery Judges only two went to a 'fashionable' public school, and only seven out of the nteen King's Bench Judges, the 'plebeian' majority being headed by the Lord Chief Justice.

Judging from the history of every career for the past century, it seems very clear that the worst possible chance a struggling respectable parent or a professional man can give his boy is to send him to an expensive public school. He will find to his cost in due time that devotion to cricket and fashionable companions will give his son neither competence nor renown.—London 'Mail.'

WHERE WOMAN RULES.

There is a remarkable community in Abyssinia where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves, says 'Golden Penny.' All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint possessions. The husband, unless he is travelling, may not live out of his tent.

MEDICAL BUBBLES.

Doctors have invented a new form of bubble. Neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago are known to be affections of the ends of the nerves which lie just under the skin of the painful region. It has been discovered that by injecting air under the skin the ends of the nerves are lengthened and the pain relieved. The bubble of air is pressed by the fingers and caused to move about until all parts are relieved. In dislocations, fractures, and bruises the same treatment has given relief.—London 'Globe.'

A QUEER CLOCK.

A naturalist, while visiting one of the Celebes Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah, says the London 'Globe.' Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. Some black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A lock was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

KANSAS HONESTY.

The Topeka 'State Journal' submits the following as a sample of Kansas honesty and surely there is a delightfully Utopian air about it.

A watch hanging by a string to the latch of Edmonds's jewellery store in North Topeka attracted the attention of an early morning passer-by on Wednesday. It was only a little after sun-up, and the jewellery store was locked.

The man examined the watch and discovered that it appeared to be out of fix in some way. It refused to tick.

'What's this watch doing here?' he called across the street to the butcher who was just sweeping out.

The butcher came across the street and examined the valuable timepiece hanging to the latch.

'Well, wouldn't that beat the Dutch!' he exclaimed. 'Some chap must have left it here to be fixed.'

Presently quite a crowd gathered. Every one who happened along the street stopped to look at the curious spectacle of a watch hanging by a piece of twine outside of the door of a jewellery store almost before daylight.

When the owner of the jewellery store arrived about an hour later he was surprised to find the sidewalk in front of his place crowded with people.

'What's the matter here?' he demanded, as he pushed his way through the crowd, with visions of burglaries rising before his eyes.

'Look here!' exclaimed several people, pointing to the watch.

Edmonds detached the watch from its string, opened it, glanced at the works, and said: 'O yes; this is "Bill" Thompson's watch. Mainspring broke. Thompson goes to work at the Santa Fe shops at six o'clock, and he couldn't wait for me to open up, I guess. Said he was going to bring his watch down for me to fix, and he must have been in a hurry for me to get to work on it.'

Gen. Galiani, Governor-General of Madagascar, has discovered that Hova girls have remarkable skill with the needle, and he wishes classes for lacemaking to be formed, recommending the French Government to make it worth while to some Norman and Flemish lacemakers to go out to Madagascar to teach their art in the schools and in special classes that are to be formed. On the other hand, he advises the government not to make Madagascar the happy hunting ground of slothful officials. He has more officials than he wants, and he needs artisans and colonists, not clerks. The government has communicated a note to the papers to discourage young men desirous of obtaining administrative situations in Madagascar applying for them, informing all such that the number of officials must be reduced to what is barely necessary.

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 Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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