

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for life, marriage notices for 20, death notices for 100 words. The announcements of funeral appended to death notices, 20 cents; other notices to obituary, such as short notices of life, 10 cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—arranged.

BIRTHS.

LADOUER.—At Pleasant Valley Farm, Point Fortune, on May 5, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ladouer.
LE BROCC.—At Montreal Annex, on May 8, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Le Brocc.

MARRIED.

BRECKENRIDGE-GOURLAY.—On May 8, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, 514 Jarvis street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, M.A.R., LL.D., assisted by the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, D.D., and the Rev. A. F. Webster, of Oakwood, much of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Weeks of Toronto, Ethelida, daughter of Mr. D. B. Wallace, of Toronto, to the late Rev. Jas. Breckenridge, Streetsville.

DEATHS.

BOWMAN.—At the home of his grandparents, Sonya, on May 4, 1902, Leander Douglas, youngest son of the late Leander M. Bowman, C.E., and H. M. F. Bowman, Toronto, in his seventh year.
COLBY.—At Lennoxville, Que., on May 7, 1902, Squire Colby, aged 88 years.

THE S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. MAY 10th, 1902.

Foulard Silks.

The Big Store's Silk story will be full of interest for you on Monday. The sales in this section already surpass all previous experience, and the heaviest end of Silk buying yet to come.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

Monday The Big Store will offer some Special Values in Ladies' Rain Coats. Ladies' new Waterproof Rain Coats, yoke back double-breasted front, large collar, finished plaid rubber lining, in blue, black and drab. Special, \$3.45

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Summer Dress Goods deserve a prominent place in the Store, new to-day. They are handsome and richer than ever before. New, striking and beautiful in every feature, tasteful and attractive, as only high class imported materials can be.

SUMMER WASH GOODS.

Hundreds of admiring ladies crowd the Wash Fabric Department daily, inspecting, pricing and buying Summer Dresses from the richest assortment of Muslins, Gingham, Cambrics, etc., that you'll find in Canada.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 NOTRE DAME ST. 154 to 156 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Latest Arrivals OF NEW GOODS!

The following NEW GOODS have just been placed in stock: LADIES' NEW KNITTED GOLF JACKETS. A full range in all the newest styles; prices from \$2.00.

BOYS' NEW STRIPED PRINT SAILOR BLOUSES. Assorted patterns, ages 5 to 12 years; prices from 38c.

BOYS' NEW 2-PIECE ALL-WOOL SERGE SUITS. Double breasted, hair line stripes, coat unlined, the very latest thing for Boys' wear; prices from \$3.60.

GIRLS' NEW AMERICAN SAILOR DRESSES. In Gingham, Linen, Pique, and Print, beautiful patterns and pretty designs, ages 9 to 14 years; prices from \$1.30 to \$6.75.

CHILDREN'S NEW DRESSES. In Gingham, Pique and Print ages 4 to 10 years; prices from 45c to \$1.80.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK DRESS GOODS! NEW BLACK SILK VOILES, NEW BLACK SILK CREPELINES, in plain, striped and embroidered spots and figures; prices from \$1.90 to \$2.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Telephone Up 2740.

RUSSIAN RIOTS

REPORTS ARE MUCH EXAGGERATED, SAYS A ST. PETERSBURG DESPATCH.

London, May 10.—A despatch to the 'Times' from St. Petersburg, dated May 6, says that the reported disturbances in the southern provinces are exaggerated. Most of the details appearing in the foreign press are mere guesswork.

THE SIMPSON MURDER

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER RETURNED AGAINST THE SLAYER

Winnipeg, May 10.—The trial of Geo. Scouten, for the murder of Arthur Simpson, at the Atlantic Hotel, at Calgary, on Sunday, March 16, concluded yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, May 10.—In the Supreme Court yesterday the arguments were concluded in the case of Grant vs. the Acadia Coal Company, and judgment was reserved.

The appeal in the Dominion Coal Company vs. the steamship 'Lake Ontario' was then taken up. The mail steamship 'Lake Ontario,' of the Beaver Line, arriving at Halifax on the night of Jan. 25, 1900, crossed the anchorage near St. George's Island, on her course up the harbor, and came in collision with and sunk the appellant's barge 'A. L. Taylor,' there lying at anchor laden with coals.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE

MONTREAL ANNEX CONGREGATION EXTENDS A CALL TO THE REV. MR. WHITESEDE.

The Quarterly Official Board in connection with the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, Montreal Annex, has extended a unanimous invitation to the Rev. R. H. Whiteside to assume the pastorate of the church.

APPOINTMENT ENDORSED

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY SENDS A RESOLUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Patrick's Society has transmitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Tarte a copy of a resolution adopted by it in reference to the appointment of Mr. W. E. Dore as a member of the Harbor Commission in succession to the late Mr. William Farrell.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Langtry will appear at the Garrick Theatre, in New York, in January. Subsequently she will make a tour of the principal American cities, with a specially selected company.

According to a report which reached the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa yesterday, there were 30,804 cases of smallpox and 924 deaths in the United States from Dec. 23 to April 30, and during the corresponding period last year the number of cases was 22,344 and 349 deaths.

The results of the latest census for Paris and the Department of the Seine have been published. The number of persons domiciled in Paris in 1901 was 2,639,128; in the suburbs the population was 901,051, making a total of 3,540,179 for the department.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, gave a dinner at his official residence in Downing street last evening. The guests numbered 22, including the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Resolved, owing to the failure of the Montreal Water & Power Company to supply water from the source mentioned in the contract, it is, in the opinion of this council, necessary that some sort of system for filtering the water supplied to the town from the present source be adopted in order that the water should be pure and wholesome, and that the expense of the charter committee at Quebec and in connection with the printing of the proposed new city charter was carried, Councillor Stevens alone dissenting.

The subjects of the Mountain electric railway line and a contagious diseases hospital were briefly discussed, but nothing definite was decided in either case. The motion of Councillor Rodger to authorize the secretary-treasurer to pay the expenses of the charter committee at Quebec and in connection with the printing of the proposed new city charter was carried, Councillor Stevens alone dissenting.

The quarterly official board in connection with the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, Montreal Annex, has extended a unanimous invitation to the Rev. R. H. Whiteside to assume the pastorate of the church. Mr. Whiteside has accepted the call, subject to the approval of the Montreal Conference Stationing Committee, which meets early in June.

Mr. Whiteside has been acting pastor of the church since the death of the former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Allen. He is a man of fine physique, a forcible preacher and a conscientious worker, and has apparently won his way into the hearts of the Annex people.

The acting pastor presided last evening at a secret entertainment given in the church. A choice programme of music was rendered by the augmented church choir under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd Roberts, assisted by the following quartette of soloists: Miss Madeline Miller, Miss Mulholland, Mr. Diplock and Mr. R. A. Tarleton. The entertainment proved a most enjoyable one, and was largely attended.

CLERK HEARD THE NOISE.

Ottawa, May 10.—An attempt was made by two men early yesterday to rob the Merchants Bank at Hull. The noise of the men starting to operate downstair was heard by Mr. Couture, a clerk in the bank, who has his room in the building. He got up and, after arming himself, telephoned for the police, but when he went to make a search the men ran towards Eddy's mills. The only trace of them was a bundle of matches found near one of the doors.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10.

WESTMOUNT WORRIES.

Council Discuss Important Questions at Special Meeting.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED ON WATER QUESTION AND JURY SERVICE.

An important adjourned meeting of the Westmount Council was held last evening, Mayor Lighthall presiding, and all the members being present. Owing to some changes in the provincial sanitary laws, the title of the 'medical health officer,' Dr. J. A. Hutchinson, was changed to 'executive officer of sanitation.'

An important resolution in relation to jury service in this district was introduced by Councillor Cross and carried, the text of which was as under: 'That the attention of the Hon. the Attorney-General of the Province be drawn to the following facts, namely: 'First. Out of a total number of 390 jurors summoned in the fifteen jury trials in civil cases which have taken place in the district of Montreal between Jan. 1, 1901, and April 1, 1902, ninety-six of the jurors were summoned from Westmount; that is, over twenty-four percent of the entire number.'

'Second. Of sixty petit jurors forming the second panel in the King's Bench at Montreal in the March term of the present year, sixteen have been summoned from Westmount and only eighteen from the entire city of Montreal. 'Third. Many proprietors in Westmount who own real estate in Montreal appear to be liable to be summoned as jurors from both localities. 'And that he be in consequence respectfully requested to take such steps as will ensure the transmission to the sheriff within the statutory delay of the proper jury lists by all the secretary-treasurers of municipalities who are by law required to make such transmissions; and as will terminate the present disproportion in jury service, which has operated against the citizens of Westmount to such an extent as to tend, in some instances, to create an aversion to the performance of jury duty in any form.' Motion carried.

The water question next came up for discussion, and the newer members of the council expressed themselves on the subject with moderation and largely in agreement with the majority of the older members. The filtration theory was advocated, and, while no particular system was presented, the adoption of some method was approved by the following motion proposed by Councillor Rodger, and seconded by Councillor Walker:

Every one who knows anything about Montreal, knows that the TROY LAUNDRY is one of the best Laundry institutions in the country. Work always prompt and perfect. 8 to 12 Inspector St. Tel. 3644.

ONLY \$12.00 GOLD. Filled Waltham Watches, warranted to wear 25 years, Ladies' and Men's sizes. Ladies' Solid 14 Kar. Gold Hunting Waltham Watches, \$19.95. Ladies' Solid Silver Watches \$9.95. Men's Solid Silver Watches \$22.00.

P. S. BARTLETT, 17 Jewels Adjusted Movement, Solid Silver Case. \$19.00. Gold Filled. \$25.00. D. BEATTY, Manufacturing Jeweller and Importer, 137 ST. PETER ST., Opp. 'Witness' Office.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR GAUTHIER.

New York, May 10.—Eugene Gauthier was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Maud Gentle in a hotel on East 42nd street on March 11. The full penalty is life imprisonment. Gauthier said the shooting occurred while he was trying to take the revolver from the woman, who was jealous.

Gauthier, who at one time lived in Montreal, after killing Maud Gentle came to this city, and shortly after his arrival gave himself up to the police. His extradition was ordered later on, and he was taken back to New York for trial.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Canley's Linens.—Great interest is centred in our Linen Section, caused by the tremendous values offered. There's unequalled range of fine Linen Damask, Exquisite Tablecloths, White Applique Linens are shown in really marvellous designs.

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The Up-Town Office of the St. Lawrence Byc Works has removed to 2523 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Between Crescent and Bishop Streets. Head Office—31 BUREAU STREET. Bell Tel. 1549. All Orders promptly attended to. CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Cutting up 1/2 of a Yard of Velveteen into Strips

by hand was the old-fashioned method of binding a skirt. S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen is made from velveteen manufactured especially for skirt binding. It is elegant and durable, cut on an absolutely true bias in various widths, neatly and evenly joined, ready to put on the skirt.



Ask for S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corded Velvet, and be sure the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard.

CLARKE'S, 2270 ST. CATHERINE ST. New Belt Buckles. New Belt Pins.

The Latest Novelties in New Shapes with the Buck Pins to Match. We have now in stock ALL NEW SHAPES in BELT BUCKLES and BELT PINS with the Royal Arms, Canadian Arms, Maple Leaf, Scotch Thistle, Irish Harp, City Arms, etc., and all in Homely's best enamel—beautiful goods—also the CORONATION BELT SET, which is very neat and having a good sale. It has four pieces, with and without stones—looks well on black silk or satin.

G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine St.

A MYSTERIOUS LEASE

ROMANTIC OLD HOUSE IN CORNWALL, ENGLAND.—IT HAS BEEN MADE THE SCENE OF A WELL-KNOWN NOVEL.

(By 'Old-Country Woman'.)

The "romantic school" where Maude Gray, my English friend, and I, first met, was in the quaint old town of Launceston, Cornwall, which is quite close to the borders of Devonshire. Connections of my father heard that he was looking out for a school for me, and they told him of an establishment kept by friends of theirs in a most charming locality, and where the boarders led a very home-like life. The correspondence that ensued with these friends, who may be called here the Misses Somers, proved satisfactory and, accordingly, one September evening found me drawing into the Launceston station, after having been accompanied by a relative as far as Bristol, where the last connection was made. There were several girls with a lady on the platform, all scanning the train very intently. As I got out they pounced on me and demanded if I were not the expected school girl, and said that I was very welcome to Launceston. They were such a jolly, merry party, that I quite forgot to feel lonely or homesick. The pretty white station, with its neat flower-beds, full of autumn flowers, was situated in a valley. On one

side rose the old town of Launceston climbing up a steep hill of considerable height and on the other alternate mountains and valleys stretched away as far as the eye could reach, looking the abode of peace and seclusion under the fair evening sky.

My new companions told me there was a pretty little footpath ascending directly from the station to "Dockacre," the school residence, and if I were not too tired we should go that way and have the luggage sent round by the roadway. So we climbed the narrow path up the side of the hill for about ten or fifteen minutes and emerged on a road which brought us to the gate of a residence perched on a terrace half way up the hill. The road we had left still ascended and presently curving became a street, the houses of which had their foundations higher than the chimneys of Dockacre.

Dockacre was the most delightfully quaint old house imaginable. It consisted of a long narrow range of gables with roof and walls covered by thin slabs of some slate-like material. The windows on the lower story to one side of the house were lattice paned, and, said the governess in charge, represented the older part of the house which dated from the fifteenth century. The long, narrow strip of ground between the house and the edge of the terrace was laid out in flower-beds, and at one end, looking down on the valley below, was an old stone summer-house, substantially built, with window and fireplace.

At the hall-door stood an elderly lady with outstretched hand.

"That is Miss Somers, the lady-principal," said one of the girls, and I advanced and was led into one of the quaint halls I had ever entered. It was long and narrow—as indeed was every room in the house—and, directly facing the hall door, a short flight of steps led up to a platform from which swung back a pair of gates and on which stood a tall grandfather's clock. Stairs branched off on either side of this platform, and, as I learned later, led respectively to a long suite of rooms each one of which opened into the other but with walls of such great thickness intervening that two doorways were necessary, leaving a space between them considerable enough to allow of standing room for five or six people.

Miss Somers preceded us to the dining-room, where she had had tea reserved for the party, although it was long past the usual tea hour. It was at this meal I first tasted the pasties and the saffron buns for which Cornwall is famous. Presently, as I grew to feel more at home, Miss Somers explained that Dockacre was only the boarding home and the school-house proper was at a short distance, and could be reached by a flight of steps leading from one end of the garden. There the boarders to the number of about eighteen, together with a large number of day girls, received their daily instruction.

After tea I went upstairs with two of the girls to unpack my trunks, which had arrived by this time. I found I was to share a large room with three other boarders. As we began unstrapping one of my companions, remarked, "Did you see the portraits?"

He has written about lots of things, and we don't want a story now," they were curiously unanimous in declaring that the murder had occurred just at the head of the flight of stairs, to the right of the picture, and exactly outside the large room I shared. "It can be judged that on a windy, stormy night we heard sounds, in which the scream of a lady and the pounding of sticks could, of course, be heard."

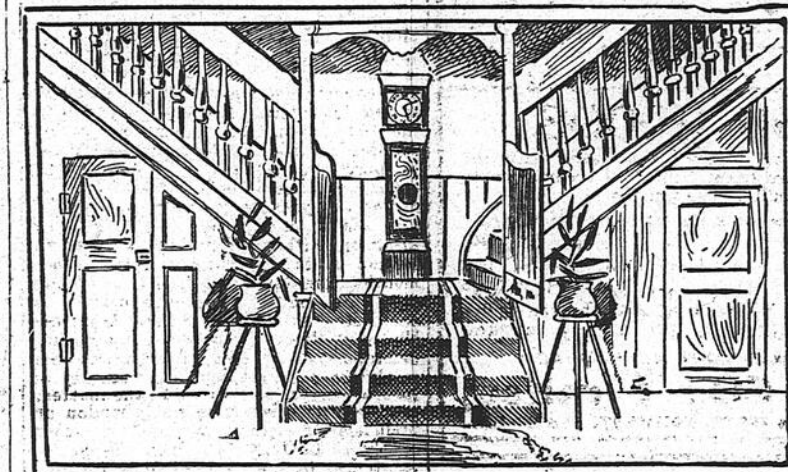
Mr. Baring-Gould, no doubt with the permission of his friends—the Misses Somers, used this remarkable old house as the scene of much of his novel 'John Herring,' and brings in at length the facts of the lease with the portraits and the sticks. He has slightly changed the name of the house, calling it 'Dolbearre' instead of 'Dockacre,' and he only brings in one of the portraits—that of the red-coated gentleman. It may be mentioned just here that a lease with such conditions attached is not unparalleled, at all events in the south of England. With the lease of a farm house not very far from Launceston a certain skull is included. Mr. Baring-Gould also incidentally refers to this fact in 'John Herring.' The following extracts bearing on the subject are taken from the novel:

As Herring sat at table, he noticed opposite him, hung against the wall, a large pastel portrait of a gentleman in a red coat, with powdered hair. The face was refined.

By way of conversation, Herring asked Orange, who sat next him, whether this were a family picture.

"What—this, this?" said Trampara, taking the answer out of his daughter's mouth. "Nobody knows who the red man is."

"An ancestor, however, I presume," said Herring. "Lord, bless you! No; he don't look like an ancestor of our family. No flesh and blood and muscle and go-ahead there; all thinness and fine bone and whimsy, very well for show, but no use for work. Though I do not know who the party was, yet I do know something queer about the picture. This house don't belong to me. I read it; and in the lease that picture goes with the house, and so does a bundle of old walking-sticks that we keep in the attic. Now, ain't that curious? I reckon the sticks belonged to that old fellow in the red coat, but I can't say. He and the house, and the sticks, go together. You can't rent the house without the sticks and the picture. The sticks are not worth much; they would not fetch half a crown the whole lot of them, at a sale. There



THE HALL OF DOCKACRE. Showing the quaint staircase with gates.

Somers were kind and just, and perfect ladies, that the teaching at the school was thorough and up-to-date, and the home life we boarders enjoyed was natural and unconstrained, with, however, just enough restraints imposed to appeal to our sense of the fitness of things. It was at this school that I first met the little seven-year-old Maude Gray, who became the baby and pet of us all.

Gradually after my arrival at Dockacre I learned some of the extraordinary particulars attached to the two pastel portraits hanging on the dining-room walls. Dockacre, which in years gone by had been leased to the parents of the Misses Somers, was not by any means rented as a "furnished house," but with the very unique condition in the lease that whoever took the house must also take the two portraits, which should hang, as I saw them, on the dining-room walls. Stranger still, there was also included in the lease a certain bundle of sticks which must never be taken away from the house. Now, the sticks I, nor any of the girls, never saw. Miss Somers kept them carefully locked away in an attic and it was the one subject that was forbidden ground between the girls and our principal. However, the conditions attached to the lease of Dockacre were common knowledge in Launceston, and intimate friends of the Misses Somers, such as the Rev. Baring-Gould, had been allowed on certain few and far distant occasions to see the mysterious sticks. The public and the school girls, of course, told many romantic stories to account for this strange lease, the sticks being always connected with the gentleman in the red coat. The story that the girls most commonly whispered among themselves said that he had murdered the lady in the second picture, the mo-

ture assigned him being as varied as those who told the tale. However, they were curiously unanimous in declaring that the murder had occurred just at the head of the flight of stairs, to the right of the picture, and exactly outside the large room I shared. "It can be judged that on a windy, stormy night we heard sounds, in which the scream of a lady and the pounding of sticks could, of course, be heard."

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is one with a head I thought was silver-gilt, but it is no such thing; it is gilded copper; there is a second, mottled with things like trees on it, and there is one, and that the queerest of all, has an ivory handle, with holes in it, like a flute, but with tongues to them like those in an accordion, so that any one up to that sort of thing might play a tune on it. Sampson could do it if he tried, but there is a reason why he don't try. It is all cursed superstition, but still it won't do to tempt Providence; that is my doctrine, and I challenge Scripture to make better.

Later a guest makes fun of the musical stick, saying that with a comb and some silver paper he could give a rude imitation of the "pan-pipes."

Orange became grave at once. "Do not jest on that subject, Captain Treacrel."

"No, no," threw in Trampara. "It is all cursed superstition, but still 'Let sleeping dogs lie,' as Chalkie observes in the 'Canterbury Tales.'"

"What do you mean?" "You have heard of the old gentleman in red who is said to walk here," answered Orange, in a subdued tone. "The tenants who had Dolbearre before us let the walking sticks lie at the agent's, and they were fairly routed out of the house by the noises."

"It was rats," said Trampara; "women are cowards about noises."

"What has this to do with my impromptu musical instrument?" asked Captain Treacrel.

"It is," answered Orange; "whenever there is any great misfortune about to befall those in the house, a sound is going through it as that you proposed to make."

"What is singular is that one of the walking sticks that goes with the house has some such a musical instrument in the handle."

"Who is supposed to walk and pipe to the night?" asked the Captain. "The red man hanging on the wall behind you."

Everyone turned to look at the picture.

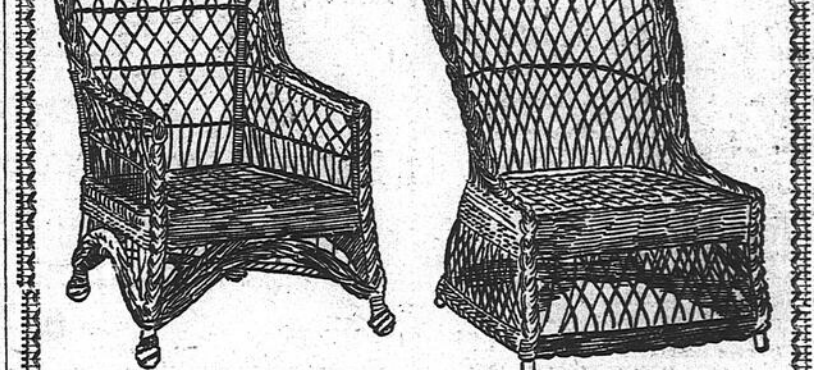
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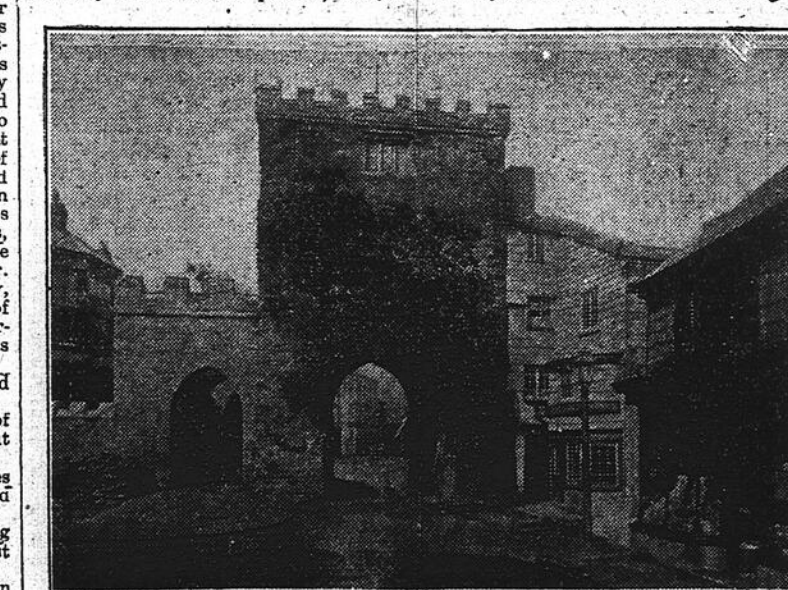
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Have them French Cleaned before putting them away, and your BLANKETS by our New Cleaning Machine, which makes them white and keeps them soft as new. BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Offices—215 McGill Street, 2433 Notre Dame Street, and 1535 St. Catherine Street.

oats; Mrs. Reford, bag of rice; a Friend, arrowroot; Mrs. W. McMaster, rolled oats; Mrs. Frank Magor, sugar and cornstarch; Mrs. James Patrie, groceries; Mrs. T. Bell, two parcels of groceries; Miss Marjorie Howard, groceries. The treasurer also acknowledges the following regular donations since February: Mrs. Campbell Nelles, \$1; Mr. T. J. Drummond, \$5; the American Presbyterian Church Benevolent Fund, \$250; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, \$10; Mrs. E. K. Greene, \$5; Mrs. A. W. Hadrill, \$2; Mrs. Skelton, \$1; Mr. Alexander McPee, \$1; Henry Morgan & Co., \$10; T. E. Vasey, \$5; Mrs. King, born, \$5; Mrs. Morrice, \$5; Mrs. F. S. Brock, \$5; Mrs. J. A. McMaster, \$10; In Memory \$10; Miss Wallace, \$1.50; the Misses Holt, \$5; Mr. Moore, \$1; Mrs. Caverhill, \$5; Miss Frizzell's patients, \$10.65; Miss Colley's patients, \$5; Mrs. W. E. Sharpley, \$10; Mrs. George Creak, \$2.00; Miss Boyd's patients, \$10; Miss Colley's patients, \$9; Mrs. J. S. MacLachlan, \$5; Mrs. E. N. Healey, \$10; In Memory, \$10; Bigelow, \$10; Mrs. J. A. Pihlow, \$10; Miss M. Dow, \$25; Mrs. J. P. Copland, \$10; a Friend, \$1; Mrs. A. C. Clark, \$5; Sir W. C. Macdonald, \$10; Mrs. E. B. Angus, \$20; Mrs. Reinhardt, \$1; Mrs. E. H. King, \$10; Mrs. John Christie, \$2; Mrs. Chas. Calide, \$5; Miss Colley's patients, \$12; City Union of King's Daughters, \$25; Hodgson, Sumner & Co., \$10; Mrs. James Haldane, \$5; Mrs. Herbert Ames, \$5; the Misses Galt, \$2; Miss Frizzell's patients, \$11; Miss Boyd's patients, \$4; Mrs. Halton, \$1; District Visiting Section of St. John the Evangelist Church, \$5; Miss Frizzell's patients, \$15.75; Miss Colley's patients, \$15; Miss Boyd's patients, \$20.75; a Friend, \$10; Mr. H. M. Molson, \$5; Mrs. G. B. Burland, \$5; Mr. Rae, \$5; Mrs. E. L. Pease, \$10; Mrs. B. Hal Brown, \$5; Mrs. E. H. C. Miter, \$5; Mrs. P. Stuart Foster, \$20; Mrs. M. H. Gault, \$2; Mrs. Gnaedinger, \$1; a Friend, \$1; Mrs. Carmichael, \$5; Mr. Jas. Craithern, \$10; Mrs. Peter Laing, \$5; Colin Morgan, \$10; St. Martin's Circle of King's Daughters, \$7; Mr. James Patrie, \$2; Mr. G. B. Cramp, \$30; F. S., \$5; Mrs. A. D. Nelson, \$8; Miss Frizzell's patients, \$7; Miss Tenny, \$5; Mrs. Bigelow, \$15.

Parcel of new clothing from St. George Church Dorcas Society, "Whatsoever" Circle, (2), Brskine Church Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Dunlop, the American Presbyterian Church Dorcas Society, St. Martin's Church, Emmanuel Church Ladies' Aid Society, "H. N. Society, per Mrs. W. Hutton; Faithful Circle of King's Daughters. Farly worn clothing from Mrs. Overing, Mrs. James Hill, Mr. Albert Day, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Brown, Miss Young, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. J. T. Dawson, Mrs. Joseph Gould. Cakes from Stanley Street Sunday school; rolled oats, Mrs. Hugh Watson; old linen, E. B. and Mrs. John Unlop, Mrs. Klatch, Mrs. Clage, a Friend's bottles, Mrs. Klatch, Mrs. Moss; drugs, Mr. Treachman.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The treasurer of the Diet Dispensary, 103 Osborne Street, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to their donation party, April 25: Mrs. Lyall, \$5; Mrs. Haldimand, \$5; Mrs. McCall, \$2; Mrs. J. Macintosh, \$1; Mrs. M. H. Gault, \$1; Mrs. Lighthall, \$5; Miss Botterill, \$1; and Anonymous donations, \$11.45. Also the following donations in kind—Mrs. J. T. Wilson, sugar and gelatine; Mrs. J. Pillow, sugar and cornstarch; Mrs. W. S. Kerry, sugar, lemons and rice; Mrs. Charles Cassis, sugar; Mrs. E. Hal Brown, sugar, cornstarch and rice; a Friend, groceries; Miss Brock, cocoa; a Friend, cornstarch, lemons; a Friend, raisins, cornstarch; A. Dionne, sugar, rolled



OLD CITY GATEWAY IN THE TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL—ALL NEXT WEEK.

Army Life.

Life of the British Soldier in Barracks, Camp and Field. Splendid Animated Photography. Seats on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

SATURDAY, MAY 10.

HORSE SHOW



Now Open 'ARENA' at the.....

AFTERNOONS AT 2.15. EVENINGS - AT 8.15. PRICES—Admission, 25c and 50c; Reserved Seats, \$1.00.

COUNTY ORANGE LODGE OF MONTREAL. An important meeting of the County Lodge will be held in the Hall, 225 St. Catherine St., on Saturday Evening May 10th, at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR MEN

SATURDAY, 8 p.m. Mr. J. E. MERRITT, Physical Director, will speak on 'The Mind of Christ.' SUNDAY 4 p.m. Rev. W. J. DOHERTY, of the China Inland Mission, will be the speaker.

First Baptist Church.

The Pastor, Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A. will preach at both services. SUNDAY-SCHOOL and PASTOR'S BIBLE-CLASS at 8 p.m.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street. SUNDAY, 11th May, 3 p.m. Speaker—Mr. A. M. MACKAY. Soloist—Mr. G. H. BAMFORTH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH. SUNDAY, May 11, 1902. Preacher: 11 a.m.—The Rev. W. D. REID, B.A., S.D., Pastor of Taylor Church.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

THE BOYS' HOME OF MONTREAL.

The Closing Exercises Concert of the Night and Manual Training Classes will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th May, 1902, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall, 121 Mountain Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15th, At 8.15 o'clock in the Association Building.

Art Association

SKETCHING CLASS. An OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS in oils, under the direction of Mr. EDMOND BYONNET, R.C.A., will be held for one month, commencing THURSDAY, May 15th.

A PULPIT EXCHANGE.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey, of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. D. J. Graham, of Montreal Annex, will exchange pulpits at the morning service to-morrow.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE 76th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE STANDARD LIFE Assurance Company

Was Held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1902.

The following results for the year ended 31st November, 1901, were reported: 446 Policies were issued during the year, assuring ... \$ 9,319,726.66

The total existing Assurances in force at 31st November, 1901, amounted to ... \$127,759,138.59

The Claims by Death during the year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to ... \$ 3,066,520.73

The Claims under Endowments matured during the year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to ... \$ 269,686.33

The Revenue for the year from Premiums and interest, amounted to ... \$ 6,393,802.32

The Accumulated Funds at the same date amounted to \$ 50,135,197.82

Showing an increase during the year of ... \$ 1,743,546.59

The average rate of interest returned from the Funds, including unproductive balances, was reported to be 4.1-1/2 per cent.

A Report of the Proceedings will be issued shortly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain, add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.

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

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

Calendar table for MAY 1902 showing days of the week and dates.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902.

A curious study in casuistry is presented in the fact that men who enjoy the reputation of honesty and uprightness in private affairs and in business should consider it no disgrace in municipal matters to allow private interests to take precedence of those which they have taken upon them to safeguard and for whose guardianship they have been invested with a solemn public trust.

It seems to be the way of the Anglo-Saxon, or at least of the American Anglo-Saxon, to fix his own standards for the treatment of men by those of the people, however brutal, with whom he has to deal.

ers against the authority of the United States. That 'war is hell' has passed into a proverb among our neighbors, and if people will go to war they know what to expect.

The endeavor of the French Government to check the use of alcohol among its soldiers has been followed by similar legislation in connection with the government railways. Regulations have been issued to the effect that employees using spirits or wine while on duty render themselves liable to dismissal, and that non-abstainers will be dropped from the pension fund and will not benefit from the relief fund in case of accident.

The horrible calamity by which St. Pierre, Martinique, has been completely destroyed is likened to the similar fate which overtook Pompeii in 79 A.D. which has preserved to us an instantaneous photograph of the life of the world of luxury at the time when Christianity entered it.

It really seems as if the human deers in the congested regions of Europe were breaking up this year as never before, and that if the Old World has had an American invasion, the New World is having the compliment returned in a flood of immigration greater than ever

before broke upon its shores. The extraordinary advertising America has obtained of late as a land where people become rich and are able to buy and sell the rest of the world, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence in all the countries of Europe, and the cheapness of transportation have combined to start a migratory movement westward which bids fair to rise to unprecedented proportions.

EXIT, MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan, a possible candidate for the presidential nomination of 1904, is looked upon as 'as dead as the proverbial doornail.' He has at length recognized this himself, the lack of response to his 'feelers' proved to him that the party was relieved at the prospect of his withdrawal from leadership.

THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

The religious drama is what plays like 'The Sign of the Cross,' 'Quo Vadis' and 'Ben Hur' are called. There are points at which art and religion touch, where they seem to repel rather than to attract each other.

ture we have still a really religious art, although the Roman Church, except perhaps in the semi-Oriental structures of Spain and her world-wide colonies, has largely lost the religious spirit in building. Certainly, she has never again equalled the pious majesty of the Gothic era.

A BALLAD OF THE CONGO.

(The Aborigines Protection Society has recently addressed an Appeal to the British Government on the subject of the cruelties inflicted upon natives in the Congo Free State. These enormities are usually committed in order to stimulate native activity in bringing in ivory and rubber, but they have also taken place in the course of various punitive expeditions.)

FRANK STOCKTON NO POET.

The late Frank Stockton never could write a successful poem. In this connection, the novelist frequently told a good story on himself. In his youth, in conjunction with his brother John, he wrote many poems with which he afflicted the editors of various Canadian periodicals.

JENNY LIND'S GRANDDAUGHTER

(Denver 'News-Tribune.') It would seem that the mantle of the illustrious Jenny Lind has fallen on her fortunate granddaughter, Miss Gwendoline Maude. It is said that Miss Maude's rendering of Mozart's 'Voix des sapetes' was received with enthusiastic and well deserved applause.

HIS QUACK DOCTOR.

Dr. Robert F. Weir, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was describing an operation he had performed for the purpose of making a new nose for a man who had lost that more or less ornamental organ. To replace the lost bony framework Dr. Weir had made use of part of the breastbone of a duck. The doctor concluded by saying: 'The man was very well satisfied with the result, but I do not think I shall repeat the operation, for this patient persists in speaking of me as his "quack" doctor.'—New York 'Times.'

osity seems to have risen to a great pitch, and large sums were given for single seats, as much as ten guineas being paid, though the common price was not more than five guineas.

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In the Congo State If the life is pretty beastly, The rewards are great. You've abundant occupation While you teach their proper station Of the colored population Of the Congo State.

In the Congo State Your passion for adventure You can simply sate! There are elephants to shoot, And native tribes to boot, And there's interesting loot In the Congo State.

In the Congo State You may not amass a fortune, But at any rate You can make a decent sum Buying ivory and gum. The current coin is Rum In the Congo State.

In the Congo State, If you want to fill your pockets At a rapid rate, You must flop the native blubber 'Till you make him fairly lubber, Then he'll bring you lots of rubber In the Congo State!

Of the Congo State There are several shocking stories Which I won't relate. For the Belgian mode of dealing With the negro (hear him squealing!) Is, to say the least, unfeeling, In the Congo State.

In the Congo State The native you object to Can't avoid his fate; You immediately attack him, If he runs away you track him, And when he's caught you whack him, In the Congo State.

In the Congo State If there should be a black man Whom you really hate, You merely pick a trigger And over goes the nigger. That's administrative vigor In the Congo State!

In the Congo State The accommodating negro And his dusky mate, If you know the way to treat him, Will fight your foe and beat him, And subsequently eat him, In the Congo State.

From the Congo State The egregious Baron Dhanis Has returned of late. But the methods of the Colonel Were rather too infernal To be printed in this journal, I regret to state. —'Punch.'

PRICES OF SEATS AT PREVIOUS CORONATIONS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.') In view of the enormous prices now being asked for seats to view the coronation procession in June, it is interesting to note the prices that were paid at previous coronations.

HIS QUACK DOCTOR.

Dr. Robert F. Weir, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was describing an operation he had performed for the purpose of making a new nose for a man who had lost that more or less ornamental organ. To replace the lost bony framework Dr. Weir had made use of part of the breastbone of a duck. The doctor concluded by saying: 'The man was very well satisfied with the result, but I do not think I shall repeat the operation, for this patient persists in speaking of me as his "quack" doctor.'—New York 'Times.'

THE CZAR AS HE IS.

IMPRESSIONS OF MISS KUSSNER, THE FAMOUS MINIATURIST.

(Frank S. Arnett, in 'Ainslee's.') And then Miss Kussner gave me her keen, clear-eyed word portrait of the Czar. "He has the most beautiful eye imaginable, and expressive of so much soul! He is all kindness and tenderness, yet, despite his lack of height and his slender and somewhat delicate physique, he impressed me as a man of tremendous force and ability. He has a nature all sunshine, and is perfectly happy with his children, who were often with him in the temporary studio at the palace. He so loves his people that he simply cannot believe that any of them would harm him. He is positively without fear, appearing in the streets in his dorsky or his three-horsed troika, unattended save by his coachman, who has been in the family for years. It is the same way inside the palace, where he wanders about in the most informal way, the clatter of his spurs, which he always wears, being the only announcement he had that he was entering the room. All that the papers have printed about iron-walled rooms and a life of terror led by the royal family is without one particle of truth. How can they print such things when they know nothing of the real palace life, or else know that what they say is false?"

"All his life the Czar was educated for kingship, and his personality seemed to me that of a born ruler of men, modest though he was, and very like the Empress. Even in the ordinary conversation that accompanied our sittings or the family gatherings that sometimes took place in the room where I painted, I gained the knowledge that the Czar has a warm emotional nature, and a vigorous intellect, that beneath his quiet exterior there is passion and enthusiasm. I think, also, that I realized that this beautiful Empress of blushes and downcast eyes, by her long residence in England with her grandmother, Queen Victoria—she was, you know, a lonely and motherless girl, being only six when Princess Alice died—has been given a greater degree of feeling than would have been possible, perhaps, had she lived more in Germany."

"Both the Czar and Czarina spoke frequently of America and Americans, and always in the most cordial way. He gave for his chief reason for admiring our country the fact that it did not bother about what other nations think, and in speaking of the battle of Manila he referred to Admiral Dewey's victory as a splendid achievement."

"Most of my work was done at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, but on several occasions I was called to sittings at Tsarkoe Seloe, the royal summer residence sixteen miles outside the capital. Overwhelming as is its size, beautiful as are the chalets scattered through its forest, splendid as are such rooms as the one floored with ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl, it was none of these that interested me most, but the fact that here the Czar and his bride spent their honeymoon. Here practically alone, they passed almost all of the first winter, receiving absolutely no one except ministers of state, and these only when upon important business, the Czarina dispensing much of the time even with the attendance of her lady-in-waiting."

"When I was about to leave Russia, the Empress cordially pressed me to return the following year; and so I should have done had I not had that ungovernable impulse to go to South Africa and paint Cecil Rhodes, the photographs of whose powerful head had an irresistible fascination for me, and who turned out to be as a sitter, or, to crown it all, like a caged lion, in my studio. Yet his only unfavorable comment on the portrait was the somewhat pathetic query: "Can't you make me look a little kinder?"

"The royal family of Russia had made me so welcome that I felt inexpressibly sad at parting. More than that, it had been delightful to find them imbued with such a true appreciation of art. Repeatedly they showed me that they felt that artists are few, and that great artists are geniuses. This they have been taught from birth, and their love for the beautiful is natural, surrounded as they have been from childhood with great masterpieces. Then, too, it is an inspiration to be with them, for they do everything so well and with all their hearts. They seem to realize that if it is not worth doing that way it is not worth doing at all and they just don't do it."

"Royalty is not formidable. It is very human. It is, of course, above all, absolutely well-bred, and, hence, is charming and lovable in its home life. It never disappoints an artist in an appointment. All have their off-days, you may be sure, like the rest of us poor mortals—tired, headachy, and all that; but there is never one word of complaint, far less any indication of neglecting the sitting. How different is this from the ordinary woman of society, with whom the slightest indisposition or fatigue is sufficient excuse for a broken engagement. I really feel that the life of monarchs like those of Russia is one long, generous and kindly self-sacrifice; but it must sometimes be heart-breaking to live up to the law of noblesse oblige."

CHINESE LAUNDRY CHECKS.

INGENIOUS CELESTIAL METHOD OF IDENTIFYING CUS-TOMERS.

(New York Evening Post.) The ingenuity of the Mongolian mind is well displayed in their system of accounts and checks in the laundry business. If their written language were as scientific and accurate as our own, it would be an excellent creation, but they labor under many disadvantages which are unknown to the civilized people of the world. There are no characters in Chinese for letters or any such simple variations as Roman and Arabic numerals. It is, therefore, impossible to translate or transliterate into Chinese such common marks as (A. 1) or (IV. 6). In place of this, the Chi-

man uses the ideographs for the commoner facts of life, such as 'house,' 'moon,' 'lion,' 'bear,' 'table,' 'chair,' and 'street.'

In addition to these he employs the numeral characters from one up to one hundred. A customer comes to a laundry unable to speak Chinese, and delivers his wash to a man unable to speak English. He receives in return a check containing two characters. One represents the day of the week or month, and the second one of the facts mentioned, such as 'moon' or 'lion.' The slip is torn through the middle, upon the principle of the legal indenture. It is impossible to imitate the torn piece so that it will fit the half retained by the laundry. Then upon the day-book of the laundry the proprietor enters under the day of the week or the month the ideograph moon or lion assigned to the customer, and beneath this the articles left to be laundered. He then takes down from a book a lot of muslin tags on which are written in indelible ink 'moon' or 'lion,' 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. One of these tags is affixed to each article, excepting the cuffs and collars. To these, one tag is affixed, which is fastened by a strong thread or cord tied through the button-hole in each article. In addition to this they often put a private mark upon the article to be cleaned, although this is not very common. When the goods are washed and ironed, they are done up in packages, and the day and special character written on the outside. In addition to this, the half-ticket is fastened to it with a pin. When the customer enters, he gives his half-ticket up, and if he is known by sight, the package is handed over to him. If he is not known, or is suspected of being a confidence operator, his half-ticket is fitted to the laundry half-ticket before the package is handed over.

The day-book is often amusing reading. It is difficult to write Western names in Chinese characters, and in most cases impossible. The laundryman, therefore, writes down some salient feature of the customers. In doing this they manifest quick perception and considerable humor. "Two-Gold Tooth" appears on the same page with "Red-Head-Sea-Check," "Red-Nose Man," "Old Woman with White Hair," "Man-Who-Looks-Like-Horse," "Man-With-Much-Long-Hair," "Very-Tall-Thin," and "Man Very-Fat-Jolly," are familiar entries. Often the customer is described by his calling, grocer, butcher, policeman, carriage-man, or expressman; doctor and dentist are frequent titles. Upon this system the little laundryman transmits his business with great smoothness and satisfaction. It may be asked if an American would do as well in the Flowery Kingdom.

GERMAN POLICEMEN

THEY CARRY LANCES, AND BLOW WHISTLES WHEN THEY HAVE TEETH.

(From the London Telegraph.)

Villages in all parts of Germany still maintain 'night watchmen,' who act as guardians of the community, and carry upon duty a long lance, something of the nature of a halberd, in their hand, as they patrol their beats during the long, dark hours of the night. They also have a whistle with them, with which they proclaim to the non-sleeping inhabitants and to prowling men and beasts what o'clock it is. It is only a very few years ago that the large cities dropped their 'night watchmen,' but many of the smaller towns in the province still employ their services. At a townlet in Posen, near the Silesian frontier, one of these old worthies had ceased to blow his whistle when the clock sounded the hour. The Burgermeister could not comprehend the negligence, and the delinquent was summoned to his presence to account for it. At first he was at a loss what excuse to make, but on being pressed declared that a few days before his last remaining tooth had dropped out, and that consequently he could produce no sound from his beloved whistle.

The Burgermeister could think of no remedy; nor could he punish the watchman. A council was called to deliberate, and the subject for discussion was laid before the meeting. At first profound silence reigned. Finally, one of the members of the council rose and said he had heard of the possibility of replacing human teeth by artificial ones; adding, that to the best of his belief there was a man in Breslau who understood the truth of what he had heard; but he really had been told that this was the case! A long discussion ensued, with the result that the watchman was told to go to Breslau to get a new set of teeth. In due course the old man returned to the scene of his duties provided with the needed. The following night the Burgermeister sat up to hear the result. To his astonishment there was no sound of the whistle at ten o'clock, nor at eleven, nor even at midnight! The next morning he summoned the watchman, to whom he expressed his indignation. "You have got your teeth now," he said, "why do you not whistle as before?" In a tone of humility the old chap replied: "Yes, I have got a new set of teeth; but the doctor told me I was to put them in water overnight."

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

(From 'The Spectator.') Gladstone was a great financier, and perhaps the very greatest exponent of finance who ever lived. He had a magical influence over masses of men, and a power of words the effect of which was more like that of huge masses of water in a tempest than anything else. His Midlothian speeches made one think less of a river coming down than of the sea coming up. His skill in constructing a difficult measure was not even approached by any man of his time, and perhaps was never exceeded by any man at any time. These and many other merits we must freely allow him, but when the final estimate of him is made, many traits must be introduced, and not least his extraordinary power of 'believing' precisely what he wished to believe. He had a tender conscience, but, save only where

Auction Sales, HIGH GRADE Oriental Rugs, DIRECT FROM TURKEY, PERSIA, INDIA. FRASER INSTITUTE HALL, Corner Dorchester and University Streets, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, MAY 13th, 14th, 15th. SALE AT 2.30 and 5 p.m. each day. The lovers of Fine Oriental Rugs will find this collection, the best and largest ever brought to Montreal, as it contains some of the highest grades of Rugs in Silk, Camels' Hair and Wool. Goods on Exhibition Monday, May 12th. Catalogues on application. RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

M. Hicks & Co. TURKISH RUGS... Annual Spring Sale of Genuine Hand-made TURKISH PERSIAN and INDIAN Rugs and Carpets, Palace Strips, Portieres, Embroideries, Etc.

RARE CASE OF HAZING. (New York Evening Post.) Frank Hinkley, Yale, '94, a famous football captain, told the following story at a recent college alumni dinner. It happened in 1892. Some sophomores noticed that two poor country boys began their housekeeping in a room on the ground floor of one of the college halls, with a miserable apology for a bed, no carpet, no table, and only two chairs as the sum total of their outfit. They proposed to board themselves, but had only a few dollars for their food during the term. They expected hazing and were not disappointed.

WHERE M.P.'S ARE PLENTIFUL. Australia has more members of parliament per head of population than any other civilized community on earth. The mere statement that, excluding New Zealand, Australia possesses no fewer than fourteen Houses of Parliament, counting 751 members, for a population of less than four million, is a bit of arithmetic calculated to make all sober Australians sigh, and the rest of the outside world grin.—Australian Review of Reviews.

ON CHOOSING A PUPPY. SOME NOVEL TESTS FOR DETECTING SUPERIOR SPECIMENS. (From the London Spectator.) Puppies offer the best and almost the only study of family life open to us among animals. There are as many characters and individualities in a litter of average setter puppies as in a family as large as that in the 'Daisy Chain,' and there is this advantage, that they are 'all twins' and start level and do not take a lifetime to develop in. Not only so, but in the fancy, but to any sympathetic person, and especially to children, even to those no longer in the nursery, the excellent differences of puppies, their gifts and tendencies, growth and development, are clear, attractive, and intensely exciting. There are those who pretend to be able to prophesy about them before their eyes are open. Such persons will take the snub-nosed, sleek, round-bellied, whimpering little atoms and lay them in pairs to sprawl on a bench, and after picking them up one by one with the finger and thumb by the backs of their fat little necks, so that they squeal worse than ever and put their tongues out, will deliver themselves on the prospects of this one being a grand dog and that a sagacious and most promising-looking female. All the time the person who ought to know

The LILAC SEASON is on TRY LILAC TEA "A very Refreshing Blend of Carefully Selected Growths." 1/2 lb. Packages, 25 cents each. 1 lb. Packages, 50 cents each. FRASER, VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS, Italian Warehouse, 211 St. James Street.

Get Grant's Great Guard If your Eyeglasses fall off, slip or work loose GET GRANT'S GREAT GUARD They will fit, and stay to fit any shape of nose. A wonderful and ingenious masterpiece. Invented by Prof. Sam'l. S. Grant, Refracting Optician. Fitted and adjusted at the optical establishment of HENRY GRANT & SON, 2172 St. Catherine St. Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments, Tel. Up 1332.

Summer Resorts Families moving out of city for summer months can arrange to have marketings expressed in neat boxes or baskets, FREE OF CHARGE, at Lamb's Market, 24 University Street.

Allan's Quinine Tonic Water A salutary beverage, containing in an agreeable form the powerful tonic qualities of the active principle of Peruvian Bark. Unrivalled for counteracting debility and promoting the appetite. It may be resorted to at all times, and will be found an admirable restorative, giving tone to the stomach and soothing the system. ROBERT ALLAN, 618 Dorchester Street.

Bailey's Rubber Massage Roller... Makes, Keeps and Restores Beauty in Nature's own way. THE cup-shaped teeth have a suction effect on the skin that smooths out wrinkles, rounds out the beauty muscles, and gives perfect circulation of the blood. It is so constructed that it treats every portion of the face and neck perfectly, even to the "crow's feet" in the corners of the eyes. For sale by all dealers, or mailed upon receipt of 50c. Agents for Canada, LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

R. A. DUNTON, B. C. L., Notary, Etc., TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street. FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

Forty years of increasing sale is the record of COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Its quality has never deteriorated. Contains no alum.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED BY JOHN M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 167 St. James Street and 36 Drummond Street.

Whole Wheat Flour For Brown Bread, BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 Elcuy Street. The original makers of this article. tures existing. When they begin to walk their bodies are generally round and fat, their feet big, and their tails thick at the body and tapering to a point. Take a litter of six setter puppies at this stage, start them all fair on their legs, standing up, and see what they will do. It will be noticed that they walk with their noses close to the ground, like hippopotami, but with their tails up or stuck out straight, and that when they think they are going to fall they put their noses on the ground to help balance themselves. At this time, too, they leave off squealing and try to bark, which they are inordinately proud of and soon learn to do in a very fierce and forbidding manner. Being too weak to stand the shock of barking, a single bark is as much as they can usually manage at a time, and if they do this when walking it upsets their balance and they fall over. Sagacious puppies soon learn this and sit down to bark, getting up again to walk, and then sitting down for another bark. When once the puppies are able to make excursions on their own account they will, if allowed the full liberty which they deserve, become a daily and hourly excitement in any quiet family.

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES WITH GRABLER'S Bank Cheque Protector The simplest and cheapest ever invented. Send for sample. It saves money. price.....25 cents. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1125 & 1157 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. MONEY TO LEND. Cushing & Barron NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, Mercantile Bank, Main Entrance, 205 ST. JAMES STREET. NOTES AND NOTICES. Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.—Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure. No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

Advertisements.

HUNDREDS OF HOMES Are being REFURNISHED

This Spring with our Beautiful CARPETS, LINOLEUMS and FLOOR COVERINGS.

We also have an immense range of RUGS, ORIENTAL SQUARES, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, etc., in all designs, colors and prices.

These Floor Coverings and Furnishings were all imported for this spring's trade, and consist of all the Very Latest Novelties from the European markets.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine St.

HAMILTON'S Special Millinery Values for Monday

THE HORTENSE. THE STANDISH. 95c. The two most popular styles in Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats this season...

3 Cases of NEW FLOWERS and FOLIAGE, 'bought job,' all this season's styles. Values up to \$1.00. Monday at... 15c, 25c and 35c

HAMILTON'S COR. ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREET, AND DOMINION SQ.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. (RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED). A YOUNG MAN, OR TWO YOUNG MEN, can be accommodated with a furnished bedroom and board at Ahuntac, Back River, for the summer months...



THE SS. FOREST HOLME. The Holme line S.S. Forest Holme, Capt. Alexander R. Beaton, sails to-morrow morning for Pierreville where she completes her cargo of deals and timber for London and Yarmouth...

THE SAULT CANALS. Since the Canadian canal added its contribution to the transportation facilities of the Great Lakes here, have been four years in which a separate April statement has been made...

LOW COAL RATE. Transatlantic coal rates are at a low ebb at the present time, the SS. Turret Chief having been chartered to bring a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Halifax at 58 3/4.

KAISER FREDERICK SOLD. News was received at the Board of Trade yesterday that the SS. Kaiser Frederick built by the Schaedam Shipbuilding Company for the Hamburg-American line, and which was rejected by that company for not meeting the contract requirements, had been sold to the Navigation Company.

INWARD CARGOES DELAYED. At the present time there are so many vessels in port that some have difficulty in discharging their cargo. One instance of this is that the SS. Drot is waiting at Windmill Point for the Hamburg-American SS. Frisia to move down in order to allow her cargo of sugar for the Canada Sugar Refinery.

SS. DOMINION DUE TO-MORROW. The Dominion line SS. Dominion, Capt. R. O. Jones, from Liverpool for Montreal, passed Cape Magdalen at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, and is due at Quebec this afternoon. The list of saloon passengers is as follows: Mr. Attwood, Mrs. Attwood, Mr. Bins, Mr. E. H. Curtis, Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. Fontaine-Coates, Mr. A. Coleby, Mr. F. E. Coombe, Mr. G. W. Bailey, Mr. G. A. Rehr, Mr. Winston Reid, Mr. Charles Solari, Mr. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Master P. C. Thorpe, Mr. A. Mills Wilcocks, Mrs. Wilcocks, Miss Otty Wyld, Miss Katie Wyld. Also 152 second saloon and 729 third class passengers.

THE R.M.S. PRETORIAN. The Allan line R.M.S. Pretorian passed Cape Race inward yesterday. She is due in Quebec to-day and in Montreal to-morrow evening or early on Monday morning. The following saloon passengers are on board: The Rev. G. W. Bailey, Mr. F. R. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. J. Clarkson, Mr. G. Connor, Mr. J. F. Forsyth, the Rev. J. M. Gladstone, Mr. W. T. Hamilton, Miss Harding, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. A. House, Mr. Hine, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Manley, Mr. J. Mann, Mr. J. Menzies, Mr. R. G. Taylor, Miss Robinson, Lt. R. G. Taylor, Mr. N. M. A. W. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor.

SS. MALIN HEAD SAILED TO-DAY. The Head line SS. Malin Head, Captain McKee, sailed this morning via Three Rivers and Quebec, where she will complete her cargo for Belfast. She had on board from Montreal 50,000 bushels of heavy grain, 2 cars of elm plank, 1,700 sacks of flour, 200 sacks of oatmeal, 17 tons of pulp-wood, 100 tons of oilcake, 50 boxes of cheese, 675 standard deals, etc. Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. are the agents.

THE STEAMSHIP TRUST. Belfast, May 10.—The feelings over the steamship merger is distinctly quiet. It is recognized that whatever effect the combination may have on British shipping as a whole, Belfast will certainly benefit, the Harland and Wolff Company having obtained virtually a monopoly of shipbuilding in Europe.

NOTES. The barquentine Mary Hendry with cargo of molasses arrived at Quebec yesterday. She proceeded to Montreal this morning. May 10. The Lord line SS. Lord Charlemont sailed yesterday from Cardiff for Montreal with ballast.

The Allan line SS. Numidian sailed on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence with 38 cabin passengers, 97 intermediate and 510 steerage.

The Elder-Dempster SS. Montfort was reported inwards at Matane at 1.40 p.m. yesterday. Rain and strong north-westerly winds are reported from Matane.

VESSELS IN PORT. May 10. King Edward, 499, Lafrance, T. R. McCarty, moored at Canal pier. Innishowen Head, 1987, Sufferin, McLean, Kennedy & Co., moored at Hochelaga.

Prisia, 2412, Schmidt, Furness, Withy & Co., moored opposite Bohmer park. Anatolia, 2498, Cruikshank, J. R. Bliermer, moored below Bohmer park. Maxmann, 3700, Christie, D. Torrance & Co., moored opposite the Customs.

Cervona, 2372, Stocke, R. Reford & Co., moored at Victoria pier. Bellova, 1864, Rollo, R. Reford & Co., moored at the Jacques Cartier pier. Lakonia, 2046, McNeill, R. Reford & Co., moored at Windmill Point wharf. Loughrigg Holme, 1317, Johnstone, McLean, Kennedy & Co., moored at the foot of Marlborough street. Livonian, 2335, Hamilton, H. & A. Allan, moored at the King Edward pier. Manchester City, 3726, Forrest, Furness, Withy & Co., moored at Jacques Cartier wharf. Dunmore Head, 1458, Burns, McLean, Kennedy & Co., moored at the foot of Marlborough street. Drot, 1862, Hansen, F. Leyland & Co., moored at the Windmill Point. Inkum, 3074, Peare, Furness, Withy & Co., moored at the Jacques Cartier wharf. Brazilian, 1916, Williams, H. & A. Allan, moored at the King Edward pier.

EIGHT DEGREES OF FROST. An Exceptional May Experience for the Montreal District.

SOME DAMAGE, IT IS FEARED, HAS BEEN DONE TO BUDDING VEGETATION.

Montreal was last night visited by the severest May frost for many years. As a matter of fact the records at the corporation observatory at the City Hall show that for thirty years there has only been one record of frost in May. That was May 1, 1880, when the thermometer registered 26, or six degrees of frost. The lowest point touched last night was 24 degrees above zero, or eight below freezing.

The wind yesterday attained its greatest velocity at noon, when it blew at the rate of 48 miles an hour. After that there was a slight decrease, the velocity averaging about forty miles during the afternoon and night, but at midnight it had dropped to 29 miles an hour, but there were some strong gusts. The temperature yesterday dropped 23 degrees in twenty-four hours. At one o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 52 degrees above zero, falling to 29 above shortly after twelve o'clock this morning.

It is feared that the frost may have a destructive effect upon budding plants and trees, particularly upon the buds of fruit trees, which promised exceptionally well this year. The fact of the day being cool is considered to be a decided advantage for vegetation, as it allows the leaves to free themselves of the frost gradually.

The severe frost of last night has done a great deal of damage to blossoms. This statement was made this morning by Mr. S. S. Bain, the florist, who also stated that while he was fortunate enough to have his plants covered up for the night, there were icicles two feet long on his greenhouses. The damage done to the flowers on the Mountain will be considerable, as they are unprotected. The fruit trees also suffered severely.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 10.—There is mourning among the plants and tender grasses this morning as the result of the visit of Jack Frost, last night, on account of the warm spring-like weather of the early part of April, there has been an almost phenomenal growth for this time of the year, but everything has now received a serious check. Last night there was 13 degrees of frost in this section. This morning all perennials and garden stuff are cut down. Just what effect the frost will have on young grain and grasses is impossible to say as yet.

CHOIR SUNDAY. SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF MUSIC ARRANGED FOR TRINITY CHURCH.

To-morrow will be observed as choir Sunday at Trinity Church, St. Denis street. Special music has been arranged for the service. The services will be special occasions of rejoicing not only on account of their nature but because the announcement is to be made that the congregation has been enabled to pay off two thousand dollars of the debt of the church, largely on account of the generosity of friends. The Rev. Canon Ker, D.D., will be the preacher in the morning and the Rev. G. Osborn Troop in the evening. The musical programmes will be as follows: Morning—Processional hymn, 215, A. & M.; Venite, Elvy; Psalms, proper, Woodward and Tucker; Responses, Tallis; Te Deum, Stainer, in A; Jubilate, Steggall, in G; hymn 306, A. & M.; hymn 147, A. & M.; offertorium, quartette, 'Christians, the morn breaks sweetly o'er thee,' H. Rowe Shelley, by Mrs. Langstaff Cameron, Miss Buttriss, Messrs. Irwin and Poole; Recessional hymn, 308 A. & M. Evening—Processional hymn, A. & M., 304; Psalms, proper, Barnby and Russell; Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Sir John Goss; in A; anthem, 'Send out thy light,' by Chas. Gounod; hymn 146, A. & M.; offertory, duet, 'Glory to thee my God this night,' Gounod, by Mr. H. Monagu Davy, and Miss Stewart; recessional hymn 30, A. & M.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Confirmation service will be held in St. Patrick's Church by His Grace Archbishop Bushnell to-morrow (Sunday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. During the benediction Miss Margaret Anna McCabe, the well-known contralto, will sing Gounod's 'O divine Redeemer,' and an 'Ave Maria,' by Henshaw Dana. A large ladies' choir, under Prof. Fowler's direction, will sing the canticles and hymns of the service.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

In continuation of the series of sermons on 'Christianity and Social Reform,' which has aroused so much interest, the Rev. William Harvey, will to-morrow evening, at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church, have the 'Liquor Traffic' as his theme. 'The Saloon and our duty towards it' is the topic, and the question as to whether we should suppress it, or substitute for

Advertisements. The Great West End Departmental Store. O. LEMIRE & CO., 1163 St. James St., Cor. Fallois, (Where all Cars Transfer). ONE PRICE ONLY. MONDAY SPECIAL SALE. JOB. 2,500 yards of Colored Ribbons, very nice, all widths, values, \$5.00, 25 and 35c, for Monday... 10c. JOB. 5,000 yards of Colored Ribbons, very good silk and satin, all sorts, fancy and plain, extra wide, value \$5 40 & 50c, for Monday... 16c. SPECIAL. NAVY BLUE COSTUMES, Eton Jackets, very nicely made, tailor-made; value, \$8.00, for MONDAY... \$6.50. SPECIAL. LADIES' BLACK SILK CAPES, made with 3 applique ruchings; value, \$8.00; for MONDAY... \$5.98. SPECIAL. BLOUSE. BLACK AND WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, very nice; value, \$1.00; for MONDAY... 75c. SPECIAL. DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILK GRENADINE; value, \$1.25; for MONDAY... 87c. SPECIAL. DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILK VOILE DE PARIS; value, \$2.00; for MONDAY... \$1.65. SPECIAL. OILCLOTH. VERY NICE PATTERN OILCLOTH, very dry paint; value, 25c; 2 yards wide; for MONDAY... 19c. SPECIAL. CARPETS. We have in this department, a complete assortment of CARPETS and RUGS of all sorts, and all qualities. Good Quality Tapestry Carpet, value 35c; for MONDAY... 24c. SPECIAL. CURTAINS. VERY NICE WINDOW BLINDS, Spring Roller; value, 85c; for MONDAY... 55c. OUR STORE CLOSÉS AT 6 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAYS ONLY.

WATER.

On no one thing does the health and comfort of the suburban resident depend more than upon the supply of water. This is a truism which will be appreciated by all who have had an uncertain supply. Many people have been tempted by cheap first cost into buying machines which would pump water occasionally, and it is fair to say that nothing has been more of an aggravation. Without a constant supply of water the entire domestic economy is disarranged; the morning bath is an impossibility, and the services of the neighboring plumber must be called in to save water-backs and boilers; lawns are parched and ugly, and rare flowers are frequently ruined. When using the

Rider and Ericsson Hot Air Engines. THIS IS AVOIDED. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 692 CRAIG STREET, CANADIAN AGENTS. For the Genuine Rider & Ericsson Hot Air Engines.

WESTMOUNT BUILDING LOTS. For Sale at a Low Price. THREE LOTS, each 50 feet front by 157 1/2 feet on Argyle avenue, above Montrose street. EIGHT LOTS of 50 feet by 103 feet each, on Lansdowne avenue, above the Boulevard. Will be sold separately. Sure to increase in value. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO. MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

NEW STORE. ARTISTS' PHOTO MATERIAS AND SUPPLIES. Moved Up Town. ART & PHOTO EMPORIUM. Formerly doing business at 1822 NOTRE DAME ST. Now 2255 St. Catherine st. Colors, Canvas, Brushes, etc. Cameras, Kodaks, etc. Printing and Developing a Specialty. Letter Orders Solicited. Financial. MARINE INSURANCE BOND, DALE & CO., 50 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal. General Agents for leading British and Continental Marine Insurance Companies. EDW'D T. TAYLOR & SON, Insurance Brokers and Agents. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE 43 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2293. It will receive a careful answer. In the Sunday-school, to-morrow, is 'Rally Day,' and it is expected that, given fine weather, a record attendance will be registered. MOUNTAIN STREET CHURCH. The Mountain Street Church anniversary takes place to-morrow. The Rev. W. D. Read, B.A.B.D., will preach in the morning and the Rev. T. Griffith, Ph.D., at the evening service. ST. GILES CHURCH. The service on Sabbath evening will be of a special character; four men will

Advertisements.

TWO SECOND-HAND SAFES

Let Shelving and Office Furniture and Stationery Supply for sale cheap. THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO., 759 Craig Street.

REAL ESTATE

I have for sale privately, in Westmount, on one of the best streets, a beautiful modern house of special design, which the owner would sell for \$11,500. For particulars and permits see

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

Elm Avenue, House For Sale Above Sherbrooke St.

The owner of this modern house in this choice locality will sell cheap. The house has side lights. Price, \$8,500. Immediate possession.

H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

A CHARMING HOUSE Crescent street

A specially well-designed and constructed house on this street containing six bedrooms, extension dining-room and extension kitchen. Would be sold cheap to a prompt buyer.

H. L. PUTNAM, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

REAL ESTATE

I wish to call attention to a superior detached House for sale, above Sherbrooke street, for the price of \$15,000. It is one of the handsomest of the later houses built in Montreal. Both the exterior and interior are all that could be desired. Special reasons for selling.

H. L. PUTNAM, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Whether you want to borrow \$10 or \$1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us, we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.

YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS For the least of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice and so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing of us from time to time.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO. Room 804, New York Life Building, Cor St. James St. and Place d'Armes St.

WANT ADS.

WITNESS

By left with WM. DREYDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine street, in with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. Pupils Wanted. 10 WORDS FOR 5 CENTS. Rooms To Let. 10 WORDS FOR 5 CENTS. Articles Found. 10 WORDS FOR 5 CENTS. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. 10 WORDS FOR 5 CENTS. Property For Sale or To Let. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four. Other Articles For Sale. 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 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 square lines space.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 16-lb packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

A NEW ABATTOIR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAING ESTABLISHMENT AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

If there is one attribute of up to date civilization which Montreal has lacked more than another it has perhaps been a clean and well conducted abattoir. This is now supplied by the enterprise of the Laing Packing and Provision Company in their new establishment at Point St. Charles.

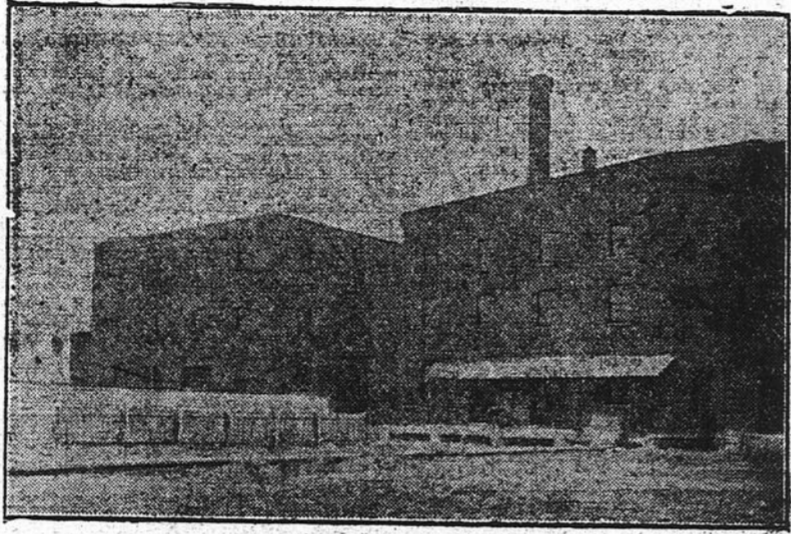
The plant is situated on Mill street, between the tailrace and St. Etienne street, and has taken in the eastern portion of the old Driving Park. On the south side a spur track crosses through the Driving Park, and cars run alongside of the cattle barn and shipping rooms. On the north side there is a special entrance for cattle purchased on the open market. The cattle barn, where the animals are kept awaiting their voyage to the main packing house, is said to be unique in its fixtures and appointments. The runs immediately leading into the building are built of brick, with brick cleats or threads, having pitch fittings in the spaces.

the sides of which men with long, keen-edged knives attend to any scraping overlooked by the machine.

The hog is then taken hold of by a hook and raised to the trolleys on the ceiling. If it is for the local market the body is sent off to the right, but if it is for the export trade it must be treated to a singeing process, and so is sent off to the left for this detail. The hog is now slit, the fat is thrown into cold water and chilled, the casings are sent through an opening to the floor below. Other offal is used for fertilizer, and is sent to the rendering room for treatment.

The body now passes through a final bath, which bears some relationship to a shower bath, and then goes on to be weighed. The carcasses for the export trade in the meanwhile go to be singed, which is done by means of gas jets, this giving the hog a peculiar brownish tint, which is desired on the foreign market.

The carcass is now conveyed to the chilling room, and afterwards to the refrigerators, which are very complete in all their appointments. All the rooms through which the hog or sheep has passed are floored in such a manner that they can hold several inches of water and may be readily flushed whenever it is desired to do so. The floors are caulked like a ship's deck, and



THE LAING PACKING COMPANY'S NEW ABATTOIR, ON MILL STREET.

The floors throughout the building are of brick, and pitch has been used with a liberal hand, so that a waterproof floor has been secured. Water can be used lavishly, and by its means the floors can be flushed easily and conveniently, the result being that the building will always be in a high state of order, and in a most scrupulously hygienic condition. In fact, similar conditions prevail throughout the entire plant and buildings, and in this respect it is a model for other institutions. The orders are that when the day's supply of animals has been handled the flushing will immediately begin, and in addition to a liberal use of water, formaline will be used to destroy any odors which may arise.

The first floor of the barn is used for the handling of cattle, hogs and other small animals being sent upstairs, in addition to the storage in the building there is plenty of vacant ground adjoining, and there pens will be built, so that many extra animals can be handled during the summer months. The capacity of the plant is from 100 to 200 cattle, and from 2,000 to 3,000 hogs and smaller animals daily.

On the receipt of the animals on the ground floor, whether from the local market or by rail, they are run on to the weighing scales and then distributed to the various pens. Brick runs bring the hogs to the upper floors, the cattle remaining below.

Driven out of the pens, they cross from the barn by a run to the reception room in the other building, the connection run being of brick, like the others. The place where the animals are received on the other side is finished in black, the

are thoroughly waterproof.

BUILDINGS ALL SEPARATE. The lard rendering room is adjoining, but in a separate building from the main packing house, and here are situated the immense tanks in which the rendering takes place. Below are the lard running rooms, and also the meat pickling and curing rooms, where the freezing in course of curing takes place. The handling of the hams is both convenient and quick. The tree which holds the hams runs on a rail into the smoke house, and out again on to the hoist, and to the storage, all in one handling. So much for the hog.

The larger cattle being accommodated on the ground floor of the barn, the packing house on the lower floor and are handled here. The cattle are driven into a pen, one at a time, killed by being struck on the head, and dragged out of the pen by chains. When the carcass is thrown out the hide is immediately removed, and its further treatment depends upon the best market available for hides. The beef is treated in much the same manner as the hogs, being hoisted for convenient handling, and cooled. The beef freezer on the ground floor is said to be unequalled in this part of the country, and by its means it will be possible to retain the beef in perfect condition for a month. The storage of beef requires a cool atmosphere, free from any moisture, and these coolers possess all these qualifications. The shipping rooms are close at hand and the meat can be sent out conveniently and rapidly.

Adjoining the packing house is the steam and power plant, and also the refrigerating machines. All these are en-



INTERIOR OF THE CUTTING-UP ROOM—LAING PACKING COMPANY'S NEW ABATTOIR.

black finishing being pitch and presenting a surface that may be easily cleaned. There are two pens, each holding a dozen or so, and between them is a big wheel, innocent-looking, but of deadly purpose. This wheel at intervals has chains on its edge, and as it slowly revolves the chain is unhooked, hooked about the hind leg of a hog, re-hooked on the wheel, the hog is suspended in a trice, and, as it reaches the top a projecting rod catches the chain and the struggling animal slides off into the hands of the man with the knife.

The blood flows to the centre of the graded floor, from whence it runs to the pits below to be stored for future use. This platform has watertight plugs, and is heavily coated with pitch, so that it, too, may share in the flushing process after the day's killing. The dead hog now is thrown into a scalding tub, and is afterwards automatically lifted on to the scraping bench. A chain and hook drag the carcass through the scraping machine, which is a series of knives arranged by means of springs to cover the whole surface of the body. Water sprinklers are continually at work, and during this handling the hog is being subjected to a thorough scouring.

After passing through the scraper the body goes on to the finishing table, along

closed in separate buildings for fire protection. The plant is an extensive one, and includes all the latest and best in the machinery line. Throughout the building electric lighting is used, and whenever possible electric motors have been installed, so that the labor-saving devices of the plant are many and varied. The plant will be in full operation within two weeks.

THE GENESIS OF A GUN.

(London 'Spectator'.)

Sir,—It may very well happen that the 'Spectator,' which has shown so wide and catholic an interest in volunteer matters, is familiar with the kind of story which forms the subject of this letter. But the methods (I can vouch for the truth of my story) by which a machine-gun becomes the property of a volunteer infantry battalion, which were described to me the other day by a volunteer officer, seem to me so extraordinary and so typical of the worst side of the War Office, that I am tempted to send you a description of them in a letter. Here, then, is my story: A certain volunteer corps decided that it would like to have a machine-gun section, if the War Office would allow it. Application to Pall Mall was made in

the ordinary way, and after a considerable period had elapsed, and various official communications had passed between the corps and clerks at the War Office, permission to have a machine-gun was granted. Now, it seems that when this stage has been reached you cannot get your gun merely by writing to the authorities and saying that since you have been permitted to have a gun you would like a gun sent to you. What happens is that you are referred to a book, or a list of regulations, or something of the kind, and from that you learn that a machine-gun has about three hundred and twenty parts. You are then invited by the authorities to inspect for each one of those parts, taking every precaution; making sure, for instance, that you take for two wheels, one to go on each side, and so on. Well these details having in this particular case been satisfactorily arranged, the volunteer corps was informed that 'the gun is now being sent you, and the adjutant sat down in joy and hope to wait for his gun. He had, it seems, visions of a complete weapon arriving in a wagon, but that is not what happened. After six days there arrived, in a small parcel, two 'pull-throughs.' The receipt of these was duly acknowledged. Four more days elapsed. Then arrived a package containing a spanner. The corps was considerably elated at this addition to the regimental property, and there was some talk of parading the machine-gun section forthwith, drawing the attention of the officer commanding the district to the admirable condition in which the spanner had been kept. Judge, therefore, of the pride of the officer commanding the newly formed section when there reached the drill-hall three days later nothing less than a tin of grease, accompanied by printed regulations declaring that whatever happened it must not be used in tropical climates. This was followed the very next day by a pot to hold the grease (when being used in temperate climates) and there, I believe, the matter stands. That is as far as the genesis of the gun has got—except that so far as I understand there seems to be some question of providing the gun-section with a mule, to draw, of course, the 'pull-throughs,' the spanner and the pot of grease, not to be used in tropical climates, unless, of course, the corps decides that now that it has got a spanner, it will incontinently procure a gun from some private firm to fit the spanner; like the man who found a biscuit and rushed out to buy a dog to eat it.

The process of the official mind interests me. Where does it start? The Irishman, I believe, defined a gun as a hole with something round it. The official mind, apparently, begins with the hole—I do not know if you have to 'indent' for the hole. Next, of course, there must be something to put in the hole, by which process of reasoning you get to the provision of a 'pull-through.' How the spanner comes next it is more difficult to see; but presumably there will soon arrive a nut to fit the spanner, then a screw to fit the nut, and eventually a hole to fit the screw, whence by slow degrees you will reach the gun-barrel, or perhaps part of a wheel. One is reminded of the mysterious process by which eminent zoologists are able, by merely examining the foot-prints of an antediluvian animal, gradually to build up, bone by bone, a complete skeleton. But seriously, Sir, is it not amazing that such a thing as this can still happen? What would be thought of the business capacity of a firm of gunsmiths who, when a gun was ordered, began the process of supplying it by sending their customer a heelplate? Is

it really thought absurd by the War Office authorities that when a gun is to be supplied to a volunteer corps, it should be supplied as a gun, and not by instalments of spanners and grease-pots? —I am, Sir, etc., [What a fortunate thing it is that recruits are indivisible, or else a new draft might be supplied to commanding officers in bits—first of all the heads, then the boots, then the feet for them, then a tin of lard, then a left hand, and so on.—Ed. 'Spectator'.]

BREATHE THROUGH YOUR NOSE.

(From 'Chambers's Journal'.)

In all kinds of atmospheres the breath should only be inhaled through the nose. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good; but in cars and in most offices and rooms acce breathing is essential. A second rule is, since so much time is spent in cars and offices and rooms in earning a livelihood, and since these places are overheated and underventilated—the heating and ventilation being out of the control of most of us—we must take in fresh air whenever possible, in order that we may restore the balance. The best time to do this will be early in the morning, when the air is freshest, and late at night, when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions.

THE WORK OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

(Harper's Weekly, New York.)

If we take prohibition in its most liberal interpretation, we find that nearly half the population of the United States is living under local option or state prohibition laws regarding the sale of intoxicating drinks. In studying the figures given by the prohibition enthusiasts we find that at least five states have enacted prohibition or local option laws, which cover every county and town. These five states, which have been the pioneers in this movement, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, and North Dakota. But other states are nearly as generally governed by the same prohibitory laws, the few exceptions hardly being sufficient to remove them from the same class. The whole of Georgia is under state prohibition or local option laws, with the exception of four cities; South Dakota, with the exception of a few cities and towns; South Carolina, with the exception of ten cities; and Iowa, with the exception of twenty-five cities. In Montana only a few counties have adopted local option or prohibition in any form; but in most of the other states there is a godly array of towns, counties, and cities which have decided to reform themselves concerning strong drink. In New York state we have some 700 cities and towns that have thus drawn the strict line of abolishing the sale of spirituous drink, and in Massachusetts, out of 353 towns and cities, 293 have fallen in line. Illinois has to her credit 650 cities and towns enjoying local option laws; Ohio, 500; Michigan, 400; Wisconsin, 300; Nebraska, 250; Minnesota, 400; New Jersey, 200; California, 175.

All the other states have moved in line to a more or less extent, many of them adopting local prohibition laws according to counties rather than by towns or cities. In Alabama, 50 out of 65 counties are reported to be under prohibition laws; in Arkansas, 50 out

Advertisements.

Perhaps You Don't Know

..... That we have a magnificent stock of

HIGH CLASS CARPETS.

We have a good assortment of the cheaper grades but WE PRIDE OURSELVES on our showing of

ROYAL WILTONS, ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, VELVETS AND BRUSSELS, all imported from the best European manufacturers.

Perhaps You Need a Good Rug.

Here is an opportunity you can't afford to miss. Monday we place on sale 50 RUGS made of Best Imported Royal Wilton, this season's importation. Colors and designs to suit any taste.

THESE PRICES ARE GOOD MONDAY ONLY.

Table with 2 columns: Rug size and price. 9 ft. x 9 ft. Regular Price \$24.00 Monday \$16.50. 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. " " \$25.00 " " \$18.50. 9 ft. x 12 ft. " " \$32.00 " " \$21.50. 11 ft. 3 x 12 ft. " " \$40.00 " " \$27.50. 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular Price \$42.00 Monday \$28.50.

N. G. VALIQUETTE, 1541-1547 ST. CATHERINE ST.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

The following immovables, belonging to the Estate and Succession of the late Seraphin Cormier, in his lifetime, of the City of Montreal, grocer, will be sold, by auction, to the highest and last bidder, at Montreal, in the Office of L. Belanger, the undersigned Notary at No. 88 St. James street, MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of May instant (1920), at 30 a.m., viz.: 1o. An emplacement fronting on Lafontaine street, corner of Frontenac street, containing forty-five feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less, with a house brick ceased, and other buildings thereon erected, bearing the Nos. 150, 152, 154, 156 of said Lafontaine street, and No. 196 of said Frontenac street, with also the active and passive servitudes attached thereto; the said emplacement composed of the lots of land known and designated under the number one hundred and sixty-six, subdivisions five hundred and forty-six, and five hundred and sixty-two (166-661 and 662), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the Incorporated Village of Hochelaga, in the County of Hochelaga.

2o. A vacant ground, fronting on Lafontaine street, corner of Frontenac street, containing forty-three feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less, with a house brick ceased, and other buildings thereon erected, bearing the Nos. 151, 153, 155, of the said Lafontaine street, and the No. 198 of said Frontenac street, with also the active and passive servitudes attached thereto; the said emplacement composed of the lots of land known and designated under number one hundred and sixty-six, subdivisions five hundred and forty-six, and five hundred and sixty-two (166-661 and 662), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the Incorporated Village of Hochelaga, in the County of Hochelaga.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned Notary.

L. BELANGER, Notary.

of 75 counties; in Florida, 30 out of 45 counties; in Kentucky, 90 out of 119 counties; in Louisiana, 20 out of 59 counties; in Maryland, 15 out of 24 counties; in Mississippi, 71 out of 75 counties; in Missouri, 84 out of 115 counties; in North Carolina, 60 out of 90 counties; in Pennsylvania, 60 counties and towns and 20 counties; in Tennessee, 70 out of 96 counties; in Texas, 120 out of 246 counties; in Virginia, 58 out of 106 counties; in West Virginia, 40 out of 64 counties; and in Washington, 50 cities and towns. Little Delaware has half the state under prohibition, and Little Rhode Island 20 of its cities and towns. In these numerous cities, towns, and counties it is estimated that there is a total population of about 30,000,000.

HANSEN BECOMES A CATHOLIC.

Hansen, the unfortunate murderer, now under sentence of death in the Montreal Jail, was admitted as a member of the Catholic Church yesterday. Father Meiche, the jail chaplain, received the condemned man's new profession of faith, and upon the return of Archbishop Bruchési from New York, he will be confirmed. Hansen is still hopeful, and has confidence in the result of the efforts to be made by his counsel, Mr. G. Mathieu, for a commutation of his sentence.

Advertisements.

Flannels

I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders—especially good for washing flannel goods. Mrs. Rev. R. F. C.

One of the Millions.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRASPING AN OPPORTUNITY. (Frank H. Sweet, in 'Good Cheer.')

It was Edna's dish week, and she was denunciatory in her proclamation of the fact; but then her dish week was also a time for public lamentation, as well as her week to do the chamber work.

Out among the branches of a cherry tree an oriole was pouring forth a tribute of gladness to the June sunshine and flowers, and upstairs she could hear her sister Bettie singing at her chamber work as she went from room to room.

Edna stared a little, and dropped her gaze. But when she was back at the sink, with the dishes again towering above the rim of the great pan, her thoughts persisted in wandering away to Bettie, who was ambitious, and who might be able to return to school.

And when Bettie returned at the end of the week with a wonderful story of promotion from the kitchen to the linen department, this doubt grew stronger and more convincing, and for the first time mingled self-distrust with her arrogance and discontent.

But that was not all. When Bettie came to her, five months later, and told her that they were going away to school, and would share her money equally, and that when they returned they were to help their younger sister Alice, her composure gave way entirely, and with it all her arrogance and discontent.

Edna! Oh, Edna! her mother called, a few moments later. 'Come out here, please.'

The cloth stopped its circlings, and the

long, delicate fingers were carefully dried with a towel which hung above the sink. Then, nothing loth, Edna walked languidly toward the front piazza.

At last it seemed to them that something must be done. They could find worms enough for only one meal a day, and this would never do. So they talked it over together.

'There are those cherries,' said Mr. Robin, 'it would be an easy matter to get our breakfast there.'

'I know that,' answered Mrs. Robin, 'still I do not like to think of your going for them, for there is so much danger. You know the people do not like to have us take any of them, and they consider us thieves when we do so.'

'Thieves, indeed,' answered Mr. Robin, indignantly. 'I wonder who took care of those cherries? There would not be a cherry on those trees if we had not hunted and got all of those worms, and now they are not willing to give us even a small share. Well, I propose to take some.'

Mrs. Robin said no more, and so the cherries added to their bill of fare.

One day Mr. Robin was off hunting for worms, and Mr. Robin flew as usual toward the cherry trees, when his wife went something, and poor Mr. Robin fluttered down dead.

'There,' exclaimed a fresh young voice, 'you will steal no more of our cherries, Mr. Robin. Tim can make a meal from you instead.'

Meanwhile Mrs. Robin was flying along watching for a good fat worm, when a couple of boys came along. 'There goes a robin,' cried one, 'I mean to see if I can hit it.'

He raised his arm and flung a hard stone and poor Mrs. Robin dropped.

Meantime at home the poor little robins were getting hungry. They called loudly, but no answering call came back to them.

Night came and they were cold and afraid. They tried to keep warm and kept calling all night, hoping that papa or mamma Robin would hear them, but they did not. The next day it was the same, and the next, and finally poor little Posie, who was the weakest, died.

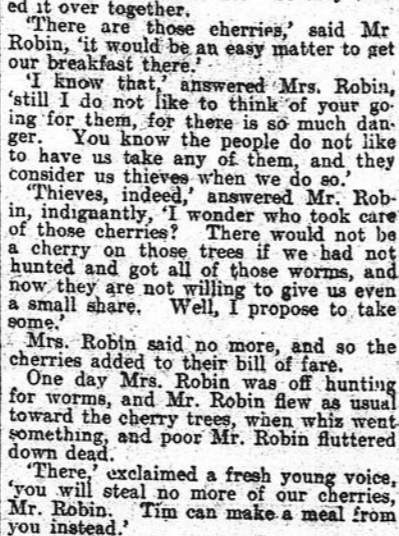
Then the two brothers were alone with their dead sister. They were too weak to cry now, and at length they, too, died. Thus ended the happy little home in the apple tree.

'I wonder,' said Flossie's papa, one morning, 'what became of those robins? I always liked to hear them sing in the morning.'

His little sons heard him and crooped their heads. Perhaps they might have told, but they did not. We will tell, however, in the hopes that it may be the means of saving other happy little homes in other apple trees.

Advertisements.

DRY EARTH CLOSETS



A Necessary For Country Homes. JOHN DATE, 654 CRAIG STREET.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 76 VICTORIA SQUARE—18. House-cleaning Brushes. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. 9760.

We Make It Our Special Business FRAMING PICTURES. We carry a Larger Stock and Frame Cheaper than any House in the city.

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING? The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty.

BIBLE LIGHT. SATURDAY, MAY 10. WHAT IS THE GOSPEL? The meaning of the word 'Gospel' is 'good story', 'good news', 'glad tidings'.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT R. S. AULD'S FINE CONFECTIONERY STORE, 505 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.

BEDDING HOUSE, Estab'd 1869. S. J. TOWNSHEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townshend.

MATTINSON & POPE, 100 DORCHESTER ST., opposite Union Ave. PLUMBERS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

P. SCOTT, PAINTER & DECORATOR. LATEST STYLES OF DECORATIONS & SIGNS. General repairing of woodwork, plastering, etc.

OGILVIE BROS. Sanitary & Heating Engineers, 249 BLEURY STREET. TELEPHONE—Up 2401, East 161.

JOHN GRANT, CARPENTER & BUILDER, 820-822 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.

FRED. BARLOW, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, ELECTRIC WIRING A SPECIALTY. 443 St. Lawrence Street.

J. HENRY JONES, Practical Decorator and Painter, 48 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c. DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. F. CURRIE & CO., 225 St. James Street.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



WHEN IN DOUBT—DON'T. Scene—Country Station. Gent—Are the 'sandwiches fresh, my boy?'

REPORTERS AND HUMORISTS. Inquiring Boy—What is a reporter? Father—A reporter is a man who writes up an Irish parade as if he were an Irishman.

REPORTERS AND HUMORISTS. Inquiring Boy—What is a reporter? Father—A reporter is a man who writes up an Irish parade as if he were an Irishman.

FOLLOWING THE ADAGE. (Philadelphia 'Record.') 'What, back again?' exclaimed the housekeeper. 'Why, I gave you soup only yesterday.'

HIS IDEA. 'Would you take our darling daughter from us?' tearfully asked the mother. 'Why—yes,' replied the startled youth. 'That's my idea. I—I really hadn't contemplated taking the whole family, you know.'

'Is there anything harder to bear than real trouble?' I asked of the intellectual man who sat next to me in the smoker. 'Only imaginary trouble,' he replied.

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

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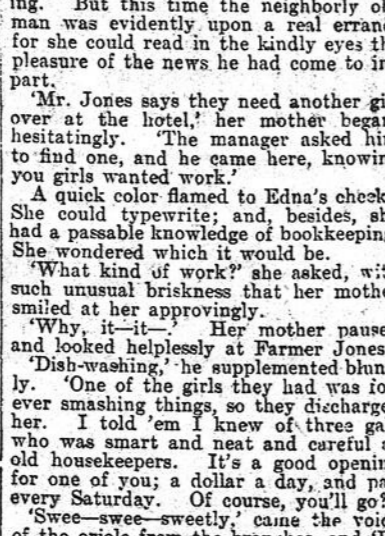
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Advertisements.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

Loose joints, bow legs, big head, and soft bones—mean rickets. It is a typical disease for the best workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak bones. Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics the hypophosphites. For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil.

Scott's Emulsion corrects the effects of imperfect nourishment and brings rapid improvement in every way to rickety children.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION



Was in great demand at the Horse Show for the many falls and accidents. Imperial Embrocation, that great remedy and cure for Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Dislocations, Muscular Pains, Stiffness, Soreness, etc., is always on hand with its curative powers for these and many other ills.

fact that it will not only help the children. But yourselves, by relieving many of your aches and pains as well, always keep a bottle of Imperial Embrocation in the house ready for every emergency.

It is not easy to do anything which is right; and if we once begin considering the ease with which we may do the will of God, we shall find how few are the duties which call for no sacrifice.

It is quite true that we choose our friends, but cannot choose our relatives. Nevertheless, the family ought to be a sacred idea, and the ties of relationship ought to be held more seriously than they are.—The Christian.

There is a story told of a colored girl who happened to meet a gentleman going down the street and who got on the same side of the narrow walk; then both started for the other side, and another collision was imminent. They then danced back and dodged again, when the colored girl suddenly stopped, and said, 'See, heah, mister, what am dis gwine to be, a schottische or a waltz?'

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Photographic Studio. 2261 ST. CATHERINE ST., Over Bell Piano Store. Portraits in every Style, Size and Finish up to date. Bell Telephone Up 2472.

J. D. RACETTE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Graduate of Highest Cutting School in the United States. 123 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

DOWNHAM & HASTINGS, Electricians, 48 BEAVER HALL HILL. ELECTRIC HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY.

DR. COWAN'S HERBAL OINTMENT was made to cure piles, has been thoroughly tested, and has yet never failed to cure any case of any kind of piles.

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THE HORSE SHOW.

Everybody was at the Horse Show last night, wearing and looking their best, and boxes, balconies and promenades were filled with an interested crowd...

WITH THE JUDGES. In the afternoon the rooster class attracted much attention. Class 25 for saddle horses was a close competition between Messrs. Pepper and Beck.

WINNERS AND RESULTS. The results yesterday afternoon and evening were as follows: AFTERNOON PROGRAMME. Class 4—Roadsters. Conformation, style of going, manners, hock and knee action...

Class 15—Hunters and jumpers. Green hunters, middle weight, up to carrying over 168 pounds, but not exceeding 190 lbs. to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 percent; performance over fences to count 50 percent.

2. 'Traveller,' br.g., 15.2, 7 years. Exhibited by R. B. Angus, Montreal. 3. 'Thunder Cloud,' br.g., 15.2 1/2, 7 yrs. Exhibited by S. P. Howard, Montreal. 4. 'Flossie B.' bl.m., 15.2, 8 years. Exhibited by W. Bell, Montreal.

Class 53—Cabbens. Best cabbens' turnout, double, property of the exhibitor as let for hire on the streets of Montreal. First prize, \$40; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$10.

Class 54—General delivery horses, the property of retail merchants, etc., to be shown in single harness and delivery wagon as used in local deliveries. Horse to count 50 percent; wagon and equipment, 50 percent.

4. 'Nellie,' br.m., 15, 9 years. Exhibited by H. Simard, Montreal. Class 6—Standard bred roadster stallions; stallions any age. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$15.

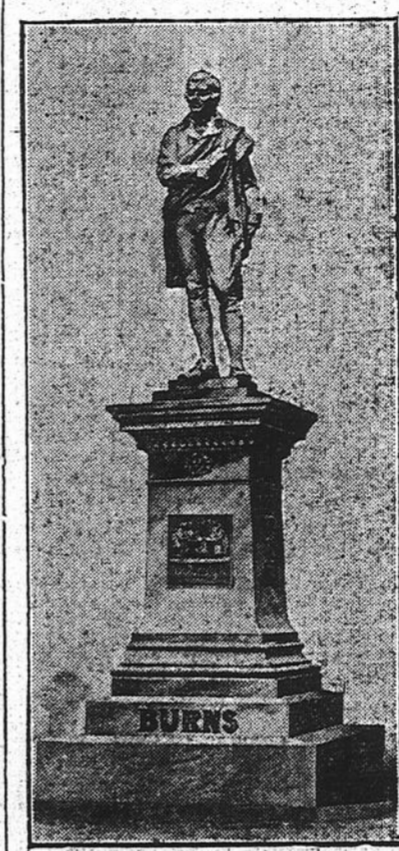
Class 13—Horses in harness—Horses exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a gait, cart or phaeton. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$15.

Class 14—Hunters and jumpers—Qualified hunters (middle weight) up to carrying over 170 lbs., but not exceeding 200 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent; performance over fences to count 60 percent.

(Lane); vase, 'Impassioned Dreams,' (Rosa); 'God Save the King,' Evening programme.—March, 'Sergeants of the Guards,' (Williams); selection, 'Bonnie Scotland,' (Hare); vase, 'Sobre Las Olas,' (Paul de Ville); musical sketch, 'A Holiday,' (Seebold); march, 'Frangere,' (Costa); vase, 'The Morning Glory,' (Burns); selection, 'La Fille du Tambour Major,' (Offenbach); 'God Save the King.'

BURNS MEMORIAL.

TORONTO ERECTS A MONUMENT TO THE SCOTTISH BARD. The proposal to erect a monument in Toronto to Scotland's national poet, Burns, was first decided in Toronto's favor years ago, and a strong committee was formed to carry the project to a successful end.



THE BURNS MONUMENT.

tion of the committee, and it will be shipped to Toronto in the beginning of June. A splendid site for the monument has been secured in the Horticultural Gardens, and the city has promised to make any change in the ground that may be necessary and keep the site in good order.

MUSIC AT THE SHOW.

The music during the afternoon and evening was discoursed by the band of the Royal Scots. The programme for both performances was well selected and the playing of the 'Scots' was generally commented upon. The band was under the leadership of Bandmaster C. C. Antonsen.

STAGE ANIMALS.

Stage animals are very proud of the organs they can move. If they can roll an eye, they never cease to roll it, long as they think any one is looking; and if they can switch a tail, they switch it.

THEATRICAL ELEPHANTS, LOBSTERS, SWORDFISH, DRAGONS AND RATS.

One of the cleverest elephants is that made for a celebrated performer. It picks up biscuits with its trunk and puts them into its mouth. The secret of the prehensile power of the trunk lies in the pair of pinners with which it is fitted, and which are, of course, concealed.

SOUZA'S BAND.

It is a compliment and an admission of great weight when so conservative and influential a paper as the London 'Times' remarks in connection with the Sousa concerts in London that the concert as a whole proved an admirable and most surprising lesson in the possibilities of a wind band when ably trained.

Advertisements.

1902 CATALOGUE SPORTING GOODS, ANGLERS' SUPPLIES. Write for it IF INTERESTED, and we know it WILL INTEREST you if you appreciate fine goods. R. & W. KERR, Sporting Goods Dept., 2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

THE MANUFACTURER MARCHAND 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St. Bell Phone, Main, 4479. Branch—1453 St. Catherine St. Bell Tel. East, 1900.

Monday and Tuesday. The only large manufacturer of SKIRTS, COSTUMES, BLOUSES, COATS, CAPES, etc., in Montreal, selling retail at manufacturer's prices.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES Latest Novelties for The Spring Season. 150 CLOTH COSTUMES, very fine, Light Grey and Fancy Grey, tailor-made, Holero coat with collar and vest of silk; Skirt, 'Flare' style, with fancy cording, very fine finish; no other house would offer this costume at less than \$20.00; see what we manufacture ourselves. \$11.99

REAL BARGAIN Monday and Tuesday Only. PRETTY COSTUMES, in Serge, Oxford Grey and Black, tailor-made, latest style, with fancy silk applique, very well lined; Skirt with circular fringe, very fine finish. This costume is a bargain at \$15.00; Special, MONDAY and TUESDAY, \$8.99

SILK and CHIFFON CAPES PRETTY SILK and CHIFFON CAPES, very long, with 4 Silk frills, worth from \$10.00; manufacturer's price \$5.00

BLOUSES! BLOUSES! PRETTY TAFETTA SILK BLOUSES, in all the prettiest colors, with tucks and hemstitching, latest style, worth from \$10.00; MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Special \$5.00

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! \$4.00 for \$1.89 150 SKIRTS in Brilliant or Serge, Black or Navy Blue, tailor-made, Flare style, very well lined, extra finish; a bargain at \$4.00; manufacturer's price ... \$1.89

A REAL BARGAIN. PRETTY SKIRTS in Beagle, very fine, with tucks, latest style, in Drab, Brown, Grey and Black really worth \$12.00; MONDAY and TUESDAY, manufacturer's price \$6.99

THE MANUFACTURER MARCHAND 1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET, BRANCH—1453 St. Catherine Street.

Almost Agonized With Pain. The Terrible Condition of Mr. Banks of Toronto, Who Suffered from Eczema—Cured by Powley's Liquefied Ozone. For twenty years I was troubled with eczema in my left leg. My leg was swollen three times its natural size and apparently mortification had set in. The skin had broken in several places, and matter was oozing from the ulcers. The leg was black and rawish-red in parts right up to my hip and the itching was frightful.



J. B. BANKS, TORONTO.

The Rev. C. A. Coakwell Cured of Skin Disease.

I must express my thanks to you for your valuable Ozone. It has been a great blessing to me. Six months ago, I suffered with a disordered stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia. My face became covered with blotches and at times was as raw as beefsteak, which was very obnoxious to say nothing of what I suffered.

There are lots of people who fancy they can cure skin and blood disorders by applying lotions, ointments and salves. Might just as well shut out the sunlight and say the sun no longer exists. Skin disorders have their origin in the blood and no matter how much you seek to cure the local evidences you'll never be free from the disease until you drive it completely out of the blood and system.

ST. LAMBERT BOAT CLUB PROSPEROUS.

Montreal Horse Show Performances Yesterday Were a Decided Success.

THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK BOAT HOUSE TOOK PLACE LAST EVENING.

The Members of the Champion Strathcona Football Club Receive Medals.

THE ROYALS WON THEIR FIRST GAME OF THE SEASON—TORONTO LACROSSE TEAM WON AGAIN—AMERICAN INDIVIDUAL GUN CHAMPIONSHIP—PRINCE OF WALES DONATES A MEDAL.

The St. Lambert Boating Club, while not the oldest, is probably one of the best-known clubs in the vicinity of Montreal.

May 2, 1887, resulting in the re-election of the previous year's officers.

The inaugural meeting of this club was held on May 15, 1886, at St. Lambert, at which Mr. J. G. Hunt was elected president.



MR. J. R. INNIS, President St. Lambert Boat Club.

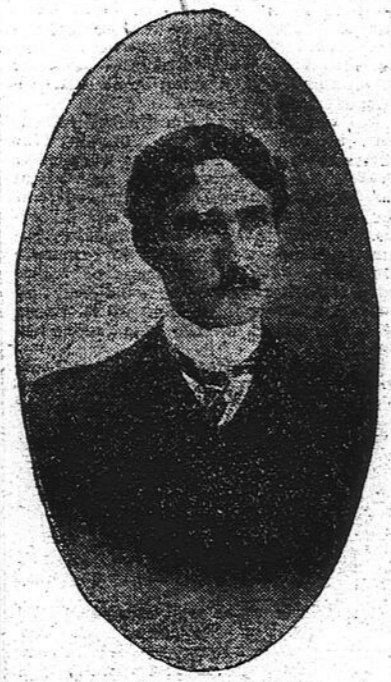
powered to proceed with the erection of a club house, etc. Tenders for this work were requested on May 15, and it was resolved at a meeting held on May 27, to proceed with the erection of the club-house, as per plans furnished by Mr. Hunt, cost to be \$200.



MR. C. A. BOURNE, Vice-President St. Lambert Boat Club.

July 6, the same year, for which invitations were sent to all the sister clubs. At a meeting held on July 22, the rules to govern the club were framed, and the colors decided upon, namely, navy blue and white. Flag, navy blue St. George's cross on white ground.

The first closing annual 'at home' was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, 1886. The first year closed with a membership of about 75, and \$199.00 cash on hand. The first annual meeting was held on



MR. D. S. MACLEOD, Hon. Secretary St. Lambert Boat Club.

1891, 1892, A. J. Whimby; 1893, Joseph Horstfall; 1894, A. J. Whimby; 1895, Arthur Horstfall; 1896, Doctor A. S. Wade; 1897, A. E. Harvey; 1898, W. H. V. Hooper; 1899, Doctor R. W. Mitchell; 1900, J. Edgar Buchana; 1901, 1902, J. R. Innis.



MR. B. HOOPER, Assistant Secretary St. Lambert Boat Club.

The club was incorporated in December, 1890, under the Joint Stock Act of the Province of Quebec, and the club house moved to its present location, and considerably increased in size early the following year.

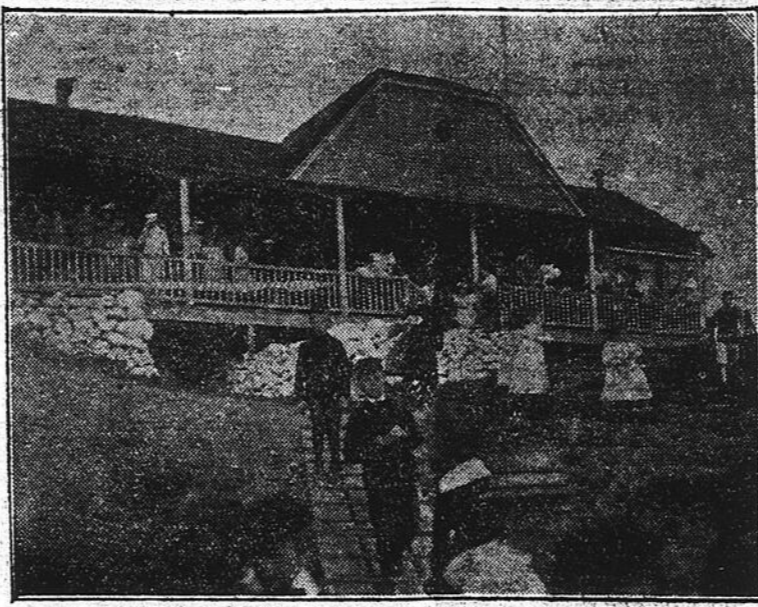
The present location is a pleasant one, it is on top of the high bank a little below the bridge commanding a magnificent view of the river, Montreal harbor, and the city.

The depression experienced in the aquatic world during a few years prior to 1901 was probably felt by the club to a greater extent than any other, but it has been on the boom for the past few years, and is now in a better position than ever before.

During the season of 1901 an effort was made for an exceptional 'boom' for the club, and results surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of the committee and members.

The membership was increased by 28 over the previous year. Improvements to the extent of over \$200 made to the

club, a new racing canoe purchased and the mortgage on the club reduced from \$800 to \$600, leaving a balance on hand of approximately \$30.



ST. LAMBERT BOAT CLUB HOUSE.

Further improvements are to be made this season to the extent of installing electric light, and procuring additional facilities for the members.



MR. ALLAN CHRISTIE, Committeeman, St. Lambert Boat Club.

The past season was the record one in the history of the club, but the present one bids fair to far exceed it, as at present the committee are being overwhelmed



MR. W. UNDERWOOD, Committeeman, St. Lambert Boat Club.

The outlook for success in racing matters is also very bright, as there is no scarcity



MR. A. E. WOODWORTH, Committeeman St. Lambert Boat Club.

of material for good canoeists and oarsmen, and the members of the St. Lambert Boating Club will no doubt be able to hold their own against all comers this season, as heretofore.



MR. C. MANSELL, Hon. Treasurer, St. Lambert Boat Club.

The officers for the present season are: President—Jos. Horstfall, sr. President—J. R. Innis Vice-President—Charles Bourne. Secretary—D. S. Macleod. Assistant Secretary—B. H. Hooper.

at race, distance one mile, to take place at the Grand Coronation Gala, promoted by this society, to be held in London, on June 28 next, in which swimmers of all nations are invited to compete.

STRATHCONA CHAMPIONS

WERE PRESENTED LAST EVENING WITH MEDALS—PLAYERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PROSPECTS.

A pleasing event took place last evening at Society Hall, Upper St. Lawrence street, when the players of the senior amateur football champions, Strathcona football team, were presented with medals.

There was a good attendance of members and much enthusiasm was evidenced. Shortly before nine o'clock the president, Mr. Thomas M. Duncan, opened the proceedings by congratulating the players upon the happy occasion of the meeting.

LACROSSE

TORONTO'S TOUR WILL TERMINATE IN A COMPLETE SERIES OF VICTORIES.

Toronto, May 10.—An Evening Telegram's special cable says, Manchester, May 9.—Two members of the Chesham team in yesterday's match resorted to exceedingly rough tactics at times, and had to be cautioned by the referee.

THE GUN

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP GUN CONTEST—MR. HEIKKIS SUCCESSFUL.

New York, May 10.—At Interstate Park yesterday the third grand annual American handicap shooting tournament at targets was conducted under high wind prevailed during the entire day.

AQUATICS

NARROW ESCAPE EXPERIENCED BY CORNELL JUNIOR OARSMEN.

Ithaca, N.Y., May 10.—The first mishap of the season at Cornell boating crew was on Thursday night, when one of the junior shells, sunk in Cayuga Lake. It was occupied by Captain Whittlesey's crew, members of which were precipitated into the water, and had it not been for the seamanship of Mr. Courtney's launch, some of the oarsmen would have had a struggle to reach shore.

GRAND TRUNK BOAT CLUB.

ANNUAL OPENING, AND RECEPTION TO MEMBERS HELD LAST EVENING.

The Grand Trunk Boat Club season was officially opened last evening, when one of the largest gatherings of members and friends in years was present at the club house.

MONTREAL WON

WON ITS FIRST GAME IN EASTERN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON.

Jersey City, May 9.—The Montreal team won its first game in the Eastern League championship season by defeating Jersey City in a ten-inning game on the latter's grounds to-day.

Table showing baseball game statistics for Montreal vs Jersey City, including runs, hits, errors, and fielding percentages.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING.

THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS DONATED A MEDAL FOR ONE MILE SWIMMING RACES.

Toronto, Ont., May 10.—Mr. Joseph Williams, secretary of the Toronto Swimming Club, has received the following letter from the Life Saving Society of England:

Table showing baseball game statistics for Montreal vs Jersey City, including runs, hits, errors, and fielding percentages.

TORONTO BEATEN.

Newark, N.J., May 9.—Newark won today in the second game of the series with Toronto, batting the game in in the eighth inning, when they made four runs.

BUFAALO WON.

Worcester, Mass., May 9.—Buffalo won today's game from the Worcester in the first two innings, when Getz was allowed for a total of eighteen bases.

ROCHESTER AGAIN LEADS.

Providence, R.I., May 9.—The umpire's toleration of arguments and delays allowed the game between Providence and Rochester to last two hours and forty minutes.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Table showing Eastern League standings for various teams including Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, and Cincinnati.

RESULT OF AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Table showing American League standings for various teams including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Detroit, and St. Louis.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

EXHIBITION OF CALISTHENICS BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

Every available coign of vantage in the High School gymnasium was crowded with visitors last night to witness the exhibition of calisthenics given by the boys.

The work opened with a fancy run by the third form, which required not only practice and attention, but also endurance. It was excellently well done, but so was all the work presented.

At the conclusion of the programme the prizes for the sports of the fall were distributed to the winners by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Mr. Justice Archibald, ex-Aid. McBride and Dr. George Armstrong.

When the prizes had been distributed the Rev. Dr. Shaw, for the School Committee, spoke of their gratification at the work done by Mr. Porter, and referring to the benefactions made by that great man, Cecil Rhodes, for the highest type of manhood, declared the High School was training some candidates for them.

MR. MACKENZIE UNDER EXAMINATION.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie was called up for examination on inquiry yesterday in the case of Ryan and Macdonald vs Mackenzie and Mann. A difficulty arose at the beginning of the examination, the witness not having with him certain documents and books mentioned on the subpoena.

Advertisement for CURE FOR HEMORRHOIDS, featuring Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil and other medical products.

IRELAND'S GREAT SHOW.

HOW CORK IS CELEBRATING CORONATION YEAR.

(From London 'Black and White.')

Cork is celebrating the jubilee anniversary of its first exhibition in distinctly appropriate fashion. Another and a greater exhibition is to open with the coming of May. Cork beat its own record of 1883. But now not only the record for Cork, but that for the whole



THE EARL OF BANDON,

Lord Lieutenant of Cork County and City, President of the Cork Exhibition.

of the island is to be challenged. A point which has not escaped attention is the extraordinary one that Cork is one of the places affected by the Crimes Act proclamation. This, it is to be hoped, will not prejudicially affect the exhibition. It has sponsors distinguished and influential enough to go far towards guaranteeing the happy consummation of efforts made even under more inauspicious circumstances.

The president of the exhibition to-day is the Earl of Bandon. He occupied a similar position in relation to the exhibition of 1883. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland twenty-one years ago; is lieutenant and custos Rotulorum of the County and City of Cork, and honorary colonel of the Cork City Artillery. The Earl is in the best of good company. Earl Cadogan, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is officially associated with the venture as a patron. His Excellency's connection has not been perfunctorily maintained; the promoters are cordial in their acknowledgments of the sympathy and practical support he has accorded them throughout the thirteen or fourteen months in which the arrangements have been maturing. The scheme originated with the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald. To this gentleman's valuable public services to the city handsome acknowledgment was made by the citizens when he was chosen as the first Lord Mayor to be elected on the popular vote. Mr. Fitzgerald initiated the scheme which is about to culminate as far back as February of last year.

Men as eager for the weal of their city's prosperity as himself, and as quick to see the possibilities of a scheme to come to a head at so happy a time in coronation year, joined heartily with



LORD MAYOR OF CORK,

Right Hon. E. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Exhibition.

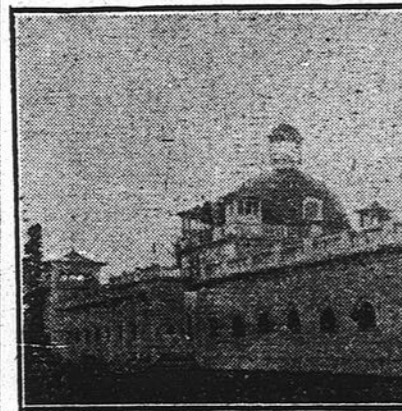
him. The work of organization has all along proceeded with exemplary smoothness and good will. Indeed, a quite remarkable feature of the exhibition's story is the extraordinary amount of work that has been discharged voluntarily by public men of the city and neighborhood. Mr. Richard Albert Atkins, a magistrate of the city bench, undertook and has carried through the work of secretary without fee or reward, other than that luxurious one which is his who helps forward the good and prosperity of his native place.

Nor did the generous assistance end here. Mr. Henry A. Cutler, an architect of considerable standing in Cork, volunteered to gratuitously undertake the whole of the plans, and the thousands and one duties incidental to the post of architect so important an undertaking. Seeing that he, like other gentlemen prominently associated with the movement, had already given a handsome subscription, it will be realized that the exhibition is in the hands of men truly solicitous for the good of their city and country. For let it be remembered that this is not a local exhibition, but, while intended primarily, perhaps, to stimulate the industries of Southern Ireland, applies to the whole of the country. The support of Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Limerick, and other places has been invaluable, and came

most encouragingly upon the efforts of the local people who had already subscribed several thousand pounds themselves. The exhibition, then, represents the whole of Ireland. Really it does more. All the trades and callings which are common to Ireland to-day are represented; but, in addition, the exhibition embraces others which it is hoped it will be possible to add to the store of Ireland's industries.

Official encouragement has been handsome and unstinted. Mr. Horace Plunkett, the head of that valuable Department of Agriculture and Technical Education for Ireland, has been the moving spirit, and, largely owing to his sympathetic action, this department has contributed £4,000 towards defraying expenses in addition to erecting at its own expense, probably, a further £3,000, exhibits of very great importance to the country. But even with the representative nature of Ireland's exhibits noted, it were doing the Old Country an injustice did not one hasten to point out the international character of the exhibition. As soon as it was announced that exhibits were accepted from contributors other than those of the United Kingdom and Ireland itself, there was a ready flow of applications from other countries. France led the way, it is interesting to note; but America followed with an important share, and when all was accepted for which space could conveniently be found, it remained to be reported that the total of exhibits included important examples of Japanese, Egyptian, French, Turkish, Russian, Armenian and Persian goods, with a specially gratifying collection from enterprising Canada.

The exhibition occupies a noble site. It is near the locally famous Sunday's Well, and lies between the river Lee and the 'Mardyke'. The natural beauty of the situation is a matter about which the promoters are only less enthusiastic than visitors are likely to prove. And in the important matter of space, it suffices to say that while for the actual exhibition proper there is available a matter of a hundred and thirty thousand square feet, the Irish record, there is an open-air purpose sufficient to furnish holiday tours for quite an army. The Industrial Hall, which is the main building, covers twelve thousand square feet;



THE MAIN HALL AT THE CORK EXHIBITION.

The efforts made to eclipse all records for exhibitions in Ireland are, it is hoped, about to consummate in a gigantic success. All that ingenuity and hard work could do has been done, the industrial exhibits from all countries, the Machinery, Agricultural, Fisheries and Art Sections being especially notable. The whole exhibition is very complete and satisfactory.—'Black and White.'

next in importance, as to size, is the Concert Hall, which is designed to accommodate five thousand people. The Agricultural section is one of great importance in the exhibition. The art exhibition promises to eclipse anything ever previously attempted in Ireland. A good deal of attention has been devoted to amusements, for it has been recognized that a great many visitors will be entertained solely upon holiday bent. Therefore, the lighter side of the exhibition will be found a very comprehensive plan of the latest possibilities in novel and entertaining methods of passing an idle hour. Special attention has been accorded the musical programme, which will bear strictest comparison with anything that has ever been attempted before in the island. But in every respect the promoters have worked wisely and well. The venture meets with but a title of the support it merits, a success notable in the history of public movements in Ireland will be attained.

DR. GRANT'S CONDITION.

Kingston, Ont., May 10.—Principal Grant had another good day on Friday; good in the sense that no untoward symptoms developed. There has been a perceptible advance from the critical condition of last Wednesday. His pulse is firmer, and he has been taking quite a fair amount of nourishment. His medical attendants found him brighter and more cheerful at night than twelve hours previously. The right kidney has been found to have resumed its functions, secretion being maintained all day. The distinguished patient is kept perfectly quiet. He has the very best possible care and attention given his rallying powers and the best professional nursing and comforts.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Brockville, Ont., May 10.—Before Judge McDonald, a Merrickville man, named J. White, was tried and found guilty of committing an assault upon a nine-year-old child. The prisoner, a married man about forty years of age, was sentenced to a year in the Central Prison and ten lashes.

MONTREAL SUBWAY

BILL DISCUSSED LAST EVENING IN THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—The Montreal Subway Bill occupied the attention of the House of Commons for the first hour of last evening's sitting. The charter has already passed the Railway Committee, but it is evident that its opponents are prepared to put up a stiff fight against its passing into law.

Mr. Bickerdike wanted an amendment inserted in the bill to compel the outlay of \$200,000 on construction work within seven months after the passage of this bill, and that otherwise the charter is to lapse. The Minister of Public Works was certain that a bridge was far preferable to the tunnel idea. He hoped the tunnel might prove a success, but to his mind it would not be received with any pleasure of the farmers of the district. Mr. Prefontaine reminded the House that the Railway Committee had inserted a clause in the charter compelling the company to deposit fifty thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, and to spend a hundred thousand on the work within nine months after the plans were approved. This ought to be a sufficient guarantee. Personally he would like to see a bridge, but everyone knew that the only serious bridge project had now been withdrawn. The people of Montreal were in favor of any scheme that would give communication between shore and shore.

The Minister of Public Works intimated that the promoters of the present bill were agreeable to the amendment proposed by Mr. Bickerdike. The Hon. John Haggart suggested a change in the amendment to compel a deposit of fifty thousand dollars when the plans are submitted to the government, and that within nine months from the acceptance of the plans \$200,000 must be expended on construction to keep the charter alive. This was accepted by Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. Prefontaine and the others, but the bill was talked out till nine o'clock when the order of business changed. Dr. Sproule said that the subway

nish accommodation for the fast Atlantic steamers. The outlay would be a million dollars, on the scheme. The present expenditure was for an extension of the Louise Basin.

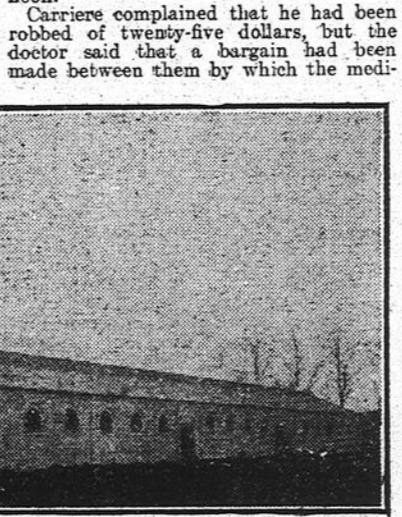
Dr. Sproule wanted to know how the fast line matter now stood, and what the government was going to do to counteract the effect of the Morgan steamship merger.

Mr. Tarte remarked that the government would take good care that its subsidies will not be thrown away.

DETENTION WAS ILLEGAL.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN A MEDICAL CASE.

Judge Pagnuelo rendered judgment yesterday in the interesting case of Carriere vs. Gadois. As already reported, the plaintiff claimed \$105.15 damages, alleging that the defendant, a doctor, had held him a prisoner and ill-treated him after he had gone to him for medical attendance. The evidence revealed the fact that plaintiff being somewhat the worse for liquor had been advised to go to defendant's establishment on St. Catherine street, near Bleury. There he was taken by defendant to the third story, which had bars arranged to prevent escape, and was given a calming potion. The evidence was conflicting as to whether Carriere took the potion, but the doctor admitted having subsequently attached the patient to a bed, on account of his being in a violent delirium. On the following morning plaintiff, by his cries from the window, attracted a passer-by, who brought plaintiff's brother and two policemen to the house. Defendant refused to release plaintiff, saying that he was still violent and under the influence of liquor, but that he would give him up to plaintiff's wife if she came for him. As a matter of fact, plaintiff's wife did come and defendant did release plaintiff about three o'clock in the afternoon. Carriere complained that he had been robbed of twenty-five dollars, but the doctor said that a bargain had been made between them by which the medi-



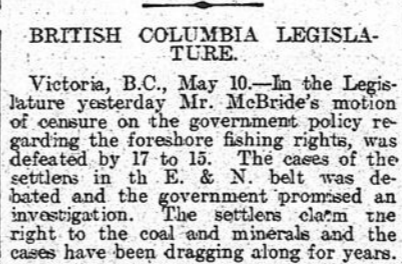
THE MAIN HALL AT THE CORK EXHIBITION.

cal treatment was to be given for a hundred dollars, and the plaintiff handed him twenty dollars. However, the defendant's charges to date were only seventy dollars, and he tendered back the balance of three dollars.

The Court held that the proof showed that plaintiff left the premises bruised and pretty well shaken up. Defendant had also illegally deprived plaintiff of his liberty, and must bear the consequences of such illegal act. Though a drunken man may be controlled by force, that force must be proportionate to the necessity and cease when no longer required. In this case plaintiff was calm when he went to defendant's place, and defendant has failed to establish that he was violent or had not the use of his faculties. Anyhow, a hospital for drunkards should be conducted on humane lines and not with brutality. Defendant pleaded that plaintiff was in no mental state to leave the premises, and yet he pretended to have made a bargain with him. The wife had no authority, as alleged, to order the imprisonment of her husband in such an establishment. Again, the services rendered plaintiff by defendant were simply those of a nurse, and nothing but the payment of a nurse could be claimed. The Court considered that these asylums for drunkards not being under public control, any abuses which were found in them ought to be strictly dealt with. In the present instance, defendant had illegally deprived plaintiff of his liberty and had ill-treated him, and judgment must therefore go in favor of plaintiff for \$50 damages and costs of the action as brought.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B.C., May 10.—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. McBride's motion of censure on the government policy regarding the foreshore fishing rights, was defeated by 17 to 15. The cases of the settlers in the E. & N. belt was debated and the government promised an investigation. The settlers claim the right to the coal and minerals and the cases have been dragging along for years.



A VIEW FROM THE CORK EXHIBITION—THE RIVER LEE AS SEEN FROM THE GROUNDS.

Black and White.

THE ST. PIERRE HORROR.

Now Estimated That Forty Thousand Lives Were Lost.

NOT ONE RESIDENT OF THE PLACE IS KNOWN TO HAVE ESCAPED.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., May 10.—It is now estimated that forty thousand persons perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the Island of Martinique. The French cruiser 'Suchet' arrived at Pointe a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, yesterday morning, bringing several refugees. She confirmed the report that the town of St. Pierre (Martinique) was entirely destroyed at eight o'clock on Thursday morning by a volcanic eruption. It is supposed that most of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were killed, the neighboring parishes were laid waste, and that the residue of the population of St. Pierre is without food or shelter.

The commander of the 'Suchet' reports that at one o'clock on Thursday the entire town of St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about thirty persons more or less burned from the vessels in the harbor. His officers went ashore in small boats seeking the survivors, but were unable to penetrate the town. They saw heaps of bodies upon the wharves, and it is believed that not a single person resident in St. Pierre at the moment of the catastrophe escaped.

The Governor of the colony and his staff colonel and wife were in St. Pierre and probably perished. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be imagined. The captain of the British steamer 'Roddam' was very seriously injured, and is now in the hospital at St. Lucia. All of his officers and engineers are dead or dying. Nearly every member of the crew is dead. The supercargo, Campbell, and ten of the crew of the 'Roddam' jumped overboard at St. Pierre and were lost.

The British royal mail steamer 'Esik,' which arrived at St. Lucia yesterday morning reports having passed St. Pierre on Thursday night. The steamer was covered with ashes, though she was five miles distant from the town, which is in impenetrable darkness. A boat was sent in as near as possible to the shore, but not a living soul was seen ashore, only flames.

The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer 'Roraima' was seen to explode and disappear.

The British schooner 'Ocean Traveller,' of St. John, N.B., arrived at the Island of Dominica, British W. I., at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. She reported having been obliged to flee from the island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., on May 7, owing to a heavy fall of sand from a volcano which was erupting there. She endeavored to reach the Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., but adverse currents prevented her from so doing. The schooner arrived opposite St. Pierre, Martinique, on May 8. While about a mile off shore, the volcano of Mount Pelee exploded and fire from it swept the whole town of St. Pierre, destroying the town and the shipping there, including the cable ship 'Grappler,' which was engaged in repairing the cable near the Grenier factory. The 'Ocean Traveller,' while on her way to Dominica, encountered a quantity of wreckage.

HEARD IN LONDON.

London, May 10.—A despatch to 'the Daily Mail' from Kingston, Jamaica, states that after a short period of activity, which gave no special ground for suspicion of a disaster, Mount Pelee, the volcano in Martinique, suddenly belched forth burning lava and ashes on the morning of May 8. The steamer 'Roddam' was the sole vessel in the harbor of St. Pierre that escaped, the steaming out at full speed, and running the gauntlet of a shower of lava, which killed seventeen of her crew. It is stated that St. Pierre is another Pompeii, being covered with ashes and dust.

A despatch from Point a Pitre says that the most violent eruption of Mount Pelee lasted three minutes, completely destroying St. Pierre and the districts within a four-mile radius. The cruiser 'Suchet' saved eight of the 'Roraima's' crew.

It is learned that there were probably about a thousand whites in St. Pierre, including half a dozen Englishmen. 'Roddam' also learned that the steamer 'Roraima' arrived at Louis with her anchorage gone, she having only escaped by cutting her cables and steaming away from St. Pierre at full speed. So narrow was her escape that her tarpaulins and running gear were burned. Her captain was severely burned. Her chief engineer is dead. It is stated that the Quebec Steamship Company's steamer 'Roraima' was not lost, though her entire crew are reported to have been lost.

A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Jamaica says: 'The first intimation of a disaster at Martinique was the breaking of the cables on Tuesday. The French cable to Martinique from Puerto Plata was broken on Wednesday. Cable communication with all the northern islands is stopped.'

'The survivors of the British steamship 'Roddam' describe the scene at St. Pierre as being "glimpses of hell" (The 'Roddam's' men were killed chiefly by molten lava.

The 'Roraima' was wrecked in a terrible upheaval of land and sea. The whole crew perished. Two ships were lost with all on board in an attempt to approach Martinique.'

A PANIC. A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company, from Kingston, Jamaica, after giving the details of the Martinique disaster already known, says:—'Thousands were killed at St. Pierre, where a terrible panic prevailed. The eruption began on Saturday, May 3, when St. Pierre was covered with ashes and appeared to be enveloped in fog. The flow of lava continued until Wednesday, May 7.'

The message adds:—'In the Island of Vincent the Soufriere is active and earthquakes are frequent, but, so far no damage has been done.'

In response to the request of Governor

Llewellyn, of the Windward Islands, the British second-class cruiser 'Indefatigable' has been despatched from the Island of Trinidad to the Island of St. Vincent by way of St. Lucia.

HOW IT HAPPENED

PROF. MILNE EXPLAINS THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

London, May 10.—Professor John Milne, the eminent seismologist, says he is positive that no earthquake had occurred in Martinique. The destruction was due entirely to a volcanic eruption. He adds:—'My seismic observatory has shown no sign of an earthquake within a week. No seismic disturbances from the West Indies have been noted since April 19, when there was a marked record from Guatemala. What has probably happened is that Mount Pelee has blown its head off, as the head of a cylinder blows out when the steam pressure is too great.'

NOT THE FIRST ERUPTION.

The last eruption in that region was in 1812, when the Soufriere of St. Vincent, a neighboring island, blew up. About two thousand feet of the top of the mountain was blown into the air, and fell in dust over an area of hundreds of square miles, so thickly as to make the air pitch dark at noon. The eruption itself was not accompanied by any great loss of life, but it was the culmination of two years of earthquakes, including the one at Caracas, Venezuela, in which 10,000 were killed. The subterranean pressure was evidently accumulating during those two years, until it was sufficient to blow a hole through the weakest part of the rock above it. In 1812 the line of order resistance passed through St. Vincent; this year the weakest spot was evidently in Martinique. As soon as the pressure of the subterranean gases is relieved through the new crater opened in Martinique, the danger will be over; in fact, as the last eruption in that region previous to the one of 1812 was in 1718, no more disturbances may be expected for the next ninety years or so.

MINERS MAY STRIKE

FINAL DECISION WILL BE REACHED NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Scranton, Pa., May 10.—A general strike of the miners of the anthracite region in the order of Monday next, but the order has a reserve qualification attached. The question as to whether the strike is to be made permanent is left to the decision of a convention of delegates of all the local organizations of the mine workers, to be held at Hazleton next Wednesday.

The miners' executive committee of three districts met last evening, and had a three hours' session. When the session concluded President Mitchell prepared a statement in which he said that before a general strike is inaugurated the question should be further considered by a delegation in which the representatives of the various local unions should be fully instructed by their constituents and prepared to vote in favor of or in opposition to a complete cessation of work. In the meantime all persons employed in or around the collieries, strippings, washeries and breakers are instructed to temporarily abstain from working, beginning with Monday, May 12.

NEW YORK GAMBLERS

LARGE NUMBER GATHERED IN LAST NIGHT BY THE POLICE.

New York, May 10.—Between two hundred and three hundred boys and men, including 'the Allen,' notorious as an all-round gambler, were taken into custody in a raid made by the police on an alleged gambling house on Sixth avenue. The police charge that Allen was the proprietor of the place, which was known as the 'Westside Club,' and which has been raided on several previous occasions. Inspector Brooks and Captain Chapman, with forty policemen, in plain clothes, planned the raid. The police say they found the various rooms fully equipped for betting on the races, and all sorts of gambling apparatus were seized.

QUHET AT SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo, May 10.—Ex-President Jimenez, of the San Domingan Republic, and his ministers have left the foreign legations here, where they had sought refuge. Quiet has been restored in the city. The hospitals are full of men who were wounded in the last engagements between the San Domingan revolutionists and the forces of the former government. A red cross hospital has been established and is caring for the wounded. The United States cruiser 'Cincinnati' arrived here yesterday.

PRINCE HENRY IN IRELAND.

Dublin, May 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia and the Duke of Connaught lunched with Earl Cadogan, the viceroy, at the viceregal residence yesterday. Afterwards all went to the park to see the polo match, in which the Prince took part. The match was between army and navy teams against civilians. Prince Henry played back for the former. He played a good game. The civilians won by a score of 4 to 2.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, May 12, are Mr. John Milne, Mr. Thomas McHattie, Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Mrs. Jessie Moyse.

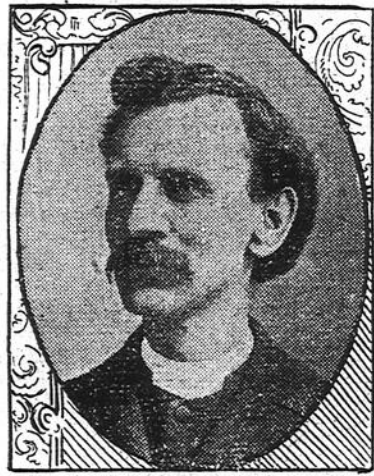
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

A Mother of Churches and a Training School for Ministers.

THE SECOND METHODIST CONGREGATION IN MONTREAL COMPLETES ITS 68TH YEAR.

Mountain Street Methodist Church, the home of the second Methodist congregation organized in Montreal, has a most interesting history. The first home of the congregation was a little chapel situated on Wellington street. After the destruction of this chapel by fire, a fine large building was erected on Ottawa (then Gabriel) street, which in after years was sold and the splendid edifice at the corner of Mountain and Torrance streets was erected.



THE REV. MELVIN TAYLOR, Pastor of Mountain Street Church.

Prosperity has followed the efforts of the earnest and devoted men and women who have been connected with this work at various periods in its history, and while, to-day, many of the original members are lying in their lowly beds awaiting the call of the last trump, the work still goes on very encouragingly. Originating in a great revival the church has followed closely along evangelistic lines and the result has been thousands of converts gathered into the fold. The church has been favored with the services of as fine a line of pastors as ever were called to preach the Gospel, and as a result several men and women have gone out from the ranks of its workers to devote their lives to missionary work or the ministry, and those who remain constitute one of the most loyal, liberal

and consecrated flocks that any shepherd of Christ ever ministered to. Those who have removed look back with affection on their church home in Mountain street, while many who are still living and were connected with the Wellington and Ottawa street congregations look back with fond memories to the good old days of primitive Christianity and hard work in building up the cause of their master.

In the years 1831 and 1832 the Rev. William Squire was the minister of the St. James Street Church, which was then the only Methodist Church in Montreal. Owing to the outbreak of the cholera plague in the latter year, there was widespread concern about spiritual affairs and a great religious awakening was the result. The Rev. Mr. Squire was most active in looking after the spiritual needs of the community and as a result of his efforts several hundred persons were brought to realize the converting power of the grace of God. Many of these subsequently united with the church, the membership for the year 1833 being 530, and in 1834, being 395.

As a result of this revival a society was formed in 'Grindintown' and in 1834 a chapel was erected in Wellington street. This chapel was built of stone and had a "basement for Sunday-school purposes. This was also used for a day-school. It was known as a 'free school,' and was similar to that conducted by Miss Dier in connection with the Desrivieres Street Mission, which may be said to be its successor. The chapel was situated on the north side of Wellington street, between Duke and Prince streets. It seated four hundred and fifty persons.

The prime mover among the laymen in the establishment of this church and school was Mr. John Mathewson, who has long since passed away to his reward. Mr. Mathewson was an uncle of Mr. James A. Mathewson, of Messrs. J. A. Mathewson & Company, McGill street. Mr. Mathewson was the founder of the Citizens' Gas Company. Besides the members of St. James Church who helped in the work of establishing the new church was a Roman Catholic friend, Mr. J. McIlroy, who, in return for kindness shown him by Mr. Mathewson, assisted the latter quite materially in his church work. Mr. McIlroy died only last winter.

The need of the new place of worship was so urgent that it was opened when only the first coat of plaster was on the walls. The trustees of St. James were also the trustees of this chapel and af-

terwards of the East End Church, both of which were for some time carried on as branches of the parent church. The chapel was actually opened while the Rev. W. Crosscombe was pastor of St. James Church, assisted by the Revs. Messrs. Sutcliffe and Barry, all of whom preached in it in turn. Among those who were early connected with this chapel were the late Mr. John Mathewson, Mr. William Masterman, pork packer, church steward; Mr. Jacques, class leader, father of the Messrs. Jacques, forwarders; Mr. James Boyd, grocer, class leader; Mr. George Robson, secretary of the City Gas Company, and superintendent of the Sunday-school; Mr. Richard Seale, father of Mr. Wm. Seale, undertaker; Mr. Joseph Whyte, baker; Mr. John Euard, father of Mr. William Euard, of the Board of Assessors, at the City Hall; Mr. Frederick Francis, local preacher, father of Mr. Edward Francis, agent of the Allan Steamship Company, at Chicago; John Tees, father of the Tees family, of this city; Mr. John Lilley, and Mr. William Peacock.

The names of members still living are as follows:—Messrs. John Wilson, Jas. Bowes, George Bishop, John Palmer, Robert Irwin, George Vary, W. R. Tabb and others. These were the days when the churches were lighted with tallow candles; when St. Paul street was the main business street; when the richest merchants lived over their stores; when Notre Dame street answered to the Sherbrooke street of to-day, and when law and order were not observed as strictly as in the case now.

The little chapel was the scene of many acts of outrage. On more than one occasion, during the riots which were so common during elections, the windows were totally destroyed, and on another occasion a company of soldiers were in occupation and the prints of the nails of their boots were left on the seats and backs of the pews until the building was destroyed by fire in 1837.

For obvious reasons organs were scarce in those days and the Wellington street chapel never had one. But there were orchestras and choir leaders that did good service. Mr. Fred. Carlisle is said to have been the first leader of the choir in this chapel, and he led the voices with a bass viol. When he moved away to Chicago he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Irwin, whose ambition and determination had enabled him to master the instrument. Among the members of the choir the names of Mr. Frederick Francis and Mrs. John Lilley, mother of Mr. Thomas Lilley, master carter, are mentioned.

In 1835 the Rev. William Lord and the Rev. Matthew Richey were in charge of the two churches. The former was a special representative sent out from the British Conference to assist in arranging some difficulties which arose through the separation of the Canadian work from the American Conference. Mr. Richey afterwards became the celebrated Dr. Richey, one of the most brilliant preachers in Canada.

Dr. Richey was appointed principal of the 'Upper Canada Academy,' Cobourg, in 1838; went to Toronto in 1839; England, 1846; Kingston, 1847; returned to Montreal in 1848, and after taking other



MOUNTAIN STREET CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

MEN OF NATIONAL FAME USE PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Senator Sullivan Says: "I Take Pleasure in Recommending Your Great National Catarrh Cure, Peruna, as the Best I Have Ever Tried."

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following of Peruna as a catarrh remedy:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most insidious stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and it was particularly good as a tonic."

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."

W. V. SULLIVAN. We have letters of recommendation from over forty members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna as a catarrh tonic.

A book containing testimonials of prominent men and women who use Peruna sent free by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Chas. F. Jenkins, Venerable Council of Garland Camp 2922, Modern Woodmen of America, writes from Aurora, Ill., Beacon Office, as follows:

"I endorse Peruna because I have found by personal experi-



U.S. SENATOR, W.V. SULLIVAN FROM MISSISSIPPI.



CONGRESSMAN H.W. OGDEN FROM LOUISIANA.

ence that it is not a common patent medicine, but a scientifically prepared medicine which simply cures catarrh and cleanses the blood of its impurities, keeping the system in a fine, healthy condition.

I consider it as rather a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and have never found any which acts as promptly and permanently as Peruna. "It deserves the highest praise, and I know that those who have tried it have perfect faith in it." C. F. Jenkins.



men. Mr. Jenkins knows what he is talking about when he recommends Peruna, because he has tried it. Peruna cures catarrh, because it reaches the source of catarrh.

Peruna cleanses the blood of its impurities because it regulates those organs that make blood.

Peruna keeps the system in a fine, healthy condition, because it restores the functions of every organ, and brings vigor to the organic nervous system.

Mr. Jenkins is right. Peruna is a carefully prepared prescription, prepared by one of the oldest and best-known physi-

cians in America. This is why it acts promptly and permanently.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, was elected to the 53rd, 54th and 55th Congress. In a letter written at Washington, D. C., he says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

H. W. OGDEN. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE Low Prices. J. WATTERSON & CO. 45 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL Popular Patent Medicines Lowest Cut Prices. J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1780 Notre-Dame Street. CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

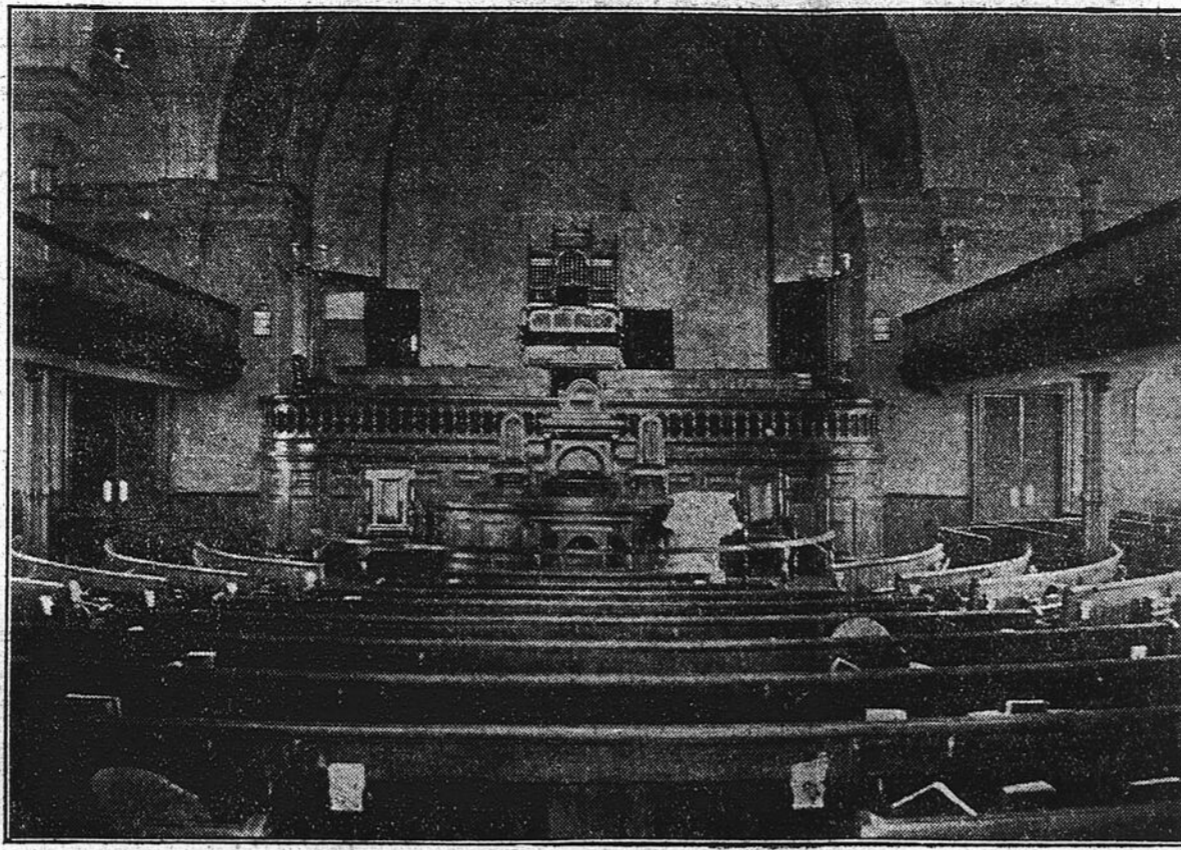
The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited. Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY. Eastern Office: No. 10 C. P. R. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St. Bell Tel. East 244. Merchants Tel. No. 65. Lymburner & Mathews 1957 & 1959 ST. CATHERINE STREET. ENGINEERS and MACHINISTS, Brass Moulders, Finishers and Fitters.

important charges in Ontario returned in 1851 to the Nova Scotia Conference. The Rev. Messrs. Harvard, Selly, Lusher, Botterell, Hutchinson, Hetherington, William Squire, John Borland, Father Robert Cooney, Lang, Brownell, Churchill, and Davis followed up to the year 1845. These were nearly all giants, both mentally and spiritually; some had been missionaries in various parts of the world. The Rev. John Barry became celebrated for the active part he took in the agitation which resulted in the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1834. He returned to Montreal and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery. Mr. Botterell was killed by a street car in Montreal a few years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Squire went to St. Armand in 1833; to St. Armand in 1837, returning to Montreal in 1840 to 1842. After taking other important stations in Quebec and Ontario, he again returned to Montreal in 1851. The Rev. Mr. Borland was the father of Councillor Borland, of Westmount. Descendants of the Rev. Messrs. Barry, Lusher and Botterell are, or were until recently, living in Montreal.

After the destruction of the Wellington street chapel by fire, in 1845, the congregation worshipped part of the time in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and afterwards in Robinson's school, on Ann street, near Wellington street. Meanwhile a new church was being built on Ottawa street, corner of Ann street, at present the site of the Montreal Gas Works. The new church was sixty feet by eighty-five feet, and had seating accommodation for a thousand persons. It was opened for public worship in 1847 during the pastorate of the Rev. Messrs. M. Richey and Chas. Churchill.

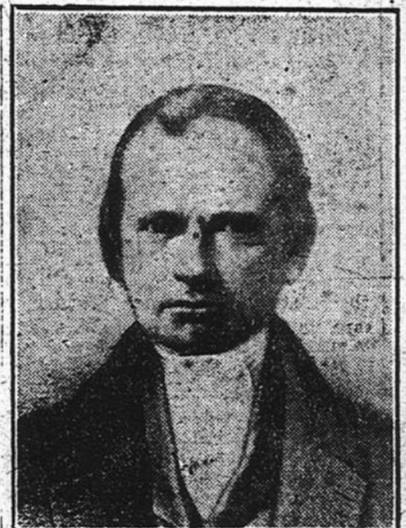
The interior of the church had galleries built around on all sides and after it had been up a few years the organ that had been in the St. James Street Church was donated to this congregation. It stood in the west end gallery as shown in the accompanying picture which was taken a short time before the church was sold.



INTERIOR OF THE MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Jenkins, De Wolfe, Chas. Lavell, H. Cox, 1849; Jenkins, De Wolfe, Lavell, 1850; Jenkins, Wm. Squire, G. N. A. F. R. Dickson, 1851; George Douglas was added in 1852; Jenkins, Douglas, W. Scott and J. H. Bishop, 1853.

From 1854, in which year the Ottawa Street Church was separated from any other appointments, and the Rev. William Scott was appointed pastor, the cholera and died after a few hours' illness on Oct. 17, 1852. He was widely lamented and his funeral, which was the first to take place in the new Mount Royal cemetery, was very largely attended. He was a quiet but earnest man and one of the most faithful of pastors. He conducted revival services all summer long in the early years of his ministry and gave his hearers very plain talk on spiritual matters. His sacramental and watchnight services were most solemn occasions and his ministrations resulted in thousands of souls being converted. A tablet in Mountain Street Church bears the following inscription to his memory:—



THE REV. WILLIAM SQUIRE.

the Rev. Robert Cooney, pastor, the Rev. William Squire, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Eastern Canada, who died Oct. 17, 1852, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-second of his ministry.

A son of the Rev. Mr. Squire was the Rev. William Wood Squire, M.A., M.D. His health failed and he had to give up preaching, after which he practiced medicine until his death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of 29 years.

The Rev. George Douglas, referred to above as a minister of the Wellington Street Chapel, was a converted priest. The Rev. Charles De Wolfe, D.D., married a sister of Mr. James A. Mathewson. He came from Nova Scotia, was a well educated and clever man, but did not enjoy very good health. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1855 and died in 1875, aged 63 years.

The Rev. George Douglas, D.D., LL.D., became celebrated throughout worldwide Methodism in later years and much has been written concerning his piety, learning and influence. He was born at a place a few miles from Abbotsford, Scotland, in 1825. He came with the family to Montreal in 1832. He obtained a medical education in Montreal; received his theological training in London, England, and began his ministerial career in 1848. He lost his eyesight as a result of his labors in the Bermudas. The greater part of his ministerial life was spent in Montreal. He attained the highest position in the gift of the Methodist denomination and was honored with the degree of LL.D. by McGill and D.D. by Victoria University. For many years he was principal of the Wesleyan Theological College in this city and he died Feb. 10, 1894, aged 68 years.

The Rev. William Scott was a noted temperance worker. The Rev. George Young, in after years became celebrated as the founder of Methodist missions in the Red River settlement. He was born on Dec. 31, 1821, and was a descendant of U. E. Loyalist stock. When his parents came from the United States they settled in Prince Edward County. When the Mackenzie rebellion broke out in 1837 he joined a company of dragoons and saw service for six months. He attended the grammar school in Pictou and in due time, having been converted in 1840, became a preacher. Chatham, London, Brantford, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and many other important charges were committed to his care, and finally he came to Montreal. In May, 1868, in company with the Rev. E. R. Young, and the Rev. P. Campbell, he left Toronto for the North-West mission field. His experiences there were thrilling, a notable incident being his presence at the murder of Thomas Scott by Louis Riel, the rebel, on March 4, 1870. The Rev. Dr. Young returned to Ontario and Manitoba afterwards and after taking several important charges retired and now resides in Toronto.

The Rev. E. H. Dewart was a powerful preacher and did splendid work at Ottawa Street. He assisted at the first Methodist camp meeting ever held in this province, at St. Andrews, where he preached in such a loud voice that he could be heard distinctly over half a mile away. He injured his throat, and leaving the pulpit was appointed to the editorial chair of the "Christian Guardian," which he filled very acceptably for many years. He was recently superannuated.

The Rev. George McRitchie is at present residing at Ottawa, superannuated. The Rev. S. J. Hunter was stationed on the Montreal East circuit in 1857-69 and in that connection preached in Sherbrooke Street Church before being appointed to take charge of the Ottawa Street Church. He was a very popular preacher. Mr. Hunter died on April 30, 1888, at Hamilton.

The Rev. M. L. Pearson is now stationed at Collingwood, Ont. The Rev. Joseph W. Sparling has been for a number of years principal of Wesley College, Winnipeg. The Rev. Wm. Galbraith resides at Belleville, in the superannuated relation. The largest membership connected with the Ottawa Street Church was 294, during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Douglas. The Rev. John Wilson is remembered as a

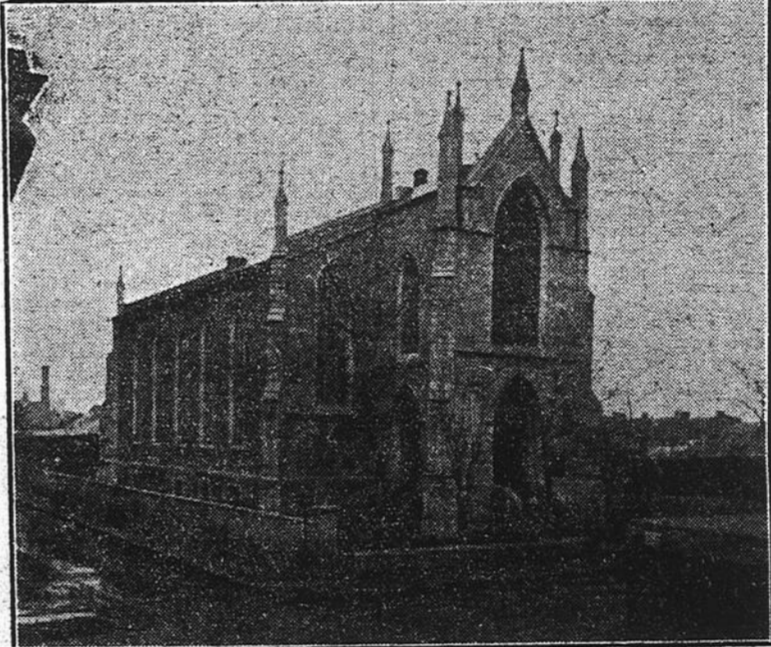
thorough Christian, an untiring worker, and a sympathetic pastor. He was popular with all denominations and many Roman Catholics heard him preach with pleasure.

The Rev. William Hansford was pastor of the Ottawa street congregation when it moved into the Mountain street church. The opening exercises took place on Sunday, May 6, 1888. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., B.D., then of Kingston, and the dedication was performed by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, LL.D., president of the Montreal Conference. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. M. L. Pearson, of Lindsay, Ont., and the evening sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, LL.D., principal of the Wesleyan College. All the sermons were thus preached by former pastors of the congregation.

The officials of the church at that time were Messrs. Moses Parker, George Bishop, James Boyd, Stewart J. Carter, Thomas Fessenden, James Waugh, Joseph Ward, F. W. C. Meyers, Robert E. Edwards, John Cunningham, J. O. Callaghan, James H. McKeown, William Seale and George Vipond. Mr. John Pierce Hill was the architect. Mr. George Bishop was the superintendent of the afternoon Sunday school, and Mr. John Cunningham, of the morning Sunday school, held in Victoria mission, Mill street. The opening services were continued on the following Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, preached.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hansford, after the Conference of June, 1888. Dr. Marion Hansford, M.D., St. Catherine street, Westmount, is a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hansford. He died on Oct. 11, 1891.

The Rev. Mr. Pitcher was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Emsley. The former is now at Smith's Falls, and the latter at Brandon. It was during Mr. Emsley's pastorate 1891-94 that the parsonage, one of the best in the city, was built, being No. 8 Torrance street, adjoining the church. Mr. Emsley was followed by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, now of Cornwall. During their pastorate the membership of the church was 322 souls.



THE OTTAWA STREET CHURCH.

The Rev. Manley Benson was the pastor during 1895-98. On Feb. 16, 1898, the church celebrated its sixty-second anniversary. Mr. F. W. C. Meyers, who had been choir leader for at least half that time, conducted the musical exercises. The people contributed a thank offering of \$1,000 towards the church debt.

The Rev. Mr. Benson is at present at Arnprior, Ont. He was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., in 1898, who, upon the expiry of his three year term, was appointed a professor in the Wesleyan Theological College, which position he still occupies. In 1901 the Rev. Melvin Taylor was removed from Centenary Church, Point St. Charles, to take charge of Mountain Street Church. The Rev. Melvin Taylor was born at Clarenceville, Que., and entered the ministry in 1877. His entire ministerial career, so far, has been spent in this conference. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Prof. Dupuis, of Queen's University, Kingston.

There are many living monuments and other evidences to be seen to-day of the good work done by the members of this congregation. Centenary Church at Point St. Charles, the West

End Church and Westmount Church may be justly claimed as the offspring of this cause. The Mill Street School was one of its children; many of the leading members of Dominion Square Church were converted and got their early religious training in Ottawa Street, or Mountain Street Church, and the same thing might be said of members of many other churches in Montreal and elsewhere.

Among the men that this congregation has given to the ministry may be mentioned the Rev. Samuel Wilson, brother of Mr. J. W. Wilson, printer, of this city; the Rev. George Robinson, of Derick, Penn., U. S. A.; the Rev. Moses Scott, the late Rev. Henry Meyers, the Rev. James McConnell, the Rev. W. Smith, the Rev. E. M. Taylor, school inspector, Knowlton, Que.; the Rev. N. D. Drew, the Rev. R. B. Ewing, M.D., and his wife, formerly Miss Lewthwaite, of the Mountain Street Sunday-school, who are now missionaries in China. Many other equally devoted persons might be named.

The church is a very artistic structure, built of faced stone, with cut-stone accents, and consisting of an auditorium and galleries capable of seating about eight hundred persons, and a spacious basement very suitably arranged for lecture hall and Sunday-school purposes. (The entrance to the auditorium is on Torrance street, and to the basement, on Mountain street.)

The windows are ornamented with stained glass and one is a memorial window bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Moses Parker, Esq., who departed this life on July 5, 1836, aged 56 years. Upright in life, triumphant in death; many years an active and devoted office-bearer and generous supporter of this church, and in the cause of Christian work and charity."

The church is also a baptismal font in memory of Jane Wylie, wife of Moses Parker, who was born on Feb. 22, 1855, and died on July 21, 1888.

The following inscription may be seen on a marble tablet in the Sunday-school room:—

Erected to the memory of George Robson, who departed this life on Feb. 20, 1869, aged 53 years. His superintendent of the afternoon Sabbath-school in connection with this church for upwards of twenty-seven years.

In late years this church has felt the effects of the exodus of many of her sons and daughters from the business portion of the city to the new residential quarters and suburbs. Nevertheless, the missionary gifts have maintained a remarkably high average and the contributions to general church expenses have been most generous and gratifying. The past year has given cause for much rejoicing and thankfulness in these respects.

The organists of Mountain Street Church, commencing with Mr. Nichols, who continued in that office from the old Ottawa Street Church, have been Mr. Herbert Patton, Mr. Fred Holland, Miss Stevens, Miss Mildred Meyers, and the present organist, Mr. Frank Hulbig. Mr. F. W. C. Meyers resigned the leadership of the choir a short time ago, after nearly forty years' service, and Mrs. S. Dunn has been appointed as his successor.

The following occupy official positions in the church:—Messrs. John Edwards, Wm. Fessenden, (Thomas Fessenden, S. J. Carter, J. H. McKeown, John Cunningham, Andrew Ewan, F. W. Shores, Wm. Seale, Wm. Greig and James Millar, trustees; Messrs. James Goodfellow, John Ross, J. N. Sivad, Wm. Montague, Thos. Ward, Joseph Ward, and F. W. C. Meyers, who with most of the trustees, compose the Quarterly Board.

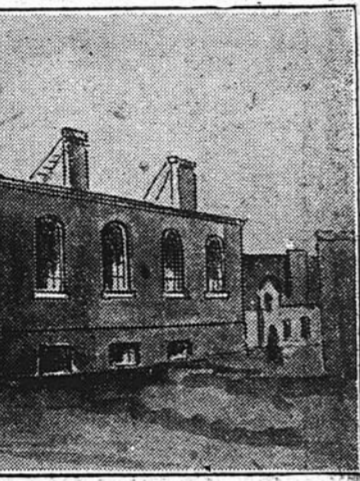
Mr. John Edwards is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with Miss Gordon in charge of the primary department, which, combined with the home department, totals 299 scholars, besides 41 officers.

A feature of this school is its liberal missionary givings, which during the past year amounted to \$285. The school has held the banner for this department of church work for the city during the past two years.

Miss Platts is the president of the Christian Endeavor Society of the church which has a very earnest and devoted membership.

Mrs. (Rev.) Melvin Taylor is the president of the Woman's Missionary Society and Mrs. J. H. McKeown is the president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

There is also a Mission Band connected with the church, of which Mrs. F. W. C. Meyers is the president.



THE WELLINGTON STREET CHAPEL, OPENED JANUARY 1834.

Among the prominent members of the Ottawa Street Church, in addition to those who came in from the Wellington street church, were the late Moses Parker, the late James Stewart, proprietor of the Montreal Herald, and a teacher in the Sunday-school; the late George Pearson, the late John Gordon, Mr. Jas. Patton, secretary of the Montreal General Hospital, who was a class leader, local preacher and Sunday-school teacher, and Steven McKeown, father of Mr. J. H. McKeown, baker. The Ottawa street church was considered one of the handsomest churches in the city in its day. The ministers connected with the Ottawa street church from the opening in 1847 to its abandonment in 1888 were as follows: John Jenkins, Chas. De Wolfe and Lachin Taylor, 1848; following ministers had charge of the congregation:—Messrs. George Young,

1855-1857, with Samuel Wilson as assistant in 1856; Isaac B. Howard, 1858-59; E. H. Dewart, 1830; J. H. Johnson, M.A., 1860-63; George Douglas, 1864-66, with James A. Gordon as assistant in 1864 and 1865, and Hugh Johnston, M.A., in 1866. The Rev. George McRitchie was pastor in 1867-69; S. J. Hunter in 1870-



THE REV. GEORGE YOUNG, D.D., A pastor of the Ottawa Street Congregation.

72; John Wilson, 1873-75. In 1874 the Montreal Conference was established. The Rev. M. L. Pearson was pastor in 1876-78; Joseph W. Sparling, M.A., B.D., in 1879-82; Wm. Galbraith in 1882-85, and Wm. Hansford in 1885-88. It was in 1888 that the congregation removed from Ottawa street to Mountain street.

In the year 1851 Montreal was divided into the centre, west and east circuits; the Rev. William Squire was appointed to the west circuit, of which the Ottawa Street Church was the centre. His term was, however, cut short by illness and death. He was taken suddenly ill with



THE REV. S. J. HUNTER, A former and popular pastor.

Advertisements.

THANKS FOR BOTH.

French Gentleman Gracefully Expresses His Own and His Wife's Gratitude.

A Strong Letter Written with the Noble Purpose of Trying to Benefit Someone Else.

St. Hippolyte, Que., May 9 (Special).—Mr. L. A. Paquin, of this village, has written for publication the following letter. In it he speaks for both himself and his wife. The letter reads:

"After much suffering I had become unable to work. I had Kidney Trouble which gave me great pain. My wife had used a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills for a similar trouble some time before, and as they had completely restored her to good health I made up my mind to take a treatment myself."

"I was not disappointed, and I can now say that I have tried and proved Dodd's Kidney Pills to be the greatest medicine in the world."

"We are now both quite well, and able to do our work as well as ever. We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills to be a remedy which saves us the pains and trouble which we so often see in others, who are languishing and incapable of attending to their work."

"We keep Dodd's Kidney Pills constantly on hand, and use them occasionally if we feel the slightest indisposition. We have used altogether between us six boxes."

"Perhaps I should explain why I write this letter. It is because I feel there may be many others who have not heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, or who, having heard, have not yet given them a trial, and to such I would say 'Give Dodd's Kidney Pills a fair trial and you will agree with my wife and myself that there is not any other such medicine to be had.'"

"What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mr. Paquin and his good wife, they will do for any man or woman who suffers from Kidney Disease in any form."

Advertisements. DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stiffness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferer will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disrust of Food, Gasous Eruptions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Pain or Weib before the Sight, Fever and Head Pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few cases of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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BENNETT & MONCEL Electrical Contractors, 140 ST. PETER ST. Phone Main 2369. Night Phone, East 1049. WITNESS BLDG.

LITERARY REVIEW.

QUEBEC TO PRETORIA.

'From Quebec to Pretoria' is the story of the first contingent; by W. Hart-McHarg, who was a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Regiment. There is nothing very new in the book, but it gives a much more consecutive account of the doings of the contingent than could be gathered from newspaper reports, and will be especially interesting to all who had relatives or friends in the contingent. Complete accounts, with diagrams, are given of Paardeberg and other battles, as well as a map of South Africa, with the travels of the contingent marked on it. Mr. Hart-McHarg comments frequently on the continuous blundering in details which marked the management of the contingent from the time it left Quebec on an overcrowded and miserably slow boat, with a short supply of drinking water, to the end of the year of enlistment, when most of the men refused to prolong their term on account of Colonel Otter's actions. The careless incompetence and utter lack of common sense on the part of most of the officers (which was not by any means confined to the first contingent) cannot be discussed particularly in public, because of the personalities involved, but it is well to remember that:

Making all allowances for the exigencies of campaign life, affairs in general might have been managed in such a way as to lessen some of the hardships. The men never objected to hardships and privations which were naturally connected with campaigning, but they felt at times that there was a supercilious indifference on the part of the officer commanding and the majority of the other officers, as to their welfare, and the remark was often heard, 'The next time I go on active service, it will be in a regular regiment. No more volunteer outfits for me.'

A matter that caused a good deal of complaint was the neglect of Colonel Otter to establish a dry (temperance) canteen. This neglect was evidently quite deliberate, because Dr. Barrie, the Y.M.C.A. representative, told me that he had asked permission to establish a coffee shop with tables, but had been refused permission by Colonel Otter, who told him that he did not think the men needed any more than they were getting, and that they must get used to campaign fare. Colonel Otter and the colonels of the British regiments evidently held widely different views on this subject, for the latter never missed an opportunity to provide canteens when possible.

HEAVENLY HARMONIES.

'Heavenly Harmonies for Earthly Living,' is a series of seven sermons preached by the Rev. Malcolm J. McLeod, D.D., in his church at Pasadena, California, and published by request. Their keynote is Joseph Cook's definition of salvation as 'harmony with God.' Some of the subjects are: 'Harmony of the Christian walk,' 'Harmony of the work with the worker,' 'Harmony with the Christ-pity,' and 'Harmony and communion of public worship.' Dr. McLeod's style is characterized by a wealth of varied illustration. In the sermon on 'Harmony with environment,' he speaks of the prisoners of physical misfortune, prisoners of misrepresentation, and prisoners of disappointed hopes. (Revell, 50 cents.)

And time would fail to tell of the prisoners of prosperity, for they, too, are a great multitude. Some things in this world are dangerous to possess, on account of their tendency to possess us. 'Many a man going up the hill of prosperity meets his soul coming down.' A few there are who have sensed the danger and taken warning. Witness the late Samuel Appleton. He was becoming very wealthy. He had a ship at sea, uninsured. She was many days overdue, and he was growing anxious and worried. One night, nervous and sleepless, he arose, saying to his soul: 'Soul, this must not be.' He took

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his pen, estimated the value of ship and cargo, wrote out a cheque for the amount to some benevolence — without knowing whether or not it would ever arrive. Thus did he assert his freedom.

Arnold Parker's book on 'Ping Pong, the game and how to play it,' has already been noticed in these columns. The Canadian publisher is Mr. William Briggs, Toronto, who issues it at 35 cents.

BOYS' MAGAZINE.

The 'Canadian Boy,' after a cessation of four months, appears again under a new proprietor, but edited, as before, by Mr. Arthur W. Wright, of Guelph. Among the contents of the May number is a story, 'The Conscience of John Elmer,' and an illustrated article on the deaf children of Ontario. ('Canadian Boy' Publishing Co., Shallow Lake, Ont.)

[For the 'Witness.'

THE RIVER OF DEATH.

For many years he deemed it very true That ere the Port Celestial came in view, A river deep with solemn, swelling roll, Would chill his trembling, hesitating soul.

Ah! how to cross the stream with boat-man pale, Or leave the shore and hoist the tiny sail,

Or would he come at length to touch the brim, And plunge at last and take the final swim?

The preacher and the poet made the scene So very sure, it was no more a dream.

At length the point of life's allotted span Came to the pilgrim, true and humble man;

The loved he summoned to his dying side, And calm and clear with vision purified: 'I see no river with its rolling tide, I hail no ferryman my way to guide, I now discern that I've been taught amiss.

'Tis but a meadow scene, and then the bliss! Only His hand to help across the stile, And then the rest, beneath the Master's smile.

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

MANNERISMS THAT SHORTEN LIFE.

(New York 'Herald'.)

One's health may be seriously impaired, one's life may even be shortened by permitting little mannerisms to grow into fixed habits. There are a score of such mannerisms which are likely to do one serious injury.

Such apparently harmless practices as blinking the eyes rapidly, moistening the lips with the tongue, picking the teeth, scratching one's head, or breathing through the mouth when carried to excess become very bad habits.

Take, for instance, the common 'trick' of moistening the lips with the tongue. If you make a habit of this you will make your lips drier and drier, and render the nerves of the mouth extremely sensitive. Eventually you will contract permanently cracked lips, which besides being painful and annoying are likely to produce cancer.

Why any man should blow his nose when he does not want to is a mystery, but hundreds of people, especially elderly ones, have the habit. It is extremely bad for the nasal nerves and membranes. If done constantly when in health it will, sooner or later, produce chronic nasal catarrh.

If you find yourself blinking your eyes rapidly without any cause, stop it at once, or it will grow into an incurable habit, that will make your eyesight fail comparatively early in life.

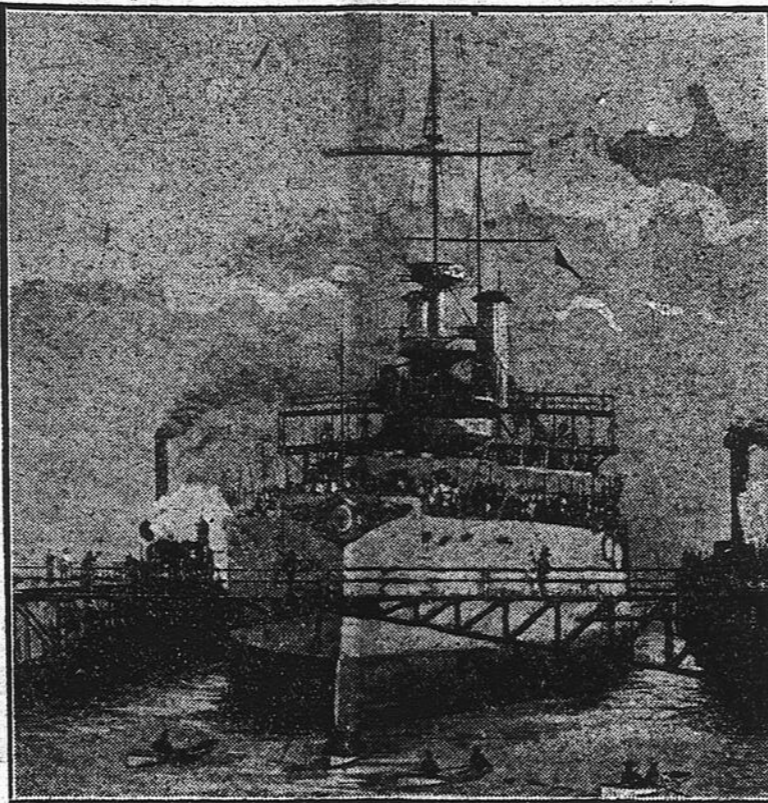
Natural blinking is necessary to clear and moisten the eye. The average number of natural blinks is about twenty per minute. But a nervous blinker will get in something like a couple of hundred in a minute in bad cases. The result of this is a big development of the eyelid muscles. It besides involves counter irritation, which acts on the optic nerve, and renders the sight daily more weak and irritable.

Once contract this habit, and you will find you cannot bear a strong light or read small type, and the eyes will get worse and worse. The cure consists in keeping the eyes shut for at least ten minutes every hour, and bathing the lids in warm water.

It is unwise to breathe through your mouth. If you do you will let the lower half of your lungs fall almost entirely into disuse. They are not filled if you breathe through your mouth, and the lungs will be weakened and left an easy prey to maladies of the chest. The system will besides be fed by only about half the oxygen it requires. Thousands of people contract this dangerous habit, which really is a life shortener.

If you sleep with your mouth open you will get about half the benefit of the night's rest. This is frequently the cause of 'that tired feeling' on waking in the morning. If there be any epidemic floating about you double your chances of catching it, and halve your chances of recovering, as you weaken the lungs.

A writer in the 'Revue de Paris' expresses the opinion that the country which gets Tripoli (now belonging to Turkey) will ultimately command the whole of the Soudan. The cost of furniture in Mexico is about three times what it is in the United States.

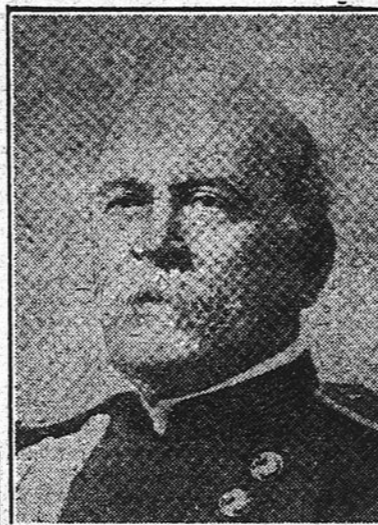


THE UNITED STATES AT THE CORONATION.

The battleship 'Illinois,' with which Rear-Admiral Crowninshield will represent his country at the coronation of King Edward. The 'Illinois' is one of the best types of the battleships of the United States navy.



REAR-ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD, Who will represent the Navy.



GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON, Who will represent the Army.

A BEAR STORY

TOOK CHARGE OF A SECTION ON WHITE PASS RAILWAY.

Fish stories, apparently, have had their day in the north, and are now to give place to bear stories. The latest of these, just imported from Skaaguay, is that an Alaska bear is declared to have taken possession of a White Pass & Yukon hand-car, stealing a ride over the Bennett section of the line.

Arrivals from Bennett, so goes the tale, report that on the morning of April 17, as the section men on their way to work were pumping a hand-car around a curve, a huge grizzly bear was seen on the track about fifty yards ahead. The foreman and his gang fearing that there might be danger, prepared to defend themselves, if necessary. The bear stood stolidly on the track as the car approached. When within ten yards of the animal all hands jumped off and allowed the car to go on empty, thinking it would scare the ferocious brute. To the surprise of the men the bear jumped on the car and bid defiance to the section gang until the car had carried him three hundred yards further down the track, when he jumped off and made his way easterly into the woods.

About this time John Wilson, who was hunting big game, came along with a rifle and two cartridges and followed the bear on snowshoes. Coming within range of the animal he shot him twice. Neither bullet touched a vital spot, and the section men who were watching Wilson from vantage ground, were horrified to see the bear making a charge upon him. Luckily for Wilson the animal was unable to make rapid headway through the deep soft snow, and Wilson had little difficulty in effecting his escape. At last accounts the bear was still at large.—Vancouver 'Daily News.'

SCRUB-DAY IN HOLLAND.

(From 'Scribner's Magazine'.) Saturday in Holland is devoted exclusively to housecleaning, within and without. Early in the morning every stick of furniture is carefully rubbed and wiped, and taken out of the house. Then the women, with their skirts tucked up, entirely flood the rooms with bucket after bucket of water, brought up from the canal by means of the shoulder-yoke. With broom and brush they scour and scrub the red-tiled floor, and finally pull up a plug in one corner to let the water flow out—let us hope into the canal.

While the floor is drying, a great polishing goes on in the street. Quaint old brass lamps and candlesticks, tobacco-boxes and ash-trays, huge milk cans—all are burnished until, like golden mirrors, they reflect the faces bent over them.

The lacquer man is busy on Saturday. He goes from house to house painting the bread-trays and honey-cake boxes with designs of gaudy birds and wondrous leaves and flowers. The street is in a turmoil until noon, when order is partially restored and the scanty midday meal partaken of. In the afternoon washing is resumed. The exteriors of the cottages are scrubbed from roof to pavement, and every trace of mould removed, for in this low, wet air the green moss gathers quickly. Then

the brick pavements are drenched and carefully dried, and I have even seen the women slip off their sabots and tiptoe to their doorways in their woollen chausses, so as not to soil the immaculate sidewalk.

Lastly, toward evening, the entire village goes to the canal, and all the sabots are washed and whitened with pumice-stone, spotless for the morrow. On Saturday evening all the pickets of the low black fences are decorated with rows of dripping footgear, carefully graduated in size from the big wooden shoes of the father down to the tiny sabots of the youngest born.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

In view of the approaching conference of the colonial premiers at the coronation of King Edward in June next, the Toronto branch of the Navy League has submitted some suggestions for consideration in a circular addressed to the Canadian Government urging the necessity of taking steps to qualify Canadian seamen and fishermen to defend their country in case of emergency and of creating a powerful fleet of merchant steamers in the north Atlantic.

Advertisements.

possibly than any person in Canada. We are interested in them and know them through our special CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND before them. This remedy has made us hundreds of friends of those it has cured of Asthma. We are in touch just now with many who are testing it and gradually being cured. There may be many more that we do not know, but we would like to, so that we could help them be cured. Clarke's Kola Compound will do it. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

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PROFITABLE HOME WORK.

In thousands of homes in city and country districts will be found faded and partly worn dresses, skirts and men's suits that can be cleaned, dyed with the Diamond Dyes and made over for the girls and boys. In this way, many women dress their families in handsome, fashionable clothing at a comparatively small expense—thanks to the Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes are put up specially for home use, and the directions on each package are so plain that even the inexperienced can get beautiful and unfading colors by using these dyes. Diamond Dyes color anything from ribbons and feathers to the heaviest coats and dresses. Homemade mats and rugs are all the rage just now. These pretty floor ornaments are all made from the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns. Send for designs and information to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200, Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q. Mailed free to any address.

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Some Important Articles in this week's 'WORLD WIDE' a weekly reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres. London Spectator on the Corn Duty, Captain Mahan on Motives to Imperial Federation, Slaves of the Oar, Sensations in the Art World, Professor Trent on 'Greatness in Literature,' Books and Boys, The Stars in May, And a very important article on Nature Study, Etcetera, 2 cents on all News Stands or by mail, one dollar a year to any address. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

HOME DEPARTMENT

CHILDREN AND THE FARMYARD.

The Unselfish Home Girl—Answering Back— Household Hints.

CHILDREN AT THE FARM.

(The 'Spectator'.)

'Only little children may play here; boys and lads are forbidden.' This inscription is set up by a piece of wayside turf just outside the old Surrey town of Godalming. It shows a respect for the joys of little children most creditable to those who passed such a thoughtful rule; for their playgrounds and play admit no trespass. That is partly why the farm and the farmyard hold such an exalted place in their esteem, for every one else there is always busy, and they can have all the animals and the place entirely to themselves. The animals alone, especially the young ones, from bantam chickens to the latest calves, would make the thing an unqualified success. But when you have all the joy of 'bossing' most of these animals, nursing, feeding, patting, and putting them to bed, together with permission to lend a hand in the serious work of finding eggs, and even making up the butter, the farm is first among all places of amusement, and the rest simply nowhere.

Children who are lucky enough to have a home-farm 'of their own,' which means one in which they are allowed to do what they like whenever they go into the country for a holiday, look forward to their first day at the farm with more ardor even than the sportsman does to his first morning on the moor or by the stream. They know all the permanent animals personally, such as the farm cats, the bull (if there is one), and the turkey-cock, both of which they hold in dreadful awe, the farm dog, the horses, and their special pets among the cows. But then there is the huge excitement, first of seeing all the 'new ones'—that is, the offspring which have arrived while they were away—and next, of making discoveries of the most important kind of which (of course) no one ever knew. The absolutely first and most delightful search is for the new litter of kittens, of which they are darkly told that people 'think there are some about.' The question is, where? All the places where kittens were ever known to be are rapidly thought over, discussed, and argued about,—the hayloft, the sack-room, the horse-manger, the granary, the big barn, the little barn, the cow-house, the wood-stack. Then these are all thoroughly drawn, till the mewing of kittens discloses where the family is lying. Of course, they are all caught up, cuddled, squeezed, carried in pinafores into the farm kitchen, dropped, stroked, and generally made uncomfortable, and then allotted to the fenders according to age and precedence in the family circle. As the cats naturally feel agitated when their kittens are overhauled about three times a day, they hide them again in fresh places at night. This leads first to breathless apprehension that they have been made away with, and then to further and exciting hunts, till the interesting family is rediscovered.

Puppies do not rank quite as high as kittens, neither are they common objects of the farm-yard. But the poultry are an increasing joy. First, the eggs have to be found. This is real sport, for farm yard hens choose all kinds of odd places, or may do so, which is quite enough for the more adventurous to risk climbing on to the tops of strawricks, and gives an excuse for indulging in this forbidden luxury. The discovery of each nest is a further joy, and the place carefully noted for future visits, the individual hen using each identified and described, and all the eggs, with the nest-eggs, brought to the farm. Children never break the eggs they find,—at least they never seem to. The farm-woman always points out the nest-eggs, and tells them to take them back, which they do, generally remembering which nest each of these belongs to, one 'belonging' to the nice little yellow hen under the pine-tree, and another to the 'horrid old black hen in the stable.' They lord it over chickens, always being mighty fussy and particular that each brood shall keep to its own hen, and (if they are allowed to), catching those which stray to mamma's nest their own, to the infinite indignation of both hens, and amid protesting screams from the chicks. But they always enforce this nursery discipline with grave severity. The most exciting part of 'findin' the eggs' comes after all the hens' nests have been identified. Then is the time for the serious work of finding the guinea-fowls' and wild-ducks' nests. The former are the great prizes of the farm-yard, pearls and diamonds compared with such pebbles as hens' eggs. Moreover, when not laid in hedges, they are generally in the middle of nettle-beds, dangerous and painful jungles, the story of encounters with which is told with eyes round with horror, and tragic narrative. They rise at dawn to see which way the guinea-fowls go, which those wily birds never by any chance allow them to do. But sometimes they do find a nest generally with about a dozen eggs in it, all brown speckled, and as hard as stones, and these are a trophy, for which they expect and receive infinite credit. Also, they have

them for tea, which is a great honor in itself, and of which they make a social function by asking their friends to join them. Otherwise one of the privileges of these days in the country is to have tea 'all by themselves.' So far as can be seen through the windows, children never speak at these social meals, except to ask the one who resides at the milk-jug or teapot for more. If they want anything else they 'slip off their chairs, run round to that part of the table whence the cake or whatever it is most easily reached, take a piece, and put it on their plates, climb into their chairs again, and eat it. At the close the smallest-ones are quietly made to finish up in a hurry. They then all say grace without comment, and run back to the farm, where they talk incessantly. But they do not waste time at meals in conversation.

The 'after-tea' interests at the farm are as engrossing as those of the day. All the cows are soon due home to be milked, and preparations are made for their reception. In smart home-farms there is often bright, red sand to sprinkle on the floor, a work which appeals to them very strongly. In fact, they would if they could sprinkle so much sand that the cows would be ankle deep in it. Very small children think that this is an important daily function, like 'doing' the drawing-room, or sweeping the stairs, and one for doing which they will receive praise from the farm authorities. 'What men say if we make cowhouse handsome?' was the inquiry of one good, little girl who had been assisting at the sand-sprinkling. Very few children ever learn how to milk, though a few do. It is too hard work, and though they patronize the cows at a distance, and even pet them, and put bits of cotton-cake into the manger for them, they like best to eat while being milked, they hardly dare to venture so far as to sit down on a stool beside them, and put their heads quite against their flanks. But they are always very keen on seeing how much the pails weigh which their special fancy cows have been milked into.

In places where there are pedigree herds which are occasionally sold by auction, children have a new game, that of holding cattle sales, and bidding fancy prices for the 'lots' put up. But on the occasion of real sales they are generally in a fright that some special favorite will be parted with, and have been known to go off and weep when the animal was being bid for, and to be most demonstrative on learning that it had not 'reached the reserve.' They also test their wooden animals for tuberculosis, and weigh their milk. They are always distressed that so few animals in the farm lend themselves to decoration. You cannot decorate a chicken, or a duck, or a little pig (which they always long to nurse), or a kitten, or a horse, which is too tall, or a goose, which they are afraid of. But the calves are very desirable from their point of view. They will stand quite still, and can be combed, groomed, and brushed with all the toilet implements kept to make the animals smart for shows, until those responsible almost fear that the calf will be brushed to death, and suggest that it might wear a daisy chain instead, which when made and put on either the decorated calf or another always errs.

The final act of the happy farm-yard day consists in 'putting the ducks to bed.' Now if this is done late, when the ducks want to go to bed, it is not very exciting, neither does it show the ducks that the children know better than they do what is good for them, which is part of the intellectual pride which children feel in acting as the Providence of the farm-yard. But if put to bed before they want to go, the ducks generally make for the pond, and in heading them off and then working them round to the duck-house door much skill and authority can be shown. It then only remains for each to make up a pat of butter for their particular friends among the 'grown-ups' to have for breakfast next morning, and to say good-night, for all the farm-creatures are already thinking of going to sleep. It may be asked, 'How do the animals like it?' On the whole, they seem to be generally aware of the situation, and to distinguish between children and grown-up strangers. We have known a very wild and commonly quick-tempered pony allow a child to run under its belly in an orchard, though it a man had done the same thing he would have had his skull kicked in. The creatures do not fear little children as they do adults, or apparently even suspect that they mean to hurt them, a conclusion which years of domestication have probably made hereditary.

THE UNSELFISH HOME GIRL.

My heart goes out to the girl who is spending her youth and strength working for the good of her childhood's home, and for the happiness of those who dwell in it. Perhaps she has not received due consideration from the vast army of intelligent writers and thinkers of our day. From the very fact of the quiet home life to which

she has always bound herself, it is but natural that she should not receive much thought. But ought it to be so?

O fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, have you one in your home who has always toiled unrecompensed, who has given up possible positions in life, the cultivation of cherished talents, the chance of doing a share in the world's great work, and after years of toil with no vacation or variation, is quietly doing the round of work, with scarcely strength of mind or body to keep around? Remember that very likely she longs for some beautiful things to enter her life and brighten it. Yet to obtain these, as well as more costly and more stylish clothing, she would not ask her nearest kin. She would not have them make their daily toil harder in order to provide them.

There are daughters standing bravely today who have battled with poverty, physical weakness, and pride, to help their fathers or brothers to pay the necessary home-bills, and perhaps other bills of long standing. They are filling the places of housekeeper and homemaker, caring kindly for invalid mothers, and nursing them so faithfully and intelligently as to stay the coming of the death angel. They are trying to rear the younger members of the family, and, though not in a natural way, they become mothers to many a wee tot, lest some one not loving and kind should be given the places they are now filling. In the time that they may take to read, they look for bits of useful knowledge which will help them in their work. Yes, there are many girls who give up the company of young men, and, with hidden tears and holy-prayers, go on aiding in anything that will benefit the home and its treasury. They work with their whole soul in their work, receiving hardly a word of praise, and much less money!

But do you think that they never need more than they get? Ah, yes, a thousand times yes! Their fine, truthful natures demand appreciation, which to them would be of far greater value than piles of gold. Those who 'give themselves,' who always put themselves last, should not be allowed to do so. Give them words of cheer. Tell them how necessary they are to your homes and your lives; and how joyously their hearts will thro! How much lighter the toil will be! The walls of a kitchen will change to the walls of a palace.

The anniversary of the birthday goes by, with no little present to mark the day. The holidays come and go, with perhaps a cheap or undesirable gift.

See to it that some property is made over to these faithful home women, even though you have but little. They need it, for while they have been doing your work they have given up everything which would help them to provide for themselves. A few dollars spent for music lessons, or for whatever the cultivation of their personal gifts required, might have made them independent. But now they are not, and sadder of all, they know it.

Life is short. With many, justice is not the ruling virtue. They do not stop to think of the good which Dorothy has done in the family, and she goes penniless.

These words are not written in a spirit of reproach, but to quicken the conscience of those who do not think, and to help brighten the lives of many an unselfish, faithful, home girl. With a cheering word to such girls close. Believe that God sees and knows. Some time you will receive your reward from his hand. Live as is pleasing in his sight, and his song will be in your lives, though at times the battle may be fierce and the heart heavy.—Elizabeth Cook, in 'Woman's Journal.'

ANSWERING BACK HABIT.

The habit of 'answering back' is as reprehensible in grown people as in children, and should be suppressed by every person anxious to lead a peaceable and harmonious life, says the Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

The 'scrappy' household, in which each member strives for the last word in the argument, is most anxious to maintain an independent course of action, is afraid lest he shall be imposed upon, is not a happy household, nor can it ever become such alone.

It is an odious place to visit, and the separate individuals that compose it can always have a pleasant atmosphere and time somewhere else, yet it is but seldom that any one will give up the habit, or as a whole reform and institute a new order of things.

There is but one way to produce a lasting result, and that is to 'withhold your tongue' on each and every occasion when bitter or sharp words arise to the surface.

The old adage, 'It takes two to make a quarrel,' is invariably true, and while silence is an aggravating response to an irritating remark, its effect is inevitable. The temptation to repudiate an unjust accusation is strong, but if it is unjust it will be regretted more than if a quarrel resulted in which both parties lost their temper.

She who will inwardly determine to 'withhold her tongue' from ill-natured remarks, from unkind suggestions, from bitter retort, from nagging, will begin a revolution in her own home.

Do not wait for someone else to start the movement, have the joy in your own soul, that you have planted the seeds of happiness yourself. Do not be discouraged if your efforts are not met half way. Go all the way if need be; 'seek peace and pursue it.'



Selected Recipe

STRAY BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Sift graham flour before using in bread or muffins. Unless it is an unusually fine flour it holds too much bran for the human stomach.

A pretty sure test of whether a cake is done is to touch it gently with the finger. If your touch leaves a dent the cake is not baked; if the crust springs back it is ready to take them from the oven.

When it is possible to prepare any part of a dish the day before in a leisurely way, do so. One can never guess how busy the next day may be.

Even in tomato soup, which holds neither milk nor cream, it is best to add a pinch of soda. There will surely be butter in the soup, and butter will curdle as milk does, for it contains the same properties as cream. Add the soda to the soup just before the binding of butter and flour.

Thick soup is only permissible in a dinner where there is either no meat or a very light made-over meat dish. A thick cream soup is a substantial first course in itself.

When a recipe calls for one-half or one-quarter of a cup of butter it is much easier to measure it in a spoon than to get a measuring cup, and then scrape out the small particles of butter. You can always know how many tablespoons are required by remembering there are sixteen tablespoons of butter in one cupful.

While making muffins or gems, put the pans in the oven to be heating while the batter is being mixed.

Real Boston beans have a flavor imparted to them by a teaspoon of dry mustard and a small onion baked in the bottom of the bean pan. The mustard is said to make beans more digestible.

In making oyster cocktails do not confuse yourself imperatively to a recipe. Any good, hot condiment you have at hand will add to the flavor, whether it be horseradish, tomato catsup or Worcestershire sauce. Only be careful of tabasco; a very little of it goes a long way. In mixing the seasoning for the cocktail keep tasting it, and let it 'bite' well before you have finished, remembering that the raw oyster with its liquor is capable of much dilution.

When cooking macaroni or spaghetti always wash it in cold water after boiling, and before using, partly because the cold water separates it, partly because you want it as clean as possible and you want to wash away the dirty water in which it has boiled.

In stewing chicken which has been cut up always put the roughest, most unappetizing pieces in the bottom of the pot. Dark meat takes longer than white meat to cook, consequently put the white meat at the top of the pot.—Good Housekeeping.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

'Snow eggs' is really floating island with a new name, and a different touch in the preparation which makes this old-fashioned dish of our childhood tea parties much better eating. The whites of four eggs are beaten to a stiff froth and dropped, a spoonful at a time, into a pint of boiling milk, and kept over the range till they poach a little, but do not get brown. Slip them off into a shallow dish, thicken the milk with the yolks, sweetening, and adding any desired flavoring. Pour this custard around the whites, and just before sending to the table sprinkle the whole with a little chopped macaroon.

New woodwork, it is said, is much more likely to be infested with obnoxious insect life, and in a recently built house the pursuit of moths and other disagreeable bugs, destructive and pestering, must be constant and vigorous.

A receipt for rice ice-cream.—Boil a cupful of rice until very soft in water to which a little lemon juice is added. When the rice is steamed dry, cover it with a thick sugar syrup, and let it stand for an hour or more. Drain off the syrup, add a half a pint of cream whipped, and stir it into a plain ice-cream mixture made as follows: Scald in a double boiler a quart of cream and milk, mixed half and half, with a cupful of sugar; when cold add a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Put it into the freezer and stir till slightly thick before adding the rice mixture, when all is poured into a mould and packed in ice and salt for three hours.

Once more the coffee pot and the eternal vigilance which alone makes for a good brew of this stimulating berry. One housekeeper has gone to the length of having a card printed and tacked up over her kitchen sink, which reads in very sizable letters: 'Don't wipe out the coffee-pot with the dish-cloth.' Every housekeeper knows that this will be done about so many times, but persistent reiteration does have some effect. Some more 'don'ts' that might have gone on the same card are: 'Don't let a crust of stale coffee collect in the spout. Don't let the breakfast coffee-grounds stand half the forenoon, or half the day in the pot. Don't let the coffee be ground too coarse; powdered coffee is more economical and gives a better flavor.'

knife, and as thin as possible, but do not attempt to cut through the rind. When enough slices are cut, slip the knife under them, close to the rind, and they will fall off together easily.

The crusade against the tendency of the modern housekeeper to swathe her windows and doors in draperies has not half been preached, said a sanitary expert the other day. 'I go into houses, many of them, and into small flats, where a triple layer of curtains shuts out air and sunlight from the apartment about as completely as if the windows were solid wall. When I scold, the chateaines say: "We must have curtains and draperies, they are so artistic." I will concede one set of thin curtains at certain windows of the house, with preferably none in bedrooms or nurseries. If thin curtains are needed in a bedroom for purposes of protection in our closely built city, they should be of a fabric that can be easily laundered, or of a weave of lace that may be kept free from dust by light brushing and shaking out of the open window. To persons with asthmatic or consumptive tendencies, they are a menace that should not be permitted. Sanitation should be taught in schools of design for house-furnishings. It is absurd to think that our clever artists cannot combine attractive effect with hygienic safety.'



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone— Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years, Let it wipe another's tears, Till in heaven the deed appears, Pass it on.

One point in which the Sunshine Society is unique is that it gladly co-operates with others, while following out its own line of work. Each branch is governed by the circumstances it meets with, and aims to do just the next thing coming to hand that may be the means of brightening or cheering somebody's life. And doing this the sphere of activity constantly widens as the history, brief as it yet is, of many branches would show.

A TASK.

To be kind; to be honest; to earn a little and spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, and these without capitulation; and, above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself. Here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Westmount Branch is now possessed of two wheel chairs for invalids. One was purchased, as stated before, and the other was most generously donated by a lady who happily has no further use for it herself.

Quite a number of 'rays of sunshine' have penetrated from branches in the Eastern Provinces to the North-West. A lady in Okotoks, Alta., writes about another claim on the kindness of Sunshiners, which will no doubt meet with ready response. The writer says: 'A little daughter of poor parents and a member of a large family, has lost her hearing through fever, after she learned to talk. She is very fond of pious stories, but cannot hear them. A Bible story-book, well illustrated, would give her great pleasure, and expand and lead her mind in the right direction. A box of animals, or dissected pictures on blocks to put together would help to pass the weary hours, as she cannot walk.' Anyone wishing to send a book or picture blocks can obtain the address from Miss Macdonald, secretary Westmount Branch, 4630 St. Catherine street.

'Something each day—a thought, Unselfish, good and true, That aids another's need While we our way pursue; That seeks to lighten hearts; That leads to pathways clear; For a helpful thought each day Makes better all the year.'

'Something each day—a deed Of kindness and of good, To link in closer bonds All human brotherhood. Oh, thus the heavenly will We all may do while here, For one good deed each day Makes blessed all the year.'

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held on Tuesday, May 13, in Victoria Hall, at 3.30 p.m.

An invitation has been received by the society to co-operate in furthering the public playgrounds for children. This will be a part of the business brought up for discussion at the meeting on Tuesday. A good attendance of members and those interested is requested.

During the past week some of the members have made Sunshine visits to hospitals.

The secretary acknowledges the receipt this week of a lovely basket of spring flowers, from Miss Dorothy Thicknesse, Black Lake, Que., for distribution among the members. Mrs. Van Vleet, of Lacombe, sends a nice parcel of silk pieces, and a box of magazines. Books, pictures, and some postage stamps were received from Miss Ross, Port Lambton. Mrs. Bentley, Parkdale, is thanked for the nice copy of 'Precious Stones from Zion's Walls,' of which she is the author.

Advertisements.



Syrup of Figs

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY; DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS; OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY. ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS TO GET.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'FD BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Two scrap books sent to the Protestant Infants' Home have been acknowledged by a letter of thanks from the secretary.

Another request is from Ahmic Harbor, Ont.: 'Dear Sunshine Workers: I read your column every week in the "Witness," and am much interested in it,—it is so cheering and helpful. I see you sent out some pictures and cards to a Sunday school teacher, and I thought, perhaps, you could let me have a few for a Sunday school here, which my husband is conducting. It is in a poor settlement a few miles out of the village, too far for the children to get to the village school. The people are mostly German and Swiss, but the children have been brought up here, and can speak English well. They are eager to learn. Some of them are very poor, and cannot give to collections to get papers and cards. We have managed to get some papers for them, but are not able to supply cards, as we would like to do, so we would be very thankful if any friend of the Sunshine work could send us some.'

Here is a good opportunity for those schools that have papers and cards on hand which they do not require. The addresses will be given to any one wishing to supply the need.

Inquiries are frequently made as to whether Sunday school papers, etc., are of use to the society. Most of those on hand have been sent out, and such papers can always be placed. Address all contributions of literature to the Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que.

The Sherbrooke branch goes on steadily, doing whatever it can to help others. Members visit the hospital from time to time, and report if any are especially lonely or friendless. Work is also being begun for the Deep Sea Mission at Labrador, and it is hoped to have a box of comforts ready in the early autumn.

This branch is also planning to carry on a flower mission during the summer months.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

How to Keep Little Ones Bright, Active and Healthy.

Every mother knows that little children need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. When baby is peevish, cross or unwell, it is an unfortunate fact that too many mothers dose them with so-called 'soothing' medicines which stupefy and put the little ones into an unnatural sleep, but do not remove the cause of the trouble. What is wanted to make the little one bright, cheerful and well is Baby's Own Tablets, which will promptly cure colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and teething troubles. They give children sound, refreshing sleep, because they remove the cause of the trouble. These tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Mrs. James Found, Valentin, Ont., says:—'Before I got Baby's Own Tablets, my baby was very pale and delicate, and so peevish that I had to walk the floor with him day and night. The first tablet I gave him helped him, and that night he slept soundly. Since then the tablets have made him perfectly well, and he is now a fine, healthy looking baby, and is getting quite fat. I would not be without the tablets if they cost a dollar a box.'

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages and are taken as readily as candy. Crushed to a powder, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, weakest baby. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Waldensian Church in Italy during the past year added 1,116 members to its missionary congregations. It is making good progress.

American missionaries to the number of fifty-four are now in the Philippines. They represent ten Protestant bodies. They have an evangelizing union which federates them and prevents overlapping. Thus far harmony and success have marked the workings of the federation.

Last year the Indian Young Men's Christian Associations in the Dakotas built twelve log buildings, each building costing their members about twenty-five dollars in cash and weeks of labor. These buildings are used as meeting and reading rooms for the Indian associations, which are strong factors in the Christianizing of the red men. There are now over forty associations among the Sioux, and a travelling secretary is employed.

The Rev. E. B. Allen, of Toledo, circulates a little card called the 'Question Box,' in which he asks attendants to write inquiries as to the spiritual life, Christian obligations or Bible interpretations. The request is accompanied by the warning, 'But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife.' The card is printed in Columbian colors, is folded once and bears a mammoth interrogation point on the projecting margin of the lower leaf. When filled out, it is to be handed to the minister or placed with the offering.

CHINESE IN TORONTO.

(The Rev. R. P. McKay, D.D., in the Westminster.)

Whatever we may think of the social and political problems involved in the Chinese question the Church's duty is plain. The Chinese who are here should be evangelized. According to the last census there are 17,289 Chinese scattered throughout the Dominion, the bulk of them being in British Columbia. Faithful and beneficial work is being done among them at many points. In Sabbath-schools all over the land, hundreds of Chinese are taught weekly with much encouragement to the workers.

In Montreal, where our energetic missionary, Dr. Thomson, labors, there are seventeen Sunday-schools. In Toronto there are about three hundred Chinese. There are seven Chinese Sabbath-schools in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and three or four in connection with churches of other denominations. A forward step has been taken by the Foreign Mission Committee in the appointment of Mr. Thomas Humphries, who is to devote a portion of his time to the visitation of laundries, organization of schools, looking after teachers and pupils and to the promotion of the work in every possible way. Mr. Humphries has been superintendent of the Chinese Sabbath-school in Cooke's Church for a number of years, is personally well liked by the Chinese and has aptitude for the work.

The rule in the Chinese schools is ordinarily to have a teacher for each pupil, and that good work is being done will appear from the letter which follows. The writer, Chu Joe, attended Cooke's Church school and was a member of the Christian Endeavor Society. When he was about to return to China he came to his teacher, Mrs. Hall, and asked her to pray for certain men he was leaving behind and also for himself that he might be able to tell his friends in China about Jesus. Mrs. Hall lately received from him this letter:

Dear Teacher, Mrs. Hall,—I beg to write you this few lines to inform you that I have safely arrived home on the 20th January, 1902. When I arrived I told my parents...

Advertisements.

POOR DIGESTION
RENDERS THE LIFE OF THE DYSPEPTIC MISERABLE.
Food Becomes Distasteful and a Feeling of Weariness, Pain and Depression Ensues.

(From 'Le Sorelois,' Sorel, Que.)

Of the diseases afflicting mankind dyspepsia is one of the worst to endure. Its victims find life almost a burden. Food becomes distasteful; they suffer from severe pains in the stomach; sometimes excessive heart palpitation; and a general feeling of weakness and depression. Though this disease is one of the most distressing, it is one which, if the proper remedy is employed, can be readily cured. Thousands throughout this country bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a never-failing cure. Among them is Mrs. Adolphe A. Latrousse, a well-known and highly esteemed lady residing at Sorel, Que. She says: 'For two years I was a constant sufferer from bad digestion and its accompanying symptoms. Food became distasteful, and I grew very weak. I suffered much from pains in the stomach and head. I could not obtain restful sleep, and became unfit for all household work. I tried several medicines without finding the least relief, and I continually grew worse until in the end I would vomit everything I ate. I had almost given up hope of ever being well again when one day I read of a case similar to mine cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to give these pills a trial, and am happy to-day that I did so, as by the time I had taken eight or nine boxes my strength had returned, the pains which had so long racked me disappeared, my stomach would digest food properly, and I had fully regained my old-time health, and have not since had any return of the trouble.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a purely tonic medicine and, unlike all purgatives, do not weaken the system, but give life and energy with every dose. They are a certain cure for anaemia, dizziness, heart troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women an almost constant source of misery. Sold by dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

that I have been baptized in Toronto, and found them both very glad therefore, I beg to let you know.

I also speaking about the religion of Jesus and Bible in my village every days, but I teach them only what I know. Hoping that you are getting on well, and also give my best compliments to all my teachers and friends, and obliged, yours faithfully, Chu Joe.

This letter, here given literally, shows fewer grammatical errors than might be expected from a lad who picked up his English during a few years in this country. He shows also a zeal for the truth not too common among Christian people. Such examples of devotion, and they are not uncommon, inspire hope and should prompt many to active support of this foreign mission at our doors.

THE OLD PSALMS.

(After the Manner of The Old Hymns.)

There's lots of music in the Psalms, the Psalms of long ago, And when the minister reads out some one I used to know I want to join with all the rest who swell the note of praise, 'All lands to God in joyful sounds aloft your voices raise.'

There's lots of music in the Psalms, those dear, sweet Psalms of old, With visions bright of lands of light, and shining streets of gold; I hear them ringing, singing still, in memory soft and clear, 'Such pity as a father hath unto his children dear.'

They seem to sing for evermore of better, sweeter days, When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways; And still I hear the solemn strains in the quaint old meeting flow, 'O greatly blessed the people are the joyful sound that know.'

No singing-books we needed then, for very well we knew The tunes and words we loved so well the dear old Psalm Book through; To 'Coleshill' at the Sacrament we sang, as tears would fall, 'I'll of salvation take the cup, on God's name will I call.'

And so I love the dear old Psalms, and when my time shall come, Before the light has left my eyes, and my singing lips are dumb, If I can only hear them then I'll gladly soar away— 'So praise my longing soul, O God, that come to thee I may.' —Joseph Hamilton.

SOME DAY.

There's many a day that's dull and grey— With never a wink of sun, Not a glint of blue will ever shine through The clouds so low and dun; The sea runs riot—we know no quiet— No rest, from its deafening roar, It mutters and groans in thunderous tones As it heavily pounds on shore.

And the drizzling rain dulls heart and brain, In a weary, weary way,— And our life looks brown, we scowl and frown.

And mope the time away; We fret and worry, nerves in a flurry, Like the sea, we know no rest, But a wise, firm hand—rules on sea and land As it seemeth to Him best.

There's many a day that rolls away A marvel of blue and gold, Just a cloud or two of some soft hue Floats with an airy hold, Our hearts are merry, our cares we bury, The cobwebs blow away, And shadows and gloom go back to their trough In the light of radiant day.

Up many a steep our feet must creep, To many a deep descend, We shudder and shake each step we take— And fear to know the end, When great woes muster, and crowd and cluster

Above—no our despair; Not alone—the Guide, unseen at our side Walks patiently ever there.

And many a year life's skies are clear And the future stretches fair, We forget to dread the stealthy tread And sad-hued robes of care,— But men in battle 'mid clash and rattle, Are ready against surprise, So, in fret and strife, of uncertain life He who carries arms, is wise. FRANCES. Cape Breton.

TORONTO BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Bible Training School, of Toronto, has just closed its eighth session with an enrollment of sixty-three students in the day classes and 179 in the evening classes. During the year twelve have gone forth as missionaries to different parts of the foreign field, and many

PERMANENT WORK GOOD WAGES.

THE WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time, to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as THE WORLD WIDE has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work.

This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation.

Address Subscription Department WORLD WIDE, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

more have entered on work in Canada and the United States as pastors, home missionaries, evangelists, Bible women, and in other departments of Christian service. An addition has just been made to the staff of instructors by the appointment of the Rev. John McNeill, B.D., recently Presbyterian minister of Aylmer, Que. The outlook of the school is most encouraging.

CAPTIVITY UP TO DATE.

Eight Christian Endeavor Societies have been organized among the Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

There are over five hundred active Christian Endeavorers, all young men, among the Boer prisoners in the Bermuda Islands. They are divided into societies of about thirty members each, and meetings for prayer and Bible study are held every day, under their own leaders.

It is reported that wonderful revivals are going on in the Boer prison camps both in St. Helena and in South Africa, and that the majority of the young Boers have offered themselves for mission work so soon as released.

It is plain from such reports as the above that the religious spirit of the Boer responds quickly to the deeper things in modern Christian activity.

A VALUABLE WATCH DOG.

The epidemic of robberies along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railway influenced a resident of Wayne to invest twenty-five dollars in a half-grown bulldog about two weeks ago. The animal was surely ferocious in appearance, but he had a most friendly habit of wagging his tail that belied his reputation as a watch dog. A neighbor, who knows something about dogs, gazed at him critically and pronounced him a mongrel.

'If you paid twenty-five dollars for him you've been cheated,' he said. 'That collar you bought for him is worth more than the dog.' Of course the owner scoffed at this expert opinion, and the dog was duly installed in the backyard, where a house had been erected for his accommodation. Several nights ago an attempt was made to rob the premises but the thieves were scared off before they had effected an entrance through a window over the porch. The man of the house, with a lighted candle, made a thorough inspection of the premises, and finally went into the yard. 'There was his watch dog, frolicsome and happy. A closer inspection disclosed the fact that the thieves had stolen his collar. 'I told you the collar was worth more than the dog,' said the man's neighbor when he heard about it the next day. 'If the dog had been worth anything they would have stolen him, too.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

CURIOUS ELECTION STORY.

The Vancouver 'World' tells an extraordinary story about the recent election in Victoria. The Dunsmuir managers had secured the theatre and decided to exclude all but their own supporters. The owner, being a Bodwell champion, endeavored to induce the lessee and manager to set aside the order, opening the doors as usual to the public, and permitting the rival factions to fight it out for place. 'Failing to make good their "open door" policy, the Bodwellites were forced to damage strategy. Pickaxes, bars and chisels were brought into play, and soon the two-foot wall of brick and stone produced a new and ragged avenue of ingress, a hole having been cut from the adjoining barroom of the Imperial Hotel, also the property of Mr. Boscowitz. Through this the Bodwell legions stormed the government part and made the battle interesting. Three women fainted and were carried to the nearest hospital, and a man had his ribs broken.

Advertisements.



"Love Lightens Labor"

So does Sunlight Soap. One woman will do more work than two will with common soap. One woman will do better work than two will with common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. The Ideal Laundry Shape.

Sunlight Soap in the home lightens labor. One rub of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two rubs of common soap. One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of common soap.

If your grocer cannot supply Sunlight Soap, Octagon Bar, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample will be sent you free of cost. Don't forget to give your own full name and address.

World Wide. WITNESS Northern Messenger. PUBLISHED WEEKLY DAILY & WEEKLY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Three publications which supplement each other, and which as a series are acknowledged to supply all the periodical reading necessary.

In selecting a publication, don't let bulk, or cheapness, or premiums outweigh your better judgment. Neither the family food nor the family reading are matters to trifle with. Purity and wholesomeness should be the first consideration in either case. The result will be healthy minds in healthy bodies.

The following rates are as low as is compatible with good quality. The special club offers are remarkable:

JUST ONE OF MANY.

And all the more interesting because it comes from a Canadian across "the line":

Nov. 28, 1901, PONTIAC, MICH., U. S. A. MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed please find \$1.75, the club rate for the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger.' I fully appreciate your endeavor to put clean, wholesome newspapers and periodicals into every home and wish you all success. I have given up all papers except those from the 'Witness' office. I am, yours, etc., S. HARVIE.

Subscription Rates.

Single Publications. Daily Witness' 10-33 pages \$3.00 Weekly Witness' 20-24 pages 1.00 World Wide' (Published Weekly) 16 pages 1.00 Northern Messenger' 12 pages80

SPECIAL—Two new subscriptions for one year, at above rates to any one publication, entitles the sender to receive in addition the same publication free.

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Two Publications. Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'.. \$3.25 Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.... 3.25

Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' 1.50 Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'... 1.25

Three Publications. Daily, 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'..\$3.50 SPECIAL—Two such clubs, including 6 subscriptions } Only \$6.00

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Sample copies of all publications gladly supplied on application. When sending your own address why not send the names of some of your friends as well? It costs nothing. They will be pleased. So shall we. And it may help you to get their subscription to send with your own. That means to you money saved, or earned, as you prefer. Note the special offers in the first and third columns above.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.



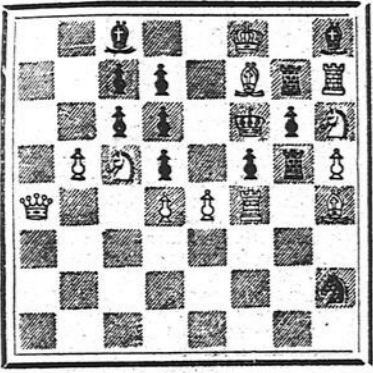
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, May 10, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 573.

(Competition A.)

(By H. A. Willemssen, Saba.) Black 13 pieces.

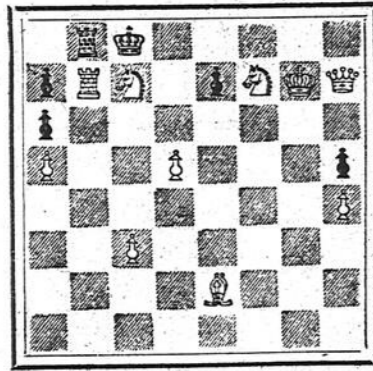


White, 12 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 574.

(Competition B.)

(By H. Gottschall.) Black 6 pieces.



White 10 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published May 31. Must reach editor May 26.

No. 567. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: Q-Kt 4. Correct from Paww. W. M. Thompson, J.S.C., George Patterson.

No. 568. Heathcote. Three moves. Key: E-Kt 6. Correct from Paww. 'a beauty' George Patterson, 'this required much study'; E. W. Allen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. H. Graham—Your A.C.W. has been ordered. Always glad to hear from you.

W. M. Rose—Your letter was fully answered in the paper of Saturday, April 19, and 'Weekly Witness,' April 22.

W. J. Beisvert—Your solutions reached us a little late. You were right in Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564. Accordingly, your score would have been 25 points.

Advertisements.



Don't Neglect A Backache!

Backache is the first symptom of kidney trouble. Don't neglect it! If you do serious kidney troubles are sure to follow.

No remedy of modern times can give such proof of merit as

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure when all others fail. Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

STEAMSHIP TRAVEL. European Travel. SUMMER SEASON, 1902. ALL LINES FROM MONTREAL, FROM BOSTON, FROM NEW YORK. W. H. HENRY, NOW AT NEW ADDRESS, TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES ST. TEL. MAIN 2646.

THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB. The score in the championship tourney is now as follows: Mr. Carter afforded the sensation of last Saturday when he defeated Dr. Robertson, the present champion, in about 14 moves.

Table showing chess scores for Mr. Stuwé, Mr. Falconer, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Short, Mr. Quevillon, Mr. Amstey, Mr. Barry, Mr. Kurlie, Mr. Collins.

GAME NO. 565. This and the following game are two of the most interesting we have seen for a long time. They were played in the tourney held recently for the championship of the County of Lancashire, England.

Played in the Lancashire County Championship, being the third between these two players, the first two having resulted in draws.

Chess game notation for Game No. 566, including moves like V. L. Wahlituch. C. Coates. 1 P-K 4, 2 P-Q 4, etc.

White. Black. V. L. Wahlituch. C. Coates.

Chess game notation for Game No. 566, including moves like 1 P-K 4, 2 P-Q 4, 3 Kt-Q B 3, etc.

NOTES. (a) K-R-K sq might have been better. (b) R-R 3 first would have had more effect. (c) P-Kt 4 would have been more useful later on.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

MR. MURRAY AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of April 1, Mr. Murray says: 'The Mormon missionaries with the Bible in their hands have been successfully preaching polygamy.' It is utterly useless for Mormons, Mr. Murray or any of the heathen he mentions to take the Bible in their hands to find proof for polygamy, for there is none in it. The Bible tells us of twice that God started the human race; once in Eden and again after the flood. Each time He allowed one wife to each man, and only one. It never tells us of God giving a direct command, for nor an approved example of polygamy; therefore, the Bible does not anywhere teach or commend or approve it. All that Tacitus says about the German tribes only shows that they were nearer the Bible standard than other pagan nations or even some of the ancient Israelites themselves.

Mr. Murray mentions Japan as an answer to Mr. Lowell's quotation, but before the Bible reached Japan, it was death for a foreigner to land there. The report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1895, says: In 1894 there were circulated in Japan 113,939 copies of the Scriptures. 'Nothing could be more courteous than the permission given to supply the army with Scriptures.' There must now be nearly two million copies of the Bible in Japan. And Japan has been sending to America and to England, Germany and America to be educated by people who learn civilization from the Bible. Lowell is all right and Japan is no proof against him. Mr. Murray says: 'The civilization of Greece and Rome before the introduction of Christianity, has not been excelled ever since.' The 'Witness' ought to claim the privileges of April 1 for its reply to that statement.

Roman civilization scoured Queen Bodicea, although her husband had given the Romans half his property. British civilization gives the wife of President Steyn a pension, while her husband is at war with Britain. Roman civilization, after her two governors, Herod and Pilate, had found no fault in Jesus, scourged and crucified him. Kruger's government finds Jameson guilty of war and bloodshed and sends him safely home to be tried by his own countrymen. There is no civilization in Christianity that would kill all the children in Bethlehem for fear of a possible pretender. Had the Greeks or Romans any hospitals, almshouses, ambulance corps, Red Cross Societies, concentration camps and school teachers for their enemies' wives and children? We have also a few conveniences they had not, invented principally by Christians, such as railway cars, telegraphs, automobiles and printing presses.

Mr. Murray continues, 'There is no such paradox in the realm of thought, past or present, as the fact that missionaries circulated a book which teaches in some parts of it the very opposite to what they taught.' He does not say what missionaries or what book, but if what he says about the Mormon missionaries is true, it would apply to them and the Bible and not to ours. Mr. Norman Murray himself is guilty of as glaring an inconsistency as that. In his eagerness to bring the Bible into disrepute he has circulated pages of 'Bible Extracts' that he thinks are impure, I suppose. He is most anxious to publish the portions of Scripture, he thinks most unfit for publication.

In my last letter to the 'Witness,' I copied some passages from a review of H. L. Hastings's books, and forgot to give due credit. I never saw the books themselves. Mr. J. Lawson has since made it right, for which he has my thanks.

GEORGE ELDER.

Passekeag, N.B., April 30, 1902.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a former letter which you were good enough to print, I stated, on the authority of the registrar-general, that while in 1850 the death-rate of the boys and young men between five and twenty-five years of age, was 7.45 per 1,000, the date to-day for the same class is only 3.62 per 1,000 per annum. I further stated that there was no improvement for the last fifty years in the rate of mortality of men of the age-period of from twenty-five to sixty-five; and I was bold enough to remark that the cause of this startling difference solely to drinking on the part of the men of the latter section. The assumption which I made implies that about half of the Englishmen who die between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five are 'slain by strong drink'; in other words, that one-half of the mortality which occurs in the male age group, 25-65, is brought about by drinking. This, I know, is a tremendous assumption. Can it possibly be warranted? It is, at any rate, a fact that the death-rate of total abstainers of the age-period 25-65 is just about one-half—580 to 1,000—of the death-rate of males in general of that age-period.

Now, I think that we are warranted in holding those who are responsible for the drinking customs and the liquor traffic, also responsible for these untimely deaths, as well as for their debasing and dehumanizing accompaniments. And these accompaniments are in these times our special danger and our disgrace. For in truth the debasing, degradation, and brutalization, while they live, of the mass of such men as have their lives greatly shortened by alcoholic poison, is probably the gravest and most wide-reaching of the special evils of our generation.

The early death caused by drinking is less of a social evil than is the life of perverted thinking and foolish and immoral acting, which almost always precedes the victim's dishonored end. For alcoholism first attacks its victims in the highest attributes of their nature—in the delicacy and soundness of their judgment, the sensitiveness and vigor of their conscience, their love of truth, their sense of equity and fairness, their candor, their reverence for what is highest and holiest in human life, in their loyalty to a righteous ruler of the universe, their natural love of kindred, of wife and children.

Tennyson, on this point of love of wife, has revealed, as by a lightning-flash, the downward trend of the inebriate:

"He will hold these when his passion shall have spent its rovel force, Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

All these things, I say, alcoholism does, even in its incipient stages; often, indeed, before its presence is at all fully recognized by its victims or their friends and intimate associates. This incipient period is the period of 'jolly-good-fellowship,' of sham generosity and real selfishness. It is the period of reckless but effective political passion—the period when, say, the smoking-concert is deemed the fitting vehicle for the diffusion of political knowledge and guidance, the period of the breaking-up of the other party's meetings, and of the energetic circulation of political falsehoods and calumnies; the period when anything to damage opponents is apt to be held justifiable, inasmuch as 'it serves the beggars right.' It is also the period during which, except to the specialist's eye, the physique is unimpaired, indeed is flourishing; the period when the victim, unless he be specially rich or especially able, inflicts, without deliberately intending it, the maximum of injury on the public life of his time. Later, in his downward career, although his habits become worse, grosser, and more obviously evil, and, if money has become scarce with him, as with his habits and business mismanagement it is apt to do, he gets discredited and, in public, a good deal shunned, and his public influence for evil is much curtailed. If, however, he is a rich or a very able man much will be forgiven him, and his influence, to whichever party he belongs, will, mostly as a degrading influence, continue longer.

The effects of alcoholism which the social reformer and honest politician have most to deplore are spiritual torpor, brutalization, stupidity, and partial dementia. All that the inebriate undergoes during the process of alcoholic degeneration is fitted to 'exalt the brute and sink the man,' to use Burns's phrase. And, as we can see from the mortality attributable to intemperance, an enormous proportion of our population are constantly undergoing this process. Indeed, the value of our enquiry as to the proportion of our people who are slain by strong drink, consists mainly in the fact that we can obtain from it an idea, approximating to accuracy, of the extent of the drink-caused mental and moral deterioration which prevails, for we know that almost every one whom drink slays is blighted in soul ere he dies.

The existence of so great a mass of drink-caused dementia, brutality, mental perversion and sheer folly in every stage of development in the electorate, is the greatest political danger of the time. Everybody knows of its existence. Few know its extent and terrible malignity. It gives clever, unscrupulous politicians who have the command of great wealth and who desire to use the national forces for their own purposes, a tremendous power and influence. The wealthy demagogue is now, because of this element in the electorate, an infinitely greater danger to the commonwealth than ever the poor demagogue was. The rich political rogue can do wholesale what the poor political rascal had to do retail. Appeals to reason, when made to the electors in question, are but of slight efficacy and are held to be tiresome, feeble and even contemptible. But the coarse and base stimuli, supplied in such abundant measure as is now easily done through the machinery which rich demagogues have under their control, is exceedingly effective, and can so influence the drink-debased of all grades and classes as politically to 'sweep the country' in support of almost anything that the demagogues desire.

It is much to be regretted that the political reformers of Cobden's own day did not take to heart his dictum: 'The temperance reform lies at the basis of all reform whatsoever.'

JAMES WHITE, Secretary United Kingdom Alliance, Grosvenor Chambers, 16 Deansgate, Manchester, April 29, 1902.

THE STREET CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the reply of the Street Railway Company to my note of May 7, the answer to what I did say is considerably mixed up with the reply to what I, not only did not say, but never thought of saying—about as mixed up as is the smoke of the few smokers on the 'four last seats only' with the air in the rest of their car which the other passengers pay for and would like to take clear. I never meant to hint that the company could compel men to give their seats to women. I would not even think of suggesting it to a company of men who use the large powers they have got in making it easy for the few to annoy the many. I certainly should never expect to influence the intellect which argues in the public press that men forced to go down town in a car every day should be perfectly satisfied so long as the company turns all its cars into smoking cars for only six months in the year, instead of twelve. Yesterday afternoon, between 3.40 and 4 o'clock I rode out to Westmount on a Windsor car. I was on the seat directly behind the motor-man, facing to the rear of the car, and saw what particularly aroused my indignation, and although it occurs every day, and dozens of times a day, I cannot



'WEIRD DANCES OF THE DUK-DUKS.'

Existing in the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, near Papua, is a peculiar institution called the Duk-Duk. It is a secret society, which holds its meetings in the heart of the forest, and at certain times sends forth troops of strangely costumed dancers to impress and terrify non-members. They are supposed to represent evil spirits and have to be propitiated with gifts. The well-known German traveller Hesse-Wartegg has been exploring the archipelago and other German Pacific colonies. He saw a dance of four Duk-Duk dancers, whose appearance was unearthly enough to justify the panic into which they threw the native women. Of their bodies nothing was visible but their bare, black legs and thighs. Trunk, head and arms were concealed by a voluminous arrangement of palm and pandanus leaves, something like a ballet dancer's skirt, surmounted by an immense, conical wooden helmet, with lines drawn on it to represent human features. Some of these headpieces were six feet high. The music for the dance was produced by beating on long wooden drums.

The dances usually occur only once a year, in May, and last four weeks. During this period cocoanuts are taboo—that is, they may not be gathered. All work is abandoned, and the natives give themselves up to cannibal feasts and other enjoyments.

the smokers mentioned by your correspondent 'Montrealer' could have had the entire open car to themselves. A friend of mine who was in Boston last week says that open cars were on all routes in the morning. Towards evening it became cooler, and there was not an open car to be had. If in Boston, why not in Montreal?

DEATH OF A GRIZZLY

HUNTERS GET A BEAR THAT HAS BEEN A TERROR TO IDAHO RANCHMEN.

(Spokane 'Review.') Big Foot, the gigantic grizzly which had been killing off stock in the country around Lewiston, Idaho, for several winters, is no more. He was killed a few days ago by Mr. D. G. Holbrook, of Sioux Falls, S. D., a life insurance agent who travels in Idaho Territory. Mr. Holbrook and those who accompanied him returned to Spokane bringing Big Foot's hide with him. About eight days ago Tom Hopper, the veteran bear hunter, of Spokane, and Mr. Holbrook went down into Nez Perce county, Idaho, to capture the grey terror of the W. Long, of Spokane.

On arriving at Lewiston they found that the grizzly was supposed to be off somewhere in the hills, thirty-five or forty miles to the south-west of Lewiston. The snow was two or three feet deep in that section, but they wandered around in it for about five days before coming upon Big Foot's trail. Finally, one of the dogs scared him up. He was in a hole among some rocks on a ridge sloping back from the head of Captain John creek, which is a tributary of Snake river. The dogs got on Big Foot's heels. He started to run. Hopper, who had the dogs out, was about eighty yards away when the race started. The bear ran like a race-horse. Hopper says, 'For a while he would run and then he would turn to fight the dogs who were pursuing him. He would chase them for about thirty steps and then he would turn and run again. Finally he made a detour and rushed down the side of the ridge. He came within a hundred and fifty yards of the place where the entire party was camped. Long and Holbrook were in the camp at the time, and when they saw the bear coming Holbrook grabbed his 30-30 rifle, aimed and fired. The bullet pierced Big Foot's heart and he rolled over dead. Another bullet was put through his head to make sure that he was gone.'

Big Foot had killed about twenty horses in the past few weeks. In the country around where he was killed, the hunting party counted fifteen dead horses. When Big Foot was cut open forty pounds of horse meat was found in his paunch. The place where Big Foot was killed is near the foot of Craig mountain, between the Clearwater and Snake rivers. Hopper is a bear hunter of renown and has hunted bears under all sorts of conditions. It was only luck that prevented him from carrying off Big Foot's hide. He was the first to see him, but never got within range of him. Big Foot weighed about one thousand three hundred pounds. He was about nine feet long and about three high. No exact measurements were taken and there was no opportunity to weigh him. He had claws over four inches long. Big Foot had been a pest of the people residing in the section where he was killed, for several years. Great joy was expressed among the stockmen and farmers when word was brought that he was dead.

A MAMMOTH PIGEON RANCH.

Situated at the sharp angle where the Arroyo Seco, or dry ditch (a ravine that extends from Los Angeles to the Sierra Madre Mountains, some fourteen miles away), and the Los Angeles river (at this point eighteen miles from the sea), meet, is one of the most curious exhibits of pigeon life ever presented to the eye. Here ten thousand pigeons, mostly light in color, are found perched upon the roofs of eight frame sheds. The walls of these sheds are composed of hundreds of empty gasoline-cans, with one of the ends taken out and wooden boards with apertures large enough for pigeons substituted, and thousands of wooden fruit-boxes furnished with square openings. The ground is generally covered with pigeons until a stranger arrives, when there is a great whirring noise, the air is full of wings, and thousands of pigeons return to their brethren on the roofs of the sheds.

This institution belongs to one of Los Angeles's enterprising citizens, and forms a great attraction to visitors from all the country round, as well as to numerous colored thieves, who make a continual practice of robbing this vast aggregation of pigeon-roosts. Two large dogs properly qualified to bark and bite are stationed at each end of the grounds, about two hundred feet from each other. These are secured safely by long chains to spikes in the ground.

But these, fierce as they are, do not represent the entire force for the defence from thieves of the ten thousand pigeons; two young dogs, trained to bark and not to bite, are on duty also all the time; these are more sleepless, and it is as they approach they make upon which the owner so much depends for the discovery of the colored thieves. Disease and rats take away a great many of this multitudinous bird population; daily some young pigeons will be found on the ground dead, having gone too far from the family nest. —Pearson's for April.

EXPERIMENTS IN BURIALS.

Sir Seymour Haden reports from experiments carried on in England for twelve years in the burial of animals that bodies buried four feet deep required more than four years for their complete dissolution; three feet deep, three years; two feet deep, two years; one foot deep, one year; while bodies not buried, but simply covered with a foot of earth, disappeared, all save their bones, in less than a year; but in all cases without injuring the purity of earth or air.

Switzerland enjoys the unenviable distinction of having a larger percentage of lunatics than any other country.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA

The Most Prevalent and Unpleasant of All Diseases.

Ninety out of Every Hundred People are Suffering with some Form of Stomach Trouble.

Dyspepsia is generally caused by faults in the food. Carelessness and indiscretion in eating and drinking; eating too fast or too much, or too little exercise.

In these days of rush and worry, many people forget or neglect to pay any attention whatever to their Stomachs. Hasty meals are gobbled without time for proper mastication, or a thought as to the possible consequences to the digestive organs of such unreasonable and unfair treatment.

But there comes a time when they fail. There is a limit even to the endurance of these faithful organs. The symptoms of Dyspepsia appear; Heartburn, Waterbrash, or a thought as to the Chest begin to cause annoyance. How many invalids can trace the commencement of their physical breakdown to the appearance of these trifling ailments.

It is strange that people will still continue to neglect these early symptoms of Dyspepsia, despite the widespread knowledge of their fearful results.

In the light of the unfortunate experience of the tens of thousands who are to-day suffering the pains of Chronic Dyspepsia, it is not the part of wisdom to immediately take steps to correct these symptoms when they first appear.

If they are not corrected, they will certainly leave you a victim of Chronic Dyspepsia. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any case of Chronic Dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing.

But is it not easier and better to check the very first symptom of the Disease? Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a specific. They are compounded from the best digestives known to science.

If taken immediately after each meal, they will digest the food, and every particle of it, and thus give the Stomach an opportunity for rest and restoration. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act directly on the organs of digestion, toning them up and restoring to them their normal health and vigor.

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Advertisement for Wall Papers featuring an illustration of a woman and the text 'Wall Papers in great variety, constantly being received. JOHN MURPHY, ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite Victoria.'

Advertisement for Roofing, Asphalt, Cement, Sheathing Papers, etc. by GEORGE W. REED & CO., 785 CRAIG STREET.

Advertisement for QUEBEC BANK, Dividend No. 160, with details of shareholder meetings.

Advertisement for a 'UNIVERSAL FAVORITE' medicine, featuring an illustration of a child and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for JAMES M. AIRD, Superior Court, with details of legal services.

Advertisement for WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT, featuring a logo and text about water supply.

Advertisement for HAND HOSE, with text about public notices and water supply.

Advertisement for THE LINDMAN TRUSS, 130 PEELE STREET, Near Windsor, Montreal.

Advertisement for ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the 'Witness' Office.

Advertisement for Piles, featuring text about Dr. Chase's Ointment and its benefits.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Ointment, with text describing its effectiveness for various ailments.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

One of the competitors in a recent ping pong tournament at Goxhill, Yorkshire, was a maiden lady, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. H. Sinclair Brooke, rector of Pembury near Tunbridge Wells, has accepted the captaincy of the local fire brigade.

Forty-two fresh cases of smallpox have been discovered in the metropolis, including sixteen from West Ham. At midnight 1,453 patients were under treatment for the disease.

Some Grimsby fishermen have left for Chile. Every member of a fisherman's family is to have 175 acres of land, and he will receive from the government twenty dollars a month for one year.

The railway station at Heathfield, in Sussex, is lit with natural gas discovered in the neighborhood. Borings have now been started in the hope of finding a petroleum bed, supposed to exist in the vicinity.

The old Roman pharos at Dover Castle is being roofed in by order of the military authorities in order to prevent further decay. This interesting relic dates back to a period before the Christian era. It was used by early Romans as a lighthouse.

It is estimated that the total capital expenditure on the construction and equipment of the four underground electric railways in London, and the transformation of the Metropolitan District Railway, will not be less than thirteen million sterling, and may amount to fifteen million sterling.

A military survey on an extensive scale is being made in West Kent. Tonbridge, which is the temporary headquarters, is alive with soldiers representing almost every branch of the cavalry. The officers engaged in the operations include General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., and Brigadier-General Sir F. Stopford, K.C.B.

Mr. George Rae, chairman of the North and South Wales Bank, has given £1,500 to the North Wales University College towards the foundation of a chair of banking and finance. The Prince of Wales will be shown over the college buildings during his approaching visit.

The King has forwarded £100 to the band of the Royal Marine Artillery, which played on board the royal yacht during His Majesty's recent holiday cruise. The King has also presented a diamond pin to Mr. B. S. Green, the bandmaster. It is understood that this band will accompany the Prince of Wales to India.

An insurance manager has a problem.

Advertisements.

THESE PILLS ARE GOOD.

DR. COWAN'S PILLS No. 501 are pills we would like everyone suffering with stomach, kidney, liver and bowel disease, to try. An up-to-date pill for up-to-date people whose manner of living nowadays requires a treatment to meet modern conditions. These pills meet every requirement and will be found a positive cure for the above diseases. 50c at Druggists, or send the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

A New Brunswick Lady Who Had Become a Physical Wreck Is Marvellously Restored.

She Would Have the Whole World Know That

Paine's Celery Compound Was Her Deliverer From Disease.

A Special Message of Comfort For Sick and Despondent Women.

Ten years of suffering from treacherous kidney disease is of itself a heavy record of sickness and agony for one frail woman. When we add to kidney suffering, nervousness, sleepless and continued overwork in the home, it marks a condition of life that draws forth our tenderest and deepest sympathies.

Such a condition of life was bringing Mrs. W. Irvine, of Queen street, St. John, N.B., very close to the dark grave. Notwithstanding the regular use of common advertised remedies and doctors' prescriptions, the ravages of disease continued, and friends of Mrs. Irvine said with sad voices, 'she was going fast to death.'

Just before deathly disease could finish its work, the use of that wondrous life-giver, Paine's Celery Compound, was recommended. Soon, hope—a new hope—cheered the sad heart and brightened up the pallid face. A powerful, searching, life-giving agent was working at the root of the disease. It was making new blood; it was nourishing and strengthening nerves and body; it was saving a precious life.

Take comfort and cheer, ye weary, sick and diseased women, from Mrs. Irvine's experience. The remedy that successfully met and conquered her troubles will, without fail, meet your case. Mrs. Irvine speaks of her case as follows:—

'I have been troubled for the past ten years with kidney disease and have tried a great many preparations and doctors' prescriptions, but with little or no benefit. For the last six months I have had a great strain upon my system from night-watching and overwork. I was breaking down, my friends said, 'I was going fast to death.' I resolved to try Paine's Celery Compound, and used four bottles. My kidney trouble disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness are troubles of the past, and my general health is good. In a word, I am cured. I wish to publish this so that the world can read it.'

A policy-holder for £4,000 wrote saying that his doctor had ordered an operation for appendicitis. This, with hospital expenses, would cost £160. The patient was too poor to pay it, and suggested that it would pay the company to save his life and get his future premiums instead of losing £4,000.

Near Scarborough a farm exists for rearing moths and butterflies. Half an acre of land has been planted with trees and shrubs for the purpose. In this season the stock of caterpillars is 20,000. From 30,000 to 40,000 preserved insects are kept in reserve, so that butterflies and moths can be supplied irrespective of the time of year.

During the preparation of Westminster Abbey for the coronation there are a large number of men employed, and these Archdeacon Wilberforce has invited to attend a daily service during the noon hour and bring their pipes with them. The service lasts twenty minutes, and consists of prayer, a hymn and a short address from the Archdeacon.

Proof was given at a fire in Liverpool recently of the value of the newly-invented smoke-helmets. The volumes of smoke were so dense that the firemen were beaten back, but donning the smoke-helmets, into which air is pumped as in a diving equipment, they descended into the smoke, bearing the hose in one hand and electric flambeaux in the other, and soon succeeded in putting out the flames.

Considerable excitement was caused recently by the alarm of fire in the Tower of London. A coal oil lamp was upset in a bedroom belonging to the quarters of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the alarm was given by children who were playing near. The flames were extinguished by the efforts of some Irish Guardsmen before much damage was done, but the danger to the historic buildings and their priceless contents has rendered the public anxious for their safety.

Sir Thomas Drew's report on the fractures which have developed in the nave piers of Truro Cathedral, practically attributes the trouble to the building having done his work too perfectly! The mortar was so excellent and the jointing of the piers so theoretically perfect that they practically became monolithic, with the result that 'undistributed pressure' may have come on the foundations. Sir Thomas recommends restoring the bases and replacing the fractured stones with hard ones. The cathedral committee, however, have decided by a majority to defer the removal of the bases.

An extraordinary escape from an awful death is reported from the little village of Barrow Haven. A resident of the village, passing the market boat at the mouth of the haven, discovered a man sunk up to his neck in the soft mud. He was in a very exhausted condition, and painfully appealed for help. The discoverer at once went for assistance, and with the help of several men and a stout rope managed to extricate the man from his perilous position. It is believed that he had been buried in the mud during the greater part of the night.

SCOTCH.

The widow of the late Major-General Wauchop, leader of the Highland Brigade, lately gave the Shawswater Woollen Mills an order for 1,000 woollen jerseys for the men of the 'Black Watch.'

The late Mrs. Marianne Louisa Hay of Cheltenham, who was connected with the Cromlix family, Kinbuck, has by her will bequeathed £2,000 for memorial windows in Dunblane Cathedral.

The other day there was sold in London for £400 a collection of letters, songs, etc., addressed by Robert Burns to Mrs. Riddell, of Glenriddel. They were held by Dr. Noe Walker, a descendant of the original possessor, and he was leaving Britain.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the arrangements for the celebration of Children's Day in Glasgow on Friday, June 27. Returns are to be furnished by the School Board stating the number of children attending each school. The medal which is to be distributed is in the shape of a crown, with portraits of the King and Queen on the one side and the city arms on the reverse.

Lawrence Murphy, who died in the Dumfries Workhouse at the age of 101, was a most remarkable old man in many ways. In his young days he had furnished the French prisoners at Dumfries with the succulent frog. When over sixty he saved four persons from drowning. In his octogenarian days he was a fierce fighter, and slept in a dog-kennel, where he was once found during the winter with his hair frozen to the ground. At ninety he consented to enter the workhouse, and up to the time of his death he engaged in political discussions with the keenest zest.

The town of Sanquhar and the village of Wanlockhead, in Dumfriesshire, form one district for County Council and other election purposes. They are only eight miles apart by road, but to reach one from the other by rail you have a journey of over eighty miles to go. It is doubtful if there are other two places in the world that are so near each other by road and have a longer railway journey between them than Sanquhar and Wanlockhead. The Wanlockhead people depend on nearly all their supplies from Sanquhar, and at election and other times they must still use the road, and no one would think of a railway journey between the two places.

To commemorate the 156th anniversary of the battle of Culloden, when the Stuart cause was finally lost, a small band of Jacobites drove over from Inverness to Culloden Moor and placed wreaths on the cairn erected to the memory of the fallen Highlanders. The senders included the Legationist Jacobite League and the Flora Macdonald Club. From the Royal Oak Club,

Advertisements. SPRING DEBILITY

Is marked by loss of appetite, by weak, tired and languid feelings, and if the blood is very impure, by pimples, eczema, and other eruptions. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA cures it—restores appetite, gives strength and animation, cleanses the blood, stops all eruptions, and builds up the whole system. It's no trouble to take Hood's—three small doses daily.

PURE WHITE LEAD. 'ISLAND CITY' NON-POISONOUS PURE WHITE PAINT. P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

Professional. ARCH. MCGOWN, K.C. IMPERIAL BUILDING. ANDREW R. McMASTER, ADVOCATE & SOLICITOR. SETH P. LEET, K.C. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING. SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY. PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OWEN N. EVANS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station. C. P. E. trains leave Windsor Street Station. G. T. E. trains leave Bonaventure station.

STUDY OF WEATHER SIGNS

A WORK OF NECESSITY IN FARMING COMMUNITIES—FAMILIAR ONES ELUCIDATED.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Among a class of people the prosecution of whose supporting industry is almost wholly contingent upon meteorological conditions it is virtually imperative that weather indications should be critically and intelligently observed. Hence it is in farming communities that many individuals are to be found in whom personal observations and traditional lore have combined to produce, surprisingly accurate weather prognosticators.

Coming events cast their shadows before is a trite and out-quoted saying that is emphatically applicable in the realm of meteorology. Indications are abundant in nature's domain—the country—which need, but to be rightly interpreted to constitute an unerring weather chart. In the language of the rural savant, 'Nature does nothing unheralded.' A city man whose attention was directed to the subject while in the country says on this subject:

On a perfect July day, when the sky was deep, blue and cloudless, with a gentle breeze from the west, hardly sufficient to rustle the foliage, I sat in the shadow of a wide spreading maple, with a farmer and his band of haymakers, who were eating their mid-morning luncheon. Of a sudden the farmer jumped up, seized a fork and shouted to his men:

'Well, they're plenty enough all round. In the first place, while we were eating luncheon, I noticed that when I threw out a little water on the ground it evaporated in a minute. Then I took notice that the leaves on the maple turned their wrong side to the wind; but what made me jump up so sudden and set the men hustling was a green snake that I saw running over the swath. That is a sign that never fails, even in a drought when all signs are said to fail; those snakes never show themselves but just before a rain. There are plenty of other signs, if I needed anything more, to convince me that it's going to rain. Want to know 'em? Well, just take a look at that dog. You notice he doesn't lie still in one spot more'n half a minute at a time; now see him get up and sniff, and now he lies down, gets up and turns around and tries a new spot, can't get comfortable. Now, just cast your eye out over the pond; do you see bubbles all over the water? Well, that of itself is a sure sign of rain. Take a look at the sky; see those mares' tails?'

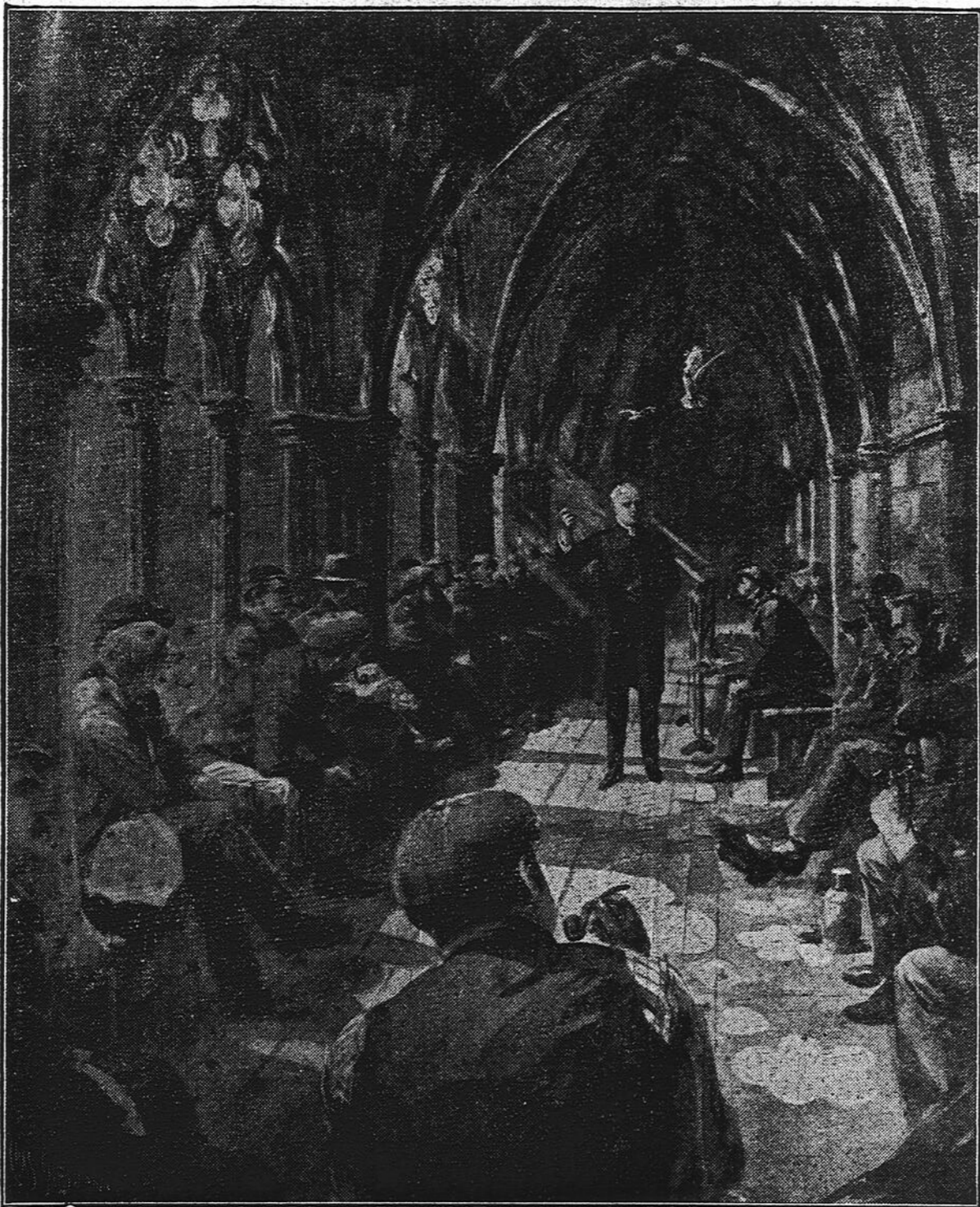
I looked as enjoined, and, sure enough, the hitherto fair expanse of blue was streaked with long, fuzzy streamers of cloud or vapor, so light as to be almost indistinguishable, save as the cobalt blue furnished a dark background. The sight was much impressed with what my friend had told me; still I was sceptical and could not bring myself to believe that the fair day would be marred by rain. I said as much and was assured that I'd be convinced ere night.

Meanwhile the men were literally carrying out their employer's injunction to 'work like beavers.' The slight breeze of the early day had died away, and the heat was terrific. The heavy swaths of hay seemed fairly to shrivel in the quivering atmosphere as soon as they were spread over the stubble, while there rose in lavish waste that most subtle and fragrant of all perfumes, the odor of new mown hay. I think it operated as a soporific upon me, for, in my comfortable retreat beneath the maple's foliage, I soon lapsed into a state of somnolency, from which I was suddenly aroused by a deep, shuddering roar, which seemed to cause the very earth to tremble. Silhouetted against the far western horizon were masses of blue-black clouds, resembling distant mountain peaks. As these pushed their jagged pinnacles higher and higher a wonderfully busy scene was enacted in the hay field. It seemed as though even the horses of the hay rakes and the oxen on the wains appreciated the necessity for vigorous action. With a rush and rattle the clumpy masses of hay piled upon the wagon, which rumbled with all speed to the barn, the last load having just passed its portals as a shaft of electric light shot athwart the inky blackness overhead, followed by a rushing, roaring deluge of rain and an ear-splitting detonation.

'You see, it's worth something to be able to read aright the signs that nature gives to us farmers,' said my friend, as he slid down from the last load of hay and stood with me watching the war of the elements from a small, sheltered doorway. 'Because I read the signs rightly and heeded 'em I've saved a couple of big loads of the best kind of hay, worth at the lowest calculation not less than \$35,' he continued, and, now a thorough convert, I agreed with him.

After dinner, as we sat upon the farmhouse porch, enjoying a comfortable rest and the delicious freshness of the purified atmosphere, I led my farmer host into a further consideration of signs and their portents. He admitted that the subject was one of much interest to him, and one which he had studied with a view to its practical utility. He said:

'Many, I may say most, of the signs which we farmers are accustomed to observe have been handed down by our fathers, who, in their turn, received them from their fathers, and so on back for generations. Some are the result of my own observation, at least I've not heard them mentioned by others; especially the actions of the dog. Nor



PIPES AND PREACHER IN THE CLOISTERS - WESTMINSTER ABBEY WORKMEN AND THEIR MIDDAY SERVICE.

The workmen who are preparing Westminster Abbey for the Coronation have cordially responded to a novel suggestion from Canon Wilberforce. Canon supplies them with tobacco, and after they have had their midday meal they adjourn to the cloisters and smoke a pipe while he delivers a brief, homely address.—Black and White.

are dogs the only animals that manifest uneasiness on the approach of a storm; nearly all domestic animals act pretty much in the same way. Cats, instead of lying lazily around the house, will walk aimlessly about and get into the most outlandish places to try to take a nap. Why, I've known our old cat to jump up on the bureau and even on the mantelshelf over the fire, where ordinarily she'd never think of going; then, too, she'll go to the door every little while and sniff, just as you saw the dog do this morning. Hens, too, are sure prognosticators of storm. If there's a storm brewing you'll see 'em keep huddled together in a bunch, instead of scattering all over the farm, as they'll do in a spell of fair weather. Turkeys the same way. In pleasant weather, when there's no storm in the works, they'll go off on long tramps, sometimes miles away from home; but when you see 'em hang around the barnyard and stay in a huddle, you may safely calculate 't'll rain 'fore 't' days' over. When the rain is close at hand you'll see all kinds o' fowls standing around oiling their wings and feathers.

This remark caused me to laugh. 'Why, didn't you ever see a hen oil herself?'

I confessed negatively and intimated that I had not come to a consideration of the subject with a view to burlesquing it.

'Bless your heart, my dear man!' was the earnest rejoinder, 'I'd no intention of making light of the topic. Of course, you've seen a cat "washing her face," as they call it? Well, have you never seen a hen going through pretty much the same kind of motions? I thought so. Now, the hen wasn't "washing her face," but she was, as I remarked before, oiling herself against the coming of a rainstorm. The next time you have a chicken sent home from the market, just take notice of a little nipple, like a pimple, on the back of the chicken, right on top of what is called the "poppe's nose." That pimple is nothing more nor less than a can of oil, over which the fowl rubs its bill, getting it all covered; then she rubs her bill over her feathers, making them waterproof. Hens, turkeys and wild birds as well always give themselves an oil dressing just before a rain. Ducks, geese and other water fowl perform the same operation before going into the water, so that they are worthless as sign birds.

may be said of many plants, though some of them reverse the order, like the cowslip, which closes up for fair and opens for stormy weather. There are also signs to be observed among the elements that are tolerably trustworthy. No doubt you have heard the old doggerel, handed down through generations:

'Evening red and morning grey,
Will set the traveller on his way,
But evening grey and morning red,
Will bring down rain upon his head.'

'Also,
'Rainbow in the morning gives sailors warning;
Rainbow at night gives sailors delight.'
'Likewise,
'If smoke in the evening doth downward incline
The sun on the morrow unclouded will shine;
But if it mounts upward as straight as a die
Then storm clouds and tempest will battle on high.'

The sentiment of those lines is practically trustworthy. The latter embodies one of the surest signs observable. When you see the smoke from a chimney going straight up into the sky it shows that the smoke is lighter than the air; the atmosphere, being heavy with moisture, will be very likely to discharge itself in the form of rain at an early hour.

I thanked my host for his elucidation of weather signs, which proved of much interest to me.

TRAITS OF WILD ANIMALS
FAT OLD BRUIN WILL RUN FOR MILES, BUT REYNARD HATES A RACE.
(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

One who has occasion to observe wild animals in their native haunts to any extent cannot but be impressed with the peculiarities which they display, many of which seem to be entirely out of keeping and inconsistent with their nature and habits. Surprises of this kind are constantly being brought to the observation of one who turns his attention to these matters and furnish the subject matter of many an unanswered query with the discerning naturalist.

Bruin, for example, with as thick and tough and warm a skin as any beast that roams the woods, grown fat beyond all bounds in the autumn after feeding for the entire season upon the delicacies exactly to his liking, nevertheless with the first coming of the cold and the snow must needs seek out a hiding place in some den or hollow tree, and there spend the winter sleeping and sucking his paws. The mere thought of winter makes him shiver. Catch him abroad of his own will at such a time? Oh, no! He reminds one throughout of that type of individual occasionally seen who delights in sitting out the winter before the fireplace, dozing and toasting his shins.

Bunny, the cotton tail, on the other hand, is exactly his opposite. His pelt is so thin and tender that it can scarcely be removed without being torn, and as for a little flesh and fat, the poor fellow is but a bag of bones, year in and year out, no matter how favorable the season and how bounteous the crops. Talk of facing the severe cold of winter, the very worst specimen for this purpose in all the category of the game animals, you would surely pronounce him, after examining him carefully, and yet as a matter of fact he has no more regard for the fierce blasts of Boreas than for the balmy zephyrs of spring.

His form, or resting place, he places as fancy dictates, and seemingly without the slightest regard for warmth, protection or shelter. Quite as frequently as not he settles on the crest of a hill, or in the middle of a bare, wind-swept field, and here he sits out the coldest, windiest day in perfect comfort and satisfaction, as near as the observer can determine.

MODERN SAINTS.
THOSE WHO WERE CANONIZED DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

As some doubt has been expressed of our denial of any canonization in the last century of Lidwina of Schiedam, which was alleged to have taken place in 1890, it will be of interest to give a complete list of all the canonizations of the nineteenth century. They are as follows:—By Pius VII. (May 24, 1807), St. Francis Caracciolo, Benedict of St. Philadelphia, Angela dei Merici, Colette, Hyacinth de Mariscotti. By Gregory XVI. (May 26, 1839), St. Alphonsus Liguori, Francis de Hieronymo, John Joseph of the Cross, Pacificus of San Severino, Veronica, Giuliana. By Pius IX. (June 8, 1852), St. Michael de Sanctis, and the twenty-six Japanese martyrs; (June 29, 1857), St. Joseph Kuncewicz, Peter de Arbus, Paul of the Cross, Leonard of Port Maurice, Mary Frances of the Five Wounds, Germaine Cousin, and the nineteen martyrs of Gorcum. By Leo XIII. (Dec. 8, 1881), St. John Baptist de Rossi, Lawrence of Brindisi, Benedict Joseph Labre and Clare of Montalosse. (Jan. 15, 1888), the Seven Founders of the Servites, St. Peter Claver, John Berchmans, and Alfonso Rodriguez; (May 27, 1897), St. Antonio Maria Zaccaria, and Peter Fourier; (May 24, 1900), St. John Baptist de la Salle and Rita of Cascia.—London 'Tablet' (Roman Catholic).

WHEN IS A MAN TOO OLD?
(New York 'World.')

It is frequently stated that no old men are wanted nowadays. The 'World' gets letters by the score from those who say they have been shoved aside to make room for younger men. It seems, however, that despite his sixty-six years, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, about to retire from the Treasury Department, has had four good jobs offered him, with salaries attached ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Useless old men are not wanted these days. Useful old men are. Mr. Gage has made a life-long specialty of banking. Banking has changed greatly since he first went into the business, but he has kept abreast of the changes. In fact, in some instances it was he who made the changes.

Mr. Gage is only one instance. There are hundreds of other men past the three-score mark filling positions of highest importance and filling them well. Messrs. Chauncey Depew, John Wamaker, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, George F. Hoar, Hiram Maxim, Bishop Potter and Levi P. Morton, are all past sixty—some of them past seventy—and yet they are among the most useful and active men in the country.

A PLEA FOR THE POODLE.
(From the London 'Globe.')

It would be difficult to say what is the underlying suggestion of burlesque about poodles, which induce their human owners to treat them in much the same spirit in which a mediaeval monarch formerly maintained a Court fool. In his natural condition, free from the ludicrous attentions of the hair-cutter, the poodle is a breed of dog which is not only possessed of great intelligence, but is devoid of the slightest bias towards using it for farcical entertainment. He has, moreover, sporting instincts which, when encouraged, are at least as keen as those of a fox-terrier.

And yet by an almost unanimous decree he is regarded as being marked out for the career of a canine buffoon. His coat is clipped into fantastic shapes which outvie the distorted yew trees in Dutch gardens, and he is encouraged to devote his entire intelligence to low comedy, juggling with tobacco pipes and lumps of sugar. It is this traditional view of him, no doubt, which makes him a much more general pet abroad than in England. Speaking broadly, an Englishman does not like to see an animal made a fool of, and does not like a pet of his to be a licensed fool. Hence the typical English pet is the fox-terrier, a dog whose character is taken more seriously by common consent. Will no arbiter of fashion rehabilitate the poodle by treating him as the intelligent and self-respecting creature he is?

THE SEAL AND THE BEAR.
(From 'St. Nicholas.')

The seal does not stop his search for food until he has completely satisfied his excellent appetite; then he takes a good nap, lying down upon the very edge of the ice, or as close as possible to his breathing hole. The slightest sound will awaken him, and, without waiting to find out the source or direction, he rolls into the water. He can stay under water for only thirty-five minutes, but where he will come up none can tell. This no one knows better than the bear; and if the bear realizes that it is impossible to steal up on the leeward side of the seal, having his black nose covered with his paws, and his bloodshot eyes closed, when the seal has his open and on the watch, he looks about for a favorable point of departure, dives under the ice, and if he rightly judges the distance and direction, he comes up at the very spot where the seal has expected to go down. The seal's fate is thus settled, and the bear's shrewdness earns its reward.

THE WAR HORSE.
(London 'Spectator.')

The horse in war is expensive, fragile, and a fool; he is greedy, and his food is as bulky as himself; he requires an expert to keep him efficient under hard work, and a miracle to keep him alive under heavy fire; he must be watched and guarded more carefully than the lines of communication both in action and in camp; he is a coward; the race of them that snorted 'ha! ha!' among the trumpets, the noise of the captains, and the shouting 'is dead, if it ever lived at all outside the inspired mind of the plague-stricken poet; he is a traitor, and will desert to the enemy at the first opportunity, probably with three days' rations in his saddle-bags and a useful rifle in the bucket.

THE BRAVE ROBINS.
(The 'Cornhill.')

The most singular instance that I have known of a robin's fearlessness was the kind of military instinct which some years ago led a pair to make their nest at the back of a target at Aldershot. It was in the shooting range of the Fourth Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the colonel of the regiment told me of it at the time. The little pair paid not the least attention to the shots thundering on the target just at the back of the nest. The soldiers were careful not to meddle with them, and the young brood hatched and were brought up in safety.

any cause for alarm. A confusing realization of his rash temerity seems suddenly to sweep over him in a great flood, fairly taking from him every vestige of courage he ever possessed, and away he goes with the greatest haste, as though the evil one were after him.

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