Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG-

Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cooler

VOL. XLI.. No. 134. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

AN ADDRESS BY THE PRINCIPAL—THE EVENING MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Congregational College of Canada was held in Emmanuel Church at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. R. Dougall, M.A., chairman of the board of governors, presiding. Encouraging reports were presented by the secretary, the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., and the treasurer, Mr. Thomas Moodie. The former recommended some slight changes in the by-laws adopted provisionally a year ago. The principal suggestions were that only three members of the board should retire annually, instead of five, and that the right of the alumni to choose annually four representatives on the senate should not be restricted to members resident in Canada. The amendments were adopted, and the by-laws finally adopted.

The receipts shown in the treasurer's statement included the following items: Interest from endowment fund, $3,336; interest from subscriptions, $1,414; contributions from Ontario, $1,024; from Quebec, $2,662; from the Maritime Provinces, $104; from the North-West, $87; from the United States, $15. The endowment fund was shown to have reached $64,450, an increase of $3,655 over last year.

The chairman complimented those connected with the college on the new era which had just begun. This year for the first time they had two full professors, as well as the principal; it was the initial year of the preparatory class, and for the first time they had had the co-operation of a professor of one of the other theological colleges. He hoped that this was the beginning of a large amount of coöperation. This year, too, the endowment fund had been declared complete, by the enterprise of the principal; not that it was complte, but he had undertaken that it should be.

The principal, the Rev. J. H. George, D.D., Ph.D., was then called on for an address. After paying a high tribute to the board of governors, Dr. George said that with its seven paid instructors, the Congregational College now compared favorably in respect of its faculty with any theological college in Canada. Speaking of finances, he said that the annual collection was the most valuable asset that the college possessed, and he thought that the board had a right to expect 'a collection' from each church, just as each church had a right to say how much they should give. He hoped

MR. T. MOODIE, MONTREAL,
Treasurer of the Congregational College.

that soon no church would isolate itself from the educational work of Congregationalism.

The churches had a special duty in connection with the selection of material for the college. The better the students the more competent the men who would go forth. There never was a time in

MR. J. C. COPP, TORONTO,
President of the Congregational Publishing Society.

the history of the world when there was a greater opportunity for ministers than there was to-day, and the opportunity was greater in the Congregational [illegible] than in any other.

The principal expresed gratitude for the measure of financial success attained. They had just reached a condition

THE PAST WEEK.

now, he said, where they were prepared to commence to do proper work for Congregationalism along the lines of education. He thought they needed to hold out some encouragement to their ministers in small charges. He only wished they were able to say to all their ministers, 'We will educate your boys and we will give them a scholarship which will pay their board.' There was a work for them to do beyond the education of ministers.

Dr. George said that he was thankful to the board for encouraging him to take a trip to the Old Country. If there had been no financial returns (these amounted to $3,000), the trip would have

THE REV. J. P. GERRIE, TORONTO,
Editor of the 'Canadian Congregationalist.'

been worth the cost to the college by the benefit secured to the principal by what he saw there. People in England were specially interested in us in Canada. The English, Dr. George said, had solved the problem of living. There was no place beneath the sun so near heaven as the English home in the English village or country place. (Applause.)

In conclusion Dr. George promised the friends of the college that if they moved on unitedly there were better things in store for them yet.

Lots were drawn to decide which should be the three members of the board retiring this year. The names taken were those of Mr. George R. Copping, Mr. Chas. Gurd and Col. J. H. Burland, who were unanimously re-elected. The remaining members will retire as follows, all being eligible for re-election: 1901, the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, Mr. S. H. C. Miner, Mr. J. R. Dougall; 1902, the Rev. E. M. Hill, Mr. Chas. R Black. Mr. Chas. Cushing; 1903, the

MISS EMILY C. WHEELER,
Returned Missionary from Harpoot, Armenia.

Rev. J. T. Daly, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. J. C. Copp; 1904, Mr. B. W. Robertson, Mr. Thos. Moodie, Mr. W. D. Lighthall

At a subsequent meeting of governors the officers of last year were re-elected.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

TWO MISSIONARY WORKERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED.

The keen interest felt by the Congregational body in mission work was well shown in the evening meeting, which was the largest gathering of the Union.

After a telling address by Miss Emily Wheeler, whom Montreal has already heard on the horrors of the Armenian massacres, Mr. Fred. Macallum, who, with his little family, also passed through that terrible time, was called for, and, with Miss Wheeler, greeted as more heroic than the soldiers who faced death on the battlefield.

Mr. Macallum replied quietly that missionaries grew accustomed to the thought of death, so that it early lost its terrors. The courage they needed was courage to live. They asked for no pity, they needed none, but they did need, and were dependent upon, the prayers of those at home.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the Rev. J. W. Bowman, M.A., of London, England, begged to defer his speech on the education of the Congregational ministry. This was much regretted by Mr. Dougall, the chairman, who said Congregational ministers required as high a type of intellect and training as any class of men on earth.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

At ten o'clock this morning a conference on 'Young people's work' was conducted by the Rev. W. J. Hindley, of Guelph, followed by five-minute reports on 'C. E. lectureship' and 'The study of Congregationalism'; fifteen-minute addresses on 'The place and method of the Boys' Brigade' and 'Young people and the age spirit,' and discussion.

The following pulpits will be occupied to-morrow evening by visiting members of the Union: St. James Methodist, the Rev. J. Bowman; Dominion Square Methodist, the Rev. Melville A. Shaver; First Baptist, the Rev. A. F. McGregor; Point St. Charles Congregational, the Rev. H. F. Thomas. The annual Union sermon will be preached in Emmanuel Church to-morrow by the Rev. George E. Read, Rock Island, Que. The Amherst Park preachers will be the Rev. George Extence in the morning and the Rev. A. Margrett in the evening.

No requests for exchange were received from Presbyterian clergymen, presumably because they will the following Sunday be absent in Halifax attendant upon the General Assembly.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

TO-DAY IS ELECTION DAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., June 9.—To-day is election day throughout British Columbia. The general opinion is that the premier, the Hon. Joseph Martin, will not get more than ten seats in the province.

Vancouver, B.C., June 9.—A vigorous denial from Mr. R. A. Dickson, the person alleged to have obtained $25,000 from the Great Northern Railway for Mr. Martin's election fund, was published yesterday. Mr. Dickson wires: 'Deny "Province" story absolutely. I never got money for election purposes from either the Great Northern or Northern Pacific, and never said I had. This is a malicious, libellous and blackmailing scheme.'

Mr. Dickson is a Grand Forks lawyer, deeply interested in several proposed lines of railway in the Boundary Creek country.

MAJOR DRUMMOND

Relates his Experiences in South Africa, Which Were Very Interesting.

THINKS THE CANADIANS EARNED ALL THE PRAISE THEY HAVE RECEIVED.

Ottawa, June 9.—Major Drummond, who is back from South Africa, had an interesting experience. Methuen is a splendid general, Major Drummond says. The Boers are, he considers, good riders, but no better than other colonials, and their skill in shooting he does not consider remarkable. The Major went out to South Africa with the first Canadian contingent, and almost immediately after his arrival at Capetown he was sent up to join Lord Methuen's staff. This appointment was a fortunate one for him, as he immediately got to front. He had previously been five years on Lord Methuen's staff.

To a newspaper representative Major Drummond said the other day: 'The day after we landed I was sent by General Walker to join Lord Methuen's staff. There had been one or two casualties among the staff officers. Lord Methuen was wounded himself, and as I had been five years one of his aides-de-camp before going to Africa, I was despatched to the front. This was before the fight at Magersfontein.'

BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

'What do you think of the story about General Wauchope saying to the Highland Brigade, "Don't blame me for this"?' asked the interviewer.

'I do not believe he ever said it,' replied Major Drummond. 'A finer soldier than Wauchope never stepped, and he was not the kind of a man who, at the finish, would attempt to shove the responsibility off his own shoulders upon others. He knew as much as anybody about the nature of the work he had to do. The elements were against us more than anything else that day at Magersfontein. It was stormy, and the sky was black as ink. Had we had two fresh battalions that day we would have cleared the Boers out of the trenches and won the day.

'One of the incidents of the fighting around Magersfontein was the reappearance of a Boer gun on the night of the relief of Kimberley. This gun had been knocked out by us for three weeks, and we thought it had ben finally settled, when it suddenly commenced sending shells among us. Our gunners considered this an impertinence, and they took great delight in sending back shells until it was silenced. It never spoke again. General French made a splendid march to Kimberley's relief. We had been in communication with Kimberley nightly, and as soon as darkness settled over the land we bot word that French had entered the Diamond City. We were on the outpost line before daybreak, thinking the Boers might get wind of the relief. We could not see a thing moving in the Boer position. They had been as thick in their position the day before as bees in a hive, but now they were gone, and in great haste, too. Everything was left, blankets among the rest. When a Boer leaves his blanket he is in a hurry.

'The position of the Boers at Magersfontein was a very deceptive one. From our camp it appeared to be of great length and very high. The veldt gradually rose to the Boers' position, and when our men had marched toward it for some distance they found that the position was not nearly as long as it appeared, nor were the kopjes as high as they looked in the distance.

METHUEN A GOOD SOLDIER.

'Lord Roberts's strategy has been as brilliant as it was successful, but he had the opportunities to go round the flank of the enemy and yet retain his first position. Lord Methuen was differently situated. He had not enough troops to retain his first position and flank the enemy. Had he attempted such a movement there would be nothing to prevent the enemy from advancing upon his first position and cutting his lines of communication. Then he would not have been able to retire upon the Modder River position. Methuen is a splendid soldier, a man of high character, and one who will do his duty in spite of everything. His orders were to press to the relief of Kimberley, and he was doing what he was ordered to do in the best manner possible, considering the number of troops he had. People are beginning to realize now that they judged him too hastily. The story of his madness is all twaddle. The only fault he had was the one which led to his getting wounded, that was in going too far to the front. When he ordered an advance, and the men hesitated, not caring to go in under any other leader than Methuen, he at once was at their head, and then he was wounded.

'After the relief of Kimberley I had command of a regiment of colonial mounted infantry, and was in the capture of Boshof, where I secured a rifle for Lord Minto, and also a flag. I had the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. From Boshof we returned to Kimberley, and then went out to Fourteen Streams, where we left a force to watch the Boers on the opposite side of the river. Then we went west to Barkly to look for rebels. When the preparations for the relief of Mafeking were under way I was ordered by Lord Roberts to recruit my force up to about 750 men, and for that purpose we had to get many new horses, which were then scarce. I wanted very much to go to Mafeking, as I had been there fifteen years before with Gen. Warren. On the way to Barkly West I felt an old trouble coming on, and I also got a strain, so that it was almost impossible for me to ride. I had to give up service altogether. A few days after that Col. Mahon succeeded me in command of my regiment, and it was his good fortune to be sent to the relief of Mafeking.

THE CANADIANS.

'I heard a great deal of the Canadians indirectly, and I saw them at Belmont. When we were at Modder, Colonel Otter and Colonel Buchan came up and spent a little time with us. After the Canadians got to Bloemfontein I saw Captain Lawless at Kimberley, where he was looking after some stores for them. I do not think that they have come in for any exaggerated praise, because they have undoubtedly done good work. There can be no doubt about that. Often, however, a regiment which may not have done any better work than others will come under the notice of a general or a correspondent, and then they will be especially praised. I understand that the Canadians would not have got into so hot a place at Paardeberg (the first engagement) if they had not been carried away by another regiment going farther than was intended, and, of course, the Canadians went with them.'

VILLEBOIS DE MAREUIL'S DEATH.

'What about white flag treachery?' asked the reporter.

'I heard of many cases, and several of which were undoubtedly instances of treachery. Colonel Villebois de Mareuil, the French officer, lost his life because of treachery. Someone behind him raised a flag just as Villebois shot a Yeomanry officer dead, and in an instant Villebois was killed. It was at this time that Sergt. Pat. Campbell, husband of the famous actress, Mrs. Pat. Campbell, was killed.

'I do not think the feeling against Britain among the people of the Free State is strong enough or bitter enough to lead to long-continued trouble. They are sick of the war, which they only entered at the bidding of their leaders. The war is now practically over, and I think it will not be long before it is concluded and a condition of peace brought about. The Boers fought all right while Pretoria was their base of supplies, but they cannot establish a base on the mountains.'

A BOER FLAG.

The flag which Major Drummond got at Boshof was one of the combination ensigns intended for use after the Transvaalers and Free Staters had driven the British into the sea. It consisted of yellow and white stripes, three of the former and two of the latter. In the upper corner next to the staff were stripes of red, white and blue. This flag differs from the ordinary Free State and Transvaal flags, and it is said to be the flag which the Boers intended to adopt for their new republic of South Africa. The rifle is a beautiful weapon of the Mauser type. It is lighter than the ordinary Mauser and was evidently intended for a sporting rifle. Major Drummond will give this weapon to Lord Minto. He has another which he left in England. Major Drummond has quite recovered from his injury, but he will not be able to ride for some time.

FELL A HUNDRED FEET.

Hawkesbury, Ont., June 9.—While working on the new Great Northern Railway bridge across the Ottawa, about five o'clock yesterday, two men fell a hundred feet into the rapids. An eddy brought one of them to shore uninjured but his companion, Michael Focoult, was carried down the river. The body has not been found.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

Yokohama, June 9.—It is believed here that Marquis Ito will refuse to accept the leadership of the Liberals, and that the Marquis Yamagata will, therefore, remain premier until the Diet shall open in November next.

FINE AND COOLER.

Toronto, June 9, 11 a.m.—Kamloops, 60, 44; Barkerville, 52, 32; Prince Albert, 54, 40; Qu'Appelle, 64, 44; Winnipeg, 54, 46; Port Arthur, 60, 34; Parry Sound, 68, 48; Toronto, 74, 50; Ottawa, 82, 54; Montreal, 80, 60; Quebec, 82, 58; Halifax, 76, 56. Northerly and north-westerly winds; fine and cooler; Sunday, moderate winds; fine and cool.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, June 9, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.86; yesterday, 29.72.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	76	60
Yesterday	78	66

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.

COCKBURN.—At No. 13 St. Phillip street, on May 18, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn. 9

MATHEWSON.—At 112 St. Famille street, on June 6, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Mathewson.

RICHARDSON—In Kingston, on June 1, 1900, a daughter to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Richardson. 8

MARRIED.

ADAMSON — HUSTON — At the residence of the bride's father, 106 Robert street, Toronto, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. Jas. Murray, William R. Adamson, to Mabel Garnet Huston, youngest daughter of John B. Huston.

BECKET—PATERSON.—In this city on June 5, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 70 Park avenue, by the Rev. James Fleck, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Ralph A., second son of R. A. Becket, to Edith Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Paterson. 7

DAYMENT—ROPER.—On June 7, 1900, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. I. Tovell, D.D. (cousin of the bride), Frank Lethbridge Dayment, of Toronto, to Lilian Constance, daughter of Frederic Roper, of Toronto. 9

HARDING — ROY — At Silver Creek, Que., on June 5, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, by pastor, Thomas Doolittle, B.A., of Thurso, Frederic J. Harding, of Westboro, Ont., and Malissa, third daughter of Francis Roy.

KIRBY—JOYNT—On June 6, 1900, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Chauncey Thomas Kirby, to Florence Augusta, eldest daughter of James D. Joynt.

LUMBERS — LOGAN — On June 6, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Strachan avenue, by the Rev. P. E. Nichol, of St. Mark's Church, Wm. Perdue Lumbers, eldest son of James Lumbers, to Alice Annie, youngest daughter of Mathew Logan, Deputy Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto. 8

LAUGHLIN—McBRIDE—On June 6, 1900, at Diamond Church, Fitzroy, by the Rev. Carl Allum, assisted by the Rev. David Graham, B.A., Miss Almira McBride, of Fitzroy, to Mr. Robert H. Laughlin, of Arnprior.

McKELVEY—JOHNSTON—On June 6, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Alex. W. Richardson, of Kingston, Evelyn Marshall, second daughter of Captain Gilbert Johnston, mechanical superintendent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and Robt. J. McKelvey, only son of ex-Mayor John McKelvey, of Kingston, Ont.

McVEIGH—McPHERSON—On June 6, 1900, Kathleen Mary McPherson, daughter of Alexander McPherson, of Henderson ave., Ottawa, to J. Russell McVeigh, of the C.A. Railway. 8

McARTHUR—McCAIG—At the residence of the bride's mother, on May 30, 1900, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Albon McArthur, of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, to Flora, daughter of the late Duncan McCaig, of North Georgetown, Que.

O'REILLY—HUGHES—On June 6, 1900, at Toronto, by the Rev. Father Cruise, Henry R. O'Reilly, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. Catharines, to Lilian, third daughter of the late B. B. Hughes. 8

PENNINGTON—STEWART — At Glenburnie, Inverness, the residence of the bride's mother, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. James Sutherland, Mr. D. H. Pennington, lumber merchant, St. Julie Station, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Stewart, for many year a worthy elder of the Presbyterian Church, Inverness, all of the County of Megantic, Que.

STEWART — MUNRO — At the residence of the bride's parents, Munro Mills, Martintown, Glengarry, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, by the Rev. H. MacKellar, Mr. P. Stewart, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., to Minnie, daughter of M. Munro, Esq.

TEMPLE — RIDLEY — At St. John's Church, Bowmanville, Ont., on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. R. Seaborn, rector, Henry Percy Ranfurly Temple, eldest son of R. H. Temple, of Toronto, to Lillie Louise Ridley, daughter of the late J. P. Ridley, Esq., of New Orleans.

DIED.

ELLIOTT.—In loving memory of Miss Agnes Elliot, who died June 9, 1899, aunt of Mrs. Robert Logan, Allan's Corners. 'We miss thee.' 9

FOTHERINGHAM—At his late residence, 357 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on June 7, 1900, John Fotheringham, in his 88th year, a native of Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland.

KENNEDY.—At Quebec, on June 7, 1900, Alicia Dunn, widow of the late James H. Kennedy. 9

MONK—On June 6, 1900, at 114 Lisgar st., Ottawa, Charles Gould, youngest son of H. C. Monk, aged 2 years and 4 months. 8

NOEL—At his late residence, 403 Queen st., Ottawa, on June 6, 1900, H. V. Noel, late manager of the Quebec Bank, in his 86th year. 8

SOMERVILLE—On June 6, 1900, at 54 Dunn avenue, Toronto, Edith Marion, wife of F. L. Somerville, resident engineer G T.R., and only daughter of the late Chas. Nichols, of Montreal. 8

WATSON—On June 4, 1900, at the residence of his son-in-law, Malcolm Fisher, Athol, Ont., Samuel Watson, aged 75 years. 8

WEBB.—In this city on Friday, June 8, 1900, at the age of 5 years and 6 months, Nellie Webb, youngest daughter of A. V. Webb.
Funeral private. 9

WOOLLCOMBE—On June 7, 1900, at Ramsgate, England, Henrietta Woollcombe, wife of the late Rev. W. P. Woollcombe, and mother of George P. Woollcombe, of Ottawa. 8

IN MEMORIAM.

MASSEY.—In loving memory of the Rev. Samuel Massey, who entered into rest on Thursday, June 10, 1897.
'Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple.' 9

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

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 9, 1900.

EVERY SUMMER REQUISITE

TO WEAR, TO USE, TO EAT, TO READ.

The Store is radiant in its New Summer Dress. A poem in color-tones that belong peculiarly to Summer and Holiday times, everything is in perfect order for the biggest Holiday business this store has ever known. When money-saving touches the thoughts of all housekeepers and money spenders, then The Big Store will grow bigger still, because everybody will come here for things to wear, to use, to eat, or to read.

LADIES' JAUNTY SKIRTS.

Every one of them attractive and worthy of our attention, well made, with stylish width and swing.

Ladies' White Bedford Cord Skirts, extra wide, inverted pleat back, deep hem, nicely tailored, $1.59.

Ladies' Fine Irish Crash Washing Suits, well tailored, double box pleated back, deep hem, $1.90.

Ladies' New Fawn Drill Outing Skirts, nicely trimmed in colors, very wide, box pleated back, deep hem, $2.40.

Ladies' Extra Quality Linen Crash Skirts, in White, Crab and Blue Plaid, strap seams, fan bottom, very stylish, $2.90 each.

LADIES' STYLISH COSTUMES

In buying your costumes here you can depend upon their perfect fitting. An immense purchase brings you some very special offerings.

Ladies' Stylish Crash Outing Costumes, well made, blazer jacket, fan back skirts, $3.40.

Ladies' Stylish White Pique Costumes, Eton Jacket, skirt 4 yards wide, inverted or box pleated back, $4.75.

Ladies' Stylish Denim Summer Spits, in pretty shade of blue, trimmed with white braid, Eton Jacket, stylish skirt well tailored, $3.75.

RARE VALUES IN

WASH FABRICS.

Bright and Beautiful Wash Fabrics fill every counter in this section. Exquisite Organdies from Alsace-Lorraine—Dimities, Swisses, Piques, Sateens, Grenadines, woven into summer flowers. This great family of cottons vie with rich silks in being the poetry of dry goods.

WASHING PRINTS.

Another large shipment of New Washing Prints in English Fabric, light and dark grounds, new and useful patterns, worth 12½c yard. Monday's special price, 10c.

British Galatea Skirt Materials, in Navy, Cardinal, Garnet, Brown and Light Blue grounds, with narrow and wide fancy stripes, worth 33c. Monday's special price, 23c yard.

CHOICE FABRICS.

On Monday morning The Big Store will offer a special lot of Choice Dress Dimities, Organdy, Fancy Swiss, and Oriental Dress Muslins, different colored grounds, and a variety of rich patterns, worth from 18c to 25c. Monday's special price, 12½c.

200 pieces Fancy Dress Sateens, 30 in. wide, light and dark grounds, in neat spots, stripes and checked patterns, and small figured patterns, value 22c yard. Monday's special price, 15c.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

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

"The Satisfactory Store."

To-day is the last day we can receive articles for the Art Embroidery Competition. Prizes will be awarded on Monday Morning, and announced in Tuesday's papers. Articles on view all next week.

Free Instruction in Art Embroidery Monday Afternoon, between 2.30 and 5.30.

STAMPED

LINEN SALE!!

We've gathered a particularly nice showing of Stamped Linens and Embroiderg Silks for next week's Special Sale.

Just in time for you to supply yourself for your summer outing at a saving.

Stamped Doylies.

In all the newest designs on Extra Good Linen. 6 inch, 7c; 9 inch, 10c; 15 inch, 13c; 18 inch, 29c; 20 inch, 39c; 24 inch, 50c.

Tray Cloths.

A Special Lot in several qualities of fine Linen, 18 x 24, 20 x 30 and 22 x 32. Prices 25c. 29c, 35c, 45c, 49c, 55c and up to 75c.

Pillow Tops.

Denim Pillow Tops in a lot of handsome new designs, 25c each.

Embroidery Silks.

Belding, Paul & Co.'s celebrated Wash Art Silks in Filo Floss, Royal Floss, Etching Floss, Dresden Floss, and Twisted Embroidery, in all desirable shades, 4c a skein.

Crochet and Knitting Silks, 25c and 40c a spool.

Daisy Wash Silks on Spools.

All other worthy makes HALF-PRICE.

Stamped Goods.

A Special Lot of Doylies, Mats, Centres, Cushion Tops, at from 3c to 25c each. All half regular prices.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-5 St. Catherine St. and 166-8 Peel St.

TEES & CO.

Undertakers,

300 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE.

SEE 20 NEW Morris Upright Pianos

RECEIVED AT

W. H. LEACH'S

2440 St. Catherine Street, Near Drummond St.

EXCHANGES MADE.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

ON MONDAY ONLY.

AT HALF-PRICE

Special Table of Trimmed Millinery.

STYLES—SPRING AND SUMMER 1900

$5.00 Hats for $2.50, $7.00 ones for $3.50, $9.00 for $4.50, and all we ask from you is a call. The Goods will talk for themselves.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO SECOND FLOOR.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

100 GUN METAL WATCHES. A1 TIME-KEEPERS.
Either Ladies' or Gentlemen's sizes. They look like regular $12.00 watches, for $3.97
Buy your Boy or Daughter one, or have one yourself for Hunting, Fishing, Wheeling, etc., in fact a good Watch for any purpose.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

Sponges. Just received about 5,000 Sponges, and bought at a figure that will enable us to offer them at less than Jobbers Prices; good ones at 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c.

ROGERS & GALET'S TOILET POWDER, colors white or flesh, per box, 38c.

ROGERS & GALET'S BULK PERFUME, Vera, Violette and all leading odors, per oz, 68c.

Johann Maria Farina'c Cologne, 2 oz Bottle, 29c, 4 oz. Bottle, 59c, half-pints, 89c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

FIT-REFORM

OUT-DOOR SPORTS

And athletic recreations are on the programme now, and the season for them is just fairly opened. Special costumes for athletes are a necessity, but it is equally necessary that their patrons and admirers provide themselves with tasteful outdoor summer suits. In no other institution can you find such a fine selection of these as at the

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.

See those goods and you will not fail to purchase. Every garment there is warranted in style and make up equal to the best Merchant Tailor made goods.

SUITS, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25.
TROUSERS, $3, $4, $5, $6.

2344 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite John Murphy & Co.

WEDDING RINGS

18 Kar. Gold	.....	$3.50 to $12
15 " "	.....	$2.50 to $10
10 " "	.....	$1.50 to $8

We use a certain alloy for our 18k. Wedding Rings thus securing a perfect yellow 18k. color.

D. BEATTY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

137 St. Peter st.,

Opposite "Witness" Office.

THE PINNACLE

—OF—

Perfection

Is reached Only by the

TROY Laundry.

Give us a trial order and be convinced.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Agencies all over the city.

Factory 10 to 14 Inspector street. Tel 3644.

Suburban Service Tuesday and Friday.

FOR SPORTSMEN.

If you want a cap for bicycling, travelling or to wear in the country, come and see us. We have caps of All forms, styles, shades, designs and prices You will economize at least 25 p.c. on each cap.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO., 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine St.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE MEN REPLACING THOSE WHO ARE OUT.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—Following are the rules and regulations under which 350 experienced street railway men, who left Philadelphia by special train on Wednesday, will begin work at St. Louis next week, as laid down by N. J. Ferrand, the Company's agent, who hired them:

1. Be brave.
2. Be courteous.
3. Have your firearms at all times in condition for instant use.
4. Do not shoot because rotten eggs are thrown at you.
5. If a mob attacks your car, using bricks or other dangerous weapons; if your lives or the lives of passengers in your care are endangered, use your revolvers.
6. Shoot to kill.
7. Never leave your car while on duty.
8. When off duty never leave your quarters in the car barns without express permission.
9. Do not grumble about food, bedding or quarters. The company will furnish you the best accommodations possible, and furnish them free of charge until the strike is over.
10. Do not drink. Intoxication will not be tolerated. One offence will be sufficient for dismissal.
11. Hold no communication with the strikers.
12. Your positions are permanent so long as you prove competent and faithful.

Annie Swez, Annie Klazek and Mary Tritina, the girls who, on May 30, participated in the assault on Miss Pauline Hensel, and tore her clothing off because she had ridden on a street car, were each sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment in the reform school by Judge Clark, of the Court of Criminal Correction.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

An event of unusual interest and affording much pleasure to the lover of music was the song and pianoforte recital given at the Royal Victoria College, last evening, for the most part by the pupils of Miss Clara Lichtenstein, musical instructor at the college named. While pupil concerts are often supposed to be especially interesting only to the immediate friends of the artists, it is no flattery to say that last night's concert, which was very largely attended by a cultured and critical audience, afforded entertainment equal to much of the professional effort of the day. The performance was a delightful surprise to the majority present, and reflected most creditably upon the talent of the pupils and the well-known ability of their instructor, Miss Lichtenstein.

Amongst those who took part were Miss Edith Rodger, Miss Elliot, Miss Lois Shepherd, Miss M. Mills, Miss E. Adams, Miss Ruth Harrington, Miss Virtue, Miss J. Terrill, Miss Parker, Miss Hone, Miss E. Lewis, Miss C. Curran and Miss McKinnon. In their various efforts they were individually excellent, and the sum of their efforts provided a musical treat that will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed it. Miss Lichtenstein herself accompanied, and her sympathetic playing lent added charm to each number.

The programme included piano solos from Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelshon, Schumann, Chopin and Liszt, and songs of Greig, Schumann, Berlioz, and Gounod. The numbers were of the highest degree of excellence, admirably suited to the various artists and executed with an ease and expression that afforded the listener much pleasure. Amid such general proficiency discrimination was difficult. The solos by Miss Edith Rodger and the piano duet by Miss Terrill and Miss Lichtenstein were, however, of exceptional excellence. Miss Eugenie Lewis, a very young pupil, also did remarkably well, both in piano solo and in duet with Miss Lichtenstein.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Missionary Society was held in St. Gabriel's Church yesterday afternoon. The speaker was the Rev. Mr. Pringle, missionary to the mining camps in the far west and north. Mr. Pringle vividly described the conditions in the mining camps and the classes of men to be found there. They were not all bad and in many cases were eager to get a chance to attend divine service. The hardships they underwent were almost beyond belief, especially when overtaken by sickness, and he described a visit to the 'hospital' at Atlin when he first went there. He organised a plan where by a new building was put up, and then sent east for a couple of Victorian nurses. The influences of the new hospital and the nurses over the men in the wild mining camp, Mr. Pringle stated, had been most marked; and he strongly advised that any young women, who were looking for opportunities to work, or who were hampered by the command of the apostle to keep silent in church, to enlist in the army of nurses and go to the far west for it was in this way that the hearts of men could be most easily reached and not only the hearts of the hardy pioneers, but the hearts of the wealthy men at home. These, when they saw that Christianity meant something, and had a real influence for good, would open their pockets and support such work when they would not contribute to the mere building of churches.

GENERAL OTIS.

Chicago, June 8.—Major-General Otis, of the United States army, arrived here this morning from San Francisco and Manilla, and proceeded to Washington.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Look out for the new and powerful light of about 1,200 candle power, produced from Canadian coal oil, in front of the Diamond Light and Heating Company's store, 24 Victoria square; and Dickson's store, 2261 St. Catherine street.

Fast Train Service Overland.—Commencing June 11th 'Imperial Limited' will leave Windsor Street Station 9.30 a.m., daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay Points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

To cure a cold in one day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Cash Bargains in Pianos at W. H. Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. See them before buying elesewhere.

C.P.R. Time Table Changes.—Important change in time takes effect June 11. See advertisement in another column. The Imperial Limited will leave daily Windsor Station at 9.30 a.m. for Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc., instead of 9.45 a.m. Other changes affect trains to Ottawa, Quebec and St. Gabriel, and branches, including Ste. Agathe, which latter will have a week day service leaving Place Viger, at 9 a.m. Quebec local will leave at 8.20 a.m., and Ottawa local at 8.30 a.m. from Place Viger. The evening local for Labelle, etc., will leave at 5.30 p.m. 'Soo' train will leave at 10 p.m. daily from Windsor street.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to the address of persons removing to the country or seaside for the summer months, at twenty-five cents per month.

LADIES'

SUMMER GLOVES

Big Reduction in Fabric Gloves.

Gloves of every description—Lisle Thread, in Tans, Fawns, Greys, Browns, White, from 20c to 75c, with 25 percent off.

A Special lot of Black Silk Gloves, in odd sizes, 5½, 6, 7, 7½, at 35c, 60c, 70c, 75c, 85c, less 25 percent.

A Special Line of Linen Mesh Gloves for Golfing, Lawn Tennis, Bicycling. They have a Linen Mesh Black and Plain Lisle Palm, in White, Fawn and Tan, 35c, 40c, 65c, less 25 percent.

Bicycle Gloves, in Lisle Thread, 3-clasp and buttons, with double perforated palm, some with kid palms, from 65c, 75c, $1.00, less 25 percent.

Silk Gloves—Every shade in Silk Gloves, from 35c to 65c, with 25 percent off.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Bargains that no Competitor can equal.

Monday economists with the greatest expectations of money-saving will have their hopes realized, for the prices have been severely cut. Hundreds of bargains of equal interest throughout every stock.

DRESS GOODS—Black Dress Goods Remnants. This is our annual June Remnant Sale, and we put on our counters a great selection of remnants of all this spring's Black Dress Goods at a mere fraction of their real cost. Goods that range in price from 50c to $1 per yard, all at one price per yard, ... **25c**

DRESS GOODS—The most sensational offer. 62 pieces All Wool Black Mohair Dress Goods, 15 different designs, 44 inches wide, worth 45c to 65c. Very special price, ... **19c**

BLOUSES—Tempting offer. Ladies' Zephyr and Gingham Blouses, in pale blue, pink, navy, heliotrope and turquoise stripes, new collar and cuffs, all tucked front. Regular price, $1.75. Very special price, ... **$1.20**

CHEMISES—Ladies' Very Fine Cotton Chemises, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace, all sizes and very long. Regular price, 29c. Very special, ... **15c**

PIQUE—Corded English Pique, all white ground, with pale blue, pink, red, navy, turquoise and black dots; stripes, flowers, and checks. Regular prices, 25c and 35c. Very special **12½c**

SERGE—All Wool French Vigorous Serge, the novelty of the season, new colorings, in beige, drab and greys, 46 inches wide. *Regular price, 69c.* Very special.. .. .. **39c**

SILK—Fancy striped, Cordonnet China Silk, for Summer Blouses, in blue and white, new pink and white, violet and white, green and white, navy and white, mauve and white. Real value, 85c. Very special price.. .. .. **33c**

HEADWEAR—Children's Tam o' Shanters and Headwear, made of very fine muslin and lawn, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Real value, $1.25. Very special.. .. .. **25c**

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, made of very fine Flowered Print, in all the newest shades, round yoke. Sizes, 34 to 42. Regular price, $1.32. Very special.. .. .. **75c**

SILK—Fancy Striped Silk, suitable for blouses, in pale blue and white, pink and white, navy and white, cepano and white, royal and white, mauvre and white, green and white. Worth 65c. Very special **22c**

E. LEPAGE & CO., Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine streets.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

W. H. STEWART

For the Privilege of Exhibiting a Portion of our :: :: :: ::

FALL SAMPLES

And would invite inspection of same.

J. & T. BELL.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. UP. 1287.

GEO. E. BLACKWELL

House and Sign Painter,

4184 St. Catherine St.,

Importer of Wall Papers and Picture Mouldings, Etc.

Ring up Mount 50 and get my price. It costs nothing.

GERMAN STAMP DUTY INCREASED

Berlin, June 8.—In the Reichstag today was a debate on the amendments to the stamp law, necessitated by the increase in the navy. It was agreed to raise the stamp duty on home shares to two marks and on foreign shares to 2½ marks per hundred.

ORGAN BARGAINS.

Elegant CHANCEL CASE ORGAN, by Thomas, 16 stops, with Clarionet and Piccolo hand blower. Honestly worth $275. Immediate price, **$175.**

Beautiful DOHERTY PIANO CASE ORGAN, 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, solid walnut case. Worth $175. Present price, **$125.**

Handsome PARLOR ORGAN, by Thomas, 11 stops, high back, with Plate Glass Mirror. Reduced to **$110.**

Very fine High Back DOHERTY ORGAN, 3 sets of reeds, 8 stops, with Vox Humana. Reduced to **$100.**

Pretty DOHERTY ORGAN, 5 octaves, 3 sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell. Reduced to **$75.**

The above instruments are all brand new, and are genuine bargains.

Second-hand Organs.

Very fine BRIDGEPORT ORGAN, magnificent case, 16 stops, $95. Worth **$200.**

DOHERTY PIANO-CASE ORGAN, 6 octaves, nearly new, **$85.**

Good BELL ORGAN, high back, British mirror, 4 sets of reeds, **$60.**

Small EXCELSIOR ORGAN, sweet tone and in perfect order, **$45,** payable $3 cash and $2 per month.

Small SCHOOL ORGAN, **$30.**

LAYTON BROS.,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Behr Bros.', Evans Bros.' and Whaley-Royce Pianos.

Warerooms:

144 Peel Street, opposite Dominion Sq.

NOTES ON THE FASHIONS.

A NEW SLEEVE.

Directly warm weather asserts itself society begins ordering its cotton frocks, and a distinct triumph is scored by the dressmaker who achieves something really pretty in cotton toilets. The double sleeve given below is new and decidedly pretty. It is coming into favor with our sisters 'across the water.'

The upper part of the sleeve is part and parcel of the handkerchief bolero,

while the under sleeves are of soie de Chine, or other soft material, to match the full blouse. Sometimes the undersleeves are the full-gathered bishop sleeve, which gives a pretty effect. A stock of the silk laid in folds forms the neck-dressing. The edge of the bolero may be finished with several rows of fine tucks. Spots are to be so modish that a batiste, blue in color and powdered with white or cream dots, with a blouse of cream or white washing silk, is worth consideration as the fabric and color scheme in which to develop the sketch.

MAKING UP SUMMER FROCKS.

Pretty frocks can be had this summer for very little money. Not only are many of the fabrics inexpensive; but the items of stiffening, binding, facing, and above all, silk linings, do not enter into the bill. The heavier weight stuffs like gingham, duck, khaki, percale, are made up wholly without linings. Very thin goods like organdie, lawn, dimity, and muslin are often worn with a petticoat of lawn the same shade as the skirt, being on the same band, but otherwise quite separate. The waists of thin cotton goods, when worn over a pretty corset cover, require no lining unless they are hard to fit without, in which case lawn is generally used. Of course, gowns of the more expensive thin stuffs are better made over thin silk linings. The heavier wash stuffs depend almost entirely on tucks for their trimming, except the stock collar and belt, but organdies and the like have one or many ruffles of the goods edged with lace. The sleeves of summer gowns for the street are worn long reaching well over the hand. The pretty fashion of having them end just a little below the elbow is likely to be again in vogue for indoor dresses.

SILK COATS.

For the woman who can afford it, a silk coat or ulster is the proper thing to get for travelling wear this summer. An ulster of fawn-colored taffeta silk made double-breasted and long enough to cover the dress entirely is both pretty and useful. The collar may be of heavier silk of the same or a darker shade, finished with several rows of stitching. The medium length silk coats are worn by older women when driving, or with some elaborate costume.

THE STYLISH SUMMER HAT.

There is a type of hat that is likely to be much affected by fashionable people this summer—namely, the broad-brimmed Leghorn, or rice-straw hat, bent down over the ears, and so naturally forming a sort of poke in front. Very fine straws are necessary for this style—the more supple the better.

A Leghorn hat of this sort is trimmed with the new shaded poppies and a white amazon. It has a domed crown, on the left side of which are placed two huge poppies, with petals shaded from pink to lilac. The feather is fastened under these, and sweeps around the crown on the right. Beneath the brim, at the sides, and squeezed between it and the hair, are clusters of poppy petals.

Poppies of all sorts promise to be in much request throughout the summer. Cordons of small scarlet wild poppy buds, larger single varieties in different colors, and huge double garden poppies. Large double poppies are mostly made of silk, the petals shaded from light to dark, or from one tint to another. A very natural powdery effect is obtained by gumming a layer of white lissé over each petal. Roses are also in much request for trimming. Bluets, too, are very fashionable, and promise to become more so, as are other field flowers, such as daisies and different flowering weeds, small clover, heather and the like, now imitated to perfection in materials most suited to the texture of their flowers and leaves.—'Millinery Trade Review.'

LOST FROM COLLECTION.

FAMOUS PAINTING RECLAIMED FROM THE BRITISH NATIONAL GALLERY.

London, June 8.—The national gallery has suffered a heavy loss. Twenty pictures, including one of the gems of the collection, have been removed from the walls. The gem is the painting of Lady Cockburn and her children, by Reynolds, one of the best-preserved and most characteristic examples of his art. It is recorded that when the picture was brought to the academy all the painters clapped their hands in salutation of its power, and the seal of the artist's own approval is found in his name inscribed at full length upon the helm of the lady's garment.

'I shall be handed down to posterity,' remarked Sir Joshua to Lady Cockburn, 'on the hem of your ladyship's garment.' Since 1892 this glorious work has hung in Trafalgar square. It was bequeathed to the nation together with nineteen other portraits of the Cockburn and allied families by Lady Hamilton, daughter of the late Sir James Cockburn. The other pictures were of little artistic value, but the bequest was gladly received on account of the supreme merits of the Sir Joshua Reynolds painting.

The family of Lady Hamilton discovered last year that her interest in the pictures was restricted to her life, and she had no power to dispose of them by will. The trustees, after taking legal advice, did not resist the claim, and the pictures have now been surrendered. The Sir Joshua has already been sold to a millionnaire at a great price.

RAIN IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, June 8.—Winnipeg was yesterday favored with the first rainfall of any consequence for the season. Unfortunately it appears to be only local. Up to noon the C.P.R. reports showed that the rain was confined to the Winnipeg district, although there were signs of its spreading.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal.

Tailoring Department

SUMMER TROUSERINGS.

Having a very large assortment of Summer Trouserings, we have decided to run them out at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per pair. These goods are the best West of England Worsteds, worth $7.00 and $8.00 per pair, and finished with our usual care.

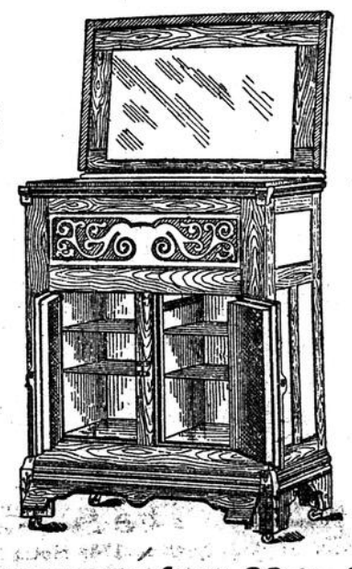
Fancy Vests for Summer.

All our large stock of White and Colored Vests for summer wear are marked down to the low figure of $1.00 and $1.25 to ensure a clearance.

HARDWARE DEPT. IN BASEMENT.

THE CHALLENGE. ICEBERG REFRIGERATOR.

Circulation Of Pure, Dry, Cold Air.



Scientific —AND— Practical, Thoroughly Tested.

Prices range from $8 to $50.

GALVANIZED ICE CHESTS, in three sizes. $5, $6, $7. A full stock of KITCHEN UTENSILS and REQUISITES, also SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS, in all sizes.

DOMESTIC HARDWARE.—New Goods. A full range of Granite Steel Ware of all descriptions. Iron re-tinned Saucepans. Iron Enamel Saucepans, Iron Round Stock Pots, in all sizes.

Tinware.—Pie Plates, Jelly Cake Tins, Saucepans, Colanders, Sink Drainers, Jelly Roll Tins. Wash Boilers, Steam Cookers, Fruit Cake Tins, Bread Tins, Bread Moulds, Candy Moulds, etc.

The "PURITAN" Wickless Blue Flame Stove.

In five sizes. Burns ordinary coal oil without a wick, no smoke or odor, absolutely safe; only three simple parts to the burner. Prices ranging from $8.00 to $15.00.

THE IMPROVED

WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER

As features of especial merit, we claim it is the only Freezer in the world having the

CELEBRATED DUPLEX DASHER,

with double self-adjusting Wood Scraping Bar, by the use of which cream can be frozen in less than one-half the time and with better results than can possibly be produced with any other Freezer now in use.

Cream can be frozen in 4 minutes in "The Improved White Mountain."

A full range of SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in THREE QUALITIES and THREE SIZES.

LAWN MOWERS in Three Sizes. Prices from $4.00 up.

GARDEN HOSE and HOSE REELS, etc.

A full and complete line of Household and Kitchen requisites.

A LARGE PURCHASE OF FANCY DRESS MUSLINS.

ORGANDIES and SWISS.

to be sold at HALF REGULAR PRICE. Good assortment of Navy Blue and Black and White.

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our own delivery waggons.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Y. M. C. A.
(Dominion Square).
SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING
June 9th, 8 o'clock.
Mr. A. ARTHUR will speak.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.
Topic: 'Result of Compromise with Sin.' Leader: Mr. STUART MUIRHEAD, old member.
All men are invited to these meetings.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries of Paintings
Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
ADMISSION 25c.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

MEN'S OWN.
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST.
SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1900, 3 p.m.
Speaker: REV. W. H. EMSLEY.
Soloists: Mr. W. SHANNON, Dr. IBBOTSON, Mr. ARTHUR GARDINER.
As this is Mr. Emsley's Farewell to the "Men's Own" we hope to see a large number present to wish him God's speed in his new pastorate. The "Men's Own" have few warmer friends than he has proved himself to be.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH
4TH ANNIVERSARY,
SUNDAY, June 10th.
11 A.M.—Preacher:
Rev. J. K. UNSWORTH, B.A.
7 P.M.—Preacher:
Rev. J. H. PEDLEY, B.A.
3 p.m., Public Platform Meeting.
Speakers: REVS. C. E. BOLTON, J. P. GERRIE, GEORGE EXTENCE, and others.
Everybody invited.
ROBERT HOPKIN,
Minister.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
SUNDAY, June 10th.
11 a.m. Annual Sermon. Preacher:
Rev. G. ELLERY READ, Rock Island.
2.45 p.m. 25th Anniversary and Mass Meeting of the Sunday-School, to be addressed by **MISS EMILY WHEELER** and **REV. M. A. SHAVER,** of Cobourg.
7 p.m Public Worship. Anniversary Sermon.
Preacher: REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.
Communion Service.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
UNION SUNDAY
To-morrow, June 10th, 1900.
11 a.m. Preacher, **Rev. MATTHEW KELLY.**
7 p.m., Preacher:
Rev. W. S. PRITCHARD, B.A., B.D.
Theme: "Training for a Higher Life."
3 p.m.—Open Session of Sabbath-School.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Olivet Baptist Church,
Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.
Rev. J. L. GILMORE,
Of Hamilton, Ont.,
Will preach at both services.
Morning Service, - 11 o'clock.
Evening Service - 7 o'clock.
Commemoration of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service.
Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

One Hundred Years of Missionary Work.
Mr. EUGENE STOCK, of Church Missionary Society will speak on above at Diocesan Theological College,
MONDAY, June 11th, 8 p.m.
REV. IHSAW ULLAH,
Indian Missionary,
a converted Mohammedan, will also speak.
The Lord Bishop will preside. 9

CANADIAN MILITIA ARMY
MEDICAL SERVICES.
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.
No. III. BEARER COMPANY.
Montreal, 8th June, 1900.
The organization of a Bearer Company for the 5th Military District having been authorized by the Militia Department, the undersigned will be pleased to enroll recruits for his special branch of the service. Those desirous of joining will please meet the undersigned at the Drill Hall on MONDAY, 11th June, at 8.30 p.m.
H. S. BIRKETT, A.M.S., Major,
Commanding No. 3 Bearer Co.

FILIPINO LEADER CAPTURED.

Manilla, June 9.—10.50 a.m.—General Pio De Pilar, the Filipino leader, has been captured near Manilla.

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

CALEDONIAN
SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY MEETING.
The Regular Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12th, 1900, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present as business of importance will be discussed.
W. C. McALLISTER,
Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Come With us and Spend an Enjoyable Day.
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
West End Methodist Sunday-School
To OTTERBURN PARK, June 16, 1900.
Special Train leaves G.T.R. Station 8.30 a.m., stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles. Afternoon train leaves at 1.30 o'clock.
Tickets—Adults, 65c; children's, 35c.

St. Thomas' Church
Sunday School Annual Picnic
TO ISLE GROS BOIS
SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1900.
Boat leaves Longueuil Ferry at 8 and 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2.30 and 4.50. Last boat leaves Isle Gros Bois at 6 p.m. Tickets:—Adults, 20c; Children, 10c. 9

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION
—OF THE—
First Baptist Church Sunday-School
Will take place on
SATURDAY, June 23rd, 1900,
To SHERRINGHAM PARK,
By steamer "DUCHESS OF YORK," leaving Canal Basin at 8.30 a.m.
Tickets: Adults 50c, Children 25c.
Friends will do will to remember that there will be very few excursions this year, as it is impossible to make favorable rates with the railways. Take advantage of this opportunity and plan to go with us!

P.Q. 5 P.M. 12	JUNE					L.Q. 19 N.M. 26
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, $2.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U.S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.
For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.
WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.
Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms.
NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.
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.

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

We do not seem to have reached perfection in civic affairs. The committees are interfering as much as ever with the authority of the heads of departments and usurping their functions in ways to destroy discipline and impair the efficiency of the public service. The Road Committee deliberately ignores the recommendations of its engineers in favor of schemes of its own choice, and there has been more unseemly haggling and scrambling after patronage than ever. In its award of the coal contract for the department this committee appears to have reached the limit of absurdity. Tenders were invited for the supply of coal, and the two lowest tenderers were respectively a west end and an east end firm. The west end man was the lowest, but, on the principle that the west end must not get anything that the east end does not, the contract was evenly divided between these two dealers at their own prices. The principle is a bad one in itself, but its application in this case is absurdly unjust, as the west end coal dealer, who, by all rules of business and common sense, is entitled to the whole contract, delivers to the Road Department coal for which he receives exactly seventy cents a ton less than his east end competitor obtains for the same article.

Delorimier is one of the dozen or twenty irresponsible municipalities which have within a dozen years appeared in the environs of Montreal to forestall the expansion of the city and in the fullness of time to sell out to the city at a stand-and-deliver price her own suburbs. There are probably very few of our readers who have the slightest idea where Delorimier is. There are, nevertheless, some very distinct advantages about living there. For instance, it has transpired, through the endeavors of the Waterworks Committee to collect for water supplied to that village, that while poor people in Montreal are deprived of water when they do not pay the rates the inhabitants of Delorimier have been getting all the water they want from the city and paying nothing for it. By latest accounts the Delorimier Council is unable to pay the amount owing for the service, yet they beg not to be cut off. Of course it would be very kind of the city to supply them with water free, as it would encourage city taxpayers to move to Delorimier. This, it seems, was even more than the city of Montreal was prepared to do, so the municipality has haughtily thrown up its connection with the city and had the Water & Power Company turn on its streams. It would be interesting to know, however, how long that company proposes to supply people whose water rates are not collected.

Toronto gives factories a free site and ten years' exemption from taxation in order to induce them to settle there. We in Montreal, on the contrary, lay special taxation on our factories so as to induce them to go to Toronto, or where they may choose, so long as they get out and keep out of Montreal. This difference, no doubt, speaks strongly with regard to the relative advantages of the two places for manufacturing purposes, but it also suggests that if it is possible to turn the tables and make Toronto what Montreal now is, our civic management will not fail to accomplish the feat for us. We are certainly not in favor of special bonuses and exemptions, but still more to be condemned are taxes set upon industry of any kind except where special privileges are given. All taxation of improvements is, indeed, a mistake. Let the city tax what the city furnishes, and what the city gives a value to, namely, the site, and let it exempt, not for ten years, but for ever, all improvements and enterprises whatsoever. Let these be invited freely with the fullest guarantee of perpetual immunity. Such a method would tend to the building up of our city in two ways, first, by this assured immunity from taxation, and, second, by laying the burden in due proportion on unused property, which could no longer be held out of use at unreasonable prices as it is now. The very worst place to put immunity from taxation is on the spaces held out of use or in nominal and obstructive use by ecclesiastical and other corporations till it shall have gained untold value by reason of the growth and improvement which it has done nothing but obstruct. Yet that is where Montreal has, like most towns, been bestowing her immunities and bonuses from time immemorial. This stricture does not apply where the open space is improved, and serves the public as though it belonged to them.

LABOR BUREAUS.

A plan has been submitted to the city council of Sacramento, California, for the establishment of a Free Employment Bureau, which will probably be adopted, as it is supported by the judicial and police authorities, the pastors of churches of all denominations, large employers of labor and the Federated Trades Council. The bureau is designed to bring together the employers and the unemployed, without expense to either; to relieve the taxpayer of the burden of supporting the improvident classes and to assist the police department in the control of such classes, and in the apprehension of criminals. The estimated expense for carrying on the bureau is two thousand dollars a year. Necessity is the mother of invention when such schemes develop in California, for that state, besides being the refuge of countless persons who are sent there for their health and who cannot live elsewhere, is the jumping-off place of civilization, and the natural gathering place of the flotsam of westward drifting humanity. It has moreover a somewhat relaxing climate, which does not predispose to self-help. All its towns are therefore full of driftwood and the by-laws which they have been forced to pass for the regulation of the unemployed border very closely upon the inhuman. California is not, it is true, the only place where public arrangements have been made to provide for the unemployed. In Ohio and other states they have proved of inestimable benefit to both employers and workingmen. A labor bureau established in San Francisco secured employment for over five thousand eight hundred persons in the first six months of its existence. It is certainly in the interests of the community that as large a percentage as possible of its available labor be employed at such pay as it may be worth. It would be simply impossible to do more for it than this, as any higher value set upon it would attract the helpless from all the world. Any effort to make the utmost use of what is now a waste and a burden will be welcomed by all tax payers, while the establishment of such a bureau would give great satisfaction to the working classes. The bureau coming, as it necessarily would, in contact with and registering all the dead beats in a community, would prove a powerful adjunct of the police. Men arriving in the city in search of work, or without aim or motive, would be required to register with the bureau, as an evidence of good intention, and an accurate description would be kept of all such persons. The bureau would endeavor to secure employment for all applicants, and their good faith in registering would be shown by their acceptance of employment so offered. It seems probable that the system will spread to the great advantage of all the cities that adopt it.

CITY EXPANSION.

The most significant social characteristic of the past half century has been the movement of population toward cities. As long as three men working on land can produce food enough for three hundred this movement is likely to continue. But a corrective movement which has now distinctly set in is the decentralization of cities. This is the work of the trolley. There has been noticed in the United States a movement of industrialism out of cities like Chicago and others where the turbulence of the laboring element has made manufacturing investments unsafe. That this remedy will work any permanent cure is not easily predicted. If, with the movement to the country, there comes that sort of kindly relationship which can more easily prevail in small communities; if, instead of creating in the country grimy brick slums, such as the operatives were accustomed to in town, they be placed in vine-clad cottages, with garden ground and with common playgrounds and parks and such other advantages as the country renders possible, a good result may follow. If the only object of moving to the country is to render combinations among the work people more difficult and to control them by controlling the land on which they live, the result will be in a very short time to make things worse instead of better. It should be carefully kept in mind by all interested in the expansion of cities that it is of no advantage at all to travel twice a day five miles to get to conditions such as abound in city centres, but that people will travel twice that distance to get to a home that is a home with an outlook on the sky and on trees and flowers and grass—on water, if that be possible. And it is not sufficient that the home seeker shall be able to have a few feet about his own house for grass and flowers. It must be secured to him that his surroundings shall not be sordid. To this end it is desirable that villages should be created upon land sold under strict regulation as to how it shall be used and with sufficient autonomy to protect themselves by by-law against the degradation of their surroundings.

THE TRUE POLICY OF EXPANSION.

No part of the administrative activity displayed by the Government of the United States in the Island of Cuba, since its acquisition, is more creditable than the attention paid to education. The salaries paid by the Department of Public Instruction in the year 1899, amounted to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, at which figure, however, the individual salaries must be very small. It appears that the teachers in public schools are numerous enough to permit of the suggestion that some twelve hundred or fifteen hundred native teachers shall be collected during vacation time at Havana, to attend a kind of summer normal school. Probably the expenditure in the direction indicated has been considerably augmented during the present year. One of the most cheering signs in connection with the departmental efforts, is the fact reported by the Superintendent of Education in Cuba that 'Never in his experience has he found people so anxious that they and their children should acquire that character of instruction which the schools have to give as are 'the Cuban people.' And he believes that the underlying motive for this is their realization that the United States will never permit the Cuban people to be free and independent until they have made considerable advance in education. Even supposing this to be the true or most potent motive influencing the Cubans in their zeal for instruction, it speaks well for their self-control, endurance, and love of independence, that they should ungrudgingly submit to what for many must be entirely new, and, prima facie, irksome conditions.

Curiously enough, while the United States are thus freely spending money to aid the Cubans to qualify themselves for independence, nothing similar has been done for the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos, whom it is proposed to hold and govern as constituents of the new empire. Yet the Puerto Ricans, we are told, are clamorous for schools. In spite of their poverty and generally unprosperous condition, there is a demand among them for education. Yet, since the American occupation, progress in this direction has been pronouncedly unsatisfactory. It is true that one of the first cares of the administration was to send to the island an official to organize a school system, but political affairs appear to have caused this important scheme to hang fire. According to General Otis: 'It is astonishing how 'eager these people (the Filipinos) are 'for schools. They are clamoring for 'them everywhere.' Although it cannot of course be suggested that this desire on the part of the Filipinos is due to a similar motive to that attributed to the Cubans, it will hardly be denied that it is one incumbent on their victors to encourage and gratify. Even as a matter of policy, the imparting of instruction must finally prove a profitable investment. Should their demand for schools be acceded to this thirst for knowledge would soon prove the best assurance of the cessation of warfare, and the substitution therefor of the arts and industries of peace. How best to effect this where, as in the case of the Philippines, the population is so large, so diversified and so scattered, is a problem that will take no small statesmanship to solve, but sooner or later it will have to be dealt with. The 'expansion' policy of the United States has brought far other and more weighty responsibilities than the mere preservation of peace and the fostering of commerce.

THE AFRICAN

Now that the issue of the war in South Africa is virtually decided, foreign critics of Britain who hoped for a different result, are seeking consolation in predicting a future full of trouble for the conquerors. They say that a territory about equal to the size of the United Kingdom itself will be added to the British Empire, but that this enlargement will be to it a weakness instead of strength. Everything indicates, they assert, that the Dutch element will continue to constitute the greater part of the white population of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. They credit the Boers with having a higher rate of natural increase than the British who may settle in the country, are rooted in the soil and better adapted to the country and climate. Furthermore, if their future attitude and conduct are to be judged by their past history, the Boers will cherish a bitter, undying hatred of their conquerors, and remain at heart utterly disloyal to the British Crown. On these grounds the foreign critics of Britain believe themselves warranted in declaring that the annexation of the two republics simply means the creation of a second Ireland; a land under the British flag, ruled by British officials, but ready to join the enemies of Britain at any favorable opportunity. These prophets of ill omen also calculate that a large army will be required to garrison the two colonies, because of the ever-present fear of revolt, and the constant invitation the Boers will be ready to give to any foe able to strike at the British in Africa from across the sea. All these things, it is asserted, will tend to weaken the Empire, increase its perils, sap its resources, while there may be nominal growth and actual enlargement.

The admission, however, is made that possibly these circumstances may be overruled and these dangers averted by the selection of wise, prudent, tactful men to represent British authority, and by avoiding any great war which would test the resources of the Empire. These are important considerations and will, no doubt, be given their full weight in the policy of pacification which must be adopted on the close of military operations. But the critics having appealed to the past history of the Boers in support of their argument, it is in line with their reasoning to refer to the course pursued by the bulk of the Dutch people in Cape Colony and Natal during the war. There is abundant ground for the statement that Kruger and Steyn believed in and calculated on a general rising of the Dutch subjects of Britain throughout the whole of South Africa. They poured their commandos into British territory with the object of overrunning the colonies, annexing them and encouraging their kinsmen therein to join them in driving the British into the sea.

So far as the invasion went they certainly were able to command the population. And if the recent congress of notables at Graaf Reinet is to be taken as speaking for the people, we may presume that had there been any hope of substituting Dutch rule for British in South Africa the Dutch would for the most part have sided with the invaders. We can attach no other meaning to their demand for the further independence of the republics than as covering a larger hope that that independence would one day include themselves. There will certainly arise a great cry for the independence of the Dutch, at least in the mountain country to which they have now retreated. But the same thing is to be said here. The primary object of maintaining such an independent republic would be to make it an arsenal from which to plot against the peace of Africa. It is to be remembered that where Boer power did not reach there was no rising, and we may fairly conclude from this that when there shall be no more Boer power there will be no more rising. So long as there is any hope of a race securing its autonomy it is natural that every member of that race should have a latent desire for that result, however much he may deprecate the failures of his people in the past to realize his ideal of government and progress. It is equally to be looked for, however, that when the dream of race mastery passes with it will pass the restlessness which it brought and the Dutch in South Africa will be as loyal as the Roosevelts, the Vanderbilts, the Vanwicks, the Cuylers and the Schuylers, of New York, are today to the United States, and as the same Dutch for the most part were to British rule at the time of the revolution, many of them exiling themselves to Canada rather than desert the British flag.

A FREE GOSPEL.

Within a week two great fights for the free preaching of the gospel have culminated in Montreal, one of which has, on the surface, been a triumph and the other a defeat. It has been decided that men and women may freely listen to the gospel, or anything else, for that matter, in our public squares; it has also been decided that, except in seats set apart for the poor or in seats for which they must be under compliment to some one and from which they will be in peril of ejectment, they are not free to listen to the gospel or to take part in worship in the house of God.

We believe that the best students of free institutions are pretty much agreed that it is wise to allow the largest possible scope to the public expression of opinion on all questions; this in the interest of public safety, if not of public edification. There is no such safety-valve for smoldering discontent, no such evaporator for infidelity or treason, no such ventilator and dissipator of crude schemes for the reconstruction of the world, no such wholesome atmosphere in which to cultivate the public intelligence, no such unfeverish condition for appeals to public conscience as the open air and the forum where all may be heard who can get any to listen to them. As Mr. Recorder Weir, who is certainly showing himself an ornament to the civic bench, remarked, on giving his important judgment on this matter, it has long been an established use in the large cities, both of Great Britain and of the United States, that public places may be freely used for such purposes, so long as the public convenience is not interfered with. In deciding further that Victoria square is a place where this may be done His Honor followed British custom where for generations the Methodist preacher has been as free of the street corners as the cheap Jack or the Punch and Judy show. And why not?

In some cities, however, the

preachers are confined to places where the public can keep beyond ear-shot of them if they will and will not be inconvenienced by doing so. On Boston Common, for instance, there are recognized preaching stands, where will be found any Sunday evening, say one socialist, one single-taxer, one vegetarian, one Salvationist, one Plymouth Brother, one infidel and one faith healer, each with his little crowd about him, some, no doubt, listening with interest, others edifying themselves by flitting from group to group. In a community like ours in which there have prevailed, and possibly prevail still, the most intolerant sentiments with regard to religion, some would perhaps have thought it wise to put the narrowest possible construction on the limitation which forbids inconveniencing the public. Yet, on the other hand, if it is remembered that in Montreal the very streets are occasionally taken possession of by religious demonstrations intended to be offensive, we think that possibly the widest freedom is the best. The fact that our Lord was himself an open-air preacher is final in the minds of many who are anxious in all things to follow his example. It might be hard to show, however, that he ever actually preached in the streets. He was without in desert places and was exceedingly careful about gathering crowds in towns and about giving offence. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the present method of confining the proclamation of the good news of the Kingdom of Heaven to halls where it is already familiar, is in no way carrying out his commission, 'As ye go proclaim, 'Go into all the world and proclaim the good news to every human being.'

When we get within the recognized houses of worship we are met by a new difficulty. As these are constructed and carried on it is necessary to meet considerable expenses, and the result is they must be a burden upon some. It is natural that it should be held that all who benefit by them should share in this expense. To release Christian men from this responsibility is indeed to make paupers of them, very much to their own spiritual undoing. Where rent is not charged there needs to be the right sort of moral pressure. The pew system must be admitted to be a natural growth, though it is a comparatively recent one. People who are regular attendants at any public place will naturally tend to the same seat every time they go. It is convenient to leave such books, fans, and so forth, as one needs in this place, and it is natural that one should feel the need of a cushion and another of a footstool, and should wish to find either where he left it. People with families like to have them about them. It is said to have been the draughtiness of the churches which led families who could afford it, and who were of sufficient consideration to dare it, to box in their seats and thus to supply them with backs. The distinctions thus established were to a certain extent obliterated by boxing in all the seats and letting them. This has since been improved on by supplying them all with cushions, hassocks and books. But while obliterating the distinction of a few, this created a state of things in which outsiders were marked and practically stigmatized. It is this evil against which Mr. Troop has been lifting up his voice and testimony with so much earnestness and self-abnegation.

There are a number of churches in Montreal where pews have never been let, but where they are nevertheless allotted for convenience to particular occupants. Allotment is made to whoever may apply; it gives no prescription; possession is maintained only by occupancy. Mr. Troop would go further than this and have no allotment. He finds that wherever there is regular occupation of a given place the practical effect is almost the same as though the place had been leased and paid for. He thinks that in order to reserve God's house for God it should be in no way or degree possessed by men. He has in his determined attitude on this question the earnest sympathy of all who look on the matter from the point of view of principle alone; but mothers who fear to have to take their little girls where they may possibly have to sit beside some tobacco-spitting or ill-smelling neighbor will listen to no theory or principle. This is, of course, as things go, a largely imaginary danger, but it will by the ordinary church-goer of to-day, who has very little of the spirit of the martyr even for himself, still less for his family, be exaggerated till it becomes insuperable. There is also the difficulty about getting the expenses met, which is the argument which has prevailed with the finance committee of St. Martin's. They have, no doubt, an experience of their own on which to form a judgment, but we have heard of churches whose income greatly increased from the day they abolished the pew-letting system. There is surely at least, as Mr. Troop says, room for some churches in which the proclamation of the gospel may be free to the most indifferent and the worship of God free to the lowliest without any surrender of their rights as equally the children of God. These will perhaps not be very luxurious, but they will serve their end the better for that.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

THE REV J. P. WHITNEY APPOINTED PRINCIPAL—AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Lennoxville, Que., June 8.—The annual meeting of the corporation of Bishop's College was held here yesterday. It was announced that the Rev. J. P. Whitney, of King's College, Cambridge, had been appointed principal. Mr. Whitney will be in Canada before the commencement of the fall term. The principal will occupy the chairs of mathematics and English. Mr. G. O. Smith, B.A., of Oxford, was appointed assistant lecturer, and it is expected will make an able assistant to the principal in the teaching.

The work of remodelling the arts building and the principal's lodge will be proceeded with at once, and it is hoped that the improvements will be finished by the commencement of the fall term.

The reduction of the government grant by one-half has greatly interfered with the arrangements of the management, and had resulted in a deficit last year, as the loss was entirely unexpected, but with the remaining half of the grant, and the hearty support of the public, it is expected that the efficiency of the college will in no wise be impaired. The annual collection throughout the diocese of Quebec will be made next Sunday, and it is hoped that a liberal response will be made.

A resolution of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, was passed. Mr. Thomas was a member of the council and corporation of the college. It was also decided to have a painting of the chancellor, Dr. Heneker, hung in the college hall to commemorate his valuable services during the past twenty-five years.

THE LATE MISS KINGSLEY.

Capetown, June 9.—The funeral of Miss Mary Kingsley, which took place here yesterday, was impressive. It was attended by naval and military officers and civilians, and also by representatives of the Boer prisoners, in nursing whom she contracted the fatal fever. At her special request her body was buried at sea. It was carried several miles off Cape Point by a torpedo boat and consigned to the sea.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Port Hope, June 9.—The sessions of the Bay of Quinte Conference yesterday were taken up largely in hearing General Conference representatives. The Rev. Dr. Griffin, one of the general treasurers of the superannuation and General Conference funds, presented financial statements of both funds. He stated that never were these funds so loyally supported as now. The Rev. Dr. Potts gave an interesting account of the progress of the twentieth century thanksgiving fund and laid upon the table a full report of the subscriptions of this conference. The fund has now reached about $850,000.

The Rev. Dr. Reynar took the place of Chancellor Burwash in dealing with the needs, work and prospects of Victoria University. In the evening eleven young men were received into the ranks of the ministry and will be ordained on Sunday. The Rev. Thomas Manning, B.A., moved the reception of the candidates for ordination in a very able speech, the Rev. T. M. Campbell eloquently seconding the resolution. Dr. Crothers, the president, in an earnest and kindly way, called upon the young men to remember that they are preachers of the gospel.

KRUGERISM IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, June 9.—In the new election act the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has made a provision depriving Doukhobors and Galicians of the franchise for seven years. The former Premier, Mr. Greenway, says this is worse than Krugerism. The prohibition bill comes up next Monday.

JOLY ON TRIAL.

THE JURY TOOK A TRIP TO HIS HOME FOR PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon the trial of Evangeliste Joly who is accused of the theft of $7,000, the property of the Banque Nationale, from the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Joliette in August last, was begun. Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste presided.

Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., represented the Solicitor-General, and he was assisted by Mr. R. T. Heneker, assistant solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The accused was represented by Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields and Mr. N. R. Laflamme.

The jury consists of the following persons:—P. Leclerc, F. Legault, A. Patement, S. Turcot, E. Chominard, G. Menard, G. Beauchamp, H. Tessier, R. Daoust, I. Quenneville, P. Benoit, and F. Brault.

Mr. St. Pierre laid the case for the Crown before the jury. In his remarks he stated that various sums of money had been stolen from the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Joliette. The Banque Nationale, well known in Montreal, has a branch in Joliette. On Aug. 14, 1899, La Banque Nationale in this city sent Mr. Dussault, its agent at Joliette, $7,000. There were one thousand New Dominion one dollar bills, included in this amount. These notes were numbered consecutively. For some time the station master at Joliette had noticed that the safe was not in good order. He notified the Dominion Express Company of that fact, and Mr. Ahern, a safe expert, was sent out to Joliette on the same train on which the $7,000 was sent. He worked all evening on the combination of the safe, but could not get it to work properly. Finally, Mr. Gignac, the station agent, went down to the cellar to find a safe hiding place for the money. He decided to put it in a recess of the chimney and wrapped the money in an old cloth. Next morning when he went to get the money he found it was gone, as was also a tin box with some small change in it. The box was afterwards found near the station.

Mr. St. Pierre then spoke of the details of the enquiry, and the work of the detectives already reported in the 'Witness.'

The first witness called was Mr. James Ewing, civil engineer, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and who had made plans of the residence of Joly, 102 Laval avenue. After half an hour had been lost in endeavoring to explain the plan to the jury, it was agreed by counsel on both sides that it was better to allow the jury to look over the building themselves in charge of one of the officers of the court, so that they would afterwards understand the plan better. For that purpose the court was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Thomson line SS. Dargai sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Portland, Maine, on June 8.

The Thomson line SS. Hemisphere, from Portland, Maine, on May 25, passed the Lizard on June 7.

Th Hamburg-American line SS. Westphalia, from Montreal, arrived at Hamburg yesterday.

The Head line SS. Torr Head, from Montreal, arrived at Belfast yesterday afternon, all well.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, from Liverpool, for Montreal, passed Fame Point inward at 4.30 a.m. to-day, and is due at Quebec early on Sunday morning and Montreal on Sunday evening.

SS. RIPLINGHAM IN PORT.

The SS. Riplingham, of the Head line, arrived in port last night at 6 o'clock, and took up her mooring at the Head line wharf, below Sohmer Park. Captain Johnston reports that the vessel left Swansea on May 18, and that during the voyage some heavy seas and exceptionally strong winds were encountered, but notwithstanding this the vessel made excellent headway considering that she was heavily loaded. The cargo consists of 4,000 tons of steel rails consigned to Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. A gang of men were put to work discharging the cargo at 7 o'clock this morning. The SS. Riplingham is a fine large vessel.

WILL ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

The SS. Parisian, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, on May 31, arrived at Quebec this morning, making a very fast voyage across. After discharging her steerage passengers and part of her cargo, she will proceed to Montreal, and will arrive here early on Sunday morning.

ACCIDENT TO BARGES.

A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon shortly before four o'clock, when the steam tug Ida, which had in tow the barge Armand, collided with the barges Pettinger and A. C. Baker, while passing the foot of Windmill Point. The vessels came together with such force that the barge A. C. Baker immediately sank, while the Pettinger was seriously damaged. Both barges were running light at the time of the collision. It is likely the affair will be the cause of a law suit.

DELAY TO CORSICAN.

Cornwall, Ont., June 8.—The SS. Corsican westbound, broke one of her paddle wheels last night at lock 19. She was towed back to Cornwall, and her passengers were forwarded by the G.T.R. this morning. She will be repaired here.

FOR BRITISH PORTS.

Toronto, June 8.—The statement is made by Captain George Nesbitt, of the SS. Palika, the first of the fleet of vessels brought from England by Mr. Clergue, of the Soo, for service on the Great Lakes, that the vessels will be employed during the summer season each year in carrying ore and grain on the lakes, and that in winter, instead of lying up in the lakes because of the ice, they will return to the ocean and trade there, taking out in the fall a full cargo of grain for British ports. The vessels are so built as to pass through the deepened canals. For ocean service they can be loaded to 17 feet draft.

THE DOMINION'S PASSENGERS.

Following is the list of saloon passengers per Dominion line SS. Dominion, from Liverpool, May 31, for Quebec and Montreal: Mr. Balfour Allan, Mr. W. R. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Charles Ansdell, Mr. O. A. Barette, Mr. Bassadona, R.N., Lieut. Bennett, Mr. D. Brown, Mr. J. A. Brownsword, Miss Bullock, Mr. J. A. Burnett, Mr. Coristine, Mrs. Coristine, Miss Coristine, Mr. M. S. Davys, Mrs. Davys, Master G. S. Davys, Miss L. Davys, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. J. Fulcher, Mr. O. E. Genest, Mr. H. G. Gooday, Miss K. Greenwood, Mr. C. W. Hall, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Hatton, Mrs. S. Henderson, Miss J. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mr. R. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. E. J. Henslowe, Mr. H. B. Henslowe, Mr. H. J. Hill, Mrs. Hoska, Miss I. H. Hoska, Mr. Conrad L. Hoska, Master L. E. Hoska, Miss Annie Hickey, Mr. H. W. Hoy, Acting Sub-Lieut. G. T. Hyde, R.N.R., Mrs. Samuel Insull, sr., Miss E. H. Insull, Dr. E. St. Jacques, Mr. Herbert Jeffs, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. L. Ridge Jones, Mr. J. Max, Mr. J. McLaren, Mr. E. Miall, Mr. E. Miall, jr., Miss L. Miall, Miss Jean Newman, Sub-Lieut. F. P. Norman, R.N., Mr. C. A. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Potts, Miss Potts, Mr. E. J. Rickard, Mr. H. A. Ritchie, Mrs. Joseph Robillard, Mrs. J. E. Robillard Carte, Mr. W. Rose, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. C. Royce, Mr. G. C. Royce, Miss Savage, Miss S. T. Savage, Mr. E. Setterfield, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. Sockett, Lieut. J. B. Sparks, R.N., Mrs. E. S. West Taylor, Miss Gertrude Tooke, Miss F. Tooke, Miss E. D. Trimble, Mr. Thomas Turpin, Mr. F. S. Unwin, Mr. P. Vondandaigne, Mr. W. Waddington, Mr. E. C. Wainwright, Mr. Robert J. Wickenden, Mrs. Wickenden, Master Alfred Wickenden, Miss Alice Wickenden, Miss Yvonne Wickenden, Master Henri W. Wickenden, Master Jean F. Wickenden, Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Mrs. Willmore, Rev. E. R. Young.

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Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weakness, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

KHAKI Stationery,

Best English Make in Two Qualities.

No. 1 quality (Linen finish).
5 quires Paper for 75c
100 Envelopes to match for 90c
No. 2 quality.
5 quires Paper for 35c
100 Envelopes to match for 37c
Send for Samples.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

Apples Make Cider, and Pears Makes Soap, but McLaren Makes the

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

PUREST! SAFEST! BEST!
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
All Good Grocers.

AUCTION. AUCTION.

REDUCTION SALE.

R. A. DICKSON & CO., Jewellers, 2261 St. Catherine Street, are holding one of the greatest **AUCTION SALES** ever held in Canada. Most beautiful and most expensive stock ever sold at public auction.

A chance of a life-time.

Sale Every Afternoon at 2.30.
Evenings, 7.30.

2261 St. Catherine Street.

Give the Babies **NESTLE'S FOOD**

SAFE. Because water only is used in preparing. The great danger attendant upon the use of cow's milk is thus avoided. The presence of Tuberculosis in cows, and the liability of cow's milk to convey the germs of disease make the use of milk for infants dangerous in the extreme.

ECONOMICAL. A can of Nestle's Food contains more than any other milk food selling at the same price. Our book for mothers is full of valuable information, and will be sent free with a large sample can, upon application.

NOURISHING. Those mothers who use Nestle's Food tell of healthy, strong, vigorous children. Ask some of them. Their experience is worth more to you than all our tale of facts.

AGENTS FOR CANADA

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

AUCTIONS BY
FRASER BROS.

MONDAY, 11th June, at 10 o'clock.—Sale Household Furniture and Effects, at the residence, No. 144 Mountain street.

TUESDAY, 12th June, at 10 o'clock.—Sale Choice Bedding Plants, Rustic Stands and Hanging Baskets with Flowers, at our Auction Rooms, 453 and 455 St. James street.

TUESDAY, 12th June, at 11.30 o'clock.—Sale of $4,800 worth of Book Debts for an Estate, at our Rooms, 453 and 455 St. James street.

TUESDAY, 12th June, at 2.30 o'clock.—Sale of Horses, Buggies, Waggons, Harness, etc., at our Repository, 131 to 135 Inspector street, corner St. James.

THURSDAY, 14th June, at 10 a.m.—Important Sale about 1,600 Boxes Laundry Soap, Furniture, Fixtures and Machinery for estate John Smardon Co., at 140½ St. Urbain street, by order of Mr. John McD. Hains, curator.

FRIDAY, 15th June, at 10 o'clock.—Extensive Regular Auction of Household Furniture and Effects at our Rooms, 453 and 455 St. James street, corner Inspector st.

Fine Assortment of the Tudhope Top Buggies, Concords, Road Waggons, etc., on hand for private sale; also Boats, Canoes, Pianos, Safes, etc.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of
JOHN SMARDON & CO.,
Montreal.

We have received instructions from Mr. John McD. Hains, Curator, to sell by public auction at the factory, 140½ St. Urbain street, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, 14th June, 1900,
At 10 o'clock a.m.,

The following assets of this estate in lots to suit purchasers:

About 1,600 Boxes of Laundry Soap in all grades, also a quantity of Furniture Fixtures and Articles used in the manufacture of soap.

TERMS CASH. Stock can be seen and all information obtained by applying to the curator.

JOHN McD. HAINS,
Fraser Building,
Montreal

43 St. Sacrament street.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Montreal, 5th June, 1900.

Walter M. Kearns.

GREAT
UNRESERVED SALE!

90 CITY
BUILDING LOTS

situated just above Ontario Street,

—ON—

DELORIMIER AVENUE,
CHAUSSE STREET,
PARTHENAIS STREET,
And AMITY STREET.

BY ORDER OF
CHARLES SHEPPARD, Esq.,

On the Grounds on

MONDAY, 11th June,

Two lines of electric cars pass the property. Churches and schools in the immediate vicinity. People seeking investment, and who are not familiar with this section of the city should visit the property, and see for themselves the almost marvellous growth, expansion and development of the East End, and which is yet, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. No section of our great city will respond quicker to the improved tone in the Real Estate market, and

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The purchase of these lots will prove in the very near future, an investment showing a handsome profit; it cannot be otherwise; all conditions point to this end.

The announcement that this will be an Unreserved Sale, can be relied upon, as the owner's instructions in that regard are positive.

TERMS OF PAYMENT — One-quarter cash, balance at 4 percent, or all cash will be taken and a discount of two percent allowed.

Lithographed plans may be had from the Auctioneer, 1328 Notre Dame street.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT ONE P.M.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAW SAILOR HATS FOR CHILDREN.

We have just received an immense quantity of the latest models in Children's Headwear. These little Sailors form an excellent headwear. We have also received a large lot of Linen and Cloth Sailors. We invite mothers to pay us a visit. Our prices are the lowest in Montreal.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.,
1533 to 1541 St. Catherine St.

Whole Wheat Flour

For Brown Bread,

BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 Bleury Street.

The original makers of this article.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
180 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Beware of Fraudulent

Substitutions!

HATCH'S PROTOSE is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army, as an exclusive diet, under supervision of the military authorities and the following letter of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Neilson, Director General Medical Staff of the Canadian Militia, has been read before the House of Commons. (Session, June 6th.)

From THE GAZETTE, June 7th.

LETTER BY DOCTOR NEILSON.

Colonel Tisdale read it, as follows:—

"I recommend that the troops of the second contingent be supplied with five days' rations of *Protose Vegetal*. This substance has been thoroughly tested on five members of "A" Battery, R. C. A., during one month last year. *It proved itself to be a complete food in the most concentrated form. It is palatable, light, agrees with delicate stomachs, and does not deteriorate if kept dry.*"

Sold in 3 different strengths, according to Physician's directions.

The HATCH PROTOSE CO. 10 Richmond Square

MONTREAL.

AND AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

In Toronto:—W. LLOYD WOOD, Church and Gerard Streets.
In Chicago:—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

Whatever your needs may be in the line of Hats, for everyday wear, for travelling or for any other purpose, CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO. offer you the largest variety in Montreal and at prices which have never been known before.

VETERANS HONORED.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY TENDERS THEM RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Last evening the Caledonian Society of Montreal tendered a reception and banquet to the Veteran Volunteers of 1866-70, in St. Andrews' Home, where about a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen spent a most pleasant time. The particular feature of the evening was the presence of the first president elected by the society, forty-five years ago, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, wearing his medals and his C. M. G.. Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, the society's first secretary, was also present.

Mr. J. C. Macdiarmid, president of the society, who presided, proposed the toast of 'The Queen.' This having been honored, the National Anthem was sung, and the air was rent by three rousing cheers.

Professor Archibald McGoun proposed the toast of 'The Veterans,' and referred to the way in which Canadians had always stood up for the Mother Country. This was responded to by Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, Mr. John Fulton and Mr. A. C. Hutchison, and others. Mr. Duncan McDonald was vigorously applauded as he traced the fighting instincts of the Scottish race back to the tenth century.

'The Army and Navy' was proposed by Mr. J. T. Mitchell, who, in the course of his remarks expressed gratification that a member of the society, Corporal Youngson, had been recommended for the Victoria Cross, and said that if he was fortunate enough to come back with it they would give him a great reception. The toast was responded to by Major D. Seath.

'The Ladies' was proposed by Mr. J. H. McKenzie and responded to by Mr. Francis Topp.

During the evening songs were sung by Miss Cerini, Mr. S. S. Bain and Mr. E. Bain. Miss Wilhelmina Allan presided at the piano. Pipe-Major Mathieson played some Scotch airs, and Piper Angus Fraser danced a Highland fling.

Mr. James Harper, on being called upon, thanked the government for its courtesy and promptitude in securing the medals for the veterans, and held up for emulation the example of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in his career of patriotism.

The following were the invited guests: Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, Lieut.-Colonel McArthur, Messrs. James Wright, John Fulton, John Allan, C. F. Christy, Major Seath, James Young, Wm. Young, Andrew Young, A. Cunningham, G. Cunningham, Dr. James Stewart, E. Bain, Robert Forsyth, Wm. Rutherford, C. A. E. Patterson, Dr. F. W. Campbell, W. Stenhouse, Wm. McGibbon, J. F. Gladston, A. Hutchison, James Harper, A. E. Welch, James Cleland, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson.

TROUBLE IN NORTH BORNEO

SERIOUS UPRISING REPORTED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

Victoria, B.C., June 9.—News was brought from the East by the steamer 'Empress of Japan' that a serious uprising against the British has again broken out in North Borneo. Many refugees who arrived in Labuan say that the cause of the outbreak was the general dissatisfaction against the rule of the Chartered Company. In the fighting several British were killed and seven wounded. Twenty-five Chinese were killed and the environs of the city were totally destroyed.

MILITARY FIXTURES.

The 1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers will be inspected on the Champ de Mars at 3.30 this afternoon.

The 5th Royal Scots will attend divine service to-morrow at Erskine Church, Sherbrooke street, where they are due at a quarter past four. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Mowatt. The upper gallery of the church will be reserved for the public.

The Highland Cadet Battalion are running a moonlight excursion down the river next Friday evening, leaving the Jacques Cartier wharf at 8.15. The corps will also parade on Wednesday: recruits on Monday and Saturday. The annual church parade will take place to St. Andrew's Church on Sunday morning, June 24, and the annual inspection on Saturday, July 14.

The Royal Scots will conclude the season's drills next week. The commanding officer's cup will be competed for on Monday evening; on Thursday the C. O.'s inspection will take place, and the inspection by the district officer will be held on the Champ de Mars on Saturday afternoon.

QUASHED THE BY-LAW.

Toronto, June 8.—Justice Robertson, on the application of Mrs. McArtee, hotel-keeper, in the township of Mulmer, Dufferin county, this morning quashed the local option by-law recently adopted by the township, on the ground of irregularity of procedure.

TOUCHED A LIVE WIRE.

Lindsay, Ont., June 8.—While J. Poole, engineer, was engaged near the switchboard at the power house of the Light, Heat and Power Company this morning, his back came in contact with a live wire and death was instantaneous. He was unmarried and thirty years of age. His relatives live at Dunsford, Ont.

PRESSMEN AT QUEBEC.

VISITORS FROM THE WEST WARMLY WELCOMED.

Quebec, June 9.—The members of the Western Canada Press Association, and their ladies, arrived here this morning, from Montreal, and were met and welcomed by a committee of the local Press Association, who escorted them to the Chateau Frontenac, where breakfast was taken, after which the visitors and the local pressmen made a complete tour of the city in the electric cars. They then visited the Plains of Abraham, and other points of historic interest, and at eleven o'clock a reception in their honor was held in the Chamber of the Legislative Council by Speaker and Mrs. Tessier, when they were presented to Premier Marchand. There were also present the Hon. Messrs. Parent, Turgeon, and Chas. Langelier. A call was next made at his office upon Lieut.-Governor Jetté, who extended a cordial welcome to the visitors, who were then treated to a promenade on the Cove Fields via the new promenade around the Citadel and Dufferin Terrace. After luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac, the party next embarked upon the government steamer 'Druid,' for a trip around the harbor, accompanied by the Lieut.-Governor, the Harbor Commissioners, etc. The reception programme of the Quebec pressmen also includes a grand dinner to the visitors and a band concert on the Terrace to-night.

PASSED THROUGH MONTREAL.

The visiting pressmen, with their wives and daughters, arrived in Montreal about six o'clock last night, on their way to Quebec. They were accompanied by Mr. G. H. Porteous, of the 'Witness,' and C. Gordonsmith, of the 'Star,' who had gone to Lachine to welcome the visitors on behalf of the Press Association of the Province of Quebec. At the station a number of other members of the association were on hand and cordially greeted the visitors.

In the evening the party was entertained to a trolley ride by the local association, which, judging from the sounds heard, was heartily appreciated. Representatives from the Quebec Provincial Association, and friends, were on hand to point out the sights of the city, as far as they could be seen. These included Mr. C. Gordonsmith, 'Star,' president; Mr. G. H. Porteous, 'Witness,' vice-president; Mr. James Harper, 'Witness,' secretary-treasurer; Mr. J. Richards, Miss C. Richardson, Miss E. Botting, 'Witness,' the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Messrs. Stewart, J. Martin, W. S. Scudder, J. Robertson, G. H. Ham, C.P.R.; and others.

On returning an impromptu concert was held, and refreshments served at the Queen's Hotel. The party left for Quebec, on the I. C. R., at 11.15 p.m.

A MAN SLAYER'S ESCAPE.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 7.—Billy Forsyth, the boxer who knocked out Eddie Teabout in a fight at Sailors' Hall last month, Teabout afterwards dying, and who was charged with manslaughter, was acquitted. The doctors testified that neither the blow nor the fall killed Teabout.

WESTWARD TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Winnipeg, Man., June 6.—The immigration report for May, just issued by Commissioner McCreary, shows that during the month there were 5,000 arrivals, of whom 2,285 were adults, 1,055 females, 655 male children and 790 female children.

ROWDY BOYS.

A correspondent writes:—I have been thinking that the police would do their duty if they would arrest some of the boys, who, on the Sabbath day and evening, play ball on the street, at the corner of Paris and Liverpool streets. To my mind these boys and their language do far more to interfere with the passers-by, and occupants of houses in the vicinity, than the Salvation Army could do anywhere. I hope that ere long, through the expression of public opinion and the help of the press, we may have a better enforcement of our Sabbath laws.

DELORIMIER'S WATER.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon the water supply was cut off from Delorimier about half-past four o'clock. Under arrangements made with the Montreal Water & Power Company, the pipe system of the municipality was connected with the company's system, and at ten o'clock water was being delivered to the ratepayers as usual.

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

The following is the alphabetical list of the graduates in medicine as the result of the recent examinations at Laval University:—Abdon, Nadgib; Archambault, Amable; Allard, J. Adelard; Archambault, Leonard; Beaudoin, J. A.; Bayard, Charles; Belanger, Isaie; Brosseau, Alderic; Bolduc, Theodule; Choquette, Emile; Colin, Albert; Ducharme, Charles; Dubuc, Leotable; Drapeau, Marc A.; Duval, Phillippe; Doyon, Hermas; Fleury, F. A.; Ferron, Alfred; Ferron, Arthur; Guertin, Edouard; Gabourry, Edouard; Guilbert, Lucien; Gauthier, Ernest; Gravel, L. J. A.; Huot, Ernest; Bouchard dit Lebel, Adelard; Longpre, Damase; Lamarche, L. A.; Leduc, Charles; Lalonde, Leonide; Lefebvre, Arthur; Leblanc, Henri; Maynard, Oswald; Marin, Raymond; Nicol, Phil. H.; Ouellette, J. A.; Plouffe, J. N.; Poullot, Zotique; Paquin, J. Ernest; Pominville, J. M.; Rheaume, Zephyr; Scott, Charles; Tellier, W. S.; Theoret, Felix; Valois, J. M. A.; Chapdelaine, Victor.

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

A new Conservative Club has been organized at Maisonneuve, with Mayor H. Desjardins as honorary president, and Mr. J. O. Fournier as president.

A SOUVENIR NUMBER.

On the occasion of the the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, the 'Journal' will publish a special souvenir number on June 23.

FATAL BICYCLE COLLISION.

Woodstock, Ont., June 9.—The Rev. Amassa B. Miller, of Innerkip, pastor of the Eastwood Methodist Circuit, died last night from blood poisoning, the result of a bicycle accident on the Queen's Birthday. The Rev. Mr. Miller was returning home to Innerkip from Woodstock early in the evening and when descending a hill he was run into by another cyclist coming behind. Mr. Miller was thrown from his wheel and alighting on his head. A severe gash was inflicted. He returned to Woodstock and after having his wound dressed rode home. Blood-poisoning set in a day or two following and latterly his case had been hopeless.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas Skinner, of London, England, one of the directors of the C.P.R., is in town. He states that trade is good in England, that Canadian securities were never more in favor, and that great satisfaction is expressed in England at the prospect of a speedy termination of the war. Mr. Skinner, who is accompanied by Mrs. Skinner, will proceed to Vancouver on Monday.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, June 11, are Messrs. W. V. Dawson, A. F. Duclos, John Baillie and W. S. Weldon.

Daniel Broderick, accused of stealing a small sum of money from a Chinese laundry on Bleury street in April last, was yesterday tried and acquitted in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. G. G. Foster defended the accused.

Mr. Lafontaine sentenced yesterday Damien J. Naud to fifteen months in prison. Naud admitted having stolen a horse from Mr. Belisle, and also of attempting to dispose of the animal to a man on St. Paul street.

Damage estimated at two thousand dollars was done this morning early when fire destroyed the stable and contents, including three valuable horses and several carriages, belonging to the Grand Seminaire, at 1197 Sherbrooke street.

James Gallagher, a sailor from the SS. 'Devona,' was arrested by Constable Houle for stealing from his two fellow sailors, Dion Giacomez and Sydney Dale. He was found guilty of the offence before the Police Court yesterday, and was given a sentence of three months in prison.

The S.P.C.A. has ordered the dog troughs to be placed for the season and Inspector Paquette will to-day finish the task. About fifty troughs have been located in suitable places throughout the city. As a rule those in charge of them keep them in good condition, especially the police and firemen, who look after those placed near their stations.

At a meeting of the board of management of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, a resolution was carried placing on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the institute by the death of Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, who had been connected with the institution almost from its inception, first as treasurer, and subsequently as president, a position he held continuously until his death.

In the case of W. O. Mackay vs. Gravel, the plaintiff claimed damages on account of a seizure in revendication taken out by defendant on the effects and movables in the Vendome restaurant. The defendant pleaded, among other things, that the plaintiff being a minor, he had no capacity to appear in a court of justice. The plaintiff did not appear at the hearing, and Judge Archibald dismissed the action yesterday.

LACROSSE.

EASTERN ONTARIO LACROSSE LEAGUE.

Perth, Ont., June 8.—The second game of the Eastern Lacrosse League was played here this afternoon between the Beavers of Arnprior, and the Crescents of Perth, and resulted in a win for the latter by four goals to two. The play was rather slow all through, neither team being rounded into shape as yet. Mr. Fred. Chittick, of Ottawa, was referee.

A GRAND NEW ORGAN.

A most magnificent organ has just been completed in the Church of St. James the Apostle, the builder being Mr. Charles S. Warren. It is certainly one of the most finished pieces of mechanism on this Continent, and in quality and volume of sound is unsurpassed. The organ is known as the 'new Karn-Warren four manual electric pipe organ,' and includes the 'great organ,' 'swell organ,' 'choir organ,' 'echo organ' and 'pedal organ,' with 40 stops, some of them of the most entrancing quality, and a variety of ingenious devices for producing swell, echo, and other distributions and variations of sound. The keyboard is necessarily somewhat complex and different from other arrangements, but upon acquaintance, the instrument responds to almost every desire with an ease and almost human intelligence which are fascinating to a degree. The internal mechanism is in the basement of the church and is connected by cable with the keyboard. Here are miles of pipes and wires and boxes and levers and what not, all responding in one way or another to the touch of a human foot or finger and a marvel of human ingenuity. Mr. H. W. Reyner, Mus. Bas., the organist and choir master, has selected some beautiful music for the special service on Sunday, music which will make the listener acquainted with the sweetness, versatility and power of the grand instrument. In connection with the building of the organ, some alterations have been made in the chancel, which will be further beautified next week by three very fine stained glass windows, representing the crucifixion, which have been presented to the church by Mr. W. H. Weir and Mr. Shorey.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

TRINITY CHURCH.

To-morrow, Trinity Sunday, there will be a corporate communion service for the members of the Young Men's Association of Trinity Church at 8 a.m., and the annual sermon to the members of the association will be delivered at the evening service. The preacher on this occasion will be the Rev. Ihsan Ullah, missionary in the Punjab, India, who is a convert from the Mahometan religion. A full attendance of the members of the association is requested at both of these services.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

To-morrow, being Trinity Sunday, the musical portion of the services will be as follows, under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, Lic Mus., organist and musical director:

Morning, at 11 o'clock—Ordination service. Prelude, 'Theme' from the Symphony in D, Beethoven; Processional Hymn, 'Jesus is God'; Litany, Tallis; Anthem, 'Doth not wisdom cry,' R. Haking, Mus. Doc.; full Choral Communion, Sir Frederick Bridge in G; Hymns, 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,' and 'I am not worthy, Holy Lord'; Recessional, 'Nunc Dimittis,' Felton in E flat.

Evening at 7 o'clock—Prelude, 'Song without words,' number nine, Mendelssohn; Processional Hymn, 'Bright the vision that delighted'; Ely Confession; Versicles, Tallis; Psalms to chants, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, W. A. C. Cruickshank, Mus. Bac., in G; Anthem, 'I am Alpha and Omega,' Stainer; Hymn, 'Three in One, and One in Three'; Offertorium, 'Vorset de Procession,' Theod. Dubois; Recessional Hymn, 'Blest Creator of the Light'; Postlude, 'Rule Britannia,' Rimbault. The National Anthem will be sung at both services, and at the conclusion of the evening service, the organist will play some selections on the 'Celestial Organ.'

ST JAMES THE APOSTLE.

There will be a short organ recital on Sunday evening after the close of the service. Being Trinity Sunday the music will be of a special character suitable to the occasion. The following is the order of service:

Morning Prayer—Organ Prelude, Meditation in F, D'Evry; Processional Hymn, 160; Venite and Psalms, to Chants; Te Deum, in F, Dykes; Jubilate, in F, Tours; Athanasian Creed (Chant form), E. H. Birch; Hymns, 163 and 222; sermon, the rector; Offertorium, 'I am Alpha,' John Stainer; Processional Hymn, 242; Organ Postlude, 'Hallelujah,' Beethoven.

Evening Prayer, 7 o'clock—Processional Hymn, 228; Psalms to Chants; Magnificat, in F, Tours; Nunc Dimittis, in F, Tours; Anthem, 'In humble faith,' G. M. Garrett; Hymn 161; sermon, Rev. C. G. Rollit; Offertorium, Creation's Hymn, Beethoven; Recessional Hymn, 31; Organ Postlude, Sonata No. 3, Mendelssohn.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

The fourth anniversary of the organization of Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount, will be observed to-morrow. In the morning the Rev. J. K. Unsworth will preach, and in the evening the Rev. J. H. Pedley. In the afternoon there will be a public platform meeting in place of the regular Sunday-school session, when addresses will be delivered by the Revs. C. E. Bolton, J. P. Gerrie, Geo. Extence and others.

MR. TARTE GOING TO BELGIUM.

In a letter addressed from Paris to the 'Semaine Religieuse,' the Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran North-West missionary, states that, during the present month of June, he will go to Belgium, with the Hon. Mr. Tarte, with a view to promoting emigration to Canada from that thickly populated country.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The yearly examinations of the students of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, 938 and 940 Dorchester street, Mr. C. E. Seifert, director, will be held from June 11 to June 16.

BIRTHS.

GOLLAN.—At the manse, Dunvegan, on June 6, to the Rev. K. A. and Mrs. Gollan, a daughter. 9

MARRIED.

BECKET—KIRBY.—In New York City, on June 7, 1900, at the residence of J. Edward Mastin, Esq., 111 West 70th street, by the Rev. Samuel Tyler, of St. George's Church, Frederick Mark Becket, M.A., third son of R. A. Becket, to Frances, second daughter of the late W. H. Kirby, Esq., of New York. 9

CULVER—MELLON.—On June 6, 1900, at 99 Gilmour street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Mr. Mortimer Culver, of the City Police Force, to Miss Jennie Mellon, alse of Ottawa. 9

DEWAR—BATE.—On June 6, 1900, at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Walter Mackey, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Hughes, Barrett Plummer Dewar, of Winnipeg, to Claudia Cameron, youngest daughter of Henry Newell Bate, Trenwick House. 9

DUNCAN — PEARSON. — At St. Peter's Church, Toronto, on June 6, 1900, by the Venerable Archdeacon Boddy, Gordon Guthrie Duncan, of Brantford, to Edith Maude, daughter of Edwin P. Pearson. 9

FULLARD—POLLOCK.—At the residence of the bride's father, 371 St. Dominique street, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Taylor Church, Charles W. Fullard to Annie, youngest daughter of R. W. Pollock, all of this city. 9

GALLAGHER—BUCHAM—At Dunn avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Rankin, pastor of the church, Zita Gallagher, barrister, of the firm of Gallagher and Bull, Toronto, to Lizzie Oliver Bucham, daughter of Mr. A. O. Bucham, 93 Spencer avenue. 9

LOY—CONVREY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Valleyfield, Que., on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Emerson James Loy to Lizzie, only daughter of John Convrey, Esq. 9

MOUNTFORD—HICKS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 287 Albert street, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. L. Scott, Pauline A. Hicks, daughter of Henry Hicks, to Thomas A. Mountford, of Newark, N.J. 9

DIED.

GRISDALE.—At Ste. Marthe, on June 8, 1900, Joseph Grisdale, at the age of ninety years and twenty-eight days.
Stricken with years, but full of faith in the grace of God. 9

DAVIES—At Ottawa, on June 6, 1900, Lilian Davies, beloved daughter of Mrs. S. M. Davies, of heart failure, aged 24 years. 9

MACNAUGHTON.— At Goshen, Guysboro Co., N.S., on June 1, 1900, Jessie Elizabeth, third and only child of A. F. and L. E. Macnaughton, aged four months and fourteen days. 9

REAY.—At Beauharnois, Que., on June 9, 1900, James H. Reay, aged 48 years, eldest son of A. J. Reay, Russeltown, Que. 9

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal's Greatest Hat Store, CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO., offers at the present moment all the latest models of the season, and at prices which defy competition.

NOTICE.

Beaudry Street.

Ratepayers who have paid the Special Tax levied for the opening of Beaudry street, between Craig and Notre Dame streets, are hereby notified that, upon production of their receipts, the sums paid will be immediately refunded by the undersigned, at his office, City Hall.

(Signed) W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Hall, Montreal, June 8th, 1900.

Financial.

A. W. MORRIS

STOCKS.

Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

Montreal Office, Canada Life Building
New York Office, 63 Wall St.

C. H. WALTERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

3 St. Sacrament Street.

Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

EDWARD L. BOND,

Marine, Fire,

INSURANCE.

Plate Class, Accident.

80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

W. H. WEIR & SON

STOCKBROKERS,

113 St. Francois Xavier St.

W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE,

J. B. PICKEN & CO.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

124 St. James st.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, MILK BUSINESS; PRIVATE customers. Apply 342 Montana street. 9

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, BRANTFORD, nearly new, cheap for cash to prompt purchaser. Apply W.F.A., 74 Dufresne street. 9

PARLEZ FRANCAIS.—WRITE FOR NEW Prospectus and Model Copy of Conversation Exercise. Mailed free to all. Address PARIS, 'Witness' Office. 9

PARLEZ FRANCAIS.—WHETHER YOU take the lessons or not, write for new Prospectus and Model Conversation Exercise. Address PARIS, 'Witness' Office. 9

PARLEZ FRANCAIS.—IF YOU have failed to learn the language at school, try this system. Explanations lucid. The verbs made easy. Idioms clearly explained. A Well organized method. A good basis laid. Address PARIS, 'Witness' Office. 9

LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, FROM Post-Office to Craig street, thence by Street Railway car to St. Lamberts Hill, a Sapphire. Return and be rewarded to GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., 2397 St. Catherine street. 9

LOST, OR HELD UP IN the vicinity of Pine aenue and Cadieux street, a White and Sable Collie Dog, answering to the name of 'Clyde.' Any one holding up the dog after this notice will be prosecuted. 625 Cadieux street. 9

WANTED, HOUSE AND FRESCO PAINTing, Tinting, Paper-hanging, Plastering and Glazing. A. LEVIN, 613 Dorchester street. 9

WANTED, WORK BY RESPECTABLE Young Girl of 16 years; references. Apply 6 Mayor street. 9

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Middle-aged person, a situation as good plain cook to go to the country; willing to assist with washing and housework. Apply at 56 St. Bernard street. 9

WANTED, A CASH GIRL; MUST BE quick at figures. Address CASH 12, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, SOME Second-hand clothing to fit children; must be cheap. Address L. 200, 'Witness' Office. 9

PROTHONOTARY FOR TERREBONNE.

The 'Presse' publishes the rumor that Messrs. Joseph Grignon and Joseph Fortier, of Ste. Scholastique, are to be appointed joint prothonotary for the district of Terrebonne at a very early date.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL TO assist with general house work and be willing to go to the country. 483 St. Antoine street. 9

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT for family of two, washing and ironing; may sleep at home if desired. Apply after 4 p.m., 172 Elgin street, near Prince Arthur street. 9

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR A family of two; must be good cook and laundress, with city references. Apply 10 University street. 9

WANTED, GOOD CAKE BAKER. Apply 370 St. Antoine street, between 7 and 8 p.m. 9

WANTED, YOUNG LADY FOR CONFECtionery Store; must be experienced. Apply at 370 St. Antoine street, between 7 and 8 p.m. 9

WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 15, TO LEARN the business and make himself generally useful. Apply at LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine street. 9

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURance Company. The only Canadian Life Company owned and administered solely by its Policyholders, is open to receive applications from gentlemen of responsibility for positions now vacant, both in this city and throughout the Province of Quebec. Liberal terms to the right parties. Apply to the MANAGER, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 9

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp. 13

WANTED, AT ONCE, A THOROUGHLY experienced bookbinder. Address P. O. Box 59, Lennoxville, P.Q.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT Shipper; must have some experience and good recommendations. Apply THE LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Henri. 7

WANTED, COOK, WILLING TO Go to the country for the summer; good references required. 296 Stanley street.

WANTED, A SMART ENERGETIC Young man as travelling salesman; state age. Address C., 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR WESTMOUNT, Good General Servant; references required. Apply Mrs. LIGHTHALL, second house, Murray avenue, first avenue west of Metcalfe, above Cote St. Antoine road.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Shorthand Typewriter. Apply, stating salary expected to P.O. Box 992, city.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family; no washing; wages, $10 a month. Apply 78 Duluth avenue. 8

EXPERIENCED WAIST AND SKIRT hands, good wages; steady employment. HENRY MORGAN & CO., Phillips square St. Catherine street. 8

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR two or three months at Metis. Apply 1146 Dorchester street. 7

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Good Waist, Skirt and Sleeve Hands: also Improvers and assistants; highest wages and steady employment. 85 Mansfield street. 7

STONE CUTTERS WANTED FOR SAND and Lime stone, 30 to 36 cents per hour. ROBERT ROSS, Archibald street, Ottawa. 8

WANTED, FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES, having good references. Apply to MR. DESJARDINS, Manager, at E. Lepage & Co., corner Ste. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; Family of two. Apply 158 Drummond stret.

WANTED, OPERATORS ON SHIRTS, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Overalls and Pants; steady work; good pay; also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited. 23

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY MAN, EMployment. Advertiser speaks and writes English and French equally; knows the city well; could assist in an office, store, warehouse or factory; temporary or permanent work acceptable; best references; small salary. Address L. JOSEPH 10, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, WASHING AND Housecleaning by the day or month, city or country. No. 10 Berthelet street, city.

SITUATION WANTED BY MARRIED Man as foreman, caretaker, or any position of trust. Address REV. J. F. RENAUD, The Andrews' Home, 46 Belmont Park.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY A LADY EMPLOYED during day, a comfortably furnished room; rent not to exceed $5.00. Locality central. Address S. 20, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, BOARD FOR THE Months of July and August for lady and five children, the eldest, 14, in a farm house, within a short distance by rail from Montreal. Address Box 456, 'Witness' Office. 8

ROOM WANTED, GOOD SIZE, BY RESpectable young man; state terms to GEORGE, 'Witness' Office. 1

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 2380. Superior Court. — John Beattie, Plaintiff, vs. The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co'y, Defendant, and J. Murray Smith et al., Tiers-Saisie, and Archibald Campbell, Intervenant, and The Cumberland Railway & Coal Co'y et al., Mis en Cause. On the eighteenth day of June instant (1900) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice sixty-one debentures of one hundred pounds sterling each of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, bearing the numbers from 1530 to 1590, both inclusive and the coupons thereto attached. Conditions cash. D. LANOIX, B.S.C. Montreal, 8th June, 1900. 9

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASed; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 138A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447. 25

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box, 423, formerly of 539 Craig street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, GOOD PRACTICING PIANO, in perfect order, only $60, payable $5 cash and $3 per month. Apply LAYTON BROS. Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 9

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TWO FIRST-CLASS Ladies' Bicycles. Address BAKER & CO., 78 University street. 9

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS and Electricians—Send 10 cents for new 40-page Pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. GEO. A. ZELLER, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. Mention 'Montreal Witness.' 21

FOR SALE, 15 SQUARE PIANOS. THESE Instruments have all been thoroughly overhauled and will be sold very cheap to immediate purchasers. Terms as low as $2 per month. LAYTON BROS., Warerooms 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 9

FOR SALE, TYPEWRITERS OF ALL standard makes; each machine guaranteed; great bargains to clear. BRYCE & DOUGLAS, 11 Bleury street, Montreal Main 3214. 8

BARGAINS. — MEN'S AND YOUTHS' Sweaters, Bicycle and Golf Hose, large assortment—no better value to be had; Cotton and Cashmere Socks, plain and fancy, immense variety and cheap. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James st. 4

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, During this month, Royal Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs of various sizes. English Oilcloth, Household Furniture and House Furnishings; four handsome Upright and one Square Piano, etc., etc. Auction sale every Tuesday and Friday at 2.30; private sale auction price; only a call at our commodius rooms will convince you of our unapproachable price in high grade Carpets, etc. RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

BARGAINS.—MEN'S SUMMER UNDERwear in Balbriggan, Natural Wool, Fancy Cashmere, etc. Prices low, quality considered. Also lot Undershirts (odds) to be sold off at great reduction. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street. 4

FOR SALE, A CAMPING TENT, DOUBLE Monitor Coal Oil Cooking Stove, and Refrigerator. 494 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 8

KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

To Let.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT BOUCHERville, three pretty cottages, furnished, very well situated, three minutes from the boat; rent low. JOSEPH PAQUETTE, 59 Lacroix street. 9

MIDDLE FLAT, 5 ROOMS; MODERN conveniences, $7.50; newly decorated; large front bedroom, bath-room flat, furnished. 167 Roy street, near St. Denis street. 9

TO RENT, 25 BISHOP STREET, DAISY furnace; all modern improvements. Apply J. D. L. AMBROSE, Examining Warehouse, foot of McGill street.

TO LET, NO. 12 SEYMOUR AVENUE, 10 rooms, first class house; can be had at a bargain. CHAS. J. BROWN, 4228 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

HOUSE TO LET, AT LITTLE METIS. Enquire, RUTH ASTLE, Amqui. 4

ST. LAMBERT, TO LET FOR THE Summer, Cottage, modern improvements; garden. JOHN NICHOLS, 1734 Notre Dame street. 2

SHOPS OR OFFICES TO LET, Altered to suit tenants, in building, cor. St. Peter st. and Fortification lane; most desirable retail location. Apply for key and particulars at the 'Witness' Office. 2

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE for Shops, offices or light manufacturing, corner of St. Peter and Fortification lane, will be reconstructed to suit tenants; most desirable situation. Apply for full particulars to 'Witness' Office. 2

WESTMOUNT—TO LET, 258 METCALFE ave., new and modern House, extension kitchen, commanding view of Western ave.; rent moderate. C. C. HOLLAND, 2411 St. Catherine street. Telephone Up 745, or 1284. 28

TO LET, FLAT IN 'THE SHERBROOKE,' six large rooms, every convenience, heated; immediate possession; enquire at 'The Sherbrooke,' Tel. Main 3137, or address T.X., 10, 'Witness' Office. 25

HOUSE TO LET, 211 ST. ANTOINE Street, near Mountain street; hot water heating; all newly painted; all in first-class condition; immediate possession. Apply JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine street. city. 21

STORE TO LET IN ST. PETER STREET wing of 'Witness' building; splendid thoroughfare for retail business; bright and attractive front. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. 30

TO LET, UPPER FLAT, Stone Front, five rooms, b. and w.c. 49a St. Hypolite, just above Sherbrooke. Apply 544 Cadieux street. 27

OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification, To Let to one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND Spanish—successful and rapid tuition by conversation. Lessons given during vacancies; highest references. PROF. DAMBACH, Graduate University of France, 20 City Councillors street. 9

THE CROIZARD SCHOOL OF Languages —French taught practically by Conversation. Rapid method. (Private lessons during all summer). Highest city references. (Translations). For further information write or call, 2444a St. Catherine street. 9

Personal.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, VENTRILOQUIST and Punch and Judy Shows for Garden Parties, Picnics, etc. Shaw's Music Store. 9

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, CLUB ROOM OR STUDIO, good size, bright; also, Hall, furnished for Societies, Lodges, etc.; capacity about 50; to rent by evenings. Apply 'Croizard School,' York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street. 9

TO LET, NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM, two windows, furnished with first-class furniture, old oak set; Auer light; other single and double rooms (furnished or unfurnished), gas, baths with hot water. BURLINGTON CHAMBERS, 2307, 2309 St. Catherine street. 9

TO LET, LARGE, COMFORTABLE Room on bathroom flat; rent reasonable. 118 Union avenue. 8

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, gas, hot and cold water; board if desired; desirable locality. 1513 Ontario street. 7

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with cheerful rooms and board. Apply MISS CADWELL, 1 and 2 Thornton Park. Telephone Mount 471. 1

ROOMS TO LET, Large, well furnished double room in front of house; also single room adjoining; hot and cold water. At 34 Shuter street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A GREEN PARROT, YELLOW Head, on 6th June, from 4264 Dorchester. Finder will be rewarded at above address. 7

Farms For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT LONGUEUIL, A FARM belonging to Mr. P. Vincent; well adapted for suburban residences; the land is well cultivated and the vegetable and flower gardens are very fine; there are small fruits in abundance; a river frontage of three and a half arpents. For particulars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. 9

FOR SALE, AT SHERBROOKE, ON THE Brompton road, two miles from the town; farm of 100 acres; 40 under cultivation, 60 in valuable timber; good dwelling house; water in the house and yard; stock and implements would be sold at a valuation; especially suitable for a gentleman's residence; magnificent situation and convenient to town. H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main, 3344. 9

FOR SALE, AT BOWMANVILLE, a Farm of 214 acres; situated some 2½ miles from the town; in good state of cultivation; 70 acres ploughed, balance in good pasturage; a good stone house and good outbuildings. H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT DANVILLE, A FARM OF 100 acres, with good young orchard; farm is well watered and in good state of cultivation. H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, AT CHATEAUGUAY, A FARM of 90 acres, clear land, all cultivated; would exchange for city property. H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, AT POINTE AUX TREMBLES Farm of 120 acres, with river frontage; would be sub-divided to suit purchaser. H. M. SIMPSON, room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, PAYS TEN PERCENT, AT Chambly, a Farm in fine state of cultivation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, TENEMENT property on Richmond Square; will pay about 9 percent. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, 245 AND 245½ ST. URBAIN street, a first-class tenement property; will bring a good revenue. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, A CUT STONE BLOCK OF Flats on Sanguinet street; good tenants; as the owner wishes to realize the property will be sold at $2,000 below valuation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, A COTTAGE COMPLETELY Furnished, on one of the west end streets H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, ON ELGIN STREET, UPPER and Lower Tenements, in good repair; a good stable, 2 stalls, in rear. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A COTtage of eight rooms on Fort street; terms easy. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, 2 FINE LOTS, HUTCHESON street, near Mount Royal avenue, Montreal Annex; cheap, and easy terms to prompt purchaser. C. 321, 'Witness' Office. 9

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Montmorency and Grand Trunk streets.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Trinity Sunday. June 10, 1900. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., service. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west—The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, editor of the 'Congregationalist,' Toronto.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. Matthew Kelly. Evening preacher, the Rev. W. S. Pritchard, B.A., B.D. Everybody welcome. Pastor, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

MISSION HALL, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hackett, M.A., D.C.L., rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane) Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer, and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Mr. Eugene Stock, secretary C.M.S., London. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. Strangers welcomed.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeur street. Trinity Sunday. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and rector's Bible class. 7 p.m. evening service. Preacher, the Rev. T. B. Holland, M.A., newly ordained deacon. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. 11 a.m., Rev. J. S. Ereaux. 3 p.m., missionary service. Rev. Ihsan Ullah, missionary from India. 7 p.m., the rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE Trinity Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. C. G. Rollit. Offertory for parochial charities. Special music.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Service at 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rev. J. E. Ereaux. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park Dorchester st. and Atwater ave., Westmount Trinity Sunday. Administration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Church Missionary Society's missionary in Palestine. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Mills, D.D.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher N. A. F. Bourne, B.A. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Trinity Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Corporate communion of the Young Men's Association. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., children's service in the church. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Annual sermon to Trinity Young Men's Association. Preacher, the Rev. Infan Ullah, C.M.S., Missionary, Punjaub, India.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Ordination and Holy Communion by Lord Bishop of Montreal. Preacher, the Rev. J. Ker, D.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., C.M.S., in Uganda and Palestine. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Monday, St. Barnabas Day —Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Trinity Sunday.

11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Dean Carmichael.

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

7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Mr. Eugene Stock, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, England.

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

Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m.

Friday, Teachers' meeting at 2.30 p.m.

Friday, special intercessory service for the war in Africa, at 5 p.m.

MAISONEUVE MISSION, St. George's Y.M.C.A., corner Ple IX. and Adam sts.—Services, 11 a.m., morning prayer. Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Congregational Churches.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. Murrman, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, will preach.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine street. 11 a.m., annual sermon. Preacher, the Rev. G. Ellery Read, Rock Island. 2.45 p.m., mass meeting of the Sunday school. 7 p.m., public worship. Anniversary sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. Communion service. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, June 10. Fourth anniversary. 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A. 7 p.m., preacher, the Rev. J. W. Pedley, B.A. 3 p.m., platform meeting. Speakers, the Revs. C. E. Bolton, George Extence and J. P. Gerrie. Everybody invited.

St. Lambert Churches.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, June 10, 1900. Service at 11 o'clock a.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

Presbyterian Churches.

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MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 3.30 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — Rev. J. D. Morrow will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Mitchell will preach in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at St. Laurent at 7.30 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION, Presbyterian, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Morning services at 11 a.m. and evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Mackeracher, B.A., minister. To-morrow: The church having been newly seated, a special service will be held in the evening, at which the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., will officiate and preach.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue near St. Antoine street—Services on Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S., in parlor. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., service. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. I. A. Pringle, from the Klondike, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian) — Sherbrooke street and Otario avenue. The Rev. J. Pringle, of Allin, B.C., will preach at 11 a.m., and the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Morning service, 11 o'clock, and evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. T. W. Winfield. Morning subject, 'National Righteousness.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion in the evening. Special collection for the widows' and orphans' fund. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting at 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

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

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence street. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class for young men at 3.15 p.m. in the church. Entrance by the front. Senior Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor.

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

CALVIN CHURCH, (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs street. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Strangers heartily welcome. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor, No. 453 St. Antoine street.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Choir practice Friday at 8 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. The pastor will preach the tenth sermon of the series on 'Questions worth asking' at 7 p.m. Subject: 'In view of these discussions is life worth living.'

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services, Sunday, June 10, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, 'Cause and effect in the Christian faith'; for the evening, 'Some obscure names and what they suggest.' Sunday school at 3 p.m.; midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Y.P.S.C.E on Monday at 8 p.m. Topic, 'Lives that lift.' Luke xiii., 20, 21.

Baptist Churches.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

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

Baptist Churches.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Public worship on Sunday at 11 o'clock. 3 p.m., Sabbath-school and Bible classes. Service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer-meeting at 8 pm. A hearty invitation to all. A. E. Tuddenham, Acting Pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

Methodist Churches.

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

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. The pastor will preach at both services. All welcome to above services. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Raney, 954 St. Dominique street.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All seats free. All are welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets. Consecration service and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, Montreal Annex, June 10. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at three p.m. Strangers welcome at all the services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Children's Day. The pastor will preach a sermon to children at 11 a.m. Special Song Service, "Happy Hours," at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m., followed by the Communion. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Pastor's class on Friday at 3 p.m., and Junior Endeavor at 4.15.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. W. Sparling. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening, the Rev. J. W. Bowman, M.A., B.D., London, England, in attendance at the Congregational Union. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borpomee streets. Rev P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Class meetings at 10 a.m. Mid-week service at 3 p.m., on Wednesday. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor, will preach at both services to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Many Ideals.' Evening subject, 'The Momentous Issues of Life.' The Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Monday, Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Junior, at 7 p.m. and Seniors at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Morning, pastoral address, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening preacher, the Rev. Melville A. Shaver, pastor Congregational Church, Cobourg, Ont.

The Sunday school and the Bible-classes meet at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le

CHURCH NOTICES.

(Continued.)

Undenominational Churches

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

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. Divine service at the Home, Longue Pointe, at 3 p.m. conducted by the Rev. J. McKillican.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Everett. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader, in charge.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT SERVICES — Public services are held in the new chapel on the corner of Bleury and Mayor streets, on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Everybody will be cordially welcomed. Rev. E. M. Smith, pastor.

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

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m. Sabbath-school, 10.30 a.m., prayer-meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

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

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m. and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Adjutant A. Goodwin in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday at eight o'clock. Captains Downey and Jones in charge. Gospel services (in French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m. and on every week day except Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m. Adjutant Robert in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's) Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock in English. Ensign J. K. Miller and wife in charge.

Property.

FOR SALE
ON BISHOP STREET

A House especially laid out for a physician, consisting of three stories and basement. The first floor contains dining-room, consulting-room, waiting-room and pantry. The house is in good condition throughout, and can be bought on exceptionally easy terms.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR INVESTMENT,

I have the following amounts among others on hand for investment on first-class first mortgage securities, $11,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500 and $2,000.

R. A. DUNTON, N.P.,
Tel. 1191. 185 St. James street.

FOR SALE
A FINE NEW
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON
WESTERN AVE., WESTMOUNT,
between Metcalfe Avenue and "The Park."

WELL BUILT AND FINISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE. 9 ROOMS AND EVERY CONVENIENCE.

CHAS. J. BROWN & ED. RIEL,
4228 St. Catherine Street, Westmount.

ELEVATOR CHANGES HANDS.

Quebec, June 7.—The C. P. R.'s grain elevator on the Louise Embankment, which was erected some years ago under the Conservative régime, at a cost of $75,000 for no other purpose apparently but to humbug the clamorous Quebeckers, seeing that from the day of its completion it has never been turned to any practical use whatever, has—it is announced to-day—been purchased by the Hon. R. R. Dobell, who intends to put it to immediate use. The figure at which the structure has changed hands has not yet transpired. For some time past Mr. Dobell, it seems, had been negotiating for its purchase. Several years ago he offered to put up half the purchase price if Quebeckers or others would provide the remainder. But no one was found at the time to take up his offer.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

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

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

Personals
Agents Wanted.
— 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,
UP-TOWN STORE,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

NEW NURSES' HOME.

OPENING OF NEW QUARTERS FOR NURSES OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The opening of the Nurses' Home in connection with the Phillips Training School for Nurses, and the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, took place on Thursday, at the hospital, 44 McGill College avenue. At the same time the new maternity wards in connection with the hospital, were also declared open.

Mr. Samuel Bell presided at the function, which was well attended by several of the hospital's friends, amongst whom was Bishop Bond. It was announced that during the six years that the Nurses' Training School had been in existence, 17 nurses had graduated from it, ten of whom were in active work on their own account.

The following ladies were then presented with nurses' diplomas by Mrs. G. D. Phillips, from whom the training school takes its name:—Miss Ellacott, Miss Martin and Miss Goring. Satisfactory reports of the training school and of the hospital work were read by Miss Kent, the school superintendent, and Dr. A. R. Griffith respectively, which were followed with brief addresses commendatory of the good work effected by the hospital from Bishop Bond, the Rev. W. S. Barnes, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, and Mr. F. E. Grafton. Five o'clock tea was then served, after which the guests made an inspection of the hospital, the Nurses' Home and the new maternity wards. The latter have been furnished by Mrs. James Baylis, Miss Mary Baylis, Mrs. J. T. Hagar and Mrs. R. L. Gaunt, but there were still needed tables, chairs and rugs for the sitting-rooms, ten cots for the nurses, with bedding and linen; trays and dishes for the patients, a gas stove for the ward kitchen, water filter, mangle for laundry, flat irons and usual laundry supplies, in addition to window and door screens.

The maternity wards have been fitted up with due attention to sanitation, the plumbing, etc., being of the most modern type.

In the evening the nurses gave an 'At Home' to their friends in their new quarters.

SHEFFORD COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The Shefford County W. C. T. U. Convention will meet (D.V.), at Warden, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 19 and 20. The first session will begin at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. There will be a public temperance meeting on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at which addresses will be given by Mrs. Foster, vice-president of the provincial union; Mrs. (Rev.) Watson, of Cowansville; the local clergy and others. Delegates from other temperance and Christian societies are cordially invited.

All desiring billets should send their names at once to Mrs. James McLaughlin, Warden, Que.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Mr. B. Horning gave an instructive lecture on Thursday in Association Hall, on 'The War in the Transvaal,' for the benefit of the Chateau de Ramezay. The lecture was illustrated with a large number of beautifully colored slides, representing war scenes and war leaders, When the leaders were thrown upon the screen great applause was evoked; but it was easily seen that Lord Roberts was 'first in the hearts of his countrymen.' Considering the excellence of the entertainment, and the object for which it was given, it is unfortunate that there were not more present.

THE FAMINE FUND

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Undesignated—	
Previously acknowledged	$378.50
E. A. McKenzie	1.00
Collected by Jennie Affleck and Nettie Campbell, Wood Bay	26.00
Mrs. Thomas Beggs	1.00
A. Oliver	4.00
J. Fletcher	1.00
Princeton Presbyterian Church Sunday school	2.50
Inasmuch	3.00
Mrs. John McDonald	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Geddes	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Mullin	2.00
Mrs. A. Sinclair	1.00
Union Sabbath school of S.S. No. 4, Ryerson	.50
Mr. Everett	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Everett	1.00
E. Southmayed	1.00
A Friend, Picton	.10
Friend, B.C.	2.00
Cash Beaver	20.00
Children's Self-Denial Society, Owen Sound	1.00
W. J. Robertson	2.00
Lizzie Whalen	.05
M. McIlroy	2.00
Glen Tarken	1.00
John Brace	1.00
Union Endeavor Society, North Harwich	4.15
Mrs. Minnie Reid	2.50
Mrs. J. T. Hutchinson	1.50
S. Carsley	100.00
J. A. McGerrigle	10.00
Collected by pupils of S.S., No 2, and 30, Augusta and Elizabethtown	2.25
Anonymous, Leduc, Alta.	1.00
Collection Marney Union Sunday-School	6.70
E.B.	1.00
Young Peoples' Society of North Augusta	5.00
A Friend, Cromarty	2.00
Some friends of Brucefield, Ont., per George Forrest	11.00
Collection S.O.T.	4 40
Charles Godfrey	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Clark, sr.	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Clark, jr.	1.00
Miss Marion Clark	1.00
Mr. George Clark	.50
W. E. Edwards	.50
	9.40
Mrs James Black	2.00
A Friend, Ontario	2.00
A Friend, Pearceton	3.00
Collected from friends and children, Little Red Deer, by G. A. Sinclair.	4.00
Mrs. D. Campbell	1.00
Miss McGregor	.50
Miss Paterson	.25
Mr. and Mrs. Paterson	1.00
William Paterson	.25
Thomas Paterson	.25
Maggie Paterson	.25
Robert Paterson	.30
James Paterson	1.00
Mrs. McAlpine	.30
Miss McAlpine	.25
Miss M. McAlpine	.25
Maggie McAlpine	.10
Eddie McAlpine	.10
Alice McAlpine	.10
Teacher	1.10
	6.00
	$629.15

Less divided in proportion to designated amounts received as follows:

To Canadian Presbyterian Mission	$153.30
To Christian Alliance Mission.	132.42
To American Board of Missions	38.90
To Methodist Episcopal Mission	12.65
To Southern Indian Famine Fund	41.23
	378.50
	$250.65

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Christian Alliance Mission in Gujerat.

Previously acknowledged	$2,168.93
A. G. Fisher	5.00
Gertie Vasey	.25
Carrie McKeown	1.00
Bella Simpson	.10
Eva Gallon	.15
Alice Cathcart	.10
A Friend, per H. A. Griffin	1.00
Collected by Chemical Road Union Sunday school	2.20
Town of Norton, per J. E. McCready	50.00
Collection Milford Bay Union Sunday school	2.00
Children of Moira School	1.50
Lorne Cunningham	1.00
S.J.A.	5.00
Part of undesignated amounts	132.42
Total	$2,371.25

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$2,737.21
Eliza Ridley	2.00
Wm. Carter	2.00
J. G., Strathroy	5.00
Mrs. James Harper	1.00
Friends of Jesus, Weible, N.D.	1.30
Part of undesignated amounts	153.30
Total	$2,901.81

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

American Board of Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$700.30
Part of undesignated amounts	38.90
Total	$739.20

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Southern Indian Famine Fund, per Mr. G.S. Eddy, Associate College Y.M.C.A., Secretary, Madras, India.	
Previously acknowledged	$358.83
Wm. Carter	2.00
Part of undesignated amounts	41.23
Total	$397.06

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Methodist Episcopal Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$158.20
Part of undesignated amounts	12.65
Total	$170.85

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,424.64
S.J.A.	5.00
Mrs. J. T. Hutchinson	1.50
Mrs. Minnie Reid	2.50
Lorna Ingalls	.60
Total	$1,434.24
Total of all funds	$8,265.06

CABLES FOR PRETORIA.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph announces that messages for Pretoria, Transvaal, written in plain language, may now be accepted at sender's risk, to go by best means, at nominal rate of one dollar and twenty-three cents per word beyond Montreal.

THE SUMMER CRECHE.

The committee of management of the King's Daughters Creche beg to acknowledge with thanks the following articles: from John Murphy & Co., one dozen soup bowls, one pail, one dishpan, one dozen bars of soap; Mr. W. Starke, $5 worth of hardware; W. Rutherford Sons, one load of wood; Mrs. G. Wait, one padlock, one pot of paint and brush, one tin of stove polish; American Presbyterian Church, one dozen of chairs and four tables; Church of St. James the Apostle Sunday school, per R. J. Buchanan, Esq., one pump; the Canada Brewing Company, per C. Strangman, Esq., two large barrels; Mrs. Alex. Hendry, ten pounds of tea; Mrs. E. Holton, $5; Faithful Circle, $5; G. C. Dunlop, Esq., $5; Mrs. John McLauchlan, $5; Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, $5; Mrs. E. F. Ames, $5; Miss M. Ames, $5; a Friend, per Miss Reddy, $2.00; Whatsoever Circle, $10; Mrs. Reford, $5; Miss Drena McArthur, $1; Miss Evelyn McArthur, $1; Mrs. Abner Kingman, $15; Mrs. J. T. Bigelow, $5; donations in kind may be sent to Mrs. G. Wait, 38 Crescent street, and in money to the treasurer, Miss Ludington, 4674 Dorchester street.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian Patents—D. J. Archer, toothbrush; C. Ducharme, seed planters; J. R. Elliot, box openers; T. E. Henderson, moccasin; J. Montplaisir, railway car seal presses; R. Henault, hay presses; C. H. Herod and J. Bechtel, mechanical movement; W. Redpath and A. H. Reid, grates; D. McPherson, rail joints; P. Eli, locks for bedsteads; G. H. Sheppard, coats; H. C. Maisness, machine for separating ground grains; J. H. McMechan, necktie fasteners; W. P. Turner, fenders for cars; E. Lefebvre, hay press; J. Cormack, air coolers; J. J. Maine, honey extractors; A. E. Morin, feeding mechanism for postal cancelling machines; C. W. Steele and W. A. Nesbitt, electric brakes; W. Teale, rapid fire pyrotechnic guns; W. G. Scott, clothes-driers; W. D. Walker, sheet metal pulleys.

American Patents—H. W. Gays, car-line; E. A. Levins, paddle wheel; E. N. Moyer, chart drawing instrument; W. Smith and A. Smith, bicycle propelling mechanism; D. B. Swinton, metal working machine; F. F. Maloney, comb, paper cutter, nail-cleaner and watch case opener.

NEW RIFLE CLUB.

At a meeting held in the Montreal Camera Club room on Thursday night, a rifle club was organized by the wholesale druggists of Montreal, to be known as the 'Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club.'

The following were elected officers: — Honorary president, Major H. H. Lyman; president, J. E. Morrison; vice-president, A. B. J. Moore; second vice-president, J. Findlay; treasurer, Frank Brush; secretary W. P. Wilson. Committee—R. C. Irwin (Evans & Sons), Phil. Lyman (Lyman, Knox & Co.), Mr. Garretty, (Kerry, Watson & Co.), O. W. G. Dettmers (Lyman, Sons & Co.).

A GOOD WORK.

A short time ago Prince George Lodge, No. 9, and Westmount Lodge No. 39, Ancient Order of United Workmen, gave a concert for the benefit of our soldiers who ar fighting in South Africa. After paying all expenses they have paid over to the ladies of the Westmount Patriotic Association the sum of $65.70 to be used by them to procure comforts for the sick and wounded. Whilst the grand lodge has provided for the heirs of any of the members who may die, these two subordinate lodges decided to do their share towards the comfort of the sick.

AN IMPORTANT ACTION.

Mr. Toussaint Prefontaine has entered an action for $47,800 against Messrs. Nolan Delisle and P. P. Martin. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, by signing, as auditors, a report of the Banque du Peuple, which he holds to have been misleading, induced him to accept a position as member of the board of directors, which resulted in loss for which he now claims compensation from them.

HULL RECTORY FUND.

The secretary of the synod desires gratefully to acknowledge receipt of the sum of five dollars for the Hull rectory fund, from correspondent signing 'In His Name.'

AT BANFF SPRINGS.

Among the recent arrivals at the C.P.R. Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. T. Lemon, Mr. C. M. Hay, Mrs. Drew, Miss Drew, Mr. James Dixon, Mr. A. J. Maluish, Miss H. Ethel and M. Ward, Mr. A. Roche, London, England; Mr. John Herd, Dr. J. H. Barbat, Mrs. Barbat, and child, Dr. F. B. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. B. Adam Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. T. S. Hall, Mr. B. B. Odell, jr., Mrs. Odell, and child, Mr. John DeWolfe, Mr. H. S. Andrews, New York city; Mr. J. W. Mathews and Mrs. Mathews, Miss Clara O'Dell, Newburgh, N.Y.; Mr. J. Niblock, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Swann, Mr. P. B. Hoadley, Mr. W. Hoadley, Calgary, Alb.; Mr. F. M. Cockburn, Mrs. J. Bonnick, Miss Ethel M. Bonnick, Miss Valdai T. Bonnick, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. M. F. Fisher, Mrs. E. W. Murray, Miss L. Murray, Mr. C. H. Ruddock, Mr. A. B. Ruddock, Mr. A. H. Beck, Mrs. Dolo, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Jean Echors, Mr. Robert Dew, Louis Barcel, Antwerp, Belgium; Mr. H. P. Luttrell, Cochrane, Alta.; P. Koxdowshi and Mrs. Koxdowshi, German Imp. Consul, Mexico; Mr. J. F. Theurer, Mrs. Theurer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Mr. C. C. Perkins, Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Giblin, New Zealand; Mr. S. MacLeod, Dunstanfuage, P.E.I.; Mr. D. H. Laing, Mrs. Laing, and children, Queensland, Australia.

THE GIBSON PICTURES.

The ladies of the Day Nursery, 174 Mountain street, are pleased to report the financial success of the Gibson picture entertainment of May 9. The sum made was $764.90. The gross receipts were $1,143.75, and the expenses $378.85; $200 of the net receipts will be put to the building fund, and the remainder will be used for current expenses during the summer months, when there will be no other revenue. As it is impossible to reach all who took part individually, the committee takes this means of making grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen who formed the pictures, to the Zingari Glee, Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Clubs, and the ladies and gentlemen soloists and accompanists, as well as to all who in any way contributed towards the success of the entertainments. The sincere thanks of the committee are due to the following for favors received: Mr. Robert Reid, H. Morgan & Co., George Graham & Son, Montreal Gas Company, Arlington Cab Company, Willis & Co., R. Hall & Co., Palmer & Co., Chas. M. Henderson, Joseph Bennett, W. H. Bell, H. A. Wilder and Miss Ramsay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNABE
PIANOS

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Correspondence solicited. Call or write

Willis & Co. 1824 Notre Dame st.
MONTREAL

RAILWAY NEWS.

A Grand Trunk train made the run from Toronto Thursday at the rate of fifty-three miles an hour. The journey was made in eight hours. There were six full coaches on the train, containing a party of Chicagoans on their way to the Paris exhibition.

Three hundred Galicians passed through the city on Thursday night over the C.P.R. on their way to the North-West.

Mr. Davis, passenger traffic manager, and Mr. Bell, general passenger agent, of the Grand Trunk, are back from New York, where they had been attending a meeting of the eastern trunk lines, which dealt with the question of rates and other matters.

The Fox Bay settlers passed through the city last night on their way to the North-West, to settle upon lands which the government has granted them in the neighborhood of Gladstone. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Quebec, accompanied the party, which numbered seventy.

President Shaughnessy has returned from Minneapolis, where he was attending the annual meeting of the 'Soo' line.

CONCERT AT ST. GILES CHURCH.

On Tuesday evening of this week an artistic concert was held at St. Giles's Church. The programme included the names of some of the leading singers of the city. The selections given by the Lotus Quartette was the feature of the evening. Mr. J. Leslie Tedford was heard to great advantage, and was given an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Sydney Dugan sang in splendid voice. Messrs. Tedford and Dugan gave 'Rule Britannia.' Their rendering of this song on the evening of the day on which Pretoria fell, elicited loud bursts of applause. Miss Florence Wishart is a contralto singer of great power. Mrs. Nellie Gunn McClelland has excellent power of interpretation as a reader; her selections were high class and rendered with all the grace of the trained elocutionist. Miss Cecilie Russell gave two pianoforte selections with brilliant execution. She also acted as accompanist for the evening. The concert was undoubtedly the best every given in St. Giles's Church.

PRIVILEGE OF A DOMESTIC.

Judge Archibald rendered judgment on Thursday in the case of St. Germain vs. Legault, and Bourdon opposant. The plaintiff having brought the movable and immovable property of defendant to sale, under a judgment, the opposant filed a claim for wages due him and his wife. The plaintiff contested the collocation, alleging that Bourdon should have enforced his claim before. The Court held that a farm servant cannot be charged with negligence in consequence merely of his not taking legal proceedings against his master to enforce his privilege upon his master's movable property. The privilege of a domestic is general, and not confined to the particular property upon which the work may have been done. Opposant had established his claim to the extent of $110.50, and it was maintained for that amount.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Bro. J. Best, D.D.S.G.P. for Montreal Centre District, paid an official visit to Lodge Primrose, No. 49, in their rooms, 2204 St. Catherine street, on Monday last, and made it the occasion of presenting to the lodge a handsome silk St. George's Ensign from the Supreme Branch Executive, as a prize for the largest number of candidates initiated in the Province of Quebec during the year 1899. At a recent meeting of this lodge a communication was received from His Excellency the Governor-General conveying the thanks of the Secretary of State War Department (Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.) for the congratulatory resolutions passed on the success of British arms in South Africa. The members of this society in the city of Montreal and district purpose attending divine service in St. George's Church on Sunday evening, June 24.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from: James Inglis, Miss Hill, Alexander Murray, Rev. J. McKillican, Mrs. Charles Garth, T. A. Dawes, Mrs. J. Kee, Dr. James Bell, H. Shorey, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Col. Whitehead, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Hy. Thomas, Mrs. M. Fraser, each clothing; Mrs. A. Young, 2 mattresses; J. D. O'Connor, G. F. Phelps, Hy. Gatehouse, each fish; Miss Ramsay, Bibles; Charles Alexander, hot cross buns; G. H. Detless, buns; Mr. Turton, Mrs. J. R. Kyle, Mrs. George Caverhill, Mrs. Henry Birks, Thos. A. Taylor, reading matter; Henry G. Weekes, crockery; Joseph Laviolette & Son, meat; Canada Provision Co., bacon; H. & N. E. Hamilton, samples.

THE LIBRARIAN'S GUIDE.

The programme and guide issued for the use of the delegates to the Montreal conference of the American Library Association, by the local committee, is one of the neatest and most complete works of its kind. Th history of the city is dwelt upon in such a manner as to at once attract the attention and excite the interest of the reader, especially if the latter has never seen Montreal, and is about to visit the city. A detailed description is given of every point of interest.

The booklet, for it is such, is superbly illustrated with fine cuts from photographs. The literary part of the guide does much credit to the compiler, Mr. John Parratt.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM SET ASIDE.

Judge Archibald rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Mrs. Martin Higgins vs. the Supreme Council of the C.M.B.A. The plaintiff claimed for herself and child, the sum of $2,000 as indemnity due on account of the death of her husband, who was a member of the association. The plea to the action was that the proceedings should have been taken within two years following the death of the member, and further that, at the time of his death, Martin Higgins stood on the list as a suspended member for non-payment of his assessment. The Court dismissed the action on the last mentioned ground.

SILENT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

New York, June 8.—The case of Lynch vs. Lynch has developed the remarkable fact that for fifteen years Mrs. Theresa Lynch, and her husband, John Lynch, lived in their home at No. 268 West Thirty-fourth street, but in all that time a single word never passed between them. On Friday last Mr. Lynch was removed from the house to a private asylum. Mrs. Lynch is reputed to be worth several millions and for half a century has been prominently identified with the diamond trade in this city. The couple had a disagreement on business matters, the wife claiming that he was extravagant in his habits, and this caused the long silence between them.

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN.

Chicago, June 7.—The American Foundry Men's Association, which has been in session several days, to-day elected the following officers: President, Mr. W. T. Jones, Chicago; secretary, Dr. R. G. Moldenke, Pittsburg; treasurer, Mr. Howard Evans, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Messrs. G. B. Buckingham, Worcester, Mass.; William Yagle, Pittsburg; J. P. Golden, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Penton, Detroit; William Ferguson, Chicago; W. S. Mosher, Dallas, Texas; R. Chartrey, San Francisco; and T. J. Best, Montreal.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Washington, June 8.—The Secretary of State has notified Governor Dole, of Hawaii, that on and after June 4, the date on which the act making Hawaii a territory of the United States, goes into force, all of the business of the territory of Hawaii with the government of the United States shall be conducted through and with the Secretary of the Interior.

STATUS OF CONSUMPTION FIXED.

New York, June 7.—The Board of Health of Trenton, N.J., has adopted an amendment to the Health Code, placing consumption in the same category as smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever and other contagious and infectious diseases. It provides fines and imprisonment for physicians who fail to report cases of consumption within thirty days after they so diagnose them.

TOLSTOY'S LATEST WORK.

St. Petersburg, June 5.—Count Leo Tolstoy has written a new work depicting the life of railway laborers. It is entitled 'The new slavery.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOW VIOLETTE PRAYED.

(By Willis Boyd Allen, in 'Forward.')

My name is Michel Paul. Yes, I am a guide in the high Alps. I was born at Zermatt, and well remember poor Croz, who was lost on the Matterhorn in 1865. He and two other guides were with four Englishmen. For years the ascent of that terrible mountain had been attempted in vain. At last, on the fourteenth of July, 1865, it was for Michel Croz to say: 'Voila!' the Matterhorn is dead!' as his party stood upon its peak. No human foot had ever before been planted there since the world began.

But, monsieur, the Matterhorn was not dead, as it proved a few hours later. One of the Englishmen slipped, falling against Croz and knocking him over the edge of a precipice. The rope, to which we were all tied for safety—alas, that it should have proved their destruction!—pulled one after another over the brink, until it broke between the fourth man and the fifth, leaving three alive and unharmed. The other four fell. Yes, it was a sad fall—four thousand feet.

Croz was a quiet, pleasant fellow, true as steel, pious, honorable and well loved. I was about ten years old when he used to pass the door of our chalet, on his way to and from his perilous climbs. He seemed so brave and grand that I, too, longed to be a guide, and even his death did not turn my mind. At sixteen I teased some Chamonix guides to take me with them on a Mont Blanc ascent, and they allowed me to go as far as the Grand Mulets, carrying a bag of food. There I stayed two nights, waiting all day while the older men, with their party, climbed the great white dome.

On my twenty-first birthday I was admitted to the Society of Guides, in this part of the Alps—you know I came here when I married Violette, who loved her home too much to leave it, though for my part I think Zermatt, or even Chamonix, much finer—and I soon found plenty of employment.

It was just two years after our wedding when I made the excursion you ask me to tell you about. We were having a little 'fete,' Violette and the baby and I, to celebrate the day. Two or three neighbors had dropped in to spend the evening and hear the petite Marie say 'Papa' and 'Maman' so prettily; we were all laughing and talking gaily when a knock came at the door, and I was told to go to the inn, where a party of strangers had arrived, and were asking for the best two guides in the village to make the ascent of the Grand Col the next day. Of course Armand Thibaud was the first choice; and—you will pardon me, monsieur—they named Michel Paul for the second.

I threw on my hat and was starting for the door when Violette stopped me. How well I remember her face as she stood there with Marie in her arms!

'Michel!' she said, 'Must you go?'

'Why, mignonne, of course,' I said seriously. 'Why not, then? It is a good chance to earn eighty francs. Have no fear, I will be back by Saturday.'

'But I have fear! Do not go!'

'Come, there, girl,' said I, almost vexed at her tears, 'what will they say if I refuse? I should never be asked again. Be not silly!'

She was silent a moment, holding me close to her heart.

'I will pray for you,' she whispered softly. 'The good God will watch over you!'

The last sound I heard the next morning as I left the house at daybreak was a sob from Violette, and 'Papa!' from Marie.

I found Thibaud already waiting at the inn, and five minutes later our two gentlemen appeared. They were Americans, and well used, they said, to climbing. Their names were Rossiter and Jameson. Mr. Rossiter was rather a small man, stout, but very nimble. His companion was taller and had a foppish look in his short jacket and fancy knickerbockers. His hair was light and curly. Still there was something in his eye which told me he would not weaken in an emergency. You shall see, sir, whether I was right.

We struck out of the village and up through the fir wood, by a path which was well worn. The day was warm, but we made good progress, and by four in the afternoon we had reached the snow line.

A glacier, as you know—you have been over the Grand Col, yes?—lies right across the path, where one leaves the forest. Here we tied the rope from one to another, as is usual. Thibaud went ahead, cutting steps with his ice pick, and sounding the smooth reaches of snow which sometimes bridge over a terribly deep crevasse.

Very slowly and carefully we made our way onward and upward, until we reached a pile of rocks which jutted out like an island in this sea of ice. The sun was now setting, and we determined to camp here for the night, although the air was very sharp and of course there was no possibility of having a fire. We ate a cold supper, and curled up, close together, in a sheltered corner of the rocks.

Thibaud, who was next to me, whispered, 'We shall have a storm to-morrow. Do you not taste the snow in this wind?'

I nodded. We knew the mountain in all sorts of weather, and the indications were ominous. We had called our employers' attention to certain signs in the sky, before starting out over the glacier, but their time in the Alps was limited, and they had determined to take the chance of a storm.

It was very cold that night. Nobody slept more than an hour or two, I think. At daybreak all were wide awake, and discussing the advisability of a quick return to the village. There was no doubt now about the approach of a storm, and a severe one at that. The summits of all the higher mountains were hidden in cloud-banks thick as wool. The wind whistled drearily over the glacier, and the clouds, we could plainly see, were dropping every moment.

It was Mr. Rossiter who insisted on going on a little further, before giving up the trip for a year. Thibaud and I exchanged looks, but yielded. We ought to have been firmer, perhaps, but a guide has his pride and his reputation, has he not? We did not like to—to 'back down,' as you Americans say.

Picking our way carefully, we managed to cross the glacier, and still the storm held off. There was a bare possibility that the wind would change, and the clouds 'burn off' before the sun.

We now came to one of the most dangerous parts of the way. The path lay around the base of a high cliff, over which an occasional boulder came rushing down like a cannon-ball. Just below us a smooth bank of snow sloped sharply downward to the brink of a precipice hundreds of feet high.

Just as we reached this point a gust of biting wind whirled around the corner, and on its heels a snow-flurry.

'We must go back!' shouted Thibaud. 'There's no time to lose!'

The words had hardly left his lips when Mr. Rossiter, confused and buffeted by the sudden wind-blast from an unexpected quarter, slipped and fell with a cry.

Thibaud, who was next him on the rope, braced himself against a rock with the quickness of thought.

Alas! the wretched rope parted as the sudden jerk came upon it. Sliding, struggling, grasping at the snow, poor Mr. Rossiter rolled down the steep incline and over the edge of the precipice. The snow-flurry passed at the same moment, and there we stood, speechless—only three of us!

There was a look of horror on Thibaud's face and he mechanically wiped the cold sweat from his forehead without a word. I turned to Mr. Jameson. He was leaning against the face of the cliff as if still afraid of being drawn over. But when he spoke his words were not those of a coward.

'There is but one thing to do,' he said, pointing downward over the terrible drift. 'We must find him!'

I confess I shook my head sullenly. My thoughts now were on Violette and the baby. The storm was almost upon us. If we could escape alive to the shelter of the woods, it was all I hoped.

'I tell you he must be found, dead or alive!' repeated Mr. Jameson sharply. 'If you and Thibaud will not accompany me, I will go alone!'

Well, there was no help for it; and go we did. More than once I thought of Violette, praying for me at home. It seemed as if her little hands were holding back the heavy clouds; for still the storm did not fall upon us.

It took us three hours to reach a point from which we could get a view of the spot where we knew our comrade's body must be lying, if it had not disappeared in a crevasse.

It was Thibaud who first shouted, 'I see it!' and pointed with trembling finger.

'It!'

We made our way at great risk, to the place, a huge hill of snow formed by avalanches which for centuries had poured over the cliff far above.

And now, sir, what do you think was our joy when, as we drew near our poor, fallen comrade, we saw one of his hands lifted and feebly waved!

Mr. Jameson broke down like a baby, sobbing as he hurried forward. Yes, Rossiter was alive; seriously injured, but alive.

I shall never forget that journey back down over the ice, to the trees. We took turns in supporting the injured man, one of whose legs was evidently broken. But we reached the woods at last, just before dark.

Then the storm came down in all its fury, but we quickly threw up a little shelter of brush, with a soft bed of spruce tips for the sufferer; and we kept a fire going all night.

At two o'clock the next afternoon we entered the village. Mr. Rossiter had been unconscious for the last half-hour, and we had carried him bodily over the path.

Well, sir, that's really the end of my story. I heard afterwards that Mr. Rossiter recovered with a slight limp, which he will always carry. Violette—ah, I cannot tell you how her face looked when she met me. For twenty-four hours she had prayed steadily, even while she was about her work; singing the baby to sleep, she sobbed, with a 'Pater Noster!'

And you still wish to ascend the Grand Col? Very well, sir; we start at five o'clock to-morrow morning, sharp!

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PATTY.

(Amyot Sagon, in London 'Sunday-School Times.')

Patty O'Grady had lived all her short seven years of life in abject poverty and filthy squalor, yet there dwelt in her poor, starved little body a soul full of a great love and appreciation for the good and beautiful.

How this craving for the fair and clean was born in her it would have been hard for the philosophers to explain, for in her antecedents there was not a glimmer of anything but the coarsest animalism. Her father was a rough, ill-natured brute, who never did a stroke more work than he could help, and spent every available shilling in drink. Her mother, a handsome but slatternly drunkard, lived by means into which it were best not to inquire, alternated by frequent sojourns in Her Majesty's jails for vicious attacks on the police in fits of drunken fury. All her miserable, young life Patty had breathed the air, smelt the vile odors, and witnessed the viler sights of the filthy court, in the smallest house of which her father rented a dirty back attic. This constituted the child's one idea of home. Here night after night she crept between the filthy rags piled in a corner, and dreamed her dreams of beauty and gladness. To a stranger there was not one redeeming point in that dismal hole, but for Patty it possessed an unceasing, ever-present joy—the window! That foot and a half of space opened straight on the sky, and when she was lying on her so-called bed the child had not even a chimney-pot between herself and the blue immensity of the starry heavens. Night after night she lay and watched the clear, bright stars come out and shine with sparkling beauty, or the queenly moon sail across the darkening azure, flooding it with her mystic radiance, and arousing in the child's mind quaint, sweet fancies, bringing to her cramped intelligence faint suggestions of her own immortality, of grand and beautiful possibilities undreamed of by many a loftier intellect.

But there were cloudy nights when the heavens were all obscured by heavy dulness, or the thick, choking fog hid the window from the child's sad, yearning eyes, then she would turn away, and hide her face on the rags, sobbing in bitterest desolation.

One memorable day, when her mother in a drunken freak had locked her in the room without food, wearied with enforced idleness and attracted by the brightness of the sky, she had clambered out through the narrow window on to the shelving roofs beyond. Creeping heedfully along the gutter between the two houses which backed on the one she had left, she caught a glimpse of the river beyond. This encouraged her to go further, till she reached a space between two chimney stacks, from which coign of vantage to her delight she could see the river shimmering beneath the sun, while strange shaped boats passed and re-passed before her delighted eyes. The street beneath her led directly over the bridge, which spanned the water. From that day, whenever she could get away unnoticed, she crept to this strange perch, and spent many happy hours sharing the sun-warmed tiles with the neighboring cats and a few stray pigeons, whom she watched and loved with mingled feelings of admiration and envy, as they rose and soared far away in the suulit sky on bright, strong pinions.

But one glorious June a new, strange joyousness seemed to pervade the air. Patty, going on an errand for her father—her mother had been sent to jail for a month—found the dull, dingy streets full of animation and bright, gay colors were fluttering and red drapery hid the ugly stands her father had been helping for weeks to erect, and the payment for which had enabled him to get drunk more frequently.

The shop was crowded, and for a long time she could not get served, but, though she knew the delay meant blows on her return, she was content only to stand and look at all this beautiful color. Everyone was talking eagerly; she caught scraps of the conversation, which fell without meaning on her unheeding ears.

'Yes,' said a man, as he packed the things he had bought in the tool-bag he was carrying, 'the Queen'll see we know how to welcome her when she do come among us.'

'God bless her!' said an old woman, bent double by age and hard work; 'to think my old eyes will see her!'

'Why, Granny? I 'eered you'd been turned out of your old room along of all these seats!' said the son of the shop, as he packed up her few ounces of tea. 'Tain't you who should be pleased, I take it.'

'Why not? It's right they should make the place gay and pretty for the likes of her. The gay folk in their fine clothes 'll make a brave show! What would a dusty bundle of old rags like me look at a winder? No, no, the good Queen, God bless her! should see younger faces than mine to welcome her! But I'll manage to get a glimpse of her, too, I know! Anything else? Yes, a ha'porth o' wood, but serve the child, she's been here a time already, and Mike O'Grady won't spare her small bones if she be keeping him waiting!'

So Patty got her things at last, and turned reluctantly from the shop door homewards. She could not help looking back, and at each glance she paused to admire afresh the brave bunting waving in the sunlight. The old woman's slow steps overtook the lagging child, and she said kindly,

'Here, Patty, child, make haste home with the things. You can run back and look at them flags arterwards. The Queen'll be main pleased to see the streets, I fancy, and she'll find the Borough ain't half so poor a place as folks say.'

'The Queen!' echoed Patty, her big eyes opening wider in awed surprise. 'What Queen?'

'What Queen, child! Why, our Queen—Queen Victory of all England and Indyer. Are you asleep, child, not to know she be a-coming in processhun through London, cos as how it's her Diamond Jubilee?'

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

GENEALOGY.

Most readers of the Bible find the genealogical tables uninteresting, yet they had an important place in Bible history, and are not wanting in some practical moral and spiritual lessons. Genesis gives details of ten genealogies. From these and that in Matthew we find sixty connected generations from Adam to Christ. Dividing these by ten, we find the last one of each ten represents a different aspect of the great truth of separation which runs through the Bible. The periods are divided as follows: Adam to Noah, Shem to Abraham, Isaac to Boaz and Ruth, Obed to Uzziah, Jotham to Abiud, Eliakim to Christ. Noah was separated from judgment in the ark. Every believer in Jesus is delivered from condemnation. Abraham was called to separation from the world. Ruth voluntarily separated herself from country and kindred to the true God. Uzziah was separated to judgment, cut off from the house of God and from men as a leper. Abiud represented a generation in which there was enforced separation from evil-doing. The last period ends with Jesus, holy, harmless, and separate from sinners. In Him all believers are separated to God.

O Jesus! Jesus! dearest Lord,
Forgive me if I say,
For very love, thy sacred name
A thousand times a day.

For thou to me art all in all,
My honor and my wealth,
My heart's desire, my body's strength,
My soul's eternal health.

O Jesus! Jesus! Sweetest Lord!
What art thou not to me?
Each hour brings joys before unknown,
Each day new liberty!

O love of Jesus, blessed love!
So will it ever be;
Time cannot hold thy wondrous growth,
No, nor eternity.
—F. W. Faber.

In a New Year's sermon, preached in London, Dr. R. F. Horton offered a solemn warning about the enervating and dangerous tendencies of luxury in our national life. Having deprecated the war in the Transvaal, and referred to the 'cynical disregard of moral laws as applied to national life,' the doctor uttered the following sentences, the significance of which will be understood if read in the light of the growing drink bill: 'While we have been debauching our minds with the most stupid fallacies we have allowed vulgar luxury not only to take possession of the rich, but to excite the admiration of the sober middle class. Love of pleasure, wild and dissipated pleasure, has degraded many of our young people. The loud warnings of the past have been neglected. You would suppose that Gibbon had never written the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." You would suppose that history had no lesson to teach us. Yet it is as certain as any fact of science that luxury destroys a nation. It takes away the mental vitality on which national greatness depends. Luxury and mental decay go hand in hand. . . . In the advancement of the world God does not intend everything to depend on physical force. It is more and more the brain that makes the nation, the disciplined power of the brain. The strong nation in the future will be the nation of men and women who are most carefully and scientifically educated. It is the mental that makes the man, and it is as mental forces and not as mere brutes and animals that men and nations must be judged. Teach your boys that luxury is unmanly, and teach your girls that it is unwomanly; taht the luxurious woman makes a bad mother for a race of men. Teach your children to hate with a fine scorn these pampered ways that have crept into England. Teach them the tremendous possibilities of the mind.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is truly the good Samaritan to lift you back to health. T'is the great **Remedy** and **Cure** for

Wounds, Bruises, Dislocated Joints Strains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Neuralgia, Soreness, Lumbago, etc.

I have great pleasure in testifying favorably of "Imperial Embrocation" It is the best liniment I have ever used. A short time ago I sprained my knee badly, and can say honestly that "Imperial Embrocation" has done a great deal to make it strong again It reaches the cords and reduces pain very quickly. Yours very truly, L. D. VON IFFLAND, Principal Cowansville Academy. Highly recommended by leading Physicians, only 25c for a large bottle, at all first-class chemists. IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO. Box 516, Montreal.

without meaning on her unheeding ears.

THERE'S A SILVERY SHEEN of lasting beauty about our **REPLATING** that will make you one of our satisfied customers. Tea Spoons, $1.75 per doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, $2.50 per doz.; Table Spoons and Forks, $3.50 per doz. All Rogers plate. Other goods in proportion. Orders promptly executed. SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1794 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

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NOTHING SUITS BETTER FOR A WEDDING PRESENT Than a Nice-framed Picture We have always on hand a good collection, and at prices to suit everyone. G. W. WILLSON & SON, 688 Craig Street, Next door to 'Witness' Office.

Ulley's Brush Works, 76 VICTORIA SQUARE—78. House-cleaning Brushes of every description sold at Factory Prices. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. Main 2740.

Notice of Removal. Motley's Studio After May 1st will be Removed to 214 Greene Avenue, WESTMOUNT.

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.

C. B. LLOYD, SANITARY PLUMBER, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Tin and Sheet Iron Worker. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO 136 Dorchester Street.

Weak Girls or Women. Pale, anaemic, unable to attend to their occupations, should not forget that Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS are prepared expressly for them. They should try this admirable tonic without delay. 50c a box, $2.50 for six.

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 streets.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

Miss Chatterton—'You are a great poet, aren't you, M. Dumont?'

M. Dumont—'No, Mademoiselle, I am not a poet at all. Hellas! I am only what you call a—proser!'—'Punch.'

SHE WAS THE BOSS.

The census-taker rang the bell at the house of General Underthum. The General's wife responded.

'Who is the head of this house, madam?' asked the census man.

'I am,' she said promptly.

'And—er—have you any profession or occupation?'

'Well, you can put me down as a "general manager."'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Young Artist (to friend)—'Charley, do you see that lady and gentleman who are looking at my picture, and talking in such low, earnest tones?'

Friend—'Yes.'

Young Artist—'I wish you would saunter carelessly by, and find out what they are saying. It looks like business.'

Friend (after sauntering carelessly by)—'She is blowing him up, Gus, for leaving off his flannels too soon.'

It is Incomparable in its Effects. Morin's Wine 'Creso-Phates' acts wonderfully well in the most stubborn cases of bronchitis, cough, cold, whooping cough, asthma, grippe.

'This new luminous paint is a splendid invention!' declared the fond young papa.

'How so?' asked Mrs. Newlywed.

'Why, you just paint the baby's face with it, and you can see to give him the paregoric without lighting the gas!'

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

COLOR.

The novelist was in search of local color.

'My good man,' he says, 'I am come among you particularly to study your dialect.'

'Fair sir,' replied the peasant, 'in yonder cabin there dwells a recluse. He reads much, especially magazine fiction. He, if any one of us, can speak our dialect for you.'—Detroit 'Journal.'

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

POSSESSION.

Teller—'Dolly Hunnigirl acts like one possessed.'

Cleverton—'Yes, she is engaged to me.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

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JUST DISCOVERED.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT VENUS, THE BEAUTIFUL EVENING STAR.

(Sir Robert Ball, in London 'Daily Magazine.')

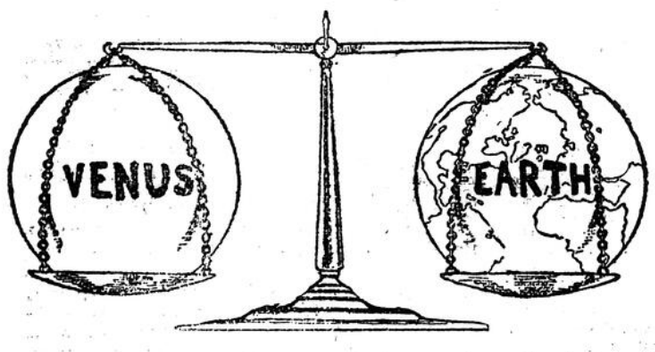
An accomplished astronomer has just made a discovery in the heavens which merits our close attention, for it amplifines our knowledge of the condition of an interesting neighboring world. That neighboring world is the beautiful planet Venus, and that the discovery should have been made just now will occasion no surprise to any one who has watched the brilliant orb which has for weeks been adorning our evening sky.

Venus, indeed, still occupies an exceptionally favorable position for contemplation by an astronomer equipped with a telescope. It must be attractive to any one who loves to study the heavens even without the command of means other than those which nature has provided.

Venus possesses a special and particular interest from the circumstances that it is a globe which in many respects HAS A STARTLING RESEMBLANCE to our own earth. I do not mean merely that the planet is lighted and warmed by the same sun to which we owe so much. In this respect Venus is, of course, in a position not different from other great planets, such as Mars, or Jupiter, or Saturn, which also revolve around the sun. But there are special circumstances in which among all the planets Venus is the one which most closely resembles the earth. To begin with, the beautiful evening star is almost exactly the same size as the globe on which we dwell. The number of miles traversed in making a voyage round the equator of the earth would be almost identical with the number of miles which would make an equatorial girdle for Venus. Nor does the resemblance between the earth and the planet consist merely in their equal size. The two globes have

PRACTICALLY THE SAME WEIGHT.

If we imagine a pair of weighing scales so mighty that Venus could be



'Venus, the beautiful star, is almost exactly the same size as the globe on which we dwell.'

put into one pan and the earth into the other, no great difference would be perceived between the weights of the two celestial orbs. Two billiard balls which had no greater proportional difference in size and weight than the earth and Venus would be practically indistinguishable. The resemblance between these twin planets has, however, been carried much further by the interesting discovery which has just been announced to astronomers, and which I shall now attempt to describe.

To a planet which may be the abode of life, one of the most important conditions will be the succession of day and night. Whenever the question as to the resemblance of another world to our earth is raised, it is natural to consider how far the

INHABITANTS OF SUCH A WORLD

if inhabitants there be, resemble ourselves in the enjoyment of the alternations of a day when the sun is in the skies with a night when the sun is below the horizon. The change from day to night, the change from night to day, are, of course, consequences of the rotation of the planet on its axis. We desire to learn how far the period which the planet requires to complete each turn may agree or disagree with the time required by the earth for a like movement. To put the matter more definitely we may enquire how far the period required by Venus to rotate on its axis corresponds with that period of twenty-four hours, or more accurately twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes, which expresses the time taken by the earth to complete one revolution about its axis. The determination of the length of the day and the length of the night to which the inhabitants of Mars must accommodate their domestic arrangements has never admitted of much doubt. Indeed, we know the length of the day on Mars to a single second of time. This determination has been made so accurately because the marks on Mars are clear enough to be precisely identified. After the lapse of years, or after the lapse of even centuries, those marks are still to be seen, without any doubt whatever, in each revolution of the planet. But for the study of the length of day and the length of night on Venus the face of the beautiful evening star offers no such facility. This globe has no well marked features, there are no definite spots to sully the brilliant mantle of sunbeams characteristic of the evening star.

One very eminent astronomer thought that the day in Venus must be enormously long; must, in fact, last for about fifteen weeks, while the night which succeeded it had to last for fifteen weeks more. The discrepancy showed that the marks on the planet's globe were not sufficiently definite to solve the problem. Such marks as could be seen with more or less distinctness were most probably merely clouds in the atmosphere of the planet, and consequently had no permanence. Some other method of solving the problem, not exposed to such difficulties, was clearly necessary.

A totally new method of attacking the question has been applied to Venus during its present apparition by the astronomer Belopolski. He has abandoned altogether the search for permanent marks on the planet. He has adopted a totally different principle. As the planet turns around, one edge comes towards us and the other edge goes from us. If the period be the short one, like our own day, then the edge which is advancing towards us will move more rapidly than it would be moving if the period were to be expressed by months. It is easy to see that by determining the rate at which the advancing edge is coming towards us it is possible to calculate what the duration of the whole rotation must be.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW PROCESS.

permits this to be done. Belopolski found that the edge of the planet coming towards the earth is moving faster than it would be if the long period of rotation were adopted, and he has therefore determined that we must accept the short period. Thus a most difficult question has been set at rest. To the other analogies between the earth and its twin globe Venus we have now to add that the day and night for any inhabitant on that world succeed each other in much the same fashion as day and night succeed each other on this earth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

LAURIER'S TROUBLES.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

Reference was made the other day to the fact that while Mr. Clark Wallace was denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a traitor to the Imperial cause, French-Canadian Conservatives were denouncing Mr. Laurier as too much of an Imperialist. Here is a fresh sample of the latter sort of attack from the 'Journal,' of Montreal, the leading French-Canadian Conservative organ. By a series of quotations from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches on different occasions it seeks to prove that he is what it calls 'the author of Imperialism,' and then it continues:

'The Hon. Mr. Taillon struck the right note in denouncing to the Club Morin last week the Imperialist tendencies of the Liberal leader. The election frauds, the enormous budget of fifty-four millions, the preferential tariff deception, ought not to make us forget that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is dangerous in his administrative acts, he is still more so by his political tendencies and his dreams of Imperial greatness.'

When on almost the same day and on the same facts Mr. Laurier is denounced by the Orange Grand Master as too little of a Britisher, and by French-Canadian Conservatives as too much of a Britisher, the prime minister has probably not much the matter with him.

A DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Diamond Light and Heating Company was held in the board room on Tuesday to receive the annual reports and elect directors for the present year. The company is incorporated for $200,000, and has all its rights patented in Canada and the United States, while the directors are all Montreal business men of high standing. The ballot resulted in the following being elected: Messrs. R. C. Miller (president), H. J. Johnstone, R. A. Dickson, J. W. Harris, A. Colyer, W. J. McGee (secretary-treasurer). A special meeting of the board is called to appoint a new manager.

THE MILLIONNAIRE INVASION.

A NEW ASPECT OF ENGLISH LIFE.

(London 'Daily Express.')

'We are not a rich aristocracy,' wrote Lady Warwick seven years ago. 'We are, many of us, deadly poor, little better than splendid paupers.'

Are these splendid paupers, long owners of rural England, and worthy sustainers of the traditions of a noble race, giving way to American manufacturers, to South African speculators, to German merchant princes? Our old aristocracy absorbed the Rothschilds and Bentincks of previous generations, and made them part of itself. The new millionnaires threaten to absorb it. From Skibo Castle, near Dornoch Firth, down to Norres, by Cowes, the cosmopolitans of capital are seizing some of the fairest spots of our land.

These millionnaire invaders are so enormously rich that they are indifferent to the fancy prices asked for great estates. At least one of them, Mr. Astor, has an income of a million a year, secured in ground rents and railway bonds. When he wanted Cliveden he could afford to bid high enough to tempt even the multi-millionnaire Duke of Westminster. The £200,600 he is said to have paid for that estate represented only about a fifth of his yearly profits.

Mr. Carnegie's income equals that of Mr. Astor. Quite half a dozen of the invaders count their yearly gains at from £200,000 to £500,000. The men who make £200 a day are quite a host.

It must be a very extraordinary English estate which cannot now be rented for from £2,000 to £3,000 a year. The upkeep of such a place will cost from £6,000 to £10,000 a year more. Even the poorest millionnaire, the man who is not making more than £50,000 a year, can afford this.

Meanwhile, in at least one case, the man with a family history of 800 years behind him has to bury himself in a £60 a year semi-detached villa in some quiet town near London. The rent of his old mansion goes to satisfy mortgages, leaving him perhaps £500 a year for himself. This is no fancy picture.

WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Most of our millionnaire invaders come from America and South Africa. Among the best of them is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Scotch by birth, American by adoption, he started life on four shillings a week, and is now worth £40,000,000. He found America a good land for earning money, but he loves to spend it in the land of his birth. The traditions of his people drew him back to Scotland. At first he rented Cluny, but, watching his chance, he secured the great estate of Skibo Castle as a bargain. He loves to act the part of the laird. Simple, quiet, modest, kindly, all his neighbors like him. A year ago he startled the world by declaring that he means to distribute all his money before his death. 'The man who dies rich, dies disgraced,' says he.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is a scion of an ancient house that achieved wealth in the United States. Inheriting an estate worth over £20,000,000, he found the lot of the rich American too hard to be borne. He hated the publicity given to his smallest acts, so he came to England for peace. After renting Lansdowne House, he secured a town residence in Carlton House Terrace, and bought the beautiful estate of Cliveden from the Duke of Westminster. He transferred all his business interests here, building an office on the Thames Embankment, which is nothing but a gigantic strong-room. His office is probably the most charming and the best guarded building in the world, and deeds valued at $100,000,000 are said to rest there.

SHUNS THE FIERCE LIGHT.

Mr. Astor's one personal aim is to avoid publicity, his one great business is to invest in real estate. Day by day he goes down to his office, almost with the regularity of a clerk. He has a passion for building, and many of the new office buildings between the Strand and the Thames are more or less under his control. His love of solitude has caused him to forbid boating parties the old privilege of landing in Cliveden Woods. He is a cultured man of letters, and his son was one of the most popular boys at Eton, and captain of the boats.

The Bradley-Martins have made themselves a place in English society, and have annexed a house in Chesterfield-gardens, and a Highland estate at Glen Urquhart. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Bradley-Martin, a young lawyer of good family, met his future wife under romantic circumsterces at a Vanderbilt wedding. They were married within two months, and some time afterwards the wife's father died, and left a fortune of ten million dollars. With the part of this money that came to them the Bradley-Martins crossed the Atlantic, and set down to conquer English society. They took one of the costliest deer shootings in Inverness-shire. One daughter married an earl. The Bradley-Martins scored their real triumph when they devised the most costly and extravagant fancy dress ball of modern times.

JADED PLUTOCRATS.

Some of our American millionnaire invaders come here for rest. Of this type is Mr. James R. Keene, for long champion bear on the New York Stock Exchange. With the practically unlimited capital of the Tobacco and Oil Trusts behind him, he manipulated the markets almost as he pleased. In six great deals in six years he won thirteen million dollars. Now, with a sorely-tried nervous system, he comes here for peace and quiet, which his own hustling country cannot give him.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York 'World,' belongs to the same class. From the bottom of the ladder he has got to the topmost rung. His newspaper palace, twenty-two stories high, is one of the sights of New York city. To-day, amidst his greatest triumphs, he comes away to London for some months each year. He seeks the quietest town house he can find, and settles there. He suffers perpetually from insomnia. But he still looks a very young man, and his business power is greater than ever. He forgets nothing, and extracts from every man all he can tell. His one recreation is music. Tall, thin, full of quick movement, his figure is familiar at many concerts. He will never talk of money matters, but a few years ago his annual income was estimated at two hundred thousand pounds.

MASTER OF TEN THOUSAND MEN.

Mr. Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago, loves Warwickshire, where he is well known in hunting circles. He has retired from business now, but he was long the Whiteley and the Lipton of the windy city. The designs alone of his great store cost $100,000. Ten thousand shopmen called him master, and ten thousand small retailers cursed his enormous business as being their ruin. For he was the most enterprising, the most relentless, the most successful of monopolists. Some of the millions made in Chicago now find their way here.

Apart from South Africa, our own colonies send us few millionnaires, but those who do come make their way. It would be hard to call Lord Mount-Stephen an invader, for he was born in Scotland. Yet Canada is his own land, and his name will ever be connected with the making of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In town he lives not far from Mr. Astor; in the country he has a home near Lord Salisbury.

Lord Strathcona is another Scotchman who found wealth in Canada. He went out to the Wild West as an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, and soon fought his way to the top. Although High Commissioner for Canada, he has as many interests here as over the water. His splendid services during the present war are fresh in every mind.

Not many millionnaire Australians now arrive here. Best known of them is Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, who owes his wealth to one happy stroke. Thirty-six years ago he was a solicitor in Rockhampton, in Queensland. Two of his friends, brothers named Morgan, hit on a great streak of gold-bearing land. D'Arcy helped them to develop it, putting some money into the business, and receiving in return a quarter share. The Morgans sold out for a few thousands; D'Arcy held on. The mine, Mount Morgan, as it is called, turned out to be one of the richest in the world. In one year alone over £1,000,000 was distributed among the owners. Mr. D'Arcy can well afford to take fine estates over from our 'splendid paupers.' He has lived in England and played a great part in society for some time now.

ONE OF THE UNKNOWN.

A few weeks since another great Australian set out for London. The railway station at Adelaide was almost blocked by the crowd that assembled to see him off, and the Chief Justice of the colony led the cheers of farewell. Numbers went down to the boat to catch a last glimpse of the great man, and as a sort of tip the millionnaire gave £15,000 for educational purposes before his departure. Mr. George Brookman has not sought publicity since he has been in London. Yet he is one of the richest men at the Antipodes, and he and his brother are little kings in the mining world of South and Western Australia.

The stranger millionnaires from South Africa are a host in themselves. Have they not almost wholly absorbed Parklane? There is, for instance, Mr. J. B. Robinson, who lives in Dudley House. Born in Natal fifty-five years ago, he started life as a wool buyer, and then took to farming. He prospered greatly, and numbered his cattle by the thousand. Then came the diamond rush, and Mr. Robinson was one of the first in the field. He was one of the luckiest, and in six weeks made ten thousand pounds. Soon he had a considerable fortune. Then came the discovery of the Witwatersrand gold fields. He was first there, and bought for a few hundred pounds land that turned out to be worth many hundreds of thousands. Men thought him mad as he invested there, but their laugh changed in a very few days. In 1893 he came to London, and has since made this his headquarters. Long the ally of President Kruger, he at last turned against him, worn out by his obstinacy and folly. His ambition is said to be to leave each of his children a million. He has a large family.

A KING OF DIAMONDS.

Only a few hundred yards from Mr. Robinson lives Mr. Alfred Beit, who is as rich as the Rothschilds. In politics he has allied himself with Mr. Rhodes, and has been one of the greatest workers for our Empire in South Africa. Yet by birth he is a German. The son of a great Hamburg merchant, he went to South Africa as a lad to study the developments there. He studied to such good effect that he made millions, acquired a predominant interest in the diamond trade, and secured a lion's share in the goldfields. He is so quiet, gentle, retiring in appearance, that when folks first meet him they cannot credit the fact that he is the cleverest financier of the day.

To mention Mr. Beit calls up his senior partner, Mr. Julius Wernher. Mr. Wernher looks more the typical South African. He does not openly participate in politics like Mr. Beit, but from his palatial offices in Bishopsgate street he does more than many give him credit for. Neither of these multi-millionnaires has shown the desire to make a mark in society. Society has come to them, but they have not gone to it. Mr. Wernher now occupies Luton Hoo, Madame de Falbe's charming place.

But to tell of them all would be to fill columns. There are triumphant cosmopolitan speculators like Mr. Von Andre and Mr. Mosenthal, princely German merchants like Sir Ernest Cassel, happy lovers of adventure like Mr. Frank Thompson.

There are political 'bosses' and patrons of sport such as Mr. Richard Croker, of New York city; sober American bankers like Mr. A. J. Drexel, of yachting and motoring fame; social leaders such as Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Mackay. Have we not fortunate financiers like the brothers Neumann or Mr. Sydney Goldmann, who married Lord Peel's daughter; Mr. Mendel, the great promoter, and lucky Mr. Piet Marais, owner of so many Transvaal ground rents? The list is unending.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Picton, Ont., June 6.—The shop and machinery of the A. C. Miller & Co.'s canning factory was destroyed by fire at one o'clock to-day. The main building had a narrow escape, but by hard work on the part of the firemen they were saved. Total loss, $25,000, partly covered by insurance. Cause unknown.

Winnipeg, Man., June 6.—Hughes & Long's planing mill at Brandon was destroyed to-day, together with a large stock of lumber. The warehouse and stock of the Cockshutt Plough Company was damaged. Total loss about $15,000.

Medicine Hat, N.W.T., June 6.—About noon on Tuesday flames were discovered in the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds. In a few minutes they were beyond control, and the building and its entire contents were soon destroyed. Two cars were also damaged. The cause is unknown. Hardly had the fire died out when the chief of police, in making his rounds, discovered a dead Chinaman in the rear of a Chinese laundry, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying at his side. The deceased was a stranger here.

WINTER—LECKIE.

Brockville, Ont., June 7.—The wedding of Miss Edna Leckie, only daughter of Mr. William Leckie, Brockville, to Mr. Lewis A. Winter, of Toronto, formerly of Montreal, took place this morning in the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Robert Laird, M.A., officiating. As the bridal party entered, Mr. J. Angus Winter, organist of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, brother of the groom, played the bridal march. The bride was assisted by Miss Birdie Manhard, and Mr. George Winter attended his brother as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Winter left for a western trip. They will return June 20 to their new home at Toronto, where Mr. Winter occupies the position of assistant manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. Messrs. James Wilson and W. Young, of Montreal, were present.

AN ELEVATOR BURNED.

Winnipeg, Man., June 8.—The elevator of Mr. E. A. Holmes, of Hargrave, was burned to the ground this forenoon, together with twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat. The Northern Elevator was also destroyed, and the C. P. R. station. The Northern Company had only two thousand bushels in their building.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Toronto, June 7.—The Ontario Medical Association, before adjournment to-night, appointed a special committee to forward the project for inter-provincial legislation, and to consider the measure brought up by Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, looking to a system of Dominion registration. The association will hold its session next year in Toronto. These officers were elected: President, Dr. A. McKinnon, Guelph; first vice-president, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Toronto; second vice-president, Dr. W. H. Jeffs, Havelock; third vice-president, Dr. A. S. Fraser, Sarnia; fourth vice-president, Dr. H. Sinclair, Walkerton; general secretary, Dr. Harold Petersons, Toronto; assistant, Dr. G. Elliott, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. Carveth, Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A TOWN IN ASHES.

Duluth, June 8.—The entire business and most of the residence section of the town of Virginia on the Mesaba Iron Range, was wiped out of existence by fire yesterday. In one hour's time fully a hundred and twenty-five buildings were reduced to ashes. Telegraphic communication was cut off soon after the first news of the fire came and was not resumed until this evening. The flames broke out at the Moon & Kerr mill, on the shore of Silver Lake, southwest of the town. The plant consists of a number of large buildings besides the mill and it was among these that the fire started. The territory over which the fire travelled covered about twelve blocks, about nine of which were thickly built up.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Washington, June 8.—Congress adjourned sine die at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The conclusion of the work of the Senate was quiet and perfunctory, attended by no exciting scenes such as are often incident to the close of a session, and when the gavel fell expressions of relief and gladness were heard from all senators.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

Victoria, B.C., June 8.—Excitement has been caused here by the filing of affidavits that the Premier, the Hon. Joseph Martin, received twenty-five thousand dollars for a campaign fund from President H. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Martin in turn agreeing to arrange to build a railway from Vancouver to Republic, Washington, to be leased to Mr. Hill.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

London, June 8.—A special despatch from Cairo says that it is reported on apparently good authority that the immediate addition of seven thousand troops to the British forces in Egypt has been demanded.

A representative of the Associated Press was informed to-day at both the Foreign Office and the War Office that there was not the slightest foundation for such a report.

FREE OF PLAGUE.

San Francisco, June 7.—President Williamson, of the local Board of Health, has written to Consul Pickersgill, of Victoria, B.C., stating that no case of plague is now known to exist here. This was done at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, which feared that Victoria might quarantine San Francisco and thus cut off the city's coal supply.

OPEN ACCESS LIBRARIES.

PAPERS READ AT THE LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION STRONGLY FAVOR NEW SYSTEM.

There was a large attendance of delegates at the Librarians' convention last evening. The papers read bore on the question of open access libraries, and the opinions expressed were unanimously in favor of them. The only drawback was the opportunity to steal which they presented, but this has not been as serious as might be expected.

Mr. S. S. Green's paper on 'To what class of literature, if any, should access be allowed?' was read, in the writer's absence, by Mr. B. C. Steiner. Mr. Green advised the division of the large

MR. JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Librarian, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

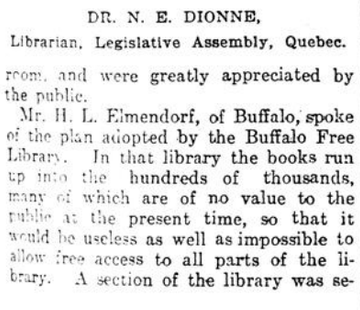
libraries into sections to which the public could be allowed under supervision of attendants. The great difficulty lay in the supervision, for those inclined to steal belonged to all classes, and it must be individuals who were watched, not classes. This paper was criticised by a delegate from the largest open access library in the world, situated in New York, who held that supervision was a slander on the citizens. There was no supervision in his library, and the books lost were inconsiderable, the loss being largely exceeded by the increased interest taken by the public in the library.

Mr. W. E. Foster, of Providence, described the system of an open access library in force in his city. The books in the open library were confined to a select list of books of power, calculated to inspire rather than to instruct the reader. They were placed in an attractive

DR. N. E. DIONNE,
Librarian, Legislative Assembly, Quebec.

room, and were greatly appreciated by the public.

Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, spoke of the plan adopted by the Buffalo Free Library. In that library the books run up into the hundreds of thousands, many of which are of no value to the public at the present time, so that it would be useless as well as impossible to allow free access to all parts of the library. A section of the library was selected, and filled with books which recommended themselves as being valuable to the public. The number installed was 2,000, but so great was the demand for books from the library that the number of books has been increased to 18,000 by the addition of duplicates. Forty percent of the total circulation of the library was from the small open access library. The loss in a little over two years was 728 books, of a value of $628, while the saving in attendance effected amounted to $6,200. Mr. Elmendorf considered that the open access library on this plan was such a decided success that on no consideration would it be done away with in his library.



MR. J. VANCE CHENEY,
Librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick read an interesting paper on 'Qualifications of attendant in open access libraries.' The work of the attendants, he said, was of three kinds—caretaking, giving information, and police duties. The essential qualifications of the attendants were education, alertness, good breeding and firmness, and he advised the training and sifting of attendants in a preparatory school. The discussion on this paper brought out some interesting information on the stealing of books, and surprising statements were made by some of the librarians present. According to the experience of a couple of librarians, cook books and books on theology were the most stolen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of Straw Hats. The newest styles and lowest prices at Chas. Desjardins & Co.

ST. GEORGE ENQUIRY.

THE HEARING OF EVIDENCE CONTINUED BEFORE THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee proceeded with the St. George investigation last night, devoting most of its attention to the Nicolet street sewer question.

Mayor Prefontaine was examined again. He remembered perfectly well the building of the sewer on Nicolet street from Ontario to Notre Dame in 1891. It was constructed at the request of the citizens of the ward, and it was intended to drain all the low land in Hochelaga ward, and also to drain the Ontario street subway. Had this not been built, a pumping station would have been necessary. The plan was well studied at the time. It was approved by the Finance Committee, by the Health Committee, and by the council. The work was given out by public tender. The ground on Nicolet street was not level and in order to protect the sewer from frost it was necessary to cut down the heavy grades, the soil being used as filling. At the time, there was no objection made by proprietors, as all the work and proceedings, were done openly and regularly, and no objection was raised, either before the committee or the council. Subsequently the proprietors on one side and the Montreal Land & Improvement Company on the other, could not agree. The latter made a proposition to the city. They said the sewer was not for their property, it being vacant lots, and they declined to pay, except under certain conditions. The result was the account had never been settled, and the company had never paid up. The total amount was about six thousand dollars, of which Nicolet street represented about one-fourth.

By Ald. Martineau—There was nothing in the reports at the time to show that Nicolet street did not belong to the city, and it was well understood by the council that the work could be done in no other way, and it was a conceded right to construct a sewer upon private property. The reason of this was that public health was the first consideration, the damages to come after. The Mayor then cited a couple of similar cases, which had been settled by arbitration. The matter had been recommended by the Board of Health. In these cases the proprietors had not only objected to pay the assessments but they also claimed damages for taking their land.

No other witness was called with regard to this special case.

W. G. Kinlock, bookkeeper of the firm of Garth & Co., produced the books of 1899, but as he had been employed there but a year, he could give no information about the sale of the gullies.

With this announcement Ald. Martineau remarked that was the third witness summoned from the same firm, and all were unable to tell how much the gullies were sold for.

Mr. McDougall—We are not controlling the witnesses nor making the prosecution.

Ald. Martineau—Well, I leave it with you now to find out the information. We have done what we could.

The witness was then requested by Mr. McDougall to produce the invoices he had with him. He did so, and found that in September, 1899, one gully had been sold to Bastien & Valiquette for $19.50, but he could not say whether that sum included the royalty.

Mr. Seneeal, secretary of St. Henri, was the next witness. Three hundred gullies had been put in there from 1889 up to the present. The contractors supplied the gullies, while the royalty of five dollars each was paid to Mr. St. George. On one occasion the sum of twenty-five dollars was paid for each gully, while in 1897 the sum of twenty-four dollars was paid to P. Amesse. Whether the royalty was included or not he was unable to say. The witness produced a letter written in 1895, from the St. George Patent Company, offering to furnish the new cast iron and tile gully, delivered in St. Henri at twenty dollars, including the royalty.

By Ald. Gallery—The town had paid since that date twenty-five dollars for gullies, and he could not say whether they had purchased them for less or not.

By Mr. McDougall—In looking over the books, he had not found that any purchases had been made at twenty dollars. To know that it would be necessary to examine the books more thoroughly.

Mr. L. Skaife, agent for the St. George gullies, refused to say who manufactured the gullies supplied to Westmount. His reason was that he considered the question as of no interest in the investigation. The witness then refused to answer any further questions on the subject. The royalty was from five dollars upwards. He did have agents to whom a commission was paid out of the latter sum, but that was his private business, in which Montreal was not concerned.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. McDougall. He filed a statement of the cost and profits of the gullies. For the nine-inch tops the profit was $5.90, and for the twelve-inch tops it was $6.15.

The letter he wrote to St. Henri offering to sell them cast iron and tile gullies for twenty dollars was correct, but the cost was less than the cast iron ones, and more than that the city of Montreal got some of them in 1895 at the same price. The witness desired to say that when he entered into partnership with Mr. St. George he was not a municipal contractor. He made that statement in order to clear up a few doubts existing in the minds of some aldermen.

WATER TURNED OFF.

FINANCE COMMITTEE AT LAST TAKES ACTION IN DELORIMIER CASE—THE CHINESE TAX.

The Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon again had the overdue account against the municipality of Delorimier for water before it for consideration. The city treasurer was instructed to cut off the water at once, and he forthwith issued the necessary order. The town clerk of Delorimier at once telephoned to the Water and Power Company, with whom a special arrangement had been made, and they at once turned on water from their service.

A communication was read from Mr. A. Bienvenu detailing the number of actions taken against Chinese laundries in the Recorder's Court. It stated that the number of judgments rendered was two hundred and three, and the number of defendants imprisoned was one hundred and forty-nine, while the amount collected was only $335.

The letter went on to say that after consultation with the city attorney it had been thought best to accept part payment from them of the $50 tax. It was thought the latter course had the advantage of identifying the parties, while at the same time they might be imprisoned just the same, on default of the non-payment of the balance due. No smaller amount than $10 had been accepted, and from reports of the bailiffs the proportion of those who refused to pay was much smaller.

While on the subject, the city treasurer, Mr. Robb, reported that he had received several applications from second-hand dealers, who also wanted to pay their tax in instalments.

Ald. Laporte remarked that this was the whole difficulty. If this principle were established for one, it must be for all. In that event it would be unfair to show any leaning to the Chinese.

Ald. Sadler remarked that he would, on the other hand, protest most vigorously against any special imposition on Chinamen. It was barbarous to impose any restrictive tax, but if it was made general it was not so bad.

The request of the family of the late Recorder Demontigny for a grant of money was again discussed. Ald. Laporte expressed himself in favor of the request, remarking that it was evident the salary of the deceased was too small. After giving evidence of this from the fact that two recorders were now required to perform the duties, he concluded by saying he thought a statement might be prepared showing the salary of the deceased and those of other officials, together with the amount of bonus money paid during the past twenty years. This would help the committee in deciding upon the case.

This suggestion was adopted, after Aldermen Smith and Sadler had insisted that similar applications from the widows of the late John Beckingham and others should be considered at the same time.

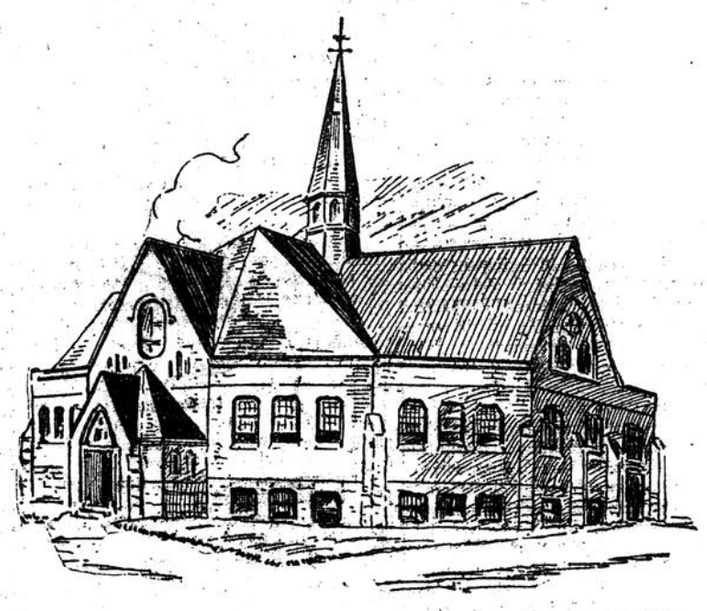
NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

Ottawa, June 9.—A memorandum issued by the Customs Department to-day announces that on and after July 1, of this year, all export entries are to be filed at the Canadian port of exit, being the last port in Canada through which goods for exportation pass outwards for places beyond the limits of Canada. Rules to that effect have been adopted by order-in-council, the provisions of which are to be strictly observed. The penalties provided in the Customs act in respect of goods exported contrary to these regulations, shall apply in all cases where delivery has not been made of the required form to the collector of customs at the port of exit from Canada, and railway companies, steamship companies, express companies and other carriers engaged in the exportation of goods are required to strictly observe the law, taking care that the quantities and values of the goods exported are accurately stated.

BAPTIST CHURCH GROWTH.

THE POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATION'S FINE NEW BUILDING.

An important ceremony will take place at Point St. Charles at 2.30 this afternoon, being the laying of the cornerstone of the new Baptist church, corner of Liverpool and Wellington streets. Addresses will be made by the Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor of the church; the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., Mr. H. A. Hodgson and Mr. David Bentley. The corner-stone will be laid by Mr. A. A. Ayer, who will be presented, by Dr. A. R. Griffith and Miss Edna Whittall, with a silver trowel, suitably inscribed. The Rev. Messrs. A. L. Therrien and S. Sheldon will also take part in the service.



THE NEW POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH.

The new building, which, as the cut shows, will be of a very attractive appearance, is to be of cut stone and pressed brick. The seats will be in circular form, and the church will accommodate five hundred and fifty people. Provision for the Sunday-school has been made in the basement.

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAMS.

The announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Mr. Lewis Williams, Ottawa, one of the pioneers of the province. The Williams family went to the Ottawa region about the year 1817, and settled on a farm in Napean, three miles from the little village of Bytown, now the city of Ottawa, where the old homestead is still occupied by some members of the family, a numerous family well and favorably known. Mrs. Williams was the daughter of the Rev. Ezra Healy, one of the first Methodist ministers who went to Bytown. She had been widowed for many years and was beloved by her own and highly respected by all who knew her for her sociable disposition. She was a true 'neighbor.' Wherever death or sickness reigned her pity and help were forthcoming—

A heart at leisure from itself,
Ready to sympathize.

She will be widely missed. Many an interesting tale the old lady could relate of old and troublous times. It was a pleasing privilege to sit by and hear of old Bytown, its surroundings and its people. Mrs. Williams had a fine constitution and lived to a good old age, and although her sufferings during the two last weeks were intense she retained all her faculties, and died a peaceful death. So 'He giveth his beloved sleep.' She leaves six daughters, three sons, twenty-two grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren.

A FRIEND.

A NEW FLAG AT LAST.

For some months past a dilapidated looking rag has been seen flying from the flag pole of Messrs. Ness, McLaren & Bate, at the corner of St. James and Craig streets. This has caused considerable comment, and has led to many inquiries being made. Mr. McLaren explains that the old flag was hoisted on the day that war was declared between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and it was agreed to keep it flying until the war was over. The bunting has now the appearance of having itself gone through a severe campaign, and might be sold for a considerable sum as a war relic or souvenir from South Africa. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Pretoria by the British troops the flag was replaced by a new Canadian ensign.

CITY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The Committee on Hygiene and Statistics yesterday decided to have all stores where bread is sold inspected. The meat inspectors were instructed to prohibit butchers from exposing meat at their doors and it was decided to purchase a new milk testing apparatus for the milk inspectors.

MONTREAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

The subscriptions received by the honorary treasurer, Lieut.-Colonel Cole, Temple Building, to date, are as follows: Previously acknowledged, $12,366.73; collection at church parade of First Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers in St. George's Church, on June 3, $17.78. Total, $12,384.51.

THERE WAS PRESCRIPTION.

Judge Doherty yesterday dismissed the action in the case of Mrs. L. R. Dutour vs. Mrs. W. Dutour. The plaintiff claimed $500 as her share of the proceeds of the sale of a stock of dry goods half of which had been donated by her late husband and herself to their son the late W. Dutour, defendant's husband. The court dismissed the action, on the ground that plaintiff's claim, if any existed, was extinguished by a five years' prescription.

A TROLLEY DRIVE.

The Orangemen of this city will celebrate the capture of Pretoria by a trolley drive under the auspices of the County Lodge on Wednesday evening, June 13, to Cartierville and return by the Park and Island Railway. Cars will leave Mount Royal avenue at 8 o'clock, and Westmount at 8.30. A band will accompany the excursion.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MONTREAL PLAYS TWO GAMES TODAY.

There was no game at Toronto yesterday on account of wet grounds. Montreal and Toronto will play two games to-day.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse .. ..001000001—2	8	4	
Rochester .. .. ..20030003x—8	7	0	

AT PROVIDENCE.

Hartford .. ..000052000—7	7	0	
Providence .. ..000001000—1	6	4	

AT WORCESTER.

Springfield .. ..020022001—7	12	2	
Worcester .. ..000002200—4	8	6	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Rochester 23	13	.638	
Montreal 20	14	.588	
Providence 19	17	.527	
Springfield 16	16	.500	
Hartford 17	20	.459	
Syracuse 15	18	.454	
Worcester 15	20	.428	
Toronto 13	20	.391	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—
Cincinnati-Philadelphia game postponed. Wet grounds.
At New York—
St. Louis-New York game called at end of third inning.
At Brooklyn—
Brooklyn-Pittsburg game postponed; rain.

	R.	H.	E.
At Boston—			
Boston .. ..00510000x—6	6	1	
Chicago .. ..10040040 0—5	10	5	

Batteries—Dineen and Sullivan; Callahan and Donahue. Umpire, Hurst.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Philadelphia 24	14	.632	
Brooklyn 21	16	.567	
Pittsburg 23	19	.547	
St. Louis 19	19	.500	
Chicago 19	21	.475	
Boston 17	19	.472	
Cincinnati 15	22	.405	
New York 14	22	.389	

LACROSSE.

CLOSE GAME AT MARKDALE.

Markdale, Ont., June 8.—The first championship game of lacrosse in the north-western district of the C.L.A., was played here to-day between Shelbourne and Markdale, resulting in a victory for the home team by a score of six to five.

AQUATICS.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Worcester, Mass., June 8.—James A. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, champion sculler of New England, and father of Edward H. Ten Eyck, the amateur champion, has accepted the challenge to row Jake Gaudaur, the world's champion sculler, issued a few days since by Ned Hanlan, and will row him three miles for a suitable purse.

CONCERT AT LACHINE.

The Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club will give a concert and social this evening in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Pointe Claire.

Among those who are to contribute are: Messrs. Jack, Kelly, Harry Rees, Walter Cowan, Walter Miller and R. O. Thicke, and Misses Mills and McIntosh. A special electric car will leave Lachine at midnight.

HOCKEY.

A PRESENTATION.

A pleasing incident took place last Wednesday evening in Point St. Charles when Mr. Harry Allan, president of the Standard Hockey Club, was presented with a handsome set of silver cutlery from the members of that club on the occasion of his retiring from the above position, which he held for the past few years.

ATHLETICS.

M.A.A.A. GAMES.

The annual spring games of the M.A.A.A. will take place on Saturday, June 23 next on the M.A.A.A. grounds, commencing at 3 o'clock sharp.

The events are only open to the members of the association, and its affiliated and connected clubs.

The programme includes 100, 220, 440, 880 yards races, 1 mile race, 120 yards hurdle race, bicycle races, 1 mile steeplechase, long and high jumps, putting the shot, etc.

WHEELING.

M.B.C. WILL MEET.

A general meeting of the Montreal Bicycle Club has been called for next Thursday, June 14, at 7.30 p.m. in order to make final arrangements for their Dominion Day trip to Ottawa.

A MEET AT VALLEYFIELD.

The Valleyfield Bicycle Club has decided to hold a race meet on June 24 on their new track.

The events and values of prizes will be as follows:—
One mile, novice, $5, $3.
Half-mile, open, $3, $5.
One mile, open to Valleyfield Club, $6, $4.
One mile, open, $3, $5.
Five mile, open, $10, $7.
Entries close on June 22, with S. R. Payment, secretary of the club.

FOOTBALL.

THE Q. R. U. MEETING.

To-night a general meeting of the Quebec Rugby Union will be held for the purpose of drawing up the schedule of games for next fall. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock in the M.A.A.A. club house.

A DOUBLE GAME THIS AFTERNOON.

This afternoon the M.A.A.A. will make their bow to the public in (to them) a new branch of sport. The Montreal Football Club has taken up Association football, and the first and second elevens will meet the Strathconas on the M.A.A.A. grounds. The first game will commence at 2.30 between the intermediate teams, and the senior game will start at 4 o'clock, so that a good afternoon's sport is promised to those who visit the grounds at Westmount this afternoon. The Rugby players are taking great interest in this game, as it is well known that a good Association player is often a great acquisition to a Rugby team.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The C.P.R. Imperial Limited will be put on on Monday for the summer season. This is the fast transcontinental train, which accomplishes the run from Montreal to Vancouver in one hundred hours.

'The Highlands of Ontario' is a new and handsome brochure issued by the Grand Trunk, and which gives a most interesting account of the Muskoka region, together with a series of views of the same. This is being widely circulated, especially amongst American tourists.

ELECTION OF NOTARIES.

The folowing additional reports have been received of the election of members of the Board of Notaries in the different judicial districts.

Three Rivers—Messrs. M. Chapdelaine, Lavallee, Milot, Trudel.

Joliette—Messrs. Elie, Lemire, Beaudoin.

Richelieu—Messrs. M. Archambault, A. Guevremont.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

Archbishop Bruchesi held the usual Trinity ordination service in St. James Cathedral this morning when a large number of candidates were admitted to the different clerical orders.

NEW HOLIDAY LITERATURE.

'A Summer Paradise' is the title the Delaware & Hudson Company gives to their 1900 pocket manual of excursion fares, hotels and boarding houses. This book is issued to supply, in a concise form, authentic information regarding the hotels and boarding houses of the Adirondack Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Cooperstown, Sharon Springs and many other delightful summer resorts reached by the 'D. & H.' Railway. It also contains a list of special excursion tours and rates. Its handsome illustrations, accurate maps and practical text make it an invaluable aid in the selection of a summer home in this salubrious and picturesquely beautiful region where may be found temporary abodes varied in character to suit all tastes, temperaments and purses. 'A Summer Paradise' may be obtained at the office, 116 St. Peter street, of Mr. W. H. Henry, local agent of the 'D. & H.,' or on application through the mail to the general passenger agent, Albany, N. Y.

Another handsome thing in the same line is 'Wonderland, 1900,' issued by the passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railway. The Northern Pacific has become somewhat noted in connection with this annual publication, each issue being distinctly different from its predecessors in cover design, illustrations and text. That they can provide fresh reading matter and illustrations annually without repeating, is an evidence of the variety found, in every way, in the vast region traversed by their line. The present publication is much larger than usual and represents more extended travel, investigation and expense than any previous number. Two-thirds of the volume is devoted to the explorations of Lewis and Clark, who, nearly a hundred years ago, at a time when the country was wholly occupied by Indians and wild beasts, traversed in small boats, afoot and on horseback the spots now reached by the rails of the Northern Pacific. 'The story of a railway' is another interesting and instructive chapter. Yellowstone Park has its place, and there are some inviting 'tales of way-side inns.' This book and a map of the Yellowstone National Park, may be obtained locally from Mr. G. W. Hardisty, district passenger and freight agent, 116 St. Peter street, or from Mr. Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn., upon receipt of six cents in stamps.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY UP-TO-DATE STYLE.

A straw hat, Sir? Why wear a heavy hat during this warm season, while we have so many nice, light straw hats which give an appearance of freshness and which cost so little. We have all the latest shapes, and our prices are the lowest in Montreal.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & Co., 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine St.

BULLER MOVES.

Believes he can now Render Laing's Nek Untenable for Boers.

DASH BY HILDYARD.

Outflanks the Enemy and Forces Him to Retire From Very Strong Position.

SCARCITY OF NEWS FROM LORD ROBERTS EXPLAINED—CANADIANS INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

London, June 9.—3.15 a.m.—General Buller has at length taken the offensive and by manoeuvring he has secured a position west of Laing's Nek, by which he believes he can make the Boer positions untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success. He says, in his despatch to the War Office :

'Yellow Boom Farm, June 8.—On June 6 General Talbot Coke, with the Tenth Brigade, and the South African Light Horse, seized Van Wycke Hill. The enemy made some resistance, and a good deal of sniping occurred. Our casualties were about four killed and thirteen wounded.

During that day and the following we got two 4.7 and two 12-pounder naval guns to Van Wycke Hill, and two five-inch guns on to the south-western spur of Inkwelo. Under cover of their fire, General Hildyard to-day assaulted all the spurs of the berg between Botha's Pass and Inkewelo.

'The attack, which was planned by Gen. Hildyard and carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom no mountains were too steep, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong position.

'I think we did not have any casualties, and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laing's Nek untenable.'

ROBERTS SILENT.

Lord Roberts has communicated nothing for three days, nor permitted the correspondents to wire what is going on. London's inference is that he is resting, although he is possibly disposing his army for a reach after Commandant-General Botha.

A blockade of the wires owing to the rush of official correspondence may account for the scanty press despatches. Some telegrams filed a week ago are only just now arriving. Among these are spirited descriptions of the fighting at Elandsfontein. According to one of them, the streets were filled with women and children. Rifle shots could be heard everywhere. The British soldiers would stop firing and join in the chase after chickens. The burghers surrendered to any one; the Kaffirs went about looting the Jewish stores and mounted infantry galloped hither and thither.

The 'Daily Express' has the following from Pretoria on Wednesday :

'The one thousand prisoners who were deported from Waterfall were told that they were about to be given up to Lord Roberts. They entrained cheerfully and were conveyed to Nooitgedacht instead of Pretoria.

'General Louis Botha, with a rear guard of 2,000, left Pretoria during the night, the British advance guard entering on the very heels of the retiring Boers. The Boers have sworn to carry on the war in the mountains.'

REFUGEES AT MIDDELBURG.

Middelburg is said to be full of Boer refugees and wounded. The railway still delivers goods at Bronkhorst Spruit, forty miles east of Pretoria. A British column is at Bremenasdorp, Swaziland. Eleven British prisoners have been taken to Middelburg. The British at Beira are moving into the interior in detachments of 200 daily.

Mr. G. W. Fiddes, imperial secretary of the high commissioner, with a part of Sir Alfred Milner's staff, left Capetown on Thursday evening for Pretoria possibly, as the Cape correspondent of the 'Daily News' thinks, to arrange the annexation details.

Lord Roberts's army has a new song. It runs thus :

We're marching into Pretoria,
It belongs to Queen Victoria.

The Boers in the western part of the Transvaal are giving up their rifles to General Hunter.

SPLENDID PIECE OF WORK.

IF REPORTS ARE TRUE BULLER HAS ACCOMPLISHED A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

London, June 9, 1 a.m.—One of the mysteries of the week was explained when the War Office closed at midnight. This was General Buller's share in the final work of the campaign. After sending two divisions across the Buffalo river to Utrecht and Vryheid, he recalled them and made a close approach to the Boer position at Laing's Nek from Newcastle. The operations began on Wednesday with the seizure of Van Wycke Hill, by the 10th brigade. After some sharp skirmishing the heavy guns were sent to the crest of the hill and to the spurs of Inkwelo Mountain and yesterday General Hildyard's division, formerly commanded by General Warren, carried the mountain heights between Botha's Pass and Inkwelo. These heights are to the west of Laing's Nek and Majuba and when taken involved the retirement of the Boers from the strong position where they were entrenched. General Buller's men had done some fine mountain climbing and while their casualties were light they had gained positions from which he hoped to render Laing's Nek untenable. If this result can be secured it will be a brilliant achievement and the Boers will be driven back into the Transvaal and forced to retreat toward Ermelo and Lydenburg.

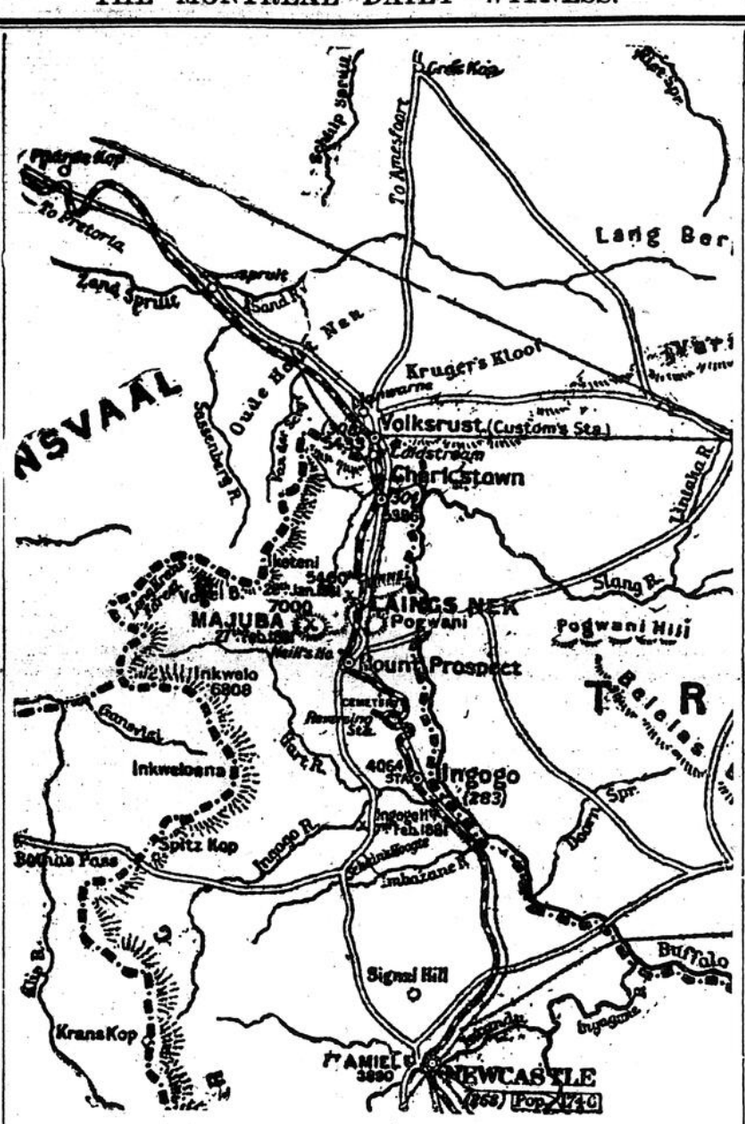
Otherwise there was little information from South Africa. The mystery enveloping the fate of the British prisoners at Waterfall had not been explained officially at midnight. General French ought to have reached Waterfall on Tuesday or Wednesday and have released at least 3,000 prisoners, if only 1,000 were carried east by the Boers, but Lord Roberts has remained silent respecting this important detail.

The motive of the Boers in taking off the prisoners is obvious. While the prisoners are with them there will be less risk of starving out the Boers themselves by the seizure of Koomatipoort or the investment of Lydenburg. They are the hostages for the protection of the burghers against starvation and an increase of their resources for drawing the British Government into negotiations of some kind.

General Rundle's and Lord Methuen's operations against Steyn at Bethlehem remain unexplained, a reconnaissance in force occurred on Tuesday and there was some skirmishing.

6 a.m.—From the Pretoria correspondent of the London 'Express' comes a characteristic story of Boer slimness, explaining how a thousand British prisoners were lured away from Waterfall. They were informed that they were going to be delivered up to Lord Roberts at Pretoria. They cheerfully entrained but soon found themselves at Noovitgedacht.

The last information received by the 'Central News' shows that Steyn is at Bethlehem. He has a small band of desperate men with him, but the great majority of the burghers in the north-east section of the Orange River Colony appear to be heartily sick of the war.



GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

The above map shows Inkwelo, a mountain of the Drakensberg range, which has been taken by General Buller's forces, giving him command of Botha's Pass, over which the road passes to Vrede, in the Orange River Colony, and also Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek, where the Boers are strongly posted.

SILENCE EXPLAINED.

BOERS CUT OFF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH PRETORIA.

London, June 9.—General Forestier-Walker cables to the War Office from Capetown under daet of June 8, as follows :—Kelly-Kenny at Bloemfontein reports that the telegraph has been cut at Roodeval, north of Kroonstad, by a body of Boers, estimated to be two thousand strong, with six field guns. He is sending strong reinforcements to Kroonstad and I am reinforcing from Cape Colony. I hope the interruption will be only temporary.'

CANADIANS ILL.

NEARLY A HUNDRED REPORTED OFF DUTY.

Toronto, June 8.—In a letter just received by the ladies' Red Cross branch from Dr. Ryerson, Red Cross Commissioner, at Bloemfontein, under date of May 4, the doctor says there were then 1,100 enteric fever cases in the hospital there and 2,500 of all sorts. He adds: 'It may interest you to know that Lady Roberts, Lady Airlie, and the Misses Roberts are making bandages with the little machine given by the nurses of the General Hospital, Toronto. Warm coverlets, towels and shirts, also are most welcome. The coverlets were picked up at once; they were so light and warm. I am reserving some of them for the Canadian sick, of whom we have nearly one hundred at present. We have a large depot here, with quantities of food, handkerchiefs, wine, brandy, whiskey, shirts, pyjamas, mineral waters, books and magazines. Next to British contributions come the Canadian, and then the International Red Cross Societies. I am supplying the hospitals here with 600 eggs daily from Capetown at a daily expense of eight pounds ten shillings.'

A NUMBER INVALIDED.

Ottawa, June 8.—Militia orders issued to-day contain the following notice: —The following non-commissioned officers and men of the second special service battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, have been invalided to England:

Capt. J. E. Peltier, 65th Mount Royal Rifles, and servant, No. 7095, Robbins.
Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, attached.
Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Royal Grenadiers, and servant, No. 7494, Haig.
Sergeant Peppiatt, W., Royal Canadian Artillery.
Corporal Baugh, T. E., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Corp. Grant, W. H., 48th Highlanders.
Pte. McLaughlin, R. H., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Pte. Peters, A.E.
Pte. Warren, W., Royal Canadian Regiment.
Pte. Anderton, J., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. Andrews, H., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. Battson, A. S., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. Brooking, W., 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles.
Pte. Corley, J. B., 30th Wellington Rifles.
Pte. Day, J., 26th Middlesex Light Infantry.
Pte. Finch, C. E., 7th Fusiliers.
Pte. Paddon, A. E., 21st Essex Fusiliers.
Pte. Kennedy, J., 10th Royal Grenadiers.
Pte. Rooke, A. J., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
Pte. Sutton, J. H., 13th Regiment.
Pte. Usher, J. F., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
Pte. Ward, S. M., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
Pte. Clarke, C. P., 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.
Pte. Holland, C., 16th Prince Edward Regiment.
Pte. Martin, W. A., 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.
Pte. Irwin, F. B., 8th Royal Rifles.
Pte. Nickle, C. R., 3rd Montreal Field Battery.
Pte. Martin, A., 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. Travers, H. B., 25th Elgin Regiment.
Pte. Donahue, W. W., 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. McCarthy, M. J., 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery.
Pte. Harris, J. A., 2nd Queen's County Regiment.
Pte. Pelky, A., 62nd St. John Fusiliers.
Pte. Fillmore, W. A., 93rd Cumberland Regiment.
Pte. McNab, F., 63rd Halifax Rifles.

TO SWELL FUND FOR CANADIANS.

London, June 9.—A café chantant was held at the Carlton Hotel yesterday afternoon, organized by Mrs. Norton, in aid of the Canadian contingent, which has suffered from the war. Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, Miss Muriel Wilson, Mme. Albani, Miss Edna May, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Carter and a host of prominent actresses and musicians assisted in various ways to make the event a great success.

A CURIOUS CHARGE.

AN AUSTRALIAN IN ENGLAND SAYS CANADIANS ARE BADLY TREATED.

London, June 9.—Mr. Harold G. Parsons, federation delegate from West Australia, writes to the morning papers to protest against the treatment given to the wounded Canadians. He says :—'The invalid Canadians at Shorncliffe Camp returned from the front, complain that they are badly fed, unhealthily crowded and refused a furlough. This seems a curious return to make for their conspicuous services voluntarily rendered.

'I have it on indisputable authority, that it is the practice of the War Office to administer the British volunteer, and for all I know the regular army by means of regulations drafted and issued in great part by no better authority than that of its promoted second class clerks, a body of gentlemen, no doubt, of irreproachable character, but men by no means adapted by their intelligence or education to be entrusted with so great a responsibility. Such a delegation of authority which is unconstitutional, as well as unbusinesslike, is in itself enough to show that the whole War Office, from top to bottom, must be reformed if not re-constituted after the war.'

The 'Daily Chronicle,' referring to the protest of Mr. Harold G. Parsons against the treatment given the wounded Canadians, says that Lord Strathcona has investigated the complaint of the men and that the matter has been settled satisfactorily, furlough being granted.

Captain Harrison, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, is still dangerously ill of enteric fever at Winburg.

Colonel Herchmer left Capetown for England on May 31, in charge of the sick and wounded on the transport 'Montford.'

DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS DISCUSS THE PACIFIC CABLE, CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

Ottawa, June 9.—The government bill in amendment of the Civil Service act passed its second reading and the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in spite of Mr. Foster, Dr. Montague, and others on the Opposition side, who had to do with the framing of the law as it now stands and who criticised the principle of the amendments and took the ground that there was no occasion for the changes. The bill in amendment of the Pilotage act was reported from committee and stands for third reading.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

Mr. Belcourt drew attention to the position of the Pacific cable scheme.

The Postmaster-General said that nothing official had transpired since he last made the announcement to the House to show that further concessions had been made to the Eastern Extension Company. The government had no knowledge that any change had taken place in the situation. So far as was known the Pacific Cable Commissioners were still negotiating in the direction of the carrying out of their project.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria, B.C.) drew attention to the increasing influx of Chinese and Japanese into Canada and urged that means be taken to stop it. He quoted the Premier's reply to a telegram from Vancouver, asking if he was in favor of Chinese exclusion: 'Chinese restriction not a question in the east; the views of the members in the west will prevail with me,' and declared that while the people in the east might think the danger slight, they would change their minds if they were in the west. They are increasing and are swarming into the west underselling and killing white labor.

Mr. Dunsmore, who had fought all legislation preventing the employment of Chinese in the mines, after his experience, declared that the Chinese were detrimental to the country. Increasing the poll-tax to $100 would not be any use to keep them out, it must be raised to $500. The Japanese were looked upon by the working classes as almost as detrimental as the Chinese, and the only way to keep them out was to adopt the Natal Act, compelling them to pass an examination in reading and writing and answering questions in some European language.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that on Monday a bill would be placed on the order paper, dealing with this question. Canada could not, he said, in view of possible complications in the East, do anything that would imperil the friendship of the Japanese Government. This was a subject which would have to be treated very delicately. In view of Great Britain being engaged in war at present and of the possible complications that might arise in China at any moment, it was not wise to do anything which would jeopardize the friendship of the Japanese nation.

The House then went into Supply, and passed the Mounted Police rates for the Yukon.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, by unanimous consent approved yesterday afternoon of the address to Her Majesty, proposed in the Lower House the previous day by the Prime Minister.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Mills, who has devoted a great deal of study to South African questions, made an excellent speech in support of the British position in entering upon the war.

Senator Landry, Conservative, expressed himself as amused at Mr. Mills's sympathy with the British in the Transvaal and thought that justice should be given to the Catholic minority of Manitoba.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

The bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from six to five percent was amended to limit its operation to the future and thus exempt all existing contracts and debts. The measure then passed the committee.

FISCAL RETURNS.

GAIN OF OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS REPORTED DURING THE PAST ELEVEN MONTHS.

Ottawa, June 9.—Returns are available to-day which show the position of the country's finances up to the end of the month of May, or in all eleven months of the current fiscal year which is up on the last of this month. The returns show a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $12,531,563. The improvement in revenue over the same period of last year is $3,900,285, but this is offset by a gain in expenditure of $1,121,630, leaving a net increase of $2,778,655. In capital expenditure there has been a decrease of $647,217. For the eleven months' term the figures are :—

Revenue.	1899.	1900.
Customs	$22,995,660	$25,918,713
Excise	8,833,952	9,039,122
Post-Office	2,899,406	2,780,266
Public Works and Railways	4,020,553	4,750,212
Miscellaneous	2,457,287	2,618,830
Total	$41,206,859	$45,107,144
Expenditure	31,453,951	32,575,581
Capital Expenditure:		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$4,263,865	$4,980,505
Dominion lands	133,142	181,819
Railway subsidies	3,194,303	718,560
Militia, capital	285,858	173,647
South Africa Contingent	——	1,175,382
N.W.T. Rebellion	—1,461	—1,423
Total	$7,875,708	$7,228,491

For the month of May alone the figures are :—

Revenue:—		
Customs	$2,160,802	$2,266,719
Excise	844,753	804,283
Post-Office	200,000	230,000
Public Works and Railways	412,302	535,679
Miscellaneous	356,300	390,242
Total	$3,974,158	$4,226,924
Expenditure	3,480,104	3,781,798
Capital Expenditure:		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$416,904	$278,189
Dominion lands	11,612	29,763
Railway subsidies	——	8,000
Militia, capital	1,928	4,107
South Africa Contingent	——	191,509
N.W.T. Rebellion	—148	—230
Total	$430,295	$511,338

MORE AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

New York, June 8.—The executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief met at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Contributions of nearly $60,000 were reported, although the committee was formed only a month ago. A second instalment of $30,000 was cabled to Bombay after to-day's meeting.

OTTAWA GRATEFUL TO BRITAIN.

London, June 8.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, in communicating to the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, a telegram from the chairman of the relief committee at Ottawa, giving thanks for the British subscription in aid of the victims of the fire, expressed on behalf of the people of Canada profound gratitude for the generous and spontaneous help of Great Britain, which, he said, would never be forgotten by Ottawa or by any other part of the Dominion.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

Situation Does not Appear to be Improving From Latest Reports.

NEWS IS CONTRADICTORY — MISSIONARIES ARE IN EXTREME DANGER.

London, June 9.—The Chinese puzzle is a most inscrutable mystery. A crisis has arisen which affects England more deeply than any other power, since she has about three-fourths of the foreign trade of China. Yet there are no signs that the emergency has been foreseen, or that there is any understanding with Russia, or that the Foreign Office has any definite policy. A large force of British marines has been landed, and there is vague talk about the co-operation of the European powers. The 'Boxers' are certainly playing into Russia's hands, whatever may be the origin of their intrigues, and the Dowager Empress, in her extremity may call in the Cossacks, and they would not likely ever go out again.

The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times' states that the American Missionary Conference has sent a telegram to Washington appealing for protection, and declaring that the missionaries at Pao, Ting-Fu, and other places, are in extreme danger, that chapels have everywhere been burned, and hundreds of native Christians Massacred.

THURSDAY'S FIGHTING.

London, June 8.—Definite returns regarding the severe fighting between the Chinese troops and the 'Boxers' that was going on on Thursday between Tien-tsin and Pekin, had not been received at Tien-tsin when the latest telegrams to reach London were filed. The Chinese troops, however, had killed many 'Boxers,' according to some reports, while another account had the government soldiery defeated in an engagement near Pao Ting Fu.

Apparently the legation guards have not yet taken a hand in the fighting, but they are ready to do so at a moment's notice. The 'Boxer' movement affects some hundreds of square miles. Official despatches to Vienna from Pekin aver that the sect is more powerful than any political party in China, embracing no less than 4,000,000, and manipulated by zealous and adroit men.

The representatives of the powers are still acting in perfect concert, which appears for the present to give the Chinese Government ample chance to put down the disturbance alone.

The Tien-tsin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' telegraphing on June 7, says : 'For the last three days the whole community of Tien-tsin has been preparing to defend itself against an expected attack by the "Boxers." There is a continual influx of refugees from the surrounding country, who are now crowding the city. This increases the excitement. Nearly all the villages surrounding Tien-tsin are joining the "Boxer" movement, which is taking more and more a fanatical character.

'Parties of foreigners, when approaching the villages, are driven back by armed bands. Yesterday the Chinese troops were ordered to Machang, on the Grand Canal, within 20 miles of which a large body of "Boxers" is reported to be collecting. Attempts to re-establish the regular working of the Pekin-Tien-tsin Railway have hitherto proved futile. Every night the "Boxers" set fire to the sleepers and the woodwork of the bridges.

'General Nieh seems bent upon acting with energy and dealing out heavy blows to the rebels, recognizing the necessity of destroying the prestige of the "Boxers," which has begun to demoralize his army.

'Secret orders from Pekin, the protector of the rebels, has paralyzed military action and raised the status of the "Boxers" in the eyes of the ignorant masses. Although the "Boxers" declare their first object to be the annihilation of Catholic converts, the wire pullers evidently wish to propagate hatred among the country people against foreigners and things foreign in general. The movement on the surface has a patriotic character, but it may turn ultimately against the dynasty. This seems to be the reason why it thus far has been treated with a gentle hand.

'The legation at Pekin have wired for reinforcements.'

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Washington, June 8.—This cablegram was received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Admiral Kempff :

'Tong Ku, June 8.—June 3, landed forces to protect American interests, with consent of China ; fifty-six Pekin, rest Tien-tsin. Nations sent force both cities : no injury so far. British, Russian, Chinese admirals and twenty warships here. Crops likely to fail, causing probably more trouble in the near future. Our landing force under McCalla.

'June 5—Situation most critical. Russian force began fighting, landed fifty more men. Have requested 'Helena' be sent immediately to protect interests, or vessel like her. Consider battalion marines necessary. Need gunboat as base inside.

'June 6—Tien-tsin-Pekin Railway cut. Will act concert naval forces other powers to protect interests if necessary.

'Meeting foreign senior naval officers to-day. Present, English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese and American, arrange for combined action to protect life and property if required. One hundred men ashore, twenty-five warships here.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

WITH DRURY'S GUNNERS.

How E Battery Spent its Time at De Aar.

A LIST OF THE MONTREAL BATTERY'S SICK—THE LATEST PROMOTIONS IN THE BATTERY.

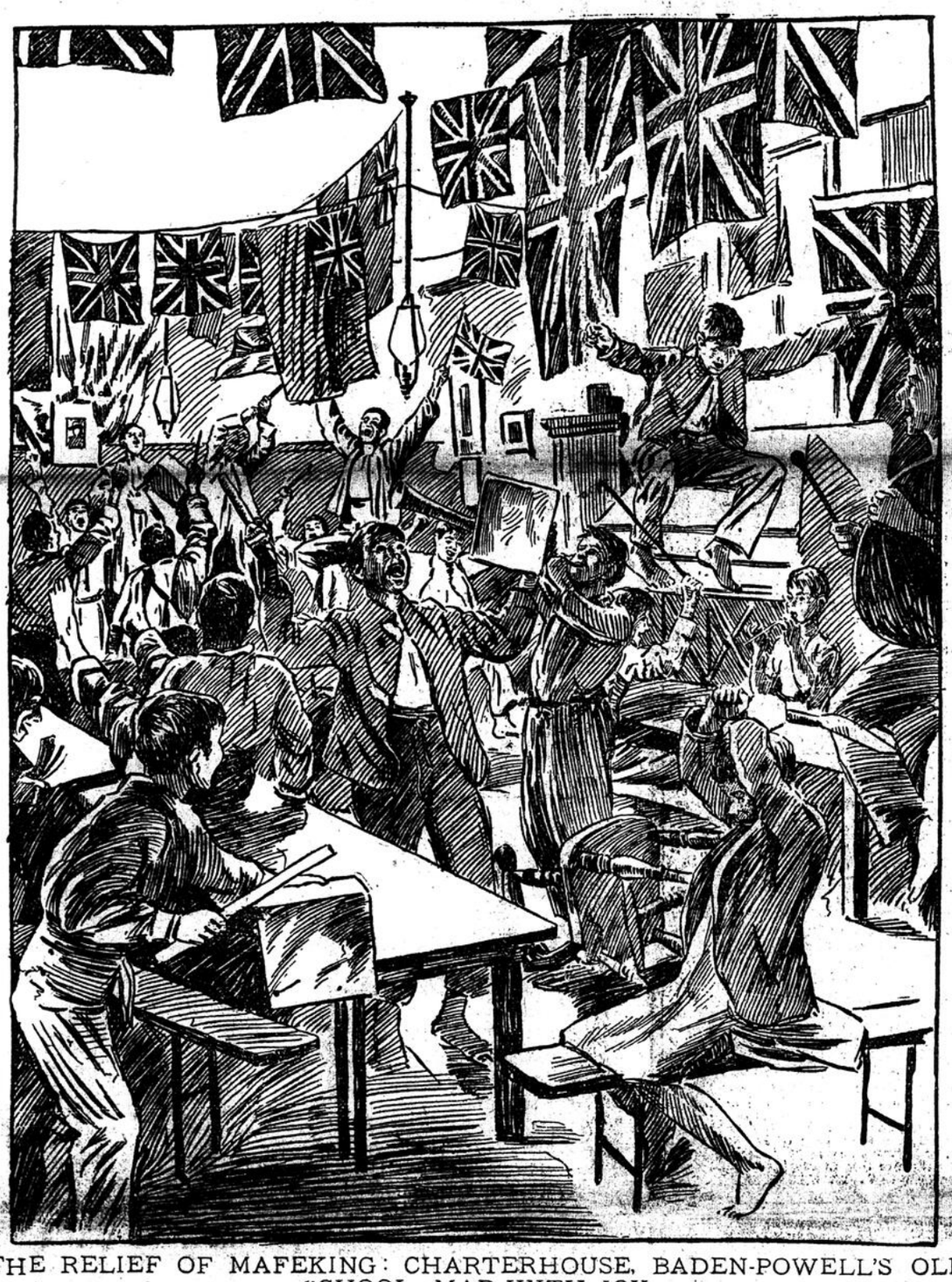
(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' With E. Battery, R.C.A.)

De Aar, Cape Colony, May, 1900.—De Aar—what a change has come over this village during the past five or six months. When the Canadians of the first contingent were here they were almost smothered with sand, for perhaps here, those dreadful sandstorms so prevalent in South Africa, are as bad as in any other part of this continent, south of the Sahara Desert.

If therefore a dark picture of De Aar has been in your minds because of what you have learned some time ago, please do not consider that that is the only side to the picture, for while the writers who gave a sombre aspect to this place did so truthfully, on the other hand, we at this season of the year can with equal truthfulness give a much brighter picture. If one enters De Aar by the road from the north—coming from the Orange river district, a rather pleasant view meets the eyes for the village, which is built for the most part along one street stretches out in this direction with some residences almost completely hidden by trees, shrubs and flowers. The trees, appearing beautifully green in contrast with the khaki earth, line the side of the road. Small trees or shrubs are in many cases so trimmed and trained as to form a covered green arch leading from the street to the house, while the flowers almost completely absorb the remaining space in the front of the house. The cemetery, containing the bodies of noble men from all parts of the globe, and already containing the earthly remains of at least one Canadian—Gunner E. Picot, of D Battery, is in this end of the village, and adds interest to the scene.. The southern part of the village is made up chiefly of the homes of railway men, although at present the buildings used by the army as ordnance stores, etc., make up practically all that is of interest in this direction. Here may be seen whole mountains of supplies for the army, and where one sees the enormous provision that has to be made to keep the men supplied with food alone some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking in such a war as this is had.

One of the most striking features of the village is the luxuriance of flowers. The chrysanthemum is in flower in all its glory, and outrivals in the abundance of bloom anything we have seen before. Huge clusters grow side by side as thickly as the plants will allow, and almost every house along the street has its garden. At the present time they are one mass of bloom in different colors. Thus you see a very different idea may be had of De Aar to-day to what was given six months ago.

Some knowledge of the meaning of the name De Aar will be of interest. Literally, 'Aar' means artery or vein, and the name is given here because there is a vein of water flowing some distance below the surface. The formation of the land here is that of a 'dike' running north and south. The vein follows along the dike, and thus there is water beneath us flowing perhaps as a river. In fact, it is the opinion of very many that underlying the entire Karoo desert there is running water, which, if it could be brought to the surface, would fertilize this almost barren waste and afford sustenance for millions of people. The whole of the country through which we have passed is full of mineral. Evidently iron, from the amount seen in the rocks on the surface, is to be had in unlimited quantities, but with the present conditions of climate, soil and facilities for getting at it, it is useless so far as commerce is concerned.



THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING: CHARTERHOUSE, BADEN-POWELL'S OLD SCHOOL, MAD WITH JOY.

The good news that Mafeking had been relieved reached the Charterhouse School at Godalming about half-past nine on Friday night, May 18, and house after house took up the cheering that proclaimed the tidings. The boys had begun to retire for the night, but all thoughts of bed were dismissed, and endless demonstrations were made by the boys, who called for cheers for General Baden-Powell—'Good old Bathing Towel' they called him, that being his nickname when he was a boy at Charterhouse. The cheers were accompanied by bugles, horns, the beating of tin boxes and forms with fire-irons, in short with everything that was capable of making a noise.—'Graphic.'

THE CAMP.

When we arrived at the ground where we had to camp there was nothing very cheerful about the prospect. The Canadians of the first contingent had to contend with sand, while we had to enter a camp where the water was lying in many places ankle deep. The rains did not cease all at once, either, so that it was almost a week before we had anything like a dry camp. In fact, after a few days, while the pools of water had in many instances dried up, the ground became very much cut up by the horses passing over it, or rather through it, for it was converted into a filthy mire by the action of their feet when passing from one place to another. When it is remembered that 70,000 soldiers had encamped here before us, leaving a certain amount of sediment behind from each regiment, the condition of our camping ground, after a few days' rain, and after horses had been quartered on it for almost a week may be faintly imagined. Indeed, it became so miry and pestilential that we were forced to move our camp on to higher ground. Fortunate it was for us that we were able to do so, else a great many would in all probability be occupying cots in the hospital now. We moved our camp and pitched our tents almost at the top of the rising ground, and just at the foot of a kopje which is one of a succession of kopjes extending some distance north of the village. The water supply here is abundant, but we are not allowed to drink any that has not been boiled. The reason for this is plain, for no camp whereon 70,000 men have encamped for even a very short time would have pure water unless the source of the supply were at a considerable distance from camp. Ours is conveyed to the lower part of the grounds by pipes, and thither the men go with their buckets, towel and soap whenever they have the opportunity to wash up.

As for the washing of clothes, there is a parade for this purpose, usually once a week, when those who desire may do some laundrying. A great many of the men, however, take advantage of having the native drivers with us, to get them to wash their clothes for them, and this they pay for out of their one shilling and twopence-ha'penny a day. We have been very much pleased to hear that the Canadian Government intends to make up the difference to us between Canadian and Imperial rates. The amount received by the men now has to stand some very severe strains in order to supply all of their needs, and it is gratifying to feel that they will not be entirely unprovided for when they return to Canada. When in a place like De Aar, where provisions are to be had, they secure in addition to the canned goods which form the chief portion of what is bought, rice, oatmeal and such things as may be easily cooked. Thus, while the battery cooks have their work to attend to, and while they supply the men with the regular rations, a great many other cooks may be seen at work with kettle or dish in hand making some delicacy in the best manner possible. The sight of the men thus engaged is a novel one, but particularly was this the case when we were on the line of march for then, as soon as we were settled in the place selected for the night, the men not on duty otherwise, might be seen busily engaged in gathering sufficient brush to start a fire. A few stones would be set in place, the fire built, and soon the attendants might be seen busily stirring the rice or oatmeal, or whatever was being cooked.

Some very good meals were prepared, however, and we feel quite sure that none ever were more enjoyed or more heartily appreciated. In the 'mess' of which we have intimate knowledge there are four men—one from Cape Breton, one from Quebec, one from Ontario, and one from Manitoba. These men have enjoyed every day since they enlisted, and so well does this manner of life, style of cooking, etc., agree with them that each man has gained several pounds in weight, one of them having gained twenty pounds since leaving Canada. Surely this speaks well for camp cooking and camp life.

ON THE SICK LIST.

The health of the men in general is good, although a few are confined in the hospital, while several others are on hospital diet. Those who are well secure their rations as usual, and since coming to De Aar no one has had any reason to complain. One pound and a quarter of bread is issued to each man every day. In the morning a tin of coffee, tea or cocoa is served; at noon, plenty of meat with some potatoes or onions; and at tea time a cup of tea; while after this date we are to be served with an issue of jam every day we remain in De Aar. The above constitutes one day's rations, and upon this and what they buy, the men thrive very well. True, there are quite a number afflicted with dysentery due to the drinking of water, but the health of the men in general is good.

Since we left Capetown two months ago the following of E Battery have been confined to hospital for a shorter or longer period: Drivers Price, Muncey, R. J. Ryan and Miller, Gunners O'Donnell, Rens, R. Smith, R. Welch, G. E. Welsh, Finnamore, Grace, Kennedy, Acting Bombardier Latimer, Bombardier Biggs.

Of these, however, there are now in hospital only Driver Price, Gunners R. Smith and Rens, Acting Bombardier Latimer and Bombardier Biggs. Fortunately not one of these is in a dangerous condition, and we expect to have them all out soon. It will be seen from the above statement that the men have stood their hardships wonderfully well. We have not lost any men in E Battery by death yet, although our sister battery, D, has been forced to part with two men. One of them, Driver Bradley, was buried at Van Wyk's Vlei Dam, as we have already informed you, while the other man, Gunner E Picot, was buried here in De Aar on Wednesday, May 2. He died on Tuesday evening in the hospital from enteric fever. Of course, there are funerals here very frequently, for the hospital is full, and one by one the sick drop off, unable to recover from the weakening effects of enteric. The nurses, doctors and orderlies are kept busy, and no doubt do all within their power to alleviate the distress of the poor fellows who are in pain. The cots look quite comfortable, and the men speak well of their surroundings in hospital. One patient is a Canadian—Private Horan, of Montreal, who was one of the one hundred men who came out to take the places of those who had died in the first contingent. These men were passing through De Aar on April 28, but Pte. Horan, who had been suffering from dysentery before they left Capetown, was unable to proceed any farther, so he was taken to the hospital, where he is making good progress towards recovery, and it is likely he will be sent forward soon. When it became known in camp that the one hundred men of the Royal Canadian Regiment were at the station on the afternoon of April 28, as many of the men as could get away went down to see and shake hands with them. There were not a few surprises for us, as among the number were men we did not know were coming at all, so our joy at seeing old school mates thus unexpectedly may be imagined. The train remained at the station for about an hour, and departed amid the cheers of those who had gathered on the platform. For the past few days there has been a massing of troops at Kimberley, as well as at Bloemfontein, and train after train, heavily loaded, is seen going in both directions. Troops are passing northwards every day, and we understand that there are thousands in Capetown still. We are expecting to have an order to move towards the front in a few days.

E Battery remains intact, as its three sections are here, but D Battery is not so fortunate. The right section, under Lieut. McCrea, is at Victoria West; the centre section, under Lieut. Van Tuyl, is at Orange River, so that only the left section, under Sergt. Morrison, remains here. Possibly, however, this battery may be reunited soon, while on the other hand we also may be divided into sections and sent to do duty at different points along the line. We hope, however, that the battery will remain intact so that it can do service, if called upon, as an entire battery. We had expected to find C Battery with Major Hudon in command in De Aar when we arrived, but plans were changed and they have gone to Beira. Our commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. C. N. Drury, left on Friday, May 4, for Bloemfontein, but is expected back in a few days, so we are expecting that upon his return we shall receive an order to go north.

SPORTS AT DE AAR.

During our stay in De Aar the Canadians have shown that they can play football, for they have played three games with the men from the Royal Artillery, England, and have defeated them each time. In the first game the following players took part. It will be seen that all the men except one belonged to E Battery and several from Montreal, so that it was a match between E Battery and the Royal Artillery of England:

Gunner Boyce, Winnipeg; Gunner J. N. Wilson, Montreal; Gunner Rawlings, Montreal; Driver J. W. Smith, Montreal; Driver Hal. Reynolds, Montreal; Gunner Tom Byrne, Montreal; Br. Percy Evans, Montreal; Trumpeter Robert, Quebec; Gr. Tibbetts, Frederioton; Dr. Whitton, Ottawa; Gr. O'Reilly, Hamilton.

In a game of cricket, however, our men were completely worsted and they had to acknowledge that cricket was not their forte. At a concert in Carnarvon Hall—the town hall of De Aar—three of our battery took part very acceptably, and were greeted with rounds of applause. Gunner J. N. Wilson, Driver Bartlett and Trumpeter Robert were the three who filled numbers on the programme and they acquitted themselves in a manner highly pleasing to all.

The nights are quite cold and sometimes ice is formed on the waterproof sheets during the night. The days are hot, however, and one has to be careful, therefore, of himself else he is liable to catch cold because of the sudden changes in temperature.

The sky during the day is of the purest, deepest blue, and as day after day we look up to an almost unclouded heaven we are impressed more and more with the luxury it is to live in such a clime. At night the heavens are beautiful, and as the stars twinkle through the clear thin atmosphere about us they appear more brilliant than in Canada.

The Soldier's Home, situated here, is doing an excellent work among the men. The tent is open during the day and is a resort for the men who desire to read or to write. Materials are provided there and the men may write home in comfort. Mr. Miller has been in charge of this home for some time, and his chief helper at present is Miss Cleghorn, although several others assist materially also. Unfortunately the strain which Mr. Miller has been under for some time has proved too much for him and all the men who have camped at De Aar will be sorry to learn that at present he is very seriously ill. In addition to the regular assistants the services of any of the men in uniform who will take a meeting are used. Col. Watson, of the Royal Artillery of England, and Bombardier Blyth, of E Battery, Canada, have at different times spoken to the men in the Home. Gunner Darlington, of D Battery, has assisted also, and the services of these soldiers have been quite acceptable. The Rev. Mr. Howe, who was the founder of these homes, is expected this week, and some relief will be given to the workers here when he arrives.

SOME PROMOTIONS.

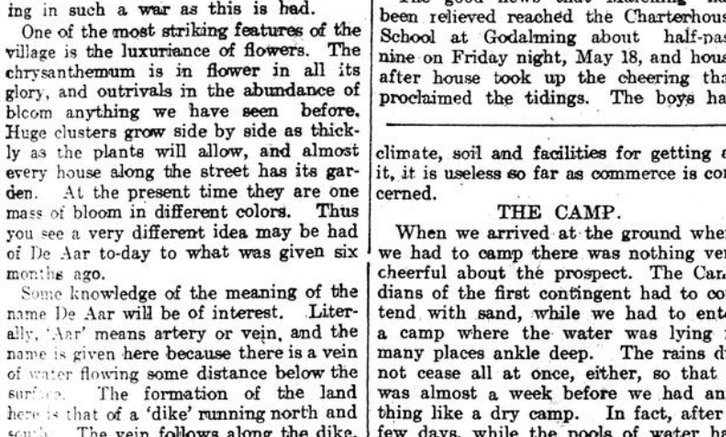
The following confirmations of rank have taken place since we left Capetown: Sergts. Lyndon, Kruger, Small, Hughes, Aguis, Crocket, Bombardiers Daniels, McAskill, Evans, Nethersole, State, Biggs, collar maker McDonald, wheeler Pedley, Corporals Brown, Black, McDonald, McGillivray, Richardson, Jago, shoeing smith Laflamme, collar maker Pierce.

The following gunners have been promoted as follows: Gunner Latimer, to be acting bombardier; Gunner Squires, to be acting bombardier; Gunner Blyth, to be bombardier, and then to be corporal.

On Saturday one of the best non-commissioned officers—Corp. J. A. McDonald—met with a painful accident which renders him unfit for duty for a few days. He, in company with a number of others, was out hunting, when his horse, stepping into a hole, fell and rolled over him. He escaped wonderfully well, for, apart from a bad shaking up and a few bruises, the only thing that troubles him now is an arm which was thrown out of joint in the fall. This is sufficient, of course, to keep him off duty for a few days, and we hope that he will be well again very soon. The same day, and under similar circumstances, a man from D Battery had both arms broken and was cut about the head. His injuries are not serious, however, apart from the fact that he is incapacitated for some time.

A great deal of time has been taken up in cutting down the collars to suit the horses. Nearly all the collars were too large for the horses we have, and as a result their shoulders galled and the horses became unfit for work.

R. B. B.



A WELL-KEPT GARDEN WITH STONE FENCE.

The figures represent: 1, Shoeing Smith J. E. Fletcher, Montreal; 2, Corporal H. Pierce, Winnipeg; 3, Bombardier D. McDonald, North Sydney, C.B

STORE-WAGGON, E BATTERY, R. C. A.
Taken on line of march between Victoria West and Carnarvon.

TRADE NAMES IN THE PEERAGE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

With Sir Richard Webster, still another name derived from a trade—that of weaver—finds its way into the peerage. The names of this class already in the peerage are Taylour, (Headfort), Turnour, (Winterton), Parker (Macclesfield and Morley), Smith (Hambleden and Strathcona), Napier (Napier of Ettrick and Napier of Magdala), Lister (Lister and Masham), and Kitchener (Kitchener of Khartoum), These are names not of the same class as Stewart, Butler, Falconer and Forrester, which, in the case of the titled families who own them, are derived from royal offices, and are, therefore, aristocratic in origin. 'Turnour,' and 'Napier,' also claim to be aristocratic in origin, but their claims are purely imaginary.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the "Witness" have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada, and the United States. Also time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. This is the oldest newspaper Summer Resort Bureau in Canada. A cordial invitation is extended to all "Witness" readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

FAR MORE INVIGORATING THAN THE SEA

—Is the Air in the—

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Canadians Should Arrange to spend at least a part of the summer at one of the Barron, Merrill & Barron Co's Hotels

Twin Mountain House,
Crawford House,
Fabyan House,

Only 6 hours from Montreal via C.P.R. Portland Express.

HAY FEVER CANNOT EXIST IN THIS REGION.

For rates, etc., write the Barron, Merrill & Barron Co., at Twin Mountain, N.H., Crawford, N.H., and Fabyan's, N.H.

GOLF LINKS AT ALL THREE HOTELS.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, SEASIDE, Little Metis. For full particulars apply to D. CAMPBELL. 9

BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, Pleasant house, with all modern conveniences; nice shade trees; good English board; near river boats and good fishing; ten minutes' walk from stations; four trains daily; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. C. LORANGE, Huntingdon, P.Q. 23

LORDELLE, KNOWLTON, P.Q., WILL open for the reception of summer guests about June 10th. For terms, etc., address MRS. E. P. STEVENS. 23

READY FOR BOARDERS, LARGE, Comfortable country house, three miles from Point Fortune; good bathing, boating, and driving. Terms moderate. Address MISS J. T. BOA, Bay View, Chute au Blondeau, Ont.

BOARDERS WANTED IN QUIET COUNTRY Home, near to river, and within easy access to train. Address, Love Dale Cottage, Allan's Corners, Que.

TO LET, AT DORVAL, THE Property of the late Prof. D. Ducharme. Land, 300 x 175; house, 37 x 37; extension, 20 x 20; water in house; coach house and stable. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street. 2

TO LET, AT DORVAL, A SPLENDID Cottage, 5 bedrooms, large verandah, coachhouse and stable; shade trees, etc; opposite Dorval Island; rental, $150. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Buildings, 107 St. James street. 2

TO LET, AT SUMMERLEA, TWO NICE houses, fronting on lake, cheap. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street. 2

ELMHURST, CARILLON—Highly situated; overlooking the falls, and the Ottawa; large airy rooms, first class table, shady walks; daily boats from city; boating and fishing. Terms moderate. Apply Box I., Elmhurst, Carillon, Que.

BOARDERS WANTED—GOOD FISHING, bathing and shade trees. Just the place to spend a few weeks quietly. For particulars address Mrs. FRANK A. HAMILTON, Chebeague, Me. 7

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, SEASIDE, Little Metis. For full particulars apply to D. CAMPBELL. 7

SEA BATHING, LITTLE METIS. Parties wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of an hotel can have good private board at Green Hill House; also Cottage to let. For particulars apply ALEX. TURRIFF. 7

TO LET, AT DORVAL, ON POINT EAST of 'Forest and Stream Club House,' Furnished Cottage, with abundant supply of pure water from the current; eight rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. JOHN G. SAVAGE. 7

THE LAURENTIDES HOTEL IS NOW open; it has been completely renovated, and tourists will find every accommodation at moderate prices. Address ARTHUR TREMBLAY, Quai des Eboulements, Que.

HOTEL DOUGLAS,
SUMMER RESORT ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. For Descriptive Booklet call at 'Witness' Bureau, or write to JOHN L. MOCK, Prop., Douglas, Essex Co., N.Y. 15

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE.
This Hotel will re-open about the middle of June. It is called the Healthy Hotel on account of its elevated situation, and its nearness to the water. Most delightful place for families. Terms very moderate.
FERDINAND LEVEILLE.

MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE,
PEAK'S ISLAND, ME.,
Will be open about the middle of June for boarders. Everything will be done to make guests comfortable and at home.
Situation is one of the best on the Island. Stands high, near the church. Good sea air combined. Address MRS. D. McDONALD, 147 Metcalfe street.

ADIRONDACKS,
GRAND VIEW FARM.
1,000 feet above tide. Dry, pure air. Beautiful scenery. Large airy rooms.
Write for photographic circulars. H. I. ARNOLD, Keesville, N.Y. 2

AT SHAWBRIDGE.
A Newly-Built well-situated Cottage, neatly furnished, with all modern conveniences, for a few summer boarders is now open. Further particulars may be had by addressing P. M. JORDAN, Shawbridge, P.Q. 17

MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE,
PEAK'S ISLAND, MAINE.
Will be open about the middle of June for boarders. Everything will be done to make guests comfortable and at home.
Situation is one of the best on the Island. Stands high, nar the church. Good safe bathing, mountain and sea air combined. Address MRS. D. McDONALD, 147 Metcalfe street, Montreal.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
LITTLE METIS, QUE.
This popular summer resort will be open for guests on the 15th of June. Good boating, bathing and tennis courts. Trout lake free to guests. For particulars, apply to ASTLE BROS.

BRANT LAKE HOUSE,
E. R. McCOULIFFE, Prop.
Open June 1st; $8 to $10 per week; $2.00 a day. Boats and Livery in connection. Music. Vegetables and milk from hotel farm. Write for circulars. E. R. McCOULIFFE, Brant Lake House, Horicon, N.Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE,
FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Brome Lake will be open for guests on June 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor. 19

OTTAWA HOUSE
OUSHINGS ISLAND, MAINE.
Opens June 25th.
For terms, etc., address
B. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

THE ELMER,
Select Family Resort, within 1½ hour of N. Y. Golf, Tennis, Boating, &c.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

Grondin's Hotel,
NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE.
This well-known and popular Hotel is now open. For particulars, please apply to GEO. GRONDIN, Notre Dame du Portage. References, if wanted. 30

THE RIVERSIDE. THE ROCKLEDGE
Open June 1. Open July 2.
A unique corner of the earth. Send for booklets.
STACEY & ADELL, Popham Beach, Me.

ADIRONDACKS,
PINE GROVE COTTAGE.
A delightful home for summer months. Send for illustrated booklet. C. H. MORHOUS, Prop., Jay, Essex County, N.Y.

BEAURIVAGE HOUSE, Grand Metis.
This New Hotel, situated at Grand Metis, will be open for guests on the 1st June, next. First class accommodation; close to post-office, and only three miles from railway station. Fine view of the St. Lawrence, and first class bathing. Terms moderate. Guests met at station. Apply for information to J. W. GAUVREAU & CO., Proprietors. 29

Oceanic House, PEAK'S ISLAND, Me.
One of the finest locations in Casco Bay, three miles from Portland. Bathing, boating and fishing. Pure spring water. Correspondence solicited. 28

SEASIDE SUMMER RESORT.
REMARKABLY HEALTHY LOCALITY.
The "LAURENTINE HOUSE," Pointe aux Orignaux, Riviere Ouelle, South Shore, opposite Murray Bay, (St. Denis Wharf) will open for he summer months on the 15th June.
A few boarders will be received at reasonable rates.
Sea bathing at all hours on clean, sandy beach. Excellent Fishing and Boating.
Small-pox, Diphtheria or other contagious diseases never affected this place. Apply to T. GRINDROD, Lessee, P. O. Box 356, Quebec.

Lake Memphremagog.
Lakeview House, Georgeville, Que., first-class private summer boarding house; Terms moderate. Apply to A. W. BULLOCK, Georgeville, Que. 28

BOARD.
142-144 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,
Brooklyn, New York.
Just opened by MRS. EDWARD STARKE, late of Montreal. The House is beautifully situated, balcony length of both houses overlooking the bay; five minutes to bridge; ten minutes to business portion of New York. An elegant opportunity for parties visiting New York; $2.00 per day and upwards. House delightfully cool. 5

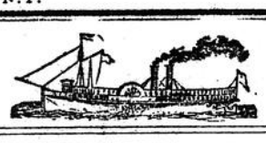
Leggatt's Point Hotel,
LITTLE METIS, QUE.
Beautifully situated between beach and public road; excellent bathing facilities; fine wheeling; splendid view of river and merchant service. First class board.
Opens June 15th. For terms, apply to,
D. McGUGAN, Grand Metis. 27

OLD ORCHARD, MAINE.
THE NEW IRVING.
This favorably known House has been remodelled and refurnished making it more than ever an ideal family resort.
Facilities for Boating, Bathing and Fishing unexcelled. Gas lighting, all modern conveniences; perfect sanitation.
Send for circular.
MRS. L. A. GOOGINS, Proprietress.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, Que.
This popular resort opens from June 1st to October 1st. The ideal spot for a family to spend the season. Country air, woods, fields, river, and the famous health-giving ABENAKIS MINERAL WATERS.
Special rates for June and the season.
Send for descriptive booklet, rates, etc.
HOW TO GET HERE.
BY BOAT.—The R. & O. Navigation Co.'s steamer 'Berthier' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
BY RAIL—The South Shore Railway trains leave Bonaventure Station (G.T.R. Depot) daily, beginning June 17th.
ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRINGS WATER
—Certain Cure For—
Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.
MINERAL WATER BATHS.
For full particulars address
RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Manager,
ABENAKIS SPRINGS HOTEL CO.,
Abenakis Springs, Que.

1,000 ISLANDS.
"POOLE'S SUMMER RESORT."
This first-class Private Boarding House is situated seven miles north of Alexandria Bay, four miles south of Mallorytown Station, G.T.R.
Gentlemen wishing to send their families to the country for a few weeks will find at Poole's beautiful shade, fine scenery. No noise or confusion. All the comforts of a home. Post-office and telephone in the house. Terms, $6.00 per week. Address ROBERT POOLE, Poole's Resort, Ont.

EVER REST COTTAGE.
Tributary to the Adirondacks. House open June 20; pure air and water; good board; pleasant drives. Correspondence solicited. Address, MRS. H. G. LYMAN, Whippleville, N.Y.



The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS
Sundays excepted.
SOVEREIGN & EMPRESS
BETWEEN
Montreal and Ottawa
Now running regularly for the season.
Passengers from Montreal take 8 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with steamer 'SOVEREIGN.'
Take 5 p.m. train for SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.
Excursions to CARILLON Daily, $1.00.
Head Office, 165 Common St.
Telephone Main 029.
Ticket Offices, 128, 143 and 178 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels and Grand Trunk Station. 15

TORONTO,
$10--AND RETURN--$10
Single $6 (including Meals and Berth),
Tuesday and Friday
At 7 p.m.,
Per Favorite Steamers
"OCEAN" and "PERSIA."
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST CLASS.
Apply to
Battersby's Tourist Agency,
178 St. James street.
W. Henry, St. Peter street.
G. E. Jaques & Co., 217 Common street.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. HAMILTON LINE.
Steamer leaves on MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 p.m. for
PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE,
Going through THOUSAND ISLANDS,
GANANOQUE and KINGSTON.
BAY OF QUINTE.
TORONTO and HAMILTON.
Very low rates, single and return on this Line.

Montreal-Toronto Line.
Steamers leave TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1 p.m., June 16th. Thereafter week days at 1 p.m.
LOW RATES WEST.
For further information and tickets, apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Ticket Agent, 138 St. James street, or R. McEWAN, G.F.A., Victoria Pier. 9

Black Diamond Line.
Steamers of this line leave MONTREAL regularly throughout season for
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
N. SYDNEY, C.B.,
and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
NEXT SAILINGS.
SS. BONAVISTA.....Monday, June 18
SS. BONAVISTA.....Thursday, July 5
SS. BONAVISTA.....Monday, July 23
For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
Telephone Main 56. 14 Place Royale.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CHANGES IN TIME.
(In effect June 11th.)
FROM PLACE VIGER STATION.
For Quebec 8.20 a.m., 2.30 p.m., *11 p.m.
For Ottawa 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Jerome 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.45 p.m. (a) 6.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.30 p.m.
For Labelle (l) 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.30 p.m.
For St. Gabriel de Brandon 8.20 a.m., (l) 2 p.m., 5.10 p.m.
FROM WINDSOR STREET STATION.
For Ottawa *9.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
(l) Saturdays only. *Daily. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday. (l) Tuesdays and Thursdays. Other trains week days only.
Fast Train Service Overland—Commencing June 11th "IMPERIAL LIMITED" will leave Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

SEASIDE AND NEW ENGLAND.
Season 1900. Improved Service.
Between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard and Montreal, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua, etc.
First sleeper will leave Montreal 8.20 p.m. (Windsor Street) for Portland, June 11th, and daily thereafter, except Saturdays, until June 24th, when cars will run through to Old Orchard daily.
Parlor Car Service to Old Orchard, commencing June 25th.
CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHEAP TRIP TO
NEW YORK
And Return.
FROM MONTREAL $10.65
Tickets good going June 8 and 9, and valid to return on or before June 19, 1900.
Club Champlain Excursions to
ST. JOHNS & RETURN,
First Exc. going by 12 noon train June 11th, return same day. Fare 85c.
Second Exc. going by 12 noon train June 12th, return same date. Fare 85c.
Saturday Excursion tickets good to return not later than the following Monday, are now on sale.
For particulars apply at
City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 14th Jan., 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
The Maritime Express, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except on Sunday, at 12.00, noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.
Accommodation for Levis leave daily except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
Accommodation leave Levis at 11.40 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first class coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through sleeping cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Jan. 12th, 1900.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
BEAVER LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.
Calling at Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q., and Moville Ireland, each way, to embark and land Passengers and Mails.

From Liverpool	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Tues., May 22	Lake Megantic	Fri., June 8
Tues., May 29	Lake Superior	Fri., June 15
Tues., June 5	Lake Ontario	Fri., June 22
Tues., June 12	Lusitania	Fri., June 29
Tues., June 19	Lake Champlain (New 9,000 tons).	Fri., July 6
Tues., June 26	Lake Megantic	Fri., July 13
Tues., July 3	Lake Superior	Fri., July 20
Tues., July 17	Lusitania	Fri., Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, from $52.50 to $85 single. $100 to $161.50 return, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry: Single Fare $35.00, Return Fare $66.50
Lake Ontario and Lake Superior.. Lake Champlain, Lake Megantic and Lusitania $37.50, $71.25
Two persons occupying a four-berthed room will be charged extra.
Third Class or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, etc., $22 and $23, according to steamer.
MONTREAL to AVONMOUTH.
SS. MEMNON.....Friday, June 8
*SS. DEGAMA.....Friday, June 15
*SS. ETOLIA.....Friday, June 22
*SS. YOLA.....Friday, June 29
*These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers Rate, $50 single, $90 return.
MONTREAL TO LONDON.
SS. STRATHNEVIS.....Saturday, June 16
ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.,
6 St. Sacrament st.
MONTREAL.
Chicago Agency—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman St.
Toronto Agency—80 Yonge St.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Kesmun	4,500 tons
SS. Almora	7,500 "	SS. Lakonia	7,500 "
SS. Amarynthia	5,500 "	(cold storage).	
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,300 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	SS. Salacia	7,000 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	5,800 "	SS. Marina (cold storage).	8,500 "
New Steamer building			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From Montreal.
SS. ALCIDES.....June 14
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....June 21
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....June 28
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....July 5
SS. TRITONIA.....July 12
SS. ALCIDES.....July 19
Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
*SS. FRESHFIELD.....June 22
*SS DARGHAI.....June 29
*SS. HEMISPHERE.....July 6
*SS. TYNEDALE.....July 13
*SS. BRECKFIELD.....July 20
A Steamer.....July 27
From Montreal.
SS. IONA (cold storage).....June 15
*SS. ALLENDALE.....June 22
SS. HURONA (cold storage).....June 29
LEITH SERVICE.
*SS. JACONA.....June 17
SS. BELLONA.....June 19
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
*SS. ENDEAVOR.....June 30
*Chartered.
AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble; Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
LORD LINE.
To Cardiff.
SS. LORD ANTRIM.....June 22
SS. LORD IVEAGH.....June 26
Agents—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff, Thomas Dixon & Son, Belfast.
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
28 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL

CIE FRANCO-CANADIENNE de NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
Monthly freighters service between Havre, Bordeaux, Quebec and Montreal, calling April, July, October, at Charente.
SS. "MONT BLANC" from Montreal May 18th for Havre and Bordeaux.
SS. "Roger" from Bordeaux, May 15th, from Montreal June 5th.
SS. "Mont Blanc" from Havre June 10th, Bordeaux, June 15th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada, Western United States and France.
For freight and particulars apply to: C. P. R. and G. T. R. agents; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec; S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax, or
A. POINDRON,
26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
DOMINION.....	June 16, 9 a.m.	June 16, 6 p.m.
CAMBROMAN....	June 23, 9 a.m.	June 23, 6 p.m.
*ROMAN....	June 30, daylight, direct.	
VANCOUVER....	July 7, 9 a.m.	July 7, 6 p.m.

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

Rates: First Cabin, $60 and upward single; $114 return, according to berth. Second Cabin, $27.50 single; $71.25 return.

Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

BOSTON SERVICE.

SS. NEW ENGLAND, from Boston June 20th, 4 p.m

For further information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
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QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

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The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

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MANCHESTER LINERS,

LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between

CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Montreal.
MANCHESTER CORPORATION.....	May 25
MANCHESTER IMPORTER.....	May 29
*MANCHESTER TRADER.....	June 5
*MANCHESTER CITY.....	June 15

* Fitted with cold storage.

The steamers of this line call at Quebec.

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE

	From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
SYLVIANA.....	April 25	May 30
EARLSWOOD.....	May 25	June 17
DALTON HALL.....	June 2	June 27

And regularly thereafter.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

	From Hamburg.	From Montreal.
WESTPHALIA.....	April 28	May 23
TEUTONIA.....	May 10	June 2
FRISIA.....	May 28	June 20

And regularly thereafter.

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific railway and Grand Trunk railway stations.

For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agents, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents,
44 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Summer Travel.

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Strs. CAMPANA, BONAVISTA and COBAN to lower ports.

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Tickets and further particulars from

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116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg.
Tel. Main 2646. General Steamship Agency

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Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING,
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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
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GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT, & KENNEDY
ADVOCATES, &c.,
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
J. S. BUCHAN, Q.C., H. J. ELLIOTT, J. K. KENNEDY
Tel. Main 663.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

In effect June 11, 1900.

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.20 p.m. daily, (7.50 p.m. daily except Saturday).
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.55 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 4.05 p.m. 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 6.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.45 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.45 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.30 a.m. daily.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Grbriel, 8.20 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 2 p.m. Sat. only.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only).
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. (1.30 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m.
4.30 p.m. (except Sat. and Sunday 5.30), (6.15 p.m. except Sat. and Sunday), 1.45 p.m. Sat. instead of 4.30 p.m.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
12.00 noon.—St. Johns, except Sat. and Sunday.
1.25 Sat. only)—St. Johns.
1.45 p.m. (Sat. only)—St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.05 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
5.50 p.m.—Ottawa, and O.A. & P.S. Ry. points.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.00 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.15 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
1.30 p.m.—Quebec.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns (except Saturday).
3.40 p.m.—St. Johns (Saturday only).
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.25 p.m.—Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
7.00 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.45 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service

For Lachine—5.15, 7.30, 9.00 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only), 4.10, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 6.35., 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.30 (Sat. only), 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 9.40 a.m. (St. Anne's), 9.50, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only, 4.05, 4.10, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 9.50, 12.10 noon, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25, p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 5.20 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, 8.40, 9.01, 12.00, 1.25, 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.45, 5.20, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 11.30 a.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and River du Loup, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and Campbellton, 11.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
Friday Evenings at 7.45 p.m. for Drummondville Quebec, Montmagny, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal River du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles, Ste Flavie and Little Metis.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Nicolet, 4 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.
From River du Loup, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.09 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 11.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

WHERE AND WHEN TO GO, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

The following time table shows at a glance the various places where Montrealers can spend their Saturday half-holiday, with the time of leaving and returning by train or by steamboat:—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.
12.10 1.30 1.35 2.15 4.10 5.00 5.15 5.50 6.15	Lachine..... " ..... "	3.46 5.20 5.30 6.05 6.45 7.46 9.28 10.35 9.40
12.10 1.30 2.15 4.10 5.15 5.50 6.15 7.35	Dorval..... "	2.54 3.41 5.15 6.02 7.42 9.30 10.30
1.30, 2.15 5.15 6.15	Valois,..... Pointe Claire,..	2.49 3.35 5.11 7.39 10.27 2.45 3.29 5.07 7.33 10.18
1.30, 2.15 4.05 4.10 5.15 5.50 6.15	St. Anne de Bellevue	3.19 4.55 5.22 5.46 7.21 9.10 10.06
1.30 2.15 4.05 5.15 5.50 6.15	Vaudreuil.....	5.15 5.40 6.17 7.12 9.04 10.00
12.10 1.25 1.45 4.00 4.45 6.30	St. Lambert.... " ..... "	3.20 4.00 4.20 6.40 7.10 8.00 8.25 9.50 9.55 10.00
5.00	Lachine and down Rapids.	
1.30 2.15	Ste. Anne de Bellevue and down Rapids.	
1.45 4.00 4.45	St. Hilaire Rouses Point.	6.00 7.05
1.25 4.45	St. John's.....	7.20 7.50 9.25

GARDEN TALKS.

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

They came down in a rain storm—by the New York express, I mean—not from the clouds, for the rain had a monopoly there, and I folded to my heart my girlhood friend, who had not seen my garden since the time it was limited to two little flower beds and a few cabbage roses. A small beginning with a growing ambition. The trees, like the children, were babies then, and they have both grown up—straight and crooked—tall and short as nature and circumstances made them. Mutual cares and crosses have come to us both, and the absorption of motherhood, the claims of society, the round of duties that fill a woman's life have left us spent and worn but our hearts beat as true as when we were girls together. How we talked of old times, and old friends! It did not seem possible so many years had flown. 'Do you remember,' she said, 'that I was angry with you once, and would not speak, and you went to the woods and gathered violets and made a wreath and put it on my pillow with a verse of your own poetry?' I did not remember, but she had treasured that memory through all the years. Her devoted half had been a boy friend in those days, and was unspoiled by a successful career in the great Babel. I shall long remember that hearty greeting and how in a voice of resonant elocution he gave me a verse from Tom Moore—

'Long years have passed, old friend, since we
First met in life's young day,
And friends long loved by thee and me
Since then have dropped away,
But enough remains to cheer us yet,
And sweeten, when thus we're met,
Here's to our love for the many gone,
And the few who're left us yet.'

And it soothed me like a refreshing breeze from the west, coming, when tired with the heat of the day, nothing had seemed to matter, and the heaven were of brass.

'And so, in our hearts, though one by one
Youth's sunny hopes have set,
Thank heaven, not all their light is gone
There's some to cheer us yet.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

So much of gardening reminds me of the anecdote of a gentleman who asked a boy what o'clock it was, and being told it was just twelve expressed surprise and said he thought it was later. 'It is never any more in these parts,' said the boy. 'It begins again at one.' So we have to begin again each season and so many enquiries seem but a repeal of the last. Just now but few of the members of the club are sending questions, and no doubt they are busy with practical demonstrations. The garden plots all over the country are full of promise, frugal and thrifty are the pungent beds of onions and airy and graceful the feathery carrot, each being hoed and encouraged to grow plump and strong; peas that lagged lazily during the cool weather of May are in need of stakes and the blades of corn are getting beyond the efforts of the crow. Radishes, candytuft and stocks are showing signs of the black fly that is always troublesome in hot weather. A sprinkling of sulphur is a good remedy, put on while the dew is on the leaves.

THE PERSISTENCE OF PLANTS.

There is a white convolvulus growing between the chinks of a brick walk that was cemented last autumn as we thought to the exclusion of all plant life. It did not seem possible that any root could send up shoots through the adamant. But looking at it to-day we can see here and there the green tendril beginning to twine already after they have pierced through the sand and cement that holds the bricks together. It is a lesson in perseverance, and shows us that there is no obstacle where there is a will, and power to overcome difficulties.

THE IRIS.

We all know the Iris as an historical flower called Fleur de Lis. Louis VII. of France adopted it as the emblem of his shield during the Crusades, and strewed them on the mantle of his son when consecrated at Rheims. Just now they are very beautiful, and while the Blue Flag has finished blooming the Germanica type are at their best. I am often asked what treatment they need as the nurserymen send out small roots in autumn that do not blossom for years, taking all that time to recuperate, and only making spindling growth. The Japanese Iris likes a rich moist soil and cool moist situation. Some of the others revel in a hot dry summer, and do best with a wet spring with no frost, and a hard dry winter. They are all averse to close contact with manure, and like a rich native soil. They should be moved soon after flowering as the plant then begins to send out its new roots, which build up the flower of next year, and if these roots go down to their right soil there is not any check at transplanting. There is a wonderful beauty in these delicate, almost transparent flowers.

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

E.M.T.—The insect you mention is the Plum Curculio and there is not any effectual remedy but to jar the trees every morning, spreading sheets under them to catch the weevils. If this is persisted in, and the insects burned, part of the crop can be saved. But that is the trouble with your fruit dropping green from the tree after forming. Trees on stiff clay soil are more exempt from the attack of curculios than those upon light ones, as the insect in the larval state cannot so easily penetrate, for they have to enter the ground to become perfect insects.

CALENDULA.

Is the Calendula a marigold? comes as a question to which in answer it may be said that they are the famous old Cape marigold and there are many varieties. Cofficinalis is chief of the group and Superba is very fine, while Pluvialles has large white blooms. They are not fastidious and will grow in partial shade, and are fine for massing. Sown in open beds early in the season they give a gay bit of color to the garden and do not fade or wilt at the first autumn frost, which is quite an advantage.

NON-BEARING CHERRY TREES.

A disappointed grower has set out a grove of cherry trees that are six years planted and have hardly borne any fruit, and cannot understand the cause as they are thrifty and grow plenty of wood. No doubt they grow too much to wood, and perhaps are too thickly planted. If so cut out a few of the centre trees, and allow more light and space. Very likely if you wait patiently another year you will be rewarded by a crop and when they once begin cherries usually bear well unless injured by untimely frost.

HORSERADISH.

'B.D.B.' asks if we ever make any use of horseradish and if it is worth cultivating. Ans.—For family use a dozen roots will give enough for a lifetime. There is a limited sale for it in the market. Once planted it is not easily banished, but increases and spreads over the ground. Of course we make use of it, and a reliable friend advises that in preparing it for the table a liberal application of sugar takes off the pungent effect, a fact that is well worth knowing. Medicinally it is said to be a stimulant and an anti-scorbutic, and to arrest the decay of animal fibre.

PRUNING ROSE BUSHES.

'Mary D.' asks if roses should be pruned in spring or autumn? Ans.—If you take two rose bushes of equal size, leave one without pruning to take care of itself, and each spring cut the other back, pruning away one-third of the wood that is formed the previous year, you will understand the difference. No general rule can be given. Just notice the growth and habit of plants, for many, like the rose, produce their flowers upon the new wood of the present season, and such plants are benefited by cutting back more or less each spring. But in a lilac bush and many other shrubs we find the flowers come from the large buds that are formed on the end of last season's growth, and if you cut them back you cut off the flower buds. In this case just thin out the branches. So as your rose bushes produce their flowers on this season's wood cutting back in early spring, gives vigor to the plant. The climate of Canada does a good deal of pruning for us in winter and prevents the strong growth and luxuriance that is given the queen of flowers in more favored localities. As late as this only take off the dead wood or weak branches.

MULCHING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

When it is practicable let the strawberry bed be mulched, the cut grass from the lawn is convenient and clean, and will keep the fruit from being sanded by dashing rain. Not only this fruit, but such as gooseberries, raspberries and currants are much improved by having a mulching of some sort placed around the roots, and this must be done at once in order to be any benefit to this season's crop.

What You Pay For Medicine

Is no Test of its Curative Value--Prescriptions Vessus Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are just as much a doctor's prescription as any formula your family physician can give you. The difference is that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were perfected after the formula had proven itself of inestimable value in scores of hundreds of cases.

Dr. Chase won almost as much popularity from his ability to cure kidney disease, liver complaint, and backache, with this formula, as he did from the publication of his great recipe book.

The idea of one treatment reaching the kidneys and liver at the same time was original with Dr. Chase. It accounts for the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in curing the most complicated ailments of the filtering organs, and every form of backache.

As a family medicine Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unapproached. They keep the kidneys, liver, and bowels healthy, active, and regular, and so prevent and cure nine-tenths of the ills to which humanity is subject. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

OUR CHAPLAINS.

(Julian Ralph, in London 'Daily Mail.')

Some of our padres on the field have come to me about a paragraph that came to one of the morning papers from the front and then ricochetted all over Great Britain, bringing complaint and denunciation on their devoted heads and dismay into pious circles at home.

Our padres think that I can help them, or rather, they know that I admire every one whom I have met among them, and will help them if I can. The bomb that has been thrown, like a Boer shell at a Red Cross flag, into their company is of this fashion. The writer describes a church parade in camp, in Natal, where, between battles, a general and his command are drawn up to hear the Word of God.

'It was one of those occasions,' says the eloquent correspondent, 'when a fine preacher might have given comfort and strength where both were sorely needed, and have printed on many minds a permanent impression. The bridegroom opportunity had come. But the Church had her lamp untrimmed. A chaplain with a raucous voice discoursed upon the details of "the siege and surrender of Jericho." The soldiers froze into apathy and, after a while, the formal, perfunctory service reached its welcome conclusion. As I marched home an officer said to me, "Why is it, when the Church spends so much on missionary work among heathens, she does not take the trouble to send good men to preach in time of war?"'

UNPARDONABLE.

Of course, it is wholly impossible to defend a Church which sends to the front a man whose voice is displeasing to one of the war correspondents. And I am not going to attempt to justify a clergyman for selecting a theme of battle when he addresses a multitude of soldiers.

What seems to me a great pity is, that this correspondent happened upon this clergyman, upon that Sunday, and a greater pity is that he should have drawn upon this single case an indictment against all the clergy who were with our armies.

For my part, I found no lack of 'good men' in Methuen's army, and I have not yet noticed a departure from the rule in Lord Roberts's immediate command. Some of us, who have been attached to the western forces all the time, have more than once had occasion to call attention to the zealous, unselfish, and noble work, not only of the regular commissioned chaplains, who are with us, but of the volunteer clergy as well.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

There has, it is true, been some kindly disagreement among the onlookers as to whether it behoved clergymen to advance with the troops into the heat of battles, there to minister to the dying while bullets shredded the air and other men were falling around them. For we have chaplains who have done this, and chaplains who have served as 'gallopers,' dashing in and out of awful danger in the worst of all our engagements. This was only when someone must—and there was no one else. Perhaps they should have stayed at the field hospitals—it is not for me to say—but only think how impossible it must be for men who have literally shouldered Death aside in battle to fail to reach the soldier's heart in their sermons!

We have not only fighting chaplains, but chaplains who have zealously remained in the near rear to succor the wounded and dying as fast as they were brought out of the volcanoes of shot and shell; we have enjoyed the sermons of both sorts; for both have chosen their themes and arguments to suit and to stir the soldier mind; but we do not remember to have known or heard of a single chaplain who deserves the reflected odium which my gifted comrade's criticism is said to have cast back upon them all.

JULIAN RALPH.

A BRIGHT BOY'S DEATH.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 4.—Thomas Fitzgerald, the young son of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, injured by the explosion of a firecracker on May 24, died this morning. Lockjaw, resulting from his injuries, was the immediate cause of death. The unfortunate lad, who was about fourteen years of age, had his hand destroyed by the explosion of a giant firecracker, which he snatched from the hand of a man who had lighted it, and was not aware that it was about to explode. He was a bright lad, and the accident, resulting fatally, is most deplorable.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

New York, June 7.—A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Penna., says: 'Mrs. F. A. Bedford, wife of a prominent mining engineer, was frightened to death by her husband at an early hour to-day. Mr. Bedford entered his house by the kitchen door at two o'clock and his wife, thinking him a burglar, fell dead in her fright.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One of the most dangerous and repulsive forms of Kidney Disease is

DROPSY

for which Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only certain cure. In Dropsy the Kidneys are actually *dammed up*, and the water, which should be expelled in the form of urine, flows back and lodges in the cells of the flesh and puffs out the skin. Remove the filth which plugs up the drain. Restore the Kidneys to health. There is only one Kidney Medicine

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."—BABY.

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST AND CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

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THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

(By Annie L. Hannah in 'Forward.')

Aunt Hetty and Polly were sitting on the porch in the sunset, Aunt Hetty, in her low wicker rocking-chair, and Polly on the steps at her feet. Polly had been reading, but the paper had dropped in her lap, and her hands were clasped about her knees, as her eyes went wandering over to the glory of the sunset sky.

'Good evening, Polly; good evening, Miss Hetty.'

'Good evening, John,' Miss Hetty replied. 'Come in and sit down. How's your mother?'

'I will stop just for a moment, thank you, and mother's pretty well,' replied the young fellow, as he reached the porch and seated himself on the step below Polly, who held out her hand.

'I thought,' he said, 'that Polly would be interested to hear that her favorite, the haunted house, is vacated again.'

'Haunted fiddlesticks!' exclaimed Miss Hetty, with a sniff; 'it's rats and nothing more nor less! How folks can be such fools is beyond me! The idea of turning out of a nice house like that, furnished real comfortable and convenient, for rats!' and she took up her knitting and began to rock furiously, as was her custom when excited.

'But, Jack,' asked Polly, eagerly, 'do tell me about it! What happened this time?'

'Nothing unusual. The same old story of hurrying footsteps and the dragging of heavy furniture in the attic; but the two old ladies were frightened half out of their wits, and moved to the hotel the very next morning. There they were regaled with the story of the cruel stepfather and Miss Annabella's flight, and were fully convinced that it was the moving of the trunks which they had heard, as the phantom servants carried them to the great south window to lower them to the ground.'

'It's a crying shame that that foolish old story should have been raked up at this late day!' declared Miss Hetty as he paused. 'It's a very strange thing if Annabella Harwell's ghost and Annabella Harwell's servants' ghosts kept quiet for forty years to appear suddenly at the end of that time! The whole truth of the matter is that the Spauldings, who lived in the house after the last of the Harwells died, hated cats and wouldn't have one anywhere about, so that little by little the rats came from the woods and barns, and wherever rats do come from, and took possession. Then the Spauldings had that quarrel with Mr. May and moved away, giving for a reason that the house was haunted; and these foolish old women are going to keep the stone rolling. If Mr. May would only take the trouble to come here for a week and attend to matters he might hunt the ghosts out. But it isn't worth his while, it seems; and I s'pose it isn't worth my while to bother a lot over what isn't any of my business! But it does go against me to see anything go to waste as that house will if it is left empty!'

Polly had been listening quietly while her aunt spoke, but with an ever deepening color in her cheeks.

'Well, Pretty Polly, what is it?' asked Jack, using the pet name which came so easily to most of Polly's friends; 'you look as though you had discovered a gold mine.'

'It will be better than a gold mine if it comes to anything!' exclaimed Polly. 'Jack—Aunt Hetty, do listen to this!' and she took up the paper which she had been reading.

'"If in every country village or settlement one house or cottage could be dedicated to the use of the poor of the great cities—if, where there is now one, there could be five hundred such havens of rest and refreshment, the results would be beyond human power to estimate, an investment which would yield a hundredfold at the last great day."

Polly dropped the paper and turned her shining eyes towards the two others.

'We haven't any such house or cottage here,' she said. 'I was thinking and thinking and thinking when you came in, Jack; but not a spot could I find which could or ought to be used for such a purpose. But if it is going to be impossible for Mr. May to rent this house, perhaps he would be willing to let us use it, at least for this summer. Of course, we, the people of the township, would have to provide the food; but couldn't we do that? Oh, don't you think we could do so much! Just think of the poor working girls and the tired mothers! Aunt Hetty, tell me, what do you think?'

'Ahem!' remarked Miss Hetty, looking over her glasses at the girl; 'I think that it is a pretty big question, Polly, for anybody to answer offhand.'

'But do you think that it could be done?' begged Polly, getting to her knees and folding her arms in Miss Hetty's lap to bring her coaxing face nearer. 'Please say that you do!'

'Well,' replied Miss Hetty, after a moment's thought, 'I suppose that it could be done if you could get folks worked up to do it. But it would mean a lot of work, Polly, and you might as well count on that first as last; and it would mean some self-denial for the folks beside; it isn't always easy to give even when you have the stuff on your own farm.'

'Wait a minute,' cried Polly, 'while we see what we should have to have! Flour, of course. Don't you think that Mr. Cathcart, the miller, would give us that? Eggs; Aunt Hetty, we could give eggs if we didn't make much cake and—don't you think that we could give some of the eggs? of course, not enough, but our share?'

'Yes,' replied Miss Hetty.

'We'll try it, Polly, at any rate,' put in Jack. 'If you'll write the letter to Mr. May I'll go home and plant another crop of peas this very night, and keep on planting them as long as they're needed. Father'll promise a lamb or two, and I think that I can get one a week from each of the other farmers, and the other vegetables there will be no trouble about.'

'I shouldn't be a bit surprised,' said Miss Hetty, meditatively, 'if Mrs. Jackson would be much pleased to do the housekeeping for the sake of the home. She's been hard put to it since her husband died, and I more'n half believe that it would rest her a sight to give up the struggle and settle down to such a life for the summer. She has enough money to clothe herself, if she was sure of food and lodging.'

It is wonderful to see how 'things turn up' under such circumstances. Because I must make a long story short I am going to tell you at once that old Mr. May replied that he was only too glad to have his house used instead of standing empty all summer; though how much Polly's way of putting the matter before him influenced him it is not necessary to conjecture. But 'Pretty Polly' had always been a pet of his. When the house was made sure, Mrs. Jackson was asked, and accepted the invitation with delight, while a niece of hers, from the city, was glad enough to use her enforced idleness (the consequence of the factory in which she worked having 'shut down') in laying up a stock of health and strength, and at the same time acting as her aunt's right hand about the house.

Polly, as chairman of the committee on supplies, with several of her friends as assistants, had hard work at first, which was cheerfully given. But it was wonderful how soon people became interested and how promptly the promised supplies were sent in. Nor must I neglect to mention the small but energetic family of cats which was at once ensconced in the attic of the haunted house. They held high carnival there for a time, but then followed nights whose stillness was no longer broken by ghostly sounds.

Then came the guests—women, girls, and little children, with whom the world had gone hard, and to whom the wide old house with its pleasant pastures, was as a glimpse of heaven. When, at the end of the summer, Mr. May finally did come up among the hills to look after his property, the reports which came to him sent him back to his hotel at night thinking deeply. He was a keen old lawyer, but he confided to his college chum, the minister, that evening, that he thought he had made that summer about the best investment he had ever made, one which had brought him in the largest and promptest returns.

So it came to pass that one lovely October morning, as he stood before Polly, he cut short her words of gratitude:

'I am proud of the old house for what it has accomplished, "Pretty Polly,"' he said; 'and that it should continue its good work is all that I ask of it. I am proud of my old neighbors for all they have done, and I must be allowed to help in that likewise; and so, after this, you will always find a little sum for emergencies ready for you at the parsonage; moreover, before I go back to the city, I shall have the cellars stocked with wood and coal. Keep some one always in the house, Polly, and at least one room ready for an unexpected guest.'

So Mrs. Jackson lived on there, never knowing exactly when to expect, but always ready to welcome, the wornout man, the overworked girl, the tired mother, who might appear at any moment seeking rest and strength and kindly care. Though the name long clung to it, the haunted house was haunted only by glad and happy spirits, by faces which grew brighter, by hearts which grew lighter, by souls which grew whiter as the days and years passed by.

PAYING HOSPITALS.

There has been an interesting discussion in the 'British Weekly' on the question, 'What can self-supporting women do in time of sickness if they wish to avoid the free hospital, and cannot afford an expensive nursing home?' The difficulty in England seems to be a very real one. Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the question, says the editor of the woman's department, is the following letter from a lady who describes her experiences in a Canadian hospital.

'Strange as it may seem, it is quite the fashion in Canada and the United States to go to a hospital when you are ill. This is caused in a great degree, I suppose, by the comparative "homelessness" of many people over there. So many young couples live in boarding houses or in hotels, and to be laid up in either is most unpleasant, for I speak from experience. And it is here that their hospitals come in, and for a very moderate sum one can have every comfort, and a beautifully furnished room to one's self.

'For instance, take the hospital in which it was my lot to spend two months as a patient. It is situated in a small Canadian town, not a hundred miles from the American border, but any one who wishes it can have its exact locality. It is run by some influential gentlemen in the town, and everyone has to pay. The town pays for the very poor two dollars a week, and they are accommodated on the top story, two in a room. All the other beds, about twenty-five or so, are in separate rooms, and are let at varying prices, according to the size, situation, etc. The dearest are ten dollars a week, and they descend to four and three dollars.

'There was only one vacant room when I went in, and the price was five dollars. Although it was small, it had two windows, being a corner room. I meant to change to a ten dollar room, which fell vacant the following week, but had become so attached to my little room that I stayed on. This sum included excellent food, nursing, attendance, everything except your doctor's fees, which is a matter of private arrangement, and you can have any doctor you like.

'There is an isolation block, built in the three-acre grounds, for infectious diseases, for which the charge is the same, or very slightly more. The hospital has done so well that this year it is being greatly enlarged, a new theatre built, and sun baths being provided. When the hospital was opened a great deal of the furniture required was gifted to it. The room I had was called the King's Daughters room, as it had been furnished by the guild of that name in the town. A masonic lodge had furnished the next room, and their arms were carved over the bureau and wardrobe.

'Several ladies had provided for various other rooms, either in memoriam of some one, or simply for the good cause. For it was a good cause, and to have such pretty furniture and linen, all different and marked for the individual rooms, made the hospital so unlike the usual bare, cheerless place. This particular hospital paid itself; but even if there were to be a slight deficit, surely the scheme is well worth the attention of some philanthropist.'

Lime water is a very important factor in the nursery, and no mother would neglect its use if she realized its effect on the bones and teeth of growing children. When placed in milk it adds a sweeter flavor if no more than a teaspoonful is used to a tumblerful of milk. It may also be used for indigestion.

What this present generation of children has to be especially thankful for is its immunity from useless piano practice. The new girl is too busy to play the piano unless she has the gift; then she plays it in grave earnest.—'Harper's Bazar.'

Almost every family can allow the children a tiny spot their very own for the planting of a few seeds or bulbs or slips; the care of which will give occupation and keep the children at home when otherwise they would plead to go somewhere or to have somebody come to see them.—'Womankind.'

Children take readily to eating good, whole wheat bread, because it meets the needs of their rapidly growing bodies. The little child's instinct is true and correct, and should be taken into account in arranging its diet.

THE MOTHER OF THE COLONEL.

Mrs. Baden Powell (says Miss Sarah Tooley), is a very remarkable woman. Her tutor used to say that she seemed to have mastered mathematics by instinct, and he had little to teach her. At the age of ten, so fond was she of astronomy that she used to creep out at night through the garden to her father's observatory to work at the telescope. She became an accomplished linguist, and translated foreign books for her father's reference; she also inherited the family gift for drawing, and was an accomplished musician. At twenty she married, and at thirty-five was left a widow with ten children, the eldest not fourteen. Colonel Baden-Powell, being only three years old at the time of his father's death was reared entirely under his mother's influence. She describes him as a good, quiet boy, bright and merry, without any special disposition for mischief or adventure. Mrs. Baden-Powell has always been noted for refined housekeeping, and she instructed her sons, as well as her daughter, in the art of cookery. The Colonel's dishes attained much popularity in camp in days gone by, and doubtless his skill has had its uses in Mafeking, if only in showing how to make the most of short rations.

[For the Home Department.

WHAT?

I keep lofty company and wear a badge of dignity. I am part of the uniform of God, yet I sit on the brow of the sorrowful.

To have me not is a mark of degradation, yet to be without me is a blessed privilege. I am an old president at the scanty board, and know the face of the hungry. Some bid me begone, but I come back all the stronger, yet prayer drives me away like foam. In showers of tears my form may be seen, and I send up a cry of despair from the sinking ship. My clasp binds together a bond of brotherhood, I crown the head of the chiefest apostle. In my ceaseless activity I am great at unloading cargoes, and help by my hoisting apparatus to lighten the heart of the world. I am known by the name of Care.

Care belongs to God. He careth for oxen, for birds, for every living thing. He careth for men, binding up their wounds, providing for their wants, laying up against the time to come. He puts care into the hearts of his servants that his people may be enriched, and one mark of the true servant is, to know how to take care of the Church of God. 'How great is thy goodness which thou hast laid up for the sons of men. Thou art rich unto all that call upon thee.'

Care belongs to man. It is part of his inheritance, a mark of distinction; what to do with care is a lasting study, for it is a daily companion, and if not rightly treated, a daily wrong. To bear this burden alone is a heavy weight. To land it in the right place is a joyful duty..

'O Lord, how happy should we be
If we could cast our care on Thee,
If we from self could rest,
And feel at heart that one above,
In perfect wisdom, perfect love,
Is working for the best.'

My hoisting apparatus is worthy of special study. It works in harmony with I. Peter v., 7, 'Casting all your care upon Him: for he careth for you.' All regenerate persons are particular students. They are brought to a certain wharf, where two main divisions demand attention, and then the hoisting begins. The first compartment may be called the starting place of prayer, the second the landing place of mercies; both are contiguous, co-operative and continuous. Oh, the unloading and re-loading, cares taken out of the heart and mercies poured in! The activity is ceaseless, the work goes on night and day. Signals fly out: come to the starting place of prayer, and when you come, you find you are near to the landing place of mercies. 'Tis ever so, and all the time.

'Where our earliest hopes began
There our last aspirings end.'

Oh, the power of this mighty derrick! Working to-day in all lands, among all classes. The signal comes from one who is 'the alpha and the omega, the first and the last.'

'Through Him the first fond prayers are said,
Our lips of childhood frame;
The last low whispers of our dead
Are burdened with His name.'

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

Drop Cakes—Mix together a quart of milk, two beaten eggs, butter size of a small egg, three teaspoons of baking powder, one teacup of sugar, half teaspoon of salt and rye flour to make a stiff batter or soft dough. Drop on greased tins, leaving a space to rise, and bake half an hour.

Fricasseed Fish—Take two cups of any kind of cod fish, picked small and free from bones. Add half a cupful of bread crumbs, a table spoonful of white sauce, a little butter and a well beaten egg. Mash well until free from lumps. Put the mixture into a buttered pie or pudding dish, dot the top with little pieces of butter, cover closely and bake twenty minutes, remove the cover and brown the top. Serve hot, garnished with parsley and slices of cut lemon.

Strawberry Jam—For sandwiches, etc.—Weigh the fruit, and allow a pound of sugar for each pound of it. Put the sugar on the stove, with very little water, only enough to keep it from sticking, and let it come to a boil, when the fruit may be added. Cook until the whole mass is 'thick.' Put away in cups, bowls, etc., that have been dipped in hot water and not dried. When cold put a paraffined paper over the jam, and paste another over the top of the dish, letting it lap down the side half an inch.

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"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sylvia's Home Journal. Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies', 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 73c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies', 66c per doz; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

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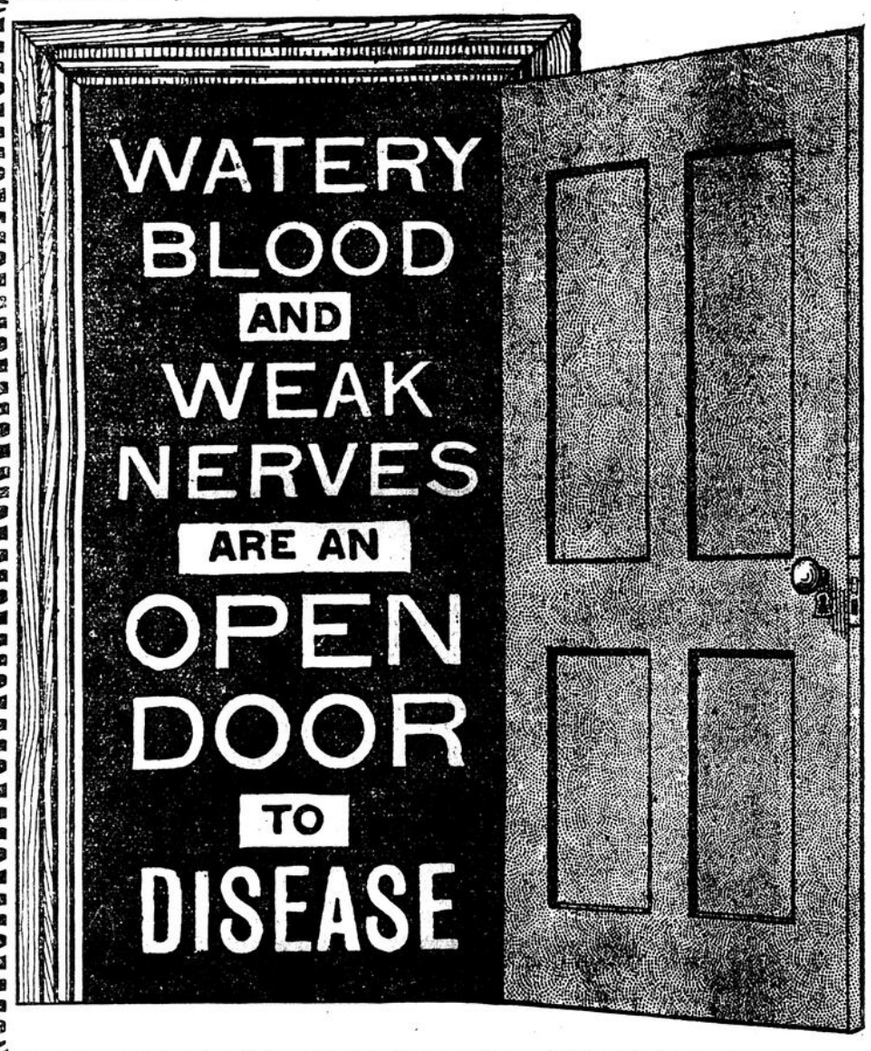

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

surpass all other medicines as a blood builder and nerve tonic. They strengthen from first dose to last. Through their use pale, sickly people are made bright, active and strong.

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Pale or Sallow Complexion,	Consumption of Bowels and Lungs,
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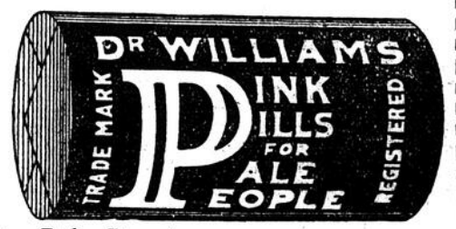
Chronic or Acute Rheumatism.	Loss of Vital Forces.

But remember you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.

The genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving on the right, bearing the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A case of death from the sting of a bee occurred at Tintern a few days ago. A Mr. Greenway went with his niece for a drive to Tintern. Mr. Greenway was an apiarist, and while doing something to a hive of bees for a friend, one of the bees stung Miss Greenaway on the face, and she died in ten minutes. The young lady is well known in Newport.

The extraordinary number of Cambridge men at the front has been noticed. According to the 'Regiment' there are a good many Cambridge University men fighting on the Boer side, among them F. P. Crotz (Christ's), J. P. Van Hoylema (Trinity Hall), D. de Waal (Trinity Hall), and P. De Wett (Downing). The last-named is the famous General De Wett.

Some two thousand putrid carcases of sheep and oxen have been washed ashore at Foulness Island, on the south-east corner of the Essex coast. These are the carcases of the cattle that were recently thrown overboard from the vessels which were not allowed to land them owing to foot and mouth disease. Serious injury to the oyster beds is feared.

During the Mafeking rejoicings at Jersey the other night the crowd became turbulent, and many of the windows of the French quarter of the town were smashed. The police were powerless to quell the tumult, and a detachment of the Devons to the number of a hundred and fifty were placed on guard over the French district. The disturbance, it is alleged, originated by a Frenchwoman throwing water over a civilian, and using insulting language regarding the Queen.

Professor McConnell, at the Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers' dinner, the other day, informed those present that music, suitable in quality, and administered at the right moment, was a never-failing means of increasing the supply of cream. His remarks naturally caused some surprise, but they are confirmed by an enterprising musician, who combines the occupation of a wholesale milkman with that of a professional organist. He used to sing to the cows, and never had a pail knocked over, whereas his assistants were frequently kicked by the animals.

Martial law, says a correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' at the front, is slow to inflict, as the following statement by the same correspondent shows: 'There are,' he says, 'curious punishments in this country for military crimes. The extreme penalty is to blindfold the culprit whilst a fatigue party is digging a grave behind him. Second class punishment consists of "picketing" a man to a gun carriage wheel for stated periods. This is usually meted out to looters, although the awarded penalty for this crime is hanging.'

An old gentleman wandered into Christie's, London, the other day, where some beautiful French furniture was being sold. His fancy was particularly taken by a Louis XVI. Amboyna-wood cabinet. It was small, but he liked it. Accordingly he approached a dealer, and confided to him the rather foolish fancy of which he had become the victim; and declared he was prepared to pay the price of his folly to the extent of ten guineas. The little cabinet, however, was not destined to adorn his dwelling. Somebody bought it for fifteen hundred guineas.

Captain Salusbury, who was some time ago an inmate of the Chester workhouse, and left it to get married, has forwarded to the board of guardians, from France, 125 fr., to be spent in the purchase of tea and tobacco for the inmates—his former acquaintances. The son of a well-known barrister, who was at one time the member for Chester, Captain Salusbury was a man of many talents, and served with distinction through the Servian campaign, held various appointments under the government, wrote books, and was a contributor to magazines. A series of unlucky accidents brought him temporarily to the workhouse. When his curious case obtained publicity a mysterious lady of wealth befriended and afterwards married him.

As a sequel to the recent account of shooting practice in a London board school, the 'Daily Mail' has received letters showing that the lads at the Blue Town Board School, Sheerness, have clubbed together and purchased two air guns. Once a week the master holds a practice. This has been the means of considerably increasing the school attendance, as the boys look forward eagerly to the weekly 'shoot.' The targets are tea-trays with bulls'-eyes painted in the centre. The boys are said to have become adept marksmen at fifty feet. Mr. Lord, headmaster at St. James's Schools, Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent, states that his boy pupils have been practicing shooting for four years. He suggests a shooting competition among the various schools.

In the East End of London recently people passing a certain blind alley were startled by wild shrieks proceeding from it. On looking up the opening they saw a strange sight. At the far end was a street arab, holding in one hand a dog's muzzle, and in front of him, growling ferociously, and making a threatening motion every time the lad stirred, crouched a fox terrier. For a moment those attracted to the situation did not see anything humorous in the situation. Soon, however, a policeman came up, then the mirth was uproarious. Some of the local lads had been making a nice income by depriving dogs of their muzzles, for which they found a ready market. The prisoner in the alley had tried the game once too often. Not the slightest objection had the sagacious fox-terrier raised to being relieved of the cage that chafed his nose; but when his benefactor wished to get past him in order to carry it off—well, he could not allow that!'

At Stratford-on-Avon recently the trustees of Shakespeare's birth place held the annual meeting, when it was stated that 29,000 persons had paid for admission to the birthplace during the year, representing forty-one nationalities. Jane Hathaway's Cottage had been visited by over eleven thousand persons. A list of valuable gifts and purchases to the library and museum included the restoration of two carved oak coffers which were sold in 1847 from the birthplace. An interesting gift was a collection of flowers illustrating the flora of Shakespeare, pressed and mounted, with quotations from the places in which each particular flower is mentioned. An oak cabinet for exhibits accompanied the gift. The loan exhibits include Shakespeare's jug and walking staff, for many years in the possession of Mrs. Fletcher, of Gloucester, and now owned by Mr. Duncan, of Govan, Glasgow.

A joke that can only be realized sixty-six years after date can hardly be said to come within the bounds of humor at all. A certain gentleman with antiquarian tastes, named Francis Douce, died in 1834, and ever since, until the other day, a mysterious box has been reposing unopened at the British Museum waiting for the stipulated year 1900 to arrive to reveal its contents. Possibly the British Museum authorities have possessed their souls in patience all this time, comforting themselves with the reflection that blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. At any rate now the box has been opened, the departed antiquarian's little joke can be understood, the joke being that there was nothing in the box of the slightest value. Antiquarians are often quaint creatures, but to plan a practical joke which can't come home to anybody for sixty-six years after he who is supposed to laugh has been dead and gone is incomprehensible.—'Westminster Gazette.'

The 'Globe' states that there seems little question that an undertaking is some times given, more or less explicitly, by recruiting sergeants to young men who enlist that they will be sent out to the war at once, the result being that when the recruits find their hopes disappointed they desert. At Warwick alone there have been seventy desertions, while at Birmingham and elsewhere in the Midland counties the number is also quite abnormal. As some of our Continental critics may attribute this shirking of duty to lack of courage, and regard it as a proof of British deterioration in manliness, it may be just as well to show that precisely the opposite influence is the prime cause. Many of these youngsters, while expressing regret for their military misconduct, explain that it would never have occurred had they been placed under orders for embarkation. Others defiantly threaten to repeat desertion again and again unless their departure for the scene of war is accelerated.—London 'Globe.'

Two bright-looking little girls were brought up in the Liverpool Police Court the other day and on the application of an industrial school officer they were temporarily committed to the workhouse. According to the evidence, the two children can claim as a grandparent a former Archbishop of York. The story of their brief lives is a peculiarly painful one. It is stated in the Yorkshire papers that the father of the children was the son of the Archbishop in question. He was an officer in the army. His marriage turned out unfortunate, a circumstance which did not surprise those of his friends who knew the former history of his wife. The officer died while comparatively a young man, and from that time the widow is said to have sunk rapidly in the social scale, dragging her children with her. The children were four in number, and all of them were of tender years at the time of their father's death. Eventually the widow gravitated to Liverpool, and here she commenced a life of such a nature that her conduct attracted the attention of the officers charged with rescuing neglected children from vicious surroundings. Some time ago two of the children were committed to an industrial school, and now the other two have been taken possession of with a view to their being cared for in a similar institution.

SCOTCH.

The other day a man from the country entered a railway carriage carrying two young pigs in a box, and was annoyed that they would not be allowed to travel with him. He even offered to pay for his grunting 'luggage,' but it was no use. There is a rule forbidding live stock to be carried by passenger trains, and the pigs were taken away. Curiously enough, however, the rules are not exactly the same on English railways, and live stock booked by them for any place in Scotland have to be conveyed by the Scotch lines.

At Eden Hall, Penrith, where the Princess Victoria of Wales, is now a guest of Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave, a rare specimen of an Oriental drinking-glass, associated with an old fairy legend, is preserved and exhibited with the utmost care. The tradition is that a servant going, in the fifteenth century, to a well near the hall there surprised a band of fairies, and seized the cup out of which they had been drinking. The fairies, after vainly trying to recover the vessel, departed, one uttering as they went the ominous words, 'When'er that cup shall break or fall, farewell to the luck of Eden Hall.'—London 'Chronicle.'

Some recent investigations as to the length of sermons in Scotland show, we learn from the 'Home Magazine,' that for a good many years they have been steadily decreasing in length, and are still inclined to be shorter. The limits within which they vary are very wide. Nine minutes is the absolute record for brevity, 68 minutes the greatest length. Of the three leading Presbyterian Churches, the Free Church has the highest average length of sermon with 32 minutes; the U. P. Church, with 30 minutes, occupies the centre; and the Established Church has the shortest, with 26 minutes.

IRISH.

Ireland's vital statistics for the quarter ending March 31 last show a decline in the population of 10,135 souls, of which the excess of deaths over births is responsible for nearly one-half. The birth-rate is 0.4 under the average for the corresponding period of the past ten years. Munster and Connaught contribute the lowest rate both as regards marriages and births, and, indeed, as regards deaths also. While the annual marriage rate per thousand of the population for the last quarter of 1899 was 5.0 for Leinster and 5.7 for Ulster, it was only 2.0 for Connaught and 3.1 for Munster. Yet these are the two provinces accused by the ignorant of improvident marriages. There is another interesting fact connected with the marriage statistics. While there are, roughly speaking, three Catholics in Ireland to one non-Catholic, there are seven non-Catholic marriages to fifteen Catholic marriages. In 1899 the non-Catholic marriages were 6.2 per thousand of the living population, while the Catholic marriages were only 4.5 per thousand.

PICTURE OF BOER TOWNS.

LIKE TOPSY, THEY JUST GROW, WITHOUT ANY PLAN OR BEAUTY.

(London 'News.')

A Boer town is not laid out on systematic lines, as one sees towns in Canada or Australia. The streets seem to run much as they please, or as the exigencies of traffic have caused them to run. I doubt if the plan of a town is ever drawn in this country. People arrive and settle down in a happy-go-lucky manner, and straightway build themselves a home. Their homes are places to live in, not to look at. There is an almost utter absence of architectural adornment everywhere. As I sit writing this epistle my eyes can range over a large number of dwellings. They are nearly all alike—plain, square structures, plastered snow white. There is a double door in the centre of the front, and a window at each side of the door. A stoop, about six feet wide, rises a foot from the pathway, and there is nothing else to be seen from the outside front. These houses look bare and bald, and are as expressionless as a blind baby. To me, most houses have an expression of their own.

In an English town a quiet walk in the dawning, making a survey of the dwelling places, always leaves the impression that I have gleaned an insight into the character of the dwellers therein. The cheeky-looking villa, with its superabundance of ornament, is a monument in masonry to the successful mining jobber on a small scale. The solemn-looking, solid dwelling, standing in its own grounds, where every flower bush has its individual prop, where the lawn is trimmed with mathematical exactitude, and not one vagrant leaf is allowed to stray, speaks with a kind of brick and mortar eloquence of virtue that has never grasped the sublime fulness of the Scriptural text which saith:—'The way of the transgressors is hard!' This is the home of the middle-aged Churchman, whose feet from infancy have fallen amid roses. He has never erred because he has never known enough of human sympathy and human toil and human struggle to feel temptation. The coy little cottage further on, surrounded by climbing roses and sweet-smelling herbs, where the gate is left just a little bit open, as if inviting a welcome, seems to advertise itself as the home of two maiden sisters, who, though past the giddy girlhood stage, still have hopes of being somebody's darling by-and-bye.

But in a Boer town most of the piety is knocked out of a man. You stare at the houses, and they stare back at you dumbly. There is nothing pretentious or rakish about any of them; no matter how riotous a man's imagination might be, he could never conjure up a 'wink' from a Boer house, though I have seen houses in other parts of the world that seemed to 'cock an eye' at a passing traveller and invite him to try the door.

They have only two styles of roofing to their dwellings—either the old-fashioned gable roof or the still older kind of 'leanto,' the latter being nothing but a flat top, high at the front and running lower toward the back, in order that the rain water may carry off rapidly. They paint their doors and windows a sober reddish brown, for your true Boer has an utter contempt for anything gaudy or gay. He leaves that sort of thing to his nigger servants, who make up for the master's lack of appreciation in the matter of color by rigging themselves out in anything that is startling in the way of contrasts, for if the white master is a Puritan in such things, the nigger servant, male or female, is a perfect sybarite.

One of the most charming things noticeable about a Boer town is the plentitude of trees in the streets. They are often ornamental, always useful for purposes of shade. There is no regularity about their distribution; they seem to have been planted spasmodically, at odd times and at odd positions. There is little about them to lead one to the belief that they received overmuch care after they had been put into the soil. I have found a very creditable library in pretty nearly every Boer town that I have visited, and it is a noteworthy fact that all of our most cherished authors find a place on their bookshelves. One other thing I have noticed, which, though a small thing in itself, is yet very significant. In nearly every hotel, and in many of the public places, portraits of our Queen and members of the Royal family have been hanging side by side with portraits of notable men, such as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Rhodes. During the course of the war all kinds and conditions of Boers have had free access to the rooms where these portraits were to be seen, but now I find that no damage has been done to any of those pictures, excepting those of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain. This has not been an oversight on the part of the Boers, for I defy any person to find a solitary picture of the two last-named gentlemen that has not been hacked with knives. But the Queen and Royal family photographs have in every case been treated with respect.

The Boys' Page.

[Written for the Boys' Page.

A Conspiracy

IN THE CITADEL OF CANADA

BY HAROLD SAXON.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The hours sped on, and at last the great exhibition hockey match was over, and the tutor went off to his supper party, adjuring his charges to go to bed at once, as the great week was now over. Harry smiled a little in secret, thinking his private carnival was only beginning, and rushed upstairs after Bob who was already in their room.

Almost suffocating in his anxiety, he closed the door, and said in solemn impressive tones: 'Bob, I have arranged everything about the gun with the soldier, and I am going up to the citadel now. Will you come ?'

Bob bestowed upon him an uncomprehending stare, and then, seeing his flushed, determined face, said incredulously: 'Well, Harry, surely you haven't taken leave of your senses. Don't be an ass.'

'I tell you Kruger is to be on guard from twelve to two o'clock to-night. He has promised to carry the gun to the trenches, and there is no danger of being caught. Do come, Bob ; you said yourself it would be a great lark, and I can't go all alone.'

'If I thought you really meant it, I would go and tell Mr. Flemming, and he would simply lock you up.'

'You know Mr. Flemming has gone out to supper, and neither of us knows where, so you can't tell him. You might come with me as far as the trenches, anyway, if you're afraid to go in. However, it is after eleven now, and I shall go, anyway, with or without you. I'm not going to fool Kruger.'

'You won't dare to go, Harry; I am older than you, and I will prevent you,' cried poor Bob, nearly distracted, as he realized that his headstrong young brother was really in earnest.

'You know very well, Bob, that I am stronger than you, so you needn't try to prevent me. Just think, Bob, if we succeed, what a story we'll have to tell Will Hardy and Jack and all the other fellows ! And if we should, by a possible chance, be found out, nothing would be done to us. Come on, like a good fellow.'

Bob felt he was powerless, but he might have tried to exercise his feeble authority, only he had been reading that day an account of the pranks of some English midshipmen, who, years ago, had carried off from Quebec an ancient statue of General Wolfe, taking it half round the world and returning it some months later, done up in a huge package, and addressed to the municipal authorities. The tale was still running in his head, and it occurred to him that it certainly would be a good joke to make a midnight raid into the historic fortress, and Harry seemed so sure the thing was feasible. Besides, no boy likes to have it hinted by his younger brother that he is afraid to do a thing, and then Bob himself was only seventeen, and had not lost all appreciation for practical jokes and escapades.

So the stronger will prevailed, and he succumbed to pressure, under protest. 'Of course, I can't let you go alone,' he said with dignity; 'so I suppose I shall be dragged into this idiotic foolery by your obstinacy. But I certainly will tell Mr. Flemming the whole of it tomorrow, I warn you. That is,' he added, dubiously, 'if we are not both in the cells of the military prison to-morrow.'

I am not sure but what Harry thought that failing success, the distinction of being a prisoner for such a cause would add to the piquancy of the situation; at any rate, the suggestion did not seem to cool his ardor, and he cried joyfully: 'That's jolly of you, Bob. My boots ! Won't it be great ! But hurry up—we've no time to lose. Wind this rope round you under your coat—I've got one, too.'

In a few minutes they left the hotel, attracting no attention, for many of the tourists were leaving by midnight trains, and the carnival enthusiasts were keeping up the echo of the festivities far into the night. Bob questioned as to the plan he had blindly been led into, but Harry's explanation seemed plausible enough with regard to Kruger's reason for lending his aid.

'But how is it he is not afraid of being suspected himself ?' said Bob.

'Oh, don't you remember the gun is quite a distance from the main gate where the guard is ? They are not supposed to hear and see far beyond their beat, and, besides, who is to prove at what hour it happened ?'

Harry, from an unaccountable feeling that he had acted foolishly, said nothing about the money he had given Kruger as his share of the profits, and, indeed, it was some years before he confided that part of the story to anyone.

'Well, I'm afraid you have got yourself and me into a fine mess,' said Bob, not at all sharing Harry's confident assumptions.

The younger boy led the way through St. Louis Gate, and then turned sharp to the left, skirting the wall, till they reached the highest point of Cape Diamond, and stood on the outer edge of the trenches where the mimic assault had taken place two days before. He had reconnoitred the way well, and the reflecting snow enabled them to see the path quite distinctly, though the night was exceedingly dark and gusty.

One of the ropes was fastened round the pole Harry had noticed, and the descent into the ditch was 'as easy as pie,' Harry said, whatever extent of ease that might represent. It was not difficult either to dig their feet into the snow, and climb up on the farther side for, as previously mentioned, the trenches had been partially filled by the storm a few days before, and loads of snow had been thrown in to facilitate the assault of Thursday. Once over the wall Harry went forward confidently, having the bump of location largely developed, and just after midnight had struck from the Parliament Building clock, they emerged on to the 'Hog's Back' and crouched, with loudly throbbing pulses, in the shadow of a projecting corner of a stone building.

They were terribly startled by the voice of the sergeant, as he changed the guard at Dalhousie gate, across the square, and Harry had late misgivings as to what would happen if, by some unlucky chance, the new sentry should not be his accomplice. Bob, meantime, was congratulating himself that the path of retreat was still open behind them. and rather wishing it was time to begin a rearward movement, but he mentally vowed that as he had entered into the business he would go through with it, even should it prove a hanging matter. Presently, while they were holding a whispered conversation as to what to do next, some late comer arrived at the gate, and the sentry challenged: 'Halt, who goes there ?' and a moment after ward called 'Pass friend, all's well.'

To his relief Harry recognized the German accent of Kruger, and as soon as the noise of bolts and keys had died away he ventured to whistle low three times, the signal agreed upon. The dimly visible figure paused for an instant, and then resumed its slow pace up and down the beat.

Harry repeated the signal, and this time the sentry halted and then advanced a few steps, evidently listening. For the third time, Harry's lips, trembling with excitement, framed a whistle, and now the motionless figure replied. The boys then crept cautiously forward in the shadow of the barracks till they stood beside the soldier.

'Es ist die Teufelei' (It is the work of imps), he exclaimed, relapsing in his amazement into the tongue he had told Harry was more familiar to him than any other. 'How did you get here ?'

'Over the wall, the way I told you,' whispered Harry impatiently. 'This is my brother, who has come to help me; and, oh, Kruger, is the gun off the carriage?—let us hurry in case some one comes.' And now that he had arrived at the goal of his hopes, Harry glanced over his shoulder apprehensively, and almost expected to see the shadowy forms of the guns swing their muzzles toward the bold intruders, and a concealed gunner open fire at the blast of an alarm trumpet.

'The gun!' repeated Kruger, recollecting his part, 'off the carriage ! Of course it isn't. You young fool, you might have known you couldn't take it away. I couldn't interfere with it, and I never expected you could manage to get in here in the middle of the night.'

Harry did not remember at the moment that if the gallant Kruger had not given any consideration to the plan, he need not have had that ten-dollar bill to increase his funds for escape if his connivance was suspected, but Bob said, angrily: 'You had no business to make my brother believe it could be done if you didn't intend to help him.'

As for Harry, quite overcome by cold and nervousness, he sat down on the snow, and fairly sobbed with disappointment and mortification. Kruger took two or three turns on his beat, and then said roughly: 'There, stop that, or you'll have the whole guard out on us. As you've done your best I'll try to help you. I'll be—if I wouldn't like to have you succeed, too, so come along.'

He deposited his rifle within the arched gateway, (a grave breach of the regulations, by the way), and led them quietly out into the dim, undefined space. The wind blew keenly across the exposed ridge, drowning their footsteps, and the black sky hung low over the walls, so that they were quite invisible to any one who might chance to look out into the midnight.

Harry produced the stout rope he had brought, and Kruger knotted it around the gun, and then the three strove with might and main to dislodge the carriage. It was frozen hard into the snow, however, and the task from the first was hopeless. Kruger, to do him justice, did not relax his efforts for fully half an hour, exerting his great strength, while the boys tugged at the rope. Then he fetched an iron shovel, and began to pry away the ice round the wheels, but the cannon refused to be dislodged, and finally he dashed down the spade and said with an oath, 'There, I'm not going to try any more, you see it can't be done. You'd better clear out at once. My sentry-go will be up in a few minutes, and if you're found here you'll be sorry.'

The boys—Bob was now as keen about the issue of the adventure as Harry—suggested impossible means for moving what one of them at least considered his lawful prey, but the soldier would have nothing more to do with it.

'You'd better go, I tell you,' he remarked, flinging down the rope, and stalking away into the gloom.

At that moment an opening door grated somewhere in the darkness, and the glimmer of a lantern appeared like a spark in the mouth of the yawning archway. Kruger had just time to say in a hoarse whisper, 'Run for it—the other man is going on now,' and to seize his abandoned rifle, when the sergeant's testy voice was heard exclaiming:

'You're off your beat, sentry. If I find you doing that again, I'll have you up to the office in the morning. None of your back answer, now, or I'll run you into the cells without waiting for the morning at all.'

Under cover of the sergeant's remarks, and Kruger's sulky replies, Bob seized Harry's hand firmly and they ran as fast as their numbed feet would bear them back to the corner at which they had entered.

Harry paused on the wall, and said, half crying: 'Oh, Bob, is there no way to do it ?'

'No, there isn't, and we've made fools enough of ourselves for one night,' said Bob sternly, rolling down into the ditch.

Harry followed with a deep sigh, and they pulled themselves up on the other side, and detached the rope in utter silence. Worn out, and very sleepy, the boys stumbled along over the rough snow, till Harry tripped, and, with a moan, declared he had sprained his ankle.

Fortunately they had just come out on to the street, and the hotel was close at hand, so Bob staggered on, supporting his brother, who limped on one leg beside him.

'To think we were so near to getting it,' said Harry, ruefully, as the Frontenac came in sight.

'Oh, shut up !' said Bob, crossly. 'I only know I'm dead sleepy, and both my ears are frozen.'

Mr. Flemming was rather amazed to be awakened just as he had fallen into his first sleep after returning from the supper, to see Bob's shivering form, clad in cap and coat, standing by the bed. Of course, fire was his first thought, and it was some minutes before he could understand what was required of him. In a state of extreme bewilderment he repaired to the boys' room, where he spent the next hour bandaging up the twisted foot, and hearing a confused account of the night's adventure.

The tutor was young enough himself to comprehend the charm of the undertaking, and he knew the real bitterness of the failure would have the most salutary effect on Harry's mind, so he contented himself with pointing out how foolish and futile would have been the project. Harry thought about it a good deal all the next day, Sunday, as he sat at his window, longing to be out and about, and perhaps the sorest recollection was the loss of that ten dollars, which he now saw he had been cleverly done out of, and, like a true American, he hated to be over-reached in a bargain.

As for the powers in the Citadel, when they found the long rope tied to the gun next morning, perhaps they attributed the circumstances to the pranks of some of the soldiers' children, or to the idle mischief of some Tommy Atkins himself, in a state of excitability engendered by the carnival. At any rate it did not cause much comment, and the authorities will never know—unless they read this veracious story—how Gunner Kruger and two American boys might have carried out the conspiracy of the Bunker's Hill Gun.

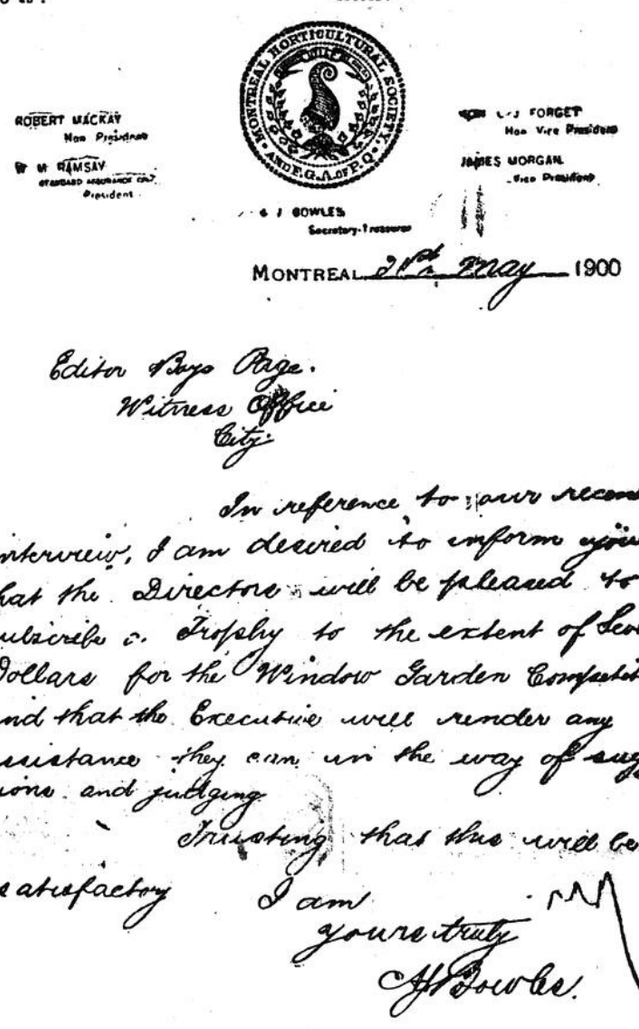
THE END.

OUR WINDOW-GARDENING COMPETITION.

In the 'Daily Witness' of May 17 we gave instructions for making a window garden. At the same time we opened a competition, and announced that three special trophies would be given for the best three window gardens. For the benefit of those who may not have seen the previous announcement, we repeat the terms of the competition.

This competition is open to all boys and girls under eighteen years of age residing in the city or the immediate suburbs. The plants may be grown in separate pots or in a box, fastened outside the window in either case. Every one is free to follow his or her own judgment in choosing and arranging the plants, or in selecting and sowing the seeds in his or her garden. In the directions given in the issue of May 17, suggestions were made which it was hoped would be of some assistance.

From the Horticultural Society, whom we invited to co-operate with us, we have received the following courteous letter:—



The 'Witness' will subscribe a second trophy, valued at five dollars, and a third at three dollars. The winners will be allowed to select from the following:

FIRST PRIZE, VALUE, $7.00.

House palm or other plant, or a sterling silver Waltham watch, or an escritoire, or boy's desk, or a bookcase, or a kodak, or an aquarium with gold fish, or books to the value of the prize.

SECOND PRIZE, VALUE $5.00.

House palm or other plant, or an escritoire, or a boy's desk, or a bookcase, or a kodak, a Waterman fountain pen, books to the value of the prize.

THIRD PRIZE, VALUE $3.00.

House palm, or other plant, or a Waterman fountain pen, or a bookcase, or books to the value of the prize.

By referring to the letter given above, it will be seen that the executive committee of the Horticultural Society has kindly undertaken to act as judges. In judging the gardens, a maximum of a hundred points will be allowed, divided as follows:—

Fifteen percent for carpentering and general arrangement, thirty-five percent for growing as observed during the season, and fifty percent for final display. The exact dates of the visits of the judges will not be made known, but the final awards will be made not later than the last week in August.

Those desiring to compete must write to the editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, giving name, age and address. All entries must be sent in by June 20. A list of those competing will be made out and published later.

A DICTIONARY HUNT.

(J. Rowe Webster, in 'Youth's Companion.')

Were I a New York gentleman
Of ancient pedigree
I'd often hunt the native fox
Along the Genesee.
But in my books my life I spend,
A life I sometimes vary
By hunting words, in lieu of game,
Through my big dictionary.

You find the wrinkled rorqual there,
And here the dobchick peeping;
There lives the huso, isinglass
And caviare keeping.
The lemmings there refuse to eat
The very daintiest 'ardon,
While dracs with hatchels comb their hair,
And ask no noddy's pardon.

The small poyou and mataco
Hear not the bubo cry,
But there the smew may swim at will,
And there the yunx may fly.
What if a zebub stung a torsk
That wriggled near the shore !
What if a thresher killed a birt
For stealing madrepore !

The eland and the palah fleet,
The joyful loriot,
The gyall and the apteryx,
The tawny ocelot,
All dwell in dictionary land
Far from the manatee.
Will you hunt them, or hunt the fox
Along the Genesee ?

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Nourish, strengthen, restore it, prevent Scurf and Greyness, and provide the natural stimulant so necessary for nourishing the roots, nothing equals

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GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL for fair or grey hair, does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by stores, chemists, hairdressers, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67 Hatton Garden, London.
Wholesale Agents—LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto and Montreal.

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Thinks life at the front would be "all right" if he only had the

Imperial Oxford Range

TO HELP HIM OUT IN HIS WORK.

After one has once used this quick acting, easily regulated range that always responds to a touch, and bakes so perfectly—it does seem hard to put up with anything else.

Even "skilly" might taste better if the cook had an Imperial Oxford!

If you haven't seen this Range call at our nearest agent's and inspect its superior points—they'll interest you.

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1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6¼ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There can be no doubt, says the 'Christian World,' that a very serious cleavage of the Church of England is imminent as a result of the archbishops' judgment.

The monument to Dr. Livingstone—an obelisk twenty feet high, to mark the spot in Africa where his heart was buried by native followers—has just been shipped from England.

The 'Kildonan Castle,' which recently took nearly three thousand officers and men to South Africa, was the scene of several temperance meetings organized by Lieut. Webb, of the Scottish Borderers, and at that time Grand Marshal of the Good Templar Grand Lodge of England. Eighty-two pledges were taken, including that of Captain Robinson, the commander of the steamer, who took part in addressing the meetings.

The Rev. G. E. Butt, a Primitive Methodist missionary from South Africa, who came to England for the May meetings, experienced many vicissitudes on his way. He was besieged at Aliwal North; then, through misrepresentation, he was imprisoned by the Boers. On reaching Capetown he embarked on the ill-fated 'Mexican' for home. He was one of the passengers who were at sea in an open boat for five hours, when, with Mrs. Butt, he was picked up and taken again to Capetown.

Quite recently the house of a Protestant minister in Granada, Spain, was attacked by a number of youths from an educational institution connected with the government. These representatives of Catholic Spain shouted and threw stones at the door and the windows, breaking all the glass in the building. The uproar lasted for a quarter of an hour, and only ceased because the rioters being unable to get inside, could not find any other way of doing mischief. This shameful outbreak of intolerance took place in broad daylight without the slightest interference from the neighbors or the police.

As a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, it is proposed to publish a memorial edition of 1,000,000 copies of his striking lecture, 'The Inspiration of the Bible.' It is the desire of the family to distribute half a million copies in India, for which aid is solicited. Amongst the student class, ample scope would be found for a widespread circulation of the booklet; while the Y.M.C.A.'s of Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Madras and Colombo, would arrange for placing copies in large centres of the population. The edition can be printed and circulated in India at the uniform rate of $20 per 1,000 copies.

One of the most interesting moments of the Women's Educational Section at the New York Ecumenical Council was when Miss Lilavati Singh, of the Methodist Episcopal Women's College, Lucknow, addressed the meeting. She was in native costume and spoke English as fluently and faultlessly as ourselves, and with no trace of hesitancy or nervousness. She pleaded for the higher education of Indian girls with a view to their preparation for efficiently engaging in mission work. Ex-President Harrison, after hearing the graceful and polished Hindu woman, said: 'I am not a rich man, and never knew what it was to have one million dollars, but if I had possessed that sum and had invested it all in foreign missions, and this woman was the only product of that investment, I should be amply satisfied.'

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' recently announced the cession of the marvellous Achilleion Castle at Corfu to a French syndicate, which has purchased it for a million francs for the purpose of turning it into a Greek Monte Carlo. Every attraction is to be offered to the public, in order to allure them to this den of robbers. Greece has already granted to the syndicate the concession for gambling. A contemporary remarks: 'Corfu is one of the Ionian Isles ceded to Greece by England, as a result of Mr. Gladstone's efforts, and it is a mocking comment on his life, that it should be turned, with the consent of Greece, into a gambling den.' Many of the fair spots upon earth are already cursed with this sort of thing. Has a struggling country like Greece nothing better to do than to permit blood-sucking strangers to establish themselves amongst her fair islands, with the open intention of sapping her moral strength?'—'The Christian.'

A deeply interesting story was told by the Rev. J. Sibree, of Madagascar, at the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, of the perils and difficulties which the mission had to encounter in the early days of the French occupation of that island, and of the heroism and steadfastness of the native Christians. He reported, however, that for many months past things have been very much brighter. There had been much improvement in social conditions; General Gallieni, the governor, and his successor, were doing much to show that they were desirous of redressing injustice; in their attitude towards the missionaries they had shown marked courtesy; and great good had been done by the publication of the proclamations that France would favor no one religion more than another. On the other hand, foreign influence—not by any means that of the French alone — had been very harmful in morals, and also in providing facilities for drink and breaking down the sanctity of Sunday.

A party of twenty-seven Eskimo from Labrador, writes a correspondent of the London 'Christian,' from Madrid, are on their way to the Paris Exhibition, after having spent about two months in Madrid. They are simple, evangelical Christians, belonging to the Moravian Church, and their home life and whole deportment are an honor to the Gospel. Their dogs accompany them, and all their household utensils, and seal-skin tents: their snow-houses are also well represented. Christians who may be visiting the exhibition may well give a word of cheer to these simple loving followers of Jesus, so far from their native shores. We felt like parting from old friends as we said 'Good-by,' early one morning last week at the railway station in Madrid, and the Eskimo women shed tears as they kissed our children. Most of them speak a little English, and one, called John Oliver, speaks well, and acts as interpreter. Pastor Fliedner has had several meetings with them here. Will your readers pray that God will work with an irresistible power on Madrid, so that this city, sunk in idolatry and fashion, bull fights, and theatres, may know that the Son of Man (and not the priest) hath power on earth to-day to forgive sins?

The work of the Salvation Army in the past year is reviewed in 'All the World,' for May; 14,713 officers, maintained by the Army, and 54,111 local officers, who maintain themselves, are now directing the work carried on in 47 countries and colonies. Preaching is carried on in the open air and in theatres and music-halls, in addition to 6,000 buildings regularly used for the services. Besides the mission to the 'submerged tenth,' there are missions to the Zulus, the Kaffirs and other native tribes of South Africa, the Hindoo low castes of India, the Buddhists of Japan and Ceylon, the Mohammedans of Java, the Maoris of New Zealand, the Chinese of San Francisco and other similar native races. Then there is the Naval and Military League for the soldiers and sailors of different nations, which although only an infant, has its representatives in some 170 battalions and batteries and 150 ships of war. The social scheme includes a multitude of uplifting agencies. Interesting details are given of the work in various countries. Eight years ago the officers were forbidden by the authorities to say 'Hallelujah' in the streets of Berlin; to-day the Army meets nightly in twenty halls in the city. A cultured lady who came to London to learn the duties of a Salvation Army cadet, started a work in Finland that is now represented by forty-seven corps, slum posts, rescue and social agencies.

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND SPIRIT DRINKING.

Teetotallers throughout the world will (the 'Daily News' Paris correspondent believes) rejoice to hear of the victory their cause has just won in France. The Minister of War issued recently an order prohibiting the sale of spirits inside barracks. Wine, beer, and cider may be sold in canteens, besides tea, coffee, and cocoa, but no liquor containing any added alcohol. This covers absinthe and the long list of 'aperitifs,' or so-called tonics and appetizers, which are the favorite poisons of the French nation. The prohibition to sell spirits extends not only to barracks, but to camps and manoeuvring grounds. Of course soldiers will be free to spend their pocket-money in cafés and public-houses as before, but at any rate prohibition inside barracks will remind young soldiers of the dangers of alcohol. General de Gallifet, by the order in question, has removed the reproach against the army that it was a school for drunkenness. So it was, only writers like M. Gohier who said so were called enemies of the army. The enemies once more have proved to be the army's truest friends. In a country like France where military service is compulsory, the effect of the minister's order cannot be over-estimated.

THE CHRISTIANIZED KAFFIR.

CHARACTER AND HYMN-SINGING.

The Rev. W. C. Willoughby, who has been for many years missionary in Khama's country under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, gave an address at Union Chapel, Islington, recently. Perhaps the most striking part of the address was that which dealt—with much force and not a little humor—with the case, so often quoted as an argument against missions, of the native who calls himself a Christian, but is at heart a rogue.

Mr. Willoughby pictured the case of an Englishman just arrived in South Africa who wants a native servant. A native offers his services, telling you he is a 'Christian boy'; he has a New Testament sticking out of his pocket to prove his Christianity. You congratulate yourself on your good fortune, engage the boy forthwith, perhaps in your satisfaction springing a few shillings on the wages. After a couple of days you find there are some things about that native which need a lot of explanation; in a week you have had enough of him, if you are a very patient man you may keep him for a fortnight; then you bid him begone and never come into your sight again. But you are English, and you pay him his wages up to date. He goes away, quite happy because he has got your shillings, which was what he wanted; you are happy, too, because you have got rid of him. This experience is repeated, perhaps several times. You come home after a year or two, and when your friends question you about missions, you say, 'My dear fellow, don't talk to me about Christian niggers. I once had the same ideas as you, but I have made it a rule never to have a mission nigger on my premises; give me the raw article.' What is all the bother about? Because some of the simple-minded children of nature, as you call them, has been cute enough to have you on toast. You should be cute too; you should ask whether he is a member of the native church. But you say, 'A man of this sort would not mind telling a lie.' Very likely, but he would mind being found out; he would say to himself, 'Here is a man who knows his way about,' and he would expect you to be asking to see his member's ticket.

Natives of this sort call themselves Christians; they take a great part in the hymn-singing; for when a man's Christianity is not vigorous enough to make his own character clean it generally finds expression in a superabundance of hymn-singing. But they are not church members; they would like to be, but our members know them too well to accept them. Is it fair play to point to these scoundrels as evidence of the failure of Christian missions? It is not the fair play of the cricket field or the football field. If our church roll is bad condemn us, for we deserve it, but if our roll is good say so. When you condemn a movement because of the crowd who are hanging on to the fringe of it, what are you doing? There is no movement in the world that could not be condemned on those principles.

Mr. Willoughby declared that every one of the 550 members of his church at Palapye would be received into fellowship by the church he was addressing. He went on to point out the great moral improvement in the community generally, even the heathen portion of it, due to the leaven of Christianity, and he urged that as it was not yet forty years since missionary work began in Khama's country, these people ought not to be compared with an English township, the product of nineteen centuries of Christianity, but with what they themselves were forty years ago. Such a comparison would lead any fair-minded man to thank God for this evidence of the wonderful power of his grace.—London 'Christian World.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT.

The English Sunday-school Union has a Continental Mission. The Rev. F. B. Meyer presided at the annual meeting in London, and Mr. Holmes explained that the Mission does not support European Sunday-schools; it tries to implant the Sunday-school idea, and assist its growth until it becomes indigenous. This it does by means of native agents, and three of these gave addresses in capital English. Herr August Palm, of Stockholm, a big broad-shouldered man, who was the first Swedish missionary of the Union, introduced himself as a descendant of the Vikings, who, a thousand years ago, robbed London. In a speech that was almost Gallic in its vivacity, he told how Mr. Palmquest, the Swedish Raikes, attracted scholars to the first school (in 1851) by means of porridge. Now there are a quarter of a million scholars and 18,000 teachers, who are "highly stirred up' by the sympathy and encouragement of their English helpers, and still there is ample room for extension, since not more than eighty percent of the Free Churches, and a much smaller percentage of the State Churches, have Sunday-schools. Pastor Toujoroff, of Bulgaria, described his field of work, 'a new country in every sense of the word.' American missionaries had labored there for forty years, and many of their converts suffered persecution; the speaker had seen the inside of five prisons. Now, however, Bulgaria has an open Bible, and day schools even in the smallest villages, with openings everywhere for Sunday-schools, which seem as attractive to adults as to children, and which deserve help all the more because Bulgarian workers believe 'it is not good to have too much help, and we use what we have got.' Pastor Rohrbach, of Berlin, followed. He invited his hearers to 'come and spend their holidays with him' that he might show them what many English tourists miss—the Sunday-schools of the Fatherland. This invitation was emphasized by the experience of a gentleman who, when visiting Munich, discovered one of the two Sunday-schools of the city in a lodging-house, in a room furnished with three beds.

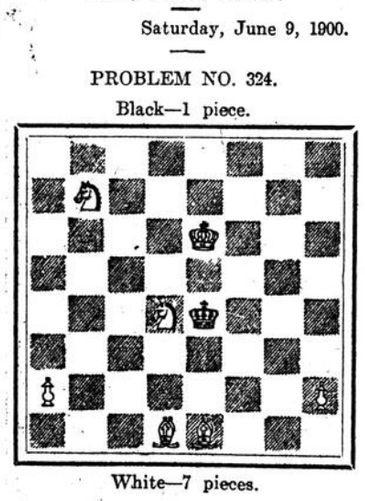
CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, June 9, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 324.

Black—1 piece.



White—7 pieces.

Mate in THREE. Solution June 30.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 319, by C. C. W. Sumner, Montreal. K at K R 8; Q at K Kt 7; Rs at Q B 3 and K R 4; Bs at Q Kt 2 and K 6; pawns at Q Kt 3, Q B 2, Q 2 and 5, and K B 6—eleven pieces. Black K at K 4; Q at K B 5; Kt at Q 2; Bs at Q Kt and K; pawns at Q Kt 4, K B 6 and K R 3—eight pieces. Key move 1 Q—Kt 3. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K x P	2 Q—Kt 7 mate.
1 K—Q 3	2 R—B 6 mate.
1 K—K 5	2 R—K 3 mate.
1 K—Q 5	2 R—B 4 mate
1 Q x Q	2 R—B 6 mate
1 Any other.	2 Q x Q mate.

Criticism.—An elegant problem, with an ingenious key, not too obvious, good setting and fine variations.—'Greenhorn.' Extremely neat. The extensive freedom of the Black K and the splendid account of every Black piece and pawn on the board, notably the Kt, which stops a dual mate as well as a second key, are all features of no small importance.—St. Maurice. An amusing novelty. The key move is extremely good, the Q withdrawing her protection from the White K and leaving him apparently subject to check, at the same time offering herself as a sacrifice and preventing the threatened check by pinning the Black Q, and the utter helplessness, in consequence of the latter, is very droll, and the unexpected mates with the R instead of the Q, which follow, are charming.—Corbould. This can hardly be fully appreciated at a first glance. The arrangement and construction shows much skill and careful study, and the principal idea is ingenious, although not absolutely new. There are some good 'checking' tries, notably 1 P—B 7 ch.—Barry.

Solution to Three-move Problem, No. 320 by F. J. Gilbert, Horocka, New Zealand. White K at Q Kt; R at K 5; Bs at K 3 and K R 6; Kts at Q B 5 and 8; pawns at Q R 3; Q Kt 4, K 4 and K Kt 4—ten pieces. Black K at Q 5; pawns at Q B 3 and 5, and Q Kt 4—four pieces. Key move, 1 Kt—R 7. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K x R	2 Kt x P ch
2 K—B 3	3 Either pawn mates
2 K—Q 3	3 B—B 4 mate
1 K—B 6	2 R—Q 5
2 P x R	3 Kt x P mate.
1 P—B 6	2 Kt x P ch
2 K—B 5	3 B—B 7 mate.

Criticism.—First mating position one of absolute purity.—W.S. A very cleverly constructed problem.—'Ada.' Very neat and pleasing.—Wurtele. Not difficult, but quite neat and pleasing.—St. Maurice. Delightful; hope we shall have some more like it.—'Greenhorn.' Of course the obvious intention of permitting capture of White R together with the threatened check from Black Q B P renders the key move obvious. There is not much originality shown, and one of the four variations has a bad 'dual' mate. The variation 2 R—Q 5 is ingenious, and 1 Kt—K 7 makes a capital 'try.'—Barry. A catchy problem, with good key, and three pretty main variations, in two of which the sacrifice of the R is very ingenious. The great preponderance of power of the White men is atoned for by the helpless position in which they are placed for anything other than the right key move.—Corbould.

Correct to both from C. E. St. Maurice, jr., Montreal*, 81 (fortnightly prize); 'Ada,' Montreal*, 86; 'In a fix,' Westmount*, 84; 'Greenhorn,' Ottawa, 59; 'Stanley,' Montreal*, 86; F.W.S., Millie Isle, 46; A.K.B., Ottawa*, 83; John Rodger, jr., Genoa*, 82; A.B.G., Lachute*, 53; Chas. Corbould, Orillia**, 84; W.S., Lancaster**, 84; L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale*, 74; and H. W. Barry, Medford*, 79.

Hamilton, May 31.—The column is splendid. No. 316 was very clever.—Chas. Freeman.

Medford, Mass., June 2.—Mr. St. Maurice has my heartfelt thanks for his little poem. Regarding the latter I can give no higher praise than to say that in skilled construction it equals a beautiful two-mover by him which I recently had the pleasure of solving and analyzing.—H. W. Barry.

FROM PARIS.

Some entertaining play from the first round of the International Tournament.

Game 326—Queen's Pawn Opening.

Lasker. White.	Mieses. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 B P x P	5 K P x P
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—K 3
7 P—K 4	7 B P x P
8 Q x P	8 Kt—B 3
9 B—Kt 5	9 P x P
10 B x Kt	10 Q x B
11 Kt—K 5	11 R—Q sq
12 Q x K P	12 B—Q Kt 5
13 B x Kt ch	13 P x B
14 Q x P ch	14 K—B sq
15 Q—K 4	15 B x Kt ch
16 P x B	16 B—Q 4
17 Q—K 3	17 B x Kt P
18 K R—Kt sq	18 B—R 6
19 R—Kt 3	19 B—B 4
20 K—B sq	20 P—K R 4
21 R—K sq	21 P—R 5
22 Kt—B 6	22 Q x Kt
23 Q—K 7 ch	23 K—Kt sq
24 Q x R ch	24 K—R 2
25 Q—Q 4	25 Q—R 3
26 R—Kt sq	26 B—R 6 ch
27 K—K 2	27 B—Kt 5 ch
28 Q x B	28 R—K ch
29 K—Q 2	29 Resigns

Game 327—Petroff's Defence.

Mortimer. White.	Marshall. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 B—B 4	4 Castles
5 Q—K 2	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K R 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—R 3	7 B—R 4
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Kt 3
9 Castles	9 Kt—K R 4
10 K—R 2	10 Kt—B 5
11 Q—Q sq	11 Kt—Q 5
12 Kt—Q 5	12 Kt x Q Kt
13 B x Kt	13 P—Q B 3
14 B—R 2	14 Q—B 3
15 P—Q 3	15 B—K 3
16 P—B 3	16 Kt x Kt ch
17 Q x Kt	17 Q x Q
18 P x Q	18 P—Q 4
19 P—K B 4	19 P x K P
20 Q P x P	20 B x B
21 R x B	21 B—B 2
22 P—B 5	22 Q R—Q sq
23 R—K 2	23 R—Q 6
24 R—K 3	24 K R—Q sq
25 R x R	25 R x R
26 B—Kt 2	26 R—Q 7
27 B—R sq	27 K—B sq
28 P—Q B 4	28 R—K 7
29 R—Q sq	29 K—K 2
30 R—K Kt sq	30 R x K P
31 R x Kt P	31 R x B P
32 R x R P	32 R—B 8
33 B—Kt 2	33 R—B 7
34 B—R sq	34 R x P ch
35 K—Kt 3	35 R—Q R 7
36 P—K R 4	36 P—K 5 ch
37 K—Kt 4	37 R x B
38 P—R 5	38 R—Kt 8 ch
39 K—R 3	39 P—K 6
40 Resigns	

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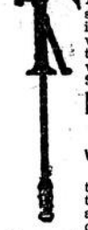

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Private A. F. Cameron, Westmount, of E Company, 1st Canadian contingent, writes home as follows :

May 2, 1900.

'Dear Father,—I wrote you a letter from Bloemfontein on the night of April 20, saying we had orders to move next day. After I had sent the letter we were told that we were going ten miles out to Springfield to occupy the Highland Brigade camp for a few days, while they went out on a sortie, but it has proved altogether different. We fell in next day at one p.m., the regiment being 427 strong, officers and men. The brigade marched off, and reached Springfield that night, pretty tired, as we had to carry our second blanket. The ground was quite soft after the heavy rains. We have got so now we can sleep on a rock or in the mud. Next day, April 22, we took possession of the Highland Brigade camp. The Gordon Highlanders were on duty last night, and we relieved them on outpost duty about three miles from camp. We could see the Highland Brigade attacking a large kopje, and could hear heavy guns firing, and also, but very faintly, rifle fire. The day was fine and warm. We could see Bloemfontein quite plainly behind us. At eight a.m. firing ceased, supports advanced, and also their transport column. We got orders to leave this kopje and go into camp. It had been a hard day moving around, and we were played out at night.

'April 23.—Left Springfield for Bush Kop. When we arrived there orders were heliographed that we should move on. We moved on to within two miles of the Bloemfontein waterworks, and bivouacked there for the night.

'April 24.—Moved on in the morning, M. G. H. in advance in skirmishing order, R. C. R. behind them in same order, E and F companies acting as supports to the guns of the R. H. A., two in number. We were expecting to be in action during the day ; big guns were firing over to our right. Boer outposts started sniping Gordons as they advanced. Our two guns swung into action 'quick as a wink,' and sent in a couple of shells. The Boers stopped sniping and left, so we bivouacked a few miles distant from the waterworks for the night. It was here that Roberts's Horse got such a cutting up and the Boers captured six of the British guns a fortnight or so ago. The Boers held the waterworks and stopped the supply to the city. It was thought they had blown the waterworks up, but on the re-taking of it, it was found that only the piston rod was missing.

'April 25.—Ordered to move out at 8.30 a.m., R. C. R. the advance guard, G and H first line, E and F second, in skirmishing order. The New Zealand Mounted Infantry, one battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and one of the Field Artillery. (The difference between the R. H. A. and F. A. is that the guns of the R. H. A. are twelve-pounders and the gunners ride horses ; the Field Artillery guns are fifteen-pounders and the gunners ride on the guns, as in Montreal.) In the afternoon the mounted infantry were fired on. A force of Boers was reported to be on the kopje in front. The R. C. R. was ordered to make a feint attack in front, the rest of the brigade to get in a crack at them on the flanks. Our orders were to lie down under cover just outside the fire zone and to hold the Boers' attention. We did so. I as ammunition bearer went to the rear to get on the jacket and ammunition. It is always a solemn party of men who gather around the ammunition waggon and take off equipments. The sergeant-major gave us the ammunition then, and we started out to join our companies, which had already started out in twelve paces apart extended order. We said goodbye to each other and 'good luck,' and hustled to rejoin our companies. Mine, E Company, was the second line. We were under fire about an hour, well under cover, and the Boer sharpshooters did not get much of a mark. Then we advanced by short rushes. G and H companies worked their way toa kopje on the right, E and F companies to one on the left ; other companies coming up got into line for a charge. We sent in volley after volley, and could hear the other regiments doing the same on the flanks. Then came the order 'Fix bayonets ! Charge !" and we started in. Bullets hummed over our heads. Still the regiment advanced, took the kopje, and what ?—going as hard as they could were about fifty Boers on horseback. We stayed on the kopjes till ordered down for the night. Our colonel was wounded and five privates, and Pte. Defoe, ammunition carrier of H Company, killed. He was buried just outside the lines. We bivouacked there for the night, and had supper. Feeding well just now ! Five hard tacks, coffee in the morning, tea in the evening, and carry a pound of "bully" beef to eat on the march.

'April 25.—Marched off at seven o'clock, E and F companies flank guards of convoy ; the rest of the regiment rear guard marched ten miles to a town, or rather village, called Thaba N'Chu. Everything quiet ; not a shot fired. Reached this place about midday, rested about an hour, and then our regiment took positions on a small kopje commanding a pass between two large kopjes through which the Boers were expected to be driven by French. Immediately we got here we built breastworks, each company having a certain spot to defend, the right halves of all companies to go on outpost duty behind their breastworks.

'April 25.—Our grub convoy had not come up yet, and the brigade was put on half rations. Two guns of the R. H. A. came up to strengthen us, a welcome addition. Gen. French's division was to be seen about eight miles out on the veldt, and sniping going on among the hills. Rations issued for the day, there being no biscuits on hand, a pound of flour was given to each man instead. We could only look at it, as no wood was to be seen for miles around. At two p.m. received orders to leave and rejoin our brigade. Boers had gone around by left, ten miles out. Gen. Rundle's division just coming through the pass. We marched back to town and rejoined the brigade. Had tea for supper and feasted our eyes on the flour.

'April 28.—"Arouse" at 2.45 a.m. Everything to be on the waggons (blankets and coats), and ready to march off at 4.45. We marched out, Cornwalls in advance, all regiments in extended order. It was very cold. Snipers fired at us, but Cornwalls drove them away with a few volleys. We heard heavy firing going on a few miles in front, amongst the hills. We rested on one kopje, while the rest of the brigade and the guns went round on left flank of Boers' position. The R. C. R. was left to hold position. We made small shelters from rifle fire. At ten a.m. rifle fire stopped; guns shelled them for an hour or so. The day was very hot ; no shade. It became cooler towards night. The R. C. R. was ordered to advance on a large kopje. It was a hard climb. We got to the top, and started to build breastworks ; had orders to keep up a heavy fire. When quite dark we got orders to retire. It was nasty work getting down. It is a wonder that some of us haven't sprained ankles or broken legs before this, the kopjes are so rocky. After the best part of the regiment got down we had to wait for the stragglers. Here and there in the dark would be heard a low whistle; one by one they joined us, and then the orders were "No talking or smoking"—everything to be quiet as possible. We got back to town about ten p.m.

'April 29.—Got three hard tacks and rested. Our regiment's turn for brigade outposts. E and F companies did the duty.

'April 30.—Ordered to march on to Winburg, fifty miles distant. Shropshires the advance guard, Gordons next, then R. C. R. and Cornwalls ; rear guard, mounted infantry, in extended order in advance and flanks. E and F still supports to the guns. Heavy fire was opened out on the mounted infantry by a large force of Boers on a kopje on the left. The G. H. advanced in extended order, our guns shelling the position, the mounted infantry going around the flank to attack the Boers on the kopje. Heliographing from top, and soon a Boer gun started in to shell us. The R. C. R. was ordered to support the G. H. We advanced. The Boer gun got on to the movement, and each company as it advanced got the benefit of the aforesaid gun. Shells exploded within five to ten feet of each company as it passed a certain line on which the gun had range. Each company as it advanced expected it, and got it. Men were knocked down, but only one was killed outright, Pte. Cotton, of D Company. Some of E men got struck by flying stone, but all of us got to the kopje. The G. H. said they never expected to see a volunteer regiment act as we did under shell fire. They thought we should have broken ranks and fled for cover to the kopje, but each company marched across that veldt almost as steadily as when on parade, but I for one gave a great sigh of relief when we got through. Then we crept up the kopje from rock to rock, but as the G. H. had driven the enemy back there was not much danger. When we got to the top we found it to be wide and long, a few small shrubs and as usual lots of rocks. Our regiment got just below the sky line on the side we came up, and sent about fifteen volleys across the top just on general principles, you know, to let them know we were around. By this time it was getting dark, and word was passed that we were to advance at 6.30 with fixed bayonets and take the kopje at all costs, not a shot to be fired. Later on the order was changed. We were told to stay there till the morning, so we had to sleep on the kopje that night, with only a half of a hard tack to eat. It was cold. We had our blankets on our backs, but it is winter here now, and as we still have our old jackets it was just shivering.

'May 1.—We moved across the kopje, B and D companies in advance. We could have got warm when the sun rose, but the Boer gunners rose at the same time and sent in a few shells—that sent a chill down one's spine. However, our gunners during the night had moved up close to the Boer guns, and, having got the range, blew up the Boer gun. . . . We moved forward again. We were served with coffee and our daily half rations of hard tack and "bully" beef. About three o'clock the G. H. had driven the Boers off the kopje. Soon we came away, and then the army moved on. Our regiment lost one killed and six wounded.

'May 2.—To-day we rested and waited for our convoy to come up. The Gordons had a hard time of it yesterday. They had two killed and twenty wounded. One of them was telling me that five Boers went up to four of them (G. H.), and called on them to throw up their hands and surrender. Instead, the G H. fired and killed three of the Boers. The other two fled. Another time the G. H. met two Boers unexpectedly, and went at them with the bayonet. One of the Boers cried, "Spare me, spare me. I am from Inverness." Our captain told me yesterday that our division is to be the right wing of the advance to Pretoria.

'These are my notes on the march. I hope you can make them out.

'Enclosed you will find flowers. They were gathered on the kopje on which we had our last fight. When we go north I hope to get some more, and will send them home. With our convoy we expect our two weeks' mail, so will hear all the home news. ARCHIE.'

CRONJE'S COTTAGE PRISON.

Spends Most of His Time on the Verandah.

HIS GREAT ATTACHMENT FOR HIS WIFE, WHO SHARES HIS CAPTIVITY.

London, May 26.—A correspondent who has visited the Boers in St. Helena reports their lot to be very comfortable. Cronje and his wife and three members of his staff are in Kent cottage, perched on top of a hill, 'just such a cottage as may be seen on the outskirts of many an English village. Imagine an unpretentious two-storied dwelling with slate roof and yellow-washed walls standing out clearly from a background of green hillside. The window frames and shutters are painted the same shade of green that you may see any day at a Dutch farmhouse in the Paarl district of the Cape Colony. In front runs a verandah, and there is a slightly raised 'stoep.' There is also some pretence at a flower garden, but it is sadly neglected. The garden is enclosed by a black wooden paling, and still further in front is a little more cultivated land with bananas and a few other trees. The scene is simplicity itself but for the bell tent in the right-hand front corner of the garden, and the steady tramp of khaki clad sentries, east, west, north, and south.

'On the stoep and beneath the verandah for the best part of the day sits General Cronje, dark of visage, somewhat long-bearded, and with hair turning grey. His eyes are deep-set, dark, and ferret-like, and his demeanor is one of extreme reserve. Piet Cronje can speak English almost as well as any Transvaaler of Dutch extraction, but you may ply him in vain with questions in English. He positively refuses to speak anything but his native taal, and even then his replies are little more than monosyllables. He has little to say about anything and is difficult to draw. Of course he feels his position. You may see that written upon his face; but, contrary to what so many people think, he appears to be very grateful for any kindness that is shown him, and fully appreciates the efforts that are made to secure his comfort. Beyond this he is as the Sphinx.

'It is a stronge character, this of Piet Cronje. Charges of terrible cruelty have been laid at his door, and somehow, when you carefully regard his face, you feel sure that the man is capable of violating the terms of an armistice or firing on the women and children's laager. Yet there are some redeeming features, as, for example, when the fire of patriotism lights his eye, and more particularly in the homage paid to his wife. All day long Mrs. Cronje, in rusty black dress and black Boer 'kappie,' is the defeated general's close companion. Others who are blood relations may emerge from the house and remain for a brief while beneath the verandah, but there is about them the restlessness and impetuosity of the younger Boer when under restraint. When, for instance, I was at Kent cottage, there came within a hundred and fifty yards, just outside the cordon of sentries, two young subalterns with field glasses and snapshot cameras. Of course they were inquisitive. The general and his wife were screened by the closed end of the verandah; but a younger relative was extremely annoyed. He was a fine, tall young fellow in shirt-sleeves and the inevitable slouch hat. As he caught sight of the officers he gesticulated violently, flung his arms about, and muttered in Dutch. Then he hurriedly entered the house, but only to emerge a minute later, if anything more restless than ever. Cronje, however, and his wife have acquired the art of sitting still. His attachment to her is very great. Talk to him on any subject and he will immediately make reference to her views and acts. Cronje, the devoted husband, and Cronje of Potchefstroom, of Mafeking and of Kimberley! You come away feeling that the conjunction is incongruous.

'Quite a different man is Commandant Schiel. Here you have one who has received training in European military schools. There is much of the soldier of fortune about him ; but there is much that is superficial and insincere. When I last saw Commandant Schiel he was a prisoner on board Her Majesty's ship 'Penelope' at Simonstown. To-day he has recovered from his wound and occupies a tent standing alone within sight of the house in which Napoleon lived and died. But it is the same Schiel. At Simonstown the sight of ladies in a boat approaching the prison ship sent him into an ecstacy of delight, and he would chatter away with fervor about "the dear ladies." Almost as soon as I stepped ashore at St. Helena there was placed in my hands a photograph of Schiel being driven along the main street on his way to Deadwood Camp. His eyes were raised, and you follow their direction to an open window on an upper floor at which sat two girls. Yes, I thought, it is the same Schiel. Talk to him of Deadwood, and there is the same assumption—it is not real—of the old devil-may-care spirit.

'"Next time I fight,' he says, "it shall be on the side of the British," but you feel instinctively that if he ever fights again it will be on the side that pays him best.

'"Oh, the war will not last long," he tells you ; "that is, if one thing happens. If you beat the Boers well at Kroonstad, it will be all over in three weeks."

'Then he will change his tune. The assumed gaiety passes away, and almost pleadingly he will tell you that he is not at all well treated, and that he has made application to be allowed to roam the island on parole. Yet all the time this insincere creature knows that he has been guilty of more attempts to escape than any other of the prisoners.

'The Boer prisoners are being well treated. This I know as a fact, and as the result of personal inquiries and observation on the spot. But, of course, there will be some objectors. Schiel, for example, declares that the British prisoners at Pretoria are permitted to go out picnicking and so forth ; and then he will make his comparisons. But of this statement we have no confirmation. Other prisoners, however, speak well of their treatment, and I do know as a fact that all of them are better fed and get more fresh meat than their guards.

'Unfortunately, sickness has broken out among the Boer prisoners before they left the Cape. The sick, however, are extremely well cared for. As I write there are twenty in hospital out of the 500 on shore, and two have died. These were accorded military honors, and were buried over the hills just beyond Cronje's new home.'

THE CLIMATE OF NATAL.

ONLY TWO SEASONS, AND SUMMER LASTS FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH.

Consisting as it does of a series of terraces rising from the coast to the Drakensberg mountains, the highest point of which is two and a quarter miles above sea level, Natal must necessarily have considerable variations in climate. The climate is officially described as 'warm, temperate and subtropical—continental rather than insular.' Natal is undoubtedly a healthy colony, and in this respect differs from its neighbor, Delagoa Bay, where the malarial swamps are contributories to the heavy death rate. The nearest approach to Natal's climatic conditions in Europe may be found in northern Italy. In both countries there are warm, low-lying valleys, breezy uplands, and high mountain ranges.

There are two distinct seasons in Natal, and only two—summer and winter. Spring and autumn are practically non-existent. Summer lasts from October to March. During this period the sun rises at five o'clock and sets at seven. In midwinter it rises at seven o'clock and sets at five. Twilight, such as we know it in this country, does not exist. Summer is the rainy season in Natal, and naturally the most unhealthy. At Durban the rainfall is forty inches per annum, and at Pietermaritzburg it is thirty-eight inches, while the average number of days on which rain falls in the year is 117 in Maritzburg and 125 in Durban. The average rainfall during each summer month is about five inches.

The heat on the coast is moist and clammy, and very trying during December and January ; the average temperature at Durban for the year is 69½ degrees, with extremes of 42 degrees and 98 degrees, respectively. The farther inland you go from the coast the cooler it gets, and at Maritzburg the heat of summer becomes dry, the average yearly temperature being 64 degrees. The heat of summer in the uplands—that is, from Maritzburg to the Berg—is relieved by frequent severe thunder-storms and hail-storms, the latter of which do much damage. Another climatic drawback, more unpleasant than serious, in northern Natal, is a hot, parching wind, which blows from the north, sometimes for days at a time, generally followed, however, by a thunder-storm and a cool, south-west wind. The nights during summer in the uplands of Natal are usually cool, though the heat of the day is scorching, and in Ladysmith one may be oppressed with heat and yet see the snow-crowned Berg in the near distance.

It may be asserted, without any doubt whatever, that Natal's climate is a healthy one, the death rate in Durban being 16.71 per 1,000 per annum last year, as compared with 14.5 in Pietermaritzburg. The chief maladies during the hot weather are enteric fever, dysentery and diarrhoea—deaths from the two latter frequently being caused by drinking contaminated water and eating quantities of unripe peaches and other fruit. If the military authorities exercise careful supervision as to the water and fruit supply, and precautions are taken against sunstroke, the mortality among our troops in Natal due to disease ought to be very small.—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

HOW THE BUFFALO WAS DROWNED.

A TEXAN COWBOY'S MOST BRILLIANT FEAT OF ROPING.

(Oklahoma Correspondence of the 'Kansas City 'Star.')

A group of cattlemen at the Live Stock Convention, at El Reno, were talking about the skill of the Oklahoma cowboys in throwing the lariat, when R. E. Word, sr., whose home is at Higgins, Tex., but whose cattle are mostly in Oklahoma, said: 'I had an experience roping when I was a young man which put me through a lively gait. As a Texan who had followed the range all his life, I felt that there was not a broncho on top of the ground that could throw me, and nothing on four legs that I couldn't rope and tie. In the summer of 1871 I was on the Little Arkansas river, about five miles south of Wichita, Kan. I had a splendid horse, trained for the range, and almost as intelligent as a man. One afternoon I came suddenly upon five big buffalo bulls that had wandered away from the main herd. I pulled my pistol, and killed one of them, and, not having time to reload, decided to rope one. Shortly afterwards I found myself with a big job on my hands.

'At the first throw my rope dropped around the old bull's horns. Now, when a buffalo makes up his mind to go anywhere he travels in a straight line. You may be able to turn him a little, but in the main he will keep his course. That was what this bull did. He headed towards the Little Arkansas, with the evident intention of crossing it. My horse, always fearless when handling cattle, was timid when in close quarters with a buffalo, and I was unable to check the bull, who soon had me going south at a lively clip. I was becoming of the opinion that the only way out of my trouble, was to cut my rope and let the bull carry it off.

'The Little Arkansas is narrow in places, while at no great distance away will be found pools four and five feet deep and from twenty-five to forty feet wide. The bull rushed headlong into one of these pools. The opposite bank was perpendicular, and about a foot and a half above the water. Taking in the situation quickly I saw that I could run out my rope far enough to enable my horse to cross at a narrow shallow place. He jumped across, in fact, ahead of the bull, which had to wade. My horse had to keep going, and jerked the rope taut just as the bull started to climb the bank. The jerk pulled the bull's nose into the water and his shaggy head against the perpendicular bank. He made a great uproar, but my horse held him there as in a vise. Strange as it may seem, I succeeded in keeping that bull's head under water until he was drowned. I always regarded that as my most brilliant feat in roping.'

The dozen policemen in South Bethlehem, Pa., are wearing total-abstinence buttons—that being one result of a temperance revival in the town.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIE VS. WHISKEY.

A Debate Which Gives Pie the Worst of It.

Dyspepsia is a Greater Curse Than Intemperance Because Wider Spread—Pie the Greatest Cause—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Greatest Cure.

'Pie,' said an eminent public man recently, 'is a greater curse to this country than whiskey.'

'Pie doesn't break up a man's home,' said the temperance man.

'Wait for a moment,' said the first man. 'How many drunkards are there in this country ?'

'I don't know,' said the temperance man. 'I don't know either,' said the other, 'but in proportion to population there are but few. Now let me ask you in how many homes in Canada is pie excluded ?'

'Not many,' admitted the temperance man.

'Pie,' said the other earnestly, 'is the greatest cause of Dyspepsia in this country. Ask physicians if this is not true. And further, Dyspepsia, with its various symptoms of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Foul Breath, Wind on the Stomach, Biliousness, Waterbrash and Catarrh of the Stomach, causes more bodily pain and discomfort to the sufferer than do the effects of alcohol. Talk of the unhappiness of families ! What could be worse than a whole pie-eating family with Chronic Dyspepsia ? I know of lots of them—in fact, my own was the same way.'

'What did you do about it ?' asked the temperance man, 'Taboo pie ?'

'Not quite so far as that,' said the prominent public man smiling. 'No, we use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. We can eat anything we like now.'

'How much are they ?' asked his friend. 'Fifty cents a box at all drug stores,' said the other.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently cured by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. Agent:

J. A. HARTZ, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

NO ANNEXATION SENTIMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I value your editorials very highly, and have often said to my friends that they were worth the price of the paper. It was therefore with some surprise and chagrin that I read your editorial headed, 'Newfoundland Restive.' One does not expect anything better from the 'yellow' journals, but it is rather startling to find a respectable paper like the 'Witness' founding a charge of disloyalty against a sister colony on a press despatch. I am a native of this country, and as a Methodist minister have come to know it pretty thoroughly. I beg to assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is no annexation sentiment in this country. I have yet to meet a single Newfoundlander who desires annexation to the United States. We had no militia to send to South Africa, but our sons have shed their blood there for their Queen and our daughters are there nursing the wounded. We have not shouted quite as much about our loyalty as our cousins in Canada, but we are, as ever, 'ye ancient and loyal colony.' Perhaps, according to our wealth, we have given as freely as our fellow colonists of our means, but, unlike them, we do not expect a grateful Imperial Government to do for us what we ask. The founding of the British colonies in Canada cost the British people millions of pounds, while from the beginning Newfoundland has been a source of wealth to them. We have borne the burden of the French treaty privileges without sympathy from fellow colonists or thanks from the Imperial Government. We have been, and are still, not, as Lord Salisbury said, 'the sport of historic misfortune,' but the sport of historic injustice without a parallel in the history of British colonies. And yet we are loyal. I am desirous to see Newfoundland a part of the Dominion of Canada. It is our destiny. But Canadians themselves have done much to prevent that union by their selfish and unjust use of their superior influence with the Imperial Government to prevent the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty and by the attempt of their politicians to take advantage of our position after the bank failures to bring about the union on unfair terms. However, we are coming in, Mr. Editor, some day, and trust on terms agreeable to all. I know you will not be caught napping again on this matter by a lying press despatch.

T. B. DARBY.

Greenspond, Nfld., May 28, 1900.

REVISION BANK ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the meeting in Ottawa, last Wednesday, of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, I was confronted with an army of generals of whom Field Marshal Lord Roberts might well be proud! Veni, vidi, vici. Sorry, however, that the shortness of the session prevented me from advancing my views on the revision, which are simply a substitution for our present form 'net proceeds after deducting charges of management and provision for bad debts' the words, 'gross profits, after making provision for bad debts on the debit side'; and on the other, 'current expenses and salaries at head office and branches,' practically a repetition of the constitutional form used by the British banks.

The words of the present Bank Act 'net proceeds,' are essentially delusive, in that they supply no data whatever wherewith to form an estimate of the efficiency or inefficiency of the management, whether economical or extravagant, hence a novice is placed on the same plane with the profoundest expert; such a condition is alike discouraging to both—incentive being entirely obscured.

It is essential that investors know the percentage of gross revenue expended in producing final results. Such is the crucial test applied to governments and corporate bodies.

Equally in the interest of shareholders and depositors it is to be hoped that the government and Parliament will revise the present Bank Act on the above lines prior to a third or final reading.

It is not opportune to record an emphatic protest against the ever-widening tendency on the part of corporate bodies to capture the entire list of general managers from their respective boards. Further, there is no class of men more in need of outdoor relaxation than general managers. Cobwebs will accumulate, then why handicap themselves through a multiplicity of offices? The antidote rests with directors, the period is approaching when shareholders and depositors may have to 'stand to their guns.'

Proxy. The life of our proxy should be made to conform to the universal practice in Britain, namely, one instead of two years.

JNO. CRAWFORD.

Verdun House, Montreal, June 2, 1900.

THE FREE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, The late action of the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, severing his connection with St. Martin's Church on the free seat question, is exciting a good deal of interest in church circles, and amongst Christians generally, and must commend itself to anyone apprehending either the letter or spirit of the blessed Gospel of God's free grace to man, 'without money and without price.'

The existence of worldly conformity in most of our churches comes into direct conflict with Scripure, and though by reason of use has become difficult to deal with, still the only point for Mr. Troop to satisfy his own mind is, whether he is acting in accord with the mind of God as taught in his Word, and, if so, go ahead, and he will find plenty of material in Montreal that will delight to sustain the erection of a free-seated church beyond his most sanguine expectation. The movement, I learn, is opposed ostensibly on its doubtful support, financially. If it comes from God it will prosper, and he will not suffer those who try to honor him to fail. The faith of his children can accomplish great things. (Matt. xvii., 20.) We have the astounding evidence before us of the late George Muller's work of faith, and the same faithful God promises us, that 'They that honor me I will honor.'

Let those who love and desire a free Gospel to be preached to all people be up and doing. I am not at present a member of the Church of England, was driven out of it by its exclusiveness and want of provision for its poor. I have not much money, but will gladly contribute fifty dollars at least, towards this effort for the glory of God.

OCTOGENARIAN.

June 7, 1900.

NEW ZEALAND REFORMS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The work entitled 'Ao-tea-roa,' or the 'Long White Cloud' (the native name for New Zealand) is probably the best authority for the history of political reform in New Zealand. It is a beautifully illustrated and well written, up-to-date book, from the pen of Pember Reeves, the eminent New Zealand politician. 'Our Foes at Home,' by Mr. Lusk, another New Zealand politician (now resident in the United States), is also an up-to-date authority on New Zealand matters. The programme of Henry George has not been adopted in New Zealand except in regard to local taxation, and even then its adoption is optional with the municipalities. Several of the districts, however, have adopted it. The revenues of New Zealand are raised by a graduated land tax, an income tax, and a moderate tariff on imports. The greatest of the New Zealand reforms have not been in connection with taxation. By far the greatest measure, as it would seem, is the compulsory arbitration of questions arising between employers and workmen. This measure has had the effect of abolishing strikes, of slightly raising wages in some trades, and has not injured or lessened production. The government insurance system, the system of old age pensions, and the institution of a public trustee to administer estates of deceased persons and others—these are all grand features of the reforming programme of New Zealand. The buying back of alienated land by the state is another feature. It is often asserted that the general spirit of the legislation of New Zealand has been deeply influenced by the ideas of Henry George. Very likely this may be true. One feature of the taxation system is that small incomes and small holdings are exempt from all taxation. S. J. MACKNIGHT.

Toronto, May, 1900.

MURRAY BAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have for several years in succession, with the exception of last year, made our residence for the summer months at this place. It is beautifully situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about nine miles from Point-au-Pic, and about midway between Murray Bay village and the summer residence of the Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay, pastor of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, who tells me that he has been coming here every summer for 21 years, and I am told he has a very commodious house, surrounded by beautiful grounds, the ornamental and useful part being the production of his own handiwork during each year of his stay here. He has succeeded in erecting a very pretty but plainly built Presbyterian Church, and fills the pulpit once a day each Sabbath from the first of July until the end of each season, and also preaches at the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay once each Sabbath, riding about eighteen miles for that purpose. He is always greeted with good audiences at both places, who are glad to hear the good word of the gospel as given to them.

There is very good accommodation for visitors at Cap a l'Aigle, either for entire families or single individuals at very moderate charges. It is (as has been said by a lady who has been coming here for several years) a perfect paradise for children. It has several good beaches, where they can enjoy bathing and playing in the sand to their hearts' content. The residents are, as a rule, friendly, hospitable and good living people. I do not know of any place within the same distance of Montreal where one can have such perfect rest and freedom from the frivolities of the fashionable life of the city, with all the luxuries of plenty of milk, eggs and berries of different kinds at reasonable prices at your own door. There are several very good boarding houses, giving good, plain board and pleasant rooms at prices varying from $1 to $1.50 per day, according to time of stay and accommodation wanted. I know of no place within ten miles where liquor can be obtained by any one.

The weather during the early part of May was very cold, with but little rain, but is now growing warmer, and letters are coming in from parties in Quebec and Montreal asking for rooms, notwithstanding the reports circulated through the press of both places (for what motive I cannot tell). I have taken particular pains to make inquiries, and find that there has not been a case of any serious illness other than grippe during the last five years.

I should mention that we have besides the Rev. Dr. Mackay's Presbyterian Church an Episcopal Church, which is always well supported by the visitors coming here. S. J. ANDRES.

Cap a l'Aigle, Murray Bay, May 31, 1900.

ABOUT STREET WATERING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Emily street has been sadly neglected in the matter of cleaning and watering; for its winter's coat has not been removed yet, nor has any water (excepting rain) been spread to make this coat stick to it.

Seeing the bad state of the street, and having the dust smother our children, besides covering everything in the houses, is bad enough; but to put a finish to this, a gentleman stated this morning, when asked why part of Cuthbert and the corner of his residence on Emily street was deluged and the rest of the street avoided, 'that the carter was paid twenty-five cents to do this before seven o'clock.'

The writer would like to know if the same quarter pays for more than one trip, for the same place was dealt with just as generously at 11 a.m. yesterday. It appears that the system is either not operated correctly or else it is a very one-sided affair, only giving justice where it cannot be helped. It is absolutely necessary that the street be both cleaned and watered without further delay, and the health officers should see that it is attended to.

Thanking you in advance for giving these facts publicity,

ENGLISHMAN.

Montreal, June 7, 1900.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You have always been a friend to the Chinese. For that we thank you very much. The Chinese have trouble in China and in Montreal. There are Christian Chinese in Montreal and China and there are bad Chinamen in Montreal and in China. We don't get fair play in Canada or in the United States, and the bad Chinamen say the Christians are not good because the Chinamen does not get fair play in Canada and the United States. The Christian Chinaman knows that Confucius is only a small light and that Jesus Christ is a big light. The bad Chinamen make admission tax and the laundry tax an excuse to speak bad about Christianity. Some people find fault with the Chinaman because he goes back to China when he saves a little money. That is not the fault of the Chinaman, but because it costs five times as much to live in Canada and the United States as it does in China. A Chinaman can not keep a family in Canada and the United States by the small money he makes and the big tax he pays. Everybody pay too much taxes and too much rent in Canada. The British people take more money out of China than the Chinese take from the British people. We are willing to pay taxes like other people, but if you want the open door in China you should give the Chinaman open door in Canada and treat him the same as you treat the Japanese, and then the Chinese Boxers will not have an excuse to hurt the missionaries, as they do at present.

HOP WO.

CANINE HOWLERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the above title, 'West End' complains of the number of dogs that howl all night in his locality. He asks if something cannot be done to abate this dreadful nuisance. Here is the remedy which I copy textually from the Municipal Code: Upon a complaint being made to the superintendent of police that a dog disturbs the neighborhood, the owner thereof shall be notified to put an end to such nuisance. If, after the lapse of three days, the nuisance has not abated, the owner shall be prosecuted. If after conviction he refuses to destroy the dog, the superintendent shall have it killed.

Now, this is the remedy. Is it efficacious? But if I judge by my own experience in the matter, the remedy is fruitless.

A dog in my neighborhood barks incessantly night and day. I wrote twice to the superintendent about the nuisance. Not only were my letters unanswered, but the dog barked and barked the same as ever. Then I exposed my grievance in one of the evening dailies and waited for results. Nothing. As a last resort I wrote to the chairman of our Police Committee. And—the dog keeps on barking for all it is worth, and it must be worth a fortune if one may judge it by its barking propensities. In my turn I put the question: 'Cannot something be done to abate this dreadful nuisance?' Why is not the dog tax collected with the same persistence, as is the bicycle tax, etc.? Thousands and thousands of dollars would thus be gathered in which would go a long way to the repairing of our sidewalks, which are in such a deplorable condition.

Some three years ago a person seeing, I presume, that he could have no redress from the police authorities, took upon himself to get rid of the dogs in this neighborhood. Inside of a month about thirty dogs were sent to the hunting prairies. Apparently that worthy citizen has left this locality because there are as many dogs now as there were before his crusade against the canine gentry. In conclusion, let me here remark that since I have resided here—three years—no policeman has ever called around to enquire about dogs. Hundreds of dogs are daily seen running about the streets and yet, it is very seldom that we come across one decorated with the civic medal entitling the bearer to live.

Scores of complaints have been published in the papers, but in spite of all that the dog nuisance has not abated. With so many dogs at large is it to be wondered at that so many persons are attacked by the 'man's best (?) friend?'

ROMULUS.

Montreal, June 4, 1900.

THE COWBOY'S PROOF.

HIS MARKSMANSHIP SHOWED THAT HE HAD NOT SHOT AT THE BRAKEMAN TO KILL.

(From the Denver 'Times.')

'Jack' Vance, a cowboy from the ranch of the Butte Creek Cattle Company, was on trial at Alliance, Neb., on a charge of shooting at a brakeman on the Burlington Railroad with intent to kill him. He had received his pay a few days before and was engaged at the time of the shooting in the picturesque pastime of painting the county red.

Vance vehemently denied any intent to perforate the brakeman. He told the Court that, while it was true that he did take out his revolver and shoot after the brakeman had pushed him off the train, he was merely giving a prearranged signal. He and a friend had been down the road a few miles and wanted to ride back to the nearest station to the ranch. Realizing that if they were found by any of the train crew they would be put off, they had arranged that if one was put off the train he should notify his partner by firing his revolver at once.

The trainman, with visions of what he firmly believed was a narrow escape from death, shook his head, and the judge looked unbelieving. Vance's cowboy friend corroborated the story, but, seeing that his tale failed to receive credence, the defendant asked the Court to please step outside. The judge asked what for.

'I'll prove my innocence, Your Honor,' Vance said.

The Court was curious and went outside. So did the sheriff, lawyers and spectators. Vance pulled out his revolver, and, holding a postage stamp between the fingers of his left hand, clipperd off each corner in succession. Next he asked a spectator to suspend a hickory nut from a thread. Walking off thirty feet he wheeled and at the first shot cut the thread. Taking six tacks he placed them loosely in a piece of wood. This he placed against a post twenty-five yards away. Borrowing a watch from a bystander, he opened the case for a mirror, shot with his back to the mark, and drove each tack into the wood without a miss.

The brakeman had been looking on in open-mouthed wonder. As Vance concluded the brakeman stepped up to the judge, and, tapping him on the arm, said:

'Yes, Yer Honor, I guess I was mistaken. That man wasn't shooting at me.'

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DIVIDEND No. 88.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday the First day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days included.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday the Twentieth day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 25th April, 1900. 23

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Remodelling and Enlarging the Engine House at Campbellton, N.B.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Campbellton Engine House," will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1900.

for the Remodelling and Enlarging of the Engine House at Campbellton, N.B.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 9th of June next, at the Station Master's Office at Campbellton, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
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THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

THEIR LIFE AT WATERFALL.

Capetown, May 8.—Mr. Richard Booth is a short, square man, the engine-driver of the now celebrated armored train, the shelling, destruction, and capture of which, at Mafeking, startled the British people out of their self-satisfied confidence at the commencement of the war. I knew him at once for a Devonian—a phrase betrayed him—and when I learnt that he was a Newton Abbot man, near which town I also live, we fraternized with much handshaking.

He had had a bad time of it, my friend the engine-driver. Bad food and close confinement had taken the apple-hue of the true West Countryman from his cheeks, and dysentery had hollowed them woefully. He had, moreover, nigh on half a hand missing—the work of a sporting bullet.

Yet he sat squarely on his chair and told his story with quiet self-possession as one who does not grumble at the fortune of war, be it never so hard.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

After the turmoil of the fight was over and his wounds had been dressed he was sent to Lichtenburg, and for a time kindly treated. But when his hand was nearly healed he was moved off to Pretoria, where his troubles began. The afternoon of his arrival he was lodged in jail, with a basin of rice for both dinner and supper, and the next day he went on to the stables that stand between the Agricultural Hall and the racecourse, the former of which was afterwards turned into a hospital, and the latter into the camp of the British prisoners of war.

Between the stables and the Agricultural Hall were gardens, and between the race-course and the stables was the camp of the Boer guard. To the right of his strange prison were built two rows of sheds surrounded by barbed wire fencing, in which a number of civilian prisoners were lodged.

At first our friend, the engine-driver, and four mounted police surprised and captured without resistance at a frontier station, shared the stables with some thirty horses, part of the Boer remount establishment. Of news from the outside world they had practically none, save what was brought now and again by a fresh prisoner.

True, a guard more kindly disposed than his comrades, sometimes smuggled in a copy of the 'Standard and Diggers' News,' but they speedily discovered that there was a lack of accuracy in the statements of that remarkable paper, equally obvious and lamentable. From their guards came only big talk of British disasters and the capture of troops, and, however little they were disposed to believe the former, they had only too ample evidence of the latter in the ever-growing proportions of the camp on the race-course.

FOREIGN AMBULANCE RECRUITS.

Sometimes there were interesting scenes when a burgher strutted in to select a horse, or, sad to relate, a member of a newly-arrived foreign ambulance, tearing off his red cross, and taking horse, Mauser and bandolier. Over these latter their guards rejoiced openly, and on their departure would cry to the prisoners:

'You have no chance, you see, with Russia, France and Germany all sending us men.' These guards themselves were a most curious olla podrida of nationalities. Some were true Boers, but the majority were foreigners, of whose fighting powers the authorities thought little. There were Germans, Swedes, French, Peruvians, and Russian Jews, and, at least, one Englishman. Nine or ten were members of a string band, and could be heard in their camp at night producing lively airs for the benefit of their comrades.

As time went by fresh prisoners arrived so fast that all the horses were removed out of all the thirty-five stalls to make room for the new-comers, while a separate camp was built from the remains of an old Kaffir location, and surrounded with barbed wire to hold the rest. Soon the stables were filled with as odd a gathering as might well be imagined.

Tommy Atkins had no representative, but there were members of the Cape Mounted Rifles and a few of Plumer's men from the north-west. The rest were civilians, Dundee and Newcastle shopkeepers from Natal, arrested on Heaven only knows what charge—indeed, they were ignorant themselves—British storekeepers from Johannesburg, Harrismith, and other towns in the Transvaal and Free State, certain suspected foreigners, and no less than three clergymen of various denominations, whose arguments became somewhat wearisome to less interested theologians.

For a few days five Russians were imprisoned much to their disgust, but a communication to the French Consulate brought down an irate and fussy little gentleman who demanded and obtained their instant liberation.

Occasionally one or other of the prisoners would 'have words' with a guard, and our engine-driver remembers how a member of the C.M.R. scored with a Parthian shot at a fat German.

The worthy Teuton had chaffed the trooper on his position, which pleasantry the Englishman received in grim silence. As his tormentor was moving off, however, he shouted after him. 'How much do you get a day, my friend?'

'Nodding at all—dat is the bad nuisance,' was the grumbling answer.

'Then I wouldn't change' places, for you've got all the trouble of watching me while I sit quiet, and my seven-and-six a day, paid regular, is mounting up for me in Capetown.'

HEN COOPS FOR BEDS.

It was not a luxurious existence, however, that of these prisoners. They slept two in a stall, and, though provided with a blanket, had to find their own beds as best they could. Fortunately, they were able to draw upon the hen-coops used in the poultry shows in the Agricultural Hall near by, and these placed end to end made fair plank beds.

A few tried sleeping on gates, but soon gave it up, as the bars caught them in the back and were apt to produce sores. For amusements they had occasional games of cricket in a little garden opposite the stables; but their best fun was a rat hunt. Rats fairly swarmed, running over them at night, to the terror of nervous and newly-arrived prisoners.

So once or twice a week they armed themselves with sticks and removed the skirting boards to great shoutings and whackings and hullaballoos. Once they bagged thirty, and were justly proud. One of the guards, a sporting Swede, owner of a terrier he rather fancied, sometimes lent them his dog, which did great execution.

After the prisoners of war were removed from the racecourse to Waterfall, the Agricultural Hall was used as a hospital, and as our Devonian was twice knocked over with dysentery, he spent some time with the sick who lay there. They were fairly cheerful on the whole, but often he heard the little despairing cry of some poor, pain-racked soldier, 'Oh, how I wish our fellows would come!'

At first the authorities would allow no delicacies to be sent in from outside sympathizers, but latterly things greatly improved. Several thousands of pounds were subscribed by people in Johannesburg—for which not a few paid the penalty of being conducted over the border—and jellies, fresh eggs, milk, and the like came pouring in.

All the sick described the Waterfall camp as a beastly hole and similar expressive but more forcible terms. Bread, rice, and half a pound of bully beef per head twice a week was the government allowance to the patients.

And now I must say good-by to Mr. Richard Booth—long may he live to drive his engine in happier times—and introduce you to Mr. Michael, assistant engineer of the Pretoria Waterworks who has visited this same Waterfall Camp, where so many of our men are now lying. Like Richard Booth, he also is of the latest batch of Britishers that have been sent across the frontier.

Some thirteen miles north of Pretoria is the prison camp for non-commissioned officers and men set in the midst of the open veldt, near the line that runs to Nylstroom and Pietersburg. On one side of it runs a typical Transvaal river, half sand in the dry season and a broad torrent in the rains. The heat in the day is often tremendous, and the cold at night often equally severe, but the place is healthy enough given proper food and clothing. An outer circle of barbed wire dotted with guards prevents the escape of the prisoners, but the isolated position of the camp is a still greater protection.

Escapes there have been, but Tommy has not had the luck of his officers, and in nearly every case the luckless fugitives have been captured and brought back to Pretoria jail. Inside the fence, on its river face, the prisoners have dug a trench, into which water is turned, and a bathing place, though of no large dimensions, secured.

BAD FOOD, WORSE WATER.

A pumping-station on the river bank below the camp supplies the drinking water. The sheds in which the men are housed—if, indeed, such an inappropriate term can be used—are the remains of old Kaffir locations brought from Pretoria. They are open at one side, and during the rains afforded little protection, the water often running clean through them.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp are distinctly bad. Altogether, it could not be described as a 'highly desirable residence' by even the most imaginative of house-agents.

Over the question of food and water Mr. Michael waxed indignant. The Pretoria Waterworks, at his suggestion, offered to send tanks with good water daily, but they were forbidden to do anything of the kind. The river water has a somewhat evil reputation, and many cases of sickness can be attributed to it. As for the food, it is of the coarsest description. Bread and meal, occasionally bad potatoes and bully beef, composes the daily menu.

The last time that he visited the hospital in a corner of the camp Mr. Michael found a hundred and eighty patients, nursed by their comrades, and visited by Pretoria doctors, no permanent medical man or nursing sisters being maintained. At first the doctors had warmly protested with the justest cause at the lack of comforts and medicines, but latterly the Johannesburg subscriptions that I mentioned before have been partially used in alleviating the lot of the patients.

The Commandant Haupt is a good chap, and does what he can, while de Sounga, the Secretary for War, has, on the whole, backed him up in a creditable manner. The guards are a mixed lot, including many old men and boys, who could not be of much service at the front. They complain almost as bitterly as the prisoners of the food and water.

JUST RETRIBUTION: BURNING THE HOUSE AND CONFISCATING THE GOODS OF A BOER WHO FIRED UPON OUR TROOPS UNDER THE WHITE FLAG.

There have been no instances of late reported of Boers decoying British soldiers with or firing upon them from under a white flag. The above illustration of the stern retribution dealt out by Lord Roberts's command since a case came under his eye, west of Bloemfontein, probably accounts for the better behavior of the Boers.—'Illustrated London News.'

ART'S TRIBUTE TO ARMS: SOUTH KENSINGTON ART STUDENTS AND THEIR MAFEKING CAR.

The bust of Major-General Baden-Powell was modelled in clay by the students in expectation of the relief. Almost at the last moment Professor Legros suggested the lion, so the students, on the principle of 'many hands make light work,' practically completed the figure in a night.—'Illustrated London News.'

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BOER.

The Paris 'Siècle' of May 9 contains a remarkable letter from a French-speaking inhabitant of the Transvaal on the African war, of which we translate some passages. The writer says:

I have lived in the Transvaal for more than five years, and can bear testimony as to the Boer policy towards the natives and the Uitlanders. My position has made it necessary for me to deal with cases of injustice, of robbery, of brutality of almost daily occurrence, and I know by experience that the Boer is the irreconcilable enemy of the blacks, and that at the bottom of the whole South African question there is the native, the pariah whom the Boer wants to exploit in his own fashion. Doubtless there are British who are cruel and no better than the Boers; but the whole difference lies here, that with the English there is protection, justice, equality before the law for the black, while with the Boer the black is outside the law. How is it that the Protestant missionaries are detested by the Boers? Because they are the friends and the protectors of the black. That there are amongst the Boers honest folk who only ask liberty to raise their cattle in peace is quite true, but side by side with the patriarchal Boer, attached to his church, rigorously practicing his religious duties, there are the Boers, such as Paul Kruger, Steyn, Reitz, etc., who dream of the establishment of an Afrikander—that is to say, Boer—government from the Zambesi to the Cape. This type of Boer has discovered that money is the great power, and he has used the Johannesburg gold to arrive at his ends. To say that England has willed this war in order to possess herself of the Transvaal is a travesty of the facts. . . . The truth is that for years there has existed a vast plot worked by the ambitious heads of the Afrikander party throughout the whole of South Africa, a plot which men like Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry Loch had not the perspicacity to discover, or the courage to denounce and combat, before it had spread its ramifications throughout all South Africa. But England will keep at the top and will have the last word. She represents right, justice, civilization, progress, and in a great measure Christianity itself, and that is why she will overcome the immobility, the obscurantism and the despotism of the Boers.

CECIL RHODES AND THE TOP FIG.

(Birmingham 'Post.')

A dear old lady sends to 'M. A. P.,' the following peculiarly characteristic story of Cecil Rhodes: 'When he was a school-boy Cecil Rhodes went sometimes to spend his holidays with two aunts, neighbors of ours, in the north of London. My husband, who had a to me unexplainable liking for the somewhat brusque boy, would occasionally invite him to dinner, and give orders to our parlormaid of many years' standing that his place should be laid close to his own. Like all good servants—there were still a few left then—Hannah made it a point of honor to see that the particular weakness of each member of our family should be especially handy. Thus dates were always at my end of the table and figs at my husband's. He detested dates, but confessed to looking forward all dinner to the delight of biting a fig, especially when it chances to be one of those good flat ones out of the top layer of a new box." Accordingly Hannah always arranged that there should always be an ideal fig on the top of the little pile, and that the dish should be patronized first by her master. When young Rhodes had dined several times at our house, it chanced that I told her myself that the boy was expected again that evening. This information produced such a very thundrous expression on Hannah's usually serene face that I said, seeking an explanation: "Isn't he a favorite of yours?" "No, indeed, ma'am! Master Cecil always takes the top fig!" Truly "the child is father to the man," for Master Cecil has continued to take the top fig in most connections.'

DOGS' RIGHTS AT LAW.

'A dog has no right to brood over its wrongs, and remember in malice. That the injured girl threw sticks and stones at the dog several months before she was bitten furnished it no excuse. The only defence available to the dog's master is the doing of an unlawful act, at the time of the attack, by the person injured.' This is so much of the opinion of the Iowa Supreme Court (Van Bergen vs. Eulberg, 82 N. W. Rep., 483) as relates to the right of Mr. Van Bergen's dog to remember past wrongs.

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