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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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THE QUEBEC CAMPAIGN.

ST. ANN'S DIVISION.

[illegible] CONNAUGHTON CHOSEN AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

[illegible] of St. Ann's division, a hundred assembled [illegible] of the rooms of the [illegible] Club for the purpose of [illegible] in the interests of [illegible] Dr. Guerin, the [illegible] The meeting was [illegible] Ald. Kinsella [illegible] the meeting to order. [illegible] consent Ald. [illegible] chairman, with Mr. J. [illegible] as secretary. Ald. Kinsella [illegible] the illness of his son, Mr. [illegible] ella, prevented him from [illegible] the convention as a candidate. [illegible] ector in attendance had informed [illegible] that the slightest excitement [illegible] final results, and on that account could not permit his name be[illegible] There was a silence of about [illegible] minutes, when Mr. Arthur Jones [illegible] the name of Ald. B. Connaughton as the fit and proper person to contest the division in the interests of the Conservative party. Ald. Kinsella seconded it, and the nomination was made unanimous.

'Where is Connaughton?' was then the cry, when Mr. Jacobs informed the meeting that the next business on hand was to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Connaughton to ask his consent to be placed in the field. The following gentlemen were then made a special committee to wait upon the nominee and get his answer:—John Slattery, Ald. Kinsella, Ald. Turner, ex-Ald. Tansey, A. Penn, W. Kenniston, ex-Chief Detective Cullen, Thos. McHugh, J. P. Jackson, W. Pegnem, Arthur Jones, Patrick Shea, William Colwell, John Doheney, Dr. Leblanc, P. Coleman, M. J. Loughran, O. Corbeil, Ald. Laporte, W. Morrison, James Mason, Dr. Desjardins, Dr. Bolduc, R. Saunderson, T. Moore, L. Lemieux, P. B. Burns, W. Wall, Percy Drummond, D. Munn, John Quinn.

While the meeting was in progress Ald. Connaughton was in the St. Lawrence Hall, and the committee proceeded in a body there to tender him the candidature. A large room was placed at the disposal of the committee, and there Ald. Connaughton was asked to give his reply.

Ald. Connaughton said he regretted that he could not give a definite answer just then, but he felt deeply the honor which had been conferred upon him. The reason for his delay was principally because his nephew, whom he had brought up and upon whom he looked as a son, was seriously ill, and he could not go into politics if, as it was feared, the result would be fatal. There were other reasons as well which could not then be specified. It was determined to adjourn until Monday evening next, by which time Ald. Connaughton will be able to give a definite answer. Ald. Connaughton has the unanimous endorsation of the Conservative convention of the district, and should he refuse it is probable that the honor will be tendered to Mr. Frank Hart.

A NEW LIBERAL CLUB.

The political campaign was successfully inaugurated in the west end by the organization of the West End Liberal Club on Thursday evening. The meeting took place at 2509 Notre Dame street. The hall was crowded to the doors, much enthusiasm was displayed. Among the speakers of the evening were Dr. Guerin, the [illegible]Gow, Messrs. F. W. Hibbard, [illegible], Homer Lemaire, E. O'Leary and [illegible]eschene.

CHAMBLY.

Mr. A. Rocheleau, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Victor Geoffrion of Montreal addressed a meeting of the electors at Chambly last evening.

Mr. L. E. Morin, the nominee of the Conservatives, will address a meeting of the electors at St. Lambert this evening in the school house.

CAPT. BROWN HONORED.

Capt. Thomas Brown will be presented [illegible] evening, by the captains of the Black [illegible] Steamship Company, with a [illegible] sterling silver salad bowl, fork [illegible], on the occasion of his retirement from the service. The bowl is very [illegible] and is decorated with the crest [illegible] company, and also by the names [illegible] D. C. Frazer of the steamship [illegible]' Capt. Robert Frazer of the [illegible] Colan,' Capt. H. W. Gould [illegible] steamship 'Louisburg,' Capt. [illegible] Reed of the steamship 'Cape Breton,' Capt. Thos. Whalen of the steamship 'Corsica.' The bowl has been on [illegible] some time in the window of Mr. [illegible], jeweller, and has been greatly [illegible].

TWO ASSIGNMENTS.

Messrs. Bernard & Son, millers, assigned this morning. The privileged [illegible] amount to $5,500 and the ordinary [illegible] to $1,500.

Messrs. Metayer & Co., lumber merchants, assigned yesterday at the demand of Z. S. Paquin.

DEATH OF MR. MOISAN.

Mr. F. X. Moisan, president of the Merchants' Telephone Company, who was taken seriously ill at his office on St. James street on Tuesday afternoon, died at the Notre Dame Hospital shortly after eleven o'clock last night. His recovery had been looked for with confidence, but there came an unexpected relapse. The deceased was also president of the Canadian Life Assurance Company, and managing director of the French Drug Company. Previously he was engaged in the dry goods trade, and was well-known as an energetic man of business. He had the high esteem of all who knew him, and his death will be felt as a distinct loss to the interests with which he was connected. Mr. Moisan leaves a widow and ten children.

MR. F. X. MOISAN.

STATE OF THE RIVER.

DANGER OF A FLOOD DISAPPEARING.

The Lachine and Lake St. Louis ice is coming down gradually and has filled up nearly all the open spaces of water in front of the city. The water has fallen about two feet since yesterday and it is likely to pass away soon without flooding the lower levels of the city.

The men who usually attend to the closing of the approaches to the lower wharf did not make the temporary floodgates' watertight this year. They evidently thought that owing to the low state of the water in the river it would not reach the flood level.

It is to be hoped the unsightly temporary erection that has disfigured our substantial and once beautiful river wall during the past ten years will be removed this spring. In fact it has become so dilapidated that, to use a common phrase, the 'stuffing' has been falling out of it.

It was intended to last five years when erected, but was not tested until the year before last when the water rose three or four inches higher than flood level. During the past two or three years considerable time and money has been spent by the city surveyer replacing rotten planks and stuffing breaks with blue clay. It has served its purpose. The sooner it is removed the better.

Coteau Landing, Que., April 9.—The ice channel is clear of ice now.

Sorel, Que., April 10.—Big snow storm on here this morning. No change in the St. Lawrence ice, but the water is rising slowly.

Varennes, Que., April 10.—There is very little change in the state of the river this morning. The water is still rising, and a shove is expected at any moment.

Three Rivers, Que., April 10.—The condition of the ice and river at this place remains the same as yesterday. Horses still crossing.

Hudson, Que., Ahril 10. There is no change in the state of the ice to-day; it is gradually rotting away.

Batiscan, Que., April 10.—The ice bridge is still solid here.

Cap Sante, Que., April 10.—The ice bridge is solid here.

STATE OF THE RIVER IN 1825.

The following very interesting letter has been received recording the state of the river in winter and spring of 1825:

'Sir,—As the remarkable changes that take place in our climate, may not prove uninteresting to many of your readers, I subjoin a memorandum of the state of part of the winter of 1825, handed me long ago by a gentleman who for many years kept a correct note of the state of the weather. It will be observed that our present winter, although extraordinarily mild, has been surpassed in that respect in former years:

1825.
January 1 to 15—Mild weather, not much snow; no ice, and the river completely open.
Jan. 15.—Rather colder and some ice forming.
Jan. 20—Ice stopped at the Cross.*
Jan. 24—Sleighs crossing to Longueuil, but no ice opposite the town.
Feb. 5—Ice taking; the crossing practicable only as far up as St. Helen's Island.
March 12—The ice has given way in the channel.
March 16—Ice all disappeared from before Montreal, and the river clear from Lapratrie to Pointe-aux-Trembles.
March 26—A schooner sailed up to Montreal from the Boucherville Islands.

* Where Hochelaga ward is now was formerly a hamlet known as 'The Cross.'

P. L. R.

Montreal, April 8, 1897.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

SCENE OF THE STRUGGLE SHIFTING TO THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS GOING ON APACE.

Elassona, April 10.—Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, has received orders from Constantinople to cross the frontier of Greece with his forces should it be proved that Greek regular troops are among the invaders. The Turkish trops continue advancing against the invaders, who will shortly find themselves between three fires.

London, April 10.—A despatch to the 'Evening News' from Elassona says:—'The invading Greeks number one thousand, and are holding their own. Telegrams are proceeding incessantly between Grevena and Constantinople.'

Larissa, April 10.—In spite of official intelligence received here yesterday, saying that the powers have arranged to settle the Cretan question by a plebiscite of the island, there is no stoppage of war preparations. Troops are being forwarded daily to the frontier and the advance posts are being strengthened. The transport arrangements are admirable, the troops are full of enthusiasm, and they are splendidly equipped. It is rumored that three bands of insurgents, each numbering six hundred men, have appeared at different points in Macedonia. It is believed these bands may force an outbreak of hostilities. The Greek trading steamer 'Thessalia,' after landing passengers at Volo on Wednesday, was sent urgently to the Isle of Skiathos, with an important despatch to meet the eastern Greek squadron.

London, April 10.—The 'Daily Telegraph' to-day publishes a despatch from its war correspondent at Elassona, the headquarters of the Turkish force on the Macedonia frontier, confirming the reported invasion of Albania between Grevena and Krania.

Athens, April 10, 10.30 a.m.—A private despatch just received here from Kalambaka says that a band of irregulars, who were compelled to return to Greek territory, heard a sharp fusilade between the Greek and Turkish outposts. The official despatches merely report that three Greek bands invaded the Turkish territory, but the sensation of the incident is increasing here and there, and there is no telling what the effect of it will be in the present inflammable condition of the public mind.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

Rome, April 10.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day on the resumption of the debate raised yesterday by the interpellation of Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader in the Chamber. The Marquis Viscount Vernosia, foreign minister, amidst the most profound attention from all parts of the House, replied for the government, which had been charged by Senor Imbriani with being guilty of the 'odious policy of leading free Italy to commit inconceivable acts of violence against Greece and to trample upon the law of nations.' After reviewing from its inception the whole history of the Cretain crisis, the Foreign Minister said: 'From the outset among the various proposals having the common aim of pacification of Crete, Italy has always supported the application of effectual reforms. Unhappily the work of reform has been interrupted by insurrection, caused by the tergiversation of the Porte. It is to Italy's interest that there should not be a general war. Italy should not ignore affairs in the East, as connected with the question of the balances of power in the Mediterranean. The government favors, therefore, a progressive change to the advantage of certain peoples which tend to escape from the Turkish yoke by obtaining national autonomy. But this principle must of necessity be reconciled with the exigencies of peace and with European equilibrium. (Cheers.) It does not suit Italy that the Eastern question, instead of taking the form of gradual transformation to the benefit of renascent nations, should assume the form of a partition between the military and the maritime powers. Admiral Canevaro has worthily represented the loyalty and the support given by Italy to the concert. (Cheers.) Italy has remained faithful to the concert and has co-operated in all efforts to promote the settlement desired and in every proposal calculated to render the position of Greece easier. If only Greece had lent an ear to the counsels of moderation, no humiliation would have been involved for her in deferring to the wishes of Europe. If Greec had deferred, she would have attained her object, namely, the liberation of the Cretans. Nevertheless, if war cannot be averted, if Greece means to embark in a blind adventure, it will be seen that the conduct of the powers is inspired by a spirit of prudence. The present crisis should be surmounted and the desired reforms secured without infringing upon the status quo or the balance of power. In this way Italian policy will be attained. As a responsible minister I could not subscribe to the eloquent manifestations of sympathy with Greece and the Cretans and their cause heard in this Chamber, because no government dare assume the responsibility of isolated action in the Eastern question.' (Loud cheers from the Right and Centre.)

Defending the action of Italy in Crete, the Foreign Minister recalled to the Chamber the fact that the country once before had sacrificed the national feeling by stopping General Garibaldi.

Signor Imbriani here interrupted with a violent and only partly intelligible protest. He was called to order, but as he persisted in speaking the sitting of the Chamber was suspended amid great uproar. When it was resumed Signor Imbriani apologized and made formal submission to the authority of the President of the Chamber.

The Marquis Viscount Vernosia concluded amid cheers from the Right and Centre, and amid protests from the Radicals, particularly from Signor Eratti, who was called to order. The debate was adjourned.

THE WINNIPEG VACANCY.

Winnipeg, Man., April 10.—Winnipeg labor and prohibition organizations have called a joint convention for to-night to consider the question of bringing out a candidate for the Winnipeg seat in the House of Commons. The Liberal nominee is not satisfactory to them. The Conservatives also meet to-night. It is unlikely the latter will select a candidate but will support the labor and prohibition candidate if a suitable man is chosen. Mr. Small, president of the rTades and Labor Council, is likely to be the opponent of the government nominee, though ex-Mayor Thos. Ryan is also mentioned.

THE CANADIAN REGIMENT.

AN OFFICIAL CONTINGENT TO BE SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS ANXIOUS TO TAKE PART IN THE LONDON JUBILEE PARADE.

Ottawa, April 10.—With regard to the diamond jubilee and the Canadian militia representation to accompany the Prime Minister to England there appears to be some misapprehension. As a matter of fact, an official communication was received through the Governor-General from the Imperial authorities in the month of February, conveying an invitation for a detachment of the Canadian forces to take part in the diamond jubilee celebration in London. This matter has been under consideration. The reason the arrangements have not been made public is that until the outlines of the scheme have been finally adjusted and endorsed by Council, it would be premature to do so. It is, however, well understood that the plan in its present shape is for a thoroughly comprehensive and effective representation, which is what the people of Canada expect.

The proposal which has been recently described in the circular issued under the auspices of the Montreal brigade and which has been noticed already, with reference to a further voluntary representation of the militia at the diamond jubilee, is on a different footing, and it is as yet impossible to say to what extent it can be carried into practical execution; but the movement is significant, and highly gratifying and commendable, as emanating from and illustrating the loyal and patriotic spirit prevailing in the militia force.

Lieut.-Col Mason of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Major Pellatt, of the Queen's Own; Lieut.-Col. Burland and Major McLean of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, had an interview to-day with Sir Richard Cartwright, acting Minister of Militia, and General Gascoigne, and laid before them the response which has been received to the proposal for the volunteer representation. About seven hundred applications have been received. General Gascoigne favors a regiment of twelve companies of men, each, or about five hundred strong. It should be clearly understood that this regiment going at its own cost chiefly is a purely volunteer ebullition of loyalty, but it is not the official contingent to be sent by the government, which is another affair altogether.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

A CONTRACT SIGNED WITH THE PETERSENS.

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain answering a question on the subject, announced that a contract had been signed between Canada and the Petersens, of Newcastle, for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. But, Mr. Chamberlain added, the contract still requires the sanction of the Imperial government, which is considering the matter. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said it would be premature to make any further statement on the subject.

THE RUMOR DENIED.

Toronto, Ont., April 10.—Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh of the North-West Territories is in the city on the way to the capital. His visit, he says, is on private business. The story that he has resigned the governorship of the Territories he declares is unfounded. His interests are now largely centred in Rossland, and he in all likelihood will finally make his residence at the Trail Creek capital. He is a firm believer in the future of the Kootenay.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Two More British Regiments to be Despatched to South Africa.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME DEPENDENT ON THE STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, April 10.—There are indications that the British preparations against the Transvaal multiply in many directions. It was semi-officially reported during the week that two more regiments have been notified to prepare for service in South Africa and negotiations are pending with Scotch shipowners for four transports to be ready at the end of June.

Although the programme of the Diamond Jubilee festivities is partially drawn, with the supposition that the details will be carried out the Associated Press learns on high court authority that everything is contingent upon the state of the Queen's health, as she will act entirely upon the advice of her physicians. If Her Majesty is not very well she will remain at Buckingham Palace, and if she takes part in the procession and shows signs of fatigue she will at once leave and abandon the plan of visiting St. Paul's Cathedral. Then again, Her Majesty may only go to St. Paul's Cathedral. In connection with the jubilee preparations, the Royal Gold Plate has been removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace. The transfer took place on Wednesday last.

The next dinner of the Eighty Club will be held on Tuesday. Sir William Harcourt will be the guest of honor and is expected to make a stirring speech in reference to the Cretan troubles. Sir George Trevelyan will preside.

The authorities of the Royal Military Tournament have accepted the offer of the Cycle Corps of the 26th Middlesex Volunteers to furnish a team of men to make a display at the forthcoming tournament in June, illustrating the possibilities of the bicycle from the volunteers' point of view. The performance will consist of riding over and surmounting obstacles, firing both from the ground and the saddle and carrying wounded men.

The Japanese battleship 'Fuji' has just been completed on the Thames and on Wednesday she was en fete, a number of cabinet ministers, members of the House of Commons, ladies and others being the guests of the Japanese minister on board of her. The ship was a perfect garden, rendered so by decorations consisting of every sort of paper flowers, all made by the crew, while the occidental orchestra played at a variety entertainment given by the crew.

THE WRECKED 'ASSAYE.'

REPORT CURRENT THAT SHE IS BEING DISMANTLED BY PIRATES.

A GOVERNMENT STEAMER ORDER TO THE SCENE.

Ottawa, April 10.—The Minister of Marine received a telegram yesterday stating that the Beaver liner 'Assaye' was wrecked on rock 'Blonde' near the entrance to the Bay of Fundy and was being robbed and dismantled by pirates. Mr. Davies ordered the 'Kingfisher' to proceed to the scene at once and render whatever assistance was necessary. The vessel has a general cargo. The crew of sixty-five were saved.

Halifax, N.S., April 9.—It is expected that some complications are likely to arise as to where the investigation into the wreck of the 'Assaye' should be held. It is not yet known what position St. John people will take in the matter, although it is expected they will wish the enquiry held in St. John. The wreck occurred near Yarmouth, and it is possible the investigation will be held there or at Halifax. The probability in regard to St. John is that that city will endeavor to have the investigation held at St. John in order to have better facility to put in evidence in protection of the port.

UNITED STATES SENATOR DEAD.

Washington, April 10.—Wolseley Voorhees, United States Senator from the State of Indiana, died at Waverlock this morning, a suburb of this city.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

HOW HE ENJOYS HIS NEW 'SURROUNDINGS.'

While the papal delegate may enjoy greater freedom of movement through having put up at the Windsor Hotel rather than at the palace, the latter would probably have been more of a sanctuary, sacred from the intrusion of the public. Mgr. Merry del Val does not see all who present their cards, by any means; but there is generally, at all hours of the day, a stream of visitors who can at least wait in the rotunda of the hotel, waylay him as he comes in, or haunt the corridor leading to his room, where the say-eyed Cerberus, oppressed with the weight of an unaccustomed splendor, sits in the gloom, removed from contact or converse with his fellows—a prey, one would fancy, to a gentle, though uncomplaining, melancholy.

The man with the gripsack, who is a mere truculent creature of the world, turns to look at Monsignor as at a bit of the antique stepped out of the seventeenth century. He considers the delegate in the nature of a portent. Fresh from contact with the strenuous life to the south, he asks, in wonderment, what does this emissary of a foreign power mean in a democracy? He stares at Monsignor a little irreverently. He is taken to one side; and a friend explains, first, that this is the Province of Quebec; second, that Monsignor comes upon a political mission to settle a question which the politicians were unable to dispose of themselves, notwithstanding the elasticity of the forms of a free constitution.

Still, the 'drummer,' who is modernity in a sac coat and a resolute eye, is not satisfied, and while the clerics in the rotunda of the hotel bow low before Monsignor and all stand in his presence with bared head, he looks at the spectacle and asks himself if he is dreaming.

When he comes to himself, he murmurs—'Ah, Quebec—Quebec; now I understand.' Then he smiles a little pityingly, and lights his cigar.

Monsignor is an early riser. He was up betimes this morning. At ten, there were about a dozen visitors waiting for him in the rotunda and the corridor leading to his room. Among the latter was ex-Lieutenant-Governor Angers. The clerics were naturally in the majority; and, indeed, the delegate is always surrounded by members of the archiepiscopal household.

To-morrow morning Monsignor will sing mass in St. James Cathedral, and subsequently he will review the Papal Zouaves.

The question is beginning to be asked—what effect will the presence of the delegate, and his close connection with members of the Liberal Cabinet, have upon the people of Ontario? It is a strange experience to note the Governor-General, the High Commissioner, and the members of the Cabinet hobnobbing with a gentleman who comes, apparently, to intervene in a political question. As a Liberal said this morning—'The papal delegate may alienate Ontario from Mr. Laurier without winning Quebec to his side. You can have a little too much of this hobnobbing with an agent of the Pope; and a little of it goes a long way with the sturdy Ontario people.'

PERSONAL.

Dr. Blackader, of 236 Mountain street, left last evening by the Delaware & Hudson for Baltimore. He expects to return to this city about Wednesday or Thursday next.

A CURIOUS STORY.

New York, April 10.—Miss Grace Dinsmore, who says she is from Binghampton, N.Y., offers to sell one of her middle fingers for a thousand dollars. She is at the Grand Union Hotel after having answered the following advertisement, which appeared in a New York paper on Monday: 'Wanted—A woman who for liberal pay will lose middle finger at middle joint in a Necrosia or bone grafting operation.' The prospective purchaser is said to be from Houston, Texas.

FIRE AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B.C., April 10.—The first fire of importance in the camp took place last night when the Lancaster Hotel and several other buildings were burned to the ground. The section was not closely built or the result might have been serious.

MR. ELLIS RETIRED.

St. Catharines, Ont., April 10.—Mr. William Ellis, superintendent of the Welland canal, has received notice from the department at Ottawa, that he has been placed on the retired list.

DR. MARCOTTE'S MAJORITY.

St. Stanislas, Champlain County, Que., April 10.—The three polls in St. Maurice territory give Dr. Marcotte a majority of six, making Dr. Marcotte's total majority 122.

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.

CARTER—At 19 St. Luke street, on April 9, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Carter.

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—KEYSER—At Trinity Congregational parsonage, Bowmanville, on Tuesday, April 6, 1897, by the Rev. J. H. Barnett, Hugh Davidson, and Ida M. Keyser, both of Middlesex County, Ont.

HOLMER—WALLACE—On the 7th of April 1897, by the Rev. D. Winter, Klaus P. Holmer, Nopean, to Jenny Wallace, of Ottawa.

INKSATER—WELSH—On April 6, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Locke, Mae., third daughter of Mr. J. Welsh, Exeter, to Mr. J. R. Inksater, of Paris, Ont.

ORR—McGREGOR.—At the residence of the bride's mother on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, J. R. Orr to Mary E. McGregor, both of Aubrey, Que. 9

OVERTON—GIBSON—On the 15th of March, by the Rev. D. Winter, Herbert C. Overton, Eardley, Que., to Lydia A. Gibson, Onslow, Que.

McCORD—LUCAS—On the 7th of April, by the Rev. D. Winter, William J. McCord, March, Ont., to Gertrude Lucas, Ottawa. 9

SHERWOOD—GEROW—On the 7th of April by the Rev. D. Winter, James T. Sherwood, to Martha E. Gerow, Ottawa.

DIED.

COMFORTH—At Mount Pleasant Village, Quebec, on April 7, 1897, Maria Argue, beloved wife of John Comforth, aged 47 years.

HYDE—On 7th April, 1897, William Hyde, accountant, aged 45 years, 6 months and 13 days.
Funeral from No. 12 St. Luke street, on Saturday, 10th instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. 8

LANG—Suddenly, on April 8th instant, Ellen Sophia, beloved wife of James Lang, of the Lang Manufacturing Company, aged 28 years and 8 months.
Funeral from the family residence, 53 Arlington avenue, Westmount, on Saturday, April 10th, at 3 p.m.

MACDONALD—At St. Louis, Mo., U.S., on March 22, 1897, Robert Lyon Macdonald, sixth son of the late James Macdonald, of Toronto, formerly of Glasgok, Scotland.
Toronto papers please copy.

McGHIE—At Paisley, Scotland, on the 24th ult, John McGhie, aged 88 years, late merchant and father of Mrs. Charles McLean, of this city.

MURPHY—At Quebec, on April 7, 1897, of heart failure, Michael J. Murphy, in the 51st year of his age.

PARNALL—In Ritchwood, Ont., on April 3, 1897, Sarah E. Parnall, beloved wife of T. N. Parnall, aged 48 years, 4 months and 15 days.

TARLTON—On Friday, 9th April, 1897, John Tarlton, aged 81 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 59 Charron street, on Monday, 12th instant, at 2.30 p.m.
Glasgow and Belfast papers please copy. 9

WEBBER—At Los Angeles, California, on the 8th instant, Lizzie, wife of W. J. Webber, Esq., of Boston, Mass., U.S., and daughter of Mr. D. S. Conner, of this city. 10

WINSTANLEY—At Detroit, Ont., on April 6, 1897, Edward Charles, only son of the late Edward Winstanley, Esq., of Mitchell, and nephew of the late Dr. O. S. Winstanley.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
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UNDERTAKERS,
800 St. James St.
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THE MONTREAL REPAIR SHOP,
305 St. Lawrence Main Street,
(few doors above St. Catherine street.)
Bicycles, Sewing and Mowing Machines repaired promptly.
First-class workmanship guaranteed, at LOWEST PRICES.
CHENERY & LAVER,
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Before removing to our New Stores,
1908 and 1910 NOTRE DAME ST.,
Balmoral Block,
We will sell at large discounts all lines of House Furnishings, Hardware, Tinware, etc.
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tre Dame street,
Opp. Balmoral Hotel.
9

ILSON SMITH,
'MENT BROKER.
Municipal and Railway Se- ought and Sold. First-class ies Suitable for Trust nds always on hand.
IFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st.
Montreal.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.,** LTD.
Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.'

EASTER CAPES AND JACKETS.

The idea of our Cloak Management is to have every stye of garment for spring wear, and capes are an exceptionally strong interest at this time. They come in all sizes for Ladies and Misses. We need hardly say a word more than to ask you to look at them. The art which makes them beautiful reveals itself in the exquisite taste of harmonized linings and materials.

EASTER JACKETS.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets in all the newest colorings, lined with fancy silk, $5.00.
Ladies' New Spring Jackets in black box cloth and serge faced with silk, $2.95.
Ladies' Single-breasted Box Cloth Jackets in fawns and drabs, seams piped with satin, slashed collar inlaid with velvet, $10.30.
London and Paris Pattern Jackets in all the newest cloths and latest colorings, lined with shot taffeta and fancy silks up to $35.00.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

EASTER CAPES.
Ladies Colored Cloth Capes in drabs, fawns and reseda, perforated and pinked with silk neck ruching, 90c.
Ladies' New Spring Velvet Capes, nicely lined and trimmed with jets and ribbon, $2.05.
Ladies' New Golf Capes in a splendid variety of colorings, with fancy plaid linings, $2.24.
London and Paris Pattern Capes in applique box cloth on silk foundations, escuriel lace and velvet, spangled with jets, up to $55.00.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

EASTER DRESS GOODS.

Words complimentary in reference to our novelties in Spring Dress Goods ring in the ears of our department manager every day, and there is no likelihood of changing the tune while dainty and unique arrivals in the latest Parisian novelties add to the lots of good things already here.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
New Shot Diagonal Dress Goods in choice colorings and stylish effects, 25c.
Stylish Damasse Cloth for Costumes in the most delicate of tints and latest combinations, 55c.
New Summer Tweeds for Travelling Costumes, dainty patterns and elegant effect, 70c.
Latest effects in Shot Mohairs, new weave and novel combinations, $1.05.
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HIGH CLASS SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Very choice Silk and Wool Dress Materials, every style a masterpiece, every shade a study, $1.25.
A very elegant lot of Costume Lengths in the newest Paris and Berlin novelties, all stylish and no two alike, $12.20 to $15.50.
Ver high class costume lengths in silk and mohair, interwoven with a combination of Mifin gold and silk, producing a most wonderful effect, from $17.00 to $22.40.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

TO LADIES!

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready and can be procured at our Mail Order Department.

FOR YOUR FRIENDS! FOR YOUR FRIENDS!

A large number of our City Customers have in the past desired our catalogue sent to their friends not residing in Montreal; if any so desiring would leave their friends' addresses at the Mail Order Department we shall be most happy to forward one by first mail.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES!

Manufacturers and Importers offered great inducements to our buyers during the past week, of which we have availed ourselves. This ought to make the coming week of surpassing interest to our customers. We can state, with confidence, that the **VALUES OFFERED** in many departments are unprecedented.

We Mention in part:

IN MILLINERY.
High quality and material and perfection in style, combined with remarkably low prices, continue to make our HAT DISPLAY attractive to shoppers who wish to indulge their good taste and at the same time practise economy—1,000 dozen of this Season's Ladies' Straw Hats, bought 'job' from the manufacturers, enables us to offer them next week at about ONE-FOURTH their value.

MANTLES.
Stylish up-to-now, but not a cent more to pay because of it, more likely to be under what others ask.
See our stock before selecting your Spring Mantle.

DRESS GOODS.
This week was a banner week in our Dress Goods Department, the values we are offering eclipse all others.
We intend surpassing it this, the coming week, by offering even greater values.
Our large assortment of Novelties must be seen to be appreciated.

CARPETS.
Our Mountains of Carpets are fast diminishing. We've got to make an entire clearance of this stock as we require the space they occupy at present for our Great Furniture Department. People moving or renovating this spring should take advantage of our Great Closing Out Sale of Carpets and Rugs. We can at least save you 25 percent on every purchase you make in this line of goods. Remember every yard of Carpet sold at 50c or over, made and laid FREE OF CHARGE, during this Sale.

HAMILTON'S, ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STS., And DOMINION SQUARE.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DOWN TOWN JEWELLERY SHOP.
DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND
R. A. DICKSON & CO.'S
AUCTION SALE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
At 2 p.m.
1791 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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LINE ETCHINGS,
6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra if required. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

CUNNINGHAM & LEMESSURIER,
General Commercial Carters,
Will give attention to Removal of Household Furniture and Effects.
Address, 43 COMMON ST.,
P.O. Box 206. Bell Telephone 1352.
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HOUSE CLEANERS HELP.
We undertake to clean LACE CURTAINS, TIDIES, EMBROIDERED WORK, PAINTED SCREENS, DAMASK PLUSH and CHENILLE HANGINGS, BLANKETS, EIDERDOWN QUILTS, FANCY BEDSPREADS, and all classes of Drapery Work, positively guaranteed equal to best houses in Europe, and the VERY BEST in the Dominion.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
Offices: 215 McGill, 2433 Notre Dame, 1595 St. Catherine, Cor. St. Christophe.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock.

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Everything new and pretty in **Gloves for Easter!** New Colorings! New Embroideries! New Clasps! Green and Violet Shades are in demand.
THE CZARINA—With 4 pearl buttons and embroidered backs, in all the popular colors, at $1.25 pair.
Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 pair.
Ladies' Bicycle Gloves, in White or Tan, 90c a pair.

MEN'S KID GLOVES.
TAN DOE SKIN GLOVES, 75c a pair.
TAN KID GLOVES, at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.
DENT'S GLOVES in all qualities.

MEN'S NECKWEAR FOR EASTER.
All the Latest Novelties to Select from at popular prices.
EASTER CARDS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER BELLS!
In Hand-painted Glass.
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN JACKETS AND CAPES!
High Class Novelties in Dress Goods

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Beauty and Cleanliness
Can only be attained by sending your linen to the
TROY LAUNDRY.
Make up your parcels. Call up **Tel. 666,** and the TROY will do the rest.
Charges moderate, Work Perfect.
Troy Laundry Co.,
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House and Sign Painter,
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THE LUXURY OF LIFE.
A comfortable bath in warm or cold water, is deemed one of the greatest luxuries of life. To obtain this you must have one of our **PORCELAIN LINED BATHS, Artistic in Design, Durable and Cleanly.**
SEE THEM AT
THE G. R. LOCKER CO.
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Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 10.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

LACROSSE.

Ottawa, April 9.—The Metropolitan Lacrosse Club, that won the N.A.L.A. intermediate championship last year, had their annual meeting last evening and elected the following officers:—President, Ald. R. J. Davidson; first vice-president, Dr. Robinson; second vice-president, Ald. Campbell; third vice-president, A. W. Iliff; treasurer, R. Harris; secretary, J. P. Carruthers; executive, A. Cope, G. Donaldson, C. Shore, L. Ward, P. Baskerville, Ald. Masson and D. Walsh; field captain, C. Williamson.

Toronto, April 9.—The semi-annual meeting of the Osgoode Hall Amateur Athletic Association was held yesterday. It was decided to grant financial aid to the lacrosse club in connection with the association, and the club will make an American tour in June. The association have affiliated with the Argonaut Rowing Club, and an effort will be made for an inter-collegiate regatta with 'Varsity. A vigorous effort is being made to get a lease of the old Parliament buildings' lawn for the use of the Osgoode athletes.

BASEBALL.

Mr. W. H. Rowe, manager of the Montreal baseball team, is about to send Joe. Page, the well known player, through the Canadian League circuit, which embraces Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and London, and also other places where strong independent teams are located, such as Windsor, Ottawa, Chatham, etc., to arrange for the teams representing those cities to play here during the season, and also for Montreal playing there.

THE WHEEL.

Louisville, Ky., April 9.—Eddie Bald, of Buffalo, who is now training here at Fountain Ferry, has accepted a challenge from Tom Cooper, of Detroit, to race at Detroit on May 31. The distance will be one mile, best two in three. Bald also accepted the challenge of Walter Sanger, of Milwaukee, to race for a purse and $1,000 side bet on the same conditions.

CURLING.

The annual meeting of the Lachine Curling Club was held in the rink at Lachine, the president, Mr. Andrew J. Dawes, occupying the chair. The report submitted by the secretary-treasurer was considered very satisfactory, all liabilities having been met and the club's property having been considerably improved during the year. The following officers were elected for 1897-1898: Hon. presidents, T. A. Dawes, R. Bickerdike and A. J. Dawes; president, W. Walker; vice-president, Robert Lucas; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Henry; committee, James Edward, J. G. Brock, W. O. Ryde, R. P. Barnes, R. B. Kenrick, E. W. Strathy, A. P. McLaurin, F. J. Craig, Alex. Milne and W. A. Shackell; auditors—A. Bissett and E. P. Brown.

YACHTING.

The contract for the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's new club house has been let to Mr. F. X. Demers, of St. Anne de Bellevue, who will commence work at once, and have the house ready for occupation early in July. In the meantime, the old house will be put in order for the accommodation of members.

London, April 9.—Although the rumor that the Prince of Wales has sold his racing cutter, the 'Britannia,' is unfounded, it is nevertheless believed to be a fact that the Prince is willing to sell the yacht. A rumor in yachting circles connects his desire to do so with his objections to competing for the Jubilee cup, offered for competition by the Emperor of Germany, which the Prince would be almost compelled to do if he possessed a yacht when the Emperor's cup is sailed for. This would involve the Prince of Wales going to Berlin and joining in the festivities there, which the present relations of Great Britain and Germany, arising from Transvaal affairs, render impolitic. Mr. George L. Watson, the yacht designer, has advised the Prince of Wales to increase the 'Britannia's' lead and sail area, being of the opinion that she has not enough canvas to beat the new Imperial yacht, the 'Meteor.' The Prince of Wales, however, has decided to build a new yacht, but she will not be finished until after the Jubilee races. It is stated that Sir James Bell, who raced the cutter 'Thistle,' against the American sloop 'Volunteer,' in 1887, for the 'America's' cup, is negotiating for the purchase of the Dunraven syndicate yacht 'Valkyrie III.' which was beaten by the American sloop 'Defender' during the cup races of 1895, with the view of racing her during the coming season.

The Fays have already framed the new racing yacht designed for Sir Charles Day Rose, and hope to have her completed by the end of June. In general design she resembles the Herreshoff's twenty raters; is broad, shallow, and has a round bottom.

ATHLETICS.

The pupils of the Point St. Charles Gymnasium will give their third annual exhibiton in O'Brien Hall, Congregation street, next Thursday evening. The Y. M. C. A. will send down teh fmousa Britannia basketball team to play the Points, and this promises to be a most exciting contest, as both teams are practising diligently, and are well acquainted with the game, so that when they meet they will make things hum. Among the other events on the programme are songs, recitations, electrical club swinging and instrumental quartettes, which will be given by excellent talent. The Point's tumblers, who have been practising some new and really clever tumbling feats for this event will also take part. There will also be exercises given by the pupils of the gymnasium with dumbbells, barbells, german horse, pyramids, and parallel bars and also some very pretty fancy marching. The past exhibitions given by the pupils of this gymnasium have been crowned with great success and it is enough to say that they are putting forth their best efforts to make this exhibition better than the past ones, and there is not the slightest doubt that O'Brien Hall will be filled with a large audience next Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, acknowledges, with thanks, the following additional contributions upon behalf of Foreign Missions, specially designated on behalf of the $30,500 required in connection with the forward movement:—

Columbus Presbyterian Church	$11.50
Anon, Ottawa	50.00
Carleton Place, Zion Presbyterian Ch.	125.00
Beechridge Presbyterian Church	13.50
King, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Ch. (additional)	1.00
Mrs. Waldie, Streetsville	1.00
Mrs. Doyle, Bondhead	1.00
Niagara, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Sabbath school	5.03
Granton, C.E.S., Presbyterian S.S.	1.00
Winnipeg, Augustine Presbyterian Church, additional	2.00
Gretna, Sabbath school, Presbyterian Church	4.00
Chatham, First Presbyterian Church	35.00
Morris Presbyterian Church	5.85
Silver Plains Presbyterian Church	2.15
St. Catharines, Knox Presbyterian Ch.	100.00
Lindsay, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Sabbath school	55.00
Brockville, First Presbyterian Ch.	150.00
Almonte, St. John's Presbyterian Ch.	45.00
Wroxeter Presbyterian Ch.	11.00
J.G., Ottawa	3.00
Skead's Mills Presbyterian Ch.	9.00
Two Friends, Osgoode	4.00
Norwood Presbyterian Ch., additional	2.75
Wm. Graham, Ormstown, Que.	5.00
Montreal, Westminster Presbyterian Church	4.00
Per Mrs. J. Brebner, Sarnia	4.00
Toronto, Fern Avenue Pres. Church.	4.65
Grassmere, Manitoba, Pres. Church.	4.00
Pakenham Presbyterian Church	42.00
Miss E. M. Armstrong, Usluclet, B.C.	12.00
Admaston, Grace Pres. Church	20.00
Simcoe, St. Paul's Pres. Church	22.00
Caledonia Presbyterian Church	97.72
Mitchell, Knox Pres. Church	44.00
Seaforth, First Presbyterian Church	91.00
Chateauguay Pres. Church	14.00
Beauharnois Pres. Church	10.00
Toronto Jc. Presbyterian Church and Sabbath school	10.04
J.M., per Dr. McDonald, Hamilton	10.00
Woodville Presbyterian Church	61.00
Duntroon, St. Paul's Presbyterian Ch.	11.00
W. Nottawasaga Presbyterian Ch.	7.75
Wroxeter, C.E.S., Pres. Church	5.00
John Forin, Belleville	10.00
Aylmer, Que., Pres. Church	27.75
Hintonburg Pres. Church Sabbath school	6.00
Hamilton, Erskine Pres. Church	12.00
Mrs. Redpath, Montreal	100.00
London, First Pres. Church	146.00
Geo. A. Ritchie, Coldsprings	5.00
Two Tenth Givers	8.00
Dresden Presbyterian Church	14.00
Dresden, C. E. S.	5.00
Teeswater, Knox Pres. Church, add'l.	7.00
Colborne Presbyterian Church	12.81
Wm. Thompson, Metropolitan	5.00
Cumberland and Rockland Presbyterian Church	14.00
Mrs. Elder, Elgin	2.00
James Arthur, Elgin	4.00

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, acknowledges the following additional contributions upon behalf of the India Famine Fund:—

Students, Knox College, Toronto	$64.05
Dundee, Zion Presbyterian Church	113.65
Thomas Wilson, Clarence	10.00
Bayfield Presbyterian Church	18.00
Bethany Presbyterian Church	6.85
Bondhead, C.E.S., Presbyterian Ch.	2.00
Shreiber, S.S., Presbyterian Church	4.00
Bagot, Man., Presbyterian Church	7.00
Wakefield and Masham Pres. Church.	16.49
Binghampton Presbyterian Church	5.72
Singhampton, Union Sabbath school	4.00
Fort Qu'Appelle Presbyterian Church	24.55
St. Mary's First Presbyterian Church Mission Band	3.00
Mrs. J. D. McDonald and family, Laguerre	3.95
Duntroon, C.E.S., Presbyterian Ch.	12.50
Euphrasia, Temple Hill Pres. Church	6.75
Duntroon, Sons of Scotland	2.00
Holland, Knox Presbyterian Church	10.00
Scarboro, Knox Presbyterian Ch.	34.00
Toronto, Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church Sabbath school	11.75
Queensville, Sabbath school, Presbyterian Church	4.00
Cariboo River, N.S., Presbyterian Ch.	7.50
Acadia Presbyterian Church	20.00
Acadia, Sabbath school, Presbyterian Church	5.00
Tidnish Presbyterian Church	18.50
Thorburn Presbyterian Church	5.00
Moncton, Sabbath school, Presbyterian Church	5.00
Boularderie Presbyterian Church	38.52
A Friend, Cavendish	5.00
Harbor Grace Presbyterian Church	10.00
Milford Presbyterian Church	1.00
Indian Head, Home Workers	1.00
Markdale, C.E.S., Presbyterian Ch.	1.00
Brant, Man., Argyle Presbyterian Ch. Sabbath school	5.00
Stonewall, Man., Presbyterian Ch.	6.00
Port Perry, St. John's Presbyterian Church	11.00
Little Narrows, C.B., Presbyterian Ch.	2.50
Durham, Pictou, N.S., Pres. Church	2.00
'A Friend in Jesus'	5.00
Qu'Appelle Presbyterian Church	1.00
Church Point, N.B., Presbyterian Ch.	87.00
Miss Gillespie, Toronto	5.00
Montreal, Erskine Presbyterian Ch.	100.00
R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain	20.00
'Charity,' Knox Presbyterian Church, Woodstock	10.00
Alexandria Presbyterian Church	15.55
Mount Pleasant, C.E.S., Presbyterian Church	4.05
Collingwood, C.E.S., Presbyterian Ch.	5.00
Collingwood, Mrs. McCrae's Bible Class	4.00
A Friend, Carluke	5.00
Tottenham, Epworth League, Methodist Church	15.00
Tottenham, Fraser Presbyterian Ch. C.E.S.	18.05
(additional)	.75
Boeton Presbyterian Church, (add'l)	.25
Tottenham, Fraser Presbyterian Ch. Sabbath school	1.00
Anon	1.00
Anon, Ottawa	50.00
Guelph, Knox Presbyterian Church, Branch Sunday school	5.00
Penetanguishene Presbyterian Church	24.00
Vint Settlement Presbyterian Ch.	2.20
Charles Rankin, Wyebridge	2.00
Mrs. L. Roebuck	2.00
James Young, Galt	5.00
Teeswater, Knox Presbyterian Church Sunday school	9.00
Samuel Hutton, Teeswater	2.00
Guelph, Chalmers Presbyterian Ch., (additional)	8.30
A Friend, St. John's Presbyterian Ch., Almonte	1.00
Laskey and W. King Presbyterian Ch.	12.00
Osceola and Stafford Presbyterian Ch.	49.65
Moorefield Presbyterian Church	10.05
Drayton Presbyterian Church	15.48
Two Friends, Osgoode	2.00
E.H.G., Ottawa	5.00
Mite Box, Ottawa	2.00
Merivale Presbyterian Church	2.55
Tilbury, C.E.S., First Presbyterian Church	45.40
Mount Albert S.S. and Y.P.S., Presbyterian Church	7.65
Dr. Hall, Ormstown	1.00
Per Mrs. J. Brebner, Sarnia	7.20
E. Seneca, Presbyterian Church	17.75
Quebec, Chalmers Presbyterian Ch. Cheerful G. M. B.	5.00
Mrs. Alex. Brodie, Quebec	2.00
Mrs. W. Hossack, Quebec	4.00
Mrs. Herman Young, Quebec	3.00
Point Fortune	6.03
Banks, St. Andrew's and Gibraltar Presbyterian Church	1.00
per Rev. J. A. Grant, Richmond Hill	1.00
Moosomin Presbyterian Church	9.00
Balderson and Drummond Presbyterian Church	42.00
Mrs. A. Postill, Vernon, B.C.	1.00
Keene Presbyterian Church	61.50
St. Eustache Presbyterian Church	80.00
St. Lambert and St. Cuthbert's Pres. Church	27.50
Mrs. Redpath, Montreal	50.00
Baltimore, Sunday school, Presbyterian Church	5.75
Montreal, Crescent Street Presbyterian Church	25.00
Rev. T. Fenwick, Woodbridge	1.00
'Two Tenth Givers'	2.00
Egmondville Presbyterian Church, (additional)	2.00
Elmsley Presbyterian Church, (additional)	1.00
Miss Jane M. Fisher, Maxville	1.00
Hon. D. Wark, Fredericton	100.00
A Friend	50.00

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' Advertisement.

LINENS!

SECONDS! SECONDS!

Our Spring shipment of Table Linen Seconds just to hand, and will be laid out for next week's business. Housekeepers, generally, know and appreciate Seconds.

To those who have not tried them, we would recommend them to make a trial of them now. You save 25 percent on the value and get the same wear as in buying regular goods.

TABLE NAPKINS.

CREAM DAMASKS—5-8x5-8, 3-4x3-4 sizes.
BLEACHED DAMASKS— 5-8x5-8, 3-4x34, 7-8x7-8 sizes.
BLEACHED DAMASK TABLECLOTHS— 8-4, 8-10, 8-12, 8-14, 8-16, 10-4, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, 10-20, 10-24, 10-28 sizes.
REMNANTS BLEACHED TABLE LINENS— From 1 to 4 yards long.
REMNANTS CREAM TABLE DAMASKS — From 1 to 5 yards long.
BLEACHED FRINGED DOYLIES— 16x16, 18x18, 20x20 long.
ROUND AND OVAL FRINGED DOYLIES— 4-4x5-4 Side-cloths.

REMNANTS OF RUSSIA DIAPERS.

REMNANTS OF HUCKABACK TOWELLINGS.

A few nice pieces 72-INCH BLEACHED DAMASK (Satin-finished), Double, full 1-3 less than usual rates, 68 in. wide, from 60c per yard up.

☞ Mail Orders promptly attended to.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

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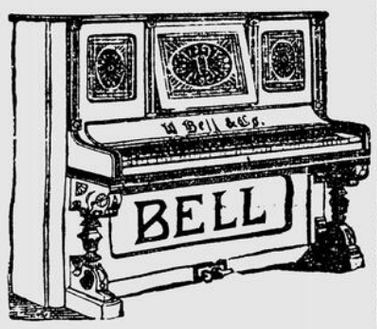
PIANO PURCHASERS SHOULD

HEAR AND TRY THE

BELL PIANO



BEFORE BUYING.

As you are only buying once: Don't be persuaded by some other maker that their piano is just as good, but come and decide for yourself.
Our PIANOS will convince YOU of their qualities.
As for prices, we are prepared to give you the BEST VALUE for your MONEY.

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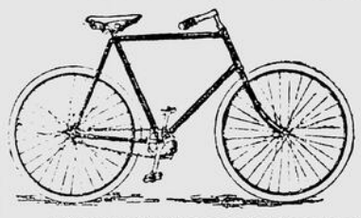
1824 NOTRE DAME STREET (Near McGill Street), MONTREAL.

Sole Agents Knabe, Bell and Williams Pianos and Bell Organs.



Hyslop BICYCLES.

Before purchasing your '97 Mount call in and inspect the "HYSLOP" Wheels. Flush joints, improved hubs, ¾ tread, D. Tubing, with **Automatic** brake.

The LADIES' 'HYSLOP'

Is the Queen of all **Ladies' Wheels.** The Automatic brake is just what you want, in coming down hills or in case of collisions, is as safe as on a level piece of road.

Wheels are now on view and it will repay you for a visit. Any Tires you wish, or Saddles, "Christie" or Hunt's.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Sole Agent,

OPEN EVENINGS. **5:37 Craig Street.**

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held at the office, St. James street, yesterday, the following gentlemen being present:—Mr. Charles Garth, chairman; Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, vice-chairman; Messrs. J. H. Joseph, J. A. U. Beaudry, R. R. Grindley, H. Solomon, Geo. Gillespie, Col. Rosebrugh, I. H. Stearns, Jas. Torrance, Henshaw, Randall Davidson and Houghton. The inspectors reported the following work done during the past month:—32 convictions, 64 cases given, 10 special complaints attended to, 15 animals destroyed, 2 cocks impounded and the cocks seized. A letter was read from the Ottawa Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals congratulating the parent society on the last year's report, and requesting hints to manner of working. It was resolved to afford all possible assistance. It was reported that Inspector Fletcher, while at St Jerome the day previous, witnessed the partial unloading of a truck of sheep which were suffering from overcrowding; also that numerous arrests for trapping birds had recently been made. The birds were liberated and the traps and cages destroyed.

GOUGH LODGE MASQUERADE.

A masquerade held last evening under the auspices of J. B. Gough Lodge, I.O. G.T., was well attended, and proved amusing and enjoyable to all the members and friends of the lodge who had the good fortune to be present. Among the costumes were: Miss A. Bulmer, night; Miss J. Adams, summer girl; Miss N. McNiece, Greek maiden; Miss K. Mitchell, charming belle; Miss R. Allen, flower girl; Miss Jones, Oriental lady; Mr. H. Holden, German senator; Mr. W. A. Walker, old woman; Mr. J. Allen, Uncle Tom; Mr. G. Checketts, Sambo, and Mr. G. Morris, yachtsman. Music was provided during the evening by the Misses St. Pierre and Mitchell and Mr. W. Brand.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD will sing as usual Sunday Dominion Square Church. Morning's Solo. "Jerusalem." Packer. Evening Solo, "The Palms," Faure.

Believe What You See When You See It All.

Examine our stock of **Corsets** and **Corset Waists.** We keep only the best makes of goods, and at prices to suit all purses.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

TANNHAUSER.

SUCCESSFUL PRESENTATION OF WAGNER'S GREAT OPERA AT THE WINDSOR HALL.

The twentieth concert season of the Montreal Philharmonic Society was brought to a most successful conclusion last evening by the production of Wagner's well-known opera 'Tannhauser' in a most delightful manner. The Windsor Hall was crowded, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and the audience was unstinting in its applause. The solo work was in master hands and the choruses were all sung with spirit and effect. Mme. Rosa Magnus-Bostelle was a splendid Elizabeth and sang the part to perfection, while Mr. Barron Berthald was all that could be desired in 'Tannhauser.' Mr. Conrad Behrens sang the part of the landgrave and Mr. Homer Moore that of Wolfram in true artistic style. The minstrel knights were represented by Messrs. Lebel, Crompton, Paul and Williams of Montreal, who had considerable work to do and did it well.

The story of 'Tannhauser' is a sad one and points a moral:—

'Tannhauser, knight and minstrel, has in an evil hour sought refuge from the griefs of earth in the Hill of Venus (the Horselberg, in Thuringia), where, surrounded by her heathen train, the goddess is supposed to hold her court amid everlasting revels, destroying the souls of men who fall into her toils. The opera opens when Tannhauser, having dwelt with her a whole year, has become weary of monotonous joys, and, in momentary returns of his better nature, longs for earthly life, with its mingled pains and pleasures. He implores the goddess to release him, and, after a protracted struggle, regains his liberty. The scene now suddenly changes; he finds himself in a valley between the Wartburg and the Horselberg, and whilst he is still sunk in a prayer of gratitude at being restored to liberty, the minstrel knights, led by the Landgrave, enter, recognize him, and persuade him to rejoin them. He returns with them to their hall where a tournament of song takes place. The theme of the contest is to be the 'Nature and Praise of Love,' and the prize of the victor the hand of Elizabeth, whom Tannhauser loves, and by whom he is beloved. During the contest Tannhauser disputes all which the other minstrels say, and, having loved profanely, outrages the assembly by his revelations of what he conceives to be the nature of love. The minstrels challenge him, and would destroy him, but for the sudden interposition of Elizabeth. A train of pilgrims is taking the way to Rome; Tannhauser, who sees too late that an illusion had blinded him, despairingly joins them, whilst Elizabeth, on whom the discovery of his unworthiness has struck a mortal blow, conjures him to repent.

Wolfram, a man of noble and devoted nature, who vainly loves Elizabeth, awaits with her the return of the pilgrims. They come, but Tannhauser is not amongst them; Elizabeth now solemnly consecrates herself to the Virgin. When she has departed, Tannhauser enters furtively, in pitiable plight, on his way to re-enter the Hill of Venus. He tells Wolfram of his pilgrimage, of his self-tormenting remorse, of his humble appeal to the Pope, who, learning the nature of his sin, declared it as impossible for him to be absolved as for the staff he held in his hand again to put forth fresh leaves. Spurned and accused by all, nothing is left for him but to return to the joys he loathes. Wolfram's appeals are vain to dissuade him; he invokes the infernal train, which is becoming dimly visible, when a chant is heard, followed by the funeral procession of Elizabeth, and a second band of pilgrims appears on the heights announcing that a miracle has been wrought. During the night the staff of the Pope has put forth fresh green leaves, and he sends into all lands to declare the Almighty's pardon to the repentant sinner.

(With true mediaeval sternness, Tannhauser is not redeemed in the old legend, but doomed to return to the domain of Venus, where, conscience-stricken he finds everlasting wretchedness.)

DOMINION COTTON MILLS CO.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company was yesterday afternoon held at the offices, 192 Notre Dame street. Mr. A. F. Gault, president, occupied the chair, and there were in attendance Messrs. Jacques Grenier, vice-president; L. H. Archambault, W. Weir, Thomas B. Brown, G. Cheney, J. P. Cleghorn, L. G. Craig, G. J. Creak, D. J. M. Darling, S. H. Ewing, S. Finley, W. C. Finley, Charles Garth, C. E. Gault, Leslie H. Gault, O. M. Gould, Edwin Hanson, James Jackson, E. Lichtenheim, Annie Macdonald, Bartlett McLennan, Annie McNally, Herbert Molson, D. Morrice, D. Morrice, jr., Jas. T. Moses, Edward Neild, James Rodger, G. F. C. Smith, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, C. R. Whitehead, James Wilson. Mr. P. C. Shannon, secretary-treasurer of the company, was also present, and acted as secretary of the meeting. The usual reports were submitted, showing the operations of the company for the past year, and, being considered satisfactory, they were adopted. The old board of directors was re-elected, viz.: Messrs. A. F. Gault, Jacques Grenier, D. Morrice, S. H. Ewing, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, C. E. Gault and D. Morrice, jr. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. F. Gault was re-elected president and Mr. Jacques Grenier vice-president.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Ottawa Government to grant an additional subsidy of two thousand dollars per mile to widen the gauge of the Montfort Railway running from Montfort Junction to Arundel. It was shown by the speakers that the widening of the gauge would cause cheaper transportation and otherwise benefit that section of country. It was also decided to ask the Dominion Government that, in view of the fact that public money is being voted to aid in rebuilding the Victoria Bridge the company be held to permit general privileges to telephone, telegraph and tramway companies desiring access to the bridge in question. The secretary reported that official plans showing the extension of the Intercolonial by the south shore, as well as by the Drummond County had been placed at the disposition of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Winnipeg, Man., April 9.—The Winnipeg Conservatives meet to-night to discuss the Winnipeg vacancy in the House of Commons. As the labor and prohibition parties talk of uniting to bring out a candidate, there is a likelihood that the Conservative support will be thrown that way and no straight Conservative candidate chosen.

The water in the Red River here is rising, but very slowly, cold weather having checked it. The great volume of water is now at Grand Forks, five hundred miles away, and it may be ten days before it reaches Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Government has not yet considered the matter of the appointment of a representative on the proposed Hudson's Bay expedition.

Dr. Smith, superintendent of the Dominion lazaretto at Tracadie, N.S., leaves here to-day with three Icelandic laprosy patients. The victims brought the disease with them from Iceland, where it is common.

J. H. E. Secretan of Ottawa will arrive here to-day, en route to the Yukon country, at the head of an exploring party. He is on a search for gold, representing an Ottawa syndicate.

Mr. Thomas McKay announces himself as a candidate for the Territorial Assembly for the vacant Prince Albert seat.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

NOTES.

Quebec, April 9.—It is said that Mr. Chassé, of the 'Avant Garde,' met with an accident on his recent visit to Matane, for which he is the Conservative candidate. It seems that he slipped in the dark and fell down a stairway, sustaining some severe bruises.

Miss Eileen White of Quebec, a granddaughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan, has been removed to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital here, suffering from diphtheria.

Two French-Canadian butcher boys here undertook to go through the form of fighting a duel for fun with their knives, and in their skylarking one of them named Lefebvre had the arteries of the wrist completely severed by a cut, with the result that he is now in hospital, and his condition is so precarious that it has been deemed advisable to administer to him the last sacraments of his church.

The remains of A. L. Doucet, a native of Levis, killed some days ago at Beaumont, Texas, by the explosion of a steam boiler, were brought home for interment.

It is proposed here to raise a fund of $2,000 to enable a company composed of forty-two picked men of the Eighth Royal Rifles to go to England with the jubilee regiment.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

Dressmaking Department.

This department is now thoroughly equipped in every respect. Two competent Dressmakers,

MRS. JEFFREY and MISS FENOGLIO,

Take Orders for Costumes, &c., and attend to the Cutting and fitting.

The Workrooms are under the management of

MRS. BARNES,

Long and favorably known in Montreal, which is sufficient guarantee that the work will be turned out in a prompt and satisfactory manner. A full staff of assistants on the premises.

Prices are Very Moderate and Graded according to quality of material. . .

STOCK OF SILKS, BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,

And all materials for Summer Costumes, &c., never was in finer condition.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS,

For 5c we supply you a beautiful Magazine, the GLASS OF FASHION UP-TO-DATE, 48 pages of reading matter.

For a limited time we will accept yearly subscriptions to the GLASS OF FASHION UP-TO-DATE, at 25c each.

April DELINEATOR now ready, 15c single copy. Subscription price, $1 post paid.

METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE for Spring and Summer, 25c each. If sent by post, 5c extra.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

A SPLENDID SILK CHANCE.

We are still selling that **$1.50 TAFFETA SILK at $1.00 a yard.** It's a beautiful line of Goods in some very fashionable colorings—Eminence and Black, Green and Violet, Green and Charles Tenth. The way that 25c Silk is selling is extraordinary—everybody wants some.

COVERT SUITING. We have just received into stock a beautiful line of Covert Suiting in several Pretty Shades. This is a very fashionable material for Ladies' Bicycle Costumes. We have a Special Line as low as 75c a yard—it is worth much more.

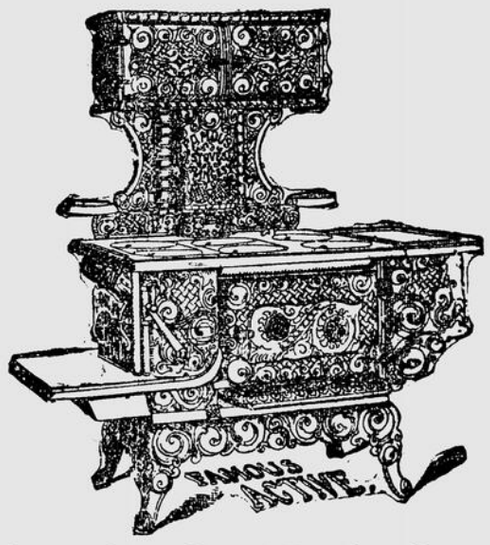
SPRING GLOVES, We have a fine showing of EASTER GLOVES. KID GLOVES in all the Newest Styles and Shades. We guarantee them, too. Prices from $1.00 upwards.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON

2401-3 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Famous Active Range

PERFECT BAKER



PERFECT BAKER

Large Oven, Panel Basting Door, Oven Thermometer,

A Written Guarantee Given with Every Famous Stove.

Made of selected grades of iron and most perfectly fitted. The handsomest and easiest controlled Range on the market. The result of 25 years experience in Range and Stove manufacturing.

R. & W. KERR,

1895 Notre Dame Street.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS,

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

LINE ETCHINGS,

6c per square inch Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

UNION TEACHERS' MEETING
Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY.
Every Saturday Afternoon
CRESCENT STREET CHURCH,
Commencing at a Quarter to Five o'clock.
D. Torrance Fraser, Secretary.
18

Mr. A. O. DAWSON
Will lead the YOUNG MEN'S MEETING on
SATURDAY Night, at 8 o'clock.
Topic, "WONDERFUL REDEMPTION."
This is a bright informal service for young men. Lasts one hour. Short addresses and plenty of singing.
"THE STORY OF JOSEPH,"
Continued this week at the YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY.
SUNDAY, 3 p.m.
Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.
Interesting and helpful.
All young men cordially invited to these services.
Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion square.
9

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
185 Congregation street.
Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Morning subject—'A Triumphal March.'
Evening subject—'Sabbath Observance.'
Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
ALL WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY,
Every SUNDAY Afternoon at 3 p.m.
In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy street, above St. Antoine.
NEXT SUNDAY:
Speaker—Mr. Whitney,
Soloist—Mr. G. H. McLeod.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine streets.
Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor,
Will preach at both services SUNDAY, April 11th,
SUBJECTS:
11 a.m.—"BAPTISM OF POWER."
7 p.m.—"CROWN OF REJOICING."
Service every evening next week (except Sa...)
Seats free at all services.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

MONTREAL
MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.
LECTURE
—BY—
W. E. DEEKS, B.A., M.D.
In the Hall of the Natural History Society, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th April, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—'THE MICROSCOPY OF ANIMAL TISSUES.'
The public are cordially invited.
Admission FREE.
10

LADIES' AID SOCIETY
Of ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.
SALE OF WORK!
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 12, 13, 1897.
From 3 to 10 p.m.
Admission - - - 10c,
MUSIC. OYSTER SUPPER.
10

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
The Sacred Cantata
—OF THE—
"CRUCIFIXION,"
By Sir JOHN STAINER, M.A., Mus. Doc.,
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
Choir of St. George's Church,
IN THE CHURCH,
On MONDAY, April 12, at 8.15 p.m.
SOLOISTS:
Tenor - - - Mr. G. A. IRWIN.
Bass - - - Mr. J. JOHNSON.
Mr. H. REES.
Mr. C. HILLMAN.
Organist: Mr. PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, Mus. Bac., A. R. C. O.
Collection for the Choir Fund.
VERY REV. DEAN CARMICHAEL, Rector.
6

CHRISTIAN WORKERS'
CONFERENCE.
Mrs. Gordon's Meetings.
All Christian Workers are cordially invited to attend a series of meetings to be held daily, from the 12th to the 17th of April, in the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, at 3.30 p.m. The meetings will be addressed by MRS. ASA GORDON, of Ottawa, who will speak upon the following subjects:
MONDAY—"Obedience."
TUESDAY—"Consecration."
WEDNESDAY "Christ our All and All."
THURSDAY—"The Holy Spirit's Power."
FRIDAY—"The Sufferings of Christ."
SATURDAY—"Power for Service."
These meetings are open to all, and all are invited to come with prayerful hearts, looking for a personal blessing as a preparation for more fruitful service, thus claiming the promise: "I will bless thee and make thee a blessing."—Gen. xii., 2.

UNION GOSPEL MEETINGS
MRS. A. GORDON, of Ottawa, will speak EVERY EVENING, April 12th to 16th, in Stanley Street Church, near Windsor Hall.
EVANGELISTIC ADDRESSES.
GOSPEL SOLOS.
All are invited.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS,
Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

CONCERT,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
E. L. of C. E.
MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH,
(corner Torrance Street.)
Tuesday Evening, April 13, 1897.
ADMISSION, - - 10 CENTS.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Chairman's Remarks ..... MR. JAS. H. McKEOWN.
Piano Duet ..... Selected
MRS. MANHIRE and MISS PARKS.
Song, 'The Mighty Deep' ..... Jude
MR. J. S. DUNN.
Recitation ..... Selected
MISS EMILY MARTIN.
Song ..... Selected
MRS. ENNIS.
Violin Solo, 'Rhapsodie Hongroise' .. Hauser
MR. ROBERT ANDERSON.
Song, 'Serenade' (Violin Obligato) ..... Gounod
MISS ENA CLARKE.
Flute Solo, 'The Champion' (Polka Brilliante) ..... Buechel
MR. J. PEARCY.
Vocal Duet, 'Alice' ..... Ascher
MISSES CRAWFORD.
Song ..... Selected
MR. FRED. S. HICKEY.
PART II.
Piano Solo, 'Arlequin et Colombine' Thome
MISS MAY PEREGO.
Duet, 'When the wind blows in from the Sea' ..... Smart
MISS ENA CLARKE and MR. J. S. DUNN.
Violin Solo ..... Selected
MASTER ERNEST MANHIRE.
Song, 'Thine Eyes' ..... Lawrence
MISS SARA CRAWFORD.
Piccolo Solo, 'L'Oiseau et les Roses' .. Damare.
MR. J. PEARCY.
Song ..... Selected
MRS. ENNIS.
Recitation ..... Selected
MISS EMILY MARTIN.
Violin Solo, 'Scotch Fantaisie' .... Thirnall
MR. ROBERT ANDERSON.
Song, 'The Palms' (Violin Obligato) .. Faure
MR. J. S. DUNN.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
MISS MAY PEREGO, Accompanist.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
Closing Social
and Entertainment,
Drummond Hall,
TUESDAY, April 13, at 8 p.m.
Tickets, 50c, from members of committee and at hall.
W. C. McALLISTER, Hon.-Sec.
7

1st PRINCE of WALES
REGIMENT.
The Regiment will parade at the Armory on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 p.m., and every subsequent Tuesday until further orders. Uniform—Drill Order.
Cyclists and intending Cyclists will report to the Adjutant.
By order,
W. L. BOND, Captain,
Adjutant.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 4 o'clock p.m. in the Long Room, Mechanics' Institute, St. James street, to receive the Annual Report, appoint officers and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
All are cordially invited to attend.
GEO. M. MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MONTREAL DIET DISPENSARY
Will be held at the Young Woman's Christian Association, corner of Dorchester and Stanley streets, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
All friends of this charity are cordially invited to attend.
ISABEL DARLING, Sec.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.
LECTURE
By WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A.
Subject:—"Impressionism."
With Illustrations.
TUESDAY, April 13th, at 8.15 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.
8

EDUCATIONAL CLASS
CLOSING
—AND—
MEMBERS' RECEPTION,
Tuesday Evening April 13, 7.30 to 10 o'clock
Exhibit of Class Work. Programme in Association Hall.
Members and friends invited.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
DOMINION SQUARE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

PROTESTANT
INFANTS' HOME.
The Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting will be held in the Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 897 Dorchester street, on WEDNESDAY, April 14th, at 3.30 o'clock.
All interested in the Home are cordially invited to be present.
A. BENALLACK, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

RICHELIEU PARK
PICNIC GROUNDS,
IBERVILLE, QUE.
Sunday-schools, Societies, etc., are now invited to make their engagements for these favorite picnic grounds.
Beautifully shaded and situated on the banks of the Richelieu in close proximity to the C.P.R. Station. First-class pavilion 60 by 38, and extra shelter building, 50 by 24; hot and cold water, and all other conveniences. Address,
R. P. McGINNIS, Iberville, Que.
7

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.
For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

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DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.
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With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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.'

● N.M. 1 ☽ F. Q. 10			APRIL		○ F.M. 17 ☾ L.Q. 23	
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

It seems as though trials for heresy were pretty near an end, and that orthodoxy would have in future to fortify itself behind other barriers than church courts. No one's theology, however erratic, is ever put in question without setting the whole newspaper press yelping as a gunshot at night does the dogs on forty farms. One would think there was no very clear evidence of either silliness or heartlessness in the fact that an organization based on a certain code of opinions should have an occasional inquiry as to whether certain of its utterances come within the bounds of its constitutional standards. Yet whoever puts any one's utterances on a theological point in question is jeered at on all sides as a heresy-hunter, and denounced as a cruel and loveless inquisitor. Indeed, the flippancies which stream from the newspapers and which reveal nothing but ignorance and intolerance of all theological opinion do not fail to be echoed in almost similar tone within the church courts. Whether the theological critics or those who ridicule them are on the right or the wrong side of any question raised, there never is a vestige of doubt as to which is on the popular side or of the great temptation to be on that side. Charges of uttering defective views of Christian truth have been laid against the Rev. Dr. John Watson—Ian Maclaren—before the presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in England, of which he is a member. Whether Dr. Watson has discovered something better than the theology of the Shorter Catechism or not is a separate question, but certain it is that the theology which permeates and gathers head in his writings is notably defective when measured by the Westminster standards or by the teaching commonly characterized as evangelical, which has prevailed since those standards were approved, and by means of which, if not by virtue of which, mighty spiritual forces have been set in motion and great religious revivals brought about. Dr. Watson has nowhere undertaken to set forth in his writings a complete statement of what he holds. His purpose may have been to bring some neglected parts of truth into prominence. Viewed as a full statement of his faith, one can hardly imagine any one arising who shall set forth a statement less commensurate with the Presbyterian standards and yet desire to remain under the authority of those standards. Yet when Dr. Watson's Presbyterian orthodoxy was formally impugned by Dr. Kennedy Moore it drew forth a somewhat jocular proposal to take action against Dr. Moore for defective views of truth. This was followed by the jibe that if Dr. Moore's views were not as he had charged of Dr. Watson's, 'defective, if not erroneous,' at all events his views of Dr. Watson's teachings were defective, if not erroneous. There was also the usual cheap talk about how these Christians love each other, as logically irrelevant as it was calculated to hurt, and therefore defective as an illustration of the sentiment dwelt on. This flippancy on the part of divines has the appearance of being a timid subterfuge to escape entering upon the ungracious, inflammatory, and as a rule abortive task of trying men for their opinions. There may be some broad lines of truth within which teachers can be authoritatively constrained by their ecclesiastical environments to walk, but it appears that for the most part the constraint will have to be purely of a moral sort.

THE RICHMOND WETS.

The liquor interests of the town of Richmond have filed a petition for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in that town, wherein they show a persistency worthy of a better and more hopeful cause. The arguments on which they have obtained, if they have obtained, the requisite number of signatures, have been two: first, the universal one that there is far more liquor sold under the Dunkin Act than there would be under license, and, secondly, that they will consent to the town of Richmond charging them two hundred dollars each for their certificates in addition to what they will have to pay the Provincial Government for their license fees. These arguments amount to this, that the liquor-dealers are urgently and persistently desirous of paying the heavy license fees exacted by this province and paying two hundred dollars a year each to the town in order to do less business than they are now doing. It is always asserted that the license would confine the trade to fewer places; but how it would do this does not appear. In addition to the places that shall pay licenses it would be at least as easy to do an unlicensed business as it is now. There are probably more unlicensed liquor shops in Montreal than licensed ones. The one reason why these liquor-dealers want to pay license is that they may sell more freely, as they certainly would. But what makes this demand pathetic is the utter hopelessness of it. This no one should know better than they, for they have tried the thing before and found that under the laws of Canada it cannot be done. They have tried over and over again to get the laws altered and they could not. The county of Richmond passed the Dunkin Act twenty years ago, and has been under it ever since, though it has been repeatedly attacked. This was done in 1879, two years after it was passed, that is, as soon as it was permitted, but the act was sustained. Hopeless of carrying the county, the people of the then village of Richmond in 1882 got the Provincial Legislature to erect them into a town and then proceeded as a town to repeal the Dunkin Act, which was their only object in getting a town charter. The Provincial Government, being a party to this proceeding, recognized the repeal and issued licenses. Those selling under these licenses were had before the courts and there punished as breakers of the Dunkin Act, the licenses being pronounced null and void on the score that there was no provision in the Dunkin Act or in the Scott Act for the repeal of the Dunkin Act by any lesser constituency than that which had passed it. In consequence of this decision no more licenses were issued. Amendments to the Scott Act were from time to time sought at Ottawa through Mr. Ives, who was in complete accord with the efforts of the liquor men, but nothing was gained. The act was again assailed in the county in 1888, it being admitted that it could not be dealt with by the town. It was sustained by a much larger majority than ever before. The present effort to revive the struggle in the town of Richmond is under existing legislation hopeless.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

It has come to be accounted one of Lord Salisbury's great sayings that the power is departing from organized government and rests with those who have the shaping of public opinion. As not all those who have the ear of the people devote themselves, except in a remote way, to shaping the policy of the state, this declaration of the premier of the British empire means that political power at the present day lies with the press and the political orator, but, by all odds, specially with the press. There are no doubt parts of legislative policy in which the pulpit also takes a hand. Such in Canada has been the school question, particularly among the Roman Catholics, and such is the liquor question, with regard to which the pulpit does not scruple to speak plainly. Such, in Great Britain, has been the school question of the United Kingdom, in which the pulpit of the national church and that of the free churches, as the various dissenting bodies now call themselves, have been and continue to be heard very loudly in opposite senses. Such sometimes are questions of purely national interest when they seem to involve the primary laws of Christianity. The British pulpit is just now ringing very widely with reproaches against the policy of peace which the British Government, in attempted harmony with the great powers, and to the repression of a small power, is, for the time being, committed.

The effort of the Roman Catholic pulpit to shape public opinion on the school question has revealed something the reverse of power. It has, however, by the force of reaction created a public opinion such as never existed before and a self-consciousness of power and responsibility on the part of the people which will evermore be ready to be appealed to. The weakness of the pulpit on this occasion lay in the fact that the clergy did not appeal to the convictions or judgment of the people, but to their own absolute and dictatorial authority. The power of the pulpit is great when used, not on behalf of ecclesiastical authority, but to beseech men on behalf of God for their own good, which, according to an apostle, is its true function. In this form it has had untold value in the promotion of good causes. If it has, as a rule, less political power than the average political organ or orator it is because the tasks to which it addresses itself are of the uplifting sort, whereas the appeals of the politician are for the most part to that which jumps with the momentary whim of the people or with men's selfishness and antipathies. Those who use these methods are commonly spoken of as practical politicians because their object is to 'get there,' which they often do. But looking at things in a larger way, they are the least practical of all men. Appeals to passion in the interests of selfishness are purely destructive forces. The only thing really practical is that which upbuilds, and building up is a slow and toilsome task.

The great force of the present day, however, is the press, and what shall we say of that power misused? We are not sure but that the very most ignoble use of the press is that which panders to the tastes of the people for gain. A newspaper may either be thus used for purely sordid purposes or it may be an organ. The organ seems at first sight a meaner concern than what claims to be an independent journal. It is an advocate bound to a party or to an interest to advocate it in return for some form of sustenance. But are not the men who invest in a newspaper, or is not even the party which supports a newspaper for the purpose of winning the people over to a cause, in a nobler position than those who simply cater to men's appetites without any desire to win them to anything except to buying their paper? Many of the greatest so-called successes of journalism in our day are obtained along this latter line. Whichever of these two kinds of journalism is the best, neither of them realizes the real responsibility of a newspaper. The newspaper that has real power in it is the one which never uses its influence in its own interests or in any interests but those of the people, and which has a set purpose to maintain the right before men, whether it can make money or not. Such a one may not seem to be a great shaper of public opinion, because it seldom blows with the popular breeze. But if the little ephemeral currents are generally against it, the forces of the ages are working with it. It is working on the side of that which is to be. It is therefore, as we have said, as far as journalism goes, the only real power. Not only is government in our day helpless when not supported by the convictions of the people, but even law is being persistently, and with some reason, proclaimed vain and inert under like circumstances. To support that part of public opinion which favors good government and good laws is true patriotism. To support immorality in government and to flout at good laws is true treason.

BRITAIN IN CYPRUS.

It is telegraphed that the people of Larnaka, in Cyprus, are raging in sympathy with their fellow Greeks of Greece and Crete for union to the Hellenic kingdom. The Greeks are everywhere a very mercurial people, liable to great currents of impulse. The impulse of race is one which has gained head in our day to a degree unprecedented since the era when Rome seemed to have wiped the principle of race forever off the map of the world. Every fibre of the last half century of history vibrates to this impulse. We sympathize with it especially in the Hellenes, who all through those ages in which they made history were intensely a race, but never a nation. We do not wonder at its exercising a controlling and unreasoning impulse not only among those who can trace their descent with tolerable certainty to the ancient Greeks, but among the much greater number who have in one way and another become vitally one with Greek communities. It is not those who boast themselves Anglo-Saxons to call any race mongrel or to grudge any man the full ownership of those traditions amid which he has grown, so that we can heartily forgive the Greeks in Cyprus if they have been carried away by the excess of Hellenic patriotism which has during the past year or two seized upon those of their language and faith, however unwise may be the development of it.

It is no doubt galling for the Cypriotes to be paying, under the name of tribute to the Sultan, the debts of their former oppressor; but apart from sentiment all sorts the movement of these Larnaka Greeks has little to commend it. It would if accomplished prove a costly sacrifice at the altar of Pan-Hellenism. It would require a sanguine nature to hope for better and more economical government under any Greek affiliation than that which Cyprus even now enjoys under the curious system by which the sultan is by common consent empowered to exact tribute from them and other peoples which are otherwise released from his sway. Great Britain, now the real ruler, is nominally in the position of tax-gatherer for Turkey, really for Turkey's creditors, Britain and France. Britain's relations with Cyprus, like her relations with Egypt, have caused much irritation in France, but that irritation always finds a calming consideration in the fact that in both cases British occupation is the only security for debts, whether to French capitalists or to the French national exchequer. This matter of the occupation of Cyprus has recently been the subject of comment both in the French Assembly and also by the leader of the House of Commons. Curiously enough, in neither case, the speakers, with the exception of the French foreign minister, appear to be familiar with the actual conditions. It was matter of remark that M. Hanotaux, far from encouraging any Anglophobe utterances, deprecated any discussion of the subject, and his reason is not far to seek. The English people are rather in favor of Mr. Gladstone's proposition to hand Cyprus over to Greece at the first fitting opportunity. It is a source of expense to Britain for which there is no return.

Cyprus, with an area of about thirty-six hundred square miles, characterized by a fertility almost uninterrupted up to the very slopes of Mount Olympus, and with a population of about a quarter of a million, of which less than one-fifth are Moslems, the remainder being of Greek or mixed origin, has a history as checkered as that of Crete. It first appears upon the stage as a Phoenician settlement, then, in common with the other islands and the coast line of Asia Minor, it was overrun by Greek adventurers, who made it immortal in classic mythology and poetry by making it the terrestrial abode of

Idalian Aphrodite, beautiful
Fresh as the foam, new bathed in Paphian wells.

to whom they dedicated a magnificent temple at Paphos, now the obscure village of Baffa, on the south-west coast. After a brief period of splendor this veritable 'land of the myrtle and sun' suffered from one invader after another, as from wave upon wave, Persian, Egyptian, Roman, Byzantine, Saracen and Crusader. Richard Coeur de Lion of England took possession of it and gave it to the princes of Lusignan, whose descendants held it until its conquest by the Turks in 1570. Thus it remained until 1878, when by convention with Turkey it was assigned to be occupied and administered by Britain. It was at the same time agreed that 'if 'Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the 'other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the island of 'Cyprus will be evacuated by England.' It will be seen that the occurrence of the principal contingency upon which the evacuation of the island depends is not very probable. And the Cypriot has reason to congratulate himself that it is so.

There need be no hesitation in asserting that the British protectorate has been beyond all comparison the happiest period in the history of the island, and it is satisfactory to know that the inhabitants are quite alive to the fact. The government is administered by a British high commissioner, assisted by an executive council of four. There is a legislative council of eighteen members, six of these being non-elective and

tative elective. Nine of the latter are Christians and three Moslems. There are six district law courts, presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native associate judges. There is also a central court of appeal presided over by two English judges. Despite the natural fertility of the island, agriculture was in consequence of the chronic misgovernment resulting from Turkish misgovernment, almost totally neglected twenty years ago; now it is in a most flourishing condition, and commerce has made marked progress. Taxation is light, and in this Elysium for a finance minister there is an excess of revenue over expenditure of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. By the terms of the convention of 1878 this surplus is to be paid to the Sultan, but actually this is only nominally done. It goes to reduce the amount of loss suffered by England and France on account of their guarantee of the Turkish war loan of 1854. An equitable portion is annually paid into the French exchequer, and as it is the only source available for the purpose, it is easy to understand that the French Government regards the British occupation with a good deal of toleration. Since the British occupation by the adoption of a wide system of drainage and other sanitary means the death rate of Cyprus has been reduced as low as in any country in Europe. It may interest the lovers of mythical lore to know that the Cypriote women of the present day do no discredit to the land dedicated to Venus. They are celebrated throughout the Levant as being, if not the most beautiful, at least the most fascinating of their sex. They are remarkable for their fine hair, which commonly falls in thick braids much below the waist. Unlike their Greek sisters, instead of adopting dowdy imitations of Parisian or London costumes, they retain the flowing robe, partaking of Oriental softness and antique elegance.

The invasion of Turkey by bodies of Greek irregulars will force the hand of Greece. Greece will have to abandon those patriots or else commit an act of war in order to defend them. In the present temper of the Greeks it seems most probable that Greece will enter on war by despatching regular troops in support of the irregulars. Such a turn of events will supply a test which will show how far the powers intend to carry international control and how far they can act in concert in doing so. Are small nations like Greece to be debarred from declaring or making war? Is Russia true to the concert in favor of peace, or is she in reality encouraging Greece in order to have a pretext to send troops into Turkey as the friend of the Porte, and thus gain an advantage in the scramble for Constantinople? Has Germany been playing into Russia's hands and betraying Austria once more? If the Turkish empire is destroyed within the next few months as a consequence of yesterday's work of the Greek irregulars, the world will have cause for rejoicing over the disappearance of one of the worst tyrannies that ever existed.

The hope of the Opposition in its determined policy of obstruction seems to be that the government will sacrifice its measures in order to prorogue in time to allow the Premier to attend the Queen's jubilee. It seems probable that Mr Laurier will simply leave the leadership to one of his many able lieutenants and parliament will be given full time to get through its business after the resources of obstruction have been exhausted.

GIFTS FOR NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Mr. James Stokes has given to the Geological Department of New York University a complete apparatus for slicing rocks and minerals, fitted for preparing thin sections for microscopic study or for cutting a specimen twelve inches in diameter. The polishing laps are of equivalent proportions. This is one of the finest apparatuses of the kind in the country. It was constructed by G. D. Jones. The Museum of Economic Geology has received recently a full series of specimens illustrating all the coal beds in the several anthracite basins. Series exhibiting the peculiarities of the ores and inclosing rocks have been sent by the officers of eleven important mines in Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona, and similar series have been received from several of the more celebrated iron mines.

In the mountain regions of Germany there are more than a hundred cheap inns for the special benefit of students who are on their vacation tramp.

The most digestible of all peppers is paprika. Persons who do not like cayenne enjoy the taste of paprika, and it adds much to the flavor of sauces and soups.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Ways in Which Montreal Proposes to Celebrate it.

MANY VIEWS EXPRESSED AT THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

THE VICE-REGAL RESIDENCE, HOSPITAL AND OTHER SCHEMES.

The general committee in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee met in the Mayor's Chamber at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to receive reports from the various sub-committees and decide just what form the celebration should take. The Mayor presided, and among those present were Sir Donald Smith, the Hon. Alph. Desjardins, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Canon Bruchesi, Archdeacon Evans, Rabbi de Sola, the Rev. Mr. Therrien, Rabbi Veld, Sir William Hingston, Lieut.-Col. Strathy, Messrs. George Hague, Richard White, Donald Macmaster, E. S. Clouston, B. Hal Brown, Walter Paul, Alfred Joyce, W. Hamilton, F. X. Perreault, S. S. Bain, Dr. Leprohon, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Aldermen Brunet, Costigan, Charpentier, Marsolais and Grothe.

It will be seen from the meeting that those in favor of the vice-regal scheme seemed to be in the majority.

When the meeting opened, Mr. George Hague, chairman of the Memorial Committee, moved the adoption of the report of the committee, which had reported upon the various schemes for the celebration of the event. He then read the report. The first proposition touched upon in it was the proposition to establish a large garden in front of the General Hospital; the committee could not recommend this scheme as feasible. The vice-regal residence scheme, it was thought, might be considered by an influential body of citizens, if the general committee decided such a course necessary. The scheme for the establishment of an order of Queen's nurses to tend the sick in sparsely settled districts had the sympathy of the memorial committee, while the fourth and last proposition, to establish a fund for the benefit of the hospitals in the city had its warmest commendation, and it was urged that the general committee should adopt this mode of celebrating this joyful event. The report concluded by asking the general committee to appoint a committee to take up funds for this project, the committee having power to apply for incorporation and hold in trust the money collected.

Mr. E. S. Clouston moved that the report be amended by making it incumbent upon hospitals, which should benefit by this fund, to be supported by public subscriptions, to have thirty beds and make annual reports.

This amendment gave rise to considerable warmth of feeling, and roused the ever-wakeful race bogey.

Rabbi Veld said he did not like the amendment, and contended that it aimed to shut out small hospitals, and would result in much bitter feeling. This statement was demurred to, but it was supported by Mr. J. X. Perreault and Canon Bruchesi.

'This amendment,' said Mr. J. X. Perreault, 'will leave the Hotel Dieu, the oldest hospital in the city, out in the cold and I trust it will not be passed; it will surely raise race feelings if it is.'

Mr. Clouston said the intent of the amendment was not to injure any of the hospitals, but to provide that institutions which might receive aid from the fund were entitled to it.

Canon Bruchesi pointed out that the Hotel Dieu had for over two hundred years been caring for the sick of all nationalities and creeds without compensation, and begged that nothing should be done which would result in it getting no benefit from the expected charter.

Mr. Clouston was asked for the sake of peace and harmony to withdraw his amendment, all hospitals would then benefit by the proposed scheme.

Mr. Clouston said he was only too happy to accede to the request.

It was then decided to take up the schemes one by one and dispose of them in a systematic manner.

The proposal to establish a large garden in front of the General Hospital was the first project taken up and it was decided to send it to the City Council for consideration, and allow it to adopt or reject it as it saw fit.

It was decided not to establish a sanitarium for consumptives.

Lady Aberdeen's scheme was accorded much sympathy.

The viceregal scheme was then discussed and caused some commotion.

Mr. Walter Paul spoke strongly in favor of this scheme, and reflected upon the hospital fund scheme. The latter scheme, he said, would result in those who had subscribed to the support of the hospitals losing their interest in them; it would be said that a good fund had been subscribed to support them and that their financial future need arouse no more anxiety. The vice-regal scheme, however, was a most commendable one; it would increase the drooping trade of Montreal; bring visitors to the city, add dignity to Montreal and be productive of much good. He moved, seconded by Mr. S. S. Bain, that the question of the viceregal residence be referred to a committee of the following twenty-five gentlemen:—Messrs. George Hague, T. G. Shaughnessy, J. D. Rolland, Hugh Graham, Lieut.-Col. Strathy, D. Macmaster, B. Hal Brown, A. W. Hooper, H. B. Ames, H. V. Meredith, S. Carsley, Henry Hamilton, Alfred Joyce, H. Laporte, A. F. Gault, Edwin Hanson, C. M. Hays, Hon. A. Desjardins, Richard White, R. Prefontaine, Ald. R. Costigan, James Morgan, John Murphy, H. B. Rainville, Robert Reid, Henry Morgan.

Sir Donald Smith very strongly opposed this project. He was sure no one had a deeper respect for Her Majesty's representatives in Canada, and for Her Gracious Majesty than he had, and so he was sure that the remarks he was about to make would not be misconstrued. He pointed out that Her Majesty's wish was that the event should be celebrated in a way that the poor and sick would be the happier for it; would the erection of viceregal residence add to their happiness or relieve them when sick? Such a residence would be becoming for the government to build, but money should not be taken from the citizens to build it. He concluded by asking that the hospital fund scheme be adopted and Lady Aberdeen's scheme amalgamated with it.

The Rev. Edgar Hill strongly urged that Lady Aberdeen's scheme be adopted.

Lieut.-Col. Strathy spoke in favor of the viceregal scheme.

Dr. Davidson opposed the arguments of the previous speaker.

Speeches in favor of the vice-regal scheme were also made by ex-Mayor Desjardins, Mr. S. S. Bain and ex-Ald. Rolland.

In a very able speech Mr. D. McMaster begged the committee to adopt the scheme as propounded by Sir Donald Smith, and drop the viceregal scheme, which to him was most unbecoming.

Mr. Paul's motion to appoint a committee to consider the viceregal scheme was then put and carred by eleven to nine.

Mr. Hague then moved that the hospital fund scheme should be adopted and amalgamated with Lady Aberdeen's scheme.

Quite a confusion as to procedure now ensued. It was held by some that the committee could do no more business until the committee appointed to consider the viceregal scheme had met and was ready to make its report; while others contended that it was in order to adopt the hospital fund scheme.

The mayor being appealed to said the proper course to pursue would be to adjourn till the committee in question was ready with its report.

Mr. S. S. Bain then made a motion to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of nine to eight.

THE ADDRESS COMMITTEE.

The address Committee also met yesterday afternoon. Chief Justice Lacoste (chairman) presided, the members present being the Rev. James Barclay, Canon Bruchesi, the Rev. Mr. Colin, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. Mr. Therrien, Dr. W. T. Shaw, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Dr. Peterson, Dr. L. H. Davidson Rabbi De Sola, Rabbi Veld, Messrs. George Hague, Richard White, Donald Macmaster, E. S. Clouston, Lieut.-Col. Strathy and His Worship the Mayor.

It was thought by many of the members that the address which had been proposed was rather too long and should be curtailed. The wording of the address, on the other hand, was considered to be most able and in good taste, dwelling as it did upon the peace which had attneded Her Majesty's long reign.

It was decided to appoint a small committee to curtail the address.

WELCOME TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

Welcome Juvenile Temple will celebrate its anniversary next Saturday evening in the Congregational School-room, Point St. Charles. The proceedings will be open to the public after eight o'clock. An excellent programme has been provided, among those who have signified their intention of taking part being Master Wilson Riddel the boy ventriloquist.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert H. Fulton, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Pasadena, Cala., is coming back to Canada and the Pasadena 'News,' of March 31, contains a notice of arrangements made to give him a farewell reception on Tuesday next. Mr. Fulton is a son of Mr. John Fulton, the well-known accountant, and has been a resident of Pasadena for some time past.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

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"How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

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DO YOU WANT CARPET? AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,

If so, buy now and avoid the May rush, and have it made and laid FREE.

NEW FURNITURE arriving every day. Newest things in Bedroom Sets, Dining Room Sets, and Parlor Sets in Mahogany, Walnut, Curly Birch, Birds' Eye, Oak, etc., etc.

Never before did we show such a BIG VARIETY in BABY CARRIAGES. All prices. All styles and all colors.

A fresh, bright complexion is given away free to each baby who rides in one of them, provided he is taken out often enough. CREDIT given on all, if you want it.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Beginning Monday, April 12.

—:o:—

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Successor to METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame St.,
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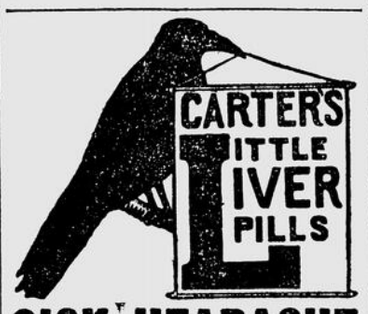

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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CHAMBER SETS

$1.50. $2.25, $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

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A few Sets slightly damaged at HALF PRICE.

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'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Weekly Calendar.

AUCTION SALE.

ALVA FARM, KNOWLTON,

Saturday, 24th April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, wishing to procure more thoroughbred Guernsey Stock and being obliged to make room for them by disposing of his Grade Stock, offers for sale the following carefully bred and selected choice Grades, adding a few Pure Guernseys and some Colts.

9 Fine Grade Cows, 1-2 and 3-4 Pure Guernsey.
9 Choice Grade Heifers, 3-4, 7-8 or 15-16 Pure Guernsey.
The 2 thoroughbred Guernsey two-year-old Bulls, Nerues and Queen's Benefit.
The 2 thoroughbred Guernsey Bull Calves, over six months, Agnes Hero and Caledon.
The 3 thoroughbred Guernsey Cows, Alva, Queen's Beauty and Clytie.
A five-year-old Bay Horse.
A four-year-old Black Mare; a three-year-old Black Colt, (mates).
A pair of Bay Mares, about 900 lbs. each.
Several Agricultural Implements and Odds and Ends not now needed on the farm.

M. Hicks & Co.

SALE OF VERY NEAT Household Furniture. Fine Upright Piano. Crystal Gasaliers. Best Brussels Carpets. Fine Engravings, Paintings, Prowse steel Cooking Range, &c., &c. &c.

We are favored with instructinos from E. Goff Penny, Esq., tutor to Estate late Mr. Alex. Y. Gilmour, to sell at the residence, No. 72 Hutchison street,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13,

All the Furniture and effects therein, consisting of Upright Piano by Spaecher & Soehne, of Zurich, imported by Mr. Gilmour, a really fine instrument; nice Drawing Room Set, Odd Chairs, Crystal Gasaliers, Best Brussels Carpets, Inlaid Tables, by Thomson; Card Tables, Engravings, Paintings, Ornaments, Lace Curtains, Walnut Mirror-back, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Leather Dining Chairs, Mantel Clock, Bronzes, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Crystal Hall Lamp, Hall and Stair Carpets, Walnut Hall Stand, Portieres, Walnut Book-Case, Oval Centre Table, Sofas, Walnut M. T. Bedroom Sets, English Iron Bedstead, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Gent's Dressing Cheffonier, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Chamber Sets, Prowse Steel Double Range (almost new), Refrigerator, Filter, English Oilcloth, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

EVERYTHING VERY NEAT AND IN GOOD ORDER.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SPRING, 1897.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The subscribers will give, as usual, their personal attention, assisted by an experienced staff to this important branch of their spring business. With careful advertising, judicious management, and our many years of experience in this line we have no hesitation in guaranteeing the best results.

We have to request early intimation from those who intend to favor us with the conducting of their sale, so as to secure choice of date.

Our lists for March and April are now open, and already some important sales are booked. We also give attention to the sales of private stables, coach houses, etc.

Valuations made, charges moderate and prompt returns can be relied on.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb an 6lb. pkg

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Estate Late THOS. FRASER,
At 32 McGill College Ave.,
On MONDAY, 12th April, 1897,

All the Household Furniture, comprising in part:

DRAWING ROOM—Mahogany Furniture, Sofa, Easy and Fancy Chairs, Card and Centre Tables, Ottomans, Velvet Pile Carpet, large Curtains and Portieres, Ornaments, Crystal Gasaliers, B.P. Mirrors, Engravings, Fender Stool, Music Canterbury.

Also VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, of which eleven are by Kreighoff, one Jacobi, one very old on wood, (150 years), one very large oil by Constant Meyer. Subject, 'Convalescent.'

DINING ROOM—Fine old solid Mahogany Dining Table, Sideboard and Chairs, Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, a case of Silver Fruit Knives and Forks, Sugar Tongs, Cheese Scoop, Butter Knives, Crystal Decanters and Tumblers, Beautiful "Davenport" China Dinner Service.

SITTING ROOM—Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Bookcase, Chairs, Table, etc., Brussels Carpet, Mantel Clock, Engravings, etc.

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SALE TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS.,
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Pictures and Furniture on view Saturday Afternoon, 10th inst.

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SALE OF THE VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

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On MONDAY, 12th April at 10 a.m.

Sale Driving and Draught Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., at our spacious Depository,

No. 131 to 137 Inspector St.,
Cor. St. James street,

On TUESDAY, 13th April, at 2.30.

Sale of Fine Household Furniture, Wilton and Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Fine Silverware, splendid lot of Bed and Table Linen, very best Bedding, Hair Mattresses, etc., also about $2,000 in splendid diamonds, Rings, Bracelets, pair magnificent Solitaire Diamond Earrings, perfect stones, steel white, weights about 3 karats each, etc., for an estate by order of the executor at the residence,

No. 385 Sherbrooke St., near St. Denis,

On WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

SALE NEAT, NEARLY NEW, Household Furniture, Brussels, Carpet, Good Oak Dining Room Set, China and Silverware, Gas Stove, etc, at the residence, No. 606 City Hall ave., just above Sherbrooke street,

On WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 2 30 p.m.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Pianos, Carpets, etc., etc., at our Auction Rooms,

On THURSDAY, 15th April, at 10 a.m.

Not as usual on Friday on account of holiday.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
10

AUCTION SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The subscribers give their strict personal attention to all such sales entrusted to them. Our large experience, extending over twenty years at the Auction Business in Montreal, a thorough knowledge of the value of goods, with the assistance of a reliable experienced permanent staff, enables us to assure those favoring us that they may depend upon the best possible results. Prompt cash returns in all cases.

FRASER BROS.,
General Auctioneers and Valuators.
453 and 455 St. James street.
Telephone 790.
10

PRESCRIPTIONS!

THE MEDICAL HALL

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1838. Over 60 years reputation for

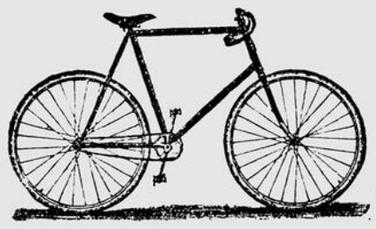
Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.
17

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Who manufactured the First Bicycle in Canada?

COMET CYCLE CO.

Who made the First Safety Bicycle in Canada?

COMET CYCLE CO.

Who made the First Detachable Pneumatic Tire?

COMET CYCLE CO.

Who made the First Wood Rim?

COMET CYCLE CO.

And last, but not least, who is the First to make a Wood Frame Bicycle?

COMET CYCLE CO.

Comet Bicycles, $65, $85.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON,

General Agents for Comet Wheels, Viking Wheels, Gendron Wheels, Selby Wheels, Reliance Wheels, Norsemen Wheels, at $57.50.

2411 St. Catherine Street.

THOMAS LIGGET

Will make a special drive on BRUSSELS CARPETS next week, COMMENCING

MONDAY, 12th April, for one week.

Also a consignment of TAPESTRY CARPETS very cheap.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 Notre Dame street, Glenora Building.

STORE TO LET, on St. Catherine street, centre.

THOMAS LIGGET.

CARPET LAYERS WANTED.

THOMAS LIGGET.

The GERHARD HEINTZMAN

ONE OF THE MOST

GENUINE PIANOS

Made in America, manufactured under the personal supervision of MR. GERHARD HEINTZMAN.
Are exquisite in Tone, Touch and Design.
Are recognized by musicians and musical critics as leaders among the GREAT PIANOS of the world.
Are constructed with a care and an attention to durability unknown in an ordinary Piano, and under the personal supervision of Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, who for the last 20 years has been making Pianos in Toronto.
Are made in one of the most complete piano factories in America, with a capacity of one hundred Pianos a month, and employing nearly 100 men.
Are all double veneered fancy wood cases, Wessel actions, sectional bridges, new 3rd sustaining pedal, and have every known improvement of value.

If you want a first-class piano do not miss seeing and hearing the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Piano.

SOLD ONLY IN MONTREAL BY

J. W. SHAW & CO.'S PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,

Always on hand, a number of good Pianos of various makers, new and second-hand, at all prices. Among them are the following

BARGAINS, - - $5 to $10 monthly.

$225 GABLER NEW YORK UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ Oct., nice tone, perfect order.
$290 WEBER NEW YORK UPRIGHT, perfect as new; large size.
$175 BOSTON UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 Octave, nice tone.
$150 UPRIGHT PIANO, modern style, small size, good tone, not long in use.
$165 SQUARE GRAND PIANO, beautiful Instrument, 7⅓ Octaves, perfect as new.
$150 VOSE & SONS' BOSTON SQUARE GRAND, beautiful tone and case.
$100 HOOD SQUARE PIANO, 7 Octaves, Rosewood case.
$75 UPRIGHT, 7 Octave Cottage Piano.
$50 SQUARE PIANO, 7 Octaves, in good order.
$25 SQUARE PIANO, Mahogany Case.
$25 PRESCOTT ORGAN, 7 Stops, with sub bass.

J. W. SHAW & CO., 2274 St. Catherine Street.

PIANOS EXCHANGED. PIANOS TO RENT. PIANOS STORED. PIANOS MOVED. PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.

Extraordinary Reduction at

MARCHAND'S

1871 Notre Dame Street.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY ONLY.

We do not offer you old stock at a reduction but new goods that everybody wants.

OUR REDUCTIONS ARE EXTRAORDINARY. SEE SOME OF OUR PRICES.

50 cases of Soap, sold everywhere on Friday at 5c; we sell 7 bars for 25c.
20 pieces Tweed (10 different patterns) worth 45c; during this sale, 41½c.
10 dozen Blouses, Calico, would cost you elsewhere, 90c; here, 59c. 5 pieces Black Cashmere (40 inches wide), worth 25c, for 15c.
We had 50 pieces of Challies, marked 8c, 10c and 15c; during this sale reduced to 5c.
15 pieces Flowered Flannelette, striped; our price was 10c, 11c and 12c; we will sell it on Monday at 5c.
The balance of our Black Cashmere, $1.15. We have four pieces we will sell while it lasts at 59c.

Black Flowered Goods, all wool, very cheap at 90c, will be sold at 49c.
20 dozen Silk Belts, with silver buckles, worth 25c; here for 10c.
4 pieces Black French Broche, sold everywhere for $1.25, we will sell for 75c.
50 yards Black Serge, all wool, for First Communion Suits; our price was $1.75; Monday it will be 99c.
All our Crapes for First Communion will be reduced. During this sale we will offer you 50 Cloth Capes in Velvet, the latest novelties; the price was $5 to $12.00; we will sell them at, $2.50 to $5.00.

50 pieces Dress Goods, different colors, worth from 50c to $1.00; Monday, 29c and 59c.
10 pieces of Flowered Table Linen (60 inches wide); you would pay 50c elsewhere; Monday, 25c.
25 dozen Men's Underwear, sold everywhere for 25c; Monday, 19c.
5 dozen All Wool Underwear, for which you would pay $1.25 elsewhere; Monday, 75c.
We have in the basement a lot of samples of all kinds, representing a value of $400 to $500, which will be given free in lots of 10 lbs. to every person buying more than $2.00 worth.

Strike while the Iron is Hot. Three Days only at

M. MARCHAND,

1871 Notre Dame Street.

GREAT SALE OF

Ironmongery and House Hardware.

Owing to expiration of lease we have resolved to sell out our entire stock before APRIL 24th. Immense bargains to be given at

MASON & CO.'S,

West End Hardware Store,

2445 St. Catherine Street, near Drummond Street,

MONTREAL.

EASTER PRESENTS.

EASTER SOUVENIRS,

EASTER CARDS, BOOKLETS, &c.

Hand Painted Porcelain Eggs, from 10c to $2. Very pretty

Also some NEW MEDALLIONS, in Photographs of leading FINE ART SUBJECTS. Beautiful Pictures at extraordinary Low Prices.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES &c.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES, &c.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS OPENING OUT.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET. (LATE OF ST. JAMES ST.)

THE DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO.,

(Ltd.)

SAMUEL FINLEY, President. HON. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice President.
JOHN A. GROSE, General Manager.

CAPITAL $200,000.

BICYCLE POLICY $2.

We have restored hundreds of Wheels to Holders of our Bicycle Policies, and with the system inaugurated this season, all wheelmen should hold a policy.

Note Condition No. 3 on this season's policy:—"The Company shall" "have the right in case of the loss of the Bicycle hereby insured, either" "to pay the amount of the insurance, or to furnish to the insured a" "new bicycle of the same style, make and quality as the one stolen."

Application forms sent, and all information cheerfully given by telephoning No. 1234.

E. W. SUMMERSKILL,

District Agent.

181 St. James Street.

BREAD 13c

We give notice to all our customers and to the public that we will deliver to your residence our Bread at the reduced price of

13 cents

a Large Loaf. Each of our Bread waggons contains an assortment of Buns and Cakes for disposal to our customers. Let those who wish to profit by this offer send us their addresses.

MONTREAL CASH BAKERY,

91 Shannon St.

BOARD, WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN OF quiet habits, room, with early breakfast and tea, within 15 minutes' walk of St. James and St. Peter streets. Apply giving particulars to C.A.B., 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND 4-horse-power Horizontal Boiler, self-contained fire box, suitable for small launch. LANCASTER MACHINE WORKS, Lancaster, Ontario. 10

FOR SALE, BLACK WALNUT Extension Dining Table, half price. 155 Berri st. 10

FOR SALE, BRICK ENCASED HOUSE, 5 rooms, besides bath and w.c., separate, all in good order; good yard and lane in rear; cheap and easy terms. Apply at 285 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.

FOR SALE, CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS, a second-hand Bone Mill, and Incubator and Brooder, cheap; can be seen running at W. ULLEY'S, Victoria Square.

FOR SALE, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN Nets, Cashmere Hose, 55c, for 30c; Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 45c for 25c; Cashmere Socks, 20c; Quilts, Remnants Table Linen, Velveteens, Dress Goods, extra cheap. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR BANKRUPT SALE, 1597 Notre Dame street, between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 10

HEADQUARTERS FOR OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS; frames accurately fitted. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 10

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 10

LOST, BETWEEN CRESCENT STREET, and the Windsor Hall on Thursday night, a Feather Boa. Finder will be rewarded at 2496 St. Catherine street.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS GROUND exact; frames accurately fitted. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 10

OUR STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SHARP. Best hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 10

SMOKED EYEGLASSES. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine st. 10

SUMMER BOARD, LAKEFIELD, Que., from June; post-office, churches, and beautiful lake for boating within five minutes' walk; terms, $3 per week. Mrs. MARGARET RODGERS.

TO LET, No. 11 ST. GENEVIEVE Street, 10 rooms, in good order. Immediate possession. Apply at 43 St. Antoine street. 9

ONTARIO LICENSE BILL.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED ON THE CLAUSE REGULATING THE HOURS OF SALE.

Toronto, April 10.—The attempt of the Hardy Government to please licenseholders and prohibitionists by the compromise clause in the question of hours by its relegation to municipal councils instead of by reducing the hours of sale by the legislature, as asked for by the prohibition convention, has momentarily wrecked the government. Mr. Harcourt's course on Thursday in allowing the clause to lay was then taken as an intimation that he was not wedded to the clause and his vacilliation had a bad influence. This morning at 12.30 the House went into committee of the whole on the Liquor License bill. The clause referring to municipalities the regulation of the hours of sale was first considered.

The Hon. G. W. Ross said that after due consideration and speaking for himself, the clause would have his support.

Mr. Whitney (Opposition leader) — 'And that of the hon. gentleman's colleagues, may I ask?'

Mr. Ross—'Certainly; it is a government bill.'

Dr. German was opposed to the clause. Dr. German threw down the gauntlet by flounting the temperance people with the remark that the temperance people, it could be fairly stated, had got all they were reasonably entitled to. He thought the whole matter should be left in abeyance until after the Dominion plebiscite.

Mr. Willoughby, one of the Conservative whips, was unalterably opposed to the clause. He had yet to find a councillor who desired to have that fire brand thrown into municipal elections.

The Hon. E. J. Davis launched into a resume of the whole license question. The government, he said, had done what they thought best in the interests of the country.

The amendment was put to a vote and the government was defeated by 59 to 26. The cheers with which the result was received were indulged in by many on both sides of the House.

The House adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

London, April 10.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'It appears that the most incriminating document in connection with the Panama scandals has not left London. Its owner has been advised not to disclose its contents except upon the condition of his free return to France and his restoration to civil rights. Those who have seen photographs of the papers declare that they include written requests for money, cheques endorsed by Senators and Deputies and every evidence of the most shocking corruption.

GOING TO A NEW FIELD.

The Rev. E. C. W. MacColl, B.A., lately of Kingsport, N.S., has received and accepted a unanimous call to be pastor of the Lake Shore and Ebenezer Congregational churches. He will reside in Forest and the installation will take place on April 13, during the meeting of the Western Association.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

14 PARK AVENUE, $20 per month, upper tenement.
14a PARK AVENUE, $20 per month, lower tenement.
9 CHARRON STREET, Point St. Charles, self-contained house, $11 per month.
13 CHARRON STREET, $11 per month.
39 CHARRON STREET, $10 per month, upper tenement.

The above will be put in first class order for good tenants.

Apply to

FULTON & RICHARDS,

1738 Notre Dame street,

Near St. Francois Xavier st. 10

6th BATTALION

FUSILIERS.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The Battalion will parade in Drill Order at 8 p.m. on MONDAY, the 12th instant. By order,

T. ATKINSON,

Bt. Major & Adjt.

TO LET, NEAR VICTORIA SQUARE, A dwelling house of nine rooms at $17 per month; also a lower tenement of 6 rooms at $9 per month. Apply to L. PINNEO, at Aberdeen Coffee House, 752 Craig st., from 3 to 5 p.m.

WANTED, BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE trustworthy men, with best of city references for the past four years; all kinds of jobbing, Blinds, Windows, Yards, Carpets, Sodding Flower Beds, taking full charge of house for summer months. All work promptly attended to. Address M.T. 484, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Teacher, pupils to coach, McGill matriculation a specialty; terms moderate. Address, TEACHER 60, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SITUATION as Waitress Girl in a temperance dining room; has experience and references. Address Mrs. TURNER, 48 Latour street.

WESTMOUNT, TO LET, HOUSE, No. 138 Abbott avenue, hot water furnace; fine lawn and garden adjoining. Apply to D. FERGUSON, 4442 St. Catherine street, or 13 Hospital street.

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING at home. LAW COLLEGE, Lima, Ohio. 10

WANTED,—HOUSEMAID.

References required.

Apply 1144 Dorchester street.

BENEFIT SOCIETY FOR SCANDINAVIANS.

A new benefit society has been formed by members of the Scandanivian colony in this city which is called the 'Scandinavian National Society of Montreal.' The society, besides relieving the wants of necessitous members of the nationalities of which it is composed, will promote social intercourse between the Scandinavians of Montreal, who number at the present time some five hundred persons and who include Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Fins.

At a meeting of the Scandinavians held a few days ago the society was constituted and the following officers elected:—President, Emmanuel Ohlen, first vice-president, J. E. Christoffersen; second vice-president, A. Engelstadt; third vice-president, A. Larsson; secretary, J. Reino; corresponding secretary, C. Zetterman; treasurer, A. G. Collin, librarian, J. Janson; auditors, M. Larsson and H. Lundquist.

BASKETBALL.

A game of basket ball was played in the Y.M.C.A. yesterday between the Y.M.C.A. Stars and the Point St. Charles team which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 57 to 12.

FAIR AND COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 10.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 32; Edmonton, 38; Qu'Appelle, 28; Winnipeg, 30; Port Arthur, 26; Parry Sound, 24; Toronto, 28; Ottawa, 26; Montreal, 28; Quebec, 28; Halifax, 34. Probabilities or the next twenty-four hours: Moderate to fresh northerly and westerly winds; fair and cold.

Montreal, April 10, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.76; yesterday, 29.84. To-day, temperature, max. 34, min. 30; yesterday, max. 44, min. 36.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, April 10, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows: London, Saturday, April 10, 1897. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat is dull, partially 3d lower; maize firm. Liverpool spot wheat quiet, spot maize steady. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 20s 9d.

Futures, wheat firm, 5s 7¼d May, July, 5s 6¾d Sept., maize steady, 2s 6d April, 2s 7d May, 2s 8d June, 2s 9¼d July, 2s 11¼d Sept.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened 1¼c to 1⅜c higher at 66¼c to 66⅜c May, and 1¼c to 1½c higher at 66c to 65⅝c July, corn opened at 23⅜c May; oats opened at 16⅛c, 16¼c May; pork opened at $8.25 May, lard opened at $4.27; short ribs opened at $4.62½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 10.—Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 9,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 15,961; shipments, 6,400; left over, 2,000; estimated to-morrow, 26,000; light mixed, $3.90 to $4.05; mixed packing, $3.90 to $4.10; rough grades, $3.75 to $3.85; the receipts of cattle were 2,000; market steady; sheep, 2,000, steady; heavy shipping, $3.75 to $4.10.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, April 10, 1897.—Spring wheat, 6s 1d to 6s 2d; No. 1 Cola., 5s 10½d to 5s 11½d; corn, 2s 6d; peas, 4s 2d; pork, 50s; lard, 21s 9d; tallow, 18s 6d; bacon, heavy, 25s to 26s 6d; light, 25s 6d; cheese, 56s 6d.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, April 10, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 112⅛; account, 112¾.

MARRIED.

HOOD—WATTIE—At the residence of the bride's father, on April 7, 1897, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Thomas Hood, Esq., to Janet Gray, eldest daughter of James Wattie, Esq., all of Valleyfield.

DIED.

BLINN—In London, Ont., on April 7, 1897, at the family residence, Hiram Wetherby Blinn, manager of the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, in his 67th year.

DUMARESQ—In this city, on the morning of April, 9th instant, Stanley Preston, youngest son of E. C. Dumaresq.

Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery, on April 10, instant.

HUNTER—At his late residence, 217 Wilton avenue, Toronto, on April 8, 1897, Wm. Hunter, aged 87 years. He was for about forty years an elder of Cooke's Church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school for about 21 years; also for about 25 years manager of Lyman Bros.' wholesale warehouse.

IRVING—On the 9th instant, of appendicitis, at the residence of his brother-in-law, William Leney, Longue Pointe, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. George Irving, Pointe-aux-Trembles, aged 27 years and 10 months.

Funeral from his brother-in-law's, at Longue Pointe, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 10

ROBINSON—In this city, on the 9th of April, 1897, Jane Lee, widow of the late Robert Robinson, aged 72 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Hood, 29 Wolfe street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Glasgow, Scotland, and Quebec papers please copy.

VANWYCK—On April 8, 1897, at the parsonage, Gore street, Hamilton, Ont., the Rev. James VanWyck, pastor of Gore Street Methodist Church, aged 50 years and 10 months.

WHELAN—On April 7, 1897, at Ste. Petrouille, Island of Orleans, Que., Catherine Bedard, beloved wife of W. F. Whelan, aged 68 years.

WHITESIDE—On the 7th of April, 1897, Mrs R. F. Whiteside, sr., born Feb. 22, 1808. See Proverbs, 31, 22-23.

REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., superintendent of the National Reform Association of Washington, D.C., will be in Montreal from the 16th to 20th inst., and will preach and lecture addresses under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance, the Social Reform Committee, and the Montreal Temperance Committee, and the Montreal Christian Endeavour Union. Dr. Crafts is today one of the leaders in American Social Reform, who led the Christian public in the Christian public in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago. Dr. Crafts is known in the National Reform and Sabbath Defence movements across the line. Dr. Crafts goes to the root of things, and in the American reforms and hopes that body to probe the floods of discussion has filled newspapers in regard to the He is the Christian Statesman of the whole circuit. The Rev. R. [illegible], D.D., introducing him to his congregation, said, 'Dr. Crafts has studied the Sabbath question more than any other man living.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

PELHAM

Bicycle

is a $55 wheel, and up to date for a bicycle at the above figure. 1897 Pelhams are for sale only at the following places:

WRIGHT & COWPER CO.

2400 St. Catherine street.

ROY BROS.,

167 St. Lawrence Street.

J. H. LAMBERT,

1544 St. Catherine Street.

We do not believe in selling Bicycles cheaper than these, as we cannot recommend them.

10

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

HANDSOME SHOP FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

In the Matter of

MAD. L. A. HOUDE, Jr.,

Insolvent.

We are instructed by the Curators to sell by Public Auction on the premises, No. 1588 St. Catherine street, Montreal, formerly occupied by the Insolvent,

On TUESDAY NEXT, 13th APRIL,

At TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

The shop furniture, including Showcases, Mirrors, Screens, Curtains and Poles, Carpets, Hats, Stands, etc., etc., amounting in all as per inventory to over $1,000.

The above will be sold in detail.

TERMS CASH.

All the articles are of a very superior class, the store having been one of the best appointed and furnished Millinery Establishments in the city.

The stock can be seen, and all information obtained at the office of the Curators.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

Auctioneers.

RIDDELL & COMMON,

Curators.

Office of Riddell and Common, 22 St. John street.

Montreal, 7th April, 1897. 10

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Real Estate Auctioneers,

Make the management of properties and estates a leading feature in their business. The management of properties comprises the letting of houses, stores and land, and attending to improvements, repairs, fire insurance, civic assessments, collection of rents, new investments, etc., etc. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. also collect interest on mortgages, stock dividends, and manage estates for those who are prevented by pressure of want of time, or otherwise, from attending to these matters themselves. Lawyers, executors, and business men burdened with trusts can thus be relieved of the details incident to the care of such properties.

Offices and Sales Room—Ground Floor,

181 St. James street - - - - Montreal.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The Easter Sunday music in the Cathedral this year will include the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' from the 'Messiah,' 'Worthy is the Lamb that was Slain, Amen,' Messiah, Handel, and Dr. C. Villiers Stanford's entire morning and evening service in B flat, including the setting for the Choral Communion.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, STEINWAY, ROSEWOOD case, in perfect order, $175; regular price, $625; Knabe Upright, slightly used, special value; Behr Bros.' Parlor Grand, nearly new, $450, regular price, $850; Evans Bros' Upright, 7 1-3 octaves, $225; regular price, $375; small Upright, six months in use, $190; regular price, $250; Herbert Upright, $110; nice Hood square, $100; Owens Upright, $85; new Cabinet Grand Pianos at $225, payable by instalments, the best value in the market. P. E. LAYTON & BROS' WAREROOMS, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, TWO FINE UPRIGHT Pianos, slightly used; bankrupt stock of superior Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Gas Stoves and Ranges, also Concord, Piano-Box, Spindle, and Top Buggies, Kensington and other stylish traps, Express Waggons and Carts, Lariviere Family Rockaway (only in use a few months), Harness, Lady's and Gent's Riding Saddles, etc., etc. Bargains at private sale, at FRASER'S, 453 and 455 St. James st., and 131 to 137 Inspector street.

FOR SALE, ROCKLEDGE, 2191; sire, Endymion, 636; imported dam, Jess of Athelstan, 370; color, bay; four years old; an opportunity for agricultural societies or others to obtain a valuable stock horse. Clyde, at a reasonable price. Apply to J. W. BROWN, Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE, A LADY'S CLOTH COAT, handsomely trimmed in fur and braid; 36 bust; very cheap. Address M., 90, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, STEINWAY PIANO, Rosewood case, in perfect order; bargain to an immediate purchaser. To be seen at P. E. LAYTON & BRO.'S, Piano and Organ Warerooms, 148 Peel street, near St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, NICE UPRIGHT PIANO, suitable for beginners, $75, easy payments. E. LAYTON & BRO.'S Warerooms, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, FOUR SIDED SETTEE, suitable for hotel, boot and shoe store, etc.; also two small show cases. Apply 259 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A PONY FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLE, in good order. It can be seen at the establishment of Messrs. B. Ledoux & Co., carriage makers, 93 Osborne street, Montreal. 2

FOR SALE, THREE SILVER-HAIRED Yorkshire Terrier Puppies, from first prize stock (two males and one female) two months' old. Address YORKSHIRE, 'Witness' Office. 27

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 25

FOR SALE.

A TOP BUGGY, almost new, half price. Apply to J. F. BANNISTER, 2243 St. Catherine street.

Wanted.

WANTED, AN OFFICE DESK, WHICH must be cheap; describe its style and name, lowest cash price, and where it can be seen. Address OFFICE DESK, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE Books and books of all kinds; collections of old postage stamps, law, bill and assurance stamps, old china, bronzes, etc., bought, sold and exchanged. 2114 St. Catherine street. 7

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 25

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, IN NORTHERN OR EASTERN city limits, small house, 6 or 7 rooms; one with stable preferred; state full particulars to W., 24, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY WORKING MAN, HOUSE of 4 or 5 rooms, with private yard and w.c., central and cheap. Address J. HALL, rear 1718 St. Catherine street, city. 7

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, ON THE AFTERNOON OF March 25th, on or near McGill College avenue a small breast pin, diamond fly on a gold bar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 52 Cathcart street.

FOUND, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN Dog. Owner can have same by applying at 345 Magdalen street, and paying expenses.

Financial.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, $3,500 at 5½ per cent, first mortgage, on good security. R. FINDLAY, Architect, 260 St James st.

Money to Loan.

Money to Lend

ON FIRST MORTGAGE OF REAL ESTATE,

At Current Rates of Interest.

Security must be First Class in every respect.

Apply to

W. VAUGHAN, McGill College. 5

Property.

FOR SALE, TWO BUILDING LOTS ON best part of Drummond street, frontage, 25 x 23 feet respectively; also fine lot near steamer landing, Georgeville, with wooden cottage, and beautiful small island at Ste. Rose.. J. FAIRBAIRN.

FOR SALE, AT STE. ANNE'S, FARM of 320 arpents, one solid block of land, having a width of 10 arpents on water side. It is crossed by G.T.R. and C.P.R.; only seven arpents from stations; just the thing for a city gentleman; only 35 minutes to reach it; all fast trains stop at Ste. Anne's. Price, $40,000. Would accept part city improved property in payment. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agt., 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND, FARM OF 400 acres; close to G.T.R. station; solid brick residence, 12 rooms, good farm house and outbuildings, half mile wide on river St. Francis; sacrificed for $6,000. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, FARM OF 120 ARPENTS, at Beaurepaire, $7,500; farm of 165 acres at Knowlton, $3,500; 300 arpents facing L'Assomption River; best in everything; all stock goes with the farm, $22,000; farm of 40 arpents facing St. Lawrence at terminus of Electric Railway, east end of Montreal Island; big farm on Lake of Two Mountains, and one small one. Farms all over. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED suburban building lot, size 50 x 100; a bargain to cash purchaser. Address J.T.M., 'Witness' Office.

FOR EXCHANGE, 95 FEET, CARLTON road (off McTavish street)—We will exchange ¼ or ½ of this for Buildings erected on the other ¼ or ½ and pay whatever difference in cash. Apartment Flats would rent well owing to convenience to up town, central; 5 min. walk to High School J. WIDMER NELLES & BRO., 303 St. James street. 9

FOR SALE, No. 96 ST. LUKE STREET, stone front house, 10 rooms, excellent order, every convenience; deep lot, with good stable; moderate price; easy terms. Apply to EDWARD RADFORD, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

FARM FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF St. Andrews, Que., known as the Davis Homestead, about 225 acres, in a high state of cultivation, fine house and buildings; good opening for a hotel. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE,

CHOICE BUILDING LOT, 50 x 150,

adjoining Westmount, only 7 cents per foot.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,

Board of Trade Building.

FRED. R. ALLEY,

116 St. James Street.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY LOANED.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Elm Ave, Westmount, $6,500.
Lewis Ave, Westmount, $3,600.
Clark Ave, Westmount, with 10,700 feet of land. Situation very fine. Will be sold at a Bargain.
Dorchester Street, City, $17,500.
Bishop Street, City, $15,000.
Mackay Street, City, $13,000.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.

WESTMOUNT PROPERTY

FOR SALE

Choice Building Lots, 25c per foot.
60,000 feet, a Bargain, 30c per foot.

CHOICE LOTS ADJOINING WESTMOUNT, 50 x 150, 10c a foot.

6¾ Acres of Land North-West of Westmount, close to Park & Island Railway, at a Bargain, or exchange for Residences.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.

Ask Questions

About the lots we have in the market, and which are now for sale at

POINTE CLAIRE

If you do so you will be satisfied that you cannot make a better investment in land than by buying one or more lots close to the above suburban town, on the property known as

CEDAR PARK

This property is now laid out in lots, suitable for building purposes, and we can sell you a lot on nearly your own terms.

For plans and particulars, apply to

W. GODBEE BROWN, Real Estate Agent,
110 St. Francois Xavier st.

TELEPHONE 453.

10

ELM AVENUE--FOR SALE.

NEAR ST. LUKE ST.

An exceptionally attractive new house, 28 feet wide, up to date inside and outside; bright and airy rooms; ground floor finished in oak; two upper floors in white wood; first class plumbing and heating; ready for immediate occupation. Early inspection invited. Terms to suit.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

10

NEAR WESTMOUNT PARK

$4,000

Will buy one of those new houses on

SPRINGFIELD AVE., WESTMOUNT,

Seven rooms, bathroom and w.c.; extension kitchen; cement floor to cellar; 'Daisy' furnace; wash tubs; steel clad baths; all open plumbing; ground floor finished in oak.

Where can you get more for your money?

Terms can be arranged; if desired, a large amount can be paid in Monthly Payments, without interest.

Houses are open for inspection.

For particulars, apply to

CHAS. J. BROWN,
4226 ST. CATHERINE ST., Westmount.

10

To Let.

TO LET 762 St. Denis street, warm comfortable Lower Tenement, 6 rooms, bath and w.c.; present tenant there 7 years; see it; rent, $12, no taxes.

R. A. MAINWARING,
147 St. James street.

To Let.

TO LET, 16 HANOVER STREET, Stone Front House, 13 rooms, hot water furnace all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 10

TO LET, 1084 SHERBROOKE STREET, Stone Front House, 11 rooms, Daisy furnace, and all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 10

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, Upper tenement, 7 rooms. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 10

TO LET, 3 MORLAND STREET, STONE Cottage, 9 rooms. Possession before 1st May if required; $12 per month. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James st. 10

TO LET, 141 BAYLE STREET, STONE Front Cottage, no basement, 11 rooms; Daisy furnace; modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, Nos. 313 and 315 ST. URBAIN St. near Sherbrooke street, 13 rooms each, self contained. Apply above.

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENTS, 542 and 649 St. Dominique street, four and five rooms each; rent low. Apply W. HIGGINS, 1795 Notre Dame street.

TO LET, AT OUTREMONT, TWO NICE comfortable cottages, with gardens, well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to G. E. COOKE, Outremont, or 214 St. James st. 10

TO LET, AT STE. ANNE'S, SUMMER and winter residence, very cheap; also some for summer occupation only. Send for particulars to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, THREE apartments and hall, w.c., yard. Apply at 671 Sanguinet street.

TO LET, McCORD STREET, UPPER and lower tenements, three and four rooms each; good order and central; $5, $6, $6.50 and $7.50 per month. Apply at butcher shop, 185 McCord street, or 22 Park ave. 10

TO LET, A NICELY FURNISHED TWO-story house on Lincoln avenue, eight rooms; piano, hot water furnace; gas stove; nice yard; moderate rent to suitable tenant for one year or longer. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, 108 and 115 (flat) UNION AVE.; 2702 St. Catherine; 871 Wellington; 373 St. Antoine; 592 (store) Wellington; 641 Albert street (factory). E. D. WINTLE, Real Estate Agent, 11 Hospital street. 10

TO RENT, AT MOUNT ROYAL VALE, for six months or year, nine roomed house, furnace heated; water in house; garden, apples, grapes, raspberries, currants; electric cars across street; $13 per month. Apply, J. DARLING, MOUNT ROYAL VALE.

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, Comfortable convenient house, 624 Dorchester street; entrance (also) on Dufferin square; newly papered, tinted, etc. J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON EASY terms of payment, three new solid Brick Cottages on Berri street, above Perreault street; also Cottage to let at Point St. Charles. Apply to W. G. CRUIKSHANK 107 St. James street.

TO LET.

A STONE FRONT COTTAGE,

No. 9 Essex avenue.

7 rooms, bath and w. c.; Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to

DAVID MILLER,
35 Bleury street. 17

HOUSES TO LET.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.,
COURSOL STREET,
ST. ANTOINE ST.,
SEIGNEURS STREET,
FOURNIER AVENUE,
FARM STREET.

From $6 to $20 per month.

All modern conveniences. Newly painted and papered. Can suit everybody.

J. M. M. DUFF,
Imperial Building,
Place D'Armes. 3

TO LET, Manufacturing Premises Nos. 579 and 581 St. Paul street, four story brick building; steam power can be supplied. Apply to W. D. McLAREN, 585 St. Paul street. 6

TO LET

House, No. 3 Phillips square, $300; no taxes.

House, No. 5 Phillips square, $300; no taxes.

House, No. 19 Cathcart street, $300, no taxes.

Factory, No. 23 Cote street, containing boiler and engine. Rent, $1,000.

Apply to

A. JOYCE, Phillips Square.

TO LET.

Nos. 81, 83, Fort street, five bedrooms, every convenience; extension kitchen; rent low to desirable tenants.

Lower tenement, 360 St. Antoine street, 7 rooms, hot water; rent, $12.00 per month. Apply C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st. 6

HOUSES, OFFICES AND STORES TO LET.

Warehouse, No. 196 McGill street, now occupied by Brophy, Cains & Co.

Several first-class offices in the building now occupied by the Canada Shipping Co., No. 13 Hospital street.

Two Stores, No. 1885 Notre Dame street, adjoining Valiquette's Dry Goods Store.

Two Splendid Flats for Manufacturing Purposes, No. 1885 Notre Dame street (over Valiquette's store).

Store, No. 17 St. Antoine street.

52 and 56 Hypolite street, comfortable houses, 5 and 7 rooms each.

RENTS VERY LOW Apply at 9 and 11 BLEURY STREET. 4

TO LET,

WESTMOUNT HOUSES,

At moderate rents to good tenants.

375 OLIVIER AVENUE—Sandstone front, extension kitchen, 'Daisy' furnace; every convenience.

27 and 39 STAYNER AVENUE—Stone front, 7 rooms and bathroom; extension kitchen; 'Daisy' furnace.

SPRINGFIELD AVENUE—Will be willing to rent two of those new houses, to be completed this month; every convenience; ground floor finished in oak.

For particulars apply to

CHAS. J. BROWN,
4226 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

10

To Let.

TO LET, ST. LAMBERT, LORNE AVE., solid brick house, seven rooms, bathroom, extension kitchen, hard and soft water, good drainage; very moderate rent. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal, or J. BEATTY, jr., St. Lambert.

FACTORY TO LET, 145 to 147 ST. MAURice street, five flats, used by Mr. Fortier as cigar factory; low rent. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building.

TO LET, 24, 28, 32 ARGYLE AVENUE, Houses in good order; rent low to desirable tenants. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building.

TO LET, 697 ST. PAUL STREET, seven rooms, central, in good order, $12.00. JOHN BURRELL, Real Estate Agent, Temple Building. 3

SHOP TO LET, 213 BLEURY STREET, showy and pleasant rooms in basement, and extension. $25.00. JOHN BURRELL, 185 St. James street.

TO LET, 165 JACQUES CARTIER Street, 8 rooms, two flats, nice locality, bath, etc., $14. JOHN BURRELL, 171 Jacques Cartier street.

TO LET, 43 BLEURY STREET, TWO FLATS, nine rooms, now being put in nice order; central. JOHN BURRELL, Real Estate Agent, Temple Building.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, No. 14 City Councillors street, bright and cheerful, hot and cold water. Apply ALF. H. BASTIAN, 2123 St. Catherine street. 6

TO LET, COMFORTABLE LOWER TENEment, No. 50 Prince Arthur st., containing six rooms, good order; rent low. Apply, CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 6

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, No. 371 St. Dominique street, a few doors above Sherbrooke street, seven rooms, bath and w.c. Apply at 361 St. Dominique street. 9

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, No. 28 St. Luke street; rent $18 monthly. Apply to J. L. SAMUEL, 1756 Notre Dame street. 9

TO LET, SEVERAL First Class Houses on Mackay and St. Catherine streets. Apply to A. McINTYRE, 132 Mackay street. 8

TO LET, STONE FRONT UPPER TENEment, No. 102 Durocher street, heated with Daisy furnace, 9 rooms, bath, etc.; will be put in perfect order to suit tenant; rent very low to a desirable party. Apply to WM. MURRAY, No. 7 Phillips square. 8

SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET, Corner of Prince Albert and Summerville aves., Westmount, with all modern conveniences, with ice house attached, suitable for butcher and grocer combined or separate. Apply to J. K. KENWOOD, 4273 Dorchester street. 7

TO LET, AT 34 ADELINE STREET, Dwelling of five rooms and stable, near the G.T and C.P.R. Depots; rent ten dollars per month. Apply M. MIGGINS, 96 Grand Trunk street, Point St. Charles. 7

TO LET, 107 STANLEY STREET, CUT Stone Front, 12 rooms, perfect order. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 6

TO LET, 503 St. Urbain street, that desirable stone front house, first-class order; hot water heating; rent moderate. R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James street. 5

TO LET, 70 AND 72 CITY COUNCILLORS street, Brick Cottages, bay window, heated with furnace and all modern convenience. Cellars cemented and made rat proof. Apply to THOS. GILDAY, 309 St. James street. 16

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, No. 76 Union avenue, 8 rooms, perfect repair; doctor's office furnished if required; possession before 1st of May. 8

TO LET, THAT COSY, MODERN UPPER dwelling, 152 Coursol street, four cheerful rooms, wardrobes, galleries, w.c., ventilated through roof; good yard, shed and wide lane. Apply 81 Coursol street. 8

STORE TO LET—FIRST STORE NORTH-west of corner—Store situated corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets. Corner Store is already rented. For full particulars apply JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain streets. 24

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, DESIRABLE Brick House, Victoria avenue, 9 rooms and Summer Kitchen, hard and soft water, good drainage, garden and fruit trees. Also, nice Detached Cottage, Argyle ave., 7 rooms and summer kitchen, hard and soft water, shade trees, good drainage. Rents moderate; both houses not far from station and with good view of river. Apply to W. H. ROSEVEAR, Argyle ave., St. Lambert, or 130 St. Etienne street, city. 2

LITTLE METIS, MERLINWOOD COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, best view and best well in Metis. For particulars, address JAMES WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

OFFICES TO LET, YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association Building, Dominion Sq., on third and fourth floors. Elevator attendance. Suitable for Financial or Business Corporation or Separate Offices for Doctors, Dentists or Professional Men. Changes made in arrangements to suit tenants. Also one Artist Studio. Apply D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

TO LET, A STONE COTTAGE, NO. 65 Coursol street, containing about eight rooms, with separate yard and shed, convenient to the St. Antoine and St. James street cars; bath room and closet; rent low. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Estate Agent, corner District Savings Bank, St. James street. 26

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well lighted, well finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 780 Dorchester street, 9 rooms and bath-room, furnace, all modern improvements; will be tinted, painted, and put in perfect order; central locality. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 27

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, TWO FIVE-roomed Cottages, with good garden, on Lorne avenue and Elm street, facing square, nice shade trees; warm and comfortable; rent, $8.00; four minutes' walk from depot; can be occupied at once. Apply E. MORRISON, 'Witness' Office, or GEO. BEATTY, St. Lambert. 25

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FOR TRADE PUBLICATION, energetic educated man for editorial department; references required. Apply Post Box 2173.

WANTED, A FRENCH PROTESTANT nurse for young children. Apply, Elevator Man, 1018 Sherbrooke street, between 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, GIRL OF ABOUT 15 TO ASsist with children; Protestant preferred. Apply to 32 Guilbault street.

WANTED, ORGANIST FOR A SMALL Church in Westmount; salary moderate. Apply at once, R.B., 'Witness' Office. 8

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, one who can do plain cooking; references required. Apply at 29 Tower avenue, after 7 p.m.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, 14 Bayle street.

WANTED, A STRONG BOY, 17 OR 18 years of age, to make himself generally useful; one who has been accustomed to drive a horse preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER

For a leading West End Dry Goods Store. State experience. Address, No. 1795 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A First Class Mantle CUTTER and FITTER, for a Leading Dry Goods House. Address, No. 2348 'Witness' Office.

WANTED,

SKIRT and WAIST HANDS.

Highest wages paid to first class hands. Apply at once, before 10 a.m. JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE.

Applications for the office of Bursar and Secretary will be received up to 20th April by

JOHN HAMILTON,
Chairman of Trustees,
Quebec.

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it can be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont 16

Employment Wanted.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS, ETC.—Rooms tinted from one dollar; outside Blinds painted from 25 cents. H. JONES, Painter, 380 Elm avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, PAINTING, TINTING AND Whitewashing, and Paperhanging, etc. Address G.F., 56 Colborne street, Montreal.

WANTED, BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION as nursery governess or mother's help; willing to go to the country; good references. Address GOVERNESS 27, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain Cook, city or country. Apply 42 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Widow, washing by the day, first class washer. Please leave address at No. 214 St. George street, six doors below St. Catherine st. 9

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT Cook, city or country; no washing. Apply MRS. McCULLOCH, 91 St. Antoine st. 8

WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress families' washing, shirts and collars a specialty; first class reference given. Apply 51 Arcade street.

WANTED, SITUATION AS STENOGRAPher and Typewriter, or Bookkeeper, by a competent young lady; can furnish best city references. Address W., 20, 'Witness' Office. 8

WANTED, WASHING, IRONING OR Cooking by the day by a good laundress. Address 311 St. Urbain street.

MRS. M. KIRK, 303 St. Antoine street, having opened a Registry Office for Servants at the above address where Ladies requiring help, also Servants wanting situations, may be suited. She hopes by strict attention to business and by supplying competent Servants on short notice to merit a share of public patronage. 12

Rooms and Board.

SMALL ROOM AND BOARD WITH AN English family for one of quiet habits; three minutes' from Morgan's. 21 St. Edward street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, EITHER single or double; single, $4 a month; double, $7 a month; private family. Address 307 St. Antoine street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 860 Palace street. 9

ROOM, WITH BOARD. No. 95 UNION avenue. 8

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM, ON bathroom flat, with partial board, hot and cold water, family private, no children. Apply at 107 Mansfield street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM with or without partial board; lady, gentleman or married couple; private family. Apply before two or after six p.m. 206 Prince Arthur street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

FOUR ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED for seven adults, or three rooms for five adults as the case may be, at any time between now and the 1st of May next. Apply 'ALPHA,' P.O. Box 91, Montreal Post-Office. 5

Personal.

PERSONAL—MISS PORTEOUS, 93 Mansfield street, Manicure, Hairdressing, Facial Massage. Customers attended at their homes if desired. 10

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New York Easter Excursion.

$10 TEN DOLLARS $10

The Central Vermont and Delaware and Hudson Railroads will issue tickets

MONTREAL TO NEW YORK AND RETURN

—FOR—

$10 TEN DOLLARS $10

Good to go April 15, 16, 17. Good to return until April 26th, 1897

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Scotsman.....	April 1, 1 p.m.	April 3, 2 p.m.
Labrador.....	April 15, 1 p.m.	April 17, 2 p.m.
Vancouver.....	April 29, 1 p.m.	May 1, 2 p.m.

H.M.S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston, March 19, April 29, and May 28.

Rates of passage from Portland and Halifax to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $70; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50.

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

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

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

WINTER SERVICE
Direct Sailings Between
ST. JOHN, N.B. and LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From ST. JOHN, N.B
Sat. Mch. 6.....	Lake Huron.....	Wed Mch. 25
" " 20.....	SS. Assyrie.....	" Apr. 7
" " 27.....	Lake Ontario.....	" " 14

Summer Service.
MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.
Direct.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Sat. Apl. 17.....	Lake Superior.....	Wed. May 5
" " 24.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	" " 12
" May 1.....	Lake Ontario.....	" " 19
" " 8.....	Lake Huron.....	" " 26

Weekly Thereafter.

During the summer season the steamers of this line will call at Queenstown, for passengers on the voyage from Liverpool only. Prepaid steerage rate, $25.50.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and $50.00; round trip, $95 and $114, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00; return, $66.75. To all other points at lowest rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, $22.50.

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

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

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

S. J. SHARP, Western Freight Agent, 82 Yonge st., Toronto.
P. W. CAMPBELL, Gen. Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS-AMER., HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 174 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, 1st saloon and rail, only $99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1307. House Telephone, 3981.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton street.)

St. Paul.....	Wed., Apr. 14, 10 a.m.
New York.....	Wed., April 21, 10 a.m.
Paris.....	Wed., April 28, 10 a.m.
St. Paul.....	Wed., May 5, 10 a.m.
St. Louis.....	Wed., May 12, 10 a.m.

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

Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $42.50 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to

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

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada by extending the company's powers as to the investment of their funds and for other purposes.

Dated at Ottawa, this 12th February, 1897.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

ESTATE
LATE W. B. HAMILTON.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to file the same duly sworn, and without delay, with Messrs. CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON, Notaries, 110 St. James street, where those who are indebted to the Estate may make payment.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
DAVID ROBERTSON, Executors.
8

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot 8.00
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays 19.45
Leave Levis 14.30
Arrive River du Loup 17.50
do. Trois Pistoles 18.50
do. Rimouski 20.25
do. St. Flavie 21.00
do. Little Metis 21.23
do. Campbelltown 24.30
do. Dalhousie 1.55
do. Bathurst 2.36
do. Newcastle 4.00
do. Moncton 6.30 15.55
do. St. John 10.30 13.00
do. Halifax 13.30 22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leave Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.
8th October, 1896.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at First Class
SINGLE FARE
APRIL 15th to 19th Inclusive,

and will be valid for return leaving destination not later than APRIL 20th, 1897.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Students and Teachers of Schools and Colleges, on surrender of Standard Certificates signed by Principals, will be ticketed at First-Class SINGLE FARE AND ONE-THIRD, between Stations in Canada, from MARCH 27th to APRIL 17th inclusive, valid to return leaving destination not later than APRIL 27, 1897.

Easter Excursion to NEW YORK and return, $10.

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And Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Saturday Special

—TO—

Hudson Heights

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

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ORNAMENTAL AND LEADED GLASS FOR **HOUSE AND CHURCH WORK.**
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ELECTTROYPING AND STEREOTYPING
Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Jan. 15, 1897.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 1.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9.10 a.m., 4.55 p.m.
EAST—8.00 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.
11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 7.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Point Levi, 4 p.m.
St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.
Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. John's only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.40 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 5.15 p.m. Cornwall, 8.35 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 7.00 a.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Sherbrooke, Point Levi and Quebec, 7.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.05, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.08 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.08 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.37 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.20, 6.30, 9 a.m., 9.15, 1.30, 3.45, 6.15, 6.20, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For Lachine wharf—7.50 a.m., 12.05 noon, 5.00, p.m., 1.55 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—9.10, 9.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only).
For Dorval—9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 1.55 (Sat.), 3.45, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only).
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12 except Sat. 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.10, 8.25, 11.00 p.m.

ANDREW JOYCE, Agent,
143 St. James street,
Telephone 460.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.0 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For New York, Albany, etc., 8.20 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.0 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, 8.50 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
From New York, Albany, etc., 8.35 a.m., 9.10 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m.
From Alfred, 8.45 a.m. and 7.20 p.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., (Saturday, 1.20 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., 3.35 p.m. (Mondays excepted), 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.56 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, 452
January 30 1897. Telephone, 2113

Professional.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

These Competitions will be conducted monthly during 1897.

FIRST PRIZES—
10 Stearns' Bicycles EACH MONTH.

SECOND PRIZES—
25 Gold Watches EACH MONTH.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to save as many "Sunlight" Soap Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent enclosed with a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of coupons sent in, postage paid, to Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, marked on the postal wrapper (top left hand corner) with the number of the district competitor lives in. The districts are as follows:

NAMES OF DISTRICT.
1 Western Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Counties W. and S. of these.
2 Eastern Ontario, consisting of Counties Ontario, Muskoka and all Counties E. and N. of these.
3 Province of Quebec.
4 Province of New Brunswick.
5 Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

$1,625 Given Away
EACH MONTH IN
BICYCLES AND WATCHES FOR
SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS.

The bicycles are the celebrated Stearns, manufactured by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. Each wheel is guaranteed by the makers, and has complete attachments.

LEVER BROS., LTD.,
23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

RULES. 1. Every month during 1897, in each of the five districts, prizes will be awarded as follows:

The two competitors who send in the largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Stearns' Bicycle with complete attachments.

The five competitors who send in the next largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Gold Watch, value $25.

2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., as final.

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
Lanoline Toilet Soap
Toilet "Lanoline" and Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Darling Brand. from all Chemists
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OVER 40 PRIZES

—GIVEN FOR—

Queen's Laundry Bar Wrappers

(Or the STAG'S HEAD on the Wrappers) returned to
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N.B.—How to make one STAG'S HEAD count for TWO STAG'S HEADS:—We suppose you are using in the house Washing Powder of some sort, and you think you cannot get on without it. Now we do not want to run anybody's——— LINE down: far from it, we want our Friends to have the best of everything, and if they use only the best, it will not only be better for them, but better for us also. Of course you know, and everybody knows, that the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR SOAP is the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD, as the QUEEN (GOD BLESS HER) is the best QUEEN in the WORLD, but you may never have heard about THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY POWDER. Let us tell you what it is, simply the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR SOAP, dried and ground into powder, and as the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR SOAP is superior in every way to all Soaps, so is the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY POWDER superior to all washing powders, be they called by ever so fancy a name. Your Grocer keeps the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY POWDER, and if not, he can get it from us for you. Make him get it. It is put up in a pretty YELLOW PACKAGE, and has a STAG'S HEAD on it. NOW, if you will get this PACKAGE, and cut out the STAG'S HEAD, and send it to us for PRIZE, one of these STAG'S HEADS on yellow cardboard will count for TWO in the number you want to make up for a PRIZE. *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.*

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27 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

TRAFFORD STRONG.

(N. Y. 'Observer.')

The doctor linked his arm in Trafford's and they walked slowly down the box bordered path toward the church.

'You wanted to say something to me, my boy?' said the doctor kindly.

'I did,' answered Trafford, slowly. 'But I don't know how to begin.'

'Come,' said the doctor. 'It never ought to be hard to tell me anything. Out with it!'

The young man hesitated. Then, at once he drew his arm away and turned about.

'Doctor, I love Daisy, and I want to make her my wife.'

The doctor's face blanched, his kindly gray eyes grew piteous in their expression. He put out an arm as if to ward off a blow. A moment of silence. Then he laid a trembling hand on the other's shoulder.

'How could you do this?' he said.

Trafford raised his head, his eyes had been upon the ground, and tried to speak. But the words would not come, and the doctor went on:

'I have loved you, Trafford, and let you see my daughter at all times. And what have you done? You have taught her to love you, you, a confessed agnostic! How could you?'

The last words were spoken in a whisper.

Trafford found his voice at last.

'I know,' he said, 'but don't be too hard on me. You must have seen it, and yet you said nothing.'

'Because I did not see it,' returned the doctor, 'I had no thought of such a thing. But your eyes were open and you went on. What right had you to do it?'

'The right which every honest man has to love a woman,' said Trafford. 'When I was first certain I loved her it was too late. She knew I loved her then. What could I do? To have gone away would have done no good.'

'She might have forgotten,' replied the doctr.

'She is not that kind,' returned Trafford. 'I would have told you of this before, only I feared it would end it all. And now—'

'And now,' repeated the doctor, 'it must end as it would have ended before had I known about it.'

The young man put out a hand.

'Wait, doctor,' he broke out, almost fiercely. 'You do not know what it means to love or you would not say this. What are your scruples against Daisy's happiness?'

'My scruples!' said the doctor quickly, 'are the feelings of every true Christian. They are the feelings that I was taught to respect, and, thank God, I have strength to stand by them even in a time like this!'

'Then, there is no way?' said Trafford after a moment.

'One,' the doctor answered; 'the way I have labored to have you take since I first new you. To yield to the truth because it is truth. To accept what is most pure, noble and elevating.'

Even as he heard the words the young man's face lost its first eager look.

'Trafford,' the doctor continued, after an instant's pause, 'why will you not see clearly? Sooner or later you will find the need for something beyond human reasoning. Why will you not learn now?'

'Doctor,' said the young man, 'you would not surrender an honest conviction?'

'Neither,' answered the doctor, 'would I hold a useless position against an enemy. Yet that is what you do. Does it reflect credit on you? You are able to confess only to ignorance.'

He paused.

Trafford looked the other full in the face.

'To say that I abandoned views of which I am convinced would be to lie!' he said. 'You know now my love for Daisy. She knows me, and yet she loves me. Will you refuse me what I ask?'

The doctor for an instant did not answer, at last he said:

'I must.'

'Then,' returned Trafford slowly, 'good-by. I will not see Daisy again, it will be better that way. Tell her I—left a good-by for her.'

He held out a hand. The doctor grasped it in both his own.

'God bless you, Trafford, my boy,' he said in a low voice. 'May he guide you! Remember that Daisy and I will think of you always; remember that!'

The young man looked hard in the other's eyes for a moment; his own were glistening. Then he turned upon his heel and walked rapidly down the winding path past the church, his shoulders erect, and was gone.

* * * * *

A steamer was ploughing her way westward through the Atlantic. In two days more she was due at New York. A gale was blowing, and in his stateroom Trafford Strong lay, vainly trying to sleep. It was a year since he had left the doctor at the church, and in that time he had travelled fast in the hope of finding a fresh interest among new sights and new men. But now he was coming back with the same convictions, the same old sore at his heart, coming back, for what, he did not know. Presently he drifted into a light doze. An hour later he awakened with a feeling that something was wrong. The engines of the ship were no longer working. The vessel wallowed clumsily in the seas. Trafford pulled on his clothes hastily, and, steadying himself by the door frame, passed out into the saloon. Many of the passengers were there, and to these an officer was explaining that a break had occurred in the shaft, but that

would be repaired, it was hoped, before long.

The next day it blew harder than ever, and on account of the heavy pitching of the vessel, work on the shaft was stopped for the time. The steamer was kept headon to a sea anchor or drag, and so long as she was able to do this there seemed no immediate danger.

Late in the night, Trafford raised himself in his berth and listened. A cry was ringing in his ears. Above the turmoil of the sea there was a hurried running and a confusion of voices. He jumped up and threw open the door of his stateroom.

'What's the matter?' he asked of a passing figure.

'Chains broken loose!' the man shouted, and then reeled forward, Trafford following him.

On the main saloon he found a crowd of passengers bewildered by the danger. The women were sobbing and fearful, the men white-faced and anxious. The vessel plunged and rolled with a sodden, sickening motion. At times the deck seemed to slip from under the feet, and the steamer lay over until she was almost on her beam ends. Overhead could be heard the thunder of volumes of water which the vessel, taking over her bows and rails, sent rolling back when she rose from the hollow of the seas. An officer tried to stay the fast-growing panic.

Trafford, braced against a pillar, watched the scene before him with a compassion in which there was no taint of that fear in which he usually had for fear. He realized the danger fully. He knew that the riding masses of green water which now were breaking over the vessel must soon open the deck seams and then—well, it would be all over quickly.

Some one put a hand on Trafford's arm. He turned. Beside him was a woman, scarcely more than a girl. She nervously clasped his arm and looked at him with frightened eyes.

'May I stay with you?' she asked. 'I am all by myself, and I am so afraid.'

There was an appeal in her voice which went to his heart. Instinctively he put his arm about her.

'Of course, you can,' he said. 'We will stay here; it is as safe a place as any.'

After a moment, she said:

'I know I am a coward. But it would be so hard to die.'

'We mustn't think of that yet,' returned Trafford, 'and maybe when it does come it will not be so hard. It is only for once, you know.'

'Yes,' she answered, with an indrawn breath, and then they were silent and stood together there watching those about them.

Trafford's mind wandered over the past. He was hardly conscious of what was going on. Then, all at once the hand within his tightened, and he heard a man's voice, calm and subdued, yet with commanding dignity.

'For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not, I will help thee.'

Trafford raised his head and looked for the speaker. He was a tall man with white hair. His long black coat bespoke the clergyman. His head was thrown back. His eyes were gentle and kindly, yet they expressed no fear. A strange hush had fallen upon the panic-stricken men and women who now bowed their heads and seemed content to listen. Trafford felt that this man had brought calm and comfort by his presence and words, and he listened.

'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'

A question arose in Trafford's mind. Despite his undisturbed acceptance of the future, he found himself forced to ask: 'Did he fear no evil? Who was with him to comfort him?'

The speaker's words came again to him, clear and strong, above even the thunder of the sea.

'He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: My God; in Him will I trust.'

Trafford groped for an answer to the questions tugging at his heart. He tried reason against them. But reasoning was vain. And then, all at once, there rest upon him a great light and he saw clearly. Faith—only faith could help him in this extremity.

For the moment he was overwhelmed by the tumult of his emotions. He heard the words, 'Let us pray.' He felt the woman slip from his arm. Then he saw that all the rest were kneeling. Opposite him was the black-clothed figure of the clergyman, his hands loosely clasped in front of him; beside him was the woman who a few minutes before had come to him for encouragement and protection. Every one of those about him was finding hope and comfort. Only he had nothing to look forward to. A sense of his loneliness came to him as never before, and he dropped on his knees and covered his eyes with one hand that no one might see the tears which were on his face. But the woman saw them, and he felt a hand put into his free hand, and a strange peacefulness filled him. There came back to him a verse which his mother, long years ago, had been so fond: 'Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest, O Lord, and teachest him out of thy wisdom.'

The words of the clergyman appealed to Trafford with searching force, and, when the prayer was done, his Amen was from a heart in which there were new hopes, new strength, and, more than all, faith.

* * * * *

An hour later the grumbling note of a steam siren answered that of the crippled steamer, and a few hours afterward, in spite of the heavy sea running, a hawser had been stretched between the vessels and the disabled liner was in a comparatively safe position. By daylight the sea had lessened considerably. Three days later, the broken machinery having been repaired, both vessels came into port.

* * * * *

The last notes of a hymn were dying on the air when a man came quickly up the middle aisle to the doctor's pew. Only Daisy was in the pew, and her head was lowered so that she did not see this man until he had dropped on his knees beside her. Then, as the doctor's voice rose in prayer, she looked up and into the face of Trafford Strong, and what she saw there made her slip a hand into his with a joy she had never known before.—Francis Churchill Williams.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TEDDY.

As this is a 'really truly' story, it ought to begin 'once upon a time.'

It was not only 'once upon a time,' but Christmas eve, at the close of a very busy day at the store, that Teddy was found under the counter by the kind man whom he knows as 'master.'

It was quite evident that he was lost. But, though Teddy was very unhappy at the time, it was a most fortunate occurrence; for that was how he happened to belong to a family who never let him know but that he is 'folks'—a most delightful thing for any little dog.

A plump, graceful little body, covered with short, smooth hair of a bright-brown color; ears like velvet and brown eyes that might truly be called 'speaking' eyes; that is Teddy.

From the first he was very fond of his missie, and would follow her all over the house, from room to room and upstairs; but when she turned to come down he would stand at the top and cry, afraid to venture.

You see he was only a puppy, and stairs were something new and strange. He had a funny little fashion of taking his missie's foot for a pillow when he had his nap.

He slept upstairs, but would not go to bed, however sleepy he might be, till missie said: 'Teddy, do you want to go to bed?'

Now he sleeps in the kitchen, on a rug that is put out on the porch during the day. After supper he will go into the kitchen to see if it is there. If not, he will go to his missie and tell her about it. But as we have not learned the language, sometimes he is not understood at all.

'Want some water, Teddy?' No, that is not it.

'Supper?' No, he has had his supper. Some one suggests bed. Ah, that is it. Then Teddy will contentedly curl himself up on the rug. He did not want to go to bed, only to have it brought in.

He is allowed to go with Maria to the store across the street, but not downtown. When, from his stool by the window, he sees her pass with a shawl over her head, he is quite wild with excitement for fear she may go without him, and he runs around and barks until some one opens the door, when he rushes out and overtakes her. But if she is dressed for the street, with hat and cloak, he will not ask to go with her.

Teddy's crowning virtue is obedience His dear delight is to go with his missie to walk. He knows where the hat and shawl, for neighborhood calls, are kept, and when these or the walking-boots are taken out, Teddy jumps from his stool and says as plainly as a little dog can: 'I am ready! May I go!'

If missie says: 'Yes, Teddy, you may go,' he is wild with delight.

But if she says: 'No, Teddy, you can't go,' he will go at once to his stool and lie down, as readily as though it had been yes instead of no, and there was no disappointment. And this, I think, is a great deal for a little dog to be able to do.

What do you think about it?—Helen M. Douglas, in 'Youth's Companion.'

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Why weepest thou? whom seekest thou?—John xx., 15.

My heart and my flesh cry out for the living God.—Ps. lxxxiv., 2.

If thou seekest him, he will be found of thee.—I. Chron. xxviii., 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

Wilt thou be made whole?—John v., 6.

Lord, be merciful unto me; heal my soul; for I have sinned against thee.—Ps. xli., 4.

I will heal thee.—II. Kings xx., 5.

After the celebrated painter Lionardo da Vinci had completed his immortal painting of the 'Last Supper,' a friend came in to inspect it. 'That goblet is wonderful,' said the friend; 'it stands out like solid silver.' The devout artist dashed his brush over the goblet in an instant, and exclaimed: 'Nothing shall draw the eye of the beholder from my Lord!' Oh, my little friend, keep Christ in the foreground! Let nothing hide thy Saviour from the sight of men. Your mission is to point out 'the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.'—'Little Pilgrim.'

Andrew Bonar of Glasgow recorded, a little before his death, his blessed testimony—that from the time of his conversion, sixty years before, not a day had passed when he lost access to the mercy-seat. A man who thus lives in daily fellowship with God must live a life of faith. At such level clouds and mists are proportionately gone, and the soul abides in a clear atmosphere. Up there we learn that how many soever the promises of God, they are all in Christ, yea, and through Christ, amen; that they are subject to no discount, but like any sound financial paper, good for the full face value. Hence there comes, as the first fruit of a really elevated life of godliness, a faith in God which most people know nothing about, because they live on too low a level.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your cough, like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give such strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil Put up in 50c. and $1.00 sizes.

Half the Cost of other Matches when you consider Quality, Quantity and Price.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull. Montreal. Toronto.

SPRING COMING.

By all appearances we are going to have an early spring, and the good housewife will soon be in all the work of house-cleaning. Of course you will require a man to help take up the carpets, beat them, take down stovepipes, and do the other heavy work, and the Free Labor Bureau at the Lighthouse can send you a man at short notice. Help us to help the needy, and if you need a man for any purpose, just drop a Postal Card to ENSIGN ROSS, the Superintendent, No. 13 Common street, or Telephone No. 1444.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY IN 1lb and 2lb TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!

CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR! FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!

MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES and POWDER.

SHEET WAX.—Sheet Wax and all materials for making Wax Flowers, always in stock. Country and Telephone orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame st.

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

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

LOOK OUT FOR EASTER,

And be sure to get your Supplies from

Walter Paul.

His supply of good things in the shape of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES, WILL BE SIMPLY IMMENSE.

Corner St. Catherine and Metcalfe Sts.

A POSITIVE PROOF of the merits of the Crown Brand Extracts is their daily increasing popularity.

They are all absolutely pure and strong.

Manufactured by— ROBERT GREIG & CO., 456 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We are now Receiving Daily

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.
NEW MAPLE SUGAR.
FRESH PRINT BUTTER.
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER in Tubs.
NEW LAID EGGS.
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

And our pruces are always low, as all who have dealt with us will admit that we are not greedy in business.

BAKER & CO., 78 UNIVERSITY ST., 24

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

AND THE BEST IN

Hams, Sausages, Lard and Bacon,

CAN ONLY BE HAD IN MONTREAL FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

The Goods are famed for their Good Qualities, and have become the favorite of Montreal Housekeepers. Do you use them? If not, you are missing a rare treat. See to it that your next grocery order includes HARPER'S SAUSAGES, HAMS or BACON.

Packing House and Offices at 18 ST. PHILIP STREET.

Branches:—Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

JAMES HARPER, Proprietor.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A CRUMPLED ROSE-LEAF.

Fair Sitter—'Of course I know it's awfully artistic, and I'm sure I couldn't tell it from a Reynolds, or a Raphael, or any of those old painters; but still I do wish you could work in my bicycle somehow!'—'Punch.'

AN ANTIDOTE FOR ASTHMA.

Mr. Albert Reid, Angus, Ont., was for over two years a sufferer from Asthma. A half bottle of Yellow Oil cured him completely, and although that was some time ago, he has never been troubled with the same complaint since. 8

'Mistah Bowen, what do "plus" mean? asked the old man. 'Plus? Why it means something additional.' 'Guess I'll hab toe stan' it den. Dat dah I'shman dat sole me dis mule say he kin go a mile in two-thutty-seben plus, an' I too much stuck up to 'spose my ignance befo' an I'shman toe ast him wat dat "plus" mean.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CANCER

For 6 cents in stamps we will send full particulars of Dr. Mason's Painless Home Treatment for Cancer and Tumors, with testimonials from those cured.

NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mention 'Witness.'

ROYAL POULTRY FARM, Montreal. W. H. ULLEY, Prop

Eggs for hatching from First Prize Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. We sell the Pineland Incubaters and Brooders and Fine Crushed Oyster Shells, $1.25 per 100 lb. bag. Send for 1897 Catalogue. 2

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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. For sale by all Druggists, or at A. D. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING PICTURES

To the Department Stores, as we find that they ask too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two.

G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 638 CRAIG street, next door to the 'Witness' Office. 26

RICE'S STUDIO, 141 ST. PETER STREET.

See Samples of New Styles for Easter. Prices moderate for all photographic work

J. KIMBER & SON, Interior Decorators. 5 McGILL COLLEGE AVE. Telephone 4421.

MAKE APPOINTMENTS —FOR— PHOTOS —WITH— Arles THE PEOPLES' PHOTOGRAPHER. 261 ST JAMES ST

Bell Tel. 1414.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

All kinds of Bread made by latest improved machinery, ahead of old style and much cleaner. Bakery thoroughly washed each week. Bell Tel. 8003. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans every Saturday. Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine St. 24

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

'My wife took a nap yesterday afternoon, and I kept the baby still two hours.'

'How did you manage it?'

'Nailed his clothes to the floor and gave him a paper lampshade to play with.—Chicago 'Record.'

A SPLENDID MEDICINE.

Dear Sirs,—I hope that this letter will be of some use to those who suffer from headache and have not yet heard of B.B.B. Headache and pain in the back afflicted me for a long time, but now I am free from them, thanks to the use of one bottle and a half of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a splendid medicine and I recommend it to all sufferers from headache or pain in the back.—Miss Jane McAllister, Almonte, Ont. 8

OVERHEARD AT A CITY RESTAURANT.

'I said Welsh Radish, not Horse Rabbit.'—'Punch.'

DOAN'S! DOAN'S! DOAN'S!

Doan's Kidney Pills cure headache, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, dizziness, sleeplessness and all kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties. Price 50c per box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price by T. Milburn & Co., Toronto. 8

AN OLD PICTURE OF THE QUEEN.

A captain in a regiment stationed in Natal, when paying his company one day, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half-crown, which, as one would naturally expect bears 'the image and superscription' of President Kruger.

The man brought it back to the pay table and said to the captain: 'Please, sir, you've given me a bad half crown.'

The officer took the coin, and, without looking at it, rung it on the table, and then remarked, 'It sounds all right Bagster. What's wrong with it?'

'You luke at it, sir,' was the reply.

The captain glanced at the coin saying: 'It's all right, sir; it will pass in the canteen.'

This apparently satisfied Bagster, who walked off, making the remark: 'If you say it's a' right, sir, it is a' right; but it's the first time I've seed the Queen wi' whiskers on!'—London 'Answers.'

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

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

THE MAIN POINT.

The Hon. Cherub Dace (rising to nominate his candidate for Mayor,—'The man I desire to present to this convention is a man of few faults and many virtues. He is an orator, a good citizen, a kind husband, an indulgent father, a true friend, a——'

Voice from the gallery—'Wh-what wheel does he ride?'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURCHASE

PURE WOOL CLOTHING

From **WM. CURRIE,**

The Clothier,

1967 Notre Dame Street.

ALL THE LATEST IN SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS, HATS. CAPS, FURNISHINGS, Etc., Etc.

Tailoring Department, Specials.

BLACK and BLUE WORSTED SUITS and IMPORTED SCOTCH TWEED SUITS, $15, $16.50, $18, $20 and up.
READY-MADE ENGLISH WORSTED SUITS, $10, $12, $15.
READY-MADE TWEED SUITS, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $8, $10, $12.

A Week of Bargain Days.

The whistle-valve of a locomotive got out of gear one day, and wouldn't shut, and the pesky thing went shrieking all the way for twenty miles. Our Bargain Counters have taken that same tantrum and go shouting their vociferous way through the week. The shout is a different one each day but always as noisy as the day before. A shout of money-saving and great value giving. Every day from Monday to Saturday is full of interest to the thrifty buyer. Here are a few items which give an idea of the values all over the store.

FLANNELS.
An All Wool Flannel for less than you would pay for a Flannelette is a pleasant thought for economists. There are only 50 pieces left, worth 15c, 17c and 20c a yard at any store. Quick buyers get it here for 10c a yard.

SILKS. SILKS.
A special lot of Fancy Silks for Blouses, Dresses and Trimmings are here, worth from 50c to $1 a yard. We sell them at 21c, 25c, 29c, 33c and 39c a yard.

SOAP. SOAP.
One thousand boxes or delightfully perfumed Toilet Soap of our special brand "Mignon." Three handsome Oval Cakes in a box for 10c. Each cake is worth that much.

KITCHEN UTENSILS,
Tinware, Graniteware, etc., everything for the kitchen, no seconds, all first-class goods at lower prices than you usually pay for seconds.

DUPUIS' DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

The Birthplace of Low Prices.

DUPUIS FRERES,

Corner of St. Catherine and St. Andre Sts.

Open Every Day from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Saturdays till 10 p.m.

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS YOUNG.

HOW THE LITTLE ONES OF DOMINION SQUARE SUNDAY SCHOOL HONORED A BIRTHDAY.

A unique birthday celebration was held in the lecture room of Dominion Square Church last evening. The Sunday-school infant class and a large number of the parents and friends of the little folks assembled to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Robert Irwin, and incidentally, the twentieth anniversary of his taking charge of the infant class of that school.

It is customary in the class for the birthdays to be noted by the little ones dropping into a 'birthday box' as many cents as they have seen birthdays, and when Mr. Irwin dropped slowly into the box his cents, the little ones counting enthusiastically and proudly up to seventy-two, at which the supply was exhausted, there were more wet eyes in the room than Mr. Irwin's, and the children sang their pretty birthday song.

Songs, recitations, choruses were the order of the evening, and Mr. Irwin, in one of his characteristic speeches, introduced a little girl whom he had known for twenty years, because her mother had sung at a Sunday-school concert in the church twenty years before, when Mr. Irwin had first become connected with the school. He had the programme in his hand to prove it.

The Rev. Mr. Mansell on behalf of friends, presented Mr. Irwin with a handsome token of their esteem, and after each of the little ones had received their present, a box of beautiful candies, they went homeward through the rain, which could not prevent their honoring probably the youngest man for his years in the whole of Canada.

ONTARIO PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WILL NOT GO TO OTTAWA UNLESS A GENEROUS BONUS IS GIVEN.

Ottawa, April 10.—The Ontario Pacific Railway has laid a proposition before the Ottawa Board of Trade. The company want a bonus from Ottawa of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If they do not get it they may not come to Ottawa from Cornwall, but may simply make connection from there for New York points east and west. The report is current among parliamentarians that an arrangement will be closed with the Canadian Pacific for building this link. It is also said that the government subsidy will be $6,400 per mile. For this, however, the company will have to make some concessions in the way of freight and passenger rates and otherwise.

ALIVE WITH A BROKEN NECK.

Hamilton, Ont., April 12.—John Wynn of this city, who had his neck broken a couple of months ago by falling down stairs, has apparently recovered, and is able to go out for a walk in fine weather. The plaster cast was taken from his neck on Sunday last and replaced by a heavy felt bandage. Mr. Wynn can now masticate his food and the only inconvenience he suffers is that his neck is stiff. Doctors Husband and Leslie, who attended Mr. Wynn, say there is no doubt his neck was broken, as the fractured bone has not set and the case is a most curious one.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Reader.—What wages has the Montreal Street Railway Company to pay per week to conductors and motormen according to contract with the city corporation and the Street Railway Company? How many hours for a week's pay at ten hours a day. Ans.—The contract with the Street Railway Company stipulates that conductors shall work sixty hours a week, or ten hours per day, but does not say what wages the company must pay.

CONCERNING CEMENT.

Subscriber, Ont.—What is the price per barrel of a good cement? 2. Where may it be obtained? 3. What amount of surface will a barrel of cement cover? 4. How should the cement be mixed? Ans.—1. Cement varies in price from $1.50 to $4 per barrel. A very good quality may be bought at the rate of $2.25 per barrel. The price varies much at different times of the year. It is more expensive before the opening of navigation than when boats and vessels are running. 2. From Alexander Bremner, 50 Bleury street, Montreal, and from Messrs. W. and F. P. Currie & Co., 100 Grey Nun street, Montreal. 3. The amounts for a given surface vary as follows, the covering being one inch in thickness, viz.:

One brl. cement with 1 brl. sand will give 67 square feet.

One brl. cement with 2 brls sand will give 104 square feet.

One brl. cement with 3 brls sand will give 140 square feet.

The same proportions of sand and cement will make a ¾ inch covering of 90, 130 or 175 square feet, respectively, according to the first, second, and third of the above-mentioned proportions. Observing the same proportions if a covering of but half an inch is desired the surface covered may be respectively 124, 208 and 280 square feet. 4. The sand should be clean, sharp and coarse. When the sand is mixed with loam the cement will set slowly and the work will be comparatively weak. Fine sand especially when water worn delays the setting of the cement and deteriorates its strength. Damp sand and cement should be mixed thoroughly and uniformly together, when both are comparatively dry, and no water should be applied until immediately before the mortar is required for use. The larger the proportion of sand the stronger the work. One part of good cement to two parts sand is allowable for ordinary work, but for cisterns, cellars, and work requiring special care half and half is the better proportion. For floors the cement should be increased towards the surface. Use no more water in cement than is absolutely necessary. Cement requires a very small quantity of water in crystallizing. Merely dampening the material gives the best results. Any water in excess necessarily evaporates and leaves the hardened cement comparatively weak and porous. Whenever concrete is used under water care must be taken that the water is still. So say all English and American authorities. In laying floors or constructing cisterns or similar work, care must be taken to avoid pressure of exterior water. Cement will not crystallize when disturbed by the force of currents or pressure of water, but will resist currents and pressure after hardening. In still water good cement will harden quicker than in air and when kept in water will be stronger than when in air. Cements which harden especially quick in air are usually slow or worthless in water. When strong work is wanted for cellar floors and all similar work the concrete should be dampened and tamped down with a spade or plank, then finished off with a trowel thus levelling and compacting the work. Only persons ignorant of the business will lay a floor or walk with soft cement mortar. All artificial stone is made in a similar way to that described. The mortar should be used as soon as made, otherwise its settling properties will deteriorate. In buildings of stone or brick the best protection from dampness and decay and also from danger of cyclones or hurricanes is a mortar of cement and coarse sand. The extra cost is inconsiderable and the increased value much greater. Chimneys built of cement do not blow down, and cellars are free from atmospheric moisture. Cement may also be mixed with lime mortar for plastering and other purposes to great advantage. Cement will crystallize at any temperature, but if allowed to freeze it will be much injured. Good cement is not injured by age, but should be carefully preserved from moisture. For proportions of cement to be used in concrete, foot, roads, stone mortar, or brick mortar, send to above named firms for circular.

NUMISMATIC.

H.S., Stirling, Ont.—What is the value of the following coins? (1) New Brunswick cent of 1861; (2) do., 1864; (3) Prince Edward Island cent of 1871; (4) Nova Scotia cent of 1861; (5) Bank token halfpenny, 1837; (6) Bank of Upper Canada, 1852; (7) do., 1852. Also the following postage stamp: (8) supposed to be from Egypt 1837 or 1838. Postage at top and two pence at bottom, letters in the corners, in the centre the Queen's head; (9) a threepence stamp with Queen's head. Ans.—1 to 7. All these coins are quite common and frequently found in circulation; worth one cent each. 8. Stamps were just issued for postage in Great Britain in 1841; twopence of this date is worth 5 cents; threepence first issued in 1862, worth 25 cents.

T.A.—Where can I procure a United States cent of 1804 as mentioned in your issue of March 13? Ans.—In Scott's Standard catalogue of copper and nickle coins this cent is quoted at from four to twelve dollars. Write to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 18 East 23rd street, New York.

A 'Witness' Reader.—Kindly tell me the value and country of the following coins: (1) Brass, obv. head, 'Georgius III. Del Gratia Rex. Crowned Shield,' w. c. et co. dg. I. rex. f.d.b.s.r.m.' 1790; (2) copper smaller than a U. S. cent; obv., a pair of scales the word 'Pie' and some other marks Rev., a shield charged with a cross, supporters two lions; crest, a lion and two flags; motto, 'ausp. reg. & sen. aug.'; date, 1833. (2) Where can I procure collector's catalogues, British, United States and Canadian? Ans.—(1) An imitation guinea made to hang as a pendant on brass watch chains, worthless; (2) a one pie piece of the East India Company, worth about five cents; (3) the catalogues of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, 18 East 23rd street, New York.

QUESTIONABLE CONTRACTS.

M.O.W.A., Ont.—1. If while a man is intoxicated he disposes of his property, is it a legal and lawful sale? 2. Can his wife, with her own money, advance her son, he being a minor, funds to buy his step-father's property, he being intoxicated at the time? 3. Can the creditors of the husband come on property and sell and pay themselves, he having given his notes before he sold out in such a way, notes not coming to maturity for some time afterwards? 4. When the son went to register the deed the registrar asked the boy how old he was. He told him he was twenty-two (22), knowing he was not twenty-one. What can be done in this matter? What would the law do in such a matter? 5. If a wife says she does not want to be called by her lawful marriage name any more, before witnesses, and says, 'Go and do for yourself; I will do the same,' is the husband compelled to support her? Ans.—1. The transaction is not void. It may be voidable at the instance of the husband or his creditors; but it depends largely upon the degree of intoxication. 2. Yes. 3. Not without first having the deed of conveyance from the husband to step-son set aside. 4. Nothing. 5. We think not.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

HOMESTEADING—WILL — EXECUTORS' DUTIES.

Ontario.—1. When a settler takes up new lands in Ontario, what does the government require of him before granting a deed of the land 2. If he had met all the conditions but had neglected to apply for deed, has he the power to devise by will the farm to his son? 3. Is said will null and void 4. If not, what are the duties of the executors? 5. Does the law require executors to give notice in newspapers for creditors to present their claims? Ans.—1. We would refer you to the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, R.S.O., chapter 25, the provisions of which in respect of the matter in question are somewhat lengthy. Perhaps it would be well for you to write to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, for pamphlet containing the desired information. 2 and 3. He had such an interest in the land as could be devised to the son, subject, of course, to dower of widow, if any. 4. They should consult a solicitor, and be directed by him in the matter. 5. The law makes provision for their doing so, and it is usually necessary for their protection.

DIVORCEES MARRYING.

G.W., Ont.—A and B marry in Ontario; some time after their marriage they go to the United States, live there about seven years; not living happily, get a divorce. If coming back to Canada, and marrying again in Canada, would their marriage be lawful in Canada? Ans.—Yes, assuming of course that the divorce was regular.

WINDING UP A COMPANY.

E.T., Ont.—The facts of the case are not sufficiently set out in your statement to enable us to answer the questions. You should consult a lawyer personally.

REPATRIATION.

J.B., Cardinal, Ont.—Does not a British subject moving to the United States and becoming a citizen of that country, require, if moving back to Canada, to swear allegiance to Great Britain again before he is a qualified voter? Ans.—Yes, and there are further requisites.

RESTORING A CROSSING.

W., Ont.—A owned a farm through which the Great-Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway was built, leaving four acres on one side. The company put up a crossing for A. A sold the four acres to B, and there being no need of the crossing, the company took it away. B sold the four acres to C, who bought twenty acres of the farm on the other side of the track from A. C now needs the crossing, but the company refuses to replace it. No authority was given by any one for the removal. 1. Can the company be compelled to replace the crossing? 2. What action should be taken? Ans.—1. We think so. 2. Instruct a solicitor to take the proper steps.

DITCHING.

J.M., B.C.—Three men, A, B and C, own each a farm. A proposed ditch or drain runs through each farm and thence 80 chains to outlet, making 160 chains of ditch in all. What part of said ditch would each man be entitled to do or have done of the 80 chains out? Ans.—You will require to consult a local solicitor.

SALE OF SLEIGHS.

Subscriber.—One year ago I sold one pair of bob-sleighs to B. Was to pay for them part down and did so. The balance, took his note for. Note is one year past due, and is not paid. The note is drawn, so that B holds the sleighs till paid for. 1. Can I take the sleighs away from B 2. Or will I have to sue him. I would rather get the sleighs; he is not worth much. Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes.

PAYING AN OLD JUDGMENT.

A Reader, York, Ont.—A man is sued in Ontario, and judgment given against him for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He absconds, leaving the debt unsettled. Some years after he sends to the creditor fifty dollars and promises to pay the balance in the future. When it is paid, what has the creditor to do to release him from the judgment? 2. The Court fees are paid; will it cost any more to take the judgment out of the hands of the clerk of the Court, and release of the debtor? Ans.—1. A simple receipt will be sufficient. 2. That cannot regularly be done, and is unnecessary anyway.

POSITION OF A SURETY.

Reader, Ont.—A borrows money from C, giving as his security a joint note, with B as his surety. The note has expired for some years, and A has paid nothing on it. What course should the surety pursue to compel A to pay the same in order to protect himself? A owns no real estate. Ans. What would be prudent to do depends upon the circumstances of the case; but we may say that the ordinary course would be for B to pay the note and having thereby become the holder of it himself, to sue A for the amount.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

DIARRHOEA.

Mrs. D. H. H.—Mother desires to know the cause and cure of diarrhoea? Ans.—No symptom being given an answer seems unsatisfactory as this symptom covers many conditions. This subject can best be handled in two or three short articles. Diarrhoea is a series of loose semi-liquid discharges from the bowels. It may be acute or chronic and is always a symptom, not in itself a disease. The diseases which cause diarrhoea and the excitants to short attacks are numerous.

SIMPLE ATTACKS OF DIARRHOEA.

Nervous diarrhoea is simply an increase of peristalcis, which means an overaction of the muscular coat of the bowel or an increase of the natural secretions on account of some passing excitement. Persons subject to this inconvenience can only recover by becoming less excitable or avoiding excitement. Improper food and taking cold are other causes of attacks of loose bowels in persons subject to this weakness. Children suffer from these three causes and every mother should know how to treat them. Nourish and cherish the nervous constitution with plenty of good food, especially nice butter, very fresh eggs, cream, and also good sweet fruits to prevent biliousness from the butter and cream. These things are just as cheap as a doctor, cod liver oil and a feeble youth. Never allow reproof at the table or any unpleasant subject and have a nervous child keep out of the way of all nervous persons. A sharp over-anxious temper or exhausted nervous constitution might hinder all efforts to cure a nervous child. A fat kindly nurse and easy tempered surroundings will tend to form the child upon that plan. The diarrhoea that comes from a chill is common in constitutions liable to catarrh. The nose, the bronchial tubes or the intestines will be attacked if a chill is taken. This must be treated by warmth and rest during the attack. Put the child to bed perfectly quiet, rolled in a flannel as well as a cotton and flannel night gown. When the bowels are emptied after two or three stools, give fifteen drops of tincture of rhubarb or a few drops of essence of peppermint with a little hot water and allow only scalded milk or well boiled rice with no sugar for a day at least. The gravy from a roast may be given with the rice or cocoa and toast well crisped for a change. Children may have attacks of this kind constantly without telling their parents and lay the foundation for catarrh of the bowels by continuing during each attack to eat everything they like while the bowel is slightly inflamed. Another bad effect of no treatment is that the child loses its nourishment and may return from the seaside or mountain thinner and paler than it went. Treat diarrhoea from unsuitable or excessive eating by allowing it to go on until nature has carried away all the obnoxious result of indigestion. Rest in bed is best and spoonfuls of cold water can be given. When food is desired give nothing but scalded milk and water until the stomach and bowels have had a good rest.

WEAKNESS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

M.E.B.—Trembling of the hands and heart after rheumatism. Age 77. Ans.—This is not caused by feeling nervous but by a weakness of the nervous system. It is not usually curable. The thing to do for it is to nourish the body and take every opportunity of strengthening it.

Some forms of tremor, from Osler's practice of Medicine may interest readers:

(a) Simple tremor.—This is occasionally found in persons in whom it is impossible to assign a cause. It may be transient or persist for an indefinite time. It is often extremely slight and is aggravated by all causes which lower the vitality.

(b) C. L. Dana has reported remarkable cases of hereditary tremor.—It occurred in all members of one family and beginning in infancy continued without producing serious changes.

(c) Senile Tremor.—With advancing age tremulousness during movements is extremely common, but it is rarely seen under seventy. It is always a fine tremor, which begins in the hands and often extends to the muscles of the neck, causing slight movements of the head.

(d) Toxic tremor is seen chiefly as an effect of tobacco, alcohol, lead, or mercury. In elderly men who smoke much it may be entirely due to tobacco. One of the commonest forms of this is the alcoholic tremor which occurs only on movement and has considerable range.

(e) Hysterical tremor usually occurs under circumstances which make the diagnosis easy.

INDIGESTION.

R.—I am troubled with indigestion. I have a headache a great deal of the time. I have a great deal of gas on my stomach in spite of all that I can do, and it makes me feel very unpleasant at times, especially when it is present in the greatest quantity, so that I can hardly work. I am eighteen years old. I take plenty of exercise in the open air. I am very thin. I am always hungry, even after a hearty meal. I have a very sour stomach, which is very hard to cleanse even by fasting and use of alkalis with a laxative. Do you think I should have a stomach tube? What treatment would you advise? What should be my diet? Is cornmeal mush easy of digestion. Ans.—Probably your diet is unsuitable for you. Some people do not digest starches and sugars readily. Oatmeal and cornmeal will remain in the stomach all day sometimes ruining the second and third meal. Cornmeal does not digest at all with many people, but usually passes off quickly carrying down other food with it. Jam, cake, candy, pancakes and other tough bread stuffs which do not chew to a fine paste are causes of a sour stomach. By giving up the foods which ferment so readily and taking half a teaspoonful of maltine in warm milk or water after meals, using no tea and having more juicy meat, eggs, milk and vegetables in your diet you may soon find out if these articles did you harm. One of the easiest digested forms of starch is corn starch. Boil in water, flavor some milk to taste and add after the corn starch is boiled so as just barely to scald the milk. Eat this with cream but no jam or sugar and dissolve each mouthful in your mouth. Six teaspoonfuls to a pint of water and milk should make it as thick as pudding. Dyspeptics fatten and take heart upon this food. It can be made all milk if found to agree. Chew baked or well boiled and steamed potatoes thoroughly and have your beefsteak minced by the butcher and cooked lightly. Beaten egg in milk is full of oxygen and easily digested, strain through a new tin gravy strainer which you can get for the purpose flavoring with nutmeg, cinnamon or clove which makes it more easily digested. Essences are often injurious. Many people get no benefit of beaten eggs because they take them while there is food in the stomach or eat another meal before the egg and milk is digested. Take the egg at meal time, not between meals. Another cause is the common one of pelvic ailments. A displacement easily curable at first, tends to cause overfulness of the veins, encourages constipation and usually affects the stomach in spite of every care to keep it right. Be careful to have this attended to soon if a sense of dragging makes you suspect it.

LADY VOCALIST'S VOICE.

J. B.—Last fall in singing a lady vocalist felt her voice break, and for some time after the trouble would recur. The throat has been sore, particularly on the left side, sometimes swells. She has gargled with salt and water, bathed with cold water and rubbed with a lotion. The throat is now somewhat better but the pain returns from time to time. She has used her voice very little since. What would you advise? Ans.—It is easy to look into the throat with a laryngoscope and see the condition which it is in. There need be no guess work in the matter of treating a throat according to its needs. The break in singing may have been caused by over-strain, but may also have been caused by the condition of the larynx at the time. It would be wise for a singer to see a specialist in throat diseases when the voice is affected, and no person should attempt to treat a chronic trouble which affects the breathing or the voice in the vicinity of the larynx without the advice of some one who has seen what is wrong. The larynx contains the vocal cords. These may be swelled during a cold and recover quickly. Sometimes the lining membrane of the larynx which is the top of the windpipe becomes pale, unhealthy, infiltrated and at last ulcerated. This may come on gradually and may be associated with an unhealthy state of the lungs or with some general disease. It would be very important to recognize and treat this with appropriate local remedies as well as taking the treatment indicated by other symptoms. The laryngoscope sometimes shows in its little mirror quite another disease, the mucous membrane being red and swelled with raised follicles. This condition is best treated by local applications suited to cure it, and by care to avoid aggravation either by taking cold or by using the voice much. A weakness of the vocal cords or paralysis can be seen in the same way. Gargling with salt and water, bathing the throat or an external lotion cannot be expected to reach these conditions or cure them.

TUBERCULOSIS.

J.P.—I would like to know the cause of tuberculosis and if there is any cure. A friend doctored for catarrh of the throat for six months and now the doctor says it is tuberculosis and they are anxious to know if there is any remedy. Ans.—The cause of tuberculosis is infection, which easily occurs in weak, soft tissues, and has a tendency to spread in the form of cheesy nodules, which break down into ulcers or abscesses. The disease is hard to cure, but it may be arrested. A tuberculous larynx is pale, nodulated, ulcerated; the bacillus is found in the grey slough on the ulcers. It is treated by local antiseptics, change to a suitable climate and building up the general health.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—ANAESTHETICS.

X.Y.Z.—1. What is the best material for plate for artificial teeth? 2. Is there a deadener of pain in dental operations absolutely safe for a person with weak heart? Ans.—1. Vulcanite, which contains no poisonous coloring matter. 2. Local anaesthesia is often produced which does not affect the heart at all. General anaesthesia should not be done except under the advice of a physician and the presence of some person qualified to give it and to note its effects. 'Absolute safety' is a strong expression to use in any procedure people can only weigh risks in case with due caution. Ether stimulates the heart.

STRABISMUS.

Enquirer.—Can a person having a case in his eye ever hope to have it remedied? His eyes have always been 'turned.' Ans.—The eye, squint or strabismus is usually quite curable with a slight operation. Any good doctor is the best to apply to, but many doctors are able and willing to undertake such a case. Cocaine is generally used to prevent pain so that a person feels no pain. An anaesthetic like chloroform and can walk off when the operation is over. It does not seem to trouble patients at all, and need not be too expensive if you state your means as the doctor will arrange that matter.

FLOATING KIDNEY.

Anxiety.—Is there such a complaint or trouble as floating kidney. Give cause and remedy. Ans.—Floating kidney is a recognized condition. Removal of a floating kidney, which is the cause of great pain, is sometimes resorted to, also stitching it up. A support in the shape of external bandages has given relief when the kidney lay in front. It is an uncommon condition and might be simulated by other tumors. A consultation of doctors or a visit to the city to get the opinion of a well known surgeon is right before operation on the kidney or any abdominal organ when immediate action is unnecessary. This is a comfort to friends and to the operating surgeon who thus shares responsibility. The writer knows of cases where ignorant quacks have succeeded in persuading persons of their suitability to judge of cases and have drawn large fees for which conscience and truth were freely sacrificed. Persons should not trust doctors who make fine promises and run down other doctors, but should find out the standing of the college which issued their certificate and what hospital training they have had. Pleasing manners, a general knowledge of hygiene and self-confidence have been able to procure a large practice for some people who knew how to use them, but when dealing with the internal organism a knowledge of anatomy, pathology and surgery is needed. The best surgeons, moreover, are least liable to operate unadvisedly, caution being developed by experience. Floating kidney is sometimes recognized without any trying or serious results only giving discomfort at times.

MR. JOHN CURRIE.

On Thursday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association building, a number of friends gathered to meet Mr. John Currie, who was passing through to Quebec, where he will hold a series of evangelistic meetings. It was just twenty-two years ago that evening since he had first entered the Young Men's meeting in the building on Victoria square, and his conversion to Christianity had resulted therefrom. After tea had been served, Mr. Currie was called upon, and he gave a graphic account of his life prior to that eventful night and the marvellous change which resulted. Soon after he was led to give up his business and devote his whole time to evangelistic work, which has largely been spent amongst the miners in Colorado and on the Pacific coast. Every one present was greatly stirred by his recital. After leaving Quebec he expects to spend a week with the Association in Montreal prior to taking charge of the Inspector Street Mission on May 1, where he will conduct the work during the summer and fall.

LENTEN SERVICES.

The Lenten service for men in the Mechanics Institute yesterday was taken by the Rev. Canon Dixon, rector of St. Jude's Church, who spoke from Daniel ii., 8: 'And Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself.' In this practical age what was needed, the preacher said, was not volumes of beautifully worded or even learned and logical theory, but right conduct in the affairs of every day. Was Daniel's rule the rule for the youth or the older man of to-day? Did not too many say, 'I do not like religious cranks; I am as good as the best of religionists, and yet I do not believe in making myself singular'? We needed more men to be singular on every question of principle. So many were fearful that religion and business would not harmonize. While saying that they believed in God the Father Almighty, they were afraid to trust him. God was not less powerful now than in the time of Daniel, and he would make heroes of men to-day who kept his laws.

These services will be taken during the remaining days of Lent by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop.

A petition signed by 300,000 persons, praying the Queen to refuse to grant money to hospitals where vivisection is practised, has been laid before the Queen by the Home Secretary.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Personal.—Robert Goltman, Surgeon Chiropodist, has returned to town from Ottawa, where he was on professional business and a few days' rest.

DISINFECTION OF WELLS IN INDIA.

As the method of disinfecting the wells described is capable application in [illegible] regions of the United States that [illegible] rather in the new uncontaminated [illegible] not yet near enough to a densely [illegible] section where 'piped' water is [illegible] it has been thought wise to [illegible] the entire the story referred to [illegible] last issue. Dr. Hankin found [illegible] people in the village unwilling to [illegible] a disinfectant placed in their wells, [illegible] they felt it would offend the gods; [illegible] so he says:

"Knowing that it is more easy to convince people by ridicule than by argument, I collected about a dozen jogis and other kinds of [illegible] and some Brahmins, and gave them a lecture, which with the accompanying experiments last-

MGR. WALSH.
Archbishop of Toronto.

ed about two hours, and was completely successful in its object. Those who [illegible] fakirs chiefly, as I have seen them, hanging for hours head downward, over a fire in the burning sun, or attempting to earn their salvation by other eccentric methods, such as sitting on a bed of upturned nails, may think that I was too sanguine in hoping to succeed.

"I began my lecture by showing them a human hair under the microscope first slightly magnified, and then under increasing degrees of magnification, until, as they affirmed, it looked as large as a rope. Then I showed them some milk growing in a test tube; this they recognized. Then, under a low power of the microspoe, they saw that the mil-

MGR. LAFLECHE.
Bishop of Three Rivers.

dew consisted of a mass of threads, under a higher power (a magnification of seven hundred and fifty diameters, increasing the surface more than four hundred thousand times) they recognized that it was a plant, and they themselves pointed out the branches, the roots, the leaves and the seeds. I then showed them a large collection of different microbes which I had at that time collected from different wells in the neighborhood. In each case I gave the name of the well, in the hope of increasing their interest in the subject, and with the mental reservation of suggesting that their water was in need of improvement.

"The first microbe which I showed them was a large bacillus that had grown out into long rods, similar in thickness to the threads of which the mildew consists, and containing rows of spores, which they recognized as seeds. I then

MGR. GRAVEL.
Bishop of Nicolet.

MGR. DECELLES,
Coadjutor, St. Hyacinthe.

showed them the same bacillus at an earlier stage of its growth, when the individual rods were shorter and slowly moving through the culture liquid. The next microbe I exhibited was still smaller and rapidly motile. The last was so small and moved so quickly across the field that they could see it only with difficulty. This was the cholera microbe. I told them that it was the army of Bhowani, but afterward referred to it as the "cholera mildew." Since they had been moving, it was no use asserting that they were merely plants, so I contented myself with asking "Who can tell which they are, animals or plants?" I then told them that the food of these creatures is dirt. I showed them some peptone under the name of "the essence of dirt taken from the inside of a pig." (If

MGR. O'BRIEN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

I am right in thinking peptone is made by allowing the pig's stomach to digest itself I am not far wrong.) I showed them some water to which some of this "essence of dirt" had been added; I told them the name of the well from which the water had been taken, and explained that on the previous night the cholera mildew had been present in such small quantities that I was unable to see it by means of my microscope, but owing to the "essence of dirt" having acted as food the water now looked as if milk had been added to it, and the reason of this was that many thousands of the cholera mildews were now present in every drop. It may be explained that the addition of peptone to water in this way is the ordinary method of testing for the cholera microbe. I explained how the bits of leaves, of skin and other human wastes to be found in their surface wells furnished food for

MGR. EMARD,
Bishop of Valleyfield.

the cholera mildew, so that if a trace of it gets in the water is soon ready to produce cholera in those who drink it.

"I then asked: "How can cholera be stopped?" and answered that it could be done by adding to the wells a medicine which I had, which had the wonderful power of destroying dirt. The medicine, it must be explained, was potassium permanganate. To exhibit its action I placed before them two glasses of water. To one I added a small quantity of the "essence of dirt." The other was pure water, or rather, the best that I could obtain. I showed them some potassium permanganate, dissolved it in water, and added a few drops of the solution to each of the glasses. The purple color produced by the addition remained permanent in the glass containing clean water; but in the other, owing to the presence of the peptone, the color was destroyed in a few seconds, giving rise to a yellow color, and presently a brown

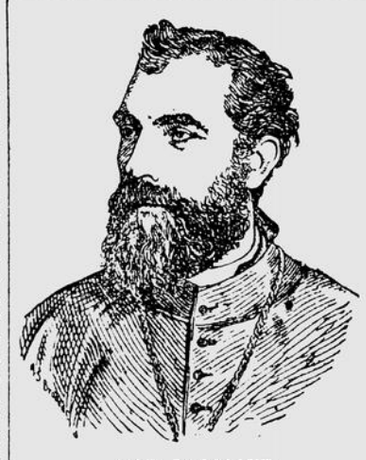
THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Archbishops, Bishops, and Vicars-General Who Assembled to Meet the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Merry del Val.

precipitate was deposited. I pointed out to my audience that where dirt was present the medicine had combined with it. I pointed out that this could be done just as easily in a well as in a glass, and that by so doing they would inevitably render the water less fitted to support the life of the cholera mildew, and make the water like that of the Ganges. I

MGR. LANGEVIN.
Archbishop of St. Boniface, Man.

did not ask them to take away the life of any living creature, for this I knew was contrary to their religion; but I did ask them to remove its food, and thus prevent this living creature from reproducing itself, and so giving them the cholera. Further, I said that I knew that drinking English medicine was contrary to their religion, and I did not ask them to drink it. There was plenty of dirt in their wells with which it would combine, and if they added it at night it would before the morning have fallen to the bottom. Further, as they could see for themselves, if a trace of the medicine was present in the water it produced a purple color, and therefore if they waited till the purple color had disappeared they would be sure to avoid the chance



MGR. LAROCQUE,
Bishop of Sherbrooke.

of swallowing the medicine. They appeared to be satisfied that it was a good thing to add the medicine to their wells, and some were eager to do so, as cholera was already in their village.

'After giving this lecture I went to Dhuaha, and at last persuaded the chief jogi, Mohedo Purhit by name, to allow me to put medicine into his well. The natives crowded round, showing much surprise at the quantity of the color produced by so little of the substance. The addition was made at evening, and on the next day both the color of the permanganate and cholera microbe, which had previously been in the well, had completely vanished. Later in the day news was brought me that Mahedo Purhit was dangerously ill. I hurried over to see him, and to my dismay found that he was dying of cholera. In the after-

MGR. DUHAMEL,
Archbishop of Ottawa.

noon he died. I went again immediately to the village, not feeling very sure of the reception I should get, since it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the inhabitants would come to the conclusion that his death was a judgment from Bhawani for allowing a Sahib (Englishman) to come into the village and to put medicine in this well. However, I thought that it might be possible to prevent their arriving at this conclusion by first getting another idea into their heads. I spoke to the villagers, and pointed out that his death proved the truth of what I had been saying; for I had said that the cause of cholera was in his well at a time when no one who drank its water was suffering from the disease. Now he had died from drinking the water. If I had put the medicine into the well a week earlier he would now have been all right. I then seized the opportunity of making some prophecies about other wells which were in the village, and in which I had found the cholera microbe; and without more ado the villagers allowed me to put permanganate into all these wells. Although I succeeded in showing the natives that the addition of

MGR. MAROIS,
Vicar-General of Quebec.

this medicine implied nothing dangerous to their caste, I could not help their being a little frightened at it; so I drank some water from one of the wells to which permanganate had been added, to convince the natives that it was not poisonous. The cholera stopped within three days of the treatment of the wells.'—'The Independent.'

THE PAPER OF THE OXFORD BIBLES.

(From 'Chambers's Journal.')

The papermaking for Oxford Bibles is a special important and interesting part of the work. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements. A good deal of the paper

MGR. LABRECQUE,
Bishop of Chicoutimi.

they turn out here is made out of old ships' sails, the materials of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, come here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven, and bound up into volumes to be again scattered far and wide into all the uttermost ends of the earth.

This Wolvercote paper mill has much to do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in papermaking, and ever since their 'India paper' has been the envy and the puzzle of manufacturers all over the kingdom. There are said to be only three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected, and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin, but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable, paper of the best Oxford Bibles if they only knew how, all the world has hitherto quite failed to do so.

It is as thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque, and so strong that a strip of it three inches wide has proved to be capable of sustaining a quarter of a hundredweight. Over a hundred and sixty works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first, if not quite the first, printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.

CANADIAN McALL ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian McAll Association held its annual meeting in Toronto recently. The secretary in her report stated that it is just twenty-five years since the first hall was opened in Paris, now the mission has one hundred and six halls

MGR. BLAIS,
Bishop of Rimouski.

(eighteen in Paris and eighty-eight in the provinces), in some of which services are held nightly, in others two or three times a week. Other agencies employed by the mission are dispensaries in Grenelle, Rue National and Les Ternes. In these, beside the treatment, instruction is often given in the laws of hygiene, and the patients are spoken to of the great physician by some earnest friend. There are also mothers' meetings, Sunday and Thursday schools, and kindergarten schools, Y.M.C.A. reading rooms, and the mission boat, 'The Good Messenger.' In April she started on her summer's cruise going from village to village sowing the seed in tracts, gospels and testaments. Some time ago an offer

GRAND VICAR BOURGEAULT,
Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal.

was made of £40 towards a second mission boat, and as the result of an appeal, the committee has the promise of £85. Great efforts are being made to wipe out the debt which has been reduced to £1,600, and last summer an offer of £800 was made, conditional upon the remaining £800 being collected by April 15, 1897, of which there is a good prospect. The Canadian association has ten auxiliaries. Galt, with no organization, contributed $24. The treasurer's statement shows total amount received $1,180.84. Officers for the year were elected, of whom we mention:—Mrs. Edward Blake, honorary president; Mrs. David Cowan, president; Miss M. Carty, secretary; Miss Caven, 76 Spadina Road, treasurer; Miss Copp, leaflet secretary.

A LARGE INSURANCE POLICY.

San Francisco, Cal., April 10.—Mrs. Leland Stanford yesterday signed the contract by which her life is insured for $1,000,000. The policy, which is said to be the largest ever issued, was written by a New York company. By the terms of the contract Mrs. Stanford is to pay an annual premium of $170,000, and upon her death $1,000,000 will be paid by the company to the Leland Stanford, jr., University. Should she live ten years, and continue her annual payments of premiums, the university will receive at her death $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000.

St. Gabriel Church Ladies' Aid Society are to hold a sale of articles of [illegible] on Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13, in the lecture room of the church, and it will be open each day from three o'clock to ten p.m., with music in the evening, and a good oyster supper for all who may attend.

THE CHICAGO MARINES.

THEIR FINE BAND STILL DRAWS CROWDS TO THE DRILL HALL.

Although the weather was rather inclement, a very large number of people were present at last night's concert of the Chicago Marine Band. Several officers of the city militia corps attended, dressed in their respective uniforms; Col. Houghton, D.A.G., occupied a seat in one of the balconies. The programme comprised some ten or twelve numbers, exclusive of the National Anthem, but the repeated encores that were demanded and that Mr. Brooke good-naturedly acceded to, made it much longer.

One of the best items was a selection of dance music from German's 'King Henry VIII.,' which possessed a most charming rhythm. Miss Sibyl Sammis sang the 'Flower Song,' from Gounod's 'Faust,' in splendid style and received a double encore, to each of which she kindly responded.

All the numbers were loudly applauded, especially a descriptive piece which was the last played, entitled 'A cavalry charge.'

At the matinee to be held this afternoon, there will be played, among other good numbers, that famous descriptive piece, 'The Forge in the Forest,' by Michaelis; while a fine programme has been arranged for this evening's performance by the band, which will, it should be clearly understood, positively be the last that will be given during the band's present stay in this city.

MRS. GORDON'S MEETINGS.

Quite a number of the city churches are, we understand, planning to hold special services next week, popularly known as 'Holy Week.' It is a time when thought naturally turned to holy things. Special afternoon meetings are to be held daily by the Christian Workers' Conference. Mrs. Gordon of Ottawa has been invited to the city to address these meetings on topics connected with the deepening of the spiritual life. Her first meeting will be held in the Evangelistic Hall, St. Catherine street, near the corner of Stanley, on Monday afternoon at half-past three. The subject is 'Obedience.' It should be understood that these afternoon meetings are not specially for ladies but that every one is invited. Mrs. Gordon is well known as a successful evangelist and as an ardent W. C. T. U. worker. She is, in fact, Dominion W. C. T. U. superintendent for evangelistic work.

Mrs. Gordon will also address union Gospel meetings every evening in Stanley Street Church with solo singing and illustrations. Those who would like to call the attention of friends to these meetings can obtain invitation cards from Mr. E. Frost, of the Evangelistic Hall.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY DAY.

To-morrow, Sunday, will be an interesting day in connection with Centenary Methodist Chruch, the occasion being the Sunday-school anniversary. In the morning the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. W. W. Madge, and in the evening a platform meeting will be held when addresses will be delivered by Mr. A. O. Dawson and others. In the afternoon the services will take the form of a farewell to Mr. J. W. Knox, late superintendent of the school, and a reception to the new superintendent, Mr. N. E. McMahon.

BICYCLE FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE DAY NURSERY.

On the evening of May 12 and the afternoon and evening of May 13, a Bicycle Festival will be held in the Victoria Rink for the benefit of the Day Nursery. The programme will be a varied one, showing, among other things, the possibilities of bicycle riding.

RAT PORTAGE MINING CONVENTION.

The directors of the Rat Portage Mining Exchange, Limited, having found the time at their disposal insufficient for making adequate preparations to ensure the success of the Mining Convention, heretofore announced to be held at Rat Portage on April 6, 7 and 8, have postponed the date for holding the convention to June 2, 3 and 4 next. It is expected that such an attendance will be secured as will make this the largest and most important gathering of the kind yet brought together in Ontario. Arrangements will be made to enable visitors to visit and inspect the various working mines and other interesting features in the vicinity. Special rates of fare, which will not exceed one fare and one-third, and possibly single fare, for the round trip, are being arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Great Northern and other lines.

MENELEK'S ITALIAN PRISONERS.

Much anxiety prevails in Italy with regard to the fate of the Italian prisoners still detained in captivity by the Negus of Abyssinia. There is no foundation for the belief that they have all been set at liberty. On the contrary, Menelek has only accorded freedom to 350 out of the 2,500 who were in his possession. Of these 350, some 250 have already returned to Italy, while 100 more have just arrived at Zellah on the sea coast. The Emperor declines to release the remainder until he receives satisfaction in regard to the demand for a sum of $4,000,000, which he has made upon the Italian Government for their maintenance.

THE DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

Time of the House Largely Occupied by Mr. Foster Yesterday.

THE TARIFF BILL.

GOVERNMENT MAY BE ABLE TO STATE ON MONDAY WHEN IT WILL BE BROUGHT DOWN — MR. M'INNIS AND THE 'GLOBE.'

The feud between Mr. McInnes, the young Liberal member for Vancouver, B.C., and the Toronto 'Globe,' over the question of railway monopoly in British Columbia, is attracting considerable attention and was increased yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by Mr. McInnes bringing the matter up as a personal one, though his speech travelled so much beyond this that he was forced to put himself in order by moving the adjournment of the House. Last Monday, when Mr. McInnes was discussing a motion he brought forward, asking for the disallowance of the British Columbia Southern Railway act of 1896, passed by the British Columbia Legislature, he animadverted on the course of the Toronto 'Globe,' drawing attention to what he termed the sudden change in the conduct of that paper on the question of railway monopoly. The British Columbia Southern Railway, chartered, and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway cannot be discussed apart because the C.P.R. has purchased the charter of the British Columbia Southern. Mr. McInnes declared that the 'Globe's' course in this matter was characterized by cant and deception and that it had taken a course in favor of the C.P.R., 'its masters.' This expression roused the ire of the 'Globe,' which roundly denounced Mr. McInnes and called him 'a liar and a slanderer,' and added that he was 'an expert at that business.' In each succeeding issue the 'Globe' repeated these epithets, and yesterday Mr. McInnes said that if he had been content to remain silent, a wrong construction might have been placed upon his silence. He, therefore, reiterated everything he said as to the 'Globe,' added more direct and emphatic statements, rubbed them in and declared that as a representative of his province and constituency he was not to be brow-beaten by any one, even by the editor of the 'Globe.' He said, 'I have nothing to retract. I believe I was warranted in everything I said, and the exhibition the 'Globe' is now giving, makes me the more inclined to believe that I was justified in everything I said. The people wondered at the sudden change on the part of the 'Globe' in this matter, and I say it was a piece of cant and the grossest deception. They are taking this course because if that act was disallowed. some of the prominent directors of that paper would fail to receive a big haul out of the deal now going on. It is very significant that at the moment the C.P.R. were engaged in a deal to secure the British Columbia Southern charter, which was in the hands, among others, of two prominent directors of the 'Globe,' that paper changed its course from opposition to railway monopoly to the attitude of an ardent supporter of the C.P.R., and the proposed monopoly which would be greater than any yet known in Canada. The 'Globe' is prepared to take any stand, providing that stand is lucrative to its owner. As to his expression that the C.P.R. were its masters, he had nothing to withdraw. Circumstances justified the charge. The 'Globe' and the C.P.R. are a unit in this matter. Two prominent directors of the 'Globe' had undertaken to sell the British Columbia Southern charter to the C.P.R.. C.P.R. men are directors of the 'Globe,' and there is a mutuality of interest which gives us circumstantial evidence, and many a man has been hanged on less. Their course has been characterized by deception and fraud. As to the editor's assumption of virtue and ignorance of any 'deal,' the men who pay the piper can select the tune. It was peculiar that at the very time the 'Globe' directors sold their charter to the C.P.R., the 'Globe' came out with its new policy against its past record. I do not intend to be prevented by the blackguardism of hirelings and monopolists and of a corrupt press from discharging my duty as a public man to the province and to my constituents, and I am ready to submit my course to the verdict to the electors.'

Mr. McInnes said a great deal more in the same strain and took issue with the 'Globe' on a question of fact as to whether the British Columbia Government had the right to exact a royalty on coal lands, which he denied. His motion to adjourn was then declared lost.

Mr. Ellis brought up the question of the Easter adjournment and obtained a statement from the Premier that the House would adjourn from Wednesday, April 14, until the following Tuesday. Subsequently Mr. Laurier gave notice of motion to that effect.

In reply to Mr. Foster the Premier stated that the Minister of Finance would be in a position on Monday to make an announcement as to the date when the tariff would be brought down.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor-General, moved the second reading of the Franchise bill in a five-minute speech and was followed by Mr. Foster who moved in amendment the six months' hoist and proceded to give reasons for delay.

Mr. Laurier took the point of order that he should discuss the merits of the bill but Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Foster could bring himself within the rules of order by appiying his remarks to the amendment instead of to the main motion. This Mr. Foster proceeded to do for several hours, never once discussing the bill but maintaining that the House should do no business until the tariff was brought down and hinting to the Premier that if he desired to attend the Queen's Jubilee in London he had better adopt the programme of the Opposition. He pictured the government forces as requiring the strong hand of the leader. He dwelt on the tariff question and it was very evident that Mr. Foster was simply killing time and that the determination of the Opposition to obstruct the Franchise bill was being carried out. Mr. Cameron, Liberal, and Mr. Clancy, Conservative, took part in the debate, which was decidedly dull and profitless and the House adjourned shortly after ten without having made any progress.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

The Hon. Peter White and others are applying for letter of incorporation as the Pembroke Navigation Company, capital, $40,000.

The Montreal Consolidated Mines Company, capital, $25,000, is applying for incorporation. Fredrich Fairman and others are the applicants.

A. P. Twidale and others of Montreal are applying for incorporation as a lumber company, capital, $20,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway have a bill increasing their capital stock by $2,500,000.

Mr. McMullen gives notice of a bill which is calculated to bring about a revolution in the Civil Service. It provides for a board of inspectors of civil service, consisting of three men holding office during good behavior on the same tenure as the Auditor-General, and removable only on a joint vote of both Houses. The inspectors shall inspect outside and inside departments of service and dismiss incompetent or superfluous officers. The purpose is to keep the service on a business basis. Their action will be non-partisan. It is the belief of Mr. McMullen that there are about a thousand officers who can be dispensed with by action of this independent board. While the power of appointment lay with the government all appointments will be made conditional upon efficiency and actual necessity for appointees in service. The government would, of course, retain the right to dismiss of their own motion.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS FOR EASTER.

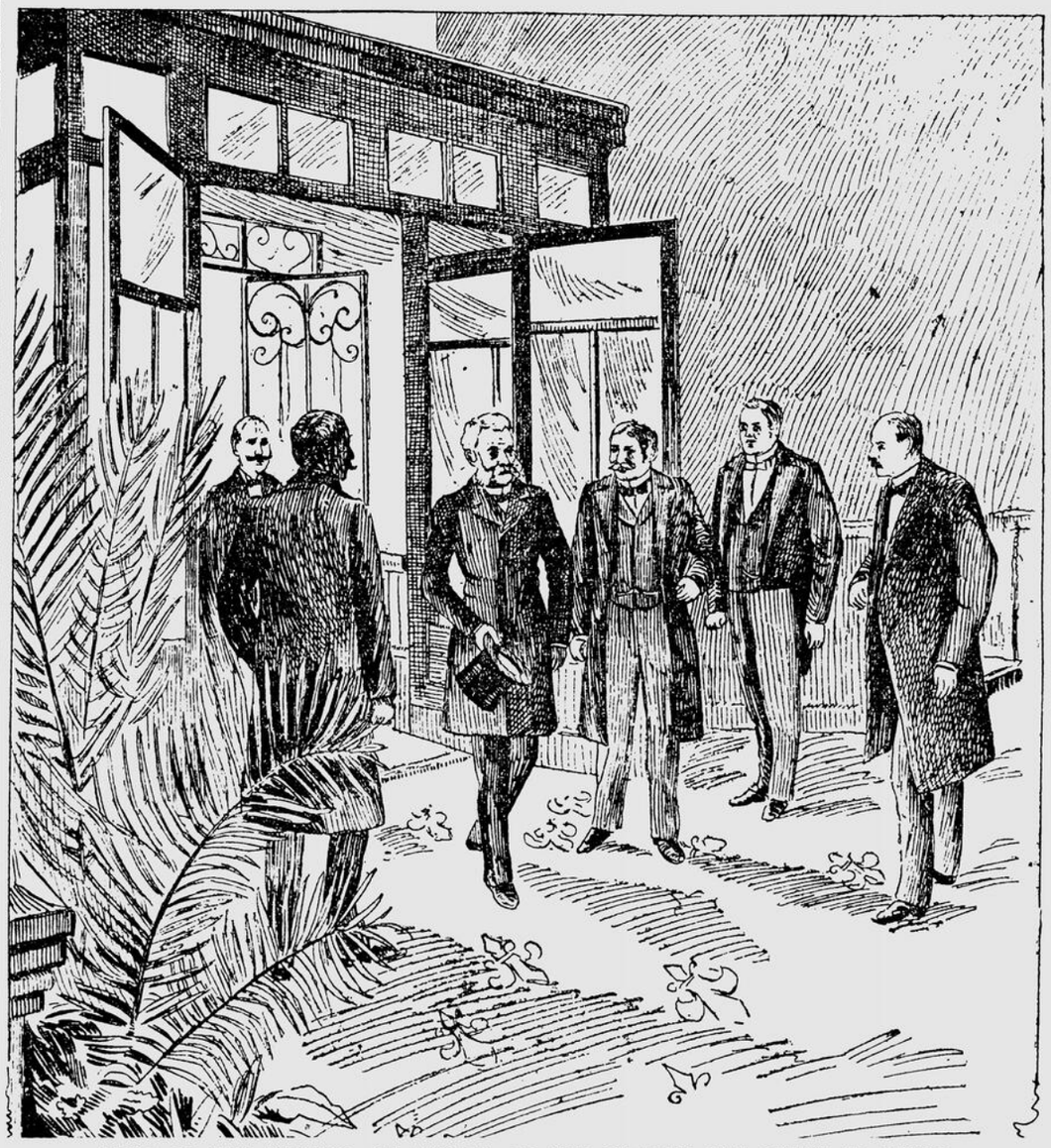
In the Senate the committee on divorce, composed of Senators Gowan, Baker, Boulton, Kirchhoffer Lougheed, McKindsey, Primrose, Wood and Mills was appointed. The committee is the same as last session, except that Senator Mills replaces Sir Oliver Mowat, and Senator Gowan succeeds Sir Oliver as chairman. By special leave of the House the divorce committee held a special session, and reported that the application of Adeline Myrtle Tuckett Lawrey, of Hamilton, from her husband, Thomas Henry Lawrey, of the same place, had been made in the prescribed form. Senator Clemow presented the bill for divorce in the Lawrey case, which was read a first time, and now stands for a second reading on Wednesday, April 28.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved for a return showing the number of commissions issued and commissioners appointed by Order-in-Council, or otherwise, since July last, to enquire into charges of offensive partisanship made against any employee of the government, and the number and names of commissioners appointed to investigate and report on claims preferred against the government and the finding of such commissioners, the return to include the date and copy of all commissions, the date of appointment, name and residence of all commissioners, the time occupied by the investigations, the amounts paid commissioners in salaries, fees, etc., the number of witnesses summoned and examined, and the amount paid witnesses, the number and amount paid for bailiffs and other such officers; the number and amounts paid all lawyers engaged by the Crown and by the defendants; copies of all reports made as a result of such investigations, and the name, age and salary of these appointed to replace the officers removed as the result of these investigations. Sir Mackenzie said that his reason for moving for this return was because of the unprecedented number of commissions issued and commissioners appointed to investigate in many cases the most trivial charges against public servants. The result was that the accused officers were in many cases put to great expense in employing counsel, and summoning witnesses to refute the charges made against them, and in some cases he understood the reports made bore out the facts as stated. He trusted that in cases where an investigation had been ordered into charges that had not been proven that the accused officers would be indemnified for costs they had been put to in proving their innocence.

Sir Oliver Mowat had no objection to bringing down the return except that portion of it which asked for the particulars as to the lawyers employed by the defence and the witnesses summoned. The government could not obtain any accurate information as to the cost for these services. He thought that the suggestion that in all cases of all unproven charges the officers so charged should be indemnified by the government, was a fair one and he saw no reason why it should not be acted upon. The return, as amended, was ordered.

On motion of Senator Kirchhoffer a return was ordered giving the names, ages and salaries of all civil service employees removed from office since July last, where no enquiry was made into the charges preferred against them, the reappointments in such cases and the number and amounts of superannuation allowances granted in such cases.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday, April 27, at eight o'clock in the evening.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT CIMIEZ:

His reception by the Gentlemen of the Queen's Household in the Hall.—From the 'Illustrated London News.'

The chief incident of the Queen's sojourn in the Riveria has been, as yet, the visit of the Emperor of Austria, who journeyed to Cimiez from Cap Martin on March 17, accompanied by Prince Lichtenstein, in order to call upon Her Majesty. The Emperor's visit lasted about half-an-hour and was of a completely informal character, political subjects being laid aside for a friendly conversation. Among the other visitors received by the Queen have been the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Princess Olga and Princes Christian and Ernest of Cumberland. Her Majesty spends several hours daily in drives through the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood, and even since the weather became less certain, she has continued to enjoy the air, from which her health has already derived great benefit. The grounds of the Villa Liserb and the neighboring villas have been placed at Her Majesty's service, as in former years, when their owners laid down roads joining each other and combining to include a wide area for the Queen's private drives. Her Majesty has made constant use of this seclusion, but has also taken many drives further afield to Mont Borou, St. Jean, Beaulieu, and other places of interest in the neighborhood.

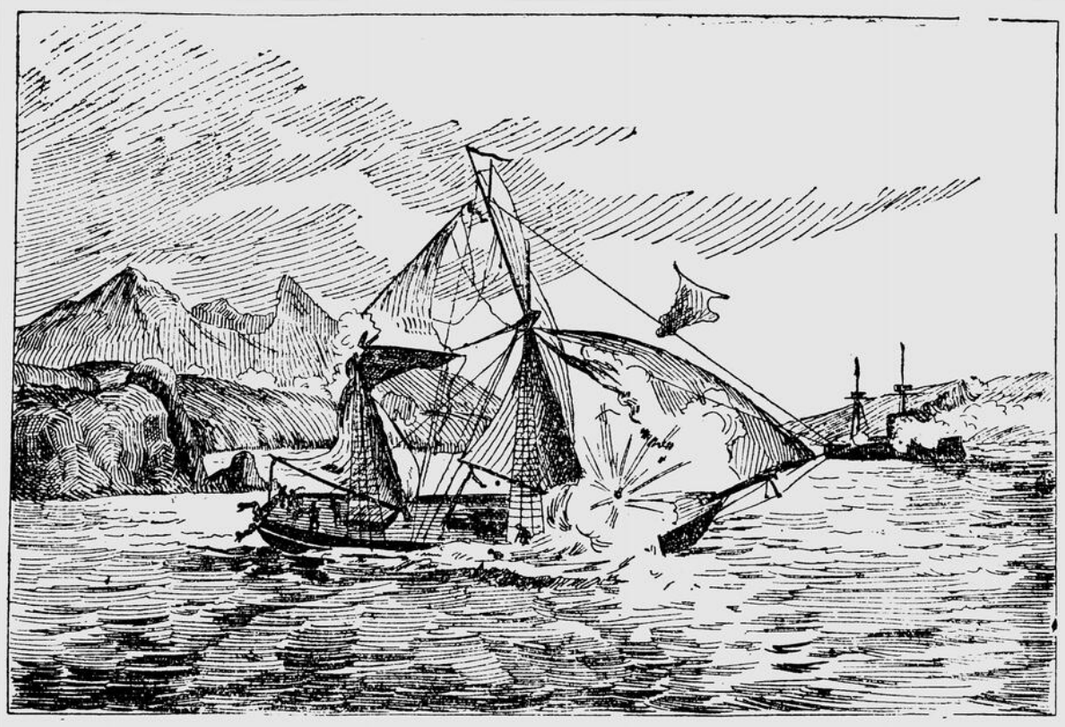
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 10.—A serious fire occurred on Front street east and Wellington street east last evening about half-past nine o'clock, doing damage that is roughly estimated at not less than fifty thousand dollars, though it is difficult at present to speak definitely on this point. It broke out in the Smith building, 42 and 44 Front street, quickly extending to the other frontage of the building on Wellington street east. A large number of firms do business in the building, which also adjoins P. W. Ellis & Company's wholesale jewellery establishment, and but one door removed from the big wholesale warehouse of John Macdonald & Company. A general alarm was sounded, and, coming from the wholesale quarter of the city, an immense crowd was soon on the spot. Among the principal losers are Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Company, wholesale jewellers, damage by water and smoke to the extent of $5,000; the King-Jones Fibre Chamois Lining Company, $5,000, the stock for the season being completely destroyed; the Textile Buckskin Company, damaged by water, $5,000; Ald. C. Clayson, machinery supplies, damaged $2,500; insurance, $700; E. H. Hilburn, manager Toronto Whip Company, loss 2,500; insurance, $1,500; C. E. Graham, East India Tea Company, loss $3,000; insurance, $500; W. H. Muckle,, cartage agent, loss, $2,000; J. M. Davidson, brewers' supplies, loss $1,500. The building is owned by Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and is damaged to the extent of $9,000; insured in the Scottish Union.

THE KNOXVILLE FIRE.

LOSS OF LIFE GREATER THAN REPORTED.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 10.—Of the fifty-two guests who were sleeping in the Hotel Knox on Thursday morning when the fire broke out only thirty-five have been accounted for. The hotel registers were destroyed, and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost. Telegrams have been pouring in all day from different cities enquiring about people supposed to have been in Knoxville. The work of searching in the ruins was begun late yesterday afternoon, and the developments indicate that the list of dead will be much larger than was at first thought. Charred bodies were found in different localities of the ruins. eRwards have been offered for the bodies and a large force of men are at work clearing away the debris. An almost correct estimate of the losses and insurance has been secured. It is as follows:—Total loss, $1,611,000; total insurance, $614,900. Many of the firms burned out have secured temporary quarters.



AUSTRIAN WARSHIP SINKING A GREEK VESSEL OFF CRETE.—'Black and White.'

A Greek schooner attempting to land contraband arms and ammunition in Crete near Cape Dia was seen by the crew of the Austrian warship 'Sebenico.' Fire was at once opened upon the Greek vessel, which sank in a few minutes.

THE QUEBEC MILITIA.

SEVERAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Ottawa, Ont., April 10.—The Minister of Militia yesterday made the following important appointments and promotions in the Quebec militia which will be gazetted next week. There are two commanding officers:—

3rd Victoria Rifles, Quarter Master Patrick Gorman is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

9th Battalion Rifles, Voltigeurs, Quebec, to be Second Lieutenant, Octave Belleau, vice Roy, promoted.

15th Shefford Field Battery, to be Second Lieutenant, provisionally, Lieut. Osmar Amyrauld, from No. 3 company, 60 Battalion, to complete establishment.

65th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Hector Prevost is transferred from this battalion to the infantry reserve of officers.

To be Lieut.-Col., Major Alfred Eugene Damaz Labelle, vice Prevost, transferred.

To be Major, Captain Chas. Arthur A. Laframboise, vice Labelle, promoted. Captain and Brevet Major Arthur D'Orsonnens is transferred from this battalion to the infantry reserve of officers.

To be Adjutant, Captain Francois Samuel MacKay, vice D'Orsonnens, transferred.

To be Captains, Lieut. George Edouard Beauchamp, vice Laframboise, promoted, and Lieut. Louis Joseph Taro Mackay, appointed adjutant.

To be Captains, Paul Etienne Pelletier, vice Labelle, transferred, and Frederic Pelletier, vice Thibaudeau, retired.

To be Second Lieutenants, provisionally, Sergt.-Major Ernest Joseph Poitevin, vice Gelinas, promoted March 24, 1897.

Lieut. H. E. Normandeau, having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

76th Chateauguay, battalion, No. 5 company, provisional Lieutenant Zephile Mallette having left the limits, his name is removed.

To be Second Lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant Jean Baptiste D'Amour, vice Mallette, retired.

50th Battalion, Huntingdon Borderers, No. 1 Company. To be Second Lieutenants, provisionally, James Albert McGregor, vice Gardner, promoted, and James Wattie Stark, vice Walsh, retired.

79th, Shefford battalian, Highlanders, to be Lieut-Col. Major James Dinwoddie Bulman, vice Cox, retired.

POOR SEAL CATCHERS.

St. John's, Nfld., April 10.—The sealing steamer 'Aurora' has returned from the North Atlantic with a full cargo of 27,000 seals secured after the most severe experience of many years. Tremendous storms were encountered, often lasting days at a stretch. The ship was driven by the ice floes three hundred miles south-east of Cape Race, and the men were almost always in peril of their lives. Nine hundred seals were carried away by the waves and lost. Four of the crew died. The 'Aurora' reports that the other ships have had a most discouraging expedition, the 'Neptune' taking only 5,000 seals, the 'Hope,' 'Ranger,' 'Algerine,' 'Diana' and 'Greenland' only 2,000 each, the 'Kite' and 'Labrador' 1,600 each, the 'Panther' only 800, the 'Terror,' 'Nova,' 'Esquimaux' and 'Walrus' about five hundred each. This is the worst outlook which the fishery has had for the last twenty years.

A HELEN KELLER FUND.

New York, April 10.—A number of literary people in this city have co-operated in starting a movement in aid of Helen Keller, the wonderful blind, deaf and dumb girl. So excited is Miss Keller that at the age of seventeen she will enter Harvard College and is probably better prepared than any girl in full possession of all her faculties. As she has no means of her own, Miss Keller's friends are trying to raise the sum of $50,000, to be invested so that the income will furnish support for Miss Keller and her teacher. At their death the income is intended to revert to some benevolent institution. Among those who have interested themselves in raising the fund are Messrs. William Dean Howells, Charles Dudley Warner and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Piano Bargains.—The following should interest those who want a good piano and who at the same time do not care to pay a fancy price:—Steinway, fine wood case, in perfect order, $175; regular price, $625. Knabe, Upright, slightly used, special value. Beir Bros., Full Grand, nearly new, $450; regular price, $850. Evans' Bros., Upright, 7 octaves, $225; regular price, $375. Upright, six months in use, $190; regular price, $250. Herbert Upright, Nice Hood Square, $100; Overstrung Upright, $85; New Cabinet Grand Piano at $225, payable by instalments, the best value in the market. Several good reasons why we can sell our instruments much lower figures than our competitors.—We employ no canvassers or agents to bother you. Customers themselves bring their instalments to our office. No expensive warerooms. No excessive advertising. We study and practise economy in all its details. Buy direct from us and save from fifty to a hundred dollars on your purchase. P. E. Lavallee & Bro., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 2

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 1897.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

A CATAPULTER OF '56.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.")

Sir,—The cut which accompanies this [illegible] gives a [illegible] of a busy [illegible] of the city in the boyhood's days. [illegible] the intersection of St. Francois Xavier street, with Notre Dame street, looking east, with [illegible] square nearby [illegible] in the distance. It [illegible] earlier than the incidents that a sight of it recalls vividly [illegible] the policeman with his [illegible] about three paces east [illegible] Herald' office was su[illegible]ly opposite was the store [illegible] boot and shoe merchant. [illegible]ore is shown at the cor[illegible] cab is coming up St. [illegible] Xavier street, and Townshend's [illegible] show that he repaired [illegible] for years where it is [illegible]ture. There was a stone [illegible]her around the Seminary [illegible] was not removed until [illegible] the events which the sketch

[illegible] the last year of the Crimean [illegible] newspapers published small [illegible] slips telling of the arrival of [illegible] with the latest news from the [illegible] war. These were called 'extras,' [illegible] a penny, and as public opinion [illegible] my drive to the position British [illegible] occupied in the struggles of the [illegible] armies against the Russians, 'ex[illegible] were eagerly sought for. It was [illegible] common thing for a smart boy of [illegible] to earn half-a-dollar in a few [illegible] the sale of these extras. There [illegible] never any dearth of boys, and the [illegible] office gateway on Notre Dame [illegible] was their rendezvous. Many boys [illegible] did not sell the extras had chums [illegible] did. They were all sorts and sizes. [illegible] regularly employed in the printing [illegible] as apprentices were the aristocracy, [illegible]ever, and lorded it over the com[illegible] herd, with great tyranny in some [illegible]es. There was a fine yard for pitch [illegible] toss with pennies, good planks for [illegible]ning tops, and marbles for keeps, [illegible] a good deal of room for junior ath[illegible]s. As 'Yankee Sullivan,' 'Tom [illegible]s.' And Heenan, the 'Benecia Boy,' [illegible] Other worthies were in great repute [illegible] the prize-ring, boys of the Griffin[illegible] order and others of St. Lawrence [illegible] the Quebec suburbs would mingle [illegible] discussions as to their favorite [illegible]ters, with occasional fistic rows, with[illegible] gloves. The printers and others in [illegible]er windows, on these occasions, sup[illegible] the waterworks free in bucketsful [illegible] above; and this made matters very [illegible]. It is surprising how many citi[illegible]s, now staid business men, could tell [illegible] tales of the old 'Herald' gateway. One [illegible] of its graduates became a great profes[illegible]al foot runner in New York, some of [illegible]em left their bones in the Southern [illegible] States below Mason and Dixon's line. [illegible]ey had joined the Northern army. [illegible]Others occupy responsible positions in [illegible]society in our own Canada.

[illegible]Among the apprentices was a smart, [illegible]ve young lad of sixteen, who man[illegible]ed the sale of the extras for the 'Her[illegible]. Michael, he was called by the [illegible] Mr. Andrew Wilson, one of the pro[illegible]prietors, but the Griffintown boys gave [illegible]m 'Mick.' He was an autoc[illegible]rat, the theatrical critic, the delineator of [illegible] melody, the pride of the clog [illegible]rs, and the tragedian of the boys, [illegible] were thrilled as he strode out [illegible] them with his broom handle, [illegible]s in lid, shield, and Scotch bonnet, [illegible]g, 'Come on, Macduff.' This was al[illegible]s after a Saturday night of Shakes[illegible]e at the theatre.

It was a mixed community, and on a [illegible] occasion greater excitement [illegible] than of a Crimean battle could [illegible] was produced among the deni[illegible]s of the gateway. A catapult had [illegible] its first appearance. It was a [illegible]ion, so far as the gateway [illegible] and the fortunate possessor was [illegible]. Its ammunition was easily pro[illegible]. An adjoining gravel roof fur[illegible]s free. It carried missiles of [illegible] from a pea to a marble. The [illegible]e size was to the marble, the [illegible] was shot from the catapult. [illegible]t was only as a great favor [illegible]t was loaned to anyone, and [illegible] boon companion 'Scotty,' was [illegible]e favored. To sit on the 'Her[illegible]' roof with a pocket full of [illegible] and try to pot swallows on the [illegible]s ecstacy of delight, except when [illegible]l of broken glass from adjoining [illegible] was heard. That was the [illegible] sudden disappearance within [illegible]s skylight, which closed noise[illegible]. How many windows were brok[illegible] the awful climax came remains [illegible]

[illegible]ass was not as popular then as [illegible] in years afterwards. It was [illegible]e way to public favor. Not [illegible] catapult. It was declared [illegible] though it became common [illegible] as popular with fugitive [illegible]e glass with retail merchants. [illegible]ever, dangerous to the boys, [illegible] punishment to grow in se[illegible] received orders to arrest [illegible] and confiscate the instru[illegible]. Opposite the 'Herald's' gate[illegible]s Wilson's boot and shoe store. It had been provided but a few days previously with fine plate glass windows. Those who had seen the respected store-keeper come out, take his stand on the pavement and admire the window could only guess how much pleasure was taken in the first plate glass windows.

It happened that one of the gateway crowd appeared with what the boys called a 'cheo'—a huge high straw hat—a target that appealed to the catapulter not to lose a moment in letting go his battery. Mick pointed it out to 'Scotty' and the thing was done. A fine, heavy gravel stone as large as a small marble was quickly adjusted, and straight for the 'cheo' it went. Unluckily, it was aimed a little too high, and it must have been sent with abnormal force, for it went whizzing straight for the plate glass window fifty feet off, which it struck fairly in the middle of the plate. There is something strange about the breaking of glass. A boy can tell it with unerring ear for music of the kind. There must have been many such boys in the gateway crowd, because the sharp crack was no sooner heard than the crowd melted quicker than snowflakes in a June sun. There was not a boy to be seen when the startled storekeeper made his appearance. He was amazed, speechless, aghast. His polished plate glass window was like a map of Boston, with one round blot of buildings in the middle and lines of streets streaking straight from this common centre everywhere else. The gravel-stone had not gone though the plate. It had made a hole large enough to let air in and had spread cracks and consternation all over it. It was secured, and a bit of tar showed the 'Herald' gateway trade mark on it.

Mick and Scotty were not to be found, though the printing office was searched for in all directions. Door and gateways were blockaded by the policeman for several days, but the boys were never caught. The window remained in its cracked condition for many a day, but the catapult as a toy or plaything was never seen or heard of again. It was an awful experience for the boys. For three weeks the guilty party went to and from the office on errands and on every other occasion by the back door of the old post-office, a fugitive from justice, his conscience his chief accuser. His catapulting days were done, and though mischief was inseparable from him, the catapult had no share in the adventures. Wherever the gateway crowd have scattered to, they must easily recognize the incidents mentioned.

When the 'Daily Witness' commenced in 1860 the 'extra' boys found their way to the gateway of the 'Witness' office, on St. James street, not far from the Tattersalls, so often alluded to in the Symposium. The glory had departed from the 'Herald' gateway.

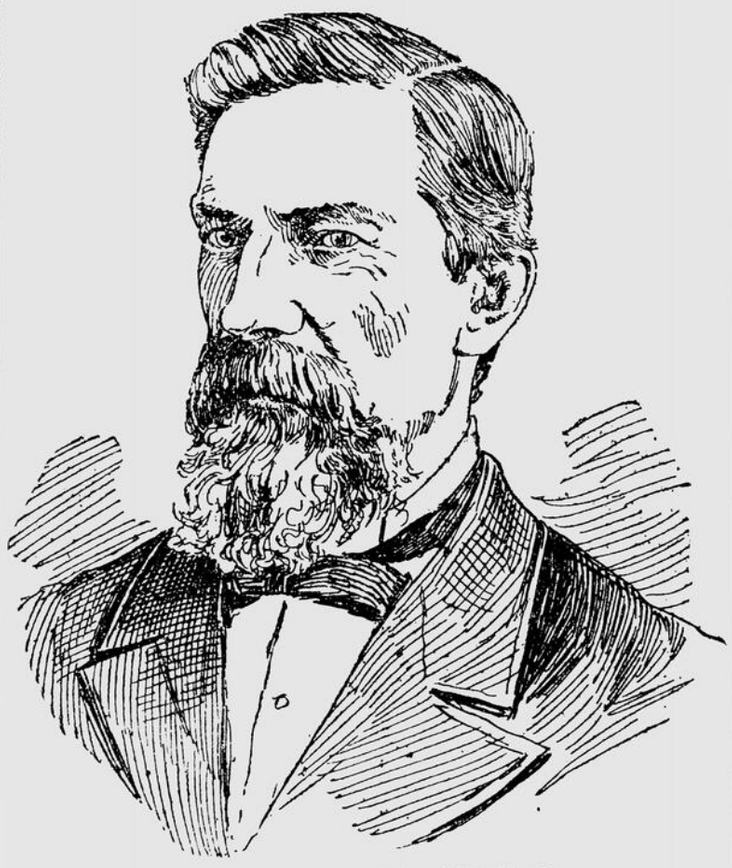
X.

A BUSY CORNER IN 'OLD MONTREAL—ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER INTERSECTING NOTRE DAME STREETS.

THE LATE MR. CHIPCHASE.

Mr. Nedby Chipchase, a reader of the 'Witness' since its foundation, died on March 26, at his home in Montreal, after a busy life. He was born in Quebec in 1823, of English parents, and removed to Montreal in 1836. These were stirring times, and Mr. Chipchase saw a good deal of exciting every-day life as it passed into history. The gold excitement of California swept over Montreal, as it did everywhere else on the continent, and the years between 1849 and 1851 were marked by considerable emigration from Canada to the gold fields. Mr. Chipchase went to San Francisco, did well, and returned from California on a visit to his mother in 1853, when she resided in Montreal. Here he met Miss Ellen Laurie, married her, and remained in Canada afterwards. St. Paul street was almost the only business street when Mr. Chipchase resided in Montreal, and he has told how he and other boys fished in the creek which afterwards became the Craig street main sewer. At that time a bridge led across at St. Lawrence street, and farmers were not as frequent visitors to town as they are to-day. Another bridge crossed the stream at Victoria square, and the great future metropolis of the Dominion was suspected by only a few sanguine spirits.

Mr. Chipchase happened to be in Quebec in June, 1853, on the occasion of the Gavazzi riot, and preserved a copy of the extra issued by the 'Morning Chronicle.' The extra is about twelve inches by thirteen, and reads very frankly and tersely. It is evidently a hurried piece of work, and as the history of the riot shows, was inaccurate in some particulars. As a specimen of the early methods and manners of newspaperdom it is a curiosity. Its language shows that feeling ran very high so far as religious discussion was concerned.



THE LATE MR. NEDBY CHIPCHASE.

Mr. Chipchase was a member of the old Highland Company of the First or Prince of Wales Rifles, and was in it when Col. Wylie took command of the battalion, and when Col. Macpherson commanded the Highland Company. The late Col. Bernard Devlin commanded one company, Col. C. F. Hill commanded No. 6, and the late Henry Prince was bandmaster of Prince's splendid band, which was the regimental band for a time. Mr. Chipchase was one of the few members of the Highland Company who got their certificates of discharge from the company in 1863.

Mr. Chipchase was buried on March 28. The hearse was followed to the cemetery by a large number of friends, who respected him highly because of his quiet, unassuming manners and his strict integrity. Five of his family mourn their loss—Mr. Jas. N. Chipchase, Mrs. S. S. Kimball, Mr. W. L. Chipchase, Mr. Charles T. Chipchase and Mr. Ernest Chipchase, all residents of Montreal.

MR. JOHN HUNTER.

Mr. John Hunter, of Langdon, North Dakota, has read the 'Witness' so far back that he cannot recall the year he commenced taking it. He writes as follows:

'I came from Scotland in 1827, when I was about six years old, and lived in Chatham Township within two miles of Cushing post-office. It was at the time of the Carillon canal. It was a pretty rough settlement, and I guess I was no better than my neighbors. In Chatham I married Miss Margaret McGeoch of Plantagenet, niece of the late Mr. William McGeoch of Tete Brulé, over forty-two years ago. After a time I moved up to Wendover, where there was little religion and no school. My only Protestant neighbor was Mr. John McLeod. After some years I came to Dakota and settled near Langdon. I am proud of the old 'Witness' and stand by the principles it advocates.

Scotland can no longer claim to possess the longest railway bridge in the world. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains this distinction by nearly three thousand feet. The length of the new structure, exclusive of its approaches, is 13,325 feet, while its principal spans over the main channel of the river are 620 and 455 feet respectively. The remaining spans extend over some nine miles of low-lying land, which for several months of the year is completely submerged.

NEW BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

Canon J. Taylor Smith of St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone, has been appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone, in succession to Bishop Ingham, who has resigned.

The new bishop is a native of Kendal, Westmoreland, and was ordained both deacon (1885) and priest (1886) at Rochester Cathedral. He received his training for holy orders at St. John's Hall, Highbury. Whilst a student, and also whilst curate at St. Paul's Church, Upper Norwood, he showed great missionary zeal, and exercised marked influence over young men and children. He also started a weekly Sunday service for children, and also a branch of the Children's Scripture Union, which numbered nearly two thousand members. In 1891 Bishop Ingham appointed him Sub-Dean of St. George's Cathedral and Canon-Missioner of the Diocese of Sierra Leone. As Canon-Missioner he has visited all parts of this large diocese, including Gambia, Accra, Lagos and Abbeokuta. In 1893 the then Rev. H. Tugwell (now Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa) and Canon Taylor Smith journeyed from Abbeokuta to Abadan and Lagos, being the first Europeans to make the journey for thirty years. Whilst holding a mission on the Gold Coast, in December, 1895, the Bishop-designate was asked by the Governor to act as chaplain to the forces on the expedition to Ashanti, and in that character he marched with the Special Service Corps to Kumassi, and was able to officiate at the first church service in Kumassi.

THE NEW BISHOP TAYLOR SMITH OF SIERRA LEONE.

In his letter, describing the submission of the king and the destruction of the sacred (?) trees and groves of the Ashantis, so long associated with cruelty and bloodshed, he wrote:—'Thus the way is now open for the messengers of peace. Let us not be slow to go up and possess the land for Christ.'

Canon Taylor Smith attended Prince Henry of Battenberg during his last illness, and was charged by him with his dying message to the Princess Beatrice, to the effect that he had been led in this illness to come to Christ for salvation, and felt that through God's mercy and grace he was going to be for ever with the Lord. On his arrival in Europe, the Queen and the Princess Beatrice were staying at Nice. He was immediately summoned there by Her Majesty, and during his subsequent visit to England was more than once graciously received by the Queen and Princess at Osborne. It is an interesting fact to recall in connection with his visits to Court, that two of the children of Princess Henry of Battenberg have joined the Scripture Union. Canon Smith was appointed one of the Honorary Chaplains to the Queen last June. He returned to Africa towards the end of last year, and it may be said that, both out there and at home here in England, his honest, straightforward, thoroughly earnest and sincere character has made him universally beloved. He was one of the founders of the universities' camp for schoolboys.

Bishop Taylor Smith will have a diminished stipend, a large part of the colonial grants being withdrawn. He will have to raise an endowment fund for the bishopric, as well as an annual sum to pay the clergy at the Cathedral of St. George, and to maintain the fabric of the building, and also to maintain the Technical School and the Medical Mission. He will also have to find two or three European clergy to help him as missionaries and clergy at the Cathedral. The new diocese will be confined to Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Canary Islands; Lagos and the Gold Coast being separated from the old diocese of Sierra Leone.—London 'Christian Herald.'

LOCATED BY AN ECHO.

An interesting method of employing the echo of a sound has been devised for the location of the carriers which sometimes become lodged in the underground pneumatic tubes. Knowing that sound travels at a speed of, roughly, eleven hundred feet per second, and knowing the time measured in thousandths of a second between the firing of a pistol shot into the conduit and the arrival of the echo at the outlet of the tube, a simple calculation gives the exact location of the obstruction. The mean of five experiments in the recent test gave 2.793 seconds, and when the sound velocity was corrected for air temperature the obstruction was located at 1,537 feet from the instrument, which was the exact location.—Boston 'Transcript.'

The Boys' Page.

Harald's Practical Astronomy.

(Carl Christian Peterson, in 'The Independent.')

Harald Bjarnason came into the house where his mother was at work, and dumped an armful of twisted straw in the enormous fuel box. Mrs. Bjarnason looked up with a smile and a pleasant 'Thank you, dear.' He took off his cap and wiped the perspiration from his face.

'Well, mother, I'm through,' he said. 'I guess I've twisted straw enough to last a week. The shed is chock-full.' He glanced at the clock. 'Three o'clock? I didn't think it was that late. I'll go and put the cattle in first before I start to bring Una home.' And without waiting for reply he was off.

Harald had worked hard all day. That morning before sunrise his father set out for the village of Sleepy Eye, forty miles away, in company with a party of settlers, to be absent three days. Meantime Harald was entrusted with the care of the farm and with the protection of his mother and sister, Una. It was a weighty responsibility for his sixteen-year-old shoulders to bear, but one of which he was proud. Mrs. Bjarnason offered to help him with the work, but he would not permit it; 'he could do it very well alone.'

'Hi, there, you Prince! Duke! S-s-st! sick'm, Surt!' It did not work, however. Their dog, Surt, the rogue, had slipped away, contrary to orders, and followed Mr. Bjarnason. The oxen passed by the stable door with a knowing look which seemed to say, 'You can't fool us with a make-belief dog.' The snow was so deep that the cattle could not wade through it; otherwise they would have roamed off. After a few minutes' struggle with the refractory animals Harald was glad to see his mother coming to his aid. Together they soon corralled the beasts.

'Now, Harald, you must hurry. Come in and let me wrap you up.' They entered the house, and the wrapping-up process was faithfully completed, in spite of Harald's protests that he would be smothered, and that the fine weather rendered sundry scarfs, mittens, socks and leggings superfluous. 'You can't tell how long the weather is going to stay fine,' she said. 'Remember, if it looks the least bit threatening, take the river home. I shall expect you by sundown.'

'All right, mother; never fear.' And with a hurried parting kiss Harald was on his way, merrily whistling 'Yankee Doodle.'

Mrs. Bjarnason watched him until he disappeared over the hill to the east. Then she seated herself at the table and fell into an unconscious reverie.

It was their second winter on the claim. A hard winter, too, it was proving to be. It set in early in October, before the fall ploughing was half done, with a blizzard blockading the railways as far east as Winona. After that, storm followed storm. The local stores were out of the most ordinary necessaries. No coffee nor sugar; neither flour, coal nor oil. The mails arrived three weeks behind time, on dog sleds, when they arrived at all. The telegraph wires were down most of the time, either by the action of the elements or because some freezing wretches cut down the poles for fuel. Oh, it had been a trying time!

Without the children it would have seemed desperate. They seemed to enjoy it. When the flour gave out it was great fun for them to grind wheat in the coffee mill. What would they have done without that coffee mill?

And there wasn't a pound of coal in Westerheim Township. There was plenty of timber on the Yellow Medicine river, ten or twelve miles below; but it was impossible to move it, owing to the snow. For fuel the whole settlement used hay or straw, twisted into compact little bundles. Hay made a better fire, but had to be economized for the stock, so that most people used straw. Many were without light. Mrs. Bjarnason was fortunate enough to find candle-wicking and molds among some rubbish, and, having plenty of tallow, they illumined the long evenings with an abundance of candlelight.

There were great quantities of grain and produce in the country, but the total stoppage of traffic made it of little value to the owners. The railway people made heroic efforts to open up the line. Again and again were their snow-ploughs snowed in. No sooner had a gang of laborers shovelled out some deep cut than a fresh blizzard filled it in again. At last they were able to move a freight train as far as Sleepy Eye.

Mrs. Bjarnason recalled the bluff, hearty dialect of Knut Thomson as he stood on his long ash skis that morning. Although the Bjarnasons could express themselves very well in Norwegian, Knut always insisted on conducting his conversation with them in his execrable English.

'Be inte 'ra'd for Mester Bjornson,' he said to her, Norwegianizing her name as usual. 'Ay skal tak' care for hem. Ve be inte blockade. In t'ree day you skal dri'k en gude cop kaffe togedder.'

Again she saw the men depart on their skis, staff in hand and harnessed in pairs to light sleds—on which they were to bring back the wherewithal to make 'en gude cop kaffe'—and accompanied by a troop of yelping, frisking dogs. Long after they were lost to view around the bend in the river, she could trace them by the noise of the dogs.

It was a delightful, dreamy day, as if to compensate for past inclemencies. Such days are seen only on the prairies when they smile. Not the faintest cloud obscured the translucent clearness of the sky. There was a dead calm. Perpendicular pillars of smoke could be seen rising from every house within the horizon, and dissipating themselves high above. An infinitely delicate, rosy tinge, which could be better felt than described, overspread the landscape and permeated the atmosphere with a balmy, summery effect, contrasting sharply with the dazzling whiteness and chill of the snow.

This was one reason why Mrs. Bjarnason permitted Una to go to school that morning.

'You know, mamma,' Una had said, 'the superintendent is expected to visit school to-day; and Miss Enfield asked us particularly to be present.'

'You are aware,' answered Mrs. Bjarnason, 'that papa expects you to stay at home while he is away; but if you promise to come right straight'—

'Yes, and I'll go after her and see that she does,' interrupted Harald. 'But it really is ridiculous. 'Most anybody could go to Halleck's and back blindfolded to-day.'

That settled it. But Mrs. Bjarnason could not have refused in any event. The poor little ones! It was their first opportunity to attend school since coming west; and they were zealously taking advantage of it, such as it was. The district did not have a school-house yet. Mr. Thomson was the leading spirit in the School Board, and in his own language he 'tank ve skal build stable first. Better ve tek care ve skal ha' 'noff ta eat. Plenty time fix skolehoos nex' yare.' His conservatism carried. In the meantime, a system of 'boarding 'round' obtained. This consisted of moving the school from house to house in the district, the teacher agreeing to take out a part of the salary in 'boarding 'round' at the different houses where the school was kept. The first year a countryman of Mr. Thomson's obtained the school for a three months' term, the minimum under the law. He taught English through an interpreter; but his salary was only twenty dollars per month, part of which he boarded out—all of which was highly satisfactory to the Board. This year the inspection was more strict. Miss Enfield held a first-grade certificate. It was through Mr. Bjarnason's influence that she was engaged, but he could get no further concessions. The term remained three months—December, January and February—and Miss Enfield had to 'board 'round.'

The first month she boarded at Bjarnason's. Their one room, which ordinarily did duty as dining-room, kitchen, sitting-room and parlor, was now in addition improvised into a school-room. It was far the best school-room in the district, too; for all the other houses were permanent kindergartens and replete with disturbing babies.

A warm friendship soon grew up between Miss Enfield and the Bjarnasons. Harald and Una had not missed a day so far; it would have been too bad to have them both absent now that the superintendent was to pay them his visit.

Mrs. Bjarnason for the second time kneaded down the dough she had set that morning from Harald's coffee-mill grist. There was no soda nor baking powder in the house, and she was raising her dough in the old-fashioned way, with home made yeast.

It was about half-past three. She would have a batch of hot graham biscuit with which to treat the children on their return from school. As she kneaded away the room became noticeably darkened. She finished the dough and went to the window to look out. The glorious sunshine was gone. A dense bank of murky clouds was fast rising in the north and west. It was evident that a blizzard was on the way and would soon arrive. Mrs. Bjarnason seized a shawl and hurried to the top of the little knoll north of the house, from which point the Halleck place was visible. She strained her eyes in vain. Harald was not to be seen. As she peered into the gathering gloom she became aware of a doleful, sighing sound. It was that peculiar, mournful, whine, unlike any other noise, which preceded the worst blizzards. It increased rapidly in volume, until it became a roar like that of a mighty waterfall. Two or three powerful gusts, laden with dry, finely-powdered snow, swept past, and almost before she had time to turn about the storm was upon her in its blinding fury. It swept her down the knoll like a feather. So dense was it that she could not discern the faintest outline of the granary, which was not more than two rods distant, and about half-way between the house and the foot of the knoll. Between the house and granary a clothes line was stretched. By great exertions and guiding herself by the clothes-line, she regained the house. Here she paced the floor, frantic with fear and anxiety. Bitterly she upbraided herself. Why had she allowed the children to go away that day directly against her husband's wish? Had not Una gone to be exhibited as a prize scholar to the superintendent? And for that petty vanity was Harald gone to his death?—no, no! she could not believe it.

The blizzard continued with unabated fury. She began to busy herself with household duties. Harald would reach Halleck's safely, she repeated to herself, as she dusted the few pieces of furniture over and over, and wiped away numberless fictitious specks from the mirror.

The Halleck place is about three miles from Bjarnason's. Both houses stand close to the river. Between the two places the Yellow Medicine river makes a broad bend to the south, and then flows in an easterly direction toward the Minnesota. Harald had gone little more than half-way when he noticed the change in the weather. He was perhaps a mile from his destination when the storm overtook him. He was hurrying along as fast as he could, sinking to his ankles at each step. He would reach the house in fifteen or twenty minutes by continuing straight ahead. For himself he had no anxiety, and on Una's account he had no fear. But he was uneasy about his mother; she was alone at home and would undoubtedly worry.

The little path which he had followed was obliterated in a few minutes. As he kept on the direction of the wind began to shift. After a while it became necessary for him to face the storm. He stopped and listened. It seemed to him he had gone far enough; but he could hear no sound except the continuous rush and roar of the blizzard. An icy chill shot through every nerve as the thought flashed upon him—had he lost his way? He made a trumpet of his hands, and tmitted two or three calls. As the sound of his voice died away there was no response but the storm. Perhaps, after all, he had not progressed as rapidly as he thought, since he had to face the wind and wade through the deepening drifts. He put his doubts resolutely aside and pushed on. If he did not very soon get to the house by that course he would strike out for the river.

Thus he struggled on for some distance with frequent halting, listening and calling. Finally, he gave it up and, with a 'column right,' made for the river. All this time he had managed to keep up his circulation and spirits, thanks to his mother's protecting wraps.

He had the wind over his right shoulder now. It seemed to him that it would penetrate his very marrow if he faced it again. The drifts grew deeper at each wearisome step; yet he kept eagerly on, expecting every minute to stumble on to the brush or willows which everywhere lined the banks of the Yellow Medicine. He knew every bend and turn in the river for miles, and if he could only reach it he would be safe. On, on he drifted; but no willows, no river. Could it be possible he had crossed the river without knowing it? He reviewed its course rapidly in his mind, and could find no place where the drifts would be likely to have covered up the channel or the brush.

The truth now dawned upon him. He was bewildered—'turned 'round,' as the settlers called it, without knowing the physiological propriety of the term.

It is an unpleasant sensation even when not accompanied by bodily discomfort or fear of death. A few years before, Harald had been taken on a voyage by his uncle Snorri, who was first mate of the East Indiaman 'Elder.' At a certain foreign port where the vessel touched, Harald was given a run on shore with the sailors. He became separated from his companions and lost his way. How vividly it came back to him now! Then he had wandered among that dense crowd of strange people, yet completely alone, unable to make himself understood. But to lose one's way on the prairies, far from human habitations, with no company but the howling of the blizzard, that is the agony of drowning long drawn out.

Harald began to suffer intensely from the cold. His left foot was first attacked; after a time the freezing pain was succeeded by a merciful numbness; finally, a peculiar indifference took possession of him. He no longer had a desire to save himself. He even felt a grim sort of exultation in the certainty that the struggle must soon cease. His first agony of fear gave place to a tender sympathy for the others, whom he should not see again. High above the storm as in a dream he soared, and, as it seemed to him, looked down upon himself. Drowsiness was overcoming his senses. In another quarter of an hour it would be ended, he told himself. Would they find his body? Probably not. Poor mother!

The last thing Harald distinctly remembered was that he was climbing the side of a hill. It was hard work—uphill endlessly. Perhaps it was only an illusion. The weariness of it was real enough. Then he stumbled and fell, and, owing to the declivity, rolled over, resting on his back. A cloud of fine snow was blown in his face, taking his breath away. This acted as a stimulant to his somnolent senses. There was an apparent lull in the storm. As he raised himself on his elbows and looked up he saw the clouds of drifting snow roll away as one draws a curtain, exposing a portion of the sky, with the stars scintillating through a light haze.

A characteristic of western blizzards is that they are shallow; they are not accompanied by heavy clouds or much precipitation. They pick up all the loose snow and whirl it along the surface of the ground in a blinding sheet. If one could ascend two hundred feet in such a storm one would probably find a clear sky. This is what happened to Harald. He had been momentarily lifted above the storm, or found himself on a reef projecting out of the trough of one of its tremendous waves.

As he gazed above him he recognized the familiar constellation of the Dipper. How unspeakably serene and friendly are the stars! Never before had they seemed to him so sadly mysterious, so remote and yet so near. Was it all a dream? He was again with his uncle on board the 'Eider,' and recalled how they sat together at the wheel many a starlit night, while his uncle explained to him the celestial sphere, and taught him to read the mighty chronometer; told him how, nine hundred years before, his countrymen, Eric and Leif, with no other guide or knowledge of navigation, had sailed their open boats over unknown seas and discovered Vinland the Good.

In an instant Harald's bewilderment was gone. His head was clear. There was a total reaction and revulsion of feeling. He had his bearings, and every nerve tingled with alertness and newborn hope. The North Star had saved him. All this cerebration on Harald's part occupied much less time than it takes to recount it. The vision endured but an instant, and the storm returned in greater fury. Harald had fallen into a hole in the drift, formed by the eddies in which the wind surged around an obstruction. As he arose to his feet his attention was attracted to something familiar about the stone which had formed the eddy. It was a large, square stone, and, sure enough, in its flat top was the deep, round hole in which no one knows how many generations of noble red men had crushed their meal. There could be no mistake about it. It was a landmark, and Harald knew that he was less than twenty rods from home. From there he could find his way blindfolded, which was fortunate; for, while Mrs. Bjarnason had lit every candle in the house and placed them in the windows, the light could not be seen fifty feet away.

Mrs. Bjarnason's biscuit languished that evening. But all small griefs were forgotten by her in the great joy of receiving Harald back from the jaws of death. The poor fellow had to be put to bed with his feet in snow. The next day, the storm being spent, Mr. Halleck brought Una home, and the day following Mr. Bjarnason returned from Sleepy Eye, but was obliged to go right back to town after the doctor. As a lasting memento of that evening Harald is wearing an artificial left foot.

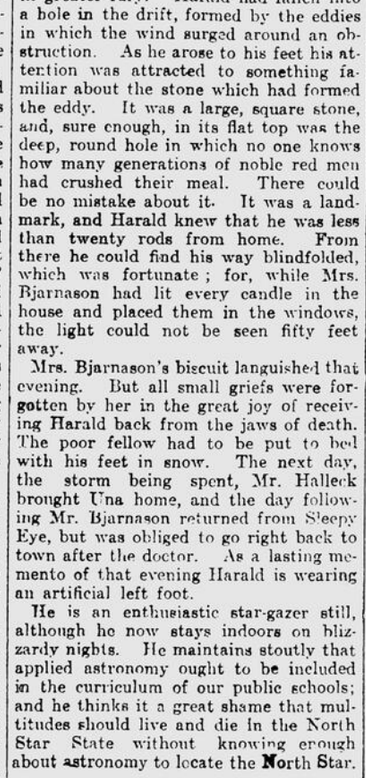
He is an enthusiastic star-gazer still, although he now stays indoors on blizzardy nights. He maintains stoutly that applied astronomy ought to be included in the curriculum of our public schools; and he thinks it a great shame that multitudes should live and die in the North Star State without knowing enough about astronomy to locate the North Star.

[For the Boys' Page.

A Broomstick Letter-Weight.

For the purpose of weighing light objects, as for instance a letter, a very delicate balance is required, and as such I recommend my new broomstick letter-weighing machine.

Cut off the end of an ordinary broomhandle to a length of ten inches, and plunge it into a tall glass jar full of water, first, however, weighting it at the bottom in such a manner that about seven inches of its length shall be under



water. Attach to the upper end by means of a tack an ordinary visiting card, which will form a tray for the apparatus—and behold your letter-weighing machine complete!

All that remains now is to graduate it. Place on the scale a one ounce weight; note how far the stick sinks, and mark with a very black pencil the point where the stick meets the surface of the water.

The apparatus being so far graduated, take off the weight and lay on the card in its stead the letter you desire to weigh. If the pencil mark remains above the surface of the water your letter weighs less than an ounce, and three cents will pay the postage; if, on the contrary, the mark sinks below the surface, your letter is over-weight and you must pay accordingly.

GARNET ODLUM.

Cobourg, Ont.

[For the Boys' Page.

NECESSARY CHARACTERISTIC.

Ques.—'Why should a street-car conductor always be brave?'

Ans.—Because 'None but the brave deserve the fair.' (fare).

HUBERT A. W. BROWN.

Toronto.

Entertaining Experiment.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Here is an entertaining experiment for dull days. Let a smart boy try it and he can have plenty of fun. Take a piece of tallow or wax candle, and fasten a small nail in the bottom, so that it will float perpendicularly and with the top on a level with the surface if placed in water. Now light it, and it will burn till it is all consumed.

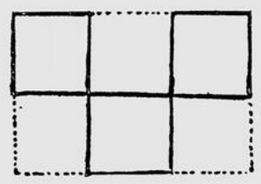
EXPERIMENTER.

Cobourg, Ont., March 15, 1897.

Solutions.

A FIVE-MINUTE PUZZLE.

G. Camp sends the following solution to this problem:



Remove the matches represented by the dotted lines and three squares remain. Experimenter and another solver who does not sign his name solve this problem in the same way, but J. C. M., Montreal, removes the central match instead of the middle match of the upper side.

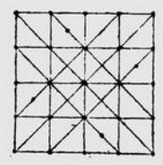
G. Percy Tuttle, Norman Hall, Liston Frost and Douglas Brown have also solved this problem correctly.

TO COVER ALL BUT ONE.

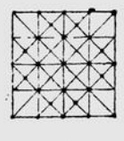
G. B. Dodds has also sent in a correct solution of this problem since last week's issue.

WHAT SHALL THE FARMER DO?

Following are two more solutions for this problem:—



1.



2.

1. H. W. Ellerton, Hallerton, Que.

2. H. Macdonald Bellew (age ten years) Montreal.

A PUZZLING TRANSACTION.

The following two solutions of this problem are very clear and well put.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—I think the following is a correct solution of James Robertson's problem 'A Puzzling Transaction,' in the 'Weekly Witness' of March 16.

Suppose we call the first man A and the second one B, and that it was A who fell ill. Now if B in selling those five apples for two cents will make up the lot in the usual way by taking three out of his own basket and two out of A's, he will empty his basket at the tenth operation, making thus far twenty cents, and leaving ten apples in A's basket. And here is where the loss comes in, for A would have sold these for five cents but B sells them for four, making a total of twenty-four cents instead of the usual twenty-five.

EDDIE SMITH.

Hampton, P.E.I., March 26, 1897.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Here is my solution for James Robertson's puzzle of the two old men and the apples: When both went to market one received one cent for two apples, or fifteen cents on his lot, while the other received ten cents, at three for one cent. Now, when one old man was ill, the other took them all, and sold them at five for two cents. This is the same as selling each man's half at five for two cents, which would give two-fifths of thirty, or twelve cents to each; so the one that sold his for three for a cent at first gained two cents at the new rate, but the other, who made fifteen cents the first time, lost three cents. This gives a total loss of one cent.

EXPERIMENTER.

Cobourg, Ont., April 1, 1897.

There was a young lady of Crewe,
Who wanted to catch the 2.2;
Said the porter—'Don't hurry,
Or scurry, or flurry;
It's a minute or 2 2 2.2!'
—'Tit-Bits.'

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Ask for the best and you'll
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Chess Corner.

MAXIMS AND ADVICE FOR AN INEXPERIENCED PLAYER.

(From Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook.')

If subjected to a violent attack, you may often disconcert your opponent by compelling the exchange of two or three Pieces. When, however, you are about to exchange officers, you must calculate not only their ordinary value, but their particular worth in the situation in question; for example, a Rook is generally more valuable than a Knight or a Bishop; but it will happen, that by exchanging a Rook for one of the latter you may greatly improve your game.

It is mostly good play to exchange the Pieces off when you are superior in power, so that when you have the odds of a Piece given to you by a finished player, you should endeavor to exchange as often as you can consistently with safety.

When an exchange of two or more Pieces appears inevitable, look closely to see whether it is better for you to take first or to compel your opponent to do so. When one of the enemy is completely in your power, do not be too eager to make the capture—there may perhaps be a move of importance which you can make before you take him. Beware also of snatching hastily a proffered man, it may be only given as a bait to catch a more important advantage from you.

If at the end of a game you remain with Pawns against a Knight and find it difficult to evade his repeated checks, recollect that by placing your King on the same diagonal as the Knight, with but one intervening square between them, that you cannot again be checked under three moves.

When you have lost a game which has cost you great attention, it is a good practice to play it over afterwards in private, and endeavor to discover where the error occurred through which your opponent gained his first advantage. This custom will improve both your memory and your play.

(To be continued.)

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BURDOCK
B
BLOOD
BITTERS

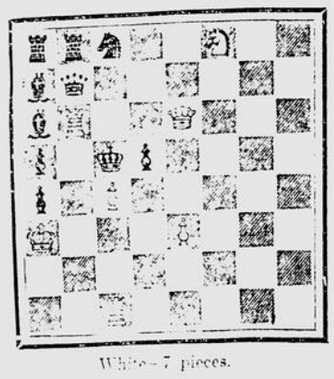
CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, April 10, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 69.

By Alain C. White, New York.
(For the 'Witness.')

Black—10 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

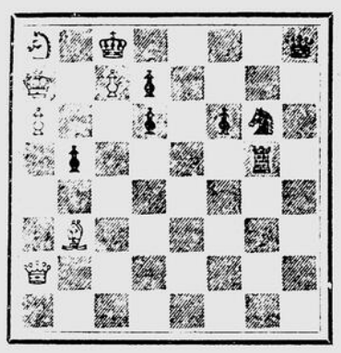
White—K on QR3, Q on K6, R's on QBsq and QKt6, Kt on KB8, P's on K3 and QB4; 7 pieces. Black—K on QB4, Q on QK2, P's on QRsq and QKtsq, B's on QB2 and QR3, Kt on QBsq, P's on QP4, Q4 and QR5; 10 pieces.

PROBLEM NO. 70.

By Alain C. White, New York.

(For the 'Witness.')

Black—8 pieces.



White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White—K on QR7, Q on QR2, B on QKt3, Kt on QR8, P's on QR6 and QB7; 6 pieces. Black—K on QBsq, Q on KRsq, R on KKt4, Kt on KKt3, P's on Q2, Q3, KB3 and QKt4; 8 pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 66—By Alain C. White, New York, is solved by R—Q4.

Correct solutions have been received from A. T. Porteous, Cornwall; (also Nos. 64 and 65); Blue Bells, Montreal; C. S. Melville Cross, C. B., Montreal.

GAME NO. 77.

The match between Pillsbury and Showalter has now entered what may be called its second stage. It was stipulated at the commencement that the contest should be one of seven games up, but that if the score reached six all, the match should be lengthened to one of ten up, with the further proviso that a score of nine all would count as a draw. The latest news we have received gives a score of seven all and three draws.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

(Fifteenth Game of the Match.)

1	P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2	P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4	B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5	P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6	K—Q B sq	6 Castles
7	Kt—B 3	7 P—B 3
8	B—B 4	8 P x P
9	B x P	9 Kt—Q 4
10	B—K Kt 3	10 Kt (Q 2)—Kt 3
11	B—Kt 3	11 Kt x Kt
12	Kt P x Kt	12 B—R 6
13	R—B 2	13 P—Q R 4
14	Q—K 2	14 P—R 5
15	B—Q B 4	15 Kt x B
16	Q x Kt	16 Q—Q 4
17	Q—Q 3	17 Q—Q Kt 4
18	K—K 2	18 Q x Q ch
19	K x Q	19 P—Q Kt 4
20	B—Q Kt sq	20 P—B 3
21	P—K 4	21 B—R 3
22	K—K 3	22 Q R—B sq
23	P—B 4	23 P x P
24	P—Kt 5	24 P—Kt 4
25	Kt—Q 2	25 P—K 4
26	P x P	26 P x P ch
27	K—Q 3	27 B—Kt 5
28	P—K 7	28 R—K B 2
29	R x R	29 K x R
30	K x P	30 R—Q sq ch
31	K—K 2	31 P—Kt 4
32	P—B 4	32 P—R 3
33	P x P	33 R P x P
34	B—B 7	34 R—Q 8
35	P—K 5	35 B—B 4 ch
36	K—B 3	36 R—Q 6 ch
37	Kt—K 3	37 B x Kt
38	P x B	38 P—B 4

Drawn.

THE 'HASTINGS' OF CANADA.

Like Caesar, the chess players of Orillia are ambitious. They want Canadians to take a good stand among the chess players of the world, and in that connection we have not the slightest objection to Orillia taking a prominent place. Oh no! not a particle. And it seems to us that they would be mighty small people indeed who would raise any obstacle to the triumphant attainment of so desirable a result. If Orillia thinks it can see its way to becoming the Hastings of Canada, and to doing as much for chess here as the great tournament did for the game in England, then the very least we can do is to help all we know how.

Now, what the Orillia Chess Club is proposing, is to hold on the shores of Lake Simcoe a tournament for the

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

and to invite the various clubs of the Dominion to each send one or two of their best players to take part in the contest. The following extract from a letter recently received by us from Mr. A. M. Snellgrove, the secretary of the club, will perhaps make the thing clear:

'It is our intention to hold this tourney, I think beginning on June 30. We hope to be able to give six first-class prizes, our object also (not secondary either) is to give all our visitors a royal time. Already members are suggesting what they can do to make it a pleasant outing for those attending. Yachting and steamboat trips are freely talked of, fishing and picnic parties, suppers and such-like, the participants will be entertained by members of the club, in fact from the moment they get off the train they are our guests. Of course you will understand that this does not apply to every Tom, Dick and Harry that sees fit to enter, but only applies to those who are considered worthy of representing their respective clubs. But there is one thing we are determined on, and that is that if the leading players of the Dominion do not enter, there will be no tourney, as it would be a fizzle to have some second-rate player carry off our trophy and style himself champion of Canada.'

The various clubs of Canada will have no legitimate excuse if they do not make a quick and hearty response to such a generous offer, when, of course, they receive official notification of it. Two or three years ago the Canadian Chess Association fell through because the clubs of Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal all put up a plea of poverty. They could not afford to entertain the visitors. Now the Gordian knot is cut for them. The railway fare of their representatives will represent all the necessary expenses to be incurred. With such inducements, added to a most enjoyable holiday in one of the most picturesque spots in Ontario, we look forward to a meeting such as we have never had before in Canada.

We hear from an unofficial source that Orillia was the winner in the game Boultkee vs. Stephenson, adjourned from their telegraphic match with Toronto.

A BOY HERO.

HIS WOODEN LEGS TRAVELED FAR AND FAST TO SAVE LIVES.

Not far away from the Virginia line lives a two-thirds youth, for, unfortunately, both of his lower limbs are artificial, who has to his credit an act of heroism which should make him a loved lad as long as the memory of those who know him lasts. It is little crippled 'Tim' Olin, whose home is away up in the mountains, thirty-five miles from that part of the country.

This bit of a boy about three weeks ago heard that forest fires were sweeping everything that would burn before them along the Virginia side of the mountains. One afternoon he climbed through the snow to the top of the mountain, one of the steepest of the Cumberland, and took a view of the fire swept country below him.

He was surprised to find the fire so fierce, and as he watched Tim saw that the red tongues were creeping on towards a little log cabin in which lived two old and helpless women, the Ober sisters, and their blind and crippled brother, who is one of the oldest men over on the other side. The lad realized that the house was a long way from any other farmhouse, and knew that the people in the humble cot would find themselves powerless if they were left in the cabin until the fire got to their home.

Without thinking of how much suffering it meant to his poor aching limbs, Tim started down the rugged hillside on his perilous journey of heroism. He had a race with the fire, and twice fell from exhaustion, and almost despaired of saving the old folks. But his indomitable courage never flagged, and he kept going. He reached the old homestead just as the prairie fire was attacking the old frame crib.

He hurried into the house and informed the old and thoroughly frightened people of their danger. It only took him a few minutes to hitch the horse to the sled, and the old man was helped on to this. The four drove into shelter at the nearest neighbor's, leaving the fire to do its worst. The home of the old people was partly burned during the night, but the boy had gotten some of the neighbors to go and fight the fire, and they were able to save most of the contents of the house.

The modest-looking lad has never recovered from the injuries he sustained in making the awful trip, but he is very proud of the deed. The old people will never cease to love and contribute to the boy's support out of their limited means. —'Sandy Signal.'

In boiling a pudding, a slice of fish, or anything else which is not put into a mould, but where a cloth or bag is used, a plate should always be placed in the bottom of the kettle. When a pail is chosen to play the part of a mould, it should not rest directly upon the bottom of the kettle. A heavy iron ring, such as is sometimes taken for a flat-iron-stand, may be first slipped in the boiler, and the pail put upon that. This is the best substitute for the mould constructed with a tube in the centre, for the all round distribution of the boiling water.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUTCHERED OR BURNED?

We read with horror of the cruelty and butcheries of Gen. Weyler in the fair Isle of Cuba, but little reck we of the ravages of that more direful King of Grave-Fillers, Kidney Disease, here in our midst.

People of high and low degree drop into graves on all sides of us daily from Kidney Trouble. We incur it ourselves We encourage it. We do everything but cure it.

Yet there is a cure, pleasant as a May morning. Sure as fate. Infallible as heredity. Before this wonderful remedy, the agonizing tortures of Kidney Ills vanish like a snowflake in a fiery furnace.

This cure, of which we sound the praises is DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Yet not alone alone we, but every one who has tried them. One hundred per cent of cures we record. Here are examples:—

W. F. Smith, 16 Carrol street, Toronto, says:—'I have taken eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which have cured me of Heart Trouble, Pain in the Back and Dizziness, after other treatments had failed.'

D. J. Kenny, Queen's Hotel, Mount Forest, says:—'Have suffered greatly from Nervousness, but information as to the effects of Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases led me to use them, with the result that I am cured.'

Louis H. Bounsall, 573 King East, Toronto, says:—'Had been troubled for several months with pain in my Back and Kidneys which prevented my entering in bicycle events, but am in the ring once more after using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Mr. James Stokes, Deseronto, Ont., says:—'From the first box taken of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found relief, and hundreds here, knowing me for the past fifteen years, can vouch for my cure of long standing Kidney Trouble.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Medicine

Experience teaches the importance of special care of the health.

And fixed among the important principles of hygiene and health is the acknowledged necessity of a good Spring Medicine.

Just as firmly established by the experiences of millions of people, is the positive fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is 'far and away' the best blood purifier and spring medicine ever produced.

The necessity is found in the impure condition of the blood at this season, owing to the close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, schoolroom or factory; excessive eating and drinking too rich and hearty food; late hours and social indulgences. With the blood thus thick and impure, the machinery of life grinds hard.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, builds up and strengthens the nerves and tones the stomach. It oils up the machinery of the whole body; the liver takes up its work anew, the kidneys resume activity, the ache goes out of the back, the bowels are regulated, the appetite restored, the food is relished and assimilated.

Don't wait till you are thoroughly sick before you begin to take a Spring Medicine.

Lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now as a preventive and it will pay you a thousandfold in health and strength through the coming summer.

"We always take several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family every spring as a tonic and blood purifier and we find that it overcomes that tired feeling, gives new life, and keeps us well all summer." WM. RINGEL, 813 5th Ave., Peoria, Illinois.

Excellent Spring Medicine.

"For a number of years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring, not for any particular ailment, but on general principle, that the system needs a tonic at this time, and I have always found Hood's Sarsaparilla a most excellent spring medicine." HAKON HAMMER, Engineer, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

That Tired Feeling.

"I was troubled with that tired feeling all the spring. I purchased three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken about half of it I was feeling well again. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be an excellent blood purifier and tonic." Miss ORA E. MORGAN, Busey, Illinois.

Builds up the Health.

"We take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic in the spring. Two of our children had tonsilitis and their blood was in a bad condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla built them up, and we have taken it again this spring with much benefit." Mrs. P. H. CAHOON, Pleasant Lake, Mass.

N.B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. There is no substitute for Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The One True Blood Purifier.

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AVOID SUBSTITUTES—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

Note our name on every label and wrapper.

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Past the risky experimental prospect stage. Ore has been shipped. Smelter returns give $85.51 per ton.

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(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

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Treasurer—FREDERICK STEELE, of Steele & Co., Winnipeg.
Secretary—DAVID W. KING, Publisher "Kootenain," Kaslo.
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1. The low capitalization of the Company, which ensures a higher percent dividend.
2. The absolute impossibility of the shareholders being called upon for further payments, as the shares are sold at their par value, and are consequently non-assessable.
3. The immense quantity of valuable shipping ore in sight at once removes the stock in this Company entirely from the field of speculation, and makes it a safe and profitable investment.
4. The immense length of the veins and the richness of the ore which has been tested.
5. On the 12th January, 1897, the Ibex became a shipper.
6. Smelter returns on first shipment gave $85.51 per ton.

Extracts from reports of prominent mine owners in the Slocan district:—

T. M. Gibson, manager Slocan Bay, Snowstorm and Daydawn mines, says:—"The success of the mine is, in my opinion, assured, and it will soon rank among the good dividend payers."

Lorenzo Alexander, manager R. B. Lee, mine, says: "I am of the opinion that the property is a most valuable one and likely to develop into one of the best mines in the district."

H. E. Porter, manager Black Fox mine, says: "The vein is well mineralized throughout, and will, I believe, go down into the lower depths and make a valuable mine."

See sample of the ore.

Send for booklet giving map of the property, views of the mine and facsimile statement of smelter returns on first shipment.

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The "Ethel" is not the only "pebble on the beach," but it is going to be one of the brightest.

Send for prospectus at earliest moment, as the preferred guaranteed stock will be all subscribed for before the 20th inst, when tenders will be opened. Minimum price 75 cents per share, par value one dollar per share, absolutely non-assessable.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

How One Woman Would Solve it.

AN EASTER BONNET.

ASTER GIFTS—A GIRL IN THE SPEAKER'S GALLERY—POPULARITY OF MADAME LAURIER—'NEVER A WOMAN, MIND YOU'—HIS RECOMMENDATION—DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES.

A DREAM OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

BY MRS. JOHN PINHEY, HUDSON, QUE.

This essay, it will be remembered, won the third prize in the 'Witness' Domestic Problem Competition.

Returning to my country home at the close of a busy day spent in Montreal, I settled down, 'Witness' in hand, in the suburban train, and read with delight the request for essays on the servant question, which had for some days occupied my mind. The drowsy air, after the cold without, caused the paper to slip from my hands and it was returned to me to my surprise by one of whom I had been thinking as capable of organizing a plan forming in my mind. She rallied me on my intentness on the subject so I told her what it was. Imagine my bewilderment when she laughingly assured me I must have an old paper for schemes were propounded and prizes awarded years ago, and now the solution of the problem exists in our midst in a Training School for Domestic Workers. 'And high time too,' she added, 'for Canada has long sent some of her most intelligent girls to the United States to fill high posts in their hospitals and in service. With such good material to work upon Canada is now taking the lead in this most needed reform.'

'But tell me all about it,' I exclaimed:

'HOW DID IT COME TO BE?'

And closing my eyes, wearied from the city whirl, I listened to what I shall relate.

'The request of the 'Witness' brought forth so many claims for a trained service that a circular was drawn up with a resumé of the various opinions and reasons expressed, and also containing a request to consider the subject in these several bearings, collect information of methods of training nurses and apprentices, and compare results at a meeting appointed. This circular was sent to active members of women's councils and boards of management of institutions and prominent women of good housekeeping renown. An enthusiastic meeting resulted, wants and requirements were exhaustively discussed, resolutions formed, and the school planned in its various departments much as it exists today. Steps to provide intelligent service had already been taken by Y. W. C. A. classes, cooking schools, kitchen gardens, and training of nurse maids; but these were isolated desultory attempts, whereas experience shows that to ensure permanent success labor must be intelligently directed on a commonsense business basis and under legally authorized supervision.

There are two main grades in the school,

HOUSEWORKERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The first undergo practical training in all branches of housework, including cooking and care of children, and attend lectures and pass examinations required for obtaining a Trained Houseworkers' Diploma. Supplementary diplomas are granted members of this class for proficiency acquired as cooks, tablemaids, housemaids, nursemaids, lady's-maids, companion-maids, etc. Housekeepers in addition to a comprehensive knowledge of housework, acquire proficiency in reading, writing, keeping accounts, direction and control of houseworkers, management of children, care of houses, furniture, plants and clothes, and cultivate intuition, presence of mind and resource to meet emergencies. The comprehensiveness of this course teaches servants how arduous are a mistress's duties. There are two kitchens; one for lectures, experiments, demonstrations and special cookery; the other smaller with approved furnishings, is for practical training. Wholesome food is provided for the table, simple but as tempting as possible with careful economy; and as a point of training the market is watched and luxuries provided in season. Apprentices are sent with cooks to prepare meals in private houses, and orders are filled for special dishes and complete dinners.

Residents in flats often find it inconvenient to provide sleeping accommodation for servants or meals for servants, sewing-maids, or governesses. For these lodging and board is provided at reasonable cost, also for servants out of employment or employed by day or hour.

All bedrooms are under the care of apprentices, who are responsible for them: and are furnished and maintained with taste and scrupulous neatness. Tables are arranged for six persons, at which housekeeper and boarders are waited upon by workers, and they in turn by each other. These have all neat and modish appointments, and special tables are arranged, in different degrees of style. The mysteries of menu cards, floral decorations and multiplicity of courses are separately demonstrated and instruction is completed under trained tablemaids on occasions of dinner-parties at patrons' houses. An adapted kindergarten course is given nursemaids and others with culture of voice and manner. There is a charming nursery with every approved detail and a children's dormitory. These are occupied sometimes by little ones from institutions; often by children sent from families to escape sickness, reception days or the new baby. Nursemaids receive practical training also in institutions and private families under direction of experienced nurses. Several ladies accustomed to management of servants have submitted themselves to examination and acquired a certificate authorizing them to impart part of the practical training necessary and thus receive excellent service without expense of wages or servant's board.

Lectures are given by professors, clergymen, students, doctors, ladies and skilled artisans, in physiology, hygiene, chemistry of food, sanitation, political economy, domestic economy, ethics, manners, morals, sewing, hair dressing, cooking, culture of flowers, upholstering, and other subjects, all adapted to the requirements of the school. A curriculum is arranged for, each grade specifying branches of work, lessons and lectures, and examinations necessary to acquiring a diploma. All lectures and classes designated must be attended at the school, but residence there during the whole course is not compulsory. Satisfactory applicants (when vacancies occur), are admitted for three days on probation upon payment of a small fee for board for that time. Duration of residence at the school depends largely on proficiency of the probationer. When a requisite degree of skill is certified in each practical branch, and examinations passed, diplomas are awarded. Certain lectures are open to all upon payment of fee, and

A DIPLOMA FOR AFFILIATED HOUSEKEEPERS

is granted in a course for expectant brides and others ambitious to be model housewives.

The attendance upon some lectures is optional and from time to time free public lectures are given. It has been feared servants would become unduly elated by some studies; but on the contrary, discontent and insubordination are the result of ignorance. A maid attends a simple lecture on political economy, and there learns that each quality of mind and person, inasmuch as it is useful to the world, is

OF MONEY VALUE;

her stock-in-trade, enabling her to command a higher salary, and is induced to cultivate as marketable commodities neatness, gentleness, dexterity, sweet temper, and a modest demeanor. Ignorance is shown that it is not unfair to rate on a lower social and monetary level one lacking these essentials. Maids are encouraged to improve themselves instead of clamoring to have their circumstances improved. They are taught to do their hair and dress themselves becomingly, and to choose and purchase intelligently; are obliged to furnish themselves with proper healthful clothes and toilet requisites, and are taught and encouraged to exert their ingenuity upon their bedrooms when they go out to service to render them attractive. A maid's room is for the time being her home, and with care, wages in these days are ample to allow of a maid providing herself with alarm clock, easy chair or other accessories with which a young person of taste would supply herself in lodgings. By contract with makers, good watches and clocks, mantel beds, etc., are supplied at moderate cost or rented to maids. A storage is provided for these, and maids' private possessions at moderate rates. All maids must tell the time and work on time allowance in accordance with a programme furnished each daily. This is necessary to order, and a valuable aid to concentration. Accuracy in weights, measurements and methods is enforced. House work is sometimes monotonous and distasteful because it does not make sufficient demands upon the mind, which becomes dull, and the result is careless work perfunctorily performed.

Man's mind, better trained in invention, and disciplined to order, has evolved and demonstrated scientific principles of cooking, dressmaking and physical and mental culture of children, and various branches of domestic economy, which should have been perfected by woman. Ultimately each makes her own day list, developing reflective powers, executive ability and accuracy. Housekeepers and maids are desired to keep a note book in which to note, under various heads, results of their experience and observation. It is

NOT WORK DONE, BUT WORK NOT OVERTAKEN,

which wearies mind and body. A list is made of such items so that a moment of leisure occurring the eye can see at a glance the task best suited to that opportunity. Valuable time is utilized which would be lost in thinking what to do and beginning something unsuitable. The delight of scoring off, and speed of reducing such lists, is attested by all.

The school trains a small number of servants compared to the needs of the community; but countless servants emulate them, and mistresses, who profess to prefer maids of their own training, derive immense benefit indirectly. Many applicants are, mentally and physically incapable of winning diplomas, but some special talent is often discovered and made the most of. Two maids described as having 'no heads whatever' were found to be most active, willing creatures, and proved marvels, one at washing windows, the other pots and dishes, and now earn a comfortable livelihood as char-maids attached to the school registry.

New branches are developing. One housekeeper, when sent for to the ends of the city in domestic emergencies, often detected, by aid of a very active nose, leaks in gas or defects in drainage. She has been informally constituted a health officer, a post for which woman with her quick perceptions, is admirably fitted. This officer not only discovers dampness and mould but the cause in defective roof or waterspout, and has undergone a course of sanitary plumbing and acquired knowledge of other trades. Another is a sort of detective sent to cases of dishonest or drunken servants. Many ladies living in their own homes hold diplomas and are prepared to teach how to direct a home, or to do shopping, furnishing, preserve-making, dusting, darning, and many other duties on demand of patrons by the registry telephone.

England, benefiting by long experience, has the best trained service in the world; there, both mistresses and maids become instructed from infancy in stereotyped duties. In this new country to rule and to serve have not been seriously enough regarded, and here servants are fewer, and their environments more diverse, and the uncertainty of what should be required of and granted to servants, is past endurance. The school, accordingly, has labored to prepare a schedule of duties, for various grades of servants in several circumstances, recommended for the guidance of housekeepers. A circular addressed to housekeepers has also been prepared, requesting them to provide healthful bedrooms, and food sufficient and wholesome to be partaken of hot, and with time; and recommendations as to hours out and other matters. The secretary at certain hours receives mistresses and maids from all quarters for advice or hearing of grievances. For these consultations a small fee is charged.

All grievances are recorded and considered, and debates upon them conducted. A record is kept of all lectures and lessons given in the school; and of experiments and experience gained, and there is in course of preparation a manual of instruction for maids and a housekeepers' manual for general circulation.

The school is greatly aided by Y.W.C.A. and other organizations in raising the moral tone and dealing with culprits. There are evenings of recreation, and on Saturday night a wondrously helpful prayer meeting is held where burdens are laid down and help gained, and housekeeper and maid learn to do their work heartily as unto the Lord and in God to serve one another. Roman Catholics, French, Germans and Belgians.

Vaudreuil!—Passengers were leaving the train—my companion had vanished — the training school for Domestic Workers, was it a dream?

Women of Montreal, with you it rests to realize this dream.

EASTER BONNETS.

Dear Editor Home,—The W.C.T.U., like a busy housekeeper, is always finding time to do one thing more. An important 'one thing more' taken up by the Compton and Wolfe County Union this year is the Department of Mercy or Humane Work.

At the head of this department is a lady full of enthusiasm for the work of the bands of mercy, Mrs. D. J. Ayer of Moe's River, Que. As a method of interesting, not only the children and young people, but of stirring up public interest, contests, similar to the Demorest medal contests, have been inaugurated in this county. The initial one, which we believe was also the first to be held in the Province of Quebec, was held at Moe's River early in March, and was participated in by ten young persons whose ages ranged from thirteen to eighteen years. The selections were all preceded by appropriate texts of scripture emphasizing some phase of humane work.

The prize, a silver cup, was won by the youngest contestant who recited in excellent style the enclosed poem, which is particularly appropriate at this Easter season.

COMPTONA,
Press Supt. Compton Co. W.C.T.U.

DEAD BIRDS AND EASTER.

(By May Riley Smith.)

It was an Easter Sunday, bright and calm,
And life, not death, was the glad theme that day.
The air was full of spring's delicious balm,
The maple buds were dropping on the way,
And one sweet leaf, with flush of crimson on it,
Fell on the dead birds of a woman's bonnet.

What say the bells at these good Easter times?
They tell of vanquished death and risen life.
Hush, then, O bells, your inconsistent chimes,
You and the dull old world are hard at strife,
For, surely, when the crimson leaf fell on it,
I saw dead birds upon a woman's bonnet.

What does it cost, this garniture of death?

DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES.

It costs the life which God alone can give;
It costs dull silence where was music's breath;
It costs dead joy that foolish pride may live.
Ah! life and joy and song, depend upon it,
Are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet.

Ah, who would stop the sweet pulse of a lark
That flutters in such ecstacy of bliss,
Or lay a robin's bright breast cold and stark
For such a paltry recompense as this?
Oh! you who love your babies, think upon it!
Mothers are slaughtered just to trim your bonnet.

Will Herod never cease to rule the land,
That we must slay sweet innocency so?
Is joy so cheap, or happiness sure planned?
Tell me, O friend, who art acquaint with woe,
Does thy sad heart proclaim no protest on it?
Would'st thou slay happiness just for a bonnet?

And must God's choirs, that through His forests rove,
Granting sweet matinees to high and low,
Must His own orchestra of field and grove,
Himself, their leader, be disbanded so?
Nay, nay, O God! proclaim Thy ban upon it,
Guard Thy dear birds from sport and greed and bonnet!

Their fine-spun hammocks, swinging in the breeze,
Should be as safe as babies' cradles are.
And no rude hand that tears them from the trees,
Or dares a sweet bird's property to mar,
Deserves a woman's kiss or touch upon it,
Unless she, too, wears dead birds on her bonnet!

Dead birds; and dead for gentle woman's sake,
To feed awhile her vanity's poor breath!
And yet the foolish bells sweet clamor make,
And tell of One whose power has vanquished death!
Ah! Easter time has a reproach upon it
While birds are slain to trim a woman's bonnet!

EASTER GIFTS.

The 'Housekeeper' gives the following hints for inexpensive Easter gifts:—A panel of any shape or material, painted with a cluster of pure white lilies, is emblematic, and if well done is something sure to please.

Heavy drawing paper may be cut into leaves, square, oblong, or any fanciful shape, painted, and made into booklets with ribbons. These form beautiful gifts. A leaning, rustic cross, set in a bed of moss, is a good design for the cover; or a loose arrangement of violets or daisies, scattered around or among the words of an appropriate quotation is pretty for this first page. A vase of violets; a spike of lilies; a dish filled with daisies; a bird's nest, showing the eggs; a page of butterflies; pale hepatica and trailing arbutus, or spikes of alder or willow showing catkins, all are appropriate and dainty designs for the pages of a booklet.

A bird's nest well-mounted, and holding four tiny eggs is a pretty gift. Many things may be contrived from egg shells. Empty the shells of well shaped eggs, removing the contents through a hole at the large end of the egg, taking care not to crackle the shell. Then use small, sharp scissors to cut to the desired design.

Cut away the large end of a shell, bind the edge with pale pink or lavender ribbon, and paste a bit of pressed fern up the sides from the bottom, and set on a bit of pasteboard, that is hidden by bits of ferns, and there is a cup that may be filled with confections, or a gift of ribbons or lace for a lady; or hold a bit of jewellery for a gentleman. Cups of an endless variety may be made in a similar way. They may be set upon a bit of cardboard covered with plush, and then painted in a tasteful manner. They who cannot paint can use bits of ferns, verses suited to the season, and cut out pictures such as birds, birds' nests, butterflies, churches, or crosses.

Egg shells from which the contents have been removed through small holes in the ends may be decorated and hung on a ribbon, tied into a small bow at the end, and passed through the shell from the small end to the large, and drawn up so that the bow covers the hole in the small end; then a bow may be placed at the top, and a loop made to hang it by. The shells may be colored and then used in many ways to form decorative bits. Let me warn against using eggs boiled without being emptied, or saving up such ones, to become decayed and an object of horror.

Five or six colored shells may be hung on narrow ribbons, of different lengths, and form a pretty ornament. The end of the shell may be removed, and a silk or a velvet puff, filled with cotton and plenty of sachet powder put into the opening and fastened with glue or paste.

With dyes and gold or silver bronze, one may decorate in almost endless ways and form a great variety of pretty things in the way of egg shells. If one begins this work, many ways of preparing little gifts fit for Easter offerings will present themselves to the mind of the ingenious worker.

Procure a few small round trays, such as grocers use for butter, green, brown and yellow tissue paper, and diamond dyes of such colors as you wish. Cut yellow tissue paper into strips two and one-half inches wide, fold and cut crosswise, leaving one-half inch at each edge to hold the fringe.

With a little paste fasten a strip of fringe close to the edge of the tray, then another strip a little way inside, so that the fringe will cover the pasted edge of the first row; continue until the tray is entirely covered. Crumple the fringe slightly with the hand, to give it the appearance of straw, and your nest is ready for the eggs. These must first be boiled hard in clear water.

Dissolve a very light blue Diamond dye in a saucer of hot water; then roll three of the eggs around in it, and they will be a lovely sky blue. A name, a little sketch, or an Easter greeting may be traced on the egg with a stick dipped in lard before they are put into the dye bath, and it will remain white.

Place the blue and white eggs in the yellow nest, and it is dainty enough to please any one. Make nests in the same way of the green or brown paper, and color eggs to contrast prettily.

IN THE SPEAKER'S GALLERY.

The other evening in the Speaker's Gallery, says a writer in the 'Globe,' a young and pretty daughter of one of the ministers (there is nothing definite in that description—for several of the ministers have young and pretty daughters), one to whom political life and methods of speech are new, was sitting in the front seat, leaning forward and listening intently to a member of the Opposition who was stating his opinion of certain members of the government in terms—if not complimentary—terms. This pretty girl's face was flushed with excitement and indignation as she listened, and presently she turned to her companion and said in a voice which sounded as if tears were not very far away, 'If he dares to say anything against my father I will not stand it.' 'What will you do if he does?' queried her friend, laughingly. 'I will throw my india rubber down at his head,' she promptly answered. The look of determination with which she said it caused her friend to lay a restraining hand upon her arm, and a few minutes later her father was alluded to without flattery. The india rubber shoe did not descend from the gallery, but a certain pair of dainty little hands were clenched and pounded up and down upon a silken gown in a manner that needed not an expert in the language of gesture to understand what would have happened had their owner been able to carry out her intense desire to apply them with force to the speaker's ears.

Of the Premier's wife one need hardly say anything, for indeed her extreme kindness of heart, her brightness and cleverness—and her thoughtfulness for every one's happiness and comfort, have made her loved from one end of the Dominion to the other. 'I never felt so honored in my life,' said the timid little wife of a new member from a distant country constituency, 'as I did when the Premier's wife called upon me the very day after I came to Ottawa. I never thought for a moment that she would trouble herself about me.' It is just those who have not many friends, and who are not likely to be sought out by others, to whom Madame Laurier is most kind, and for whom she has always a warm welcome in her home. No wonder then that she has won the love of Conservatives and Liberals alike, and that all are equally glad to see her in the position of the wife of the Prime Minister of Canada. 'Our affections are equally divided between the Premier and Madame Laurier,' said a bright girl the other day, and the circle of women to whom her words were addressed applauded to the echo.

'NEVER A WOMAN, MIND YOU.'

As to speed, writes Grace E. Denison in the current number of 'Massey,' it must be a matter of common sense, of which the cyclist often shows a sad lacking, but the scorcher is a man, never a woman, mind you; we are too cowardly to risk it. The triumph of the woman cyclist over prejudice, timorousness, bruises and discomfort of various sorts in pursuit of her dear pastime, has brought her more than the applause of an amused world. It has brought her steady nerves, brisk circulation, lost youth, brilliant eyes and strong muscles; her lungs, her heart and her head have gained, and to those who believe health helps every way, her eternal welfare is also the surer for it.

HIS RECOMMENDATION.

(By William Reed Dunroy, in the 'Ram's Horn.')

'He dances well,' so said the lookers on,
Who watched him in the mazy waltz;
Fair women smiled and waved their jewelled fans;
'He dances well, whatever else his faults.'
And so through life he danced his thoughtless way,
Was welcomed by the idle laughing throng,
The open sesame, 'He dances well,'
As o'er the flowery path he tripped along;
But death reached out and clutched the dancer's feet,
The merry music changed to dirge and knell,
And up to heaven's gate he bore in hand,
The verdict of the world, 'He dances well.'

DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES.

An elegant dinner toilette is the first dress shown in our illustration. It is of dark green velvet with blouse front and revers of yellow satin. The front is in one piece hooked on the left over a fitted lining. The belt is a bias stripe of folded satin eight inches wide. The jacket is lined with white satin and the revers and broad collar are faced with the same. The collar is high, of pleated satin, and finished with rosettes and drapery of lace. The sleeves have deep flaring cuffs edged with a deep fall of lace. The belt is finished with kerchief ends of lace.

The second dress is a princess of light-colored silk trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon and chantilly lace. This dress will be particularly becoming to slender figures. The cross scarf drapery ends in a knot on the shoulders, which serves as a heading for the pleated silk epaulets.

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LOYNACHAN & SCRIVER, 323 and 325 Commissioners street.
MELDRUM, WM., & CO., 29 Nazareth street.
McGARRY, GEORGE, 26 St. Peter street.
McLAGAN, P. W., 12 St. Peter street.
McPHERSON, D. A., & Co., 22 William street.
OLIVER, JAMES, & CO., 36 St. Peter street.
SHAW, THOMAS, 34 St. Peter street.
ST. ARNAUD & CLEMENT, 2 Foundling street.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 333 Commissioners street.
WARRINGTON, J. C. & G. D. 111 King street.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.

BUSHNELL CO., Ltd., The, Board of Trade Bldg.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., 268 St. Charles Borromee
LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 12 and 20 St. Monique.
LUTTRELL, JOS., & CO., 680 Albert street.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., THE, 84 McGill street.

BOILER MAKERS.

WHITE, W. C., Nazaroth and Brennan streets.

BRICKS, STONES, LUMBER, Etc.

MORRISON, T. A., & CO., 118 St. Peter st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

HENEY, E. N., & CO., 337 St. Paul street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., 37 St. Jean Baptiste street

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CASSIDY, JOHN L., & CO., 339 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

MAILLOUX, P. P. 223 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine street.

CLOTHING.

COHEN, J., & CO., 489 St. Paul street.
DOULL & GIBSON, 138 McGill street.
McKENNA, THOMSON & CO., 423 St. James street.
McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO., 256 St. James st.
SHOREY, H., & CO., 1866 Notre Dame street;
SMALL, E. A., & CO., 1 Beaver Hall Hill.
VINEBERG H., & CO., 1857 Notre Dame street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

EWING, HERRON & CO., 579 St. Paul street,
LIFFITON, THE C. A. CO., Ltd., 196 Queen street.

COFFEE IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS.

CHASE & SANBORN, 435 St. Paul street.

COLD STORAGE.

MONTREAL COLD STORAGE AND FREEZING CO., 604 St. Paul street.

CONFECTIONERS.

LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 18 and 20 St. Monique.
TESTER & CO., 68 McGill street.
VIAU & FRERE, Notre Dame street

COTTON THREADS.

GORDON, JOHN, & SON, 17 DeBresole street.

COOPERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

CAMPBELL, D. & SON, 36 Dalhousie street.

CUTLERY AND SILVERWARE.

HUTTON, JAMES, & Co., 15 St. Helen street.

DRY GOODS.

BROPHY, CAINS & CO., 196 McGill street.
GREENSHIELDS, S. SONS & CO., 15 Victoria sq.
HARROWER, ROBERT, 206 McGill street.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.
JOHNSTON, JAMES, 26 St. Helen street.
LINTON, ROBERT, & CO., St. Helen street.
LONSDALE, REID & CO., 18 St. Helen street.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Victoria square.
RACINE, A., & CO., 340 St. Paul street.
THIBAUDEAU BROS. & CO., 332 St. Paul street.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.

DART, HENRY J., & CO., 641 Craig street.
LEEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice street.
PALMER, J., & SON, 1747 Notre Dame street

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WOLFF, HERMANN H. & CO., 170 McGill street

OVERALL MFG. & TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

LEVY, H., 500 St. Paul street.

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PRINGLE, R. E. T., Room 57, Imperial Building.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., The, Queen & Ottawa sts.

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NELSON, H. A. & SONS, 59 St. Peter street.
REINHARDT MFG. CO., 767 Craig street.

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LEONARD & BROS., 24 and 23 Foundling st., near Custom House.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., 27 Board of Trade Building.

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BROWN, JOSEPH, 255, 257 Commissioners street.
CLOGG, J. R., & CO., 169 McGill street.
HARRIS, IRWIN, 209 McGill street.
HART & TUCKWELL, 159 McGill street.
MONTREAL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 195 McGill st.
McBRIDE, JOHN T., 307 Board of Trade Bldg.
VIPOND, J. J., & CO., 259 Commissioners street.

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SILVERMAN, BOULTER & CO,, 495 St. Paul st.

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JOHNSON, H., (Raw Furs a Specialty) 494 St. Paul.
LEVIN & CO., B., 491 and 493 St. Paul street.

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LANCASTER MACHINE WORKS, Lancaster, Ont.

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CARTER, GALBRAITH & CO., 38 St. Peter street.
MATHEWSON, J. A., & CO., 202 McGill street.

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GREIG, ROBT & CO., 456 St. Paul street.
JONAS, HENRI, & CO., 389 St. Paul street.

GRANITE MONUMENT WORKS.

REID ROBERT, 8 Catherine and Alexander sts.
HAWKINS, F., 112 Bleury street.

HEAVY HARDWARE AND METAL.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL, 89 St. Peter st.

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MACPHERSON, ALEXANDER & SON, 378 St. Paul.
MADORE, DAVID, 281 St. Paul street.

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MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE, 26 Victoria sq.

JAPANNED TIN & ENAMELLED WARE.

DAVIDSON, THOS., MFG. CO., Ltd., 474 St. Paul.
McCLARY M'F'G. CO., 93 St. Peter street.

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WILLIAMS, J. B., 1741 Notre Dame, 144 St. James, Branch Store, 2200 St. Catherine street,
RICE, SHARPLEY & SONS, 225 St James street.

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BEAVER BAG CO., The, Ltd., 56 Wellington st.
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FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoria sq.
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DELORME, S. O., 418 St. Paul street.

LEATHER MERCHANTS.

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LUBRICATING OILS.

BEAVER OIL CO., THE, 391 St. Paul street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

BULMER, JOHN A., & CO., 571 Dorchester street.
MAXWELL, E. J. & Co., 725 Craig street.

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CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James
WILLIAMS, A. R., & CO., 345 St. James street.

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LOCKER, THE G. R. CO., 1749 Notre Dame st.
LORIGAN, JOHN, 1830 Notre Dame street.
WEBSTER BROS. & PARKES, 228 St. James st.

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KENT, ELGIN MILLING CO., 44 St. John st.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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BLACKLEY, O'MALLEY & CO., 1831 Notre Dame.

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COTTINGHAM, DICKSON, P., & Co., 1822 Notre Dame street and 19 Phillips square.
COTTINGHAM, The WALTER H., Co., Lt., 21 St. Antoine street.
DODS, P. D., & Co., 188 McGill street.
HILL, WILLIAM, 327 St. James street.
RAMSAY A. & SON, 37, 39, 41 Recollet street.
ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.
WALL BROS., 15 Bleury street.

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MILLER BROS. & CO., 30 Dowd.

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ROBERTSON, THOMAS, & CO., Ltd., 638 Craig st.
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MONTREAL STENCIL WORKS, 219 McGill street.
WALKER & CAMPBELL, cor. McGill & Notre Dame

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PATERSON MFG. CO., The, Ltd., 47 Murray st.

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DAWSON, WM. V., 16 DeBresoles st.
McFARLANE, DAVID, & CO., 636 Craig st.

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EVANS, WILLIAM, 89 McGill street.

SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKERS.

BLAIS & LOVE, 133 St. Peter (opp 'Witness' Office).

SHIRTS & OVERALLS.

SCHLOMAN, M. L., & H. 481 St. Paul street.
MONTREAL SHIRT and OVERALL CO., 1835 Notre Dame street.

SALT.

VERRET, STEWART & CO., 10 and 12 Port st.

SAWS.

ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.

SCALES.

FYFE, JAMES, St. Paul cor. St. Peter street.
WARREN SCALE CO., The, 453 St. Paul street.

SEWING COTTONS.

ROSS GEO. D., & CO., 648 Craig street.

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HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.

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LEWIS BROS. & CO., 30 St. Sulpice street.

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LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., 90 Beaudry.

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PROWSE, GEO. R., 224 St. James street.

STEEL STAMPS AND DIES.

DAWSON, G. W., 716 Craig street.

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SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1794 Notre Dame.

SILVER PLATER AND GILDER.

HENDERY & LESLIE, 134 St. Peter street.

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EVELEIGH, J., & CO., 245 St. James street.
McLEOD, HAWTHORNE & CO., 1819 Notre Dame

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HUDSON, J., 687 Craig street.

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BAILEY, WM. TAYLOR, Victoria square.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY.

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McARTHUR, COLIN & CO., 1030 Notre Dame.
WATSON, FOSTER & CO., Montreal.

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FINLEY, SMITH & CO., Victoria square.
FISHER, MARK, SONS & CO., Victoria square.
FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoia sq.

WINDOW SHADES AND POLES.

MARTEL-STEWART CO. THE, 673 Craig street.

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BANKS.

BANK OF TORONTO, The, St. James and McGill
BANQUE VILLE MARIE.
CAN. BANK OF COMMERCE, 157 St. James st.
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.
ONTARIO BANK THE, Place d'Armes.
UNION BANK OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame st

BANK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

GABAND, TERROUX & CO., 3 Place d'Armes.

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HANSON BROS., Canada Life Chambers.
WEIR, W., & SONS, 1711 Notre street.

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DURNFORD, GEORGE, 196 St. James street.
HYDE, JOHN, Guardian Assurance Chambers.
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.
McDONALD, JOHN, Imperial Building.
RADFORD, F.W., Room 37 Imperial Bld'g.
RIDDELL & COMMON, 22 St. John street.
ROSS, P.S., & SONS, 1766 Notre Dame street.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

FULTON & RICHARDS, 168 St. James street.

FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT AGENTS

BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
INVESTMENT CO., Ltd., The, 47 St. Francois Xavier
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENT BROKER.

MAINWARING, R. A., 147 St James street.

LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.'S.

BIRKBECK INVESTMENT & S. & S. CO., The 168 St. James street.
ST. LAWRENCE INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Ltd. Bank of Toronto Chambers.

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MORRIS, JOHN, 126 St. James street.

STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS

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Insurance.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame street
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR. CO., Ltd., 1731 Notre Dame street.
GUARDIAN, F. & L., Assurance Co., 181 St. James.
IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Place d'Armes.
NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, 10 St. John street.
The LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, 1752 Notre Dame street.
UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON, St. James and McGill.
WESTERN ASSUR. CO., Canada Life Chambers.

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BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
CHIEF AGENTS
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Sun Insurance Office.
JOHNSON, C. R. G., Canada Life Building.
MONTREAL AGENCY.
British America Assurance Company.
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TAYLOR, EDWARD T. & SON, 43 St. Francois Xavier street

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he Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.
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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, The, Standard Building 157 St. James street.
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Standard Building, 157 St. James st.

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSN. OF CANADA, 207 St. James street.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., N.J., THE
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE, The, Waterloo, Ont.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame, corner St. Alexis St.

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LOMER, GERALD, Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament st.
RILEY, JAMES J., & SONS, 204 and 205 Board of Trade Bldg.

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FIRE ALARM DEPARTMENT, City Hall, Bell Tel., 141.
CENTRAL POLICE STATION, City Hall. Bell Tel., 310

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NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL, Bell Tel. 446.
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SEEDS

Special offer to 'Witness' Subscribers for

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION.
KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION.
FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION.

The publishers of the 'Witness' have completed arrangements with one of the oldest and best seed houses in the Dominion to supply the 'Witness' Collection of Seeds for 1897.

The seeds have been carefully selected as most suitable for all parts of the Dominion and comprise the new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

No packages of seeds can be exchanged from one collection to another.

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OFFER No. 1.

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$3.25 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth German Wax	.05
Beans, Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.05
Beet, half long blood	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Cabbage, Premium flat Dutch	.05
Carrot, early horn	.05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, Imp'd. long green	.05
Corn, sweet, early market	.10
Corn, sweet evergreen	.05
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk melon, earliest of all	.10
Nasturtium, dwarf	.05
Onion, selected yellow Danvers	.05
Onion, Silverskin, pickling	.05
Peas, new Queen	.10
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, Triple Curled	.05
Radish, Crimson Bunch	.05
Radish, Half long Scarlet	.05
Pepper, long Red	.05
Spinach, Broad Leaved Flanders	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow	.05
Tomato, New Canada	.10
Turnip, Early White Stone	.05
Turnip, Purple Top, Swede	.05
Sage	.05
Summer Savory	.05
Total	$1.75

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of Mammoth Flowering Brilliant Single Pinks.

The Farm Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 75c.

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$2.80 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

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Beet, half long blood	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, improved long green	.05
Corn, sweet early market	.10
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk, melon, earliest of all	.10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers	.05
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, triple circled	.05
Peas, New Queen	10
Radish, crimson bunch	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Tomato, new	.10
Turnip, early stone	.05
Total	$1.10

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The Kitchen Garden collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

OFFER No. 3.

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$3.00 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

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Aster, giant flowering, mixed colors.	.15
Sweet Mignonette	.05
Pansy, large flowering mixed	.10
Zinnia, mammoth double, all colors.	.10
Nasturtium, tall, mixed	.05
Portulaca	.05
Candytuft, all colors	.05
Morning Glory	.05
Pinks, double China	.05
Balsam, Improved double mixed	.10
Marvel of Peru	.05
Verbena, mammoth flowering	.10
Stocks, large flowering, ten weeks..	.10
Sweet Peas, the finest selection....	.10
Phlox Drummondi, all colors	.05
Petunia, finest, all colors and shades	.10
Total	$1.25

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of Mammoth Flowering Brilliant Single Pinks.

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'Witness' Office, Montreal.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

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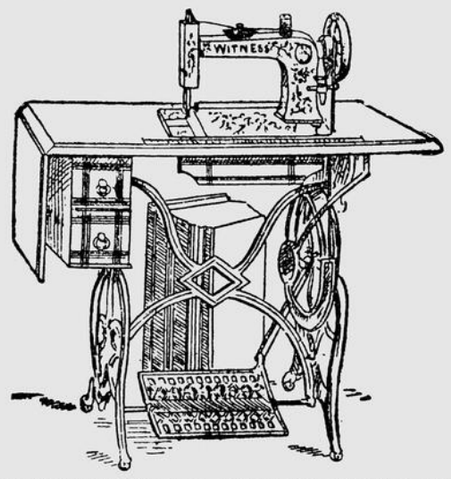
$25.50 Including the 'Daily Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $60 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember, this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded.

The Machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her house.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

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A LARGE SIZE BAGSTER'S BIBLE. When lying open it measures 13 1-2 by 9 1-2 inches.

THE BINDING is known as seal. It isn't seal. It is cow-hide Strong, flexible, patent back and durable.

THE TYPE. The type is minion, with centre references.

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Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long.

Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose.

The garden plot should be well covered with rotted manure, and ploughed under as soon as the ground is dry enough. It should then be harrowed until the soil is fine and free from lumps.

A small plat of good ground and a few standard varieties should be the rule in planting small fruits, at least until the grower has gained the experience and skill necessary to grow and market on a large scale.

Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lesson of intensified farming, and results in better tillage, larger crops, better stock and improved methods in every way.

In manuring garden, berry-patch and orchard, the coarser portions of the manure should be applied to the orchard, black and raspberry bushes, etc., reserving the finest and best for strawberry and garden crops.

Rotation should be practised in garden and truck patch, as well as on the farm. The plan of using a certain plat of ground for a cabbage patch, another for a melon patch, another for an onion bed, etc., year after year, must be avoided for best results in quantity and quality of products.

Onions may be grown by three different methods—by sowing the seeds in the open ground in spring, by planting sets or by starting the seeds under glass and afterward transplanting the seedlings out of doors. The first two ways are more commonly practised, but the third is undoubtedly more profitable, although entailing more trouble and labor.

Garden cress as a salad plant is characterized by a fresh, pungent, peppery, aromatic taste, much more appetizing than radishes or lettuce. It is more crisp than most salad plants. The finely dissected leaves of most varieties resemble parsley, and may be used with good effect in garnishing meat dishes.

The new sweet pea, 'Red Riding Hood,' is a novelty of the first class. Its wings are rose color, shading to almost pure white at the calyx; the keel is white. The standard, which is small and of peculiar shape, forms a sort of hood from which the wings protrude. The flowers are borne on stems twelve to eighteen inches long, and are very lasting in quality. It is very fragrant, and is an early and free bloomer. For cutting it bids fair to eclipse all the old sorts, which have labored under the drawback of rather short tems.

Nothing is easier of culture than the black currant, says the 'Rural New-Yorker,' as it grows and bears well in any tolerable garden soil. Never plant a currant sucker. To propagate them, it is only necessary to plant in autumn or early spring cuttings a foot long in the open field or garden, and cultivate them; they will root readily. The black currant should never be allowed to produce suckers, and in order to prevent this, the superfluous buds should be knocked off when the plants are transplanted. This will keep them always in the shape of trees, with single stems and heads branching out at twelve to twenty inches from the ground.

The strawberry will do well on good garden soil. Dig or trench the soil deep; pulverize it well, intermixing rotted manure if needed. Make beds about four feet wide and as long as desired, leaving spaces of two feet in width between the beds for the convenience of cultivation and of gathering the fruit. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants at about fifteen inches apart, and at this distance set the plants in the rows. For the garden the best mode is to cultivate in hills. When the runners strike out pinch them off; this will increase the size and flavor of the fruit; repeat this operation as often as the runners put out during the growing season. By thus removing the runners, it stimulates or causes the growth of a new crown in the stool of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes or stools, from which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. The cultivation required is to keep the ground or beds clear of weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A decree has been promulgated at Asaba abolishing slavery in the Niger Territories. It will come into force on the Diamond Jubilee Day.

Since the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society—ninety-three years ago—upwards of twelve millions sterling have been spent by it in the work of translating, revising, printing, and circulating the Scriptures.

Mrs. Dale, widow of the Rev. Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, died recently from the effects of injuries received through placing a candle too near the curtains while she was reading in bed at a private hotel in Bath.

The bishop of Stepney, preaching at Torquay, said by personal effort they were prevailing upon men to attend church in East London. On visiting one workshop it was found that only one man out of three hundred attended a place of worship.

English children are to be asked to raise a tribute toward the fund for the Queen's Jubilee Nurses. Lectures are to be given under the title of 'The Children's Story of the Queen's Reign,' and it is hoped that many boys and girls will take collecting-cards and secure contributions.

It is said that from the use of two Spanish bibles four Presbyterian churches have sprung, and also one Methodist, among the Mexicans of Southern Colorado. A Mexican went three hundred and fifty miles to get one of them, and paid for it, ten dollars in cash and a fat ox.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has given to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society, Episcopal, a sufficient sum of money to provide for the building of a lunch waggon to be placed on the streets of New York. Already five of these lunch waggons are in successful operation in various parts of the city and well patronized.

Miss Colenso, the daughter of the Bishop, has been lecturing in Edinburgh, her theme being Africa. One danger of ours was dwelt upon by her with special emphasis, viz., that we ran a risk of using the Dark Continent for our own ends, and not in the interest of the Continent itself. The warning is certainly not needless.—'British Weekly.'

The Presbyterian Church of England is asking the children of its schools to support entirely its mission work in Formosa. The work consists of forty-two stations, two hospitals, a college, and a number of schools under the management of eight missionaries. This Children's Mission Field requires about £3,000 a year to maintain its different agencies.—'The Monthly Messenger.'

More than two hundred Samoan villages are now supplied with pastors who have had a four years' course in the Malua College, and some five thousand natives of Savage Island have been converted by means of Samoan evangelists. There are sixteen islands to the north-west of Samoa which first heard the gospel from the lips of Samoan teachers and in New Guinea there are nearly twenty more of these living and working amongst the savages there.

Sheffield, England, which during this year of years is to have the honor of a Queen's visit, has formed a new Philanthropic Association which is to consist of a number of clergymen, Nonconformist ministers, educationists, philanthropists, and working-class leaders who are banded together to brighten the lives of the poorest citizens, especially those of lads and girls. It is a worthy object, and it will be carried out on non-political and unsectarian lines.

The drink traffic in West Africa is fast becoming a tremendous problem. In the Delta of the Niger gin is practically the currency; so that, if a person wishes to buy food, instead of taking a purse of money he must be armed with a case or two of gin, and, unless he will do this he may even be deprived of some of the necessaries of life. That this can be allowed in British possessions is a disgrace to a civilized nation. —'Niger and Yoruba Notes.'

By direction of the Omaha Board of education, boys in the public schools are asked to sign, of their own free will, a pledge to abstain from the use of tobacco during their school days, with a proviso that they can be released from their pledge at any time on a personal request. The teachers report that the plan has worked well, that very many of the boys have signed the pledge, and that keeping it has come to be regarded as a matter of honor. Better scholarship, better morals, and more cleanly habits are among the direct results of the movement.

The Archbishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lewis have been spending several weeks at Assouan and Luxor, Egypt. His grace's health improved rapidly under the genial southern air, but he has overtaxed his strength and was feeling poorly again. Mrs. and Miss Benson and Miss Tait are members of the same party, almost an archiepiscopal reunion. Miss Benson is leading in the digging for and exploration of a temple dating from 1500 B.C. Prof. Sayce, Egyptologist, has made the stay of the party very pleasant by disclosing and interpreting new discoveries.—'Evangelical Churchman.'

Sir Charles Elliott, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in a recent speech at a missionary meeting mentioned a beautiful case of Christian loyalty, well worth remembering. A native lady doctor in Calcutta, a Christian, was invited to visit a Rajah's daughter, in the State of Behar, the large fee of five thousand rupees being offered her. She was told, however, that her patient would have to offer sacrifices and incantations to the gods; and that she must be present at these ceremonies. Rather than have any share in heathen rites, she refused the case with its honor and its rich reward. Naaman the Syrian would have gone!

The various missions in China have long striven to introduce the Roman alphabet, but these letters are awkward to the Chinese, who are accustomed to write with a paint brush and Indian ink, and those who have learned writing in the Christian schools do not find it easy to get firm paper, pens and ink. Lately Mr. Wong, pastor of the self-supporting Chinese church in Hong Kong, has invented a new alphabet which, like the Chinese signs, can be written on Chinese paper with paint brush and Indian ink. School books and Christian tracts are to be immediately printed in the character and circulated among the people.

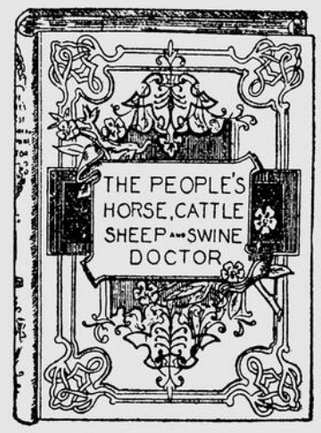
Among the party of C.E.Z.M.S. missionaries who have recently sailed for Fuh-kien was Miss Codrington, whose life was so wonderfully preserved in the Kucheng massacre. There is also a probability that Mrs. Saunders, the mother of the two sisters who were among the victims of that massacre, will go out at an early date. It may be remembered that this lady heroically said, after hearing of the terrible murder: 'If I had two more daughters I should wish them to go to China. I am only waiting till I am able to go myself.' It will be a striking object-lesson to the Chinese of Christian love and forgiveness to see these ladies working among them as witnesses for Christ.—'C. M. Intelligencer.'

A novel offer was made some time ago by Mr. Samuel Patton of Portrush, Ireland, to hand to the clerk of the North-

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE, CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and lastly is given the proper



remedies. The different remedies employed, in all diseases are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings, showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book, and it can be secured free of cost by sending a new subscriber to the 'Daily Witness' along with your renewal and five dollars and seventy-five cents or the 'Daily Witness' one year and book, $3.25.

ern Reformed Presbytery the sum of one hundred pounds on condition that a number of ministers and elders under the jurisdiction of that body sign the total abstinence pledge and abjure the use of tobacco. Four kirk-sessions have complied with the conditions—one would suppose not very difficult for ministers and office-bearers of that Church. Mr. Patton has sent to each congregation thus represented a cheque for about two pounds ten shillings, its proportion of the five hundred pounds. There was a general effort made by these four congregations to get members to take the pledge, with the result that a hundred names on an average were secured for each. It will be observed that two hundred and fifty pounds of the five hundred pounds is still unclaimed.—'Temperance Journal.'

It is good to find, says the Editor of 'Sunday-School Times,' how many of the boys of England are mourning Professor Drummond's death. This shows how well they know and appreciate those who are their truest friends. The Boys' Brigade were well acquainted with the man who said and wrote so many bright things for them to hear and to read, and his little book, which we wish every boy who ever handles a cricket-bat could possess and ponder, has done more for boys than can ever be known. When the new century has begun there will be many young men to take their stand for righteousness and truth, the turning point in whose career was the reading of 'Baxter's Second Innings.' It is a matter for grief to us all that the Boys' Professor will write no more books for them; but how thankful are we all for those which he did write, and for the lessons which successive generations will go on learning.

Mrs. M. Headland says:—'How often have I seen a mother in China place her sick child on a bench, or on the mud or brick floor beside the door, not daring to hold the little one for fear it might die in her arms, and the evil spirit which is supposed to be in it enter into the mother! I remember a case where I was called to see a child of three, dying of small-pox. They had given up hope of the little one's recovery, and had stripped it and laid it on the brick floor, although it was a bitterly cold day in February. I had to stoop and pick it up before I could enter. As I examined it, the mother and grandmother besought me, with tears running down their faces, to cure the child. As I sat with the child in my arms, I talked to them about the Christian's hope, and I said to the mother, 'You need not be afraid of your child; it is not an evil spirit.' She thought that I meant the child would recover, and so prove that it was not. I child, and she took it out of my arms and hugged it to her breast, saying again and again, "I knew it was not an evil spirit;" but as the child stiffened in another convulsion, she dropped it again in my arms, saying, "Quickly put it on the floor; the spirit will enter you; it will surely enter into you if it dies in your arms."'

Four and a half millions is Dr. George Smith's estimate of the number of converts to Christianity alive to-day, the fruits of missions amongst brown races, red races, black races, yellow races. Of their quality he says.—'From my long residence in the East, and intercourse with missionaries and reading of missionary literature, I should put these four and a half millions of native Christians before the same number of professing Christians either in this country or in America. For one reason, native converts are to a large extent persons who have come over from false religions, in the face of the most tremendous obstacles, having their faith tested, and making sacrifices which born Christians, such as we are, can never be called upon to show in these modern times.' Probably as many more converts have, during this missionary century, finished their course, and if so it is surely a noble recompense of the stinted missionary zeal of the Churches. Eight thousand missionaries have been sent out by the Christian Churches of the United Kingdom, America, France, and Germany. If now the Churches will provide the means, there are three thousand students ready to accept the call to go to any foreign field to which God may open up their way—the fruit of that splendid organization, the Students' Volunteer Missionary Union.—'The Presbyterian.'

Some years ago, says the New York 'Independent,' a vestryman of an Episcopal church in New York, after the Sunday morning service, said to a brother vestryman across the aisle: 'Come with me this evening and see my boys.' 'Your boys! What do you mean?' the other replied. 'Come and you will see.' With some persuasion his friend went with him, and found himself, on a wintry, icy night, at the Children's Aid Society rooms. There the vestryman took the desk as leader, read the scriptures, offered prayer, made a most appropriate address, and then called upon his friend to speak. At the close of the service his friend asked the question, 'How long have you been doing this thing, without my ever having suspected it?' 'Sixteen years,' was the reply. For sixteen years Howard Potter had been leaving his rich and beautiful home every other Sunday night to help and instruct and stimulate to a better life the poorest boys, the very waifs of New York City, and to find for them honorable homes in the West. He died suddenly of heart disease, last week, in London, where he was the head of the London branch of the great house of Brown Brothers & Co., of which he was the senior partner. He was a brother of Bishop Potter of this city, and no member of the family was either an abler or a truer man than was Howard Potter.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TIMES OF SLAVERY.

... Series,' now in ... Scribners, is ... The volume ... is by John ... history, politi... ... law in Col... The 'middle period' ... 1817 to 1838, that ... war of 1812 up to ... War. The chief ... is in the develop... ... the South, and of a ... the North, and this ... the principal ... He gives a sum... ... the question ... Dutch traders ... colonists at ... 1820. We ... this chapter ... growth of the institu...

... and universally estab... the time that the attach... to Christians in the rela... master was vastly bene... ...del, certainly so when the ... barbarian and was taken out ... a barbarian master, as was ... respect to almost all of the ... brought to the English colonies in ... America. . . . . It is evident that ... ...onies were greatly troubled over ... question of the effect of Christian bap... upon the slave stations. The colonial ... authorities, the home government and the ... Bishop of London were appealed to for ... counsel in the dilemma. The answers re... ...ved from all of these were to the effect ... the status of the slave was not ... changed by Christian baptism or conver... . . . . The code of 1705 even contained ... regulations which indicated that the trend ... of thought and of legislation at that junc... was toward attaching the slave to the ... soil, which would have been a step up... ward in a course which if consistently fol... lowed would have made the slave a serf, ... but the still prevailing rules which allowed ... the slave to be seized and sold for the debts ... of the master, and regulated the inherit... ance of slaves according to the law gov... erning the descent of personal property, ... seem to have completely neutralized that ... tendency. . . . . It does certainly appear ... that the century of law-making upon the ... subject had not ameliorated the condition ... of the slave. We must remember, however, ... that the first stages in the legalization of ... any relation sometimes make the situation ... appear worse than what obtained before ... the movement began, although it may not ... be worse in fact. . . . Maryland and Vir... ...ia were already, in 1807, overstocked ... with slaves. Those who participated in ... the traffic (the domestic slave trade), justi... fied it by the claim that it was better for ... the slaves themselves to be removed to new ... homes where they could be better supported.

The year 1830 marks a time of ideas ... and unrest in Europe. The important ... development of that period in America ... was the feeling that rose in opposition ... to the practice of slavery, a great humanitarian sentiment whose adherents soon received the name of Abolitionists. The subject began to come before the legislature in the form of petitions, and was for years a source of angry contention, until decided by that war whose results Professor Burgess says ought to be accepted without a murmur even by the defeated, because their appeal, 'when at their best as men and heroes' was to God's defence of the right. The phases through which the discussion passed and how the question of slavery became identified with the question of whether the nation or the state should be the highest authority, are interesting to follow. An amusing story is told with regard to one of the debates:

Mr. Adams came into the House with a petition in regard to slavery signed by some twenty slaves, and asked the Speaker if it came under the rule for laying such petitions on the table. Everybody supposed that the petition contained the usual prayer for the abolition of slavery, and that the abolitionists had incited the slaves to the act. Mr. Adams allowed the excitement produced by this supposition to rage for a time, and then coolly and derisively informed the House that the petition was not for abolition but against it. The members now felt that Mr. Adams was playing with the peace, order and dignity of the House in a scandalous way, and for several days the question of censuring him was considered, but the matter was finally disposed of by a resolution declaring: 'That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the people of the United States by the Constitution.'

THE COMIC MUSE.

An 'Essay on Comedy,' by George Meredith (Scribner's), is a compact work on an airy subject. Mr. Meredith, whose novels are considered in some respects among the finest in the English language, may claim to be an authority on the art of comedy as distinguished from satire and the broader kinds of humor. He finds that Germans have little sense of comedy, and attributes it to the fact that their women are not treated as quite on an equality with men. English laughter, he finds, arises generally rather from the feelings than from the intellect, whereas 'the test of true comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter.' 'The laughter of comedy is impersonal and of unrivalled politeness.'

The comic spirit is not hostile to the sweetest songfully poetic. Chaucer bubbles with it; Shakespeare overflows. There is a mild moon's ray of it (pale with super-refinement through distance from our flesh and blood planet) in 'Comus.' Pope has it, and it is the daylight side of the night half obscuring Cowper.

Still, Mr. Meredith thinks a feeling for the comic rather lacking in English literature, as in English society, and holds up Molière's works as the finest specimens of true comedy. He calls the 'Misanthrope' 'the highest flight of the comic muse,' and says, 'The "Femmes Savantes" is a capital instance of the uses of comedy in teaching the world to understand what ails it.' This view of 'the uses of comedy' is like that of another writer who represents an evil spirit as complaining that Comedy has spoiled some of his work by calling things plain names: 'She is almost as truthful as our vulgar friend, the recording angel.' Different styles of humor among ancient and modern writers are touched on. It is pleasant to find an appreciative paragraph on the humor of Carlyle. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

THE SCIENCE OF HOME.

'Household Economics' (Putnam's) is a series of lectures given in the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin by Helen Campbell, author of 'Prisoners of Poverty,' etc. This book goes very thoroughly into the subject of household arrangements in their widest relations. It discusses the building of the house and its sanitation, showing that we are far behind in practice with regard to what every one knows in theory about fresh air and so forth. It speaks of the furnishing of the house—so often over-done, and mentions the prime requisite of beauty, adaptability to use: —

Here is where certain ostentatious teaspoons fall of beauty—there is too much material for either our ease of use or their necessary durability as well as often too much ornament for comfortable handling. The pitcher that does not pour well cannot be beautiful, though of gold; the glass so frail that it needs to be under glass for protection is not beautiful in common use, nor is the china whose common use is its sure destruction. The spider-legged table and its insect family of chairs, the things that creak when we sit down and tip over when we get up, these are not beautiful.

Then cooking is spoken of and the importance of suitable foods. Then cleaning, the only mechanical industry, thinks the author, which men cannot take out of the hands of women, the only industry that cannot be carried on away from the house. But that cleanliness may have its true place sanitation should be thoroughly understood, and moreover we should have our furniture such as can be easily cleaned, for a constant cleaning up is not so ennobling an existence as the life in which cleaning has only its natural place as the necessary and beautifying adjunct to other activities. Under the head of 'Household service' enough is said to show that the 'servant question' is being studied by careful observers and compilers of statistics, such as one who says: 'The intelligence offices of New York alone receive yearly from servants over three million dollars and are notoriously inefficient. This sum, or even half of it, would provide a great centre with training schools, lodgings for all who needed them and a system by which fixed rates would be made according to the grade of efficiency of the worker.' (W. Foster Brown.)

A NEW ART MAGAZINE.

'The International Studio' is an illustrated 'magazine of fine and applied art,' whose first number is now out. It is edited by Charles Holme, and the editorial office is in Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London. The New York publisher is John Lane, 140 Fifth avenue. This is a magazine that artists and connoisseurs will appreciate. The numerous full-page plates are finely executed and furnish material for study in themselves. Accompanying an article on the exceptionally interesting work done in lead-pencil at Professor Herkomer's school at Bushy are several plates reproducing specimens of this art so cleverly that one could almost tell just which grades of lead-pencil had been used in the original. Some striking illustrations are also given of Lévy-Dhurmer's work, 'a dream-painter' the critic calls him, and certainly his handling of form as here shown, is delicate and romantic. Very good illustrated articles on 'Early Scandinavian Wood-carvings,' and 'Some recent bookbindings' are among the attractions of this first number. Of the late Wyatt Eaton, so well-known in Montreal, we find: 'Mr. Eaton was one of the strongest draughtsmen that ever put a line on paper. His series of portraits of American authors, of Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes and Whittier, for 'The Century,' were by far the most artistic portraits that have ever appeared in a magazine.' (Thirty-five cents.)

FAMINE STRICKEN INDIA.

India is the subject of most of the contributed articles in the 'Missionary Review of the World' this month, from Dr. Grattan Guinness's 'First Impressions of India' to the conclusions of those who have been so long on the ground as Dr. Chamberlain in the Telegu country and Misses Mary and Margaret Leitch in Ceylon. Dr. Chamberlain's subject is 'Hinduism as it is,' and he shows that Hinduism as practised in India ever since the time of Christ, is a very different thing from the older religion of the sacred books or Vedas, which many scholars praise so highly, and which is indeed a comparatively pure religion as it teaches that there is but one God, while modern Hinduism has millions of deities.

Those who posed as representatives of Hinduism at the 'Parliament of Religions' portrayed a kind of ancient Vedic Hinduism, revised to suit their own ideas, and make it palatable to persons of Western culture. Culling its choicest and giving a Christian coloring to many of its conceptions, they evolved and held up to the admiration of their credulous auditors as 'Hinduism' a system as different, nay, far more different from the real Hinduism of India's people since the days of Malachi, than Christianity is from Mormonism. The native newspapers sneer at the utterances of the Chicago representatives of Hinduism as utterly untrue pictures of Hinduism as it exists.

Several writers emphasize the change in sentiment towards Christianity which has gradually come about Dr. Grattan Guinness says, 'A change has come over their thoughts, they have begun to scorn their priests and suspect their idols.' This number of the 'Missionary Review' also has articles on phases of work in China and Madagascar. (Funk & Wagnalls, 25 cents.)

A TUTELLE OFFICE INDEX.

Mr. J. L. Gervais, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, has just published a book which will prove valuable to the legal and commercial world and to the public generally. It is an index of all commercial firms registered in the Tutelle Office from 1849 to Dec. 31, 1896, indicating the exact volume and page where each can be found. The time and trouble expended, sometimes with no satisfactory result, in going through the labyrinth of large volumes to find a special firm, will be reduced to a minimum by the use of Mr. Gervais's book, which has been a work requiring much patient labor.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S NOBLE WORK.

FIGHTING VICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Few men of modern times have done a larger, more valiant and more effective service for the cause of purity and righteousness than Anthony Comstock, the secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. For twenty-five years Mr. Comstock has labored in this field, until his name has become a veritable terror to evil-doers throughout the land. Because of his work his life has been threatened many times, and he has often had to endure what was more painful and trying still, vicious assaults upon his character, and false and slanderous reports concerning his objects and motives. None of these things, however, have swerved him in the slightest degree from the straight line of duty, or dampened his zeal and devotion in the cause of purity, law and order. It is gratifying to know, also, that after all these years of toil and trial, Mr. Comstock retains the health and vigor of his early manhood, and is apparently 'good' for many more years of service in his chosen and appointed field. There was never greater need of such service as Mr. Comstock and his society are constituted to render, than there is at this time, when vile literature in the shape of sensational newspapers and other publications seems to be increasing. The homes and firesides of the land are more deeply indebted to Mr. Comstock than they can realize or ever know, for protecting from the deadly poison of impure books, pictures and papers, and every force which makes for righteousness among men ought to yield to him a cordial and hearty support.

A service commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society was held at Carnegie Hall, New York, March 2. Mr. Comstock made a brief report of the work done by the society. He began the work alone, he said, in 1872, having seen some of his young friends ruined by vile books and pictures. He discovered the existence of a regularly organized business for dealing in foul and debasing printed matter, and, calling to it the attention of the Young Men's Christian Association, $650 was contributed by Mr. Jesup, by the use of which $60,000 worth of books, plates and engravings were seized by the end of May. The work was continued, and in January, 1874, the present society was regularly organized, the charter having been secured the previous May. A law was passed as early as June, 1872, against the mailing of obscene literature. It was amended in 1873, and March 3, the day it was signed by President Grant, was made the first anniversary of the society. Mr. Comstock was appointed a special agent of the Post-office Department of the United States on March 5, 1875, and has served continuously without pay ever since.

Mr. Comstock dwelt on the attempt of the National Liberal League to repeal these laws, the monster petition it got up, the adverse public sentiment it sought to create, and the failure it made. He also gave an interesting account of the laws passed by various states at the instance of the society, of the number of arrests, the number of seizures, and the number of convictions. Among these items were over a million and a-half of circulars, songs, poems, ets., and over a million names and addresses of children and young people to whom such things were sent. The expenses of the society from April, 1872, to January, 1897, were $196,736.14, and of this, $188,734.55 was voluntarily contributed.

'Notwithstanding all the combinations of evil men against us,' he said, 'no weapon formed against us has prospered, and every tongue that has risen in judgment against us, has been condemned. We have enjoyed this heritage from the Lord, and his grace has been sufficient. To-night, our song is one of triumph.'—N.Y. 'Observer.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sarsaparilla Shadows.

A laboring man had walked many miles to the nearest town to purchase a bottle of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** it being the spring season, when he used this medicine to purify his blood. On his way back he came to a stream across which was laid a plank. As he crossed the plank he looked down into the clear water and saw what appeared to be a much larger bottle of sarsaparilla than the one he carried. He stooped to observe the bottle more closely, but as he drew nearer the bottle, he observed that it became smaller. "Oh, oh!" said he, as he went on his way, "You are like all the other shadow sarsaparillas; the closer you come to a bottle of **Ayer's** the smaller you get."

MORAL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a real sarsaparilla. It has a record of nearly half a century of cures. Being the standard sarsaparilla it has many imitations. These are but shadow sarsaparillas. The shadow branches of a shadow tree, won't cut much firewood. Shadow sarsaparilla won't cure much sickness. Those who have used **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** say "it's worth five bottles of any other kind." It pays everyway to **get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

Ayer's "Curebook." A story of cures told by the cured. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. CHASE Cures Chronic Catarrh.

EDEN, Ont., Feb. 1st, 1897.

EDMANSON, BATES & CO.:

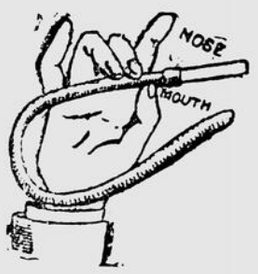
GENTLEMEN,—I can cheerfully testify to the merits of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I suffered from this disease for the past ten years. During that time I was treated by some of the best physicians, and have also used a number of remedies advertised to cure catarrh, but have always been disappointed in the result—generally the medicine would cause sneezing and distress in my head, only aggravating the disease instead of curing it. Last fall I suffered intense pain in my head for some time, and my throat was lined with ulcers. The doctors called it catarrhal sore throat, but did not cure it. I saw that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure was being highly recommended, so I procured a bottle from C. Thomson, druggist, Tilsonburg, and commenced its use. The ulcers in my throat soon cleared away and the pain in my head ceased. I am sure that no other cure will clear the head so nicely. It does not cause distress or sneezing when being used as some other medicines have done. Yours respectfully,

ANNA ALBERTA HOWEY, Eden, Ont.

This is to certify that I have known the writer of the above statement for years, and can vouch for its truthfulness. Yours respectfully, J. D. PHILLIPS, J.P.

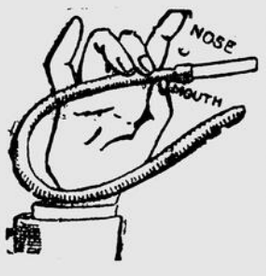
PROF. HAYS, OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY, SAYS:

"I have made an examination of Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Cure, for cocaine and any of its compounds, from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." We offer $1,000 reward, to be devoted to any charitable institution in Toronto, if any chemist or doctor can find the least trace of that drug cocaine in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.



DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

complete, with blower, at all Druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of **25c.**



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now on View

We have opened a show-room in Montreal where we are exhibiting a full line of our Wheels, including the celebrated English Cycles,

HUMBERS AND TRIUMPHS.

As well as a complete assortment of our own manufacture, at prices ranging

$50, $70, $85 and $100.

We invite inspection and comparison with other makes, feeling sure we can convince you of the excellent value we offer.

THE GRIFFITH'S CYCLE CORP'N. LTD.

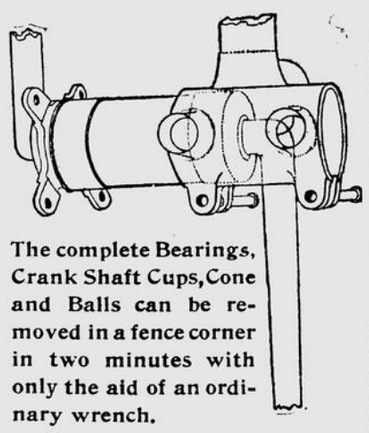
Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

QUEBEC, 31 St. John Street. HALIFAX, 43 Barrington Street. TORONTO, 235 and 235½ Yonge Street.

Phoenix Bicycles

PHOENIX

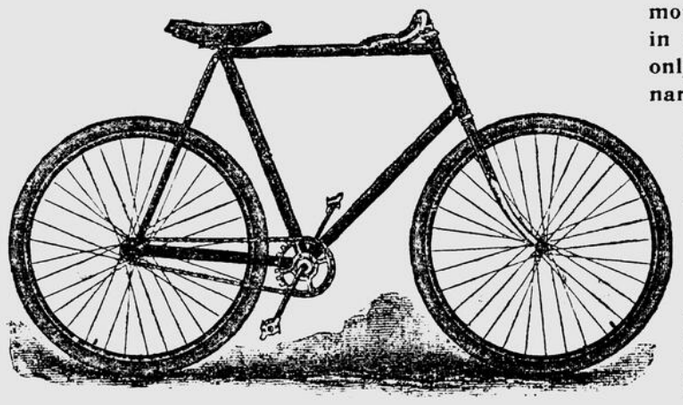
One Piece Crank and Shaft.



The complete Bearings, Crank Shaft Cups, Cone and Balls can be removed in a fence corner in two minutes with only the aid of an ordinary wrench.

Stand the Racket

Stover Bicycle M'f'g Co.
Freeport, Illinois. . . .



"97" PHOENIX

A WINNER.

At a Glance The Phoenix is high GRADE and close investigation will verify first impression.

PRICE - $90.00

WOLFF AMERICAN - - - - - - $100.00
YALE - - - - - - - $75.00 and $50.00
FRANKLIN - - - - - - - - - $40.00
YALE JUVENILE 24 in. wheels $40.00 26 in. wheels $50.00

JOHN MILLEN & SON,

1325 to 1331 St. Catherine Street.

West End Branch :—2312 St. Catherine Street.

CYCLE LIVERY AND REPAIR SHOP. *Riding Lessons Free to Purchasers.*

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Can be undertaken

ON MONARCH **WHEELS**

ONLY $100, 1897 Model.
$75, 1896 "
$60, Defiance.

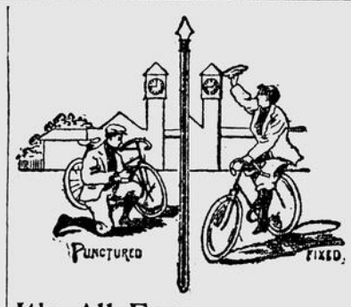
The Ladies' Wheel

for **$60,** is the finest ever produced for this price.

Sold by

BANNISTER,

Queen's Block, corner Victoria.



It's All Easy
When You Ride

DUNLOP TIRES.

They need no tools but your hands, and always give glorious satisfaction. . . . . .

For your own comfort's sake have them on your wheel.

Send for our Catalogue. It will interest you. Mention this paper.

AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
TORONTO.
Montreal Depot, 2310 St. Catherine st.

DESIGNING,
ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS
Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
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LINE ETCHINGS,
6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

OPENING OF THE BICYCLE SEASON.

Spring Brightens the Wheeling World.

BICYCLE DEALERS BUSY AND WELL SATISFIED.

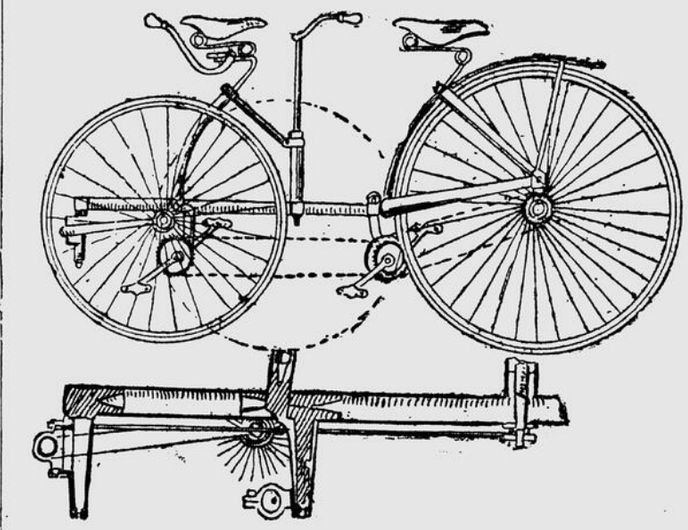
Novelties and Improvements on Cycles.

The cyclists are as busy as bees. The approach of spring has aroused the enthusiasm of all who have wheels or who intend to purchase them. The country roads are not yet in a condition for wheeling, but if the fine weather continues they will soon be ready for the cyclist. Some of the city streets are already dry and the business men have commenced to ride down town on their 'bikes' and many ladies and gentlemen are to be seen in the afternoon wheeling for pleasure.

The bicycle clubs are active and report many applications for membership. Runs and outings for the coming season are being planned and Montreal cyclists are evidently determined to have a royal good time.

TRICYCLE AND TRICYCLE TANDEM.

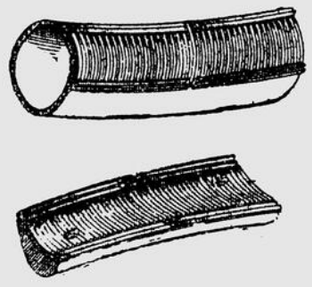
To produce a tricycle which can be readily converted from a tandem machine to a single machine and in its tandem form may be used by two ladies while in its single form it is no more complicated than an ordinary single tricycle has been the object aimed at in a recently patented invention of Emmit G. Latta, of Friendship, N.Y. The invention has been bought by a manufacturing concern and may be put in the market before long. The plan and side views of the construction are presented in the accompanying illustrations and also a detailed view showing the connections of the principal detachable parts of the main frame. This consists of two detachable tubular sections. The rear one is rigidly secured with its rear end to the lower fork and has at its front end a depending upright shank fitting into a vertical socket that forms part of the front section. The shank and socket are held together by a nut at the lower end of the shank and the socket is held from turning on the shank by vertical flanges formed on the rear section. The front craft shaft is mounted in eccentric bearings arranged at the lower ends of the socket part. The front section at its front end has a vertical spindle to which the steering head is held rotatably by a nut on the lower screw threaded end of the spindle. A curved tubular frame is rigidly secured to the steering head by two bolts and the journals of the two front wheels of the vehicle, which are the steering wheels, are formed at the outer ends of the curved tubular frame. An upright steering post is secured with its lower end to the rear section of the main frame and the handle bar post is fitted in the usual manner, being clamped within a short tube that passes through the main frame and at its lower end has a cross head from which rods run forward to connect with the steering head. The front saddle pillar is curved except at its upper end, where the saddle post is inserted. It is removably connected with the upper end of the steering post by a brace. When it is desired to convert the tandem into a single tricycle the front section of the main frame with its connecting parts and the front drive chain and the steering rods are detached from the machine by removing the nut at the lower end of the front spindle and the bolt at the lower end of the brace just mentioned. The steering head is then attached to the upright shank of the rear part of the main frame and a short pair of steering rods are applied. This arrangement brings the steering wheels into the position shown in the dotted lines in the side view. In order to pass the machine through a doorway which is narrower than the machine, the steering wheels may be turned around to a horizontal position by removing the upper bolt by which the curved frame is attached to the steering head and turning the curved frame around the lower bolt. The sprocket wheels are so arranged that various gears may be obtained according to the requirements of the riders. The three front sprocket wheels for this purpose fit interchangeably on their respective shafts. The rear wheel is reversible so as to bring the rear sprocket on the left hand side of the vehicle. In one of the combinations of gears which are thus made possible the front rider is required to pedal faster than the rear rider. By another arrangement the reverse is the case, while ordinarily the two riders keep step.



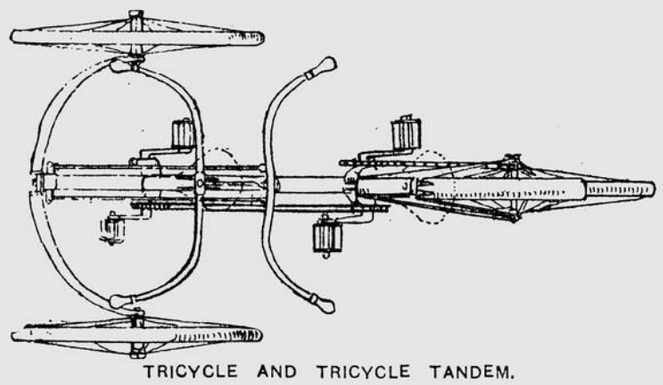
TRICYCLE AND TRICYCLE TANDEM.

BALDING'S TIRE FASTENING.

The object of the device is to secure tube tires to the rim without the aid of cement and also without resorting to the clincher principle. For this purpose the rim surface of the tire is provided with circumferential corrugations of a length somewhat less than the width of the rim. The rim is similarly provided on its outer concaved surface with a series of transverse ribs which interlock



BALDING'S TIRE FASTENING.

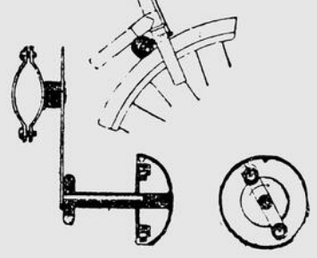


TRICYCLE AND TRICYCLE TANDEM.

with the corrugations on the tire. Upon each side of the transverse corrugations there are circumferential ribs at the outer edges of the rim. The transverse ribs prevent creeping of the tire when the latter is inflated and the circumferential ribs guard against lateral wobbling. The corrugations of the rim are formed either integral with the rim material or on a strip of rubber cemented to the rim. The inventor is Edgar W. Balding of Newark, N.J.

CARLIE'S BELL.

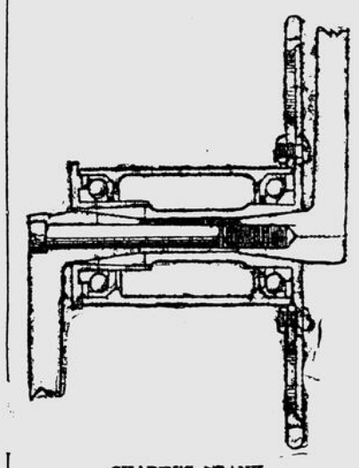
A coiled spring surrounds the clamping stud. One end of the spring is fastened to the clamp. A lever rocks on the stud, which has attached to it the other end of the spring. A pin is carried by one arm of the lever and upon it is fixed a bell. A sleeve is rotatably mounted upon the pin and has arms with extending pins upon which a disc is mounted. A roller is fixed to the sleeve and connected with the end of the lever. Frictional contact with the roller and the tire causes rotation of the arms and thus throws out the discs so that they sound the gong. The inventor is George H. Carlie of New York city.



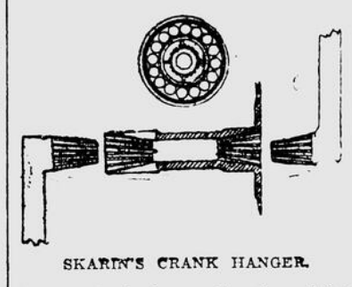
CARLIE'S BELL.

SKARIN'S CRANK HANGER.

A coupling-sleeve is journaled in the bracket. The shanks of the cranks are tapered inwardly and fit into similarly shaped sockets formed in the ends of the coupling-sleeve. Both the shanks and the sleeve-sockets have lengthwise corrugations and the shanks are forced into the sleeve by means of a tie-rod formed as a bolt which passes through an axial opening formed in the left-hand crank and engages with its screw threaded inner end a screw threaded socket in the shank of the opposite crank. The head of the tie-bolt is countersunk in the crank head. The right-hand cone is pressed on the coupling-sleeve and the left-hand cone is formed integral with an adjusting sleeve mounted on the adjacent end of the coupling-sleeve, being adjustable by a screw thread and provided at its outer end with a knurled flange for operating it. The portion of the coupling sleeve which is inclosed by the adjustment collar is split lengthwise in four parts, so that it is expanded when the tie-bolt is drawn up and thereby locked in position on the collar. When the bearing must be adjusted, the tie-bolt is loosened and the shank of the left-hand crank is driven outward sufficiently to release the adjusting collar, whereafter the latter may be turned to its proper adjustment. The tie-bolt is then again tightened, securing the collar in position. By this arrangement other locking devices are made superfluous. The inventor is Gustaf A. Skarin of Buffalo, N.Y.



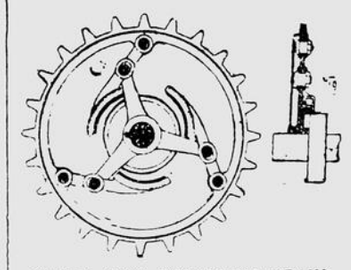
SKARIN'S CRANK.



SKARIN'S CRANK HANGER.

BASS'S BACK PEDALLING BRAKE.

The sprocket wheel has an interior flange to which are pivoted toggle-jointed levers. These constitute the sprocket spider, but are fortified by a solid web extending between the sprocket ring and the hub of the inner members of the toggle-levers. The latter are keyed to the crank axle, while the outer members are pivoted to the sprocket wheel flange and



BASS'S BACK PEDALLING BRAKE.

...mounted by means of a slotted por... of the inner mem... of the toggle-levers. They extend ...and these parts, however, being pro... with arc-shaped brake shoes corre... ...ding in curvature to the circumfer... ...a little disc fixed upon the ...brake. The outer members of ...levers are acted upon by flat ...s fixed to the sprocket wheel ...ed by bolts the brake shoes ...from the circumference of the ...ward pedalling. ...pressure is applied on ...applied in this di... ...straighten out the ...ed between the two ...lever, thereby ap... ...to the brake disc. ...the same invention, ...is applied to the inner ...brake disc and the ...the toggle-lever ...ingly. The in... is William L. Ross of Brooklyn, N.Y.

NOTES.

Buenos Ayres has five large cycle ... which shows that the pas... is well thought of in that far-off country.

A ... who knows how to climb hills ... says this is the way to do ... Anyone can learn to climb ... hills without undue fatigue by ... practice and careful at... the action of the feet and legs ... of the body. The body ... forward from the hips, ... perfectly steady. It is foolish ... upright in hill climbing, since ... is thereby thrown back and ... much increased. There is no ... bend right down, and hunch the ... like a 'scorcher' nor to work the ... from side to side and dig violently ... the legs. Preserve the steady, even ... you have learned on the level, ... simply increase the pressure, at the ... time exaggerating the angle action ...what.'

An authority who has an attractive way of expressing his views speaks on the subject of coaching beginners in this manner: 'Keep the beginner at a safe distance, but deal gently in remembrance of the fact that you yourself were once a beginner, and something of a nuisance on the road. It is a difficult matter properly to coach a new rider, for he must have a reasonably wide berth, talked to from a distance, and is never in a receptive mood. Occasionally he will get under the psychological influence of a post by the wayside or a stone in the middle of the road and nothing that you can say or do will prevent him from pursuing a bee-line thereto. He will now and then get to wobbling and require the whole road, when in reality he needs only a strip a foot wide. And again, he will insist on climbing a hill at the summit of which he will be flabbergasted and really unfit for further effort. At the end of the ride, if he be of the ordinary turn of mind, he will very likely charge you with negligence in having permitted him to smash against a post or rock and get so utterly done up that he has a mind to sell his wheel and quit riding. As a matter of fact, very little that is of advantage can be given to the beginner in the way of oral instruction. The new rider must find out for himself by practical experience almost everything bearing upon the proper handling of the wheel. No other way is possible. It is quite as difficult to tell a learner how to ride as to tell him how to swim. The swimmer eventually finds himself swimming in good style, without being conscious of doing anything that he did not do when he aimlessly pawed the water and ducked and strangled in hopeless efforts to keep afloat. It is about the same with mastering the bicycle.'

Stirling post-office has been equipped with two 'Royal-mail-colored' bicycles, and the telegraph boys are now whisking about the streets on red-painted machines. The tout ensemble is not artistic by any means, and we don't think there is any likelihood of crimson-hued 'bikes' getting popular with the public in general. Bicycles are now a regular equipment of all important post-offices, as they have been found to be of great service in the prompt delivery of telegraph messages. A Birmingham firm has got the contract for supplying machines to the Postal Department for the whole of the United Kingdom.—Stirling Observer.

A question has often been asked by riders: 'Why do the manufacturers of bicycle tires object to the numerous preparations on the market for speedy repair of small punctures? It is guaranteed that there are no ingredients in the composition that can in any way injure the tire. They are handy and surely a practical tire man was never found who countenanced their use. An agent for single tube tires recently gave the reason of this objection. These liquids, when inside the tires a slimy, sticky substance. When a puncture is found, cannot make a patch stick, the rider is dissatisfied and the agent is dissatisfied. That's why,' he continued, 'I will give you a simple preparation that will stop any small puncture in a single tube tire. Take two tablespoonfuls sand and put into the tire. Inject in half a cup of water. Of course the water may be left out, but more can be added. The sand ought to last through the season. Just why this will work is not known. It seems, however, to consolidate the sand and wedge it into the hole and make a patch. An eastern man is trying to get it on it now, but of course will not be allowed.'

THE JEWISH MISSION.

The visit of the Rev. J. McCarter to Ottawa last week in connection with his Montreal mission work proved highly successful. On the evening of March 30 he addressed a drawingroom meeting in the house of Mr. James Gibson. Twenty-four friends were present who listened with much interest to the statements made. The meeting was addressed also by the Rev. J. C. Campbell, agent of the Ottawa Bible Society, and by Mr. John Lacy, who has for the last nine years been carrying on volunteer mission work among the Jews of that city. On the following evening, March 31, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. McCarter addressed the Bank Street Presbyterian congregation at their weekly prayer meeting; and the next evening by invitation of the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, rector of St. George's Episcipal Church, he addressed a meeting of the Gleanres' Union in the lecture hall of that church. At these several gatherings Mr. McCarter sought to give information, and to awaken increased interest, and a livelier sense of Christian duty toward the House of Israel. He received the thanks of his audiences, with acknowledgment of benefit received, and invitations to return. There were also given him quite a few liberal donations in aid of the Montreal work.

Mr. McCarter is willing to address congregations, Christian Endeavor meetings, and Sabbath-schools with a view to diffuse information and quicken interest in the Jewish people in any Protestant church in town or country, when invited to do so.

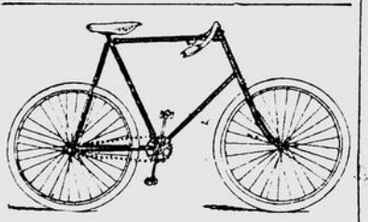
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILL-ANTHROPY

Or philanthropy to give you good health for 20 cents—the cost of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

Sure, safe, quick and pleasant to act—No pain, no griping.

For Sick Headache, for distress after eating, for Biliousness, for coated Tongue, for Constipation. They work wonderful cures. All druggists have them. 40 in vial, 20c.



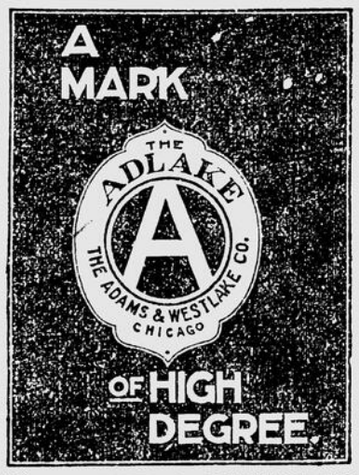
THE BICYCLE

Department of the New York Piano Co. occupies the large building next to their piano warerooms, 446 to 452 St. James street. They have taken agencies for representative English, Canadian and American makers. They have in their building a bicycle academy under a competent instructor. Their facilities for repairing wheels will enable them to take contracts at the lowest rates. Bicycle sundries perhaps a little lower than elsewhere; all standard goods. They are open every evening until ten o'clock. Don't think of deciding on this season's mount without seeing

NEW YORK PIANO CO.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT,

450 and 452 St. James street.



"ADLAKE" BICYCLES

—and—

"X-RAYS" LAMPS.

See our samples before deciding. Road Record of 5 days, 17 hours, 21 minutes, Chicago to New York, was made on an "ADLAKE."

☞Inspect on respectfully invited.

JAS. HUTTON & CO.,

15 St. Helen Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

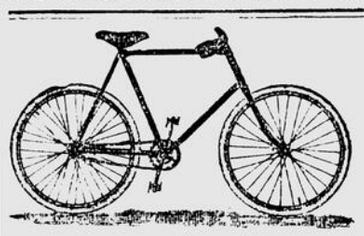
Outing BICYCLES.

Are Leaders in Strength, Beauty, Symmetry, Finish and Advanced Improvements.

THREE LINES.

$100. $75. $55.

A. HOLDEN & CO., 30 St. John st.



IF YOU RIDE A

TRIBUNE Bicycle

you do not have to get off and push up the hills.

The fine quality and workmanship of the bearings, combined with the **CYCLOIDAL SPROCKETS** and **TRIBUNE CHAIN,** gives the easy running qualities for which these wheels are celebrated. **FOR OPTIONS** we offer you choice of **MAROON, BLACK or ROYAL BLUE** finish. All artistically striped and decorated; fitted with either Dunlop or Morgan & Wright double tube, Hartford or Palmer single tube tires; three heights of frames; Christy, Hunt or Garford Saddles; in fact, the best of everything; nothing is too good to use in Tribune construction Our Model 30 is **THE** Lady's Wheel of the day. Call and examine them. We keep a complete line of Bicycle Sundries. Repairing quickly attended to.

T. COSTEN & CO.,

1696 Notre Dame Street.

EVERY

REMINGTON

Bicycle

SOLD SELLS OTHERS,

BECAUSE

They are the STANDARD of High Grade Material and Workmanship,

AND

CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Call and see them.

WRIGHT & COWPER CO.

2400 St. Catherine street.

10

EPPS'S COCOA.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR

SUPERIORITY in QUALITY

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

In Quarter-Pound Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "Witness" Office.

They Shine

Cottingham's Paints, Varnishes, Oil Stains, Varnish Stains, Enamels, Buggy Paints, Gold Paints, and Boat Varnish.

Special Prepared

For House Painting. Ready for immediate use.

COTTINGHAM'S

Notre Dame street, Phillips Square.

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ELECTRIC ELEVATORS.
HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.
HAND-POWER ELEVATORS.
STEAM-POWER ELEVATORS.

The most improved design and the best workmanship and material.

Darling Bros.,

QUEEN AND OTTAWA STS., MONTREAL.

Prices and Catalogue on application.

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HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA

—FOR—

FAMILY USE,

FOR THE

TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY,

Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.

Ask your grocer for it.

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE

—BY—

JOHN COWAN,

3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

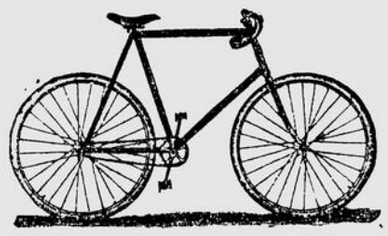
Easiest Running

WARNING TO BICYCLISTS

—AND—

INTENDING PURCHASERS.

Truest Bearings



Some interested bicycle agents will tell you that the **Aluminum** finish used in the **GENDRON** Wheels will rust, scratch or discolor, knowing right well they cannot give you the benefit of that particular finish, **it being registered** and the demand for the aluminum finish **GENDRON** has been so great it has simply amazed them.

We guarantee our **Aluminum finished bicycles** to be **Strictly High Grade** not to **scratch, rust or discolor,** and very easily kept clean.

LADIES,

Do not fail to see our 20 and 22 inch frames with 28 inch wheels in Aluminum finish, with dress guards and rims of wheels to match. They are light in weight and pretty in color, fitted with Buckeye (guaranteed) tires and Brooks, Garford or Christy Saddles.

GENTLEMEN,

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CORRESPONDENCE.

AN AFRICAN EXPLORER CRITICISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Bulawayo, Rhodesia, S.A.

Sir,—Being an old reader of the 'Witness,' and not having seen much of it lately, I was very much pleased to receive several copies of it by the last mail, and upon reading them, my attention was particularly drawn to news regarding affairs South African, but more especially concerning Rhodesia. In the 'Witness' dated Dec. 1, 1896—please excuse my referring to a number dated so long ago—a synopsis of a lecture by Dr. Johnston, an African explorer, is given, which says, 'Dr. Johnston was severe in his strictures upon filibustering expeditions, and denounced the so-called victories over the Matabele during the war, as what could be expected when spears and bows and arrows were opposed to Maxims and Gatlings. Very strong indeed were Dr. Johnston's strictures on the indiscriminate killing of natives, and it gave some consolation to reflect that such work, anyway, was not the work of British Government expeditions of the regular troops, but of the chartered company and others.' I was amazed when I read the above lines and could hardly believe that such statements could ever come from a man who, as he says, 'had gone to Africa to trust, in a good measure, to his own eyes, and not merely to what he heard.' Such flagrant misrepresentations of facts from such a one are hard to understand. 'Spears and bows and arrows were opposed to Maxims and Gatlings!!!' What utter nonsense! In what part of the country could he have been or from whom could he have got his information? Had he been with those of us who attacked the Matabeles in the Kopjes and mountains, he would have found that it was not the above-named weapons of the enemy he would be thinking of as he ascended, nor even the slugs and potlegs from their old blunderbusses, but the deadly bullets of the Martini-Henry and the explosive and other bullets from the Lee-Metford rifles, of which latter arms and ammunition they had a very plentiful supply, and these in the hands of the enemy who were hidden behind the rocks are what were opposed to 'Maxims and Gatlings,' and he might also have added Nordenfelts, Gardiners, Hotchkiss and twelve-pounders, for they were all used during the war.

As to the 'indiscriminate killing of natives, . . . the work (of the troops) of the Chartered Company and others,' I would say, when he was about it in his 'strong strictures' (?) why did he not go it one better and say we were mercenary Turks who, being adepts at the business, were hired and brought here by the Chartered Company to overrun and desolate the country, and red-handed to slaughter all the men, women and children indiscriminately—in short to repeat the work in Rhodesia amongst the Matabeles and Mashonas, that was done in Armenia? This is an awful charge to bring against the Chartered Company, and not only is it an outrageously unjust charge against the British South African Company, but it reflects infinite discredit upon the fair name of the South African colonists, for the Chartered Company's forces were composed mostly of men from good and respectable families in the several states and colonies, and also of the same class of men from home and other parts, who have made South Africa their home. We were not a lot of Spanish marauders and cut-throats, as some people would make believe, but were patriotic Englishmen, or I should say 'Britishers'—I believe Dr. Johnston is a Scotchman—and as such we behaved ourselves. Although the men were severely dealt with during the war, yet the women and children were invariably made prisoners and well treated, and such of them as happened to be wounded received the same kind and assiduous attentions as our own wounded. Again, had he visited the scenes of some of the fearful massacres and helped gather the remains together for burial, the impressions on his mind and the feelings in his breast at the time would have remained with him long enough, and also would have reminded him so that he would not have forgotten to say something about the 'indiscriminate killing' on the part of the natives at the commencement of the outbreak, in his strictures during the lecture.

I fail to see where that little bit of consolation could come from which he mentions, for I would remind him that, in the expeditions of the regular troops, volunteers almost always accompanied, and if there had been any 'such work' the Imperial troops would be as open to censure as the Chartered Company's men and in any case, since the Jameson raid all military affairs in Rhodesia have been under direct Imperial control. These being facts there remains nothing whatever to soothe the feeling of Dr. Johnston and others who seem in vain to have looked for something in their reflections upon all the awful things that have happened in South Africa of late to cheer them in their distressful meditations.

I am sorry to be taking up so much of your valuable space, but one cannot let such statements as the above pass unnoticed for they create wrong impressions of South Africa and the colonists, who are in every respect as humane in their treatment of the natives as the colonists are in any other part of the Empire, and if tourists and others—and there are many of them—who come to Africa for a few weeks or months, would return home, and not pose as explorers, lecturers and what not—authorities on everything that is not true of South Africa—and disseminating their erroneous ideas through the press, they would confer a great blessing upon this country.

As a country and people we have our faults, the same as any other, and in criticising the people of these colonies and possessions, especially the latter, it might be well to remember that they are perhaps silently bearing the blame and opprobrium attached to things for which they may not entirely be responsible and those who are so loud in their vituperations would do well to mention a few merits, for we have 'some,' if they are determined to make themselves known before the world at the expense of this country.

South Africans are a liberty, justice and equality-loving people, and in those parts of the country where we do not enjoy these rights, inalienable to Britons the world over, we are determined we shall have them, and since filibustering expeditions have failed to gain them for us, we are once more resorting to all possible peaceful means in order to obtain them, which failing—let us close our eyes upon the consequences.

Before bringing this epistle to a close, I would like to say a few words concerning your editorial of Dec. 8 entitled 'Rinderpest in Africa.' The following statement from it is rather misleading: 'The tribes of those regions in which cattle are used for food will suffer from famine, which will almost wipe out such tribes as the Matabeles, who have almost abandoned agriculture for the time.' It is true that cattle are rather scarce and also grain, but agriculture has by no means been abandoned, not even during the war, and immediately peace was proclaimed the Matabeles returned to their homes and commenced cultivating the soil, it is said on a more extensive scale than ever before. We have had copious rains and the crops promise to be very abundant. There is only one thing to fear, and that is the locust plague, which has been so prevalent in parts of Southern Africa this last year or two, but it is hoped that the grain will be gathered before the visitation of this destructive pest makes its appearance. Meanwhile the Chartered Company is doing all in its power to relieve distress, which is not, nor has it been, so acute as many people believe. Large quantities of food are distributed daily to the natives from the government stores and they need not want, much less starve, if they only make application for help. There has only been a few cases of death caused by starvation, but the government cannot be held responsible for them as none have ever been turned away who have asked for aid.

I am sending you Bulawayo papers, which mention something about what is being done for the natives in Rhodesia. As to other parts of South Africa the several governments have done and are doing their utmost for the natives, notwithstanding the fact that the latter are in several districts inclined to show their gratitude by killing the white men.

The Zoutspauberg district, in the northern part of the Transvaal, seems to have suffered most severely, but the Transvaal Government has sent and is sending large quantities of food and grain to the relief of those in the region and is encouraging many of the natives to go to work in the mines in Johannesburg, where there is a great scarcity of native labor. The retrospect and immediate future are indeed gloomy, but people generally are in a frame of mind ready to cope with whatever fate has in store for them, knowing that rinderpest, locusts, drought, famine, wars, have done, are doing, and for a while may continue to do their work, nevertheless, they are confident that these clouds will pass away and the bright sunshine of peace and prosperity will gradually break forth again and make life worth living once more in sunny South Africa.

ONTARIO-RHODESIAN.

THE BOOK OF JONAH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As it was not my privilege to be present at the Epworth League gathering in Montreal I would like to make a remark or two on certain statements said to be made at that gathering. Dr. Rose is reported as saying, 'Suppose it is found that the book of Jonah is only a parable. That does not make the least difference to me.' In the debate that followed Mr. Bland is reported as saying, 'I'm very glad to hear such broad ideas given expression to before such a representative gathering with such unanimous approval.' Such expressions coming from such a source just at this time are ominous of an under current. If those two brethren knew the pain and injury they were causing I am certain they would not have used such expressions. Do they wish us to understand that they believe the Book of Jonah is merely a parable? That the story of Jonah and the whale, and his preaching to the Ninevites is mere fiction? If Dr. Rose was not so understood what was there in his utterance to meet with such hearty approval from Mr. Bland? In Matt. xii., 39-41, Christ is reported as refusing to give the Pharisees any other sign but that of the prophet Jonah, 'For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonas, and behold a greater than Jonas is here.' If Jonah were simply a fictitious character could any honest man speak of him as Christ did? If the story of Jonah and the whale is simply a parable, does it not go far to prove that the account of Christ's stay in the grave for three days is a parable also? Christ's words are emphatic: 'For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly so shall the Son of Man, etc.' 'It may not seem to make the least difference to Dr. Rose,' but it certainly does make a difference to most Christians when a stroke is made indirectly at one of the most precious truths of the Christian religion; to tell us that Christ deliberately misrepresented facts. If Divine he certainly knew all about Jonah and his work; now I ask would Christ have traced a parallel betwen Jonah in the whale's belly and his own stay of three days and nights in the sepulchre if the account of Jonah were fiction? If you reject that statement of our Lord, what can you believe? It seems to me you take your stand with Renan, who asserts that Jesus practised pious frauds on the public. Just now the pulpit of the late Henry Ward Beecher is being used by Dr. Lyman Abbott for the purpose of publicly heaping scorn and ridicule upon the head of the prophet Jonah. He is said to cause as much laughter at the expense of Jonah as Robert Ingersoll did at the expense of Moses. Fortunately for Dr. Abbott and Ingersoll neither Jonah nor Moses is present to reply, or those gentlemen would be more guarded in their remarks. We have no right to expect much else from Ingersoll, but in the case of Dr. Abbott we consider it pitiable that a professed minister of Jesus Christ should so far forget his high calling as to turn one of the sacred books, attested by Christ himself, into a burlesque on the Sabbath day. These are the croppings out on this continent of the so-called 'higher criticism' from Germany. We hear inklings of it in different parts of Canada, especially in Toronto. It talks piously about this wonderful criticism, and that we shall have to accept it sooner or later.

I confess myself as a Canadian I am ashamed of such twaddle from my countrymen. Have we no brains to think, that we are so glad to smuggle into this continent the effete and worn-out thought of Germany? We are a young country and not very rich, but we ought to have more respect for ourselves than to be found stealing the clothes of a dead theology, while Germany is busy preparing for the obsequies.

Of late years a decided reversion has set in against neology in Germany. The masses that used to crowd around Ritschl, the leader in this movement, are scattered. Some have gone to the right and are the most pronounced evangelical teachers, while others have gone to the left and are the most pronounced radicals, regarding their late master as an 'old fogey.' The Church of Germany has become alarmed. In nearly all the provincial synods of Prussia the teaching of the university professors contrary to the confessions of the church, has been up for discussion, and in each case the representatives decided against them. The Bavarian consistory went so far as to declare that it was not a struggle between two schools of theology, but between faith and unfaith. It was high time that something should be done. Christ was being crucified by those who should be his defenders. Indeed, all signs indicate that the church is preparing for a new triumphal march! Look at the revulsion in the universities. At the nine universities of Prussia the Conservatives are by far the stronger in the theological faculties. In the old Prussian provinces there are twenty-six Conservatives and sixteen Liberals as theological professors of universities, and in the newer provinces, eight Liberals and nine Conservatives. Within the last two years twice as many Conservatives as Liberals have been appointed, which shows that a current has strongly set in against this neology, which will completely wipe it out in the near future; and the great question for us is, shall this continent become the theological dumping-ground for German theological refuse? This new theology turns the book of Jonah into a good fish story. In closing, let me ask a few questions of those gentlemen of the broad school:—

1. Was there really such a person as the prophet Jonah?

2. Did he really go to Nineveh to preach?

3. Did the inhabitants of that city believe him and repent, or did they not?

4. If they repented as is stated, why?

St. Luke says, xi., 30:—'As Jonah was a sign unto the Ninevites, so also shall the Son of Man be to this generation.' This passage, taken with the account of Matthew, just given, shows that Jonah's experience was regarded by the Ninevites in the light of a death and resurrection, which convinced them that he was God's messenger, and further, that the death and resurrection of Christ was in the same sense to be a sign of the Divinity of Christ. Convince me that the story of Jonah is only a parable and I am half-convinced that the account of the death and resurrection of Christ is the same. This is why I consider Dr. Rose's statement so important to the Christian world. I know Dr. Rose and Mr. Bland have no sympathy with any view that would tend to shake the Christian faith in the resurrection of our Lord, and yet I fail to see how anybody can take our Lord's statement of Jonah, and then say 'it makes no difference to me if the book of Jonah is only a parable.' From the way in which it was reported in the 'Witness,' to say the least, it sounded reckless, especially just now. I sincerely hope if Dr. Rose has been misrepresented by the press, he will correct the error, and oblige his friends.

W. PYKE.

CURIOSITIES OF CANADIAN LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The extraordinary position that a wife, acting as her husband's agent, is competent to bind him in a transaction, yet is not competent to be heard as a witness in rebuttal of the other contracting party's evidence as to what took place (no writing having passed, and no third person having been present), is affirmed in the following little sample of Canadian law, or judicial misconstruction of the same—I do not know which: In giving the details I have no axe to grind, as, though myself the victim, the thing is done with, the money paid, and there is no appeal. Indeed, the matter would be out of my mind but for the instance it furnishes of what others (perhaps less able to bear it) have or may have to put up with, and the reflection born of experience, that while many suffer, few protest, and thus bad laws—and worse interpretations—are perpetuated. What between laws that want altering, laws that are altered (at will) by those who administer them, and the tameness with which a suffering public submits without protest to such vagaries, there is little hope of speedy reform.

To say nothing of the absurdity and injustice of a custom constraining people the conditions of whose lives and work are uncertain and migratory, to engage a house for a year on end, there is a very natural idea abroad that to bind a tenant for that period a written lease is necessary. Nothing of the kind, apparently (wherefore rejoice ye greatly, O landlords!). If the landlord is prepared to swear that the tenant engaged verbally to take the house or tenement to the end of the leasing year, and a cousin, a sister or an aunt will (though not present at the taking of the house) state that at a prior interview 'till May' was mentioned, then the tenant will stand committed till May, just as though a lease had passed. In addition to this, if the tenant's wife happens to have conducted the transaction for him, he will be denied the benefit of her evidence, though bound by her (alleged) action. But to particularize: Expecting to leave the city, but uncertain just when, I sold my house so as not to be tied, and sought a house on short or optional tenure. This was in the early fall, and two houses offered at equal rent—one commodious, suitable and newly done up, but lease required; the other small, dilapidated and otherwise unsuitable, but offered without lease for just so long or short as might suit the tenant, the landlord's pull in any case being that, however short the tenancy, his place would be put in order, and made habitable, which it then was not. On this solitary inducement of remaining untied we took the house otherwise least suitable.

Now, mark: My wife took the house, in my name of course, though no writing of any kind passed, and the landlord who let her the place for as long or as short as we liked, 'if only a month,' repeated those words to me a few days subsequently when we met. Thus, when, later on, he claimed to hold us till May, and demanded a higher rent than he had originally agreed after that date, I thought I had two witnesses (myself and wife) to prove what the agreement had actually been. However, having given notice that we would be out by the end of February, met no protest or objection, and accordingly got out, we were informed on my wife's delivering the key and paying the rent to date, that rent till May would be claimed. Of course, I let him claim, feeling secure in the justice of my position. Judge of my surprise (and that of my advocate) when we got into court to hear the judge decide, first, that my wife's evidence could not be accepted (though he heard the landlord at length, and also the latter's sister as to a prior interview), and, second, that he assumed my wife as my agent had committed me till May, and he therefore found for the landlord for the full amount.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have no further personal interest in this matter, as I should certainly never be bitten by the same dog again; and I am not going to throw hard words such as 'perjury' at the landlord and his sister; I content myself with saying that my wife went into court prepared to swear (negatively) that she had not taken the house till May, and (positively) that she had taken it distinctly and unmistakably on the terms before quoted: As long or as short as might suit us; yet she was not permitted to enter the box. Had the court, in ruling that she could not be heard for her husband, also ruled that her action (or alleged action) in the transaction could not bind him, then some consistency would have been manifested, but——!

My writing this will not have been quite in vain if it should serve to warn others, when making agreements for less than a year, to have it in writing, however short the tenancy proposed; but if it should also wake up any considerable number of people to a sense of the unsatisfactory state of the landlord-and-tenant law, and the looseness with which 'justice' is dealt out in our courts, so much the better.

'ONCE BIT.'

JURY LISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you kindly inform me through your valuable journal how the jury lists are made out. I have lived in one house, and been a ratepayer, of course, for six years, and have lived in the city about twenty years. I have never been summoned on a jury, but I have seen men who have not lived here half the time that I have, who have been on the jury two and three times. One man, a Russian Jew. What is the reason? Of course it is not a pleasant thing to serve on a jury, but there seems to be something wrong somewhere. I enclose my address, and remain, yours truly,

ENGLISHMAN.

Montreal, April, 1897.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks. The signs of the times remind me very often of the following words from Psa. l., 21:—'These things hast thou done, and I kept silence; thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself.' I have wondered lately what the watchmen were doing on the walls of Jerusalem. But I was very much pleased to read the resolution passed by the Ministerial Association of this city in which they show strongly their indignation and their disapproval of the prize-fighting. It would, however, have been better had something been said before the fight was over. Did not the papers referred to in the resolution report of and write about the proposed fight before the appointed day? Why did not some one blow the trumpet and warn the people. Why did not some of God's dear children speak, men of influence and of high position in the Church, able writers and speakers, and whose voice, when heard, has a great effect upon the minds of the people. The 'Witness,' which was praised for its silence, would have been more than praised if it had spoken through the pen of some able writer denouncing the terrible approaching evil.

I have wondered lately, upon whom the mantle of the sainted Dr. Douglas has fallen, he who in connection with the White Cross and other movements, was not afraid to raise his voice to denounce the sins of men in high places. There are other sinful and terrible movements which call the watchman on the high walls of Zion not only to watch but to blow the trumpet and warn the people of their danger. Shall we keep silent? Is not the enemy of body and soul, of society and life at our door, namely, intoxicating drink. Let the ministers of the gospel speak and preach denouncing the terrible evil, preparing the mind of the people for the great plebiscite voting day. Again, shall we keep silent while great influences are brought to bear upon the minds and rights of the people. While foreigners are welcomed to our shores and received by imposing demonstrations, is Jonah gone down into the side of the ship to sleep while the tempest is increasing and both ship and crew are in danger? Are not these efforts imposing silence on the people and demanding of them a speechless respect and honor? Shall all this be and no one dare open his mouth and interpret these apparently quiet and peaceful movements. Isaiah xxi., the prophet says:—'Watchman, what of the night? Say to the people what thou seeth.' 'Behold I see the burden of the desert of the sea as whirlwinds passing through, coming from a terrible land. A grievous vision is declared unto me; the treacherous dealer.' . . . 'I see a chariot with a couple of horsemen, a chariot of asses and a chariot of camels. A lion, my Lord.' O ye travelling companies over land and seas, was that the way that the meek and lowly Nazarine brought to us his message of joy and peace?

ED. DE GRUCHY,
French Missionary.

GROWTH OF EVANGELICAL BODIES IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An Evangelical Free Church Council has just been held for England, mostly in Dr. Parker's City Temple, London, consisting of Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and minor bodies. Dr. Gibson, formerly of Montreal, has been elected president. The services were intensely spiritual, and truly Scriptural, and the tone of the speakers was triumphant. The Council represented 7,000,000 of professed Christians at home, and 70,000,000 throughout the English-speaking and missionary world.

In the 'Contemporary Review,' the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes gives a summary of the principles of the council, members, etc. 'The evangelical churches represented in the National Council have 1,807,723 communicants; the Church of England in her latest returns claims only 1,778,351. We have 3,103,285 Sunday-school scholars; the Church of England has 2,329,813, that is to say we have an excess of more than three-quarters of a million Sunday-school scholars. The sitting accommodation of the associated evangelical churches is 7,610,003; that of the Church of England is 6,778,288. We therefore provide nearly a million more sittings than the Church of England, although at the beginning of the century out of 5,171,123 sittings, the Church of England provided 4,289,883. This is an astounding revelation of the immense growth of evangelical dissent during the present century.

Anyone who has grasped the significance of these figures will realize the importance of a council which represents the views of a majority of the Christian people of England.'

When we consider this great body, and also the large numbers of Jews, Roman Catholics, etc., it is seen that the Anglican Church consists only of a fraction of even England's population.

FIDELITY.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Weekly Witness' of March 30, an article by Bertram Green, attempting to correct a previous correspondent, who said:—'The interference of the clerics is only effectual because the voters are convinced that they dare not refuse to obey them.' This matter-of-fact statement seems to be objectionable to Mr. Green, and he wishes to put the blame on ignorant Catholics, by saying, it might be put thus:—'The interference of the clerics is only effectual because the voters are ignorant Catholics,' and strongly emphasizes the word 'ignorant.'

While I sympathize with Mr. Green as I see him mourning over the dissensions in the Church of his choice and intolerance of some of the chief pastors, yet I feel impelled by the spirit of fair play, to call the attention of Mr. Green to the fact that it is considered far from ignorance in the Church of Rome for a good Catholic to give blind unquestioning obedience to his authorized superiors in all questions in Church or State, without hesitation. The more perfect the submission and obedience, the more they are commended for their piety and devotion to God. Whether the person is illiterate or educated, the principle is the same. It is not in the spirit or intention of the Church of Rome that one in the Church or out of it, should enjoy the pure air of liberty, or freedom of independent thought, or action on any question, from the cradle to the grave, without her permission, if she can prevent it. I am convinced from knowledge and observation that in the past the majority of Roman Catholics as a rule have not investigated independently and intelligently as responsible beings, with a view to choosing the good and rejecting the bad, in all that has been or is now being proposed to their belief by the priests and bishops in civil or religious matters.

As a natural result of giving this unlimited confidence into the hands of their superiors, error has crept into the Church almost unconsciously, and to such an alarming extent that to now remove the evil from the good would endanger the entire existence of the Church of Rome. The intelligent laity are the ones who are chiefly responsible for allowing the Church to drift into dangerous paths. * * *

The following paragraphs from the Syllabus of Pius IX., issued Dec. 8, 1864, and subsequently by the decree of Infallibility confirmed as truths eternal, will show the desperate role the bishops of the Church of Rome in Canada are supposed to play in carrying out the loving intentions of the Holy Father as expressed in the following:—

..She (the Church) has the right to require the state not to leave every man free to profess his own religion.

She has the right to exercise her power without any permission or consent of the state.

She has the right to prevent the foundation of any national church not subject to the authority of the Roman pontiff.

She has the right to deprive the civil authority of the entire government of public schools.

She has the right of perpetuating the union of church and state.

She has the right to require that the Catholic religion shall be the only religion of the state, to the exclusion of all others.

She has the right to prevent the state from granting the public exercise of their own worship to persons immigrating into it.

She has the power of requiring the state not to permit free expression of opinion.

The present pontiff, Leo XIII., in a letter to the bishop of Perigueux, July 27, 1884, explicitly confirms the foregoing, thus:—'The teaching given by this Apostolic See, whether contained in the Syllabus and other Acts of our illustrious predecessor, or in our own Encyclical Letters, has given clear guidance to the faithful as to what should be their thoughts and their conduct in the midst of the difficulties of times and events. There they will find a rule for the direction of their minds and their works.'

Again, in his Encyclical of 1885, he approves the Syllabus, repudiates the idea that 'each man should be allowed freely to think on whatever subject he pleases,' and condemns any government in which every one will be allowed to follow the religion he pleases.'

In the face of the above facts relating to Church and State, it is important that Roman Catholics should understand the disturbing designs of the Church of Rome, where she has power, and that neither Roman Catholics nor Protestants can enjoy British freedom where she has full sway.

A. M. O. A.

STOP THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There seems to be a danger of our country becoming 'bonus-bound,' if such an expression can be allowed. Nothing can be done without a bonus either national, provincial or municipal, and sometimes all three combined. Common sense would suggest that if an undertaking appeared likely to yield a fair profit, private enterprise would develop it, and if it did not appear likely to yield a fair profit, then there would be no object in developing it. Some of us fondly hoped that the present government would put an end to the bribing of provinces and municipalities by means of bonuses and public works, but this does not seem to be the idea in the minds of those men who are now rushing to Ottawa to ask for railways, bridges, canals, steamship lines and all manner of shaky enterprises. In the last resort, all these expenditures are paid by the farmers, and the farmers are now carrying about all they can stagger under. It is quite true that farmers are largely responsible for the existing state of things, the protection fallacy having taken deep root in North America, and all classes of people having been deluded by it. But recent events seem to indicate that more enlightened views are beginning to prevail,

and many people look for better times in the near future.

They will look in vain, however, if the policies of the late government are followed by the Laurier Administration. 'Make Canada a cheap country to live in' was the motto of the late Alexander Mackenzie, but Canada is now by no means a cheap country to live in, and if the present raids upon the treasury should prove successful, it will probably result in developing a repudiation party more aggressive and decided in its attitude than the 'Bryanites' in the United States.

To refuse to pay a debt is no doubt an act of dishonesty, but repudiation sometimes presents itself as an unavoidable necessity. Some towns in the United States have been compelled to repudiate their debts, as it was no longer possible to pay the interest, and such a state of things may occur in the Dominion of Canada. All that is required from the government is to govern the country and leave commercial undertakings to private enterprise. If capitalists desire to build railways to ephemeral gold mining villages, or to the ice-bound regions of Hudson's Bay, by all means let them do it, but don't ask the taxpayers to foot the bill.

J. P. MULLETT.

Bryson, April, 1897.

AUTHORSHIP OF A POEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In order to settle a dispute I would like you to state the name of the author of the poem 'Wreck of the Jule Laplante.' I have always understood that a gentleman residing in this city composed the lines in question, but the appearance of the enclosed poem, with its note of introduction and explanation, in the 'Tilbury Times' only a week or two ago sadly unsettled my faith and disturbed my confidence in the honesty of Newspapers.'

'TRUTH SEEKER.'

Wesleyan College, April 5, 1897.

WRECK OF THE 'JULE LAPLANTE.'

The following tragedy was written for the 'Times' about 12 years ago. It has since been republished by several papers without credit, and is this week reprinted by request:

'Twas one dark night on Lak St. Clair;
De wind was blow, blow, blow;
When de scow bus up on Lak St. Clair,
Got scar' and run below.

For de weend she blow like hurricane;
Bimeby she blow some more;
When de scow bus up on Lak St. Clair,
'Bout 'alf mile from de shore.

De captain she's walk on de front deck,
She's walk on de hind deck too,
She's call de crew from up dat hole,
She's call de cook also.

De cook he's name was Rose,
He come from Mon'real;
Was chambermaid on lumber-barge,
On de beeg Lachine canal.

De weend was blow from de nor', eas', wes',
De sou' weend she blow too,
When Rose say, 'Oh, captain, dear,
Whatever shall we do?'

De captain she's trow the hank,
But still dat scow she dreef;
For de crew he can't pass on de shore,
Because he's loss dat skeef.

The night was dark like one black cat;
De wave run high and fas';
When de captain take poor Rose
An' lash her by de mas'.

De captain she's put on the life preserve,
An' jump into de lak;
An' he says 'Good-bye, Rosa dear,
I go drown for your sak'.'

Nex' morning very early,
'Bout 'alf pas' two, tree, four,
De captain, cook and wood-scow,
Lay corpses on de shore.

An' de weend blow lik' hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more;
An' de scow bus' up on Lak St. Clair,
'Bout 'alf mile from de shore.

'Truth Seeker' is right. The poem is by Dr. W. H. Drummond of this city, professor of medical jurisprudence in Bishop's College. Our reporter was passing Dr. Drummond's office on Mountain street and called in to show him the above. The doctor took it with the greatest coolness. He did not smile, he did not even sigh. He has heard it so often.

'That is such an old, old story, now,' he said. 'It is not worth noticing at all, do you think? Well, if you insist. But first of all, what are you going to do with it? Send no disagreeable letter to that lady, I hope, or to any one else. I have never done that yet. But really, I think quite fifty people have claimed that poem. (The doctor was busily turning over the paper in a drawer as he spoke, hunting for something else.) There you see it is printed over the signature of a well known American humorist. The Hon. A. W. Atwater, a year or two ago met in New York a well known club man who claimed it; and a prominent lawyer in Montreal told me only lately that he had written it. It is not their claiming it that troubles me, it is the fact that claiming what is not one's own is so common in literary circles now that no one gives it a second thought. Why they should be so anxious to claim it I do not know. It is a silly little thing, with not an atom of imagination and no literary merit whatever. I never even read it in public myself now. When did I write it? Let me see. It is seven years, more—I wrote it when I was in the St. George's Snowshoe Club. It must be quite twenty years ago. And I don't want it in the 'Witness' do you? Why, you have had it a dozen times already.'

'Have you a correct copy, doctor? This one is all wrong.'

'Yes, it is all jumbled up, and not all there. If you will wait a few moments I will write you a copy, and while you wait you may like to look at those sketches there. They are the illustrations for the book which I am bringing out. Yes, 'The Wreck of the Julie Plante' will be in it, and you will find the sketches that will illustrate it among those. The sketches are all by Coburn, an Eastern Townships boy, who is working this winter in London with Hubert Herkomer, and as you will see they are very fine. They are all from life and I think could not be better.'

The doctor talked while he wrote, and as he wrote very rapidly he was through before the reporter had time to more than glance at all the paintings. But the 'Julie Plante' was there, and the captain at the helm, and the wreck.

'Oh, I shan't use that,' exclaimed the doctor, as the reporter turned a second time to 'the wreck.' It is splendidly done and will make a very fine picture for framing, but it is too gruesome for the character of the book. I would not have it at all. When is the book coming out? I do not know yet. That depends on the publishers, and publishers are slow people, you know. But there will first be quite a large edition-de-luxe.

Dr. Drummond is a Montrealer by education. He is a man of wide interests. He is something of a hunter in his holidays, but his special fondness is for fishing; and fish culture, even before poetry is his hobby. Following is the correct copy of the 'Wreck of the Julie Plante' as the doctor wrote it for the 'Witness.':—

THE WRECK OF THE 'JULIE PLANTE.'

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,
De win' she blow, blow, blow,
An' de crew of de wood-scow 'Julie Plante,'
Got scar't an' run below;
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane,
By an' bye she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

De captaine walk on de front deck,
An' walk de hin' deck too;
He call de crew from up de hol',
He call de cook also—
De cook she's nam' was Rosie
An' come from Montreal,
Was chamber maid beeg lombar barge,
On de grande Lachine canal.

De win' she blow from nor', eas', west,
De sout' win' she blow too—
W'en Rosie yell, 'Mon cher Captaine,
Mon cher, w'at I shall do!'
Den de captaine trow de beeg ankerre,
But still de scow she drif.
De crew he can't pass on de shore,
Becos' he los' hees skiff.

De night was dark lak wan black cat,
An' de wave run high an' fas',
W'en de captaine tak de poor Rosie,
An' tie her to de mas'.
Den he also tak de life preserve,
An' jomp off on de lac,
An' say, 'Good bye, ma Rosie, dear,
I go drown for your sak.'

Nex' morning very early
'Bout half pas' two, tree, four,
De captaine, scow, an' de poor Rosie,
Was corpses on de shore.
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane,
By an' bye she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

MORAL.

Now, all good woodscow sailor man,
Tak' warning by dat storm,
An' go and marry some nice French girl,
An' live on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak' hurricane,
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre,
So long you stay on shore.

'OLD MORTALITY.'

HISTORY OF A FAMOUS GROUP IN THE 'QUAKER CITY.'

Hundreds, nay thousands, of Philadelphians pass daily by the imposing entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery and yet how many of them know the history or significance of the familiar group, known generally as 'Old Mortality?'

The figure of 'Old Mortality' was chiselled out of the solid rock by Mr. Thom of Scotland, and with its accompanying pony and a plaster cast of Sir Walter Scott was exhibited in Edinburgh, London and elsewhere, attracting great attention, fully fifty years ago, says the Philadelphia 'Inquirer.'

Sculptor Thom finally brought the figures to the United States and placed them on exhibition in New York. In removing them to Newark, N.J., the pony was smashed to fragments, and the sculptor despaired of ever turning his remaining figures to account. Finally, however, he purchased a quarry in New Jersey, the stone of which he found admirably adapted to his chisel, and he offered to complete the entire group for Laurel Hill Cemetery, a location which he deemed admirably suitable. He also agreed to dispose of his right to the whole, and as the cemetery company acceded to his wishes Philadelphia became the possessor of a valuable addition to her monuments.

A reference to Sir Walter Scott's 'Old Mortality' will amply explain the figure seated on the tombstone. The original was a remarkable character well-known in Scotland about the end of the last century. His real name was Robert Patterson, and he was probably a mason by trade. He became a sort of religious itinerant who devoted his life to wandering through Scotland renewing the defaced epitaphs on tombstones. He gave the most assiduous attention to the graves of the unfortunate Covenanters who suffered by the sword or the executioner during the reigns of the last two monarchs of the Stuart line.

Beside him is the patient pony, all the details of his primitive gear represented with rare fidelity, and the canvas bag holding his master's chisels slung across his back. The figure of Sir Walter Scott is still more interesting, and has been pronounced by capable judges an excellent likeness. The head is after a bust by Chantry, and the remainder of the figure is taken partly from the most noted paintings and partly from Thom's personal recollections of the Scotch bard.—'Scottish-American.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAN DYSPEPSIA BE CURED?

A NEW PRINCIPLE

The Food Eaten is Acted Upon, Digested, and Made the Means of Cure.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a finished result of modern chemistry formulated with an eye single to the cure of stomach troubles. They have been tried and proven an absolute cure without a single failure. They are making cures that make people talk, that make men and women recognize them as a cure for all conditions of a sick stomach, from its lightest to its gravest form. That king of all stomach troubles, DYSPEPSIA, vanishes under their influence and exists only as a memory of the past. "Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets" were brought into existence "for the stomach's sake." If not obtainable at your druggists, by mail on receipt of price (50c. per box or 6 for $2.50) by addressing THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

The Kind That Cures.

The Great Spring Health Renewer.

Paine's Celery Compound for Men, Women and Children.

Read the following testimony that comes from Miss Blake, of 303 Hughson street, Hamilton:

'For years I suffered greatly, and was under the care of doctors who finally told me I was going into consumption. I was becoming worse through the use of medicines, and I gave up my doctors. While in a very critical condition, not able to sleep or rest, always faint and weak, appetite and digestion bad, and my system run down and little life left in me, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. After taking one bottle I felt much relieved. I have used in all seven or eight bottles, and am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be. Many thanks for your great medicine.'

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital,
43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under years.
Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

"SPRING BARGAINS!"

At the Cheap House

J. R. PAQUIN & CO., 267 St. Lawrence Street.

Our inauguration of the Spring Cheap Sales has been a great success. We might also say that our importations from Paris are superb. They are composed this year of goods of a newness and elegance truly remarkable. It is suffoient to see them to be charmed by them and our customers are certainly of our opinion. Our Parisian buyers have the double specialty of putting on the market articles of the finest and latest fashion and at a low price. Judge for yourself.

Our Summer Hats—the height of elegance—we have imported direct from the celebrated Milliners of the Grand Parisian Boulevards—

Mme. Pouyanne and Mme. Marguerite,
$1.00 to $12.00.

Kid Gloves

A nice importation of Kid Gloves. Large pearl buttons and colored seams. Another novelty from Paris, at

85 cents.

Worth $1.50.

A Lot of Swedish Gloves

All shades, of very fine quality.

59 cents - - Sold elsewhere at $1.25.

Velvets for Capes

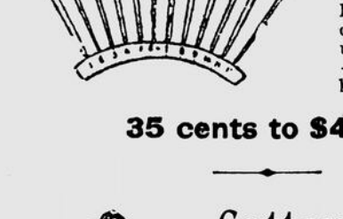
We make a specialty of pretty velvets for Capes.

32 inches wide.

90 cents.

Worth $1.50.

Parasols for Ladies



A special Lot of Parasols, imported direct from Paris by a wholesale house - - at present in difficulty—bought from the Customs by us at a very low price, and sold in consequence. The genuine article from Paris—new handles, all kinds and qualities.

35 cents to $4.00.

Cotton Blouses

We have a superb assortment of - -

Elegant Blouses

in cotton and cambric.

39 cents.

This is for nothing.

Dress Goods

Our assortment of Dress Goods is not surpassed by any other house in Montreal.

Broche Goods

46 inches wide. Another Parisian novelty at

25 cents.

Worth double.

OUR STORE IS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee of Management are desirous of procuring, if possible, copies of the Annual Reports of the accounts and proceedings of the Hospital, either as published in the newspapers or in pamphlet form prior to 1857, and would feel greatly obliged if any of the old friends of the Hospital, having any such documents, would either donate or loan them to the Hospital. Any information on this matter kindly address JAMES PATTON, Secretary, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

EASTER MERCHANDISE!!!

New Spring Goods are now all in--stocks now complete--larger than ever--the most gorgeous display we have ever shown--and for very urgent reasons never were the prices so low.

You don't know the lowest prices until you examine our stocks.

MILLINERY DISPLAY.

We confidently believe that in point of fashionable millinery we have far exceeded any similar 1897 event.

We believe that we have succeeded in bringing together the most enrapturing, at the same time the best adapted for wear styles of the year without exception.

To the public we extend an urgent invitation to visit us on this auspicious occasion. To see is to believe. What can be fairer? We give you the best at a great saving. Will you honor us with your presence?

The Cloak Event

Display of Jackets, Capes, Skirts and Waists, Fly Front Kersey Jackets, a wonderful selection in black, tan and various other colors, the very best value and worth $7.50, for $5.25.

A Nobby Walking Jacket in English Melton, raw edge seams, shield front and richly finished, a genuine bargain at $12.00 for $8.75.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, full sweep, in all the modern colors, trimmed elaborately with braid, worth $1.75, for $1.29.

Ladies' Tailor-made Dress Skirts, in all-wool Black Storm Serge, all lined and velvet bound, a bargain at $2.75, for $1.89.

Skirts, in black Figured Brilliantine (in 7 designs) or plain high lustre Brilliantine, full sweep and percaline lining, very good value at $3.50, for $2.29.

Ladies' Percale Waists in all the new spring patterns, laundered collars and cuffs and new sleeves—next week at 49c.

65 Silk Waists, in Figured Crepon, full bishop sleeves, lined throughout, positive value, $4.50, at $1.49.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS

All the latest weaves at extraordinary low prices.

Fancy Pompadour and Granite Mixtures in brown and blue, green and brown, drab and brown, etc., all the latest designs, worth 43c, Monday 29c.

Broche Lattice and Wicker Cloth, all the rare colors in green and drab, bluet and brown, drab and brown, navy and red, drab and red, and all the newest designs, worth 59c, Monday 39c.

Special lot of Dress Goods, comprising Scotch Tailor Tweeds, Canvas Cloths, Fancy Plaids, New Stripes, Mohair Broche, very fashionable, new designs and all the most elegant shades, worth up to 93c, Monday 55c.

Beautiful and Rich Dress Goods in German Covert Cloth, Silk and Wool Broche, Harlequin Fancies, Drap Sanglier, new Melanges, Mohairs, Cheviots, and Estamines in the swell colors of heliotrope, dahlia, mousse, emerald, new green, Napoleon, marine, mordore, bluet, etc., Monday from 79c to $1.35.

39 inches Broche Sicilians	worth 39c	Monday	25c
40 inches Figured Mohairs	worth 65c	Monday	35c
42 inches Brilliant Damasses	worth 89c	Monday	59c
37 inches French Serges	worth 39c	Monday	25c
40 inches Turkish Mohairs	worth 79c	Monday	55c
44 inches English Sicilians	worth $1.40	Monday	85c
40 inches Clay Diagonals	worth 38c	Monday	25c
54 inches Indestructible Diagonals	worth $1.35	Monday	85c
42 inches Silk Finish Brilliantines	worth $1.10	Monday	75c

CARPETS. OILCLOTHS. RUGS.

The finest display and the lowest prices quoted in the city. The entire fourth floor of our building devoted exclusively to floor coverings.

CARPETS worth	38c	45c	55c	65c	75c	90c	$1.00
CARPETS reduced prices	25c	29c	38c	47c	55c	67c	75c

Made-up Carpet Squares at 33⅓ discount reduction.
Good Floor Oilcloth, only 18c.
Choice Floor Oilcloth, only 22c.
We will offer at specially tempting prices our finest and choicest patterns in Lace Curtains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children's Tan Cashmere Ribbed Hose	worth 30c	for	20c
Children's Tan Cashmere Ribbed Hose	worth 35c	for	22c
Children's Tan Cashmere Ribbed Hose	worth 40c	for	25c
Ladies' Tan Cashmere Ribbed Hose	worth 55c	for	35c
Ladies' Tan Cashmere Ribbed Hose	worth 60c	for	40c

White Valenciennes, ½, ¾, 1½ inches, at 10c, 15c, and 20c dozen.
White, Cream and Butter Irish Laces, 3, 4, 5 inches at 3½c, 4c 6c yd.
7 inches Cream Oriental Lace, worth 15c, for 10c.
6 inches White, Cream and Butter Oriental Lace, worth 25c, for 14c

Silk Gloves in all shades	worth 40c	for	25c
Silk Gloves in all shades	worth 50c	for	35c

The Great Corner for Bargains.

BOISSEAU BROS.,

Cor. St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromee Sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARMER'S WIFE

TELLS A STORY OF YEARS OF PAIN AND SUFFERING.

DOCTORS UTTERLY FAILED TO HELP HER AND MORPHINE WAS CONTINUALLY RESORTED TO—BECAME SO WEAK SHE COULD SCARCELY PERFORM HER HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

(From the 'Beaver,' Napanee.)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stone have been residents of the township of Ernestown, about ten miles east of Napanee, for a period of about three years, and in that time have gained the esteem of all their neighbors. For six years previous to this time they had lived in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and it was during their residence there that Mrs. Stone was attacked with an illness that made her life miserable for years. To a re-

porter who recently interviewed her she told the following story: 'During the early part of our residence in Colorado, my illness first came on. At the outset every two or three weeks I would be attacked with a pain in my stomach. Later on it greatly increased in severity, and at times was so bad that I would scream aloud with the pain. A doctor was called in, but the only benefit I ever received from his treatment was through the injection of morphine into my arm, as a result of which the pain would gradually pass away. The medicine which was given me, however, had not the slightest effect, and the doctor appeared to be greatly perplexed, and thereafter continually resorted to injections of morphine whenever the attacks came on. These attacks continued at intervals until our return to Canada, when they increased in frequency and intenseness. The result was that I grew very weak, and my whole system appeared to be giving out. My complexion turned a yellowish hue, and I had little or no appetite. Latterly I would be attacked with fainting spells, preceded by attacks of dizziness. I became utterly unable to stand fatigue, and could with the greatest difficulty perform my household duties. A doctor was called in who treated me for some time without benefiting me any. Then he gave me what I now know to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had used two boxes I felt somewhat better. I then purchased the pills myself and continued the treatment. I found that the pain was gradually decreasing. I could get rest and sleep at night, which had hitherto been almost impossible. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for several months, and the result is that they have effected a complete cure, and I am now enjoying the best of health. I can assure you it is a great relief to be free from the trouble that made my life miserable for so many years and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for succeeding when doctors had failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' May be had from all dealers or sent post-paid on receipt of fifty cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

STRATFORD, 4th Aug., 1893.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkably cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or gave such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT, General Merchant.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

BIBLE SOCIETY'S COLUMN.

The General Committee of the Montreal Bible Society held its monthly meeting on Thursday, April 1. Sir William Dawson, president, occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present.

There are still six colporteurs in the respective districts of Argenteuil, Bagot, Richmond, Louisville, Beauharnois and South Leeds. Their reports show that they sold and loaned, during March, 234 copies and portions of English Scriptures, and 130 in French, the total value of which was about seventy-nine dollars. In many instances 'loans' are virtually gifts. Still, the colporteur does not 'loan,' as a rule, where in his judgment the people are able to purchase. If a family be poor and is anxious to possess a copy of the Word of God, the colporteur has instructions to supply one. Turning to the Bible House, it is pleasant to find Mr. Stacey reporting an increase of sales and issues from the depository under his care. His cash sales show an increase of fifteen dollars over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total sales and issues were 362 bibles, 362 testaments and 318 portions, at a total value of $482. 'My word shall not return unto me void,' said its Divine Author. This statement is encouraging, in view of the constant spread of that word by the agents of the Bible Society.

Some applications for work as colporteurs were received from several gentlemen, and were referred to the Agency Committee for action.

The secretary, Prof. C. A. Carus-Wilson, was instructed to write to the Parent Society, acknowledging its gift of a hundred pounds, for the support of two bible-women, and to tender thanks therefor.

Prof. Carus-Wilson reported that he had received a valuable collection of lantern slides, illustrating Bible Society work in its various phases. It is understood that these slides are at the service of friends who wish to make use of them in promoting the interests of the society.

Some applications for grants of scriptures were received and agreed to, viz.:—To the Board of French Evangelization, of the Presbyterian Church, 300 French testaments and 100 gospels in French; to the Montreal Jewish Mission (the Rev. John McCarter), six Hebrew bibles.

A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable resolution to be engrossed upon the minutes, congratulating Sir William and Lady Dawson upon the jubilee of their marriage.

Suitable resolutions were passed re the death of the late Dr. G. H. Wells, and re the bereavement recently suffered by Dr. J. C. Antliff and his family.

An extract from the minutes of the Ladies' Bible Association of this city was read and received. This showed that, in two months, 456 patients in the General Hospital had been visited, which visits had consumed about a hundred and sixty hours of the time of the visitors. In addition to this, the bible-women had visited some 1,863 families in Point St. Charles, Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and other parts of the city. In many cases the bible had been read and prayer had been offered. Some copies of the scriptures had been sold, and some had been loaned. Altogether, about nine hundred and seventy-four hours had been given to these services.

The journal of the Rev. H. Gomery is not to hand, but an abstract of his report shows that he had finished his winter's visitation of the branches, each of which, with one unavoidable exception, had made all necessary preparations for him.

Special arrangements are being made to push the work of collecting for the funds in the city. Each Protestant minister is to be seen and his advice and aid asked in this connection.

'CANADIAN MANUFACTURER'

WILL PUBLISH UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN TARIFF MEASURES SO SOON AS THEY BECOME LAW.

So soon as the Canadian tariff and the United States tariff measures become law the 'Canadian Manufacturer' will publish a special number containing both of them, and also the British tariff, all reproduced in full from authentic copies obtained from official sources. The edition of the 'Canadian Manufacturer' of Sept. 7, 1894, contained the full and entire texts of the Canadian tariff, which was confirmed July 23, 1894, and of the United States tariff, which went into effect Aug. 28, 1894; and there are thousands of copies of that edition to be seen at this time in business offices, workshops, mills, factories, electric light stations, and other industrial establishments in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries. The importance and value to all manufacturers and business men of having the tariffs of these great countries—Canada, the United States and Great Britain—published in full within one cover, cannot be too highly appreciated. The Special Edition of the 'Canadian Manufacturer' containing them will be printed on heavy paper, and provided with loop for hanging in any convenient place.

DR. DEEKS ON 'MICROSCOPY OF TISSUE.'

The Montreal Microscopical Society will listen to a lecture by Dr. Deeks, B.A., on Monday, April 12, in the Natural History Society's Hall. The subject is 'The microscopy of animal tissues.' Dr. Deeks has given much study to microscopy and his hearers will enjoy a rare evening. The hour is 8 o'clock and the public are cordially asked to come to the lecture.

HOME DEFENSE.

BY ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

('Union Signal.')

One morning, having missed my regular train to New York at Summit, N.J., I was obliged to take another, barely catching it, having just time to jump on the rear end of the rear car as the train moved down the grade.

My attention was attracted by the silly, half-ashamed expression on the face of a lad who had just been looking at a paper, which he folded up and handed back to another boy, who stood on the rear platform. The second boy received the paper, put it in his pocket and took out another, which he passed over with a look on his face, as much as to say, 'Now, look at that! See what you think of it!'

It was but a passing glance at these two faces, and yet the impression made upon my mind was that something was wrong. I stepped back, and said to the boy who held the paper, 'Give me that paper.' After a moment's hesitation, he handed it over. I examined it. I said, 'I thought so,' and then I gathered up the little group on the rear end of the moving train, some six or seven copies of written and printed matter of the grossest character. These boys were sons of eminently respectable families, two of them brothers on their way to school at Newark, N.J.

To make a long story short, I went to school with them, and spent the entire day, not even going to my office in New York, as was my original intention), going from school to home and from home to factory. I found about thirty boys and girls all having had or then having in possession most obscene and demoralizing matter. Some of this which I took from the hands of the boys on the car had been written in the school-room by larger girls and then given to these boys. In one home that I visited I found a beautiful young girl, about eighteen years of age, who had been one of the mediums for the disseminating of five varieties of this gross matter.

Upon another occasion I visited a school of one hundred and forty-five boys gathered from all parts of the Union. I went there to trace out the author of matter that had been sent to me by a principal of one of the State Normal schools of New York, who had discovered the same, which had been sent by mail to a minister's daughter in attendance upon his school. This young girl was away from home, and was an especial object of care to this principal.

After finding the author of this foul matter, I went to his room and found there packages prepared and ready to be sent to other girls. I also found fourteen varieties of the grossest kind of books; books so vile that even mentioning them by name causes the blood to tingle in the cheeks.

Two days before Thanksgiving, upon the call of a clergyman appealing for help, I visited Chenango County, New York. I there found the most obscene and devilish matter in the hands of boys and girls varying in ages from nine to fifteen years. This consisted of three varieties of printed slips, the character of each of which was so gross that no adequate conception can be conveyed to the ordinary mind by the adjectives I have employed.

In one school, after I had made a kind appeal, the children were asked to raise their right hand, indicating that they had had possession of this gross stuff, and every child present, except three, raised their hand, both boys and girls.

The matters above referred to and many others of like insidious character are a direct assault upon the sanctity of the home, the moral and spiritual welfare of the children. These assaults are made in the vast majority of cases unbeknown to parent and teacher.

Let it be understood that all this material is concerning subjects that cannot be spoken of in polite society, and yet they are familiar topics of thought and conversation with these little children. In numerous instances brought to our notice, those most interested in the children remain in dense ignorance of these dangers until revealed by the agent of the law under the peculiar circumstances already related.

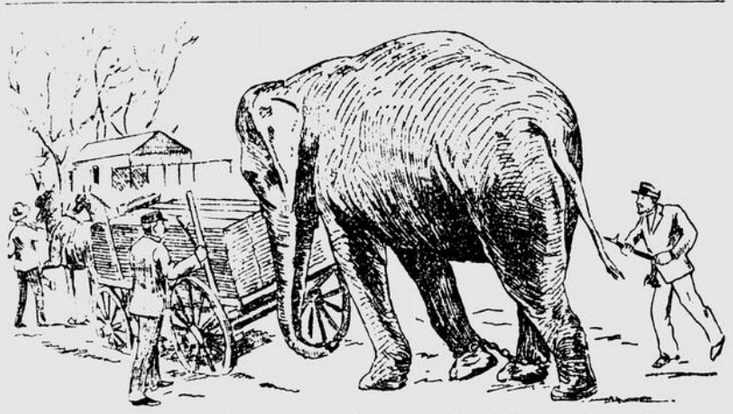
These are only typical cases. Heartbreaking things are coming up constantly before our attention, and it is because of these insidious assaults upon the rising generation that the societies for the Suppression of Vice are a national and imperative necessity. The sickening details of crimes in the daily press, the insults to womanhood flaunted on sensational billboards, and acted upon the stages of the low play-houses, are all finger-boards pointing the youth of this country to lives of crime and degradation.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a number of instances within the past two years, has approved of the methods employed by Mr. R. W. McAfee, of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice, and those for a quarter of a century employed by the author of this article in efforts to secure legal evidence against these 'moral cancer-planters' that are invading the sacred precincts of home and our institutions of learning.

If a mad dog breaks loose in a school yard filled with innocent children, the one absorbing thought must be to kill the dog; and then, and not until then, will it be time for Christian people to stop and discuss whether the dog was killed in the most scientific manner. The only thing of importance is, were any of the children bitten by this dog? If so, then let them be promptly treated. But let us not nurse the dog while the children are foaming at the mouth.

The time has come when parents and teachers must be informed in plain language of the dangers that assail the beloved youth of this great land, even hunting them out in the sacred precincts of home and in the best-guarded institutions of learning. Unscrupulous men and women, like ravenous beasts, are hunting out the youth and beauty of our land to destroy them; and everything that Christian men and women can do to raise up the standard against this unscrupulous foe should be done. New journalism is a blot upon the nineteenth century, a menace to all the higher interests of society, church and state.

The societies for the suppression of vice and the department of purity in literature and art of the W. C. T. U. are moving in harmony and unison. These are camp guards stationed to defend our institutions of learning and our homes against insidious and deadly foes; and each of these organizations ought to have a sufficient amount of money placed at their command to head off and keep at bay these deadly enemies which are undermining religion and morals, and particularly destroying the moral purity of the young.



ELEPHANT PUSHES A LOAD OF LUMBER OUT OF THE MUD.

Hundreds of persons who visit the elephant house in the Central Park menagerie ask if the elephants are ever put to any practical use. Those who went for a horseback ride in the park yesterday, as well as those who visited the Zoo, were convinced that the elephants are sometimes useful. A team entered the park at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue yesterday with a pretty heavy load of lumber and went up the bridle path towards the deer paddock, where the lumber was to be used. When within a hundred yards of their destination the horses came to a stop—the wheels had sunk nearly to the hubs in the mud. The driver tried various ways to make the team pull the waggon out, but was unsuccessful. Finally he went to the Arsenal and informed Director Smith of his predicament.

'I'll soon fix that,' said the director, as he arose from his chair and went to the elephant house.

'Snyder,' said the director, 'get Duchess and bring her around to the rear of the deer paddock.'

Snyder did as he was told, and in a short while the elephant was at the place where the team was stuck. Leading her behind the waggon, he placed her head against the load. With scarcely an effort the Duchess pushed the waggon out of the mud in a second, and the team proceeded to the deer house. Those who witnessed the performance cheered. But Duchess merely shook her head and returned to her stall in the elephant house, where Snyder gave her some fresh hay. This is not the first time Duchess has relieved teams in distress.—New York 'World.'

CENTENARY METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The anniversary of this school will be held to-morrow and an interesting time is expected. The school will assemble at 10.30 a.m. and at eleven o'clock the annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Madge of California. In the afternoon the scholars, past and present, will meet and bid farewell to Mr. J. W. Knox, who retires from the superintendency after eighteen years of service, and also to inaugurate Mr. N. E. McMahon, the newly elected superintendent. In the evening, at seven o'clock, there will be an open platform meeting to be addressed by Mr. A. O. Dawson and others. All past scholars of the Point St. Charles Methodist Sunday-school are invited to attend these services.

'ENDURING HARDNESS.'

The missionary bishops in the far North-West seem to come very near to the simplicity and hardness of early times. A letter has been received from Bishop Newnham of Moosonee, in which he describes a very unpleasant experience he has lately passed through while making his way from Moose to Albany. He had to make a three days' journey in a canoe, but when not far from Albany the canoe broke down, and he determined to walk on while his men remained behind to mend the boat. The Bishop writes:—

'I waded ashore, and started to make a direct course across a few miles of swamp. But the swamp became bog, almost bottomless, and crossed by many a stream or ditch, and I was soon wet up to my waist. I did not want to turn back for fear my men would have passed, so I struggled on hour after hour. I had been up since midnight, and had only had a mouthful since the previous day, was heavily clad with high wading boots, which were soon filled with water, and the sun was beating on me. There was no dry ground for me to sit down on and rest, so I rested against some willows drawn together, which bore a part of my weight, and thus I took a dog's sleep once or twice. For some time I walked barefooted and barelegged, as I could not lift my boots full of water, but my legs and feet were so torn by the willows that I had to don the boots again. Thus I walked from eight a.m. to four p.m., and at last could only go a few yards at a time, my hands helping my legs to lift my feet, when my men, anxious about me, fired a gun, and I answered with a shout.' The Bishop was soon rescued, but his feet had been terribly lacerated. Yet he preached to a crowded congregation of Indians the following day; but he adds with significant emphasis, 'Climbing the pulpit stairs was agony.'—'The Christian.'

GRADUATES TORONTO TRAINING SCHOOL.

'The Recorder,' the organ of the Toronto Training School, says:—In general, we hear good reports from all the students of last session, who have gone to 'the regions beyond.' Miss Harriet Thomson has written very hopefully of her work at Indore, India. The Misses Pyke and Robb have been heartily welcomed by the missionary band in Honan. The Misses Hall, Pasmore, Smith and Waterman are hard at work studying Chinese at Yang-chou, and Mr. J. Walker Wilcox is similarly employed at Gan-king. Mr. J. A. Tool is busy on his needy and promising field in the district west of Mombasa, East Africa. Mr. George Robertson is much encouraged in his work of teaching and preaching at Devon, Jamaica; and Mr. John Ross is finding congenial employment as an industrial missionary among the Indians at Alberni, B.C. From the students who have not gone so 'far hence' we have also encouraging tidings. Mr. George Beare is laboring as an evangelist on a difficult and necessitous field at Cedar Lake, Wis., where fruits already appear. Mr. E. A. Valiant, having passed a very satisfactory examination by a large council, has been ordained to the Gospel ministry, and is much blessed in his pastorate at Bottineau, N.D. Mr. C. E. Burrell has just enjoyed a gracious revival on his field at Westport, Ont. Miss Fraser continues her labors among the deaf mutes in Toronto, and Miss Horsman is doing evangelistic work in western Ontario. Two are employed as secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations, Mr. J. H. Bryce at Sherbrooke, Que., and Mr. A. Watt at Chatham, Ont. All these friends are often remembered in the prayers of the School, especially at our Tuesday devotional meeting. On that day also we know that many of them pray for the School.

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1	13¼ in.	6½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	13⅛ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	13½ in.	7½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅜ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	in.	8½ in.	23- in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in.
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THE HERO OF THE MUTINY.

THE MAN WHO SENT THE NEWS FROM DELHI.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

There has jus retired from the service of the Postmaster-General a servant who may be said to have practically saved India to this country. This is Mr. W. Brendish, telegraph master, the sole survivor of those who were present in Delhi in May, 1857, and who, in the courageous discharge of his duty on the memorable eleventh of that month rendered invaluable service to the state.

It was Mr. Brendish who, without orders and acting on his own responsibility, despatched the telegram which warned the authorities of the Punjab of the outbreak of the terrible mutiny. 'The sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything,' he wired. 'Mr. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up.'

The fearful news was sent to Lahore by Mr. Brendish, who was then but a youth, while the mutineers were pursuing their work of slaughter in every part of the cantonment. It has been acknowledged that this presence of mind on the part of young Brendish saved India. The story is told by Mr. Brendish in a modest narrative of his services on that eventful day. The telegraph staff at Delhi, he says, consisted of Mr. Todd, assistant in local charge, and two young signallers, Brendish and Pilkington. On Sunday, the tenth of that month, in the forenoon, the signallers at the Meerut office wired that eighty men of the 3rd Cavalry had been confined, and were to be blown away from guns for refusing to bite the Enfield cartridges only recently issued to the troops. No further news was received, and at four p.m. the line with Meerut was found to be interrupted. On the following morning Mr. Todd took a dak and started for Meerut to ascertain at what point along the road the break had occurred. He got no further than the bridge of boats over Jumna, for he there met the mutinous 3rd Cavalry, who killed him.

The signallers remained at their post in the telegraph office, which was fortunately outside the city walls, about one mile distant from the Kashmir Gate and from the Flagstaff Tower. They saw a regiment of native infantry with two guns pass along the road from cantonments toward the city, and learned afterwards that they had joined the 3rd Cavalry. Later on heavy firing was heard in the city, and Brendish, who was at the signalling instruments, kept on wiring to Lahore all news that was brought him.

At noon he went out on the road to see what was going on, and presently there passed a wounded British officer, driving from the city, who called out: 'For God's sake get inside and close your doors.'

'We did so,' says Mr. Brendish, 'but even then Pilkington and I did not feel we were secure, as we were but two lads encumbered with the wife and child of Mr. Todd, whose sad end was not yet known to us, and surrounded by servants who perhaps were prepared to take our lives, but who were doubtful as to the termination of events.'

For two hours more the boys held on, listening to the firing within the walls. At two p.m. Brendish went to the Umballa instrument for the last time and signalled to the hands at the other end of the wire the historic message ending, 'and now I am off,' the meaning being that they were leaving the office.

He and his comrade had persuaded Mrs. Todd to accompany them to the Flagstaff Tower, where a number of Europeans had already congregated, as it was the only possible place of safety. They remained there until sunset, and witnessed the blowing up of the magazine. That night the refugees fled, and the two signallers eventually got safe to Umballa.

MONEY IN WASPS.

Along the banks of the Cape Fear River in North Carolina are lowlands, behind which lies a higher level, or beach. The lowlands are subject to more or less frequent overflow by freshets, which are destructive to crops planted thereon. A number of years ago a farmer, resident in the vicinity, made a very comfortable sum of money by insuring his neighbors' crops against these freshets. His unvarying success as an insurer was for many years a profound mystery to the people of the region. The years when he declined to insure were invariably years of destructive overflow. The years when he was willing to insure were equally certain to be seasons of exemption from disaster.

In the earlier days in New England this man's reading of the future would have brought him some unpleasant experience as a dabbler, if not an adept, in black art. In the middle ages of Europe he would probably have been revered as a prophet and saint. Yet his information came from no occult source. Observation had shown him that a certain species of wasp, which built its home in the ground, built some years on the lowlands, and other years upon the higher level. Experience taught him that when the wasps built on the lowlands there were no freshets, and when they built on the higher ground the lower would, some time during the season, be submerged. The man had simply noted an instance of that little understood prescience manifested by certain insects and animals, a better knowledge of which might even be of service to our national weather bureau. It was only at his death that he revealed his secret.—New York 'Evening Post.'

FAMINE-STRICKEN NATIVES BEING FED AT THE ZENANA MISSION AT DEORI PANAGAR.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The above picture, taken from the London 'Graphic,' shows clearly to what desperate straits some of the natives in the famine-stricken districts of India are reduced. It was taken on the outskirts of Jubbulpore. The Zenana Mission at Deori Panagar feeds every day a large number of these poor people on the voluntary contributions received from the charitable. At Deori Panagar there are also relief works maintained by the government. So far from decreasing, it would seem as though the famine was increasing. The state of the poor children in some parts is terrible to contemplate. A missionary in Allahabad, writing to a Chicago paper, says:—'Yesterday I went to the government poor-house and found between 1,300 and 1,400 starving men and women, notwithstanding over a thousand had just been sent away to the relief works. Among those left were several hundred children, all of them living skeletons, many crying with cold and hunger, and some covered with painful sores. A little money had come to me from home, and with what I had saved I was able to take ten of the suffering little creatures with me. On the way I had their photographs taken, for I want people at home to see what famine means, and these are only ten of the thousands that are starving and naked. I had taken a house near my own for the children, and the first thing to do was to feed them with a little arrow root, cooked in milk and water. Then we began the cleaning process, but before a bath of warm water could be given it was necessary to rub the skin thoroughly with mustard oil and let it remain a day, in order to loosen the dirt. When they were being bathed one of the little fellows cried out, "Now we are worshipping," for bathing and worship are always united in the Hindoo mind, and it is a ceremony that takes place only once or twice a year in the Ganges river. We feed the children simple food four times a day. We have to be very careful, for some are ill, and one died a few days ago after great suffering. The others are improving, and, after several baths, are at last clean. To show what can be done by good care I send the photograph of two children I found seven months

STARVING CHILDREN.

ago, the baby in a worse condition than any in the group of ten. The government by the relief works it has established has done and is still doing much to relieve the distress but the need is so exceedingly great that the government cannot relieve all the suffering and there are so many difficulties in the way of doing public charity. The relief works are largely under the native overseers, who are dishonest, and cheat the poor laborers out of a portion of the small wages they receive, less than five cents a day. The government provides food for those in the poorhouse sick and unable to work, but native overseers are in charge there and help themselves from the provisions, so that the poor little children, who are always considered last in heathen lands, fare very badly indeed. One of the magistrates was anxious to hand over to me the three hundred children huddled in one poorhouse, but, alas! I have not the money to care for so many, but I hope I may be able to take fifteen more very soon. One of the missionaries of the Methodist Church has thirty-three of these homeless, starved children under his care. When we look at the two babies we have fed for six months, we feel encouraged to work, and this shows what we may do for the others.'

AFTER SIX MONTHS OF PROPER NOURISHMENT.

HOW RUSSIA AMUSES ITSELF.

If I were asked to state what a Russian schoolboy does with his spare time after working hours are over, I should be much puzzled what to say.

Unfortunately young Russia has not the faintest glimmering of knowledge of the practice or even of the existence of such things as football, cricket, fives, rackets, golf, athletic sports, hockey, or any other of the numerous pastimes which play so important a part in the life of every schoolboy in this merry land of England. Therefore there is no question, for him, of staying behind at the school premises after working hours, in order to take part in any game. He goes home; that much is certain; most of his time is loafed away—that, too, is beyond question. He may skate a little, perhaps, in the winter, if he happens to live near a skating ground, but he will not go far for it; and in the summer, which is holiday time for him from June till September, he walks up and down the village street, clothed in white calico garments, or plays cup and ball in the garden; fishes a little, perhaps, in the river or pond if there happen to be one, and lazies his time away without exertion. Of late years 'lortenecce,' as lawn tennis is called in the Czar's country, has been slightly attempted; but it is not really liked; too many balls are lost, and the rules of the game have never yet been thoroughly grasped. A quartette of men will occasionally rig up their net, which they raise to about the height of a foot and a half, and play a specier of battledore and shuttle-cock over it until the balls disappear; but it is scarcely tennis. As a matter of fact a Russian generally rushes at the ball and misses it; on the rare occasions when he strikes the object, he does so with so much energy that the ball, unless stopped by the adversary's eye, or his partner's, disappears for ever into 'the blue.' Croquet is a mild favorite, too; but it is played very languidly and unscientifically.

Well do I remember a scene at the custom house some years—a good many years, I fear—ago! I was a schoolboy at the time, and had arrived from England in order to spend the summer holidays in Russia. Among my impedimenta was a box of croquet paraphernalia which I had been commissioned to bring out for an English resident. At that time the game was as yet unknown to the country, and the custom house authorities on opening the box retreated in horror and alarm when they beheld its awe-inspiring contents. Instruments of assaults, bombs, mysterious weapons of every kind were contained in that awful box—not one of them would go near it! Amid exclamations of warning and horror, I drew forth one of the bombs and placed it upon the ground; then a second; to the accompaniment of cries of terror and consternation I took from the case a terrible weapon (known to croquet players as a mallet), and to the inexpressible alarm of all present I commenced a little exhibition game of croquet upon the floor of the custom house in order to demonstrate the uses of the various implements. As the hoops could not well be utilized on the wooden boards, the innocent articles were gravely suspected. I believe the officials took them to be boomerangs of a novel and peculiar description, and the whole box was consequently detained for further and fuller investigation. I believe they sunk it in deep water and sent down a scientifically disposed diver to inspect it in safety. My friends got their croquet set eventually, but the balls bore marks of careful testing; those officials had felt sure they were bombs, and had done their very best to convict them of containing dynamite.—F. Wishaw in 'Chambers's Journal.'

THE HUMAN BRAIN AND THE ANIMAL BRAIN.

(Prof. Burt G. Wilder, in the March 'Arena.')

The number, the extent, and the significance of the resemblances and peculiarities of the human brain constitute some of the most difficult morphological problems. Compare the appearance presented by the human head cut in two in the middle and that of the head of a chimpanzee which has been prepared in the same manner. Then compare the brain of a child at birth, as seen from the side, with the brain of a young chimpanzee. Upon comparison of these two aspects of the divided brains, the resemblances are seen to be very much more numerous and significant than the differences. Indeed, the differences are insignificant; the resemblances are startling. Nobody has yet succeeded in defining what it is that constitutes the human brain as different from the brain of any other animal. We may recognize it. Any skilled anatomist would recognize the human from the animal brain; but that is a very different thing from formulating the differences, and that is what we aim at. It is one of the objects for the remainder of my life to be able to say in words what it is that differentiates our brain from the brain of other animals. The development or embryology of any brain presents a series of marvels. Unless the reader has seen a representation of the series of stages through which the brain of a child comes into the adult condition, he will have to take upon faith my statement that what is most prominent in the embryo brain is the region which is completely obscured in the adult human brain. What does this mean? I don't know; nobody knows. I only state that this is one of the thousand extraordinary things which meet us in this study.

. . . Among the most frequently reiterated assertions are, first, that the human brain is absolutely larger than the brain of any other animal, and, second, that it is relatively larger. But it is a well-known fact that relatively, or in ratio of the weight of the brain to the weight of the entire body, man is surpassed by a large number of birds, and by most of the smaller monkeys. Many monkeys, indeed, have brains twice as large in proportion to the body as our own. Man's superiority does not depend upon either the absolute weight of his brain or the relative weight.

ADOPTING GERMAN HEADGEAR.

The Italian War Department has decided to substitute at once the German helmet, or 'pickelhaube' with nickel fittings, for the shako and for the feathered hat until now worn by Italian infantry. At the same time the old-fashioned cartridge box will be abolished in favor of a magazine attached to the belt, and overcoats are to take the place of short capes, the canvas gaiters being also abandoned.

THE DUTCH QUEEN'S REBUKE.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, whose mother and near relatives are all thoroughbred Teutons, is probably not nearly as anti-German as the vast majority of her loyal subjects, but she is every whit as patriotic. The other night I heard a characteristic story about her, the authenticity of which was affirmed by my informant, an official of high rank. When she and the Queen Regent were staying in London their Majesties received the members of the Dutch colony in audience, and among them the wife of a Dutch nobleman who had for some years been resident in England and had married an English woman. In the course of conversation this lady happened to mention the fact that she had some small children at home who were eager to see their young Queen, but whom she had not ventured to bring with her to the reception.

'I should so much like to see them and to gratify their wish,' said the Queen impulsively; 'pray bring them to me early to-morrow, immediately after breakfast. They all speak Dutch, of course?'

'Well, your Majesty,' was the reply, 'I am sorry to say they do not. You see, they have been brought up here; my husband and I always speak English together, and we have English servants; the children have hardly ever heard Dutch spoken at all, and I, no doubt very wrongly, have not yet had them taught their father's language.'

'I am sorry, too,' rejoined the Queen; 'but, that being the case, I had rather not see your little ones now. Dutch children ought to speak Dutch; when yours can do so bring them over to Holland, and I shall be delighted to receive them wherever I may be.'

It was a severe lesson to be administered by a girl of fourteen to a matron of twice her age; but it gave great satisfaction here in all ranks of Dutch society, and no doubt those children have been learning Dutch with exemplary assiduity during the past twelve months. —Hague Correspondence 'London Telegraph.'

A PANAMA SCANDAL STORY.

The 'Gaulois' publishes an anecdote which has special interest in view of the present revival of the Panama scandal. The incident it recalls occurred soon after the failure of the Panama Company. M. Charles de Lesseps then demanded an audience of the President, who was at the time M. Carnot. On being admitted, he explained the object of his visit as follows:—'M. le Président, I am a Republican, and it is as a Republican I come to tell you there is a Republican interest as well as a national interest to prevent the judicial authorities concerning themselves with the affairs of Panama.' Then, with his eyes fixed on the ground, he related the history of the canal, giving a vivid, moving and convincing description of all the attempts made to obtain money from the company from the day when the question of the issue of a lottery loan was first mooted, the innumerable pressing demands which had been made on the directors, the compromises they had been constrained to consent to, etc. The 'Gaulois' affirms that M. de Lesseps mentioned names, without restraint or hesitation, and that when he had finished speaking, after two hours, during which M. Carnot had not interrupted him once, the President, without saying a single word, took both his hands and pressed them warmly. Whether this action was meant to signify sympathy, admiration, apprehension or encouragement, the 'Gaulois' does not explain. The question is whether M. de Lesseps's memory for names is as good now as it was then.

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.

Professor W. F. Barrett writes to the 'Times' from De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin:—'Your readers may be interested in a few particulars regarding a remarkable centenarian, Mrs. Garland, whose death at the age of 105 was recorded a few days ago. Mrs. Garland was married in the early part of this century to my great-uncle, Captain James Garland, R.N., who died in 1830; she therefore had survived her husband by no fewer than sixty-seven years, her widowhood lasting as long as an ordinary life; yet, with the exception of the failure of her sight, her faculties remained marvellously acute and vigorous. When I last saw her, four years ago, she was active, alert, and interested in all that went on, and she told me with great glee that not only was she until recently able to go to church, but that her doctor had said to her that she was almost qualified to be a lamplighter, so astonishing was her vitality at such an age. Captain Garland, her husband, fought under Nelson in the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and also at Trafalgar, etc. Mrs. Garland received, during her long widowhood, a pension from government, but she told me that when she reached the age of a hundred it was cut off.'

It is said that enterprising New England hunters who live near the boundary line of Maine and New Hampshire, are taking advantage of the bounty laws of each state and getting double pay for each bear killed. New Hampshire pays so much for each pair of ears, while Maine keeps tally by the nose.

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