Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG
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DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Quite Mild,

VOL. XLII., No. 87. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE ROYAL VISIT

COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND MANY SUGGESTIONS THROWN OUT.

The entertainment of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York formed the subject of consideration by a large and influential gathering at the Art Gallery last night.

Those present at the meeting were: Sir William C. Macdonald, Sir Alex. Andre Lacoste, Sir William Hingston, Sir Melbourne Tait, the Hon. George A. Drummond, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Hon. T. C. Casgrain, K.C., Rev. Dr. James Barclay, Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Mr. Justice Hall, Mr. Justice Ouimet, Mr. Justice Baby, Mr. Justice Taschereau, Recorder Weir, Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw, Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, Lieut.-Colonel Stark, Dr. Adami, Dr. Ruttan, Dr. Harwood, Dr. James Barclay, Principal Peterson, Messrs. R. B. Angus, W. M. Ramsay, H. Montagu Allan, H. V. Meredith, A. Baumgarten, H. Stikeman, George Gillespie, James Crathern, Richard White, C. J. Fleet, Donald Macmaster, K.C., R. Wilson-Smith, Peers Davidson, B. H. Brown, Robert Meighen, J. Try-Davies, J. X. Perrault, W. R. Drummond, E. K. Greene, S. P. Stearns, H. Joseph, E. Rawlings and R. Lindsay.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, who referred to the fact that upon the visit of the present King to Montreal in 1860, this city, much smaller and much less wealthy than it is to-day, distinguished itself among all the cities of Canada by the enthusiasm and brilliancy of the reception it gave His Royal Highness. At the present time we ought to do even better than we did then. As nearly as could be ascertained, the royal visitors would reach here about September 20, and would sail from Canada on Oct. 17. During this period the royal party had to traverse the whole continent across to Vancouver and return, and it could, therefore, be imagined that there would be no time to spare. The longest time that could be spent in any city, as far as at present known, was two days. The city was moving in the matter, and the Mayor had asked for a grant of $10,000 for the purposes of a reception. Any citizens' committees which might be formed would, of course, aid the corporation in any manner deemed desirable. It must be understood, however, that no programme had yet been decided upon. He refrred to the brilliant ball given on the occasion of the royal visit in 1860, in a circular ballroom, 215 feet in diameter, erected for the occasion. On the present occasion, in consequence of court mourning, no balls or banquets would be in order; consequently, concerts and receptions, and functions of that kind would be all that the citizens' efforts could be spent upon. To take a few random ideas, supposing the city erected arches on the streets, held a review of troops, gave a reception at the City Hall, and ordered a general illumination of the city, the citizens' committees could consider what was the best plan for supplementing these efforts. He did not think that the present meeting could do more than organize a standing committee and a finance committee.

Sir Alexandre Lacoste moved, seconded by Sir William Macdonald:

'That the citizens now assembled, do approve of an organization having for its object to assist in the due and fitting reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on the occasion of their projected visit to Montreal, and enroll themselves into a standing committee for the above object, with power to add to their number.'

The motion was carried, and Mr. Jas. Crathern moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a finance committee for the purpose of raising and administering a special fund in connection with the royal visit: Messrs. R. B. Angus, H. Stikeman, E. S. Clouston, C. R. Hosmer, Hon. L. J. Forget, Hon. N. Perodeau, James Ross, Hugh Graham, H. V. Meredith, Charles Cassils, T. G. Shaughnessy, Richard White, S. Beaudin and Hon. A. Boyer.

This was seconded by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, and unanimously concurred in.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, seconded by Sir William Hingston, the Hon. T. C. Casgrain and Mr. J. B. Allan were appointed hon. secretaries of the committee, and all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties will be defrayed from the general fund.

Mr. J. X. Perrault made some suggestions as to the entertainment of the royal guests. He thought a grand thing would be to have the decoration of the members of the South African contingents take place here. Another thing which would interest everybody would be a historical parade, showing what this country has been and what it is to-day. This parade could be joined on to a military parade, the troops being practically a guard of honor to the historical cars.

Lieut.-Col. Henshaw was in favor of a pyrotechnical or electrical display on the mountain. He urged that in the formation of the committees, the officers of the militia and the young men of the athletic clubs should not be forgotten. They were the men who carried the torches, shouldered the rifle and made a display.

Mr. Justice Ouimet thought that the heads of the colleges and schools should be added to the committee, for the demonstration should be in great part carried out by our youth. The demonstration should be such as to leave among the population, and more especially among the young, a memory which would remain for years and would ensure the permanency of the great empire.

A letter was read from the Mayor regretting that a meeting of the City Council prevented his presence. It was directed that copies of the resolutions passed should be sent to the Mayfor and corporation. Principal Peterson spoke on behalf of McGill, and Mr Donald Macmaster, K.C., also said a few words.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—Bert. Cassidy, one of the best known newspaper men and artists in the west, shot and fatally wounded himself to-day while standing in the local news room of the 'Daily News,' with which paper he was associated. Domestic troubles are believed to have caused the deed. Cassidy was one of the first men to use chalk plates in connection with daily newspaper illustrating.

ATTEMPT ON KRUGER'S LIFE

LONDON RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT.

London, April 13.—'The police of this city,' says the Amsterdam correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' got wind of the contemplated attempt upon the life of Mr. Kruger. One of the persons arrested is said to have made a confession.'

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVICE.

London, April 13.—General Sir Redvers Buller, speaking last evening at Plymouth, eulogized the assistance which Canada and Australia had rendered Great Britain in forming in South Africa a third English-speaking nation.

'New nations are springing up around us,' he said, 'and must be allowed to do what is proper for themselves. Reasonable concessions must be granted to them. We must not repeat the error which lost us America. That first great child of the empire was lost because a fine, growing, lusty boy was not given enough rope, and was not allowed to think differently in small matters from his parents.'

BIG SHOVE LAST NIGHT

The Laprairie Bay Ice Came Down.

RIVER STILL RISING STEADILY THIS MORNING.

Those who frequent the water front missed a great sight last night, when the Laprairie ice came down, at about eleven o'clock, and caused the water to rise several feet in a few minutes.

The only official record is that of the Harbor Commissioners' water gauge, which shows that between six and seven in the evening the water fell from 33 feet to 30 feet 2 inches; then it remained stationary for an hour or so. Then the ice came down, and it started to rise, steadily at first, then going with a rush from 31 feet 5 inches to 36 feet 5 inches in [illegible] hour, just before midnight. The water then fell a few inches, and has been rising steadily ever since; the height at eleven o'clock this morning being 37 feet 1 inch.

NO FLOOD AT LONGUEUIL.

In spite of the great rise of the water in the harbor, there is no flood at Longueuil, the water there being actually a foot lower than yesterday. The high water is kept off by a great bank of ice.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Hudson, Que., April 13.—No change in ice.

St. Anne's, Que., April 13.—Ice same as yesterday; river quite high.

Vaudreuil, Que., April 13.—Water going down here; ice remains in same condition as yesterday.

Valleyfield, Que., April 13.—Ice still firm; water stationary.

Beauharnois, Que., April 13.—Channel open here; water high.

Sorel, Que., April 13.—No change in St. Lawrence river; ice still holds firm; water falling.

MAN-EATING TIGER.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12—Rajah, the Bengal tiger, that fatally injured one of the keepers at the 'Zoo' in this city several months ago, after a desperate fight in the animal's case, to-day attacked Frank C. Bostock, proprietor of the 'Zoo,' and dangerously injured him. It is feared by the surgeons that Bostock will lose his left arm. His right leg and his face were badly lacerated. Preparations were being made at the 'Zoo' to ship Rajah with several other animals to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo when the animal suddenly leaped upon Bostock and forced him to the floor. Bostock's left arm was torn by the tiger's fangs. The mask was broken open and the tiger was gnashing at the victim's face, when a trainer drove the beast to his cage, after firing several shots into his body.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec April 13.—H. J. Dale, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association, has arrived here to interest local manufacturers in the association.

Bishop Dunn of Quebec left for Montreal to-day to attend a meeting of the House of Bishops.

The first Lower St. Lawrence pilots leave for the Bic station on Tuesday next.

The steamer 'Charlevoix' left yesterday with passengers and freight for Murray Bay, the first of the season.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

London, April 13.—Some interesting points are found in the annual report of the registrar-general of births, marriages and deaths of the United Kingdom. In 1899 the marriages reached the highest number recorded since 1876, aggregating 262,334, or 16.5 per thousand. The births number 928,646, equal to 29.3 per thousand. There were 37,124 illegitimate children born. The deaths numbered 581,999, equal to 18.3 per thousand, and there were 2,844 suicides. This is the first year on record that not a single death from hydrophobia has been reported.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS

Delegates Have Arrived and will Occupy City Pulpits To-morrow.

METROPOLITAN TO BE ELECTED ON TUESDAY.

A number of delegates to the House of Bishops, which i sto meet in Montreal next week, have arrived in the city, and several of them will occupy pulpits in the leading Anglican churches to-morrow.

The following appointments are announced for these services:

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist the preacher in the morning will be the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and in the evening the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The Easter music will be repeated, and the choir will be augmented by a large orchestra.

The Right Rev. Bishop Baidwin, of Huron, will occupy the pulpit in St. Stephen's Church, Atwater avenue and Dorchester street, in the morning. The preacher in the evening will be the Bishop of Kingston, Bishop Mills.

Bishop Mills, of Kingston, will preach in the Church of St. James the Apostle in the morning, and in St. Stephen's Church, Dorchester street, in the evening.

The Right Rev. W. S. Baldwin will preach in the Church of St. James the Apostle in the evening.

Bishop Dunn, of Quebec, will be the preacher at the service in Christ Church Cathedral in the morning.

His Lordship Bishop Courtenay, of Nova Scotia, will preach in St. Martin's Church in the morning, and in Christ Church Cathedral in the evening.

Probably the most important business to come before the House of Bishops will be the election of a Metropolitan in the place of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Ontario, who resigned with the close of the century. The Holy Communion will be celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and a meeting for the election will be held in the chapter house at 10 a.m. It is not known whether His Grace the Archbishop, who was lately seriously ill in New York, will be present.

During their stay in the city the Bishops of Ottawa and Quebec will be the guests of Bishop Bond at Bishopscourt; the Bishop of Niagara of Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas; the Bishop of Fredericton, of the Rev. Canon Wood; the Bishop of Huron of Mrs. M. H. Gault; the Bishop of Toronto of the Hon. Senator Drummond; the Bishop of Nova Scotia of Mr. S. O. Shorey; the Bishop of Algoma, of his brother at Lachine; and the Bishop of Kingston of Mrs. Bagg.

Taking advantage of the presence of so many of the bishops in the city next week the Foreign and Domestic Mission Board will also meet here. The committee will meet on Monday evening in the Synod Hall and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, there will be a public missionary meeting in the Synod Hall.

THE LOAN BY-LAWS

The Half-Million Dollar By-Law Defeated.

ADVERSE VOTES RECORDED AGAINST HOSPITAL BY-LAW, BUT IT MAY YET PASS.

Evidently the policy of conciliation adopted by the administration party towards the opposition section of aldermen has had no material effect. The Council sat unt'l nearly eight yesterday, but did not pass one of the by-laws.

The first by-law, for general street improvements, which appeared in the original form as for $1,900,000, but which had been reduced to $500,000, was killed outright, and a number of amendments, submitting the various changes suggested in the hospital by-law were also voted down. The by-law itself was not submitted, so that it may come up again, and yet be saved, for Ald. Martineau, Ald. Jacques, and some other of the aldermen, not recognized as within the administration circle, voted for the amendments, and they were defeated by absentees and defections from the administration party.

At the opening of the meeting, Alderman Jacques asked for an explanation as to why he had not been invited to the previous night's caucus. It was a slight not merely to himself personally, but to his constituents.

Several aldermen informed Ald. Jacques that there was no preconcerted plan to deprive him of being present. This apology was accepted.

Ald. Laporte proposed the $500,000 by-law. The items, he said, were $400,000 for streets and sidewalks, $50,000 for water service, $16,000 for a new fire station in St. Gabriel, $1,500 for the police, $7,500 for markets, $10,000 for parks, and $15,000 for the City Hall. Ald. Laporte showed that the tax would be 16 cents increase on each $1,000 of valuation.

It was nearly 6 p.m., when the vote was taken, and lost, as under:

Ayes—Laporte, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Ekers, Ouimet, Gallery, Ricard, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson, Savignac and Lesperance—21.

Nays—Martineau, Brunet, Jacques, Roy, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Robillard, Lavallee, Chevalier, Bumbray and Vallieres—12.

Three votes were lacking in the ayes to make two-thirds of the whole number of aldermen.

Ald. Vallieres, a strong administration aldeman, moved that there be inserted in the by-law, $20,000 for the St. Denis street tunnel, $25,000 for paving St. Denis and Rachel streets, $10,000 for paving Centre street; $10,000 for paving Wellington street, $20,000 for Notre Dame east, expropriation, and a few other such items, amounting to $140,000. He therefore moved that a by-law of $640,000 be submitted to the people for approval.

The following was the vote:

Nays—Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, Brunet, McBride, Jacques, Turner, Ekers, Ouimet, Ricard, Smith, Faucher, Raby, Robertson, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier and Lavallee—23.

Ayes—Martineau, Lebeuf, Gallery, Roy, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Tansey, Bumbray and Vallieres—10.

Ald. Ames proposed a substitute by-law of $300,000, giving at the same time details. It was lost as follows:

Ayes—Laporte, Martineau, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Ekers, Gallery, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson, Savignac and Vallieres—18.

Nays—Brunet, Jacques, Turner, Ouimet, Ricard, Roy, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Robillard, Chevalier, Lavalle, and Bumbray—13.

The original $1,900,000 loan, which has since been cut up into several pieces, was taken up. Only two aldermen voted for it. They were Ald. Lebeuf and Ald. Lariviere.

An opposition alderman dubbed them sarcastically the 'solid two.'

At a meeting on March 19 the second reading of the $300,000 by-law was rejected because it did not obtain the two-thirds vote. On April 1 the Council suspended rule 64 requiring 30 days' notice for a new vote, and the by-law came up for reconsideration. The vote was 21 against, 10 in favor of it.

Acting Mayor Roy declared the motion lost. Being asked whether this was correct or not, the city attorneys at yesterday's meeting reported that an error had been made because the said clause being suspended, a two-thirds majority was not required.

Ald. Laporte has now the right of calling up the $300,000 by-law for the second reading, but it is not likely that he will do so.

Ald. Ames submitted the proposition to raise $100,000 for a new civic hospital.

Ald. Jacques thought $50,000 ought to be sufficient for a hospital. He also wanted in addition some figures on the subject from the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Laberge. He also wanted the city to own the property, with accommodation for Catholics and Protestants.

Ald. Jacques offered his motion, but there was no seconder, and it was dropped.

Ald. Gagnon proposed an amendment to the effect that $100,000 be voted, the building to be double, and under civic control.

The vote on Ald. Gagnon's motion was then taken. It was lost as under:

Ayes—Laporte, Martineau, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Jacques, Turner, Ekers, Gallery, Ricard, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby Robertson, Savignac and Vallieres—22.

Nays—Brunet, Roy, Lapointe, Lamarche, Robillard and Chevalier—6.

Ald. Martineau proposed a by-law of $60,000 for the hospital.

The following was the vote:

Ayes—Laporte, Martineau, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Jacques, Turner, Ekers, Gallery, Ricard, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Robertson, Raby, Savignac and Vallieres—22.

Nays—Brunet, Roy, Robillard and Chevalier—4.

The Council then adjourned.

SENATOR DANDURAND

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF HIS TORONTO SPEECH.

The 'Journal,' in its turn, refers to Senator Dandurand's Toronto speech. It says that in giving a synopsis of the history of the Liberal party, the hon. gentleman's object was to show his Protestant hearers that if the Liberals of Quebec were so long in securing power, it was simply because they had first to trample over the body of the clergy. 'Mr. Dandurand,' the article adds, 'could certainly say nothing more agreeable to his hearers. Just fancy: a Roman Catholic Senator, a French-Canadian leader, who stands before a club of young Protestant Liberals, as a vanquisher, he and his party, of the domination of the Church of Rome! Mr. Dandurand did not perceive, he never thought, that in making these false and stupid boasts, he was dragging into the mud, and exposing to the contempt of all those people, the most august, most beloved and most respected body of the land where he himself was born, learned his catechism, lived, got married, and became a Senator.'

The writer then goes on to say that Mr. Dandurand omitted to mention that, in 1854, the bishops were obliged to denounce the present Liberal party on account of its social and religious doctrines; that it father was L. J. Papineau, the most ardent opponent of L. H. Lafontaine in his struggle to secure responsible government; that in 1867 the Liberal party opposed Confederation, while the Catholic clergy unanimously supported it. But he kept his hearers under the impression that the clergy of the Province of Quebec were a body of men trying to keep the people in ignorance, so as to more easily manage them, enemies of all liberty, independence, light and reason, and that it was only since the Liberal victory over the priests that the people commenced to breathe and open their eyes.

'What we say of the feeling created by such falsehoods is so true,' adds the writer, 'that the 'Witness' of Thursday last, asserted most seriously that it would be misjudging the French-Canadians to believe that they accept without any examination all the teachings imposed upon them by ecclesiastical despotism.'

The article winds up by asking Mr. Dandurand to no more vilify the clergy of the Quebec among strangers whom it is impossible to afterwards undeceive, and the concluding words are: 'Here, in Montreal, in Quebec, in St. Johns, even, the Hon. Senator may, if he wishes, publicly profess all the absurdities, all the errors, all the falsehoods, all the racial and religious stupidities that find place in his cranium. The evil will not be so great, for he can find some one to answer him in the same language, and before somewhat the same hearers. But to go to Toronto to do work so little honorable and so little patriotic, tush!'

CROW'S NEST SOUTHERN

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT TO INSERT A CLAUSE IN THE BILL TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION.

Nelson, B.C., April 13.—At a public meeting in the Opera House last night, which was called at the instance of the Mayor of this place, and largely attended by prominent business and workingmen, resolutions were passed urging the British Columbia members of parliament to support the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, in his efforts to insure to the smelting industry of Kootenay and Yale districts an adequate supply of coal and coke from the Crow's Net mines, the profitable working of which was rendered possible by the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the greater cost of which was borne by the Dominion Government. The member for Nelson in the Provincial Legislature was strongly endorsed for supporting the Hon. D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General, who has given notice that the Dunsmuir Government will incorporate provisions in the Crow's Nest Southern Railway bill, now before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, Ottawa, that will prevent discrimination in favor of Montana smelters as against smelters in British Columbia.

NATIONAL CLUB BANQUET.

Toronto, April 13.—The annual banquet of the National Club last evening was made the occasion for the unveiling of portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat, painted for the club by Wyly Grier, R.C.A. The unveiling was performed by the Rev. Dr. G. M. Grant, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, who responded to the toast of the evening, 'Canada and the Empire.' Dr. Grant in his speech said that 'Canada and the Empire' was a right note to strike at all times and on no occasion was it more fitting than when unveiling the portraits of two men who in the forging of Canada and the Empire into an indissoluble union, had done more than any other statesmen in Ontario, at least, for he could not forget Joseph Howe on occasions of this kind.

ENUMERATORS' TROUBLES

CENSUS TAKERS HAVING ANYTHING BUT A PLEASANT TIME OF IT.

Toronto, April 13—The census enumerators are having no end of trouble, and many refusals to answer questions have been reported. In the south-western district of the city, twelve persons have refused to answer some or all of the questions. Several prominent men declined to give information about their real estate, and one lady refused to tell anything but her own and her husband's Christian names. A big colored man on Bathurst street threatened to smash the census man, and the latter, who was a little fellow, thinking it wise to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, retired in good order. Later on in the day, he returned reinforced by a big policeman, and the colored gentleman capitulated, and answered all questions. At a house in the east end an enumerator has called five times, and every time has been refused admittance or an interview.

Special enumerators have been sent to work along the water front in order to include all sailors and others who slept on board the vessels in the harbor on the night of March 31. Special forms are being used for obtaining information regarding persons who were travelling on the night in question, in railway trains and otherwise. The itinerant guests at hotels and lodging houses are not taken.

The Provincial Board of Health has supplied a list of all the deaths in the several districts during the past nine months, and copies of these have been supplied to the enumerators, to assist them in their work. It is expected that the work will be concluded about the end of next week.

A CENSUS EVIL

CURIOUS CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

Toronto, April 13.—In the closing hours of the debate in the legislature last night Mr. Whitney produced and read a circular which had been sent out to census enumerators directing them to fill out certain forms stating the politics and religion of every male over sixteen in their ridings, and forward this record to the Liberal member or defeated candidate in the riding. This information, it was proposed to use, said Mr. Whitney, in the coming Ontario, and the next Dominion general elections.

Mr. Whitney pointed out that as census enumerators were sworn to secrecy, this was a direct inducement, almost a command to them, to perjure themselves. The moment they complied with the request they would be guilty of perjury.

The Premier, Mr. Ross, in replying, became very warm, and shook his fist at Mr. Whitney. The Opposition leader ironically asked the Speaker for protection. Mr. Ross, with increased heat, said he knew Mr. Whitney was afraid of it. It meant business. The leader of the Opposition was 'an associate, a condoner, and a conniver' in respect to political corruption. He had heard of the circular referred to by Mr. Whitney. He did not see what danger there was in it. Whom would it injure? He did not see there was any political significance in it, or anything of a hurtful or degrading character. He did not presume that every census enumerator would perjure himself to give the information. Mr. Whitney tried to divert attention from the government's general record and snatch a victory. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, April 13.—The legislature concluded its business shortly after midnight, having within the last half hour of the session disposed of two important bills affecting the city of Toronto. Both measures happily were settled upon lines satisfactory to the city. The Station street bill was withdrawn on motion of the member who introduced it. The whole of the clauses of the Metropolitan bill which were objectionable to the city of Toronto were withdrawn. This means that without the consent of the city the railway cannot run passenger or freight cars over the streets of Toronto. The bill as pased gives the company the right to acquire the Schomberg and Aurora Railway, and to make agreements with other lines, but in no way affects its present status as regards the city.

LEASE WILL BE CANCELLED.

Toronto, April 13.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to give notice to the Interior Construction and Improvement Company of the cancellation of their lease of the Detroit river bed for piping natural gas to the American side. This will dispose of the question of gas export, which the people of Essex county have complained for some time was depleting the supply very seriously on the Canadian side. It is understood that the lease has about three months yet to run.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

Ottawa, April 13.—Militia General Orders issued to-day record the transfer of the various D.O.C.'s, among which is that of Lieut.-Col. Peters to Toronto. Lieut.-Col. Roy, of St. Johns, will again act as temporary D.O.C. at Montreal.

Among the appointments, promotions and retirements are the following:

Third Montreal Field Battery—To be second lieutenant, provisionally, W. A. Grant, gentleman, to complete establishment.

Second Regiment Canadian Artillery—Paymaster and Honorary Major W. C. Trotter resigns his commission and is permitted to retain the honorary rank of major on retirement.

Toronto Mounted Rifles—To be major and to command, Captain G. Peters, from Governor General's Body Guard, upon reorganization. To be captain, B. Blake, gentleman, upon reorganization.

First Regiment Prince of Wales's Fusiliers—Provisional second Lieutenant E. A. Burke retires. To be adjutant—Lt. G. H. Ferfguson, vice W. L. Bond, resigned. To be second lieutenant—B. G. Winan, gentleman, vice A. Cooper, retired. To be second lieutenants, provisionally—G. J. Adams, E. W. Bonham, gentlemen, to complete establishment.

Third Regiment Victoria Rifles of Canada—Provisional Second Lieutenant G. R. Lightbound, having been appointed to the South African Constabulary, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be second lieutenant—F. H. Weir, gentleman, vice G. R. Lightbound, retired.

Fifth Regiment Royal Scots of Canada—To be second lieutenant (supernumerary)—W. G. M. Byers, gentleman.

58th Compton Regiment—To be second lieutenants, provisionally—J. M. McDonald, gentleman, vice G. H. Kerr, retired, 21st March, 1901; H. M. Hurd, gentleman, to complete establishment.

65th Regiment 'Mount Royal Rifles'—To be second lieutenant, provisionally—C. F. Moore, gentleman, to complete establishment.

76th Regiment 'Voltigeurs de Chateauguay'—To be lieutenant-colonel and to command the regiment—Major L. A. Gagnier, vice J. Beaudreau, retired. Provisional Second Lieut. A. Primeau, retired. To be second lieutenant, provisionally—R. L. Calder, gentleman, vice A. Primeau, retired; A. A. Gagnier, gentleman, to complete establishment.

Colonel Aylmer is appointed president of medals claims board in place of Col. Foster, quartermaster-general.

COLONIAL MEDAL.

Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to constitute and create a new medal as a reward for long and meritorious service of members of the colonial auxiliary forces, which shall be designated 'The Colonial Auxiliary Long Service Medal,' in accordance with royal warrant, dated the 18th day of May, 1899, instituting the medal and prescribing the conditions under which it is granted, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

(1) Members of the auxiliary forces of the Dominion may be granted a medal designated 'The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal,' after twenty years' service (which need not be continuous) in the auxiliary forces of the Dominion. Service qualifying for the long service medal in the volunteer forces of Great Britain will be allowed to reckon, provided that at least ten years of service has been spent in the colonial auxiliary forces.

(2) The medal may also be granted to members who have retired after completing twenty years' service, and to officers who have served in the ranks, but have qualified for the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

(3) Applications for the medal will be made in writing by officers commanding corps, through the usual channel of correspondence to the general officer commanding, and will be supported by a statement of the applicant's service on the form, copies of which will be printed and issued in due course.

OFFICERS' DECORATION.

Regulations are published for the institution of rewards for recognition of long and faithful service as follows:

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to institute a new decoration for the officers of the colonial auxiliary forces, to be designated 'The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.'

Application for this decoration will be made in writing, by the commanding officer of each corps and forwarded to the district officer commanding for submission through the usual channel to His Excellency the Governor-General, and will in each case be supported by a statement of the applicant's service in the form, copies of which will be printed and issued in due course.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration being granted by Her Majesty as a reward for good and long service, commanding officers should in each case state in general terms the reasons which, in their opinion, give an applicant a claim to receive the decoration.

Though twenty years' service is required it need not be consecutive.

GOLD IN IDAHO.

Spokane, Wash., April 13. — The 'Spokesman-Review' reporter has returned from the gold discoveries on St. Mary's river, in Kootenai County, Idaho. He confirms previous reports of the richness of the discoveries. With proper appliances two experienced miners can take out from $40 to $50 per day. The entire gulch has been staked.

FAIR AND MILD

Toronto, April 13, 11—Victoria, 50, 38; Kamloops, 58, 32; Calgary, 48, 26; Qu'Appelle, 48, 24; Winnipeg, 60, 32; Port Arthur 48, 28; Toronto, 53, 32; Ottawa, 56, 30; Montreal, 50, 32; Quebec, 44, 24; Halifax, 42, 32. Fine and quite mild; Sunday fair until night.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BABCOCK.—At 200 Mance street, Montreal, on April 11, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Babcock.

MARRIED.

ANGLIN—CHAMBERS.—On April 10, 1901, at the parsonage, 92 Elliott street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, D.D., father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs, Mr. R. W. Anglin, M.A., St. Thomas, second son of the late W. L. Anglin, Esq., Kingston, to L. A. Juanita, second daughter of Dr. Chambers, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Wm. McCullough.

DICKINSON—HARRIS.—At St. John's Church, Ottawa, on April 10, 1901, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Benjamin Ferney Dickinson, of Kemptville and Miss Annie Harris, eldest daughter of Mr. R. P. Harris, of Ottawa.

GARDNER—CHARLTON—On April 10, 1901, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, George W. Gardner of St. Louis Sta., Quebec, and Jennie, eldest daughter of A. Charlton, Esq., 45 Bellevue avenue, Toronto.

DIED.

BARROW — At Bratton, Fleming, Devonshire, England, on March 17, 1901, James Barrow, aged 89 years and 5 months, father of James Barrow, of this city.

BINNING — At 28 Buckingham avenue, on April 12, 1901, John Archibald, aged 10 months and 21 days, youngest son of John R. Binning.
Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m.

HAZELTON — In this city, on April 13, 1901, Mary Pendelton, of County Armagh, Ireland, and widow of the late Richard Hazelton, aged 83 years.
Funeral from her son-in-law's residence, W. G. Halliday, 13 Robb Terrace, St. Roch street, on Monday, April 15, at 2.30 p.m.
Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further intimation.

BUCHAN — At Geneva, Argenteuil, on Tuesday, April 9, 1901, William Buchan, aged seventy-five years.

LINKLATER.—At Stratford, on March 27, 1901, Phebe Jane, beloved wife of John T. Linklater, in her fiftieth year, after a long and painful illness borne with patience and resignation.

MACDONALD.—At Lima, Ohio, on April 9, 1901, George Norval Macdonald, aged 67 years, son of the late George Macdonald, of Montreal.

McFARLANE.—At Upper Lachute, Que., on April 7, 1901, William, son of Alexander McFarlane, Esq., aged 38 years, 5 months.

ROBINSON — In this city on April 12, 1901, Rames Robinson, aged 87 years, of the city of Quebec.
Funeral will leave the residence of his niece, Mrs. John Hood, 1327 Notre Dame street, on Monday, April 15, at 2.30 p.m. for Mount Royal cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.
Quebec city papers please copy.

WELLS—At Laprairie, Que., on March 18, 1901, Olive Wells, dearly beloved granddaughter of W. M. Wells, G.T.R. agent, aged 14 years and 8 months.
Interred at Mount Forest Cemetery Coaticook, Que., on March 20, 1901.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STOCK,
ALL VARIETIES
DESKS!!!
TEES & CO.,
300 St. James Street.



DIAMOND RINGS!
WEDDING RINGS!
Genuine Diamonds, 15 karat gold, claw settings, $10, $15, $25 to $125, best value in the city.
WEDDING RINGS.



18karat Gold, $3.50 to $12.
Quality Guaranteed.
We use a certain alloy for our 18k. Wedding Rings thus securing a perfect yellow 18k. color.
D. BEATTY,
137 ST. PETER ST., Opp. "Witness" Office.

NORWEGIAN FRONTIER

ESTIMATES INCLUDE A SCHEME FOR FORTIFYING IT.

Copenhagen, April 12.—The 'Berlingske Tidende' learns from Christiania, Norway, that M. Stang, the Norwegian Minister of Defence, is about to submit extraordinary estimates for fortifications on the eastern frontier of the country. King Oscar has privately expressed himself as averse to this proposal on the ground that it has not been submitted to the military authorities and conflicts with the present uncompleted plan of national fortifications.

It is understood that M. Stang has made a cabinet question of the matter.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.
APRIL 13th, 1901.

BOYS' CLOTHING

The Big Store's Values in Boys' Clothing are at their best. Thee cloth is tasteful, the styles are excellent, they are copied every day by less expert clothiers, but with less satisfactory results.
The Carsley Clothing is well tailored, in such a way as to hold it permanently in shape—no matter what you choose rightly—we'll stand by the clothes—choose what you will.



BOYS' TWEED SUITS.
Boys' Fancy and Plain Tweed Suits, in plaited, double-breasted and plain sacques, good farmer's satin lining, strongly sewn and neat fitting garment.
Special price....$2.40.
Boys' All-wool Imported Diagonal Serge 2-Piece Suits, neatly pleated, silk sewn, best trimming and good cut.
Our Special....$3.90.
Boys' All Wool Fancy Lined 3-Piece Suits, in sacque and double-breasted styles, farmer's satin lined, cut and trimming equal to custom made.
Special....$4.75, $5.50, $7.00

BOYS' REFERS.
The Big Store's Stock of Boys' Reefers and Spring Overcoats is most complete. There'll be some special values offered to-morrow.
Boys' Navy Serge Reefers, with large sailor collar, trimmed braid, black or brass buttons, lined farmer's satin.
Special from.....$2.55
Boys' All Wool Imported Serge Reefer Coats, double-breasted, farmer's satin lined, very neat and serviceable.
Special from.....$3.25
Boys' All-wool Fawn Venetian Cloth Covert Coats, full facings, best Italian cloth lined, the up-to-date for boys and youths.
Special.....$5.95

BOYS' PANTS SPECIAL.

BOYS' SCHOOL PANTS.
500 PAIRS OF BOYS' KNEE PANTS, made of Brown, Dark Gray, Navy Blue and Light Gray Diagonal cloth, strongly sewn and lined with strong gray cotton. Sizes from 22 to 28.
Special price, - - 54c

TRY A DINNER AT OUR RESTAURANT.
The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1785 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

How to be Happy Though Married

It is the little annoyances that start the troubles in married life. A man sleeps badly on a lumpy mattress and then he gets up cross in the morning. This is easily avoided if you send us your mattress to make over. It costs very little and we can return it the same day if you need it.

Renaud, King & Patterson,
652 Craig Street. 2442 St. Catherine Street.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

Final Removal Sale at the Old Stand Will Last a Few Days Longer, Thousands of Yards Carpeting Being Sold at From 15 to 50 Percent Discount.

Thomas Ligget, 1884 Notre Dame St.

A CLERICAL SMOKER

CASE OF THE REV. W. W. BAER REFERRED BACK TO THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CONFERENCE.

Toronto, April 13.—In the Methodist Church Court of Appeal to-day, after a long hearing, it was decided to refer back the famous clerical smoking case to the British Columbia Conference for trial, as the president of the conference had exceeded his powers in ruling that the terms of the discipline did not cover the alleged offence.

It seems that the Rev. W. W. Baer, a clergyman of the British Columbia Conference, was accused of smoking by Mr. Justice Williams, and thereby causing offence to the church law. Mr. Baer in reply pleaded insomnia and declared that nervous trouble followed, if he ceased the use of tobacco. The case was ruled out by the chairman of the British Columbia Conference on a point raised as to the wording of the Book of Discipline. Now it goes back to be considered by conference, the ruling being set aside but no opinion being expressed as to whether Mr. Baer's use of tobacco is or is not a practice to be condemned.

BRANDON EDITOR DROPS DEAD.

Brandon, Man., April 12.—Mr. W. G. King, editor of the 'Independence,' dropped dead at 1.30 to-day. He was going upstairs to his room, when he fell, expiring in a few minutes. Mr. King leaves a wife and family living near Wawanesa.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications!

NEW LACE CURTAINS

500 pairs new LACE CURTAINS now in stock to select from.
NEW IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
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New Window Shades.

THIS IS THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR NEW WINDOW SHADES. We make all sizes to order.
ALL MEASURES ARE TAKEN FREE OF CHARGE.
NEW LACES AND FRINGES TO MATCH. ALL SHADES OF CLOTHS. All work promptly done.

New Fancy Dress Muslins.

All the choicest season's novelties, in FRENCH ORGANDIES, DIMITY, MUSLINS, FANCY SWISS MUSLINS, etc. Prices from **15c** to **50c** per yard.

Special!

700 yards FINE ORGANDIE MUSLINS, choice new colors and patterns. This line only **30c** per yard.

1,000 Patterns NEW ENGLISH PRINTS, all warranted fast colors; the finest assortment in the city. Prices from **10c** to **15c** per yard.

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TERMS CASH. TELEPHONE UP, 93.

The Spring Housecleaning



is a live issue in many homes at this time. In connection with it let us remind the Housekeeper that the

TROY LAUNDRY

can render her task comparatively easy. The linen of every description, lace curtains, &c., can be safely entrusted to the TROY. They will be promptly and carefully attended to, and returned in a delightful state of cleanliness.

The charges are very moderate, and there are special low rates for family washing. Make up your bag of soiled linen. Ring up 3644, and the TROY will do the rest.

Factory: 10 to 14 INSPECTOR ST. Central Office: 690 CRAIG ST.

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 13.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

A RECENT LAW WHICH IS A DEAD LETTER.

During the recent session of the local legislature there was a lively debate upon the educational question—a debate which was more academic than practical in its idea. Several interesting features were brought out, however. It was shown that while superior education was fairly well looked after in the province, the elementary schools were still allowed, more or less, to languish, while it came out in the debate that a clause which had been inserted in the amended educational law two sessions ago providing for the conveyance of children to and from school in the rural districts, was a dead letter.

This law was comprised in section 118 of 6 Vic., chap. 28, and was to the following effect: When commissioners or trustees unite in two or more school districts to maintain one school, or where a district is too extended, they may make arrangements for the conveyance to and from school of the pupils of such school. This clause was inserted chiefly at the instance of Mr. William A. Weir, the member for Argenteuil, who had a conference with the members of the government on the subject. Mr. Weir has taken considerable interest in our educational system, and has been desirous that matters in relation thereto should be brought before the House, that members and the public might know what is going on, the practice having heretofore been that the Council of Public Instruction dealt with the subject almost exclusively, and rather resented interference with an authority which had grown up in the course of years. Mr. Weir had perceived the difficulty in the rural parts, where the school was at a considerable distance from the homes of the children, of securing regular attendance during the severe months of winter. This applied particularly to the scattered Protestant population, which, in many places, was weak numerically, which was without influence, and which, consequently, became indifferent. Mr. Weir feared that if this indifference, due to untoward conditions, continued, the minority in this province would become illiterate. The suggestion, then, as to the providing of conveyances was his. It was inserted among the amendments, and carried, but, being of a permissive character, and our people not apparently having the genius for taking the initiative, it has remained inoperative. Not a single report was sent in during the recent session of an attempt having been made in any part of the province to carry the law into effect.

Mr. Weir, in speaking about the matter to-day, said it was very discouraging. Had the provision been carried out it would have had a good effect, but our people were so conservative! In many places the minority was small and greatly scattered; in some places the English-speaking population was actually dwindling; in others, where the numbers and the property remained, the French-Canadians were outnumbering them with their large families. Where there was great numerical inferiority, and lack of contact, through long distances, there was apt to spring up a feeling of indifference, and it was this indifference on the part of the minority especially which Mr. Weir deplored. The Catholics, through their church, saw to it that the children attended school, and indeed of late years the Catholics were paying more attention to the elementary schools than was the case heretofore. It had been stated in the House that the attendance in the province of Quebec was better than in any other place on this continent, but he did not for a moment believe this. He had stated that there was forty-six percent of illiteracy in the province, and was taken to task for the statement, but the figures were quite right.

Of course, compulsory education was ideal, but you could not have that till you got free schools and free books, and with the dual language in this province, how could this be expected? It was language more than religion with us. We had given too much attention to superior education, and not enough to elementary teaching in the province. One great defect, or fault (against which the law had made provision, only the law was inoperative), was the system of bookkeeping which prevailed, and by which, instead of an equal distribution of the taxes over the whole school district, irrespective of the amounts which each municipality raised, there was discrimination in favor of the municipality which paid the most, with the result that this school municipality had a longer school term, while the others which, though perhaps larger numerically, only had a three or four months' term because the lands in the school municipality might be hilly or poor and the valuation less than the other place which boasted good, level lands. The law was quite against this, but the practice was carried out, and the discrimination was hurtful in the extreme. The setting up of a central school in the district, as the clause in the law suggested, and the bringing of the children to the schools, would have been a step in the right direction of renewing an interest which seemed falling off, especially in the sparsely settled parts, but of course the clause was permissive, and there it remains a dead letter.

Mr. Weir thinks the public should take more interest in the educational question in this province than it has done. Especially there should be more attention given to the elementary schools. The Council of Public Instruction was heretofore composed largely of university men and others from the cities who had little acquaintance with the elementary school system. Latterly, so far as the Protestant Committee of that council was concerned, rural members had been put on when a chance offered, which was a good thing as far as it went; but in the House and out of it this question should be kept to the front in order that the system might be ultimately improved. When all the interests involved were disposed of by the Council of Public Instruction sitting in private, the public heard nothing about educational matters, with which the prosperity of the province was so vitally bound up. It was for this reason that he had spoken in the Assembly at the recent session.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

WHICH HAS BEEN ERECTED IN THE ATLIN MINING REGION.

The friends who have already shown so much interest in the Presbyterian hospital at Atlin will be gratified to hear that the work is prospering. Many have borne testimony to the faithful, self-denying labors of the nurses, Misses Mitchell and Bone, and the success which has attended their efforts to help the sick and suffering.

Although all the work on the hospital building has been done without charge, there is still a small debt of about four hundred dollars for materials, which the committee is anxious to discharge as soon as possible. Were this done, the nurses think the running expenses could largely be met from fees and other sources. More than half of the debt has already been subscribed by friends. Are there not others who would like to help in this good work? Any subscription for this object may be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Maclennan, care of the Hon. Justice Maclennan, 10 Murray street, Toronto.

The need of the hospital will be recognized when it is stated that there is no other hospital nor other trained nurses within very many miles of Atlin. While sent out under Presbyterian auspices, the nurses give their services to all who need them, independent of church connection. One patient now in the hospital is a young man whose home is in Ireland, and who is quite helpless, his limbs being paralyzed. Another has hands and feet badly frozen. He became lost on the trail, when the weather was very cold, and wrapping himself in his blankets, lay down on his sleigh to die, but fortunately was found in time to save life. Besides those in the hospital, the nurses have had other patients—one, the mother of four little children, seriously ill in her own home, where the roof leaked so badly that the water, running down, became ice under her bed. In spite of all drawback, she is now recovering, thought, for a time, her condition was very uncertain.

If the committee possessed the funds, they would gladly send a much needed assistant to the nurses, to relieve them of some of their heavy work, and they confidently appeal to those who in their own homes are surrounded by every comfort, to remember the sick and friendless in our far North-West. Any one desirous of contributing to the general fund, will please forward their subscription to the Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D., Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

PECULIAR PERJURY CASE.

A woman named Belzemire Therrien was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging her with perjury. The warrant was issued at the instance of Mrs. John B. Masson, who alleges that the perjury was committed during the progress of an inquest on the body of a child. Some months ago, it is stated, an infant was left in the porch at Mrs. Masson's home and after a time the child was found by persons belonging to the house and was taken in to be reared by them. The baby died some time later and was buried by the Masson family, but subsequently the coroner ordered the body to be exhumed and an inquest was conducted. In the course of the inquest it came out that Belzemire Therrien had been the person that had left the child at the door.

Mrs. Masson stated that when the child was found, it must have been in the porch quite a time, and also that the door was partly opened. The other woman claims that she pushed the door after her, but denied to the magistrate that she said in her evidence to the coroner that she had closed the door tightly. It was on this difference that the present action arose. The verdict at the inquest was one of death from natural causes and the body was re-interred by the order of the authorities.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned for enquete.

CATHEDRAL BIBLE CLASS.

The Christ Church Cathedral Bible class for young women and young men conducted by Miss Howard and Professor Armstrong respectively, held a special gathering on Wednesday evening in the Synod Hall. The special attraction of the evening was a most interesting description by the Rev. Prof. Steen of a portion of his travels in the East. The lecture included a description of his journey from Cairo to Jerusalem via Port Said and Jaffa, and the humorous incidents occurring on the way, together with a most vivid description of the street scenes and Oriental manners and customs which delighted those whom he addressed. The professor spent three weeks in Jerusalem and gave his audience much information concerning the temple area and the salient features of the eastern city.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the primary department of Centenary Sunday-school was held on Thursday evening. The event was a most enjoyable one for the little tots who assisted in the programme of recitations, vocal and instrumental music.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions received for quarter ending March 31, 1901:—Robert Reford, $1,000; 'J.' $100; S. Greenshields, Son & Co., $50; Mrs. R. Langwell, $50; In memory of Mrs. Spragge from her children, $43.61; T. H. Christmas, $25; C. R. Hosmer, $25; Mrs. J. A. Macmaster, $25; Mrs. Yool, London, England, $24.33; Duncan Gordon, $20; Mrs. J. B. Malboeuf, $20; Geo. C. Nicholson, $15; J. Patterson, $15; A. Bowes, E. J. Cox, James Currie, William Currie, William Ewing & Co., Henry Gatehouse, Mrs. M. H. Gault, D. S. Hislop, John Hope, G. R. Locker, Lockerby Bros., A. Mackey, Millichamp, Cople & Co., Morton, Phillips & Co., J. A. Robb, Valleyfield, J. Shaw, Thos. Spindlo, W. H. Trenholme, $10 each; J. McK. Rea, $5.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The management of the Jaques Cartier Hotel has just purchased a very beautiful Cabinet Grand Piano from Layton Bros' warerooms, 144 Peel street. This instrument is greatly admired by the resident guests.

Extravagant Language

Is unnecessary to effect the sale of Fit-Reform garments.

Those who have purchased them appreciate their value.

Those who have not will do so, as soon as they try them.

Founders in the Dominion knew their platform when they placed Fit-Reform before the public.

SUITS - - $10 to $20.
TROUSERS - $3 to $6.

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Mr. W. H. Stewart

Invites you and friends to examine his stock of . . .

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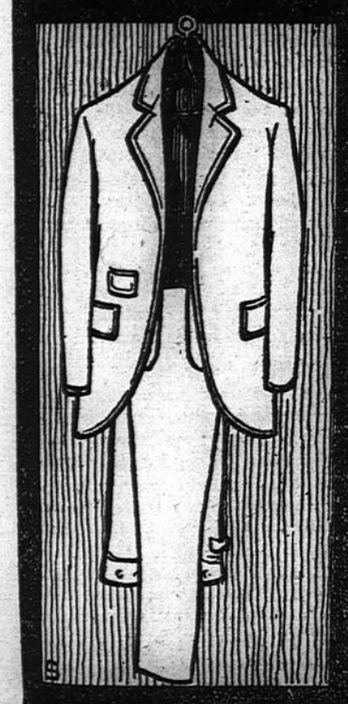
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Daintily Shod are those who wear "SOROSIS."

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Is the result after you try our "Valet Department" in which we give expert attention to the keeping of gentlemen's clothing ALWAYS LIKE NEW. Another point we wish to impress is that, while we insure customers' goods, we have taken the greatest possible care to guard against fire, our entire building being thoroughly equipped with the Grinnell system of water sprinklers. We offer our patrons

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R. & W. KERR, 1908-10 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL

CENTRAL RAILWAY TROUBLE.

New York, April 12.—The conference between the employees of the Central Railway of New Jersey and representatives of the company, which was adjourned at six o'clock last evening, was resumed to-day in the office of the General superintendent, Mr. Olhausen. The delegates seemed to be in good spirits and there was apparently a general feeling that an amicable settlement of the questions in dispute would be reached.

MME. DE ANGELIS'S CONCERT.

The programme for the farewell benefit concert to be tendered Madame De Angelis in Karn Hall on Tuesday evening next, is an unusually attractive one. The following pupils will take part: — Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. Harold Redpath, Miss Allan, Miss Jean Jarvis, Miss Harriette Reynolds, Miss Harriet Kerr, Miss Isabelle Smith, Mr. Kenneth Andras, Mr. R. Goodwin Watson and Dr. Frank Ibbotson, assisted by Miss Andras, solo pianist, Toronto.

225 PIANOS TO BE SOLD

Before moving to our new premises—Empire Building, 2470 St. Catherine street—we will sell our whole stock of 225 High-class Pianos and Organs at a sacrifice.

Call or write for Removal Sale Lists or Phone Main 1643.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame St.,

(Near McGill Street), Montreal.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The demonstrators in the department stores often excite the wrath of inquiring customers, who take them for regular clerks and ask to be waited upon. 'I am a demonstrator for such and such a thing, madam, and have nothing to do with the regular department,' is the explanation that does not always prove as effective as it is expected to be. 'Whatever you are, I should think you would take the trouble to attend to me,' remarked a woman to a demonstrator who had courteously given the explanation noted above. 'Here I want to buy this coffee pot' (waving a tin receptacle in the air) 'and there's nobody around to sell it. You're certainly not obliging,' was the parting shot as the irate, would-be purchaser started off to find some one to sell her the coffee pot. 'Do you meet many people like that woman?' asked a bystander, who had overheard the conversation. 'Lots of them,' was the reply, 'and they all get indignant when I refuse to serve them. Sometimes it is amusing.' —Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

HER HUSBAND'S PICTURE.

What the South African war means to some Englishwomen was illustrated recently. A cinematograph exhibition was given in London with South African pictures as the attraction. In one of the views some men in the audience recognized a friend who was an army officer. The men told the wife of the officer, and she wrote and asked the manager to have the picture shown on a certain evening, when she would come from Glasgow to see it. The manager agreed, and the wife got the first glimpse she had had of her husband for a year, and then on a cinematograph screen.

ONLY SURVIVING BRIDESMAID.

The Duchess of Cleveland is the only surviving bridesmaid of the late Queen Victoria, and she is still in excellent health and one of the most active women in the nobility. She is the mother of Lord Rosebery, her first husband being the fourth Earl. The Duchess was the oldest daughter of the Earl of Stanhope, and she was born in the same year as the late Queen, in 1819. She wrote the 'Roll of Battle Abbey,' and has taken a deep interest in all her illustrious son's literary work.

The Duchess is in perfect health and attends court regularly in full court attire. At Battle Abbey, Sussex, her country home, she rides about on a donkey, which is quite wonderful for a woman of 82 years. She never follows the example of her sovereign in wearing old lady clothes, but dresses in the latest style, with smart skirts and jackets, and fetching hats. Lord Rosebery is devoted to his mother, and the Ladies Primrose make a friend of their grandmother, who is almost as youthful in her interests as they.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

DRESSMAKERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The Paris seamstresses have gone on a strike for shorter hours and higher wages, and American dressmakers have formed a union for effecting prompt payment for garments delivered. On the other hand, an American lady has sued a famous dressmaker of Paris for wasting her time trying on a gown that did not fit. Her plea that nine fittings for one gown was a condition calling for damages has been sustained by the French court.

SERVANT PROBLEM IN AFRICA.

The servant question is also one of the minor problems in South Africa. A correspondent of a daily paper complains of his experience with his Zulu houseboy, who had been paid the evening before. At one in the morning the servant was discovered leaving the house in heavy marching order, carrying his belongings. There had been no disagreement. It simply was a case of 'moving on' from a desire for change. The Zulu mind seems to have regarded giving notice as superfluous. American housekeepers have encountered similarly constituted minds, which, nevertheless, do not impel them to select the middle of the night for their exodus.

CANADA'S DESTINY

FROM A FRENCH-CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The 'Monde Illustre' is publishing answers from a number of prominent French-Canadians as to the destiny of that race in the twentieth century. Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, K.C., replies that if he had a spread-eagle speech to make, like those he used to hear on St. Jean Baptiste day, he would affirm that French-Canadians were the chosen people of God on this continent, that English Canada would become part of the United States, that the latter would dissolve into several republics, and that French-Canada would dominate the rest. However, after years of experience, he has come to the conclusion that the United States will remain intact. The French-Canadian race will be what it is to-day, with the following modifications: The French-Canadians will become more Canadian, more British, more united to their fellow-countrymen of the English tongue, but will still be French-Canadians, that is, Canadians speaking the French language. The day that an English and Protestant majority chose Sir Wilfrid Laurier Prime Minister of Canada saw more Britishers among French-Canadians than England could have dreamed of before. In twenty-five years, for commercial reasons, all the educated youth will speak English like Laurier, and in fifty years we will hear English and French spoken with equal facility in our country districts. French will, however, remain the language of the family, and of the aristocracy even in the sister provinces.

Judge Choquet, in reply to the same question, said: 'Canada will undoubtedly cease to form part of the British Empire, to become an independent country or form several states of the American union.'

TORONTO'S THAMES

THE STORY OF A DISILLUSIONMENT.

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

It is not a great number of years since the great piece of engineering work known as the 'Don improvement scheme' was completed, and the deviously winding course of our eastern river changed to a straight channel, at a cost of perhaps three-quarters of a million of dollars. There was a good deal of talk at the time as to the advantages that were to accrue to the city from this work. It was talk of the promoter's imaginative prospectus variety. It stimulated the fancy of citizens and taxpayers to see in the future a navigable river up which ships of a moderate burthen might come, bringing coal and other commodities for the factories that were speedily to be erected on its banks. It was to be a pathway of commerce and wealth—a sort of River Thames in little, that was to repay over and over again the money spent upon its formation.

We have, of course, ceased to entertain ideas of that sort now, and the large and expensive bridge that we have built over the river at Queen street, not to mention that at Eastern avenue, precludes the idea of navigation above that point for vessels of any size. It was, however, precluded before, by the natural tendency of the Don river to silt up. That stream brings down from its upper reaches annually a great quantity of sand and mud, which it gradually deposits on its bed, so that the eight feet or so of water that was originally provided is being rapidly diminished. The only navigation that the river has known since its 'improvement' was that of a small steamer that used to ply to the Island during the summer months, and even this smal boat was occasionally grounded in its attempts to reach the Gerrard street bridge. It is true that the improved Don, with its massively-piled channel, did the C. P. R. a good turn by providing a straight course for the entrance of that road to the city, and the line that was laid there was also used for a time by that belt railway, the memory of which is not thought of now without gnashing of teeth by those who had to do with it. But, apart from this, the chief use of the Don river is that of a grand open sewer. Its languid flow is chiefly liquid sewage. Its development as a mosquito-hatchery is undoubted, and an ornate smallpox hospital is being built between two of the wooded hills that crown the northern end of the 'improved' river. The question is, Are our aldermen, considering the proximity of this and the Isolation hospital, content to allow the waters of the Don to become filthier and more degraded year by year? The neighboring inhabitants, too, might come in for a thought. On hot summer days nothing is more offensive than the odor that is wafted from the Don. Every summer it smells worse, and so long as the Rosedale sewer continues to pour its contents into the shallowing river, week in and week out, it will continue to evolve putrid gases. A plan was talked of some years ago by which it was proposed to carry the Rosedale sewage underground and to a point of discharge a good distance out into the lake, and it was suggested that some of the city sewage that now goes into the bay at the water front might also with advantage be thus diverted. But at present the state of the Don river is a scandal to Toronto and a source of danger to health.

OBITUARY.

Brampton, Ont., April 11.—Mrs. McGibbon, wife of County Judge McGibbon, died suddenly yesterday. Mrs. McGibbon was prominent in social and other circles here. Besides her husband, she leaves one daughter and one son.

New York, April 12.—Mr. Walker, chairman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, died suddenly at his home in this city to-day.

IT'S PERFECTLY HORRID

To have your clothes all pulled out of shape; this is always done when cleaned by incompetent people. Our process of French cleaning is guaranteed not to shrink or soften linings, and as perfect in fit as new.

Look at once

to your light overcoat, spring suits, ladies' jackets, walking dresses, etc. All kinds of dyeing, cleaning and French cleaning. All work guaranteed the best.

Gold Medallist Dyers & Cleaners.

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Phillips Square.

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STYLISH SPRING SUITS,

From **$18.00**

In Grey Cheviots, Herringbone and Diagonals.

ALSO—A fine range of English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, West of England Worsteds, and Black, Grey and Navy Blue Serges.

We have recently secured the services of Mr. P. LAPIERRE as Cutter in this Department, and have no hesitation in saying that anyone requiring a Stylish Suit or Garment, would do well to give him a trial.

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WALL PAPER & HOUSE DECORATIONS.

Great Assortment of Papers.
Full Staff of Competent Workmen.

Panelling in Tapestries, Oil Painting, Frescoing, &c.

Designs Submitted and Estimates Given.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

W. PATERSON,

THE TAILOR.

Would recommend an early inspection of his Newly Arrived Importation of WOOLLENS for the spring and summer season, consisting of the Newest Designs and Colorings. . . . . .

THE ADDRESS

1729 Notre Dame Street.

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

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Prof. GRAHAM TAYLOR
of Chicago University, will speak at the
Young Men's Meeting,
Saturday Night, at 8 o'clock.
Prof. TAYLOR has been in touch with Association work in different parts of the country and is sure to say something of vital interest to young men.
MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4.15 p.m.
Professor H. M. TORY will continue his series of addresses to men on 'What the Coming of Christ has meant to the World.'
Good singing. All men welcome.
Bible-classes, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
All men are cordially invited to these meetings.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Dominion square.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,
9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission, 25c.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

....REV.....
E. GOULD, M.A.,
will preach in the
CHURCH of the NEW JERUSALEM,
Corner Dorchester and Hanover Streets,
next Sunday, morning and evening.
Hours of Divine Service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Subject in the Evening—**"An Intermediate World and State After Death."**
With Note on Cremation.
The public cordially invited to both services. Seats free.

REV. S. J. CANDIN,
the heroic Indian Missionary at Nelson River, will preach Missionary sermons in
MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH,
On SUNDAY, April 14th,
at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.,
and address the Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT AND BROTHERLY,
Meets in Calvary Church, Guy street,
Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 p.m.
Every Member is earnestly requested to be present on Sunday, April 14th, to hear
Dr. GRAHAM TAYLOR,
OF CHICAGO.
SUBJECT
"BROTHERHOOD OF THE SPIRIT."
Strangers made welcome. Good singing.

Douglas Church
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY,
On SUNDAY, April the 14th.
Preacher,
REV. S. P. ROSE, D. D.,
Of Ottawa.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
PROF. REYNER, Director of Music.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH
(CONGREGATIONAL).
Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, WESTMOUNT.
Rev. R. HOPKIN, Pastor.
SUNDAY, April 14.
11 a.m.—Preacher:
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.
7 p.m.—Preacher:
Rev. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.
Strangers Always Welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath-School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.
Mr. W. BLAKEMORE, M. E.,
Will assist at the Evening Service, and will speak on
"The Relations between the Church and the Workingman."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Emmanuel Church.
SUNDAY, April 14th,
REV. PROFESSOR GRAHAM TAYLOR
Chair of Sociology,
Chicago Theological Seminary,
Will preach at both services.
Evening Topic:—
'Christianity in Industry'
—OR—
'19TH CENTURY LESSONS FOR THE 20TH CENTURY.'
Everybody Cordially Invited.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH.
Cor. Milton and Mance Streets.
....REV.....
C. E. Gordonsmith, F.S.Sc.
Will preach at both services.

A LAUDABLE PURPOSE.

London, April 13.—Lorne Currie, the yachtsman who is building three boats from which one will be selected as challenger for the Seawanhaka cup, announces that the other two will be sold for the benefit of the South African war widows' fund.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

GRAND CONCERT,
April 16, 1901, at 8 p.m.
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH CHOIR,
(Cor. Coursol & Vinet.) Assisted by
Miss ELLA WALKER, Miss LANGSTAFF,
Miss WALLACE, Mr. E. PICARD,
Mr. SYDNEY DUGAN, Mr. FRED MORRIS.
Mr. F. S. HICKEY, Mr. J.B. Sutherland
Mr. CATHCART WALLACE.
Admission, - - - - - - 25 cents.

CONCERT
Will be held in the Lecture Hall of St. Bartholomew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill,
TUESDAY, April 16th, at 8 p.m.
The following artists will take part in the programme
Miss Mabel Virtue, Soprano; **Miss Eva Grier,** Contralto; **Miss Edith Morrison,** Elocutionist; **Mr. R. Diplock,** Tenor; **Mr. Baker,** Flute Soloist; **Mr. Montignani,** Scotch humorist, and others.
ADMISSION, - - 15 cents.
Piano kindly loaned by Lindsay-Nordheimer & Co., 2366 St. Catherine St.

Spring Stallion Show,
COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
—ON—
- CHAMP DE MARS -
MONTREAL,
TUESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1901, at 11 a.m.
All interested are invited to attend and show their horses.

The INSURANCE INSTITUTE of MONTREAL.
FIRST DEBATE.
The first Debate, as arranged for by the Governing Council of the Institute will take place in the Hall of the Natural History Society, University street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, precisely.
A full attendance is requested.
The subject of the debate is as follows: "Resolved, that Life Assurance has conferred greater benefit upon the community generally, during the past century, than has Fire Insurance."
The affirmative will be supported by Mr. W. O. H. Dodds, Mr. B. Grigg, B.A., and Mr. B. Hal Brown (Leader). The negative by Mr. H. A. Fromings, Mr. Pemberton Smith and Mr. T. L. Morrisey (Leader). The chair will be taken by Mr. E. L. Bond, and associated with him to decide the debate will be Prof. Ruttan, of McGill University, and Mr. Martin, Advocate.
The Governing Council extends a cordial invitation through members to any friends whom they desire to bring with them.
(Signed) B. HAL BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.
April 13th, 1901.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

MONTREAL
PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE,
The Annual General Meeting of the Corporation and Governors of this Institution will be held pro forma in the Board Room on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th April instant, at three and half-past three o'clock respectively. The meeting will then be adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 24th April instant at the aforementioned hours, to receive the Reports of the Board of Management, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for other business.
JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
Hon. Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

TRINITY CHURCH BAND OF HOPE
ENTERTAINMENT.
MARKET DAY, RAINY DAY,
SNOW SHOVEL BRIGADE,
MARCHES, SONGS, RECITATIONS, Etc.
In the Lecture Hall of the Church,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 19th, at 8 o'clock
ADULTS, 15c. CHILDREN, 10c.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST
—OR—
The Fall of Babylon,
SACRED CANTATA in Ten Scenes,
Under the auspices of the Choir
EAST END METHODIST CHURCH,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 25th,
At 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

London, April 12.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan came up to London yesterday from Liverpool with a large company of 'Teutonic' passengers. Reporters importuned him in vain, both at the landing stage and at Euston, for a revelation of the secrets of the colossal trusts directed by him. He kept his own counsel, and affected surprise over the interest excited by his arrival, when he was a regular visitor every season to London and Paris. He has two residences here, which are always ready for occupation, and are adorned with precious works of art. His son also has two houses in the West End, and has become a most influential member of London society. Mr. Morgan visited the banking office in Old Broad street during the afternoon, entering as quietly as though he had a traveller's letter of credit, instead of the responsibility of financing the varied industries of the new world.

MAY WEAR MOUSTACHES.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The 'Novosti' says that the Czar has ordered that permission be given cadets and students at the military schools and colleges ofwear moustaches and beards. All the cadets and students at naval schools will be allowed to wear moustaches, but not beards.

F.M. 3 L.Q. 11 **APRIL** N.M. 18 F.Q. 25

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

People's conclusions are sometimes more convincing than their arguments. Mr. Balfour was probably not quite satisfied with his own argument in favor of his conclusion that a memorial to Queen Victoria should be a work of art and not an institution, namely, that institutions are more evanescent than stones. Still, most people will feel that his conclusion is right. We agree with our correspondent, Mr. Todd, in taking the same view with regard to the Strathcona memorial, with the proviso that it should really be a work of art, which very few works of the kind are. There should, however, be no need of our falling into banalities so long as we count among our citizens one of the ablest sculptors of our generation, whose bold romantic inspirations appeal to simple people perhaps more than would the severest classic work. The remaining rock which it would be necessary to guard against striking would be one of which previous experience should warn us, and of which Mr. Hebert himself will no doubt be very shy, namely, a committee not altogether in touch with the donors of the money. When such a situation arises the result is apt to be a collapse of the enthusiasm of subscribers.

A regular campaign for the enforcement of the city ordinance against spitting in public places has been going on in New York for some time past, with results gratifying to decent people. At first the police courts were crowded every morning with men who violated the law and refused to comply with it when told to do so. Most people have observed how churlishly people of bad manners are liable to resent any attempt to correct their ways. Indeed, we all understand how unpleasant it is to realize that we are looked down upon for any reason, and no doubt one's first impulse is to be angry. The infliction of fines has, however, had an educating effect on the people generally, and, through the publicity given by the newspapers, has brought about a rapid change in the people's habits, so that the number of delinquents is becoming smaller every day. This is a good instance of the educative effect of law when enforced. We can imagine people sagely saying that you cannot refine people by legislation any more than you can make them moral by act of parliament. It may be true that law enforcement is difficult where it is in advance of public opinion, but it has nevertheless a very powerful influence in forming public opinion. It is a fundamental principle of law, as it is of ethics and also of good manners, that no one, in the exercise of personal liberty, shall do anything to interfere with the freedom, health or comfort of others. No doubt many men think of spitting as a necessary physiological function which it is pure tyranny to interfere with; yet most of these would no doubt be themselves disgusted if they saw women spitting as they do themselves. The first consideration among the well-bred is to care how their conduct may affect others. If a stop can be put to the spitting habit in public, the fact will establish a reasonable hope that other disease-breeding city nuisances will also be abolished in time. Then we may have clean streets, pure water, and health instead of the diseases that float on the air of our public streets. In Montreal we have succeeded in stopping spitting in the street cars. Why not extend the operation of the law to all public places; let us say particularly our public offices?

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Rev. Mr. Huxtable deals with the marriage question, as raised by His Grace the Archbishop, on very broad lines. It would have been difficult for him to have made an assertion more astonishing to the prelate than that 'The Archbishop 'knows that the decrees of the Council 'of Trent have not any legal nor ecclesi-'astical force in any territory within the 'broad limits of the British Empire.' That is the very thing that His Grace does not know. Mr. Huxtable and the Archbishop are in two different worlds of thought, and can no more discuss such a matter on common ground than we can reason with the people of Mars. If there is one constitutional idea more ingrained into the minds of the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada than another it is that the province of Quebec is under the decrees of the Council of Trent. We are, indeed, afraid that it would be impossible to attach any interpretation to the above quoted declaration that would be in harmony with the truth. The decrees in question have certainly ecclesiastical validity and therefore in a certain sense legal validity here in Quebec. Mr. Huxtable's expression is correct so far as it means that the decrees in question are everywhere in the British Empire subordinate to civil law. The decrees of the Council of Trent are the constitutional standard of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, just as the book of discipline is the constitutional standard of the Methodist Church. The attitude of the law towards the one is the same as towards the other. Yet, even in asserting their subordination, Mr. Huxtable places himself in direct opposition to the attitude which has for a good while been more and more definitely asserted by the church in question. Indeed, the establishment of the opposite doctrine would appear to be the governing and underlying purpose of the more and more persistent efforts of the ecclesiastical authorities to get for the acts, tribunals and office-bearers of the church civil recognition. Clerical encroachment on the civil sphere has been the source of an undying quarrel between the church and the people ever since English history began, and long before there were any Protestants—or at least before the word Protestant was coined, for in this respect the people of England were always protestants—legislation against Papal claims within the realm was incessant and often of the most drastic sort. The issue raised by Mr. Huxtable is no more to-day than it was in the times of the Norman kings, specially a question between Protestant and Roman Catholic. Indeed, if it were not for the bugbear of Protestantism the Roman Catholics of Canada would have long ago settled all such questions in a sense quite out of harmony with clerical pretension.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

Everywhere now there are signs of spring. Some of us had begun to fear that April had lost its old-time charm of uncertain weather, now smiles and now tears, and had grown altogether misanthropical. Yet, now that we are no more afflicted with the cheerless skies and the gloomy atmosphere of the past few weeks, we are ashamed of our recent doubts and actually revel in the abundant promise around us. We are assured now that winter, which has been so long present with us that it has 'got upon our nerves,' may really be spoken about in the past tense. The most welcome signs of spring in the city are the occasional dry pathways, the abandonment of the cumbersome 'goloshes,' and the swelling buds of the shade trees. Peregrinations into the country are necessary if we would appreciate April as she deserves, but, if we would investigate there, we must be content to put up with conditions which made Shakespeare describe this month as 'spongy.' In spite of the boggy condition of the soil, there is a clear promise in the country even now of that large wealth of nature which blesses Canada almost more than any other land. Nature here is like a genius who only late in life has found his opportunities and who rushes on from creation to creation in the joy of doing and the knowledge that time for work is short. The spring, 'full of sweet days and roses,' as Herbert sings, is not leisurely with us, as she is in the British Isles; she gives us here but a brief while to love her and then rushes headlong into the arms of lusty summer. Life at this time is 'alive in everything,' as the poet says. The willows display their soft, downy buds and the alder its graceful tassels; the green shoots of the skunk cabbage push aside the snow, and, in sheltered places, the blossoms of the bloodroot and the liverwort may be found. The robins are beginning to sing and the crows to caw, and many other birds are coming to share the shade of the woods with the squirrel and chipmunk, and the multiform phenomena of life. April indeed is the most wonderful month of the year, although even the derivation of the name is unknown. The most satisfying etymology is that of 'omnia aperit,' meaning, 'it opens everything,' but there have been all sorts of guesses at other hidden meanings. It was the second month in the old Roman year, and was sacred to Venus, whose feast was held on the first day. The twenty-first was kept as the birthday of Rome, and in China, during their third month, which usually corresponds to our April, the symbolical ploughing of the earth by the emperor and the princes of the blood takes place. In Japan, the month is celebrated by a pleasant domestic festival, which is called 'The feast of the dolls.'

DEMORALIZATION OF THE CENSUS

Some of the census enumerators of Ontario have received circulars asking them to collect information regarding the religion, politics and so on of all male citizens over sixteen years of age, and to forward the information to the Liberal candidate or members of the county concerned. When Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition, brought this circular to the notice of the government, the Premier, Mr. Ross, displayed great indignation, not against the political project to make use of the census for partisan objects, but against Mr. Whitney, apparently for exposing it. Mr. Ross did not disown the circular on behalf of the government or Liberal party, and had apparently no word of condemnation for it. On the contrary, he seemed rather inclined to justify it, saying that the information would be useful and it could do no harm. It was pointed out that the census enumerators were sworn not to divulge the information they received; and Mr. Ross was apparently content to answer this by saying that not all the enumerators would perjure themselves to give the information. This is in effect the account given of the incident by the Liberal organs in their reports of the legislature. Mr. Ross was surely very unhappy in his treatment of this matter. Surely it is of some importance to a government that not its party, we hope, but some injudicious members of it should be guilty of trying to persuade or tempt the census enumerators to perjure themselves, and surely if some of the enumerators who were strong party men were tempted to do so the result would be deplorable. Moreover, such a project on the part of one of the great parties or any considerable section of one of them, to make use of census information for party purposes would be just the thing to confirm the dislike and distrust citizens have of giving information to census enumerators, which are already strong enough. It may have been intended by those who issued the circular that the census enumerators should obtain the information asked for separately from the census enumeration, but is it probable that they would inform the citizens that the particulars asked for were not for the census but for the use of a political party, and thus confess the impertinence of the questions and their own impudence in asking them? If a government treats such affairs as this one as matters of no consequence, it is certainly losing its moral perception and will soon forfeit the confidence of right-thinking people.

CHURCH SOCIALS.

The question of amusements in churches is discussed by a correspondent signing Anne Graham, who thinks of the Saviour as grieved at beholding his people amusing themselves along with those who are not his people in the place set apart to his service. Mrs. Graham, possibly correctly, takes a very low view of the motives which prompt the holding of 'socials' in church buildings. It is done in most cases, she surmises, to raise the money which should be freely given for God's cause, without having it wheedled out of the Christian people or others. It is also done to gather the young people into Christian Endeavor and Sunday-schools, thus lowering the motives for which those excellent institutions are attended. We certainly are not in love with the average church social as it prevails in Canada. By adopting the current material of the variety show they are liable to descend to vulgarities, indelicacies and even profanities. Indeed the very ministerial jokes, dealing as they are liable to do, with the most sacred things, are at times more essentially profane than round-mouthed swearing. Yet we are by no means ready to follow our correspondent to her conclusions.

Let us grant that she is right in her statement of the ostensible object of these gatherings—that to raise money and to attract the young people to religious ordinances are the reasons in the minds of those who carry on the entertainments. Let us fully admit further that these reasons are to some extent demoralizing reasons, lowering the high standard of Christian devotion and sacrifice which should be the motive of all Christian work. There may still be reasons in the very nature of men and things why the social needs of the people should thus be provided for. We do not enter into the question as to the essential sacredness of the edifice as held by some denominations. Those denominations do not use their churches for such purposes. The most of the denominations have no such theory and hold with Newman Hall that if the building is God's house, the Heavenly Father would rather see his children happy in it than have it shut up nine-tenths of the time for the enjoyment of the spiders. Nor do we discuss the underlying question whether amusements are right and necessary. It is a tremendous question, but the affirmative seems to be admitted by our correspondent. Granting this, let us ask ourselves what is a church? It is a brotherhood of believers, whose first law is mutual love, whose first need is therefore mutual acquaintance. Perhaps it would be correct to say it is a sisterhood of Christian families united for the social development of the Christian life. The exclusion from this fellowship of every function but those of worship and evangelism is to force a very large part of life outside of the Church. The moment we recognize that the arts and the amenities of life have a large place not only in our nature, but in our duty, that moment we must realize that it is to be expected that families will not grow up ignoring these and that for the Church to ignore them is to make these families in what may be the very best part of their nature aliens to the Christian life as the Church presents it. The church building is the natural centre of the life of our rural religious communities and some think the more it is so the better.

LET MR. TARTE STAND FIRM.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's railway bill has not yet passed the Railway Committee, and it is simply impossible to tell whether it is the interests of the public or the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which block its way. This question will be answered when the committee finally passes the bill. If it passes the bill with a clause compelling the Coal Company to supply the Canadian demand for coal and coke at the same price as it supplies the United States demand, the public interests will have been secured. If it passes the bill without an effective provision to this effect, after an agreement with the Canadian Pacific, then it will be clear that the Railway Committee was merely seeking to secure the interests of that company. It does not matter a whit to the public whether the Canadian Pacific is acting in its own interests solely or not in demanding the provision. If the Canadian Pacific interests coincide with those of the public so much the better for that company, and if the interests of the coal company do not coincide with the public interests, then so much the worse for it. That is the view the Railway Committee, composed of representatives of the people, should take of the affair. The Minister of Public Works is generally regarded, and probably justly so, as the peculiar friend in the cabinet of the Canadian Pacific, and it may be principally in the interests of the railway company and not out of regard for the interests of the public that he demands that the Crow's Nest Coal Company's bill shall not pass until the company binds itself to sell coal and coke to Canadians at as low a price at least as to Americans; but from whatever motive he is acting, he is undoubtedly right in his course.

It should be a matter of course that a Canadian coal company, mining Canadian coal, should not discriminate against Canadians and in favor of Americans, on any pretence whatever. They say they will have a large and steady market in the United States and can make a better profit upon the large supply at a lower price than they could on the small supply needed for Canada. We do not see why they should make any distinction in price between coal mined or coke made whether it goes to the United States or Canada. There will be no difference in the mining or coking and no difference in the cost, and both the Canadian and the American demand will be supplied from the same heaps of coal. Why then should there be any difference in price? The coal company says that it is American competition which compels them to supply the American smelters and railways and consumers generally at a lower price than Canadian smelters, railways and consumers. This is the impudent plea of a monopoly which is asking favors from the public at the same time that it is preparing to fleece it because it is so unfortunate as to be at its mercy. It practically says to Canadians: 'You must secure competition 'which will compel us to sell you coal 'and coke at the same price as we sell 'to Americans, or we will compel you to 'pay us a higher price and a higher pro-'fit.' Could anything be more insolent than that? The Crow's Nest Coal Company points out that the Canadian railway companies discriminate thus against Canadians for the very same reason, and why should not they, the coal company, be allowed to do so. The Canadian people are fighting the Canadian railways on this very point, and are trying, with no great success as yet, to put

a stop to it. And while fighting this iniquitous tyranny they are asked to add to the number and strength of their tyrants. Because the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific possess tyrannical powers which they use unjustly we are asked to spurn their aid in fighting against the establishment of new tyrants; indeed, to create the new tyrants in order to spite the old tyrants. We hope Canadians are not such fools, and it is to be hoped that their representatives in the Railway Committee are not such fools, either—or worse.

The coal company, when selling the charter of the British Columbia Southern to the Canadian Pacific, agreed to let that railway company have ten thousand acres of the coal area; but in order to secure its own monopoly it bound the railway company not to work the mines for a period of which nine years have yet to run. It is now said that the coal company offers to allow the Canadian Pacific to open its mines at once if the railway company will withdraw its opposition to the passage of the coal company's railway bill. This does not satisfy the Canadian Pacific, however, which, according to report, extracted a pledge from the coal company not to discriminate in prices in favor of the Americans. The coal company seems to have made a similar submission to the government, but after reconsideration has apparently withdrawn its pledge or promise, and now insists upon being left free to charge Canadians higher prices than Americans. Mr. Tarte should maintain his vehement opposition to the passage of the bill until the provision which shall effectively prevent this outrage is inserted in it. The Crow's Nest Coal Company is trifling with parliament and the public in claiming that as a railway company they cannot pledge the coal company to any such condition. The men who are seeking the Crow's Nest Southern railway charter are not yet a railway company; they are at present the board of directors of the coal company and control its affairs. They are asking for a railway in the interests of the coal company. Unless they ensure that the interests of the public shall not be sacrificed to those of the coal company by the building of that railway, they should not be allowed to become a railway company at all. They say that collectively they do not own a controlling interest in the shares of the coal company. But with their ally, Mr. Hill, the president of the Great Northern, who is as much interested as themselves in both the coal company and the railway company, in the former as the owner of thirty percent of the shares, and in the latter as a vertical branch of his railway, they are in a position to act for the coal company. By raising such objections they are simply trying to befool parliament and the public. The ownership by Mr. Hill, an American, whose interests are all American, of thirty percent of the shares of the Canadian Coal Company, which insists upon having the power to sell coal and coke at lower prices to Americans than to Canadians, is calculated to embitter the dose which the coal company is seeking to compel the Canadian parliament and people to swallow. Mr. Hill's American interests have to be served at whatever cost to Canadian interests. Parliament has legislated against the evil of discrimination; now it is hesitating whether to add to the evil. The inefficiency of our legislation in respect to monopolies and discrimination proves how hard it is to remedy the evil once it is permitted to establish itself.

McGILL NEWS.

THE GRADUATES' LIST.

The triennial graduates' list of McGill is due this year, and is now in course of preparation. There will be no change in its form, except that all graduates in applied science will be put together in one list, instead of being classified under the subjects in which they graduated. Every effort is being made to make the list accurate, but all graduates who have not been heard from for three years will have their names omitted.

DELEGATES TO GLASGOW.

The McGill Alma Mater Society has received an invitation to send two delegates to the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Glasgow University this summer. As it is unable to pay the delegates' expenses, the society is looking for students who are going to England this summer on other business.

THE NEW HOODS.

The new hoods for graduates of McGill will be as follows: The outside of the hood shows the degree, the inside the faculty. Bachelors will wear black trimmed with white, masters black, and doctors scarlet. Law hoods will have linings of French grey, medicine dark blue, arts light blue, applied science gold, and comparative medicine fawn. Honorary doctors of law will wear scarlet hoods lined with white. These hoods will not come into use until next year, and any one possessing one of the old hoods is quite at liberty to wear it all his life.

MUST BE SWORN IN.

An order has been issued from police-headquarters to the effect that night-watchmen who patrol streets must in future be sworn in as special constables and pay the necessary license fee or otherwise they will be liable to be arrested as loiterers.

NEW ONTARIO

SPECIAL RATES FOR INTENDING SETTLERS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 13.—Freight and passenger rates as arranged with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways for this section of New Ontario by Mr. Thomas Southworth and the New Ontario Colonization Association are as follows: From any point in old Ontario to Port Arthur, Fort William, carloads minimum, 24,000 pounds, settlers' effects, twenty-five cents; less than carloads, fifty cents; Murillo, twenty-five and a half cents and fifty-one cents; Dryden, thirty cents and sixty cents. To get this special New Ontario rate the settler must apply beforehand to the nearest C. P. R. or G. T. R. agent, who will arrange the rate with his general freight department. The settler must also have a certificate from Mr. Southworth, director of colonization, Toronto. Land-seekers one way, $16; return, $25. From Port Arthur west or east, land-seekers get a one cent a mile rate. To Dryden or Spencerwood land guides free. Manitoba excursionists may lie over at any point or points between Spencerwood or Dryden. Regular fares east and west of Port Arthur or Fort William, three cents a mile; return, one and two-thirds fare good for one month. Ordinary settlers' lake and rail rate each way, $9.80. No return rates.

MR. MACDONALD RETIRES.

Mr. Dugald Macdonald, first deputy collector of inland revenue, has been placed on the retired list. Mr. Macdonald entered the service in 1870, having been appointed by the late Sir George E. Cartier. He was accountant from 1880 to 1893; since then he has been first deputy collector. He was a member of the New York 'Daily News' staff during 1862 and 1863. He has given a great deal of attention to scientific studies, and has written several astronomical works. He is now engaged on a work on the construction of the Egyptian pyramids.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES ROBINSON.

Death has claimed an old and well-known resident of Quebec city in the person of Mr. James Robinson, who died yesterday at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Hood, in Montreal. The deceased came to Canada from the North of Ireland as long ago as 1841, and has for many years been a master carter in the city of Quebec, where he was widely known and respected. Quite recently, having retired from business, Mr. Robinson came to reside in Montreal with his niece, Mrs. Hood, it being the intention of the old couple to spend the evening of their days here. It was hoped that on May 10 next they would have been able to celebrate their golden wedding, but it was not to be. About two months since Mr. Robinson took sick, and the natural decay of old age defying all cure, he died yesterday evening at the age of 87. He was a prominent member of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Quebec.



THE LATE MR. JAMES ROBINSON.

A NEW CLUB.

Ottawa, April 13.—Messrs. Frederic D. Monk, M.P., Rufus H. Pope, M.P., Thomas C. Casgrain, M.P., Pierre Leblanc, M.P.P., Francois Bisaillon, K.C., L. G. Auguste Cressé, Dr. Alexander Germain, Treffle Charpentier, William Gravel, all of Montreal; Dr. A. A. Berrard, of St. Henri; Camille Bernier Saumarez Carmichael, Denis Tansey, Louis Loranger, Paul Lacoste, Rodolphe Monty, Victoria Beaudry, P. Arthur Coté, all of Montreal, are seeking incorporation as 'the Montcalm-Wolfe Club,' with capital of $25,000, and headquarters in Montreal.

NEW PASTOR COMING

THE REV. J. L. GILMOUR ACCEPTS THE CALL TO OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor of the James Street Baptist Church, Hamilton, has announced his acceptance after much deliberation, of the call to Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal. The resignation from his present charge will take effect after May 5. In announcing his decision Mr. Gilmour said that it was only after urgent and repeated requests from Montreal and consultation with men high in the counsels of the church, that he had consented to leave Hamilton. He and Mrs. Gilmour would feel their separation from Hamilton friends very keenly. This announcement was made at the prayer service on Wednesday evening. The greatest regret was expressed by all present, and as all the members of the congregation were not present, it was decided after some discussion to hold the matter over till next Sunday morning.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

The eighth annual meeting of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association will be held next Tuesday evening, April 16, at eight o'clock, in the Firemen's Hall, Central Fire Station, Craig street, when the annual reports will be presented, and the election of officers for the current year will take place.

THE FRENCH CAVALRY AT SEDAN

Both banks of the Gironne were in German hands; so was Balan, a small village nearer to Sedan than Bazeilles; and soon after one o'clock no fewer than four hundred and twenty-six German guns were hailing shells into the French army, which stood in close formations within a space measuring less than two miles in breadth or depth. Out of this terrible cauldron of defeated troops, about this time, rode the French cavalry in a heroic endeavor to turn the fortunes of the day, and retrieve the honor of France. Gen. Margueritte, called by some 'the star of his arm,' was struck in the face by a bullet while riding out to reconnoitre the ground before he charged. He now handed over the cavalry command to De Gallifet, who for the second time on that tremendous day led the flower of French cavalry against the enemy, and for the space of half-an-hour charged the German ranks again and again on the hillsides north of Sedan. But the courage of the gallant horsemen was all in vain. The arme blanche was unequally matched against the breechloading rifle held in steady hands; and no effort of the French cavalry could withstand the slowly tightening grasp of that fiery circle.—'Chambers's Journal.'

SHIPPING NEWS.

SEALER WRECKED.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 13.— The schooner Minnie E.F., 250 tons, ran ashore at Savage Harbor on Thursday night. The captain reports having got clear of the ice on Tuesday near Gaspe, and headed for home with 260 seals. The Minnie encountered a gale on Wednesday night, and lost all sails. Thursday's gale sent the vessel ashore, where she now lies a total wreck. She is owned by Messrs. Clemont & Co., of Port au Basque.

One of the crew, George Gallop, was washed overboard and drowned. The other seven were saved with great difficulty.

A BAY OF FUNDY GALE.

Halifax, N.S., April 13.—The schooner Helen was towed into Westport last night with all sails blown away, and in a wrecked condition. She is loaded with a general cargo from St. John for Advocate. The crew say it was one of the worst gales ever known in Bay of Fundy. Considerable damage has been done along the shore.

BIG DREDGING COMBINE.

Buffalo, N.Y., April 13.—J. A. Smith, of the Smith Dredging Company, of Cleveland, representing eastern capitalists, has secured options on the plants of Dunbar & Sullivan, Hingston and Woods and the Buffalo Dredging Company, with the ultimate purpose of merging them into a big dredging combine, which will control all of the dredging work on the great lakes. It will have a capital of $10,000,000, and will embrace 25 or 30 of the largest plants on the lakes.

SS. LUSITANIA ARRIVES.

Halifax, April 13.—The steamer Lusitania arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning with 250 passengers, including nine Canadian troopers as follows:—Sergt. Cree, Strathconas, Fernie, B.C.; N. H. L. Carter, C.M.R., G. Carter, C.M.R., Maple Creek; W. Playfair, Strathconas, Manitoba; T. H. Tucker, Strathconas, Edmonton; W. A. Lowry, Strathconas, Calgary; E. McNai, Strathconas, Calgary; W. E. Oliver, C.M.R., Regina; W. J. Ball, Strathconas, Calgary. They leave this afternoon for the west.

FIRST BOAT FOR MONTREAL.

The first vessel to sail from the British port this season direct for Montreal is the SS. Amarynthia, of the Donaldson line which steamer left Glasgow this morning.

NOTES.

The Allan line SS. Corean, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.

The Leyland line SS. Belgian sailed from Antwerp on April 10 for Quebec direct.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian, from Portland, for Glasgow, arrived out Friday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Corinthian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.

The Hamburg-American line SS. Drumgarth sailed from Portland, Me., for Hamburg, on April 12.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, sailed from Liverpool at 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 10, for Portland.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Corporation sailed from St. John for Manchester, via Halifax, on April 11.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Trader sailed from Manchester for Montreal, on April 12, at 5 p.m. This opens the season of navigation as far as the Manchester liners are concerned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A UNIVERSITY BANQUET.

The Graduates' Society of McGill University havedecided to tender a banquet to all McGill men who have served their country in South Africa. The banquet is to be held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening next at 7.45 o'clock, and a large attendance is expected to do honor to all those sons of McGill who have done honor to their alma mater. Tickets can be had at the secretary's office, McGill University, from Dr. Baker, 6 Union avenue; Dr. H. M. Church, Medical Faculty, or Greene avenue, Westmount; W. F. Angus, Canada Switch and Spring Company, and Mr. A. R. Hall, B.C.L., 5th floor Temple Building, St. James street. The list of invited guests include Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Parent, Premier of the Province of Quebec, the Mayor of Montreal, the Governors of the University and Principal Peterson, and the graduates of Alumni Societies of Bishop's College and Laval University. Altogether it is expected that the function will be a brilliant one, and as the number of McGill men who served in South Africa is large, and their friends are numerous, it is anticipated that a large gathering will be present.

HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the secretary, Mr. Geo. Durnford, in the Canada Life Building. The president, Mr. Chas. Alexander, occupied the chair, the others present being Messrs. F. B. McNamee, Rev. T. Harris, H. Stikeman, A. Piddington, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw and George Gillespie.

Inspector Fletcher reported that since the new by-law had been put into force by the Recorders, prosecuting the owner as well as the driver of the horse, the inspectors found that this has had a good effect, and that the general condition of horses on the roads at the present time is good.

The four inspectors, during the month of March, succeeded in securing five convictions, issued fifty-seven warnings, attended to forty-five complaints, and ordered eleven horses off the road, making a total of 125 cases handled.

An inspector was detailed to watch for the killing of 'songsters' at St. Lambert.

ALBANI COMING IN MAY.

Madame Albani and her concert party are to give an English ballad concert in Windsor Hall on Tuesday evening, May 7, and on Thursday evening, May 9, will give a concert in French in the Monument National.

WILL REPEAT EASTER MUSIC.

At the evening service to-morrow in the American Presbyterian Church selections from the Easter music will be repeated, in accordance with the wishes of many of the members of the congregation. The soloists will be Miss Mabel Virtue, Miss Jeanie Rankin, Mr. Fred. Capon and Mr. Woodley.

THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The date of the 'Afternoon Euchre' to be given under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian Society has been changed from April 17 to April 16.

SUCCESSFUL EVANGELISTS.

Farnham, Que., April 13.—The friends of Messrs. H. D. Kennedy, Peterboro, and J. M. Whyte, Toronto, evangelists, will be glad to learn of their great success in Western Ontario. During the last four months at Harriston, Wallaceburg, St. John, N.B., Owen Sound and other places, upwards of a thousand have professed to have found Christ in their meetings. Mr. Kennedy has a very original and attractive way of presenting truth, and preaches with a power that is almost resistless, and Mr. Whyte's singing melts the hearts of the hardest.

MR. HAMILTON'S LECTURE.

The Rev. H. J. Hamilton, B.A., of Gifu, Japan, gave an interesting address on 'Missionary work in Japan' in the Diocesan College last evening. He exhibited some excellent views of the Japanese royal family, and gave an interesting account of the customs and religions of the people. Much of the work of Mr. Hamilton's mission at Gifu was charitable and philanthropic, and views were shown of the school for the blind and the ordinary school.

TO CHECK INFANT MORTALITY.

As a result of the attention that has lately been paid by the medical profession to the city's milk supply, it has been decided, through the instrumentality of a special committee of the National Council of Women, to establish a pure milk depot this summer at the Foundling Hospital. An out-door clinic for children will be established in connection with it, and a little booklet on the care of children will be distributed free. The milk will be sold at cost price. The total cost of the undertaking has been defrayed by Mr. Jeffrey Burland.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

The Chambre de Commerce has passed a resolution to the effect that in the interests of the port of Montreal, and of the trade of his country, the government should build the grain elevators in the harbor. This brings La Chambre de Commerce into line with the Board of Trade on the elevator question.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damascus Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, held its closing social last night in its rooms in Phillips square, Chancellor D. G. Berwick presiding. Early in the evening the 'first rank' was conferred by Past Chancellor C. R. Bain, of Damascus Lodge, the lesson being illustrated with stereopticon views. At the conclusion of the initiation ceremonies a banquet was held.

PROFESSOR TAYLOR TO PREACH.

Rev. Prof. Graham Taylor, who is at present giving a course of lectures on Christian Sociology, will preach in Emmanuel on Sunday at both services. Prof. Taylor has made a life study of sociology in all forms of active life both on this continent and in Europe. He is the leader in the great Chicago movement known as 'The Commons,' where he lives and exerts a great influence for good amidst this strangely mixed and exceptionally cosmopolitan population.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 28,009,350 Bottles.

Tailor-made Suits



Absolutely essential for Canadian women are tailor-made Suits. They are as staple as sugar in a grocery store. In the "Novi-modi" wardrobe you can get them as elaborate as you please, or as practical and plain as the nose on your face. $15 to $40.

SPRING JACKETS, $5.00.

Exceedingly jaunty Jackets they are, man-tailored, and right up to date. Ready for you MONDAY. Black, Red, Fawns and Greys. All at $5.00 each.

Would you know what New York and Paris approves of in Capes for travelling, street wear and dress occasions?

Pay "Novi-modi" a visit on MONDAY. The newest kinds are here.

Novi-modi

2364 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Beautiful Skin
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, and CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston.

BEST MAPLE SYRUP IN CANADA

Direct from ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, only a limited supply. Place your order quickly with

Guaranteed Pure Milk Co.,
2685 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Purest and Cleanest Milk in Montreal.

BASKETS

For WASTE PAPER.

A Special Lot at 25c each.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Montreal.

Whole Wheat Flour
For Brown Bread,
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 Bleury Street.
The original makers of this article.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
INSOLVENT ESTATES.
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,
107 St. James Street and
5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St.

The Grand Old Staple
COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
Is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.
Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oxydonor

Cures while you work.



The busy man who has
Neuralgia,
A heavy cold,
whose nerves are out of order, who is suffering from the after effects of
GRIPPE,
has a friend in Oxydonor. He is feeling miserable, yet he cannot spare the time to lay up. Oxydonor will cure him as he sits at his desk. He has only to attach the cord to his ankle and drop the instrument into cold water. Oxydonor will cause a stream of oxygen to be infused into his system that will tone him up, helping him to shake off his ailments, quieting his nerves and restoring his system to its natural condition.

Trade Marks Registered, Nov. 24, 1896

OXYDONOR

simply assists Nature, giving your body the power to absorb the quantity of pure oxygen—the breath that keeps life in you—that is required to make you well and keep you well. It has nothing to do with drugs or electricity.

Mr. John Martin, Arnprior, Ont., writes Feb. 14, 1901:—"After seven months' use of your Oxydonor, I have been greatly relieved and almost entirely cured of Rheumatism, from which I have suffered for forty years. I gained ten pounds by using Oxydonor."

Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Colburne, Ont., writes Feb. 4, 1901:—"Oxydonor is still doing good work. I can see a great change in Mrs. Fitzgerald since she commenced using it. Have also used it on myself and children for La Grippe, and found it to work well."

Prices in Canada are same as in United States



Trade Marks Registered, Nov. 24, 1896

We will mail you free our book B containing information, prices and many reports of self cures.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.

On June 29, 1900, judgment was rendered in the Exchequer Court of Canada, granting the proprietors of Dr. Hercules Sanche's Oxydonor and trade marks a perpetual injunction against infringers.

United States Offices:—
261 Fifth Ave., New York City
61 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
57 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. H. SANCHE & CO.
2268 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

THE ROYAL MOURNING

DOES NOT EXPIRE IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES UNTIL JULY 24.

Several inquiries have been received at the militia brigade office lately regarding the termination of the period of official mourning. According to the militia general order issued on Jan. 28, the period of mourning expires on July 24, and this applies to all the government departments as well as to the militia. The officers of the district staff and of the local regiments strictly conform to the order, in uniform and in mufti.

In general society mourning is not generally observed further than that light colored neckties are not so common as is usually the case in the spring season. For the first two weeks of the period of mourning there was a big demand for black and violet dress goods and millinery, and ladies' evening dresses were of quieter colors than usual. During the last few weeks, however, the usual seasonable colors appear to have come into vogue.

LAFOREST LITIGATION

THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT CLAIMS SALARY.

It will be remembered that, after the dismissal of Mr. J. O. A. Laforest as superintendent of the Montreal Waterworks, the city took out an action against him to recover the price of material alleged to have been appropriated by him. Mr. Laforest has now, in his turn, entered a counterclaim for balance of salary alleged to be due him. His pretension is that, at the beginning of 1900, the council voted him a salary of $3,750 for the whole year, but as he was dismissed in May following, there is still the sum of $2,500 due him, but he reduces his claim to $1,999.

MR. BRYMNER ON ART.

A lecture upon 'Some Epochs in the History of Art' will be given next Wednesday evening by Mr. Wm. Brymner, R.C.A. Mr. Brymner will give an historical review of the different national schools of art from the early Venetian and Florentine painters to the present time, and will pay especial attention to the influence of one school upon another. The lecture will be illustrated with a large number of views of famous paintings.

WILL CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

In consequence of the judgment of Mr. Justice Mathieu quashing the certiorari taken out by the proprietor of the Theatre National to prevent the Recorder from proceeding with a charge for Sunday opening, it has been decided to have no Sunday performances at that place of amusement, after the 20th inst., but, as a compensation, the management will henceforth give matinees on Tuesdays and Fridays.

SHIPPING.

TO INSTAL THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

London, April 13.—The Cunard Steamship Company has decided to instal the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on its trans-Atlantic steamers after some improvements are made in the system.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. William Robb, Mountain street, returned to town last night.

Mrs. (Major) Twining has just returned from India and will sing at the anniversary services in Douglas Methodist Church to-morrow night.

MISSING GOLD BARS FOUND.

Bremen, April 13.—It is authentically reported that the three-gold bars stolen from the specie room of the North German Lloyd steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse' during that vessel's last trip from New York, were discovered by a steward during the cleaning of the ship this morning near the second cabin.

MR. HOGAN'S BIRTHDAY

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL IS EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

To-day is Mr. Henry Hogan's eightieth birthday. Mr. Hogan is the well-known proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall. He is said to have been in the hotel business longer than any other man in Canada, and besides being a veteran in the business of caring for the travelling public, he has a large circle of personal friends. Among these may be mentioned Mr. Brent Good, Mr. Charles Cassils, Colonel Whitehead, Mr. Walter Wilson and Mr. William Farrell. These five gentlemen make a point every year of meeting in Montreal on April 13 for the purpose of celebrating Mr. Hogan's birthday. They are there this morning, and the usual custom of making a presentation to Mr. Hogan will be observed. For many years they have given him a bouquet of roses, one flower representing each birthday. Last year the bouquet was so large that Mr. Hogan requested that in future their token of regard should take some other form.

A number of congratulatory telegrams were received during the morning from various parts of the Dominion expressing the good wishes of Mr. Hogan's numerous friends.

ABATING STREET NUISANCES.

By reason of the complaints made to the Police Committee by merchants on St. Lawrence street, the police received strict orders to look out for loiterers. This was done with the result that last night six women were arrested for loitering on St. Lawrence, Vitre and St. Dominique streets, the charges being of loitering, and of being drunk and disorderly and attacking men. One of them, Annie Powers, was this morning sentenced by Mr. Recorder Weir, to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The others are still to be dealt with.

MR. BODMAN DEAD.

Newark, N.J., April 13.—David G. Bodman, who had his stomach removed two weeks ago on account of cancer, died to-day. His condition up to yesterday was most favorable, and it was thought he would live.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, April 15, are Messrs. Arthur Hodgson, Wm. Davidson, Herbert Evans and Milton L. Hersey.

PROSPEROUS MANITOBA

'ENOUGH GALICIANS AND DOUKHOBORS,' SAYS MR. E. A. JAMES, THE C. P. R. SUPERINTENDENT.

There is a warm breath of spring in Manitoba. The farmers are sowing; the days are bright and warm, and there is a feeling of buoyancy everywhere apparent. This is according to Mr. E. A. James, the divisional superintendent at Winnipeg, who is at present in town, and who, this morning, described conditions in the prairie province. There are more railways in Manitoba, according to population, than in any other country in the world. The government deal will not hurt the C. P. R., even if it goes through, and there appears to be some reason to think that it might not go through after all. But Manitoba is prosperous. The farmers are increasing their acreage; mixed farming has been tried with eminent success. As for the city of Winnipeg, you can scarcely get a house for love or money. Building is brisk; trade and commerce are flourishing, and there is a virile and hopeful population of forty-six thousand.

Mr. James has come into personal contact with the Doukhobors and the Galicians, and has studied them at first hand. The Galician is a better worker than the Doukhobor, but he is fearfully dirty. He has been employed on the C. P. R. lines; he works well; but he is covered with vermin. No English-speaking navvy or laborer will go near a Galician camp. English-speaking men as a first experience have come to the office for their money rubbing themselves all over, and calling the Galicians by names of the most uncomplimentary sort. Mr. James thinks the Galicians in time will make good settlers, but he is emphatically of the opinion that Canada should have no more of them. The Doukhobors are in another category. They are clean. They seem unable to endure much hardship as yet, but that is because they have not been in the habit of eating meat. They are learning the taste of it, however, and when they become meat-eaters there will be more chance for them in the North-West. They are, however, rather lazy, and prefer fishing to working. When Mr. James was informed that there were three million Galicians who desired to come to this country, he said: 'Well, it will be the worst possible policy to bring them here. We have quite enough of the stamp.' 'Three million Galicians,' echoed Mr. George Ham, head of the publicity department; 'then farewell to British institutions.' Mr. James considers the agricultural and commercial outlook as hopeful in the extreme.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE REQUIRED.

Subscriber, P.Q.—Kindly inform me whether a landlord is obliged to give his tenant three months' notice of removal, when there has been no previous agreement made, the tenant taking the house by the month? How much notice must the tenant give? Ans.—One month's notice is all that is required on either side.

STATUS OF BRITISH SUBJECT.

Reader, Halls Station.—Please explain if every one is obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the new king, in order to be a British subject? Ans.—The status of a British subject is not affected by the change of sovereign. The oath of allegiance to the new sovereign is only required in the case of public officers and employees, and others practicing their profession in virtue of a commission from the Crown.

PURCHASE BY TENDER—RIGHTS OF PARTIES.

B.J.H.—A society advertise a hall and lot for sale and ask tenders to be sent in by a certain date, guarding themselves as usual that they may not accept the highest tender. No mention was made of the seats which used to be in the hall, but which had been removed before the advertisement was inserted in the papers. Several tenders were made. The tender accepted was intended to include the seats although they were not specified, the tenderers not knowing that the seats had been removed. Can the tenderers be kept to their tender and be obliged to accept the hall and lot without seats, or can they refuse to pay till the seats be replaced? Ans.—They can be obliged to accept the hall without the seats.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

'Moving' asks: 1. Is a tenant obliged to leave on May 1, when proper notice has been given and received, or is he legally entitled to three days' grace, i.e., until May 3? 2. Can tenant be compelled to vacate premises on or before May 3, if after due notice given and received he fails to do so; and can he be compelled to give facilities to the incoming tenant? Ans.—1. Tenant is legally entitled to the three days' grace. 2. Tenant must give facilities from May 1 to May 3, both days included, to the incoming tenant; i.e., he must give such incoming tenant storage for his furniture. If he fails to do this, or refuses to give up possession on May 3, the landlord can take legal proceedings.

(ONTARIO.)

VOTING BY PROXY.

Dundas, P.E.I.—Would it be constitutional or legal for a dairying association on P.E.I. (being governed by the same regulations as those of Ontario) to pass a by-law by which shareholders could vote by proxy at the annual meetings of said society or association? Ans.—We think so.

WIDOW'S SHARE OF ESTATE.

Stoney Creek, Ont.—A man dies without making a will. He owns a farm without encumbrance and money in bank. Has a wife and four in family, youngest 16 years. What could the widow claim by law? Ans.—She may claim one-third of the whole estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and debts.

DAMAGES SOUGHT.

Fair Play, Ont.—A has a scrub-bull which he allows to run at large over his farm. B owns a herd of thoroughbred cattle. 1. Can A lawfully allow his bull to run at large? 2. If so, what recourse has B for recovery of damages caused by trespass of A's animal among his herd? Ans.—He does so at his peril. 2. He has a right of action against A for such damages.

EPIDEMIC—EXPENSES OF NURSES

Inquirer, Ont.—We had several cases of diphtheria in our town. The Board of Health quarantined them all. Some of the families were all down with the disease and were not able to help themselves. The board furnished nurses for them and also messengers. The town council is demanding payment for nurses. Who should pay the nurse? The families object to payment. Can they do so? Ans.—Apparently the persons who received the benefit of such nursing ought to pay for it if of ability to do so. But we do not see, judging from the statement of facts given us, that they could be compelled to do so by any direct action against them on the part of the council.

VOTING FOR DIRECTORS.

J.S.S., Man.—I am a shareholder of a limited liability company. I hold four shares. Each shareholder has one vote for each share he holds. There are nine directors voted for each year. Can I not plump my votes on one, two or three directors as I think proper, instead of giving each of the nine directors four votes each. The shareholders think I have no right, and it is not legal to plump your vote on one or two men, and they say that it is the same as in politics. Ans.—We do not see that you are entitled to do what you suggest. You are apparently in a position to give four votes to any one candidate for the office of director, but not more. However, the matter is one that is probably regulated by the by-laws of the company, and recourse ought to be had to them for the desired information.

A TOLL ROAD.

——, Ont.—A person in going to town has to go through toll-gate and travels on a quarter-mile of company's road. He has been told that he need not pay unless he travels one-half mile. Must he pay in going one way and coming back by township? (Travelling both ways makes a-half mile.) 2. Is there a charge according to distance? 3. How far may a person travel on a toll-road without being charged? 4. Is it contrary to law to open a lane or other passage to avoid toll-gate? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The General Road Companies' Act (R.S.O. chap. 193, sec. 60) (1) makes this provision which would seem to the point: 'No tolls should be taken for merely crossing a road, or for travelling thereon not more than half a mile in crossing from one transverse road to the transverse road which is nearest to the one from which such crossing was made.' See also section 62 of the Act 4. Yes; and see section 124.

GENERAL.

THE FOUNDER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Whitewood, Assa.—Robert Raikes (1735-1811), the founder of Sunday-schools, was the proprietor of the Gloucester 'Journal.' Business leading him into the part of the town inhabited by the lowest classes, he was struck with concern at the miserable appearance of the children. He was informed that 'on Sunday the street was filled with a multitude of wretches who, having no employment on that day, spent their time in noise and riot, playing at chuck and cursing and swearing. He engaged four women, who kept dame schools, to instruct as many children as he should send them on Sunday, in reading and the church catechism. The children came in considerable numbers and a visible improvement was noticed in them. This was about the year 1781. Mr. Raikes gave the enterprise publicity in his paper, and the notice was copied in the London papers. Numerous schools on the same plan sprang up. For nearly thirty years the founder continued actively engaged in promoting the scheme.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET

Through the courtesy of a subscriber in Ethel, Ont., the following poem asked for by a reader has been received:

The labor is over and done,
The sun has gone down in the west,
The birds are asleep every one,
And the world has gone to its rest,
Sleepers on beds of down,
'Neath cover of silk and gold,
Soft, as on roses new-blown,
Slept the great monarch of old!
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Sleepers happy and warm,
Cozy as birds in their nest,
With never a thought of harm!
Sleepers in garrets high,
'Neath coverlet ragged and old;
And one little sleeper all under the sky,
Out in the night and the cold!
Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless he;
Begging or stealing to live, and whirled
Like a waif on the angry sea.

The daisy looks up from the grass,
Fresh from the fingers of night,
To welcome the birds as they pass,
And drink in fresh rivers of light.
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Waken to summer and mirth;
But one little sleeper has gone to his rest,
Never to waken on earth—
Dead—found dead in the street,
All forsaken and lorn;
Damp from the head to the feet,
With the dews of the sweet May morn!

Dead for the want of a crust!
Dead—in the cold night air!
Dead—and under the dust.
Without ever a word of prayer.
In the heart of the wealthiest city
In this most Christian land,
Without ever a word of pity,
Or the touch of a kindly hand!
—N.Y. Paper.

Cookshire, Que.—You can obtain a photo of the State Capitol by writing to any photographer in Denver. Address your letter in care of the Denver 'Times,' and it will reach some photographer.

FISH WORMS.

A Subscriber.—Fill a box with black earth and put the worms in it. Do not let it dry out, but, on the other hand, do not keep it too moist or the worms will be too soft to make good bait.

MAGAZINES.

Phoenix, B.C.—The 'Railway Age and North-Western Railroader,' is published in New York. 'The International Railway Guide' is published by the International Railway Publishing Company, Montreal.

Mechanic.—There is a monthly magazine called 'Locomotive Engineering,' published in New York city, which will probably be what you want. You might write for a sample copy.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Weible, N. Dak.—What you refer to is probably the materials for home industries supplied to the Doukhobor women settled in the North-West. This was done through the efforts of the National Council of Women, with the object of encouraging the Doukhobors to cultivate their national handicrafts, and at the same time furnishing them with a means of supporting themselves. The plan has succeeded very well. Among the supplies were linen and embroidery materials, etc. Knitting machines, about which you inquire, were not, so far as we know, furnished.

POEM RECEIVED.

The poem, 'I'm very fond of a social glass,' has been received through the courtesy of a reader who gives the information that it is found in 'Hymns and Songs for Bands of Hope' published in the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Constant Reader.—We have answered similar questions relative to the Rainy River lands several times recently. Write for further particulars to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

LICENSE LAWS.

R.S., St. Mary's.—The license laws of each province are enacted by the Provincial Legislature. The liquor legislation of the Dominion deals mainly with the raising of revenue for national purposes. The British North America Act did not define the respective powers of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures in relation to the question of prohibition. The courts have held that the Dominion Parliament has no right to enact legislation for the licensing of the sale of liquor; that it has authority to pass legislation on the prohibiting of the liquor traffic, and that a provincial legislature has authority to enact legislation licensing and restricting the sale of liquor.

COAT OF ARMS—CLANS.

Springhill, Ont.—1. What is a crest or coat of arms? How did it originate? 2. Did the common folk ever have coats of arms in their families? 3. Did the Lowland Scotch ever go in clans and each family or house have a distinct tartan as the Highlanders did? Ans.—1. The 'coat of arms' is so called because formerly it was embroidered upon the surcoat worn over the armor. Coats of arms are supposed to have been first used at the great German tournaments, and to have reached England about the time of Coeur de Lion, or a little earlier. Though now matters of form and ceremonial, armorial bearings were once of use and importance, because when knights were cased in mail and their features concealed, the leaders were recognized in the field by their insignia alone. These became identified with their fame, from personal became hereditary, then were subject to certain rules of descent and to the laws of property and the rules of honor. The 'crest' was worn on the helmet, and is emblazoned on the coat of arms outside of and above the shield. 2. The great barons granted 'arms' to their followers, who held lands under them. When the armorial bearings were no longer worn as insignia, they continued to be emblems of rank and family, and a token of gentle blood. At present a considerable number of families bear arms derived through a very long line of ancestors; others bear them under grants and patents from the college of heraldry; but there are some, who or whose fathers having gained property and risen from obscurity, have assumed arms for themselves or under advice outside of the college. 3. The term 'clan' was in the 16th century in Scotland, applied to the free-booters of the border as well as to the Celtic tribes of the Highlands, but the clan system, the families united under a chieftain bearing his surname and distinguished by his tartan, did not obtain in the Lowlands.

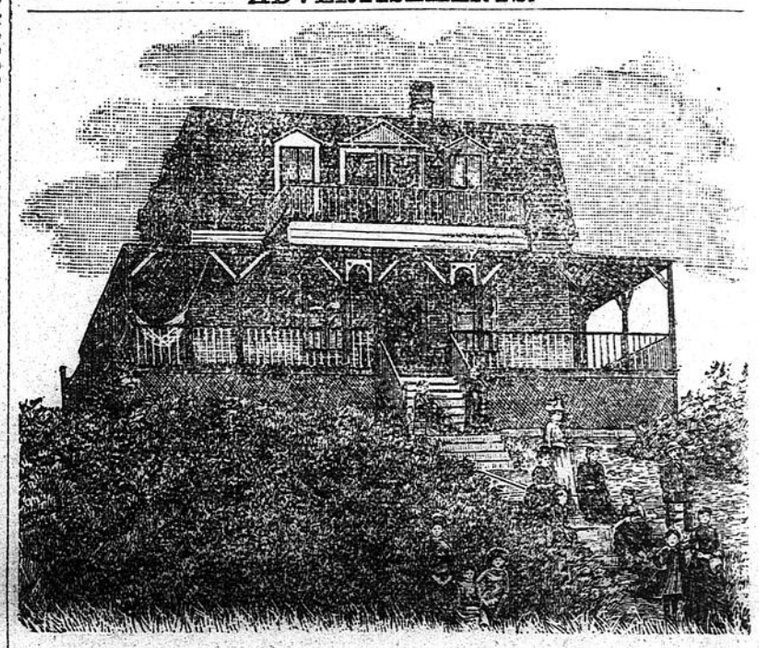
LIFE OF HON. J. W. EDGAR—TO TEACH IN THE N. W. T.

J.C., Que.—1. Please give a brief sketch of the life of the late Sir James D. Edgar. 2. Can pictures be enlarged otherwise than by hand? 3. What does the word 'soul' in the original Hebrew mean? 4. Would a school-teacher holding a diploma for the Province of Quebec have to pass any examination in order to teach in the North-West? Ans.—1. The late Hon. J. D. Edgar was born at Hatley, P.Q., Aug. 10, 1841. He received his education in Lennoxville, and at Quebec. Moving west, he took up the study of law, and was called to the Bar in 1864. He practiced in Toronto and was created a Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1890. In 1872 he was returned for the constitutency of Monck to the House of Commons. At the ensuing general elections he met with defeat, but was offered and accepted a political mission to British Columbia in connection with the question of the construction of the C.P.R. In 1884 he was returned to Parliament for West Ontario by acclamation. At the meeting of Parliament in 1896 he was proposed as Speaker of the Commons, and elected by acclamation. In 1897 he was sworn of the Queen's Privy Council. On May 20, 1898, he was created Knight Commander of the order of St. George and St. Michael. As a order of St. Michael and St. George. As a number of questions of great importance; he was also well known as a man of letters and, in addition to other literary work, published a volume of poems of exceptional merit. In 1897 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1865 Mr. Edgar married Matilda, daughter of the late Thos. G. Ridout. 2. Pictures can be enlarged by photography. 3. The word 'soul' in Hebrew means 'to respire,' 'to breathe again and again,' conveying the idea of eternal life. 4. Yes.

FLOOD AT ST. LAMBERT.

The ice shoved up on the G.T.R. track at the St. Lambert end of the Victoria Jubilee bridge at ten o'clock this morning, and St. Lambert is flooded. The water there is much higher than below the bridge, but even below it is very high. Lower Longueuil is flooded, and the water is across the road in several places between St. Lambert and Longueuil.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOR SALE OR TO LET, on **PEAK'S ISLAND, PORTLAND, MAINE, MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE,** furnished, rooms 14, good well, croquet ground; 117 feet front by 110 deep. One of the best and healthiest resorts in Maine. Apply after five o'clock p.m., 147 Metcalfe street.

Financial.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Tel. Main 2205.

EDWARD L. BOND,
Marine, Fire,
INSURANCE.
Plate Glass, Accident,
80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE, LOTS, DUMONT AVENUE, off Delorimier, near Ontario street; 4,000 ft., cheap; forced sale; easy terms. P. O. Box 195.

FOR SALE, TUPPER STREET, NEAR St. Mark, well built stone front, solid brick house, nine rooms, and brick extension shed or kitchen; asphalt yard; very low price; forced sale; only $1,250 cash required. P.O. Box 195.

FOR SALE, FACTORY, POINT ST. Charles, near Wellington, strong, well built; about 46x50 or 55; price very low to quick buyer to close an estate. P.O. Box 195.

LOST, BETWEEN C.P.R. STATION AND St. James or McGill streets, a plain gold ring with name inside. Finder please return to Advertiseing Department, Windsor street station and be rewarded.

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, 2655-2655a St. Catherine street, in one of the best business locations; rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN HENRY HODGES & CO., Temple Building, 185 St. James street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 2655 ST. CATHERINE street, seven rooms, $18 per month; in good situation. JOHN HENRY HODGES & CO., 185 St. James street.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. Apply, with references, to 137 Mackay street.

WANTED, A NEAT OFFICE BOY FOR A plumber's store. Apply 818 Dorchester street.

WANTED, FAMILY WASHING BY A woman whose husband has been a long time ill; good, sunny yard. Apply 1505 St. James street, upstairs.

MARRIED.

THORNE—CRAVEN — At West End Methodist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. David Winter, on April 11, 1901, Clara Edna, second daughter of the late W. E. Craven, to J. J. Thorne, both of this city.

St. John's, Newfoundland, papers please copy.

DIED.

PATTERSON — On April 13, 1901, Mary Louise Carson, aged 21 years, wife of Fred. Patterson.

Funeral from her sister's residence, 220a St. Antoine street, on Tuesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Winnipeg papers please copy.

ARE THE BABIES COUNTED.

A STUPID BLUNDER SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY SOME OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The 'Journal' publishes a despatch from Mr. Thomas Cote, joint commissioner in charge of the French portion of the census, stating that he has been informed that certain enumerators of St. Louis, St. Lawrence, St. Antoine and St. Ann's divisions refused to count the children aged less than one year. Mr. Cote asks the 'Journal' to publish a note to prevent such a serious error in the future and to have past errors of this kind corrected at once.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS WHELAN.

Mr. Thomas Whalen, a young writer, whose work has largely appeared in the Roman Catholic periodicals, died last evening at his residence, 51 Anderson street, of heart failure. He was only 21 years of age, but his articles and verses had made his name well known. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 7.45 to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

To Let.

TO LET, SHOP, WITH TWO ROOMS; rent moderate; 459 St. Lawrence street, opposite Milton street. Apply to 459½ St. Lawrence street.

SMALL, UPPER TENEMENT, TWO OR three rooms, any locality; price, $4 to $6. Address TENEMENT 10, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS ON BATHROOM flat; brightest and most central in city. 6 Beaver Hall Square.

TO LET, 397 MOUNTAIN STREET, close to Sherbrooke. MAY BROS., 599 Wellington street. Telephone Main 2610.

TO LET, GOOD, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, eleven rooms, 80 Cathcart street; rent, $24. Apply, W. J. HAMILTON, No. 58 McTavish street.

TO LET, SMALL FLAT, FIVE ROOMS, with yard, $7.50. 167 Roy street, near St. Denis street.

TO RENT, OR SELL, A FINE COUNTRY residence, solid stone house, beautifully situated, with 75,000 feet of land, good for any kind of garden use, fine old trees, facing the river, with grand view of all shipping up and down, 30 minutes to the centre of city; easy terms. G. B., 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY MONTHLY payments, nice new Cottages, built for winter, well situated, high and dry, above all flooding, Longueuil, West End, close to Ferry. ANDREW HARDIE, Gardenville ave. P.O. Box 101.

TO LET, HANDSOME FLAT, Stone front, seven rooms, all modern improvements, 449 Mount Pleasant avenue, above Sherbreeke, Westmount. Apply Room 108 Temple Building. Phone Main 3360.

HOUSES TO LET, 351 AND 353 PRINCE Arthur street, upper and lower, 2 flats each, nicely situated, near McGill College; all conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply 692 Craig street.

TO LET, HOUSES 153, 159 HUTCHISON, 567 and 573 Cadieux streets; rent moderate; first-class order. Apply to J. P. WHELAN, 31 Durocher street.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, AT MONTREAL West, Cottage with arpent and half garden land, near highway and C.P.R. station. D. S. LEACH, 180 St. James street.

TO LET, NOS. 79 AND 83 ST. Mark street, having all modern conveniences, Daisy furnaces, fixed wash tubs, etc.; will be placed in first-class order for desirable tenant. Apply to Mrs. DAVID McFARLANE, 601 Sherbrooke street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4078 Tupper street, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace and all modern improvements. Can be seen at any time. Apply 4080 Tupper st

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, NICELY situated in shade trees, on the river front, opposite the new boulevard, a comfortable solid brick house, containing ten apartments, including bath and w.c., hot and cold water; heated by a Daisy furnace; garden in front and rear; rent moderate. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, opposite 'Witness' Office, or J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

TO LET, 46 PARK AVENUE, CORNER of Milton, upper flat, six rooms, Daisy furnace, etc.; entry at once. Apply to Mr. ALLAN, 140 Milton street.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, HOUSE, WEST end of St. Catherine street, suitable for a doctor, will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Address 1139 Dorchester street, or telephone Up 2145.

LOWER TENEMENTS, 49 AND 51½ Prince Arthur street, 7 rooms and bathroom, Daisy furnace, h. and c. water; basement asphalted and ventilated, iron pipe drains, light and comfortable; rent $15.00.

TO LET, HOUSE WITH EXTENSION, 74 Aylmer street, 10 rooms, bathroom and pantry, Gem furnace, stationary washtubs, large cemented cellar, comfortable and convenient house. Apply to R. EGAN, 72 Aylmer street.

TO LET, 13 LORNE AVENUE, 10 Rooms, hot water furnace which does both heating and cooking in winter, all clothes closets and bedrooms ventilated; will have tile bathroom and new open plumbing work; rent $30 a month and taxes.

TO LET, A BRICK COTTAGE, No. 87 Aylmer street, 7 rooms and extension kitchen, furnace and all modern improvements; will be painted and tinted new. Apply to T. GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

MERLINWOOD COTTAGE, Little Metis, to let for the summer. Beautiful view, fine bathing and boating; clean beach; splendid well water. House has large verandah, is prettily painted, and is in good order and furnished. For full particulars address or apply to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

A SPACIOUS PLACE FOR MANUFACturing purposes, well lighted; easy terms. Apply 196 St. Paul street.

TO LET, FLATS FOR Manufacturing in new building on Cote street, well lighted; electric hoist. Apply, 13, Stock Exchange.

STORES AND OFFICES, HEATED BY Steam, in the New Building, St. Peter street, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Ready presently. Apply to 'Witness' Office. 6

TO RENT, NEW LODGE ROOMS, EMPIRE Building, St. Catherine street; Lodge Rooms, Richmond Hall; Store, 2459 Notre Dame street; House, Thornton Park. Apply to THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame street, or at Thornton Villa 7

TO LET, AT LACHUTE, FURNISHED OR Unfurnished Cottage, eight rooms, with garden and outbuildings. For terms and particulars address W.L.M., care James Hutton & Co., 232 McGill street, Montreal. 14

Property.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG — FINE LOT, with old house near steamer landing; also beautiful little Island, St. Rose, For Sale. J. FAIRBAIRN.

CHOICE LOT, NO. 162 Drummond street, For Sale. J. FAIRBAIRN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, or MR. ROBB, City Hall.

FOR SALE, AT PETIT COTE, ½ an hour's walk from city cars, a small house and outbuildings, with an arpent of land having about 25 young apple trees, also all kinds of fruit trees and flowers in garden, fine well, pump and sink in house, and well fenced; price $1,700. Apply to R. EGAN, 72 Aylmer street.

FOR SALE, TUPPER STREET, STONE front solid brick House, 9 rooms; modern improvements; good order; only $1,250 cash required. A snap. P.O. Box 195.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, FRUIT AND CONFECTIONery store in central part of city; cheap for cash; good reasons for selling. Address CONFECTIONER, 'Witness' Office.

THE OWNER OF A VERY LARGE group of silver lead properties in British Columbia, with shipping values (five separate veins all carrying ore), are open to give a favorable bond to bona fide mine operators; principals only. Box 563, Nelson, B.C.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IN THE MECHANICAL ENgineering Department, McGill University, a Moulder to act as instructor in foundry work; must be experienced in sand moulding, both iron and brass. Applicants must furnish testimonials and apply personally at the Workman Building, between 12 and 1 p.m.

WANTED, A COMPANION, with knowledge of nursing, for an elderly lady; none need apply without good recommendations. Communicate by letter. Address RESTORNEL, 484 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, AT THE McGILL NORMAL School an office boy, wages, ten dollars a month. Let any applicants call on Monday or Tuesday forenoon of next week, with a recommendation from the head of one of the Schools of the Protestant Board, stating that he is at least twelve years of age, has passed into the second intermediate grade, is punctual, polite, trusty and neat. S. P. ROBINS.

A LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION desires the services of gentlemen in the city, and one in the Eastern Townships; able to command attention, to assist in extending its business. Address C., 444, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, DRUG APPRENTICE or Junior clerk at Scarff's Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, MESSAGE BOY AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine street.

McKAY LASTERS, AND ONE HEELER, hand-work. F. L. WESTON & SONS, Bolton avenue, Toronto.

R.U.A. BUFFALO.—WANTED, AGENTS, to sell Buffalo Buttons; one dozen, 50c; 50 for $1.00; 100, $1.50; 500, $6.00; 1,000, $10.00. Samples, 5c. ST. LOUIS BUTTON CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED, GIRL THIRTEEN TO SIXTEEN years old, to look after two children and assist with light housework; nice home for good girl. Apply Mrs. CALLAGHAN, 152 Elgin street, city.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY FOR SEWING Machine Office, with knowledge of French preferred. Apply, after 7 p.m., 437 St. Lawrence street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-Keeper; one with experience in the Lithographing and Paper Business preferred. Also lad about 15 for general office work. Address A. 37, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Man and Wife, woman as good plain cook, man to be generally useful; city references required. Apply 1143 Dorchester street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp. 8

WANTED, A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID; references required. Apply 146 Durocher street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children and assist with housework. Apply 4363 Montrose ave., off Argyle ave., Westmount.

MANTLE CUTTER — WANTED, immediately, a competent young lady as mantle cutter. GLOVER, FRY & CO., Quebec.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD AD-dress, good bookkeeper, and with some experience in insurance business, for the position of secretary of the Dom. Com'l Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society. Applications by letter only, accompanied with references, and stating age, experience and salary expected, to be addressed to the president of the society, P. O. Box 334, before Saturday, the 13th inst.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc., JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED BY MAN AND Wife (English), man as coachman; wife as housemaid; good references. Apply to MR. and MRS. UPWARD, The Andrews' Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG Englishman as assistant storeman. Apply to J. SNARE, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, BY A good, respectable woman. 31 Dewd street, Room 3.

WANTED, BY AN ABLE AND ACTIVE young man, position as storeman, shipper, or any similar capacity; best of references. Address R., 8060, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN (single), sober, industrious and honest, understanding gardening work in all its branches, situation by the year or summer; good references. Address GARDENER, 18 Busby lane, city.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, LIFE INSURance policies, and money lent thereon. Bring the policy. M. J. DOHERTY, 180 St. James street.

FURNITURE STORAGE WANTED for the furniture of a seven room house. Address STORAGE, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

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

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A collection of old Postage Stamps; also, wanted, a large quantity of Canadian Revenues. Address, Box 71, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON NORTH-EAST CORNER OF Peel street and Pine avenue, gentleman's massive gold signet ring, with crest and motto, 'Dum Spiro Spero.' Five dollars reward. Apply A.N.R., P.O. Box 1093.

Rooms to Let.

TO LET, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, not moving. Apply after 6.30 p.m., 352 Richmond square.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IN Private English family. 316 St. Urbain street, near Sherbrooke.

Pupils Wanted.

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRIcians, Firemen, etc., new 40-page Pamphlet, containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent free. GEO A. ZEILER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Set, marble top; also odd Bedsteads. Apply at 22 University street.

FOR SALE, AQUARIA AND STAND, Marble base and ends, glass sides; capacity, 25 gallons. Apply at 4848 Sherbrooke st., corner Victoria avenue.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE INclemency of the weather, the Great Piano and Organ Bargains offered for the Easter trade by LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, Dominion square, will be continued for the next few days. Special offers. Organs, $17; Upright Pianos, $65.

FOR SALE, A YOST TYPEWRITER and stand, a bargain for cash; also roll top desk. Address B., P.O. Box 135.

CANARIES FOR SALE—A FEW PAIRS of good Scotch Fancy Canaries; also a few Larks in song. Apply 27 St. Maurice street, or 95 Duke street, between 12 and 2 p.m.

FOR SALE, HANDSOME YOUNG COLLIE (female) well-bred, nicely marked; a bargain at $5. Apply after 6 p.m., WATCHMAN, 'Witness' Office, 672 Craig street.

FURNITURE AND COUNTERS FOR Sale.—Store Furniture, Fixtures, Counters, Windows, Window Fixtures, Electroliers, Gasoliers, etc., etc. P. McCORMICK & CO., Chemists, cor. McGill and Notre Dame streets.

FOR SALE, AN UNUSUALLY LARGE number of splendid second-hand Organs. Prices from $10 upwards. These instruments are all in perfect order and fully guaranteed. LAYTON BROS., Agents for the Thomas, Uxbridge and Berlin Organs. Warerooms, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

CHEAP BICYCLES, LADIES' AND Gent's, $19 up. No. 19 Roy street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, SHELVING. CAN be seen at 47 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, 4 TO 6 GALLONS CREAM, delivered daily. Address P.O. Box 84, Waterloo, P.Q.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, GENERAL HOUSEhold Furniture. Can be seen every afternoon and evening from two p.m. Apply on premises, 18½ Richmond square.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE, BEAUTIful solid walnut, three pedals, invisible music holder attached, slightly used; will be sold cheap. 358 St. Antoine.

FOR SALE, 'PICTURESQUE EUROPE,' in three large volumes, beautifully bound, magnificently illustrated, with finest plates. Will sell at a great bargain. Original cost, $45. Please address, J.R., 30, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

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

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, DOUBLE, OR LARGE SINGLE, House (8 bedrooms), in respectable locality; must be in good repair; might buy or rent for term of years. Address, with particulars, to PERMANENT, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, COUNTRY HOUSE, ON ELEvated ground preferred, within half an hour's distance from city. Address, COUNTRY HOUSE, 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE STORAGE.—WE HAVE A few spaces left. 34 Victoria square.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to erect a Steam Boiler at 22 Latour street. W. S. RICHARDSON. April 11, 1901.

Rooms and Board.

CHESTER, ENGLAND.—Paying Guests received by two ladies. Terms, 5s per day or 25s to 35s per week. References kindly permitted to Mrs. WOOD, 100 Pembroke street, Toronto, and to Sir W. H. PIERCE, K.C.B., and Rev. F. LAWRENCE, Westhow Vicarage, York, Eng. Letter first to Miss WILLIAMS, 1 Paradise Row, Chester.

Personal.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

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

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Alex. King will preach at 7 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Martin, acting pastor. Y.P.S.C.E. Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

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

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 290 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Regular Sunday services as follows: Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 to 7 p.m. Preaching service, 7 to 8 p.m. John W. Ede will preach. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 8 to 9 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A., of Toronto, will assist the Rev. J. A. Gordon in evangelistic meetings in the First Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets during the week. A cordial invitation to attend the meetings is extended to all.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. J. D. Campbell will preach at 7 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneur streets. Sunday, April 14. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. J. L. George, pastor.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. Geo. F. Johnson, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young People's Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Rev. T. W. Winfield will officiate.

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

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

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach. Sunday school and Chinese at 3 p.m. C. E. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary, first Tuesday of month, at 4. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. The Rev. Wm. H. Turner, B.D., of Golden, B.C., will conduct the evening service. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Frayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. S. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3 p.m., Sunday. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

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

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

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.15 p.m., and choir practice at 8.30 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. C.E.S. on Monday at 8 p.m. Meeting for prayer and Bible study on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. and Bible Study Union on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock, and evening service at seven o'clock. Dr. Scrimger will occupy the pulpit in the morning and Prof. Creelman in the evening. S.S. at 3 p.m. and pastor's Bible class for young men at 3.15 p.m. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Bible-study—Book of Job. Special services every evening up to Saturday. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Our halting watched for,' Jer. x., 16. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Dr. Campbell at Bible-class, 3.15 p.m., on 'Forecast of the Cross.' C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible-readings 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Congregational Churches.

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CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evening worship, 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., will preach at both services.

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

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, April 14, 1901. 11 a.m. preacher, Rev. J. A. Gordon. 7 p.m. preacher, Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D. Strangers always welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets—The Rev. Prof. Graham Taylor, Chair of Sociology, Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach at both services. Evening topic: 'Christianity in Industry,' of 19th century Lesons for the 20th Century.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. C. E. Gordonsmith will preach at both services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Sunday, April 14. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and the Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Fred. Swindlehurst. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m., the rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. First Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

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

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school service. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Right Rev. Bishop Mills, Bishop of Kingston. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Right Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron. 3 p.m., Sunday-school.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. First Sunday after Easter. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Right Reverend Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Right Rev. W. L. Mills, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kingston.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer sermon. Preacher, the rector. All Bishop of Nova Scotia. 7 p.m., evening sermon. Preacher, the rector. All seats seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Sunday, April 14, 1901. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, preacher the Rev. H. Gomery. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock with sermon to the young, by the Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Bible class at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Ereaux, B.A. Baptism service at 4.30.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. The Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., spcial preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Quebec. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Thursday, Confirmation class at 8 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Choir Sunday.
Easter music will be repeated.
Collection in aid of Choir Fund.
11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.
3.05. Special Easter service for the Sunday-school.
7.05. Evening prayer; preacher, the Rev O. W. Howard, B.A., D.D.
All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.
Tuesday, Confirmation class (open to all), 8 p.m.
Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m.
Friday, Teachers' meeting, 2.30.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. Sunday, April 14. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. D. MacVicar, B.A., pastor,

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Wellington and Bourgeois sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street. — Pastor, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The pastor will be assisted at the evening service by Mr. W. Blackmore, M.E., who will speak on 'The Relations between the Church and the Workingmen.' Everybody welcome.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, April 14, 1901. Service at 11 o'clock a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. The Rev. W. H. Raney, pastor, 984 St. Denis street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday-school anniversary services. 1 1a.m., Rev. Mr. Taylor, superintendent of the Old Brewery Mission will speak. 3 p.m., open meeting of the school. 7 p.m., platform service. Addresses by Messrs C. T. Williams and J. H. Carson.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. April 14, Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all the above services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Sparling will preach at both services. Sacrament at close of morning service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Problem of Young People—Companionship.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Monday, pastor's class at 3. Wednesday, service at 8 p.m. Friday, Junior Endeavor at 4.15. C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Sunday services—Morning at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Prayer service, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor Rev. Dr. Jackson. Rev. S. J. Gandin, the heroic Indian Missionary at Nelson River, will preach missionary sermons at both services, and address the Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. G. W. Kerby, B. A., pastor. Silver anniversary services to-morrow. 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., of Ottawa. 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D. The pastor and officials extend invitations to all friends of the church to be present at these interesting services. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood. Topic: 'The fourfold duty of Man.' Speaker, Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis street. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome at all the above services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m.. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Study of Sunday school lesson at 9 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

Undenominational Churches.

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

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, April 14, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches,

(Continued.)

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp, in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearty singing. All welcome.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m., Sabbath-school, 10.20 a.m., prayer meeting. 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

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

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

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine avenue, Westmount.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (Presbyterienne) rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 168 rue Mance.

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

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le Dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prieres le Jeudi à 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 50 Coursol street.

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

BASEMENT TO LET.
CELLAR TO LET.
CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
COTTAGE FOR SALE.
DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
DWELLING TO LET.
FACTORY TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
LEASE FORMS.
LOT TO LET.
LOT FOR SALE.
LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
NO SMOKING.
OFFICE TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
ROOM TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
STABLE TO LET.
STORE TO LET.
STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
TABLE BOARD.
THIS FLAT TO LET.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TRESSPASS NOTICES.
TO LET.
UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
UPPER FLAT TO LET.
YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter Sts., Montreal.

MORMON LEADER DEAD.

Monterey, Cal., April 12.—George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon Church, died here to-day after a brief illness. Mr. Cannon was about seventy-five years of age. He was one of the leading men of Utah and of the Mormon Church. The body will be taken to Salt Lake City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Workman's Opportunity!

THE ELECTRICAL CITY OF CANADA.

Mechanics, laborers, etc., have a splendid opportunity to better their condition by coming to **Shawinigan Falls.** The enormous amount of cheap water power has induced large manufacturing concerns to locate here, and a number of mills are now being erected. Skilled and unskilled workmen of all kinds are required **now.** Good wages will be paid and work will be regular and steady. The erection of a large pulp and paper mill, on which work has just commenced, will provide employment for several hundred artisans and laborers for many months to come. On completion many hundred hands will be required to take permanent positions at high wages.

Shawinigan Falls, the Electrical City of Canada, is on the St. Maurice River, twenty-one miles above Three Rivers. It is in the centre of a beautiful country, the climate is exceedingly healthy, and as the town has been laid out on model lines, with all modern city conveniences, it is an ideal spot in which to make your home.

Men who desire to reside here can secure **Building Lots** at low prices, and on an easy system of payments, Any workman can have a home of his own in this growing town where property is constantly increasing in value and where there will always be an abundance of work both for himself and his family. **Shawinigan Falls** is reached by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railroads.

For particulars and map, apply

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY - Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Stores and Offices

(HEATED, JANITORED, LIGHTED.)

In the

NEW BUILDING

St. Peter Street, Between

Merchants Bank and "Witness" Office.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

APPLY TO "WITNESS" OFFICE.

To Let, at Georgeville, P.Q.

The "Wigwam." Delightfully situated on one of the prettiest points on Lake Memphremagog. The house contains six bedrooms, and is completely furnished. There is an excellent tennis lawn, a skiff, icehouse, etc.

For further particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES ST.

17,319 SQUARE FEET

of land, forming corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Metcalfe avenue. This block of land will be sold cheap to a quick purchaser. For full particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

WILLOW BANK, POINTE CLAIRE.

FOR SALE—A fine property on the river front, comprising the substantially built residence and grounds, formerly occupied all the year round by the late Mr. McKinnon. Area about three arpents; stable and coach house, ice houses, etc.; moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

For Sale—"Elmbank"

No. 1100 Dorchester St.

Between St. Matthew and St. Mark streets.

Superficial area: about 82,000 feet.

For particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
181 St. James Street.

133 and 135 ST. URBAIN ST.

This centrally situated property (just above Dorchester street), will be sold

BY AUCTION

AT THE ROOMS, 181 ST. JAMES ST.,

WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL,

At TWELVE o'clock (Noon.)

Lot about 42½ feet by 66 ft., with buildings.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

POCKET RAILWAY MAP.

The advertising department of the Grand Trunk Railway system has just issued the seventh edition of its handy pocket map of the system.

TO LET,

271 St. Urbain St.

13 rooms, Hot water heating, improved modern plumbing; a desirable residence.

12 MONTCALM ST., 10 rooms.
28 MONTCALM ST., 11 rooms.

These two are near river front, in a quiet and airy locality.

Est. JOHN TIFFIN,
H. H. AUSTIN, Agent,
Tel. Main 738. 61 St. Gabriel St.

TO LET.

Middle Corner Flat, 4800 St. Catherine St., seven bright rooms, gas and electric Wiring, Daisy furnace and gas grate; cottonwood finish and handsomely decorated.

Lower Flat, 138 Lewis Avenue, fronting on St. Catherine St., seven bright rooms, finished in cottonwood, handsomely decorated. Electric wiring and gas. Concrete sub-floor, No. 3 Daisy furnace, and gas grate.

JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James St.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT COMO, QUE.

Farm—known as the 'Awde Farm'—about 65 arpents, more or less. About three-quarter under cultivation and pasture land, balance in bush. House and good barn; within one-half mile of Steamboat wharf or the C. P. R. Station. Right of way to the river. This farm is admirably suitable for Market Gardener or Truck farm. Low price to close an Estate.

Apply to, R. W. SHEPHERD,
No. 6 Molsons Bank Chambers,
MONTREAL.

Money to Loan.

FOR INVESTMENT:

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, and several smaller sums. On first-class mortgages only.

R. A. DUNTON, N. P.,
185 ST. JAMES ST.

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, WAGGON, 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 loan 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 204, New York Life Building,
Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes Sq.

INDIANS OF THE NELSON.

The Rev. S. J. Gandin, who ministers to the Indians of Nelson River, is to preach in Mountain Street Methodist Church tomorrow morning and evening. The preacher is one of those quiet heroes who again and again earn a greater reward than the V.C. in the service of the Master, and in quiet work among the Indian tribes.

HARRY PHILLIPS'S LICENSE.

Mr. Justice Pagnuelo yesterday granted the petition of Chs. W. Phillips, curator to the estate of the late Harry Phillips, asking authorization to secure from John Rosenvinge the transfer of an application made for a saloon license at No. 1925 Notre Dame street.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

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

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Situation Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals
Agents Wanted.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

TRADE IN GERMANY IN A MOST UNPROMISING CONDITION.

Berlin, April 12.—A recent article in the 'Berliner Tageblatt' takes a gloomy view of the industrial conditions in Germany, which it says are so bad that charitable efforts are powerless to cope with the situation. Reduced production and the consequent dismissal of working people are so general as no longer to attract notice. It is safe to say that a quarter of the working people are either idle or insufficiently employed. There is little prospect of an improvement in the situation. The matter is made more serious by the uncertainty of Germany's commercial policy. The numberless industries of the country do not know whether disastrous tariff wars will not destroy the work of years. The uncertainty of Germany's vacillating trade policy drives German capital and intelligence to found large industrial undertakings abroad and hinders business relations with foreign countries. Prices are so depressed in Silesia that even the iron companies there, who possess their own coal mines and furnaces, cannot cover operating expenses. The tin plate and tube manufactories, the plants for the manufacture of electric supplies and the textile industries are in a similar plight. Many factories have closed and in others the hours of labor have been reduced, while workers crowd to the gates of the factories, seeking employment. The wealthy classes feel the pressure of these conditions proportionately with the working and professional classes.

BATTLE BETWEEN GIANTS

TROUBLE EXPECTED OVER THE REFUSAL OF THE U. S. STEEL CORPORATION TO CALL OUT ITS MEN.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—The 'Commercial Gazette' says: The United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers are to wage their first battle to-day. The Pittsburg district of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association met yesterday and decided to call out employees of the W. De Wees Wood Plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, of McKeesport, on Monday next, unless all men discharged since the middle of last week were reinstated. If the strike takes place it will probably result in a tie-up of the plant.

MR. MORGAN IN LONDON

MAGNATE DISCUSSES THE STEEL TRADE OUTLOOK.

London, April 12. — Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in an interview with a London reporter, is quoted as saying he thought the steel trust would have a steadying effect on the British steel market and rather more favorable than otherwise. He did not see why the steel trade should suffer, either in Great Britain or Germany. As to the report that he intended to place trust securities on the European market, Mr. Morgan said: 'There is no surplus capital to give away. The people on this side are under a misapprehension. All the shares are allotted long ago. What we bought we had to pay for.' Mr. Morgan courteously declined to discuss the point any further.

In regard to the stories about a copper combination, Mr. Morgan said he knew nothing. He also said he would meet Mr. Carnegie while in Europe.

MORE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A correspondent writes to the 'Patrie' suggesting that the number of Roman Catholic school commissioners for the city of Montreal should be raised from nine to fifteen. He instances the city of St. Louis, Mo., where the school board numbers twenty-eight members.

COLONEL JACOBS COMING

WILL CONDUCT THREE DAYS' SPECIAL MEETINGS AND REOPEN THE 'LIGHTHOUSE.'

Montreal Salvationists have been for a couple of weeks looking forward with unusual interest to the visit to this city of Colonel T. C. Jacobs, chief secretary of the Salvation Army for Canada, North-West America, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Colonel Jacobs became an officer of the Salvation Army in 1882, and spent the first seven years of his career as such in Scotland, his last appointment



COL. T. C. JACOBS,
Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada.

there being the command of the Edinburgh division, one of the most important divisions in Scotland.

The colonel was transferred to Canada in 1889, and for five years had charge of the Army's operations in the Maritime Provinces, where his administration was attended by a marked degree of success.

The colonel was appointed to Territorial Headquarters, Toronto, as general secretary in 1894. Two years later he was appointed to his present position as chief secretary to Miss Booth, and second in command of the whole Canadian territory.

The colonel is a hard worker, a 'red hot' Salvationist, and an earnest speaker. The object of his visit to Montreal, besides holding a series of special meetings in the St. Alexander street barracks, is to reopen the 'Lighthouse' on Commissioners street.

The programme of the colonel's meetings is as follows: This evening at eight o'clock he will speak at a united 'welcome' meeting at Point St. Charles. On Sunday at eleven a.m. he will conduct a holiness convention in the St. Alexander street barracks, the subject being 'The old man.' At three p.m. he will give an address on 'The Army, as we are,' and at 7.30 p.m. he will speak on 'Ghosts.' On Monday evening at the same place the colonel will give an address on 'Holy Ghost fire.' On Tuesday he will hold a council with the officers of the city and neighboring corps. The 'Lighthouse' will be open for public inspection all day on Tuesday, and in the afternoon the informal opening will take place, when representatives of the city press and sympathizers with the Army's social work will be present by invitation. 'A painted lady' is the subject on which the colonel will speak at the Tuesday evening meeting.

The repairs which have just been completed at the 'Lighthouse,' or 'Workingman's Shelter,' have entailed an expense of about six hundred dollars. It is the hope of the Army officers that favorably disposed citizens will attend as many of these meetings as possible, and by their means contribute to the wiping out of this large liability and the re-establishment of the shelter which has proved such a boon to poor men during the past few years.

THREE SIGNIFICANT GIFTS.

The entire mortgage indebtedness on all the branches of the Young Men's Christian Associations in New York city, amounted to $300,000. This has been paid through the generous gifts of four gentlemen, Mr. W. E. Dodge and son, Cleveland H. Dodge, giving $100,000, John D. Rockefeller $100,000, and J. Pierpont Morgan $100,000.

The New York city associations have ten buildings, besides four other branches in rented quarters. Their valuation of buildings in real estate is now over $2,000,000. This will give them an opportunity of largely extending their work in New York city, which is growing very rapidly.

This practical endorsation of the Association idea with such gifts by such keen, far-sighted business men is not without significance. The fact seems to be recognized that the association fits the needs of the times, and everywhere is receiving and earning the recognition of the most conservative business men.

EVANGELISTIC HALL.

Living for a purpose was most beautifully illustrated on Thursday evening at the Evangelistic Hall, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets, where over one hundred young girls were assembled, the occasion being the last of the monthly socials held for the winter of 1901. The happy faces and voices told much for the work that has been going on for several years, and the good accomplished by the devoted life of one woman. The reading room, established by the late Miss Barber, connected with this hall, has long been a 'home parlor' for hundreds of girls without homes in the city, and who might have been left to spend their evenings and earnings in a way that would have proved a hindrance instead of help if it had not been for the cordial, loving welcome ever extended to them by this noble Christian woman, who stood in the place of a mother to them, always ready to guide and advise with untold wisdom. These girls, mostly wage-earners, in one way or another, testified to their love and appreciation of this home by a very tangible gift to Mrs. Frost during the evening.

THE SOUSA CONCERT.

Little wonder is it that Sousa's concerts are so wonderfully popular in every part of the land. The great conductor gives his patrons just the kind of music they delight in and he gives them all they want of it. The concert of Sousa and his band is announced for Monday, May 3, at the Arena.

SOLDIERS' RECEPTION

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS.

In Drummond Hall on Thursday the Caledonian Society gave a reception in honor of a few of its members who recently returned from the South African war. The names of the heroes are: Captain McTaggart, of the Highland Cadets; Corporal Youngson, of the Royal Scots; Private D. Campbell, of the Highland Cadets, son of Mr. J. M. Campbell, a past president of the society, and Pipe Sergeant David Ferguson, of the Royal Scots. About one hundred were present and a most enjoyable time was spent. Pipe Major Matheson, Mr. Robert Reid, the society's poet laureate; Miss Ferguson and Mr. S. S. Bain, contributed to the programme in a very able manner. It was a very fitting termination to the society's social season.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(*Sunday Arrangements Omitted.*)

APRIL 8th.

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily, (8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday).
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.05 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15, *10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.30 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.35 a.m., (except Monday) 11.55 a.m. and 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, and 11.55 a.m., 8.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m., (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.00 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.10 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.20 a.m., 6.10 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.20 a.m., 5.10 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. (Wed. only), 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, (6.15 p.m. except Sat.) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.55 p.m., 9.45 p.m. St. Jerome 8.35 a.m., 9.50 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.35 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.40 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
2.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Yamaska.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.55 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Arthabaska.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
5.50 p.m.—Ottawa.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.15 p.m.—Chambly and St. Cesaire.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
9.00 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Troy, Boston and C. V. R. points.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.35 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.05 a.m.—Rouse Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
2.40 p.m.—St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
5.45 p.m.—Toronto.
6.40 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Yamaska, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.00 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—7.40 a.m., 12.10, (except Sat. and Sun.) 1.30 (Sat. only), 2.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 8.35, 7.55 a.m., 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil—7.40, 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.) 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—7.40, 12.10 noon (except Sat. and Sun.) 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 2.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 5.20, 6.30 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—7.40, 8.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.03, 8.00, 8.40, 8.55, 9.01, 12.10, 1.35, 4.00, 4.45, 5.03, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 8.20 9.00, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancey, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.
From Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lamberts and intermediate stations at 10.55 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

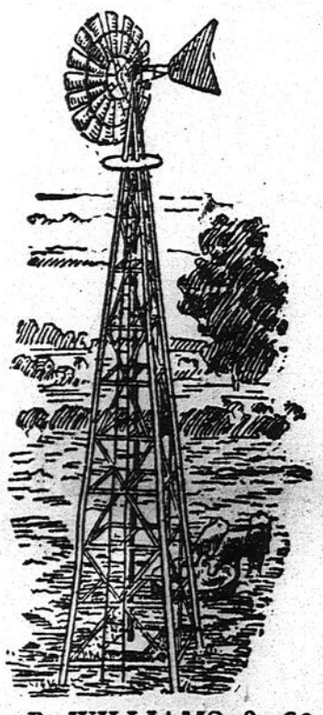
For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 8.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

'Star' Wind Mills



A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Selling Agents for Canada.

Wanted local agents for each county

IS THIS SPRING?

With fair weather, in a few days we hope to have orders for Roofing, Repairs, etc, well in hand.

We beg to thank our customers for their patience in the long unavoidable delay in executing orders.

G. W. REED & CO.
ROOFERS,
783-785 Craig St., Montreal.

SAM'L. TARRANTE.
EASTER COMBS
In Tortoise Shell.
Imitation Shell.
Imitation Amber.
Shell and Gold Settings.
Shell and Turquoise Setting.
Shell and Similar Stones.
Amber and Rhine Stones, &c., &c.
Headquarters for all kinds of Combs and Hair Ornaments. Direct Importers.
See our WAVY HAIR SWITCHES, POMPADORE and TRANSFORMATION PIECES. We also have Artists to do the Marcal and Water Wave.
Private Rooms for Ladies' Hair Dressing and Dyeing, &c. No trouble to show goods.
See Our Window Display This Week.
S. TARRANTE, 2267 St. Catherine st.

A Telephone System,
To be of value, must be UNIVERSAL. If restricted to a City the service is restricted, entailing loss of Time and Money when prompt communication is required with outside centres.
The BELL TELEPHONE
has no limitations. It will reach by LONG DISTANCE LINES every subscriber in Canada and many thousands in the United States. They can likewise reach you.
THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.



THE CELEBRATED LINDMAN TRUSS.
All kinds of Trusses, Abdominal and London Supporters, Appendix Belts, etc., made to order in 48 hours' notice. Superior quality and workmanship guaranteed.
Head Office, 43 Metcalfe street.

BED FEATHERS and BEDDING
Repaired and Disinfected by Steam and Hot Dry Air
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.
GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.
MONTREAL FEATHER CO.,
476 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
Telephone East 290.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Bring Good Tidings
To the Suffering, Despondent and Weary.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.
EARTH'S BEST SPRING MEDICINE
RESTORES HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

It Cures The Worst Cases of Nerve and Blood Diseases.

It Gives Energy and Vigor To Body and Brain.

Spring, gentle spring, is nature's revival season. The icy bonds of lakes, rivers and streams are cast off, and the music of bounding and rushing waters is heard again. The grass as it catches the rays of sunshine springs to life and is clothed anew; the trees bud, the wild flowers lift up their heads, and the birds sing their sweetest songs.

To a vast army of men and women—the old and young—the advent of spring brings increased and intensified sufferings and agonies from rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver complaints, blood diseases, dyspepsia, nervous disorders and sleeplessness.

Take courage, poor sufferers; we bring you at this time glad tidings. We give you the assurance that Paine's Celery Compound possesses the necessary virtues to banish your troubles and cure you permanently.

As nature around us tones up and puts on new life, so you can, if you are true to yourself and heaven, banish your disease, gain strength, vigor and happiness by use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. E. Rankin, Courtright, Ont., fully convinced of the efficacy of the great medicine, writes thus:

'With great pleasure I beg to inform you of the good I have received from the use of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years I have been in very poor health owing to various causes, and lately I was advised to try your medicine. I used three bottles, and have received a world of good. My severe headaches are completely banished, and the heart disease from which I suffered for thirty years has almost disappeared, and altogether I am vastly improved. I am fully convinced that Paine's Celery Compound is all it is recommended to be.'

NOW IS THE TIME
to get estimates for your Spring Painting and papering.
Have your blinds painted ready to put up when you take your double windows down.
CALL US UP FOR PRICES.
JONES & HENRY,
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,
Bell Phone. 2452 Up
5 McGill College Avenue.



EVERY MAN
His Own Mechanic
A complete kit of Iron Working Tools, just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 28 articles. Weight of the complete outfit 150 lbs. Price for the complete outfit $22.
Send for descriptive circular and prices for Blacksmith's Tools.
ROBT. DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St. - Montreal.
Dept. W.

FRENCH & ENGLISH CUISINE
MODERATE TARIFF.
For Families and Gentlemen
Canadians in London (England)
A QUIET and CENTRAL HOME,
with every Comfort at
BERNER'S HOTEL
Berners Street, Oxford St.
Near Oxford Circus
London, W.
& Regent Street. Apply to Manager.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE WHITE KITTEN.

There was once a dear little kitten whose tiny pink paws were as soft as velvet, and whose silky fur was as pure white as the fleecy, floating clouds which go sailing over the blue sky in the summer time.

This little kitten lived with its black and white mother and two small black brothers away up on the hayloft in a big barn. The small black brothers and the little white kitten led a merry life together. The old black and white mother cat loved them dearly and the wonder is that she didn't wear her rough old tongue all out trying to keep them clean.

She used to tell the other cats whom she met on the back fences and who used to visit together in a friendly way before they began their evening concerts, that, for her part, she wanted to know that her children were clean, whether they were black or white.

One night a minister's gray cat came to one of the Black Fence concerts and she and the black and white cat talked about their children. The minister's cat thought it was a shame to keep cunning little kittens hidden away in a hayloft, because little boys and girls were good to kittens and liked to play with them. She said her kitten had a cozy bed back of the stove in the kitchen and the minister's seven children were very fond of them. The black and white cat shook her head slowly and told the minister's cat that she had rather not have her cunning, round, fat kittens handled by any minister's children in the land; but just then they heard very long musical me-ows, indicating that the concert had begun and they must take their places and sing, too.

Sometimes, when the old black and white mother cat was at home in the hayloft with the two small black brothers and the little white kitten, she was so very proud of her family that she acted quite silly. She used to get up and walk around among them, purring loudly all the time. At other times she would lie still and watch them play and think they were wonderfully smart because they used to chase their own tails round and round.

The little white kitten had a saucy habit of running up to her mother and sticking her cold, pink nose right in her mother's face. This always made the old black and white mother cat sneeze, and then the little white kitten would scamper away and play with whisps of hay.

At last there came a time when the small black brothers were left alone in the hayloft because a very sad accident happened when the old black and white mother cat was away catching mice.

The barn in which this happy family lived was a doctor's barn and the three kittens had often heard the doctor's boy open the big outside doors and come in and take the doctor's carriage out into the barnyard; but, as their nest was away back on the hayloft, they had never ventured near enough to the edge to see what was going on. One day, however, when they had grown very tired of chasing their own tails and scrambling about in the hay, they crept very carefully to the edge of the loft and peeped into the barn below. If the doctor's boy had glanced up then he would have been very much surprised to see the three little kittens watching him, but he didn't look up nor look around at all, and that is why he didn't see the poor little white kitten when she fell from the loft right down into the doctor's carriage.

The poor little white kitten mewed and mewed and mewed, but the doctor's boy didn't hear it; and, just as soon as the restless horses were hitched to the carriage, the doctor himself came and jumped in, and away they drove.

On and on and on they went, farther and farther from the cozy home and the small black brothers. The poor little kitten, curled into a pitiful white ball of downy fur in the bottom of the carriage, was too frightened to think or stir, but when the carriage stopped at last and the doctor got out and tied his horses, the little white kitten ventured to look around. Then she gave a mighty jump and followed the doctor, with cunning little leaps and springs, to the door of a large white house.

The doctor was so big, and altogether so important a person, that he didn't know there was a little white kitten at his heels and, when the door was opened and the doctor went inside, in went the kitten, too.

Lying on a snowy cot, in one of the prettiest rooms in the beautiful home, was the doctor's tiny patient. Putting his medicine-case on a low chair by the bedside, the doctor stood for a few moments looking thoughtfully at the pale baby face and talking in low tones to the child's anxious mother.

In the meantime the little white kitten was trying to balance its small self on this dignified doctor's medicine-case. It was then that the large blue eyes opened, and for the first time in many a long day the stillness of the pretty room was broken by the laugh of a child.

It may be that Janet's curly dark hair reminded the little white kitten of the two small black brothers in the hayloft, but, however that may be, the kitten with the tiny pink paws and the child with the tiny pale baby face from that time on were the best of friends, and, as Janet grew better every day thereafter, she named the kitten 'Medicine,' because, so she said, the little white kitten cured her.

And no one ever knew where the little white kitten came from.—Madge Fox, in 'Our Animal Friends.'

BIBLE GLEANINGS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

NOT HEARERS BUT DOERS.

Our Lord Jesus teaches that he who hears His words and does them not shall come to grief, while he who obeys the word shall be saved. (Matt. vii.) Blessedness is not in knowing but in doing. (John xiii., 17.) His apostles all teach the same thing. Paul says the Scriptures are given that we may be completely furnished for every good work. (II. Tim. iii., 17.) James writes about putting away filthiness and wickedness and receiving, inwardly, the word, which will save (preserve) the soul. In I. Peter ii., 1, 2, we read about putting away all that is evil, desiring the pure milk of God's word, that we may grow unto salvation. John speaks of those who overcame the evil one because the word abided in them. (I. John ii., 14.) The importance of a growing knowledge of the Scriptures for instructing in and fitting for, obedience, cannot be overvalued, but we must not rest satisfied with head knowledge, our increase in that is in order to spiritual growth and service. Paul prayed that the Colossians might be filled with the knowledge of God's word, so as to walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, bearing fruit in every good work. Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only. (James i., 22-25.)

When Hugh Miller was a stonemason it is stated that he drank at one time, in company with several of his fellow-workmen, two glasses of whiskey. On reaching home he took up 'Bacon's Essays' and found the letters dance before his eyes, and he could not master the sense. He tells us: 'In that hour I determined that I would never sacrifice my capacity for intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage, and by the help of God I was able to keep my resolution.'

My dearly beloved brethren, hearken to the word. It alloweth no massing, no such sacrificing, nor worshipping of Christ with tapers, candles, topes, canopies, etc. It alloweth no Latin service, no images in the temples, no praying to dead saints, no praying for the dead. It alloweth no such dissimulation as a great many use now outwardly. It alloweth not the love of this world, which maketh men to do many things against their consciences, for in them that love the world the love of God abideth not. It alloweth no gatherers elsewhere than with Christ; but saith of others that they scatter abroad. It alloweth no lukewarm gentlemen; but if God be God then follow him, if Baal and a piece of bread be God, then follow it. It alloweth not faith in the heart that hath not confession in the mouth. It alloweth no disciples that will not deny themselves, that will not take up their cross and follow Christ.—John Bradford (1555).

Evil habits may be acquired through simply neglecting to acquire good ones. Like weeds, they grow up wherever the field is uncultivated and the good seed is not sown. For example, the man who does not work becomes a dissipated loafer. The young man who does not keep up the habit of going to church loses spiritual instinct—the instinct for worship, for religious work—and becomes a prey to sloth on the Sabbath. In most men's lives leisure time is the devil's opportunity, because it is generally not given to anything in particular, as our work hours must be, and if we have not arranged for devoting it to reading or any other profitable occupation, almost certainly we are becoming in our leisure time the prey to habits that are evil, and from which it is very difficult to break away. The tyranny of evil habits is proverbial. The moralists compare it to a thread at the beginning, but as thread is twisted with thread it becomes like a cable which can turn a ship. Or they compare it to a tree, which to begin with is only a twig which you can bend any way, but when the tree is fully grown, who can bend it? And apart altogether from such illustrations, it is appalling how little even the most strong and obvious motives can turn aside the course of habit. I would speak of my own professions,—knowing what I am speaking about—and it is terrible how a lazy minister will misspend his time, hour after hour, day after day, although he knows that he is ruining his influence; that the hungry sheep on Sabbath will look up and not be fed, and that even his Saviour's honor will be put to shame. I daresay you have all known a profane swearer who would tell you that he could not stop his vice even though his own children were present, although he would hate that any child of his should imitate him. A habitual liar will tell hundreds of lies though the fire of hell be staring him in the face. You know the tyranny of the drink habit. A drunkard is very often by nature a loving and generous soul, but when his craving is on him, he will drink the clothes off his wife's back and the furniture out of his home as if he had the hardest heart in the world.—Dr. Stalker.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN MURPHY
The Painter and Decorator . . .

Has just Imported a very Choice Line of.....
English Wall Papers
The Patterns are from the most eminent Designers of Great Britain.
2236 St. Catherine Street, - Montreal.

JOSEPH and ALPHONSE
SONS OF Mr. EUSEBE LACHANCE
OF STE-ANNE DE BEAUPRE
Saved from Grippe by the use of
"MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES"

Mr. Eusebe Lachance, of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, thus relates the radical and permanent cure of his two sons, Joseph and Alphonse:

My two boys were very ill for some days, suffering from an attack of grippe, which gave them no rest. The doctor had done his best for them night and day and had spared nothing to cure them. But there was little improvement in their condition. They were consumed by fever and could take nothing. They coughed to such a degree that I sometimes thought they would choke. One day I decided to try 'Morin's Wine Creso-Phates,' a preparation well known at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, as everywhere else. We have been eye-witnsses to many marvels worked by that incomparable remedy. After a few days' use of it, my two sons had sufficiently recovered to go out.

Both their mother and myself were thoroughly cured.

The neighbors would not believe the fact, but they had to yield to the evidence of their eyes. My two boys had been unquestionably rescued from the grippe.

I cannot ever too strongly recommend 'Morin's Wine Creso-Phates' to parents with children suffering from Grippe, Cold, Whooping Cough, etc.

Beware of counterfeits. This remedy is put up in round red boxes, bearing the signature of Dr. Ed. Morin on the label.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AND VERY RAPIDLY.



IMPERIAL EMBROCATION,
The great remedy, constantly used with splendid success, cures
WOUNDS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, BRUISES, DISLOCATED JOINTS, MUSCULAR PAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, CHEST COLDS, SORE THROAT, STIFFNESS, SORENESS, Etc., Etc.
William T. Letts, New York, writes:
'I have used a great many preparations while in training, but find your Embrocation a splendid article, and will use it whenever I can procure it.'
Recommended by leading doctors and many grateful people. Only 25c a large bottle at all first-class chemists. Imperial Embrocation Co., Box 516.

FOLLOW OUR ADVICE
And use the Viel's 'Vegetable Syrup' and 'Pills' against Liver complaints. It cures Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Pains in the Loins, Swimming in the Head, General Sufferings, etc., etc.
Beware of Substitutes.

G. & J. E. GRIMSON
—ARTISTS IN—
ART STAINED GLASS, also BENT GLASS.
409 and 411 St. James St.
Repairs attended to at once.
Phone M. 1925

MOONEY'S
Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine.
Ladies' Surpass quality Gy. Bals., $3.00 to $4.00
Men's Gy. Box Calf, $3.00 to $4.00
A Full Stock of all lines of Fine FOOTWEAR at popular prices.
J. A. MOONEY & CO.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE WRONG KIND!

Mrs. Newlywed—'I was going to have some sponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I confess it was a failure.'

Mr. Newlywed—'What was the matter?'

Mrs. Newlywed—'I don't know for sure, but I think the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Justjoined—'What on earth are you trying to do?'

Mrs. Justjoined—'I was reading about cooking by electricity, so I hung the chops on the electric bell, and I've been pushing the button for half an hour, but it doesn't seem to work.'—Boston 'Traveller.'

WHY THEY LAUGHED.

A mother of twins one night heard a series of giggles proceeding from the neighborhood of the children's bed.

'What are you laughing at there?' she said.

'Oh, nothing,' replied Edith, one of the twins, 'only you have given me two baths and Alice none at all.'

THEY POSSESS EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

In all women's diseases such as female weakness, paleness, dyspepsia, pain in the back, and sides, pains in the loins or bladder, Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills are unrivalled.

GIRL WITH THE TANGLED HAIR.

I liken Daphne to a rose,
And her pink cheek with pleasure glows;
But, oh, it makes her cross and glum
To call her a chrysanthemum.
Chicago 'Record.'

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

WHY HE DIED.

Insurance Superintendent (suspiciously)—'How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount?'

Widow—'He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums.'—'Household Words.'

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

A DOG'S PEDIGREE.

'Has your Dachshund a pedigree?'

'Pedigree? Look at him; it makes him sag to carry it.'—Chicago 'Record.'

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Easter Openings in Styles
RICE'S PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO,
2361 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Over Dickson's, Jewellers.
NOVELTIES IN MOUNTINGS.
Telephone Up. 2472.

NEW PICTURES,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
NEW MOULDINGS and FRAMES Cheaper than ever.
G. W. WILLSON & SON.
Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames,
688 Craig St., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

COLLYER & BROCK
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
52 STREET RAILWAY CHAMBERS
Also WIRING & FITTING for PRIVATE HOUSES, Etc.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa,' will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 20th April instant, at twelve o'clock noon, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Specification and form of tender can be obtained on, and after Friday, 12th instant, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for the sum of $2,000 made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 11th April, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Any one troubled with boils, pimples, rashes, festering sores, or any chronic or malignant skin disease, should use Burdock Blood Bitters externally and take internally. It will cure where others fail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' DERBY HATS

Just Received, Three Cases of

STYLISH BOYS' AND YOUTHS' DERBY HATS,

At Our
UP-TOWN STORE,
2280 St. Catherine st.,
East McGill College Ave.



At Our
DOWN-TOWN STORE,
1864 Notre Dame st.,
West McGill street.

FURS STORED.

Phone Up 2689. ALEX. NELSON & CO. Phone Main 2206.



Ladies', Misses' AND Children's SPRING SHOES.

Now is the time to have the family fitted with good, reliable Boots and Shoes, and we are the People to do it.

LADIES' DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, McKay sewed, medium sole, with tip, very stylish, for $1.25.

LADIES' DONGOLA LACE BOOTS, McKay sewed, to match Button Boots, for $1.25.

LADIES' LOW LACE SHOES and STRAP SLIPPERS, on the latest lasts, with mannish heel, from 85c to $2.50.

MISSES' VERY NEAT and STRONG OIL PEBBLE BUTTON SCHOOL BOOTS, something that will wear well, for $1.25.

MISSES' BOX CALF BUTTON or LACE BOOTS, with nice medium toe, tipped and spring heel, good value for $1.50

MISSES' CHOCOLATE VICI KID BUTTON BOOTS, with low heel or spring heel, with tips, for $1.50.

CHILDREN'S WILLOW CALF BUTTON BOOTS, McKay sewed, spring heels, tipped, regular little beauty, $1.25.

Also a large assortment of other lines at very low prices.

— AT —

THE ALLAN SHOE STORE,
657-9 CRAIG STREET.
J. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

A bottle of Dressing free with every pair of boots to-day.



Fire Department

SUMMER UNIFORMS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Firemen's Uniforms," will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, up to noon, on THURSDAY, the 25th April inst., for summer uniforms comprising Blouse, Vest and Pants, also for Caps, Buttons, and Badges, for 42 officers and 150 men (more or less).

The goods must be made according to the standard outfit and samples of cloth to be seen and inspected at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department.

All tenders must be made on forms which will be supplied by the Department.

A deposit equal to 10 percent of the amount of the tender for uniform, and 15 percent for caps, buttons and badges, in the form of an accepted cheque, made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each tender, and the cheques of the successful tenderers must remain in the hands of the said Treasurer until the contracts are filled to the satisfaction of the Fire and Light Committee.

The uniforms and caps shall be delivered within six weeks, and the buttons and badges within three weeks after the ratifying of the contract by the Council.

Tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties, at the meeting of the Fire and Light Committee, following the receipt of the said tenders.

The Committee reserves the right to award the contract as a whole or in part at their discretion. The lowest or any of the tenders will not necessarily be accepted

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 12th April, 1901.

NIAGARA'S POWER.

The plant of the Niagara Falls Power Company is now putting out an amount of power that it would take six hundred thousand tons of coal a year to produce by steam. The Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company will deliver electric power in Toronto before July, 1903. The Electric Cab Company, of Toronto, will soon have electric cabs running in that place. An electric railway line is to be established from Toronto to Buffalo.

SCIENCE NOTES

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Wireless telegraph stations are to be erected at Inistrahull, in the north of Ireland, and at Kildonan, Arran, Scotland, respectively, for the purpose of reporting and signalling vessels at sea. Colonel Hozier, on behalf of Lloyds' committee, has informed the various Glasgow shipowners of the fact, and expects that the installation will be ready for service by the end of January.

ELECTRIC CANAL BOATS.

An attempt is being made by several American capitalists to substitute an elaborate and complete system of electric traction, in place of horses, upon the canals of England and other European countries. These countries are extensively intersected by these water thoroughfares, and in the manufacturing districts, owing to freightage upon them being much cheaper than upon the railways, they constitute the principal means of transit. The concessions for this radical change have been granted in Belgium, where it is anticipated that the installation will be completed by next year. In England the scheme is only in an embryo stage; but in view of the great success which has attended the introduction of electric traction for other purposes, there appears every probability of the company receiving the necessary permission. The company guarantees an economy of forty percent in the cost of motive power. They will also sell power to manufacturers, and supply the neighborhoods through which the canals extend, with a cheap source of electric lighting.

OCEAN TELEPHONY MADE POSSIBLE.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, has made an invention which will make it possible to telephone across the ocean, and will greatly reduce the expense of land telephone lines. The invention consists principally in inserting a small coil of steel wire under the sheathing of the cable, every eighth of a mile. This acts like the 'repeater' used on telegraph lines, making it possible to telephone any distance with no more current than is required for the first eighth of a mile. The invention also reduces the amount of copper used in the cable, thereby decreasing the cost of construction. Prof. Pupin has sold his invention to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (formerly the American Bell Telephone Company) for $50,000 cash, and $15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ALCOHOL LAMP.

Under the name 'Alcohol Solidifié,' there has recently come into trade in France a most convenient substitute for alcohol and the alcohol lamp, for all purposes for which these are used around the house—as making a pot of coffee or tea, heating up food, etc. It can also be used in the shop and laboratory. The process for preparing the substance is not patented, as far as we can learn, and is as follows: Into a flask of eight ounces capacity pour three ounces of alcohol (wood spirit will answer), and warm in the water-bath to about 140-145 degrees Fahrenheit. When it has reached this temperature add about an ounce of rasped, well-dried castile soap, and about 30 grains of shellac. Agitate the container until the substances are dissolved. Have ready a number of little tin boxes, like those used for salve, only a little heavier, and as soon as solution has taken place, fill them with the liquid put on the covers, and let them cool off. They are then ready for use. To use them, all that is necessary is to take off the cover and touch a match to the mass. One box, containing a dram or two of alcohol, will make two cups of coffee, or warm up a breakfast for two. The shellac is not absolutely necessary, if the material is to be used up at once, but if the preparation is made for sale it ensures a long retention of the alcohol. In this latter case it would be well to paraffin the edges of the box, where the lid joins it. Under this precaution the contents will keep for years. After the alcohol has burned out the soap that is left in the box (says the journal from which we take the item), will serve to wash the hands of the cook.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE MOON.

The ordinary mortal, when his photograph is to be taken, is generally willing to stand still and make an effort to look pleasant, even if he has just paid his gas bill. Not so the moon. It 'looks pleasant' every twenty-eighth day, but will not stand still under any consideration whatever. Also, as it is only on view at night, a snapshot cannot be taken of it with satisfactory scientific results. At the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago there is a telescope some sixty-four feet long, with which a photograph of the moon seven inches in diameter may be obtained. The telescope is provided with a driving clock, which keeps it pointed at the moon, but in following that luminary across the sky, the great tube with its 40-inch lens at the end bends and turns with its own weight. This keeps a man at work all the time of the exposure (three or four hours), squinting into a sort of 'finder' something like that of a camera, and adjusting the dry-plate with screws to keep the picture at the same place on it. Another difficulty is the tendency for the light to break up into colors; this is obviated partly by using double lenses, and partly by using a yellow glass, and plates that are specially sensitive to yellow rays. By this means a really flattering likeness of the moon has been taken.

ON DYNAMITE.

In view of the considerable number of accidents that have occurred recently in Ontario, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of men handling dynamite, the Ontario Bureau of Mines has issued a handbook on the nature and uses of dynamite. This publication is to be placed free in the hands of every mine and quarry manager, captain and foreman in Ontario. It is hoped that this will decrease the loss of life and waste of dynamite.

EXTRACTING BROKEN TOOLS.

A German has discovered a method of extracting the fragment of a drill, punch or steel tool which has broken off while working any metal but iron or steel. The object containing the broken-off piece is immersed in a boiling solution of common alum, which dissolves iron rapidly. The solution may be held in a vessel of stoneware, porcelain, copper, etc., but not of iron.

HEAT ENGINES.

Mr. Edison has invented a method of greatly increasing the efficiency of compressed-air engines. It is customary to heat the air just before it enters the engine, by steam-coils or similar methods. This is accompanied by a great saving, even though most of the heat goes up the chimney, but Edison increases the saving by putting the fire-pot in the compressed air, thus using all the heat obtained.

GALICIAN SETTLERS

Some Interesting Facts About Them

ARE GENERALLY THRIFTY, INTELLIGENT AND HONEST, WITH SOME AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

The recent reports of the Department of the Interior concerning the settlements of the Galicians in Canada are more than usually interesting. Some objections have been made to the Galicians as immigrants, but they seem to have turned out to be very good citizens



GALICIAN IMMIGRANTS AT SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

on the whole. The deputy minister says: 'As for the Galician settler, it has been remarked that he is naturally so much attached to his farm that once he has secured the means of remaining upon it, he will on no consideration leave it to hire out, if he can possibly avoid it.



GALICIANS IN NATIVE COSTUMES.

This characteristic is certainly much to his advantage, as it will insure his permanent settlement upon the land, and minimize the likelihood of his drifting to the city, or of his becoming unable to provide for himself.' The deputy minister further states that the Galicians continue to make satisfactory progress toward permanent settlement, and are altogether prosperous and contented. On the whole, he says, they are thrifty, intelligent and honest, and, in most cases, are possessed of the agricultural knowledge and experience necessary to enable them to become successful farmers. They are rapidly adapting themselves to the manners of the country, especially in regard to language, which is no doubt the first and most important step towards their becoming true Canadians. Many of them have already a fair working knowledge of the English tongue.

The report of the Galician interpreter, which is contained in the same blue book as the above, states that all those who arrived in the country last year were farmers or farm laborers, and that for the most part they settled on homesteads at once. Some of them purchased land near Winnipeg, while others went to the older settlements of their own people. The total number of arrivals during the first six months of the year was 4,582; settlers in Alberta numbering 1,358; in Saskatchewan, 627; in Assiniboia, 822; the balance of 1,775 settling in Manitoba. These figures include the Galicians and Bukowinians, the two people being practically the same. They are sometimes grouped under the head 'Ruthenians.'

The report of Mr. Speers, the general colonization agent, is also very favorable. He inspected the colonies in the Prince Albert, Fish Creek and Rasthern districts in January, 1900, and found that they had made excellent progress. Most of them had improved their dwellings, had good cooking stoves and proper cooking utensils, and the majority of the young people could speak English. Other colonies were visited later, with the same results. Those at Edmonton had purchased $40,000 worth of machinery from local agents since their arrival. He further reports having looked into the state of the first nine Galicians who settled in Canada, and he found that their possessions are now worth $31,278, compared with the $1,294 they were worth when they settled in the Edmonton district in 1894. Gerhard Eus, immigration officer at Rasthern, Saskatchewan, reports: 'The Galicians, as a whole, are prosperous settlers and doing well. Most of last year's settlers and those of the year before have good crops now and also good gardens, with potatoes and other vegetables. Some of them brought winter wheat and winter rye from Galicia and sowed it on their farms in the Fish Creek settlement. The wheat will return thirty-five or forty bushels to the acre and rye about twenty to twenty-five bushels. All their other crops are good. They are very careful of their cattle, which are in extra good condition.'

There are other reports in the blue book just as favorable to the material progress of the Galicians. Whether they will assimilate with the population of this country or not, it is, of course, yet too early to form an opinion. Principally because they are 'foreigners,' perhaps, some of their English-speaking neighbors have decidedly objected to them, but this prejudice will be certain to lose force if the newcomers should prove morally as well as materially worthy. The illustrations reproduced here are interesting, showing as they do the peculiarities of the Galician dress, when the settlers first arrive, and also the style of the first dwelling houses they build in Canada. They soon discard their native dress, however, and imitate the fashions of their new neighbors, and doubtless they will soon build their houses in accordance with Canadian ideas.



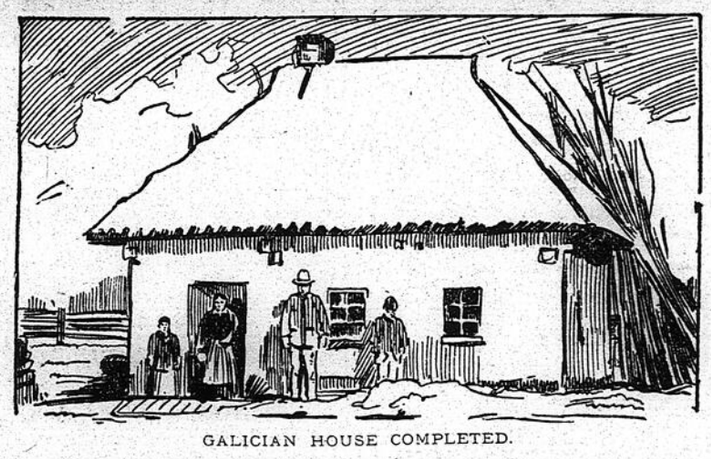
GALICIAN HOUSE PARTIALLY COMPLETED.

PATENT REPORT.

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

Canadian Patents—A. McPhee, nut locks; A. Mahlitz, neck yokes; A. Drouillard, ventilating devices; C. Nebelung, devices for stretching fur garments; J. A. Parsons, hats; J. Muir, endless reels for harvester binders; R. N. Moore, mechanical toys.

American Patents—T. Barons, jaw member for hoof cutters; C. E. Bartholomew, telephone desk; E. E. Bartlett, warp rest for looms; J. H. Beamer, fabric; H. Bergeron, means for utilizing space in crowded municipalities; E. F. Cromber, lock bolt; W. Jennings, tire fastener; W. Jennings, tire fastener; R. Smith, screen plate for paper-making machines.



GALICIAN HOUSE COMPLETED.



GALICIAN HAULING HAY.

MOUNT RAINIER'S NAME.

[Mount Rainier, or Mount Tacoma, is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in the State of Washington. It is a beautiful dome, whose top is 14,445 feet above the sea level.]

(The 'Inter-Ocean.')

The Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer' resents the 'Inter-Ocean's' appeal to Seattle's generosity. It insists that 'Rainier' shall be retained as the name of our finest mountain dome. For this attitude it alleges the following reasons:

1. That 'Tacoma' is not the mountain's Indian name, is not even an Indian word, but was invented by Theodore Winthrop. 2. That because Vancouver named the peak 'Rainier,' after 'a distinguished British admiral,' that name should be retained. 3. That 'the United States geographical board has accepted the name, and every authority in the geographical world has done the same.'

Winthrop said 'Takhoma' was the Indian name for any snow-covered peak, and was especially applied to this mountain owing to its prominence. His statement is confirmed by Francis Henry, B. F. Shaw, P. B. Van Trump, Jacob Kershner, Angeline Seattle, the Rev. Peter Stanup, and many other white pioneers and natives of the Pacific northwest. Even Judge Elwood Evans, who personally prefers 'Rainier,' while denying that 'Tacoma' was 'exclusively recognized as the name of the mountain by the natives,' admits that 'the different bands did use such syllabic utterances, by which they referred to the leading mountain of the chain.' The Rev. Peter Stanup, an educated Indian, says 'the individual name is "Twhauk" (snow-water), but "Takoman" is mostly used, as it is held in much respect by nearly all the Indians.' In other words, this is pre-eminently the 'great white mountain' to the Indian mind.

Whatever Vancouver's achievements, they do not entitle him to fix the name of a forgotten British admiral upon our finest mountain. He was not the first explorer of that coast. Juan de Fuca was there 200 years before him. Vancouver was unable to find the Columbia river until Captain Robert Gray, the first to carry the American flag around the globe, showed it to him. The 'Post-Intelligencer' admits that the name of Puget, Vancouver's lieutenant, may properly be displaced from the great fiord he surveyed by the native 'Whulge.' Then why cling to Vancouver's name for the mountain?

The geographical names board at Washington is not infallible. It persisted in 'Puerto Rico' in defiance of 300 years' usage of all English-speaking seamen, until Congress sensibly decreed 'Porto Rico.' The Royal Geographical Society, not to mention many other learned bodies, has dropped 'Rainier' in favor of 'Tacoma.' Since Englishmen thus abandon their claim why should Americans cling to an inappropriate British name?

The 'Post-Intelligencer' seems to fear Seattle will lose something by conceding that her defeated rival's name is also the mountain's proper title. Such fears are unworthy of Seattle. The 'Inter-Ocean' cannot believe Seattle's people are so narrow-minded. It prefers to believe that the Seattle 'Times,' which admits that 'Tacoma' is the proper name, more truly represents the spirit of justice and generosity to a conquered foe which undoubtedly animates the people of Seattle.

Therefore the 'Inter-Ocean' congratulates the people of the metropolis on the shores of Whulge upon their readiness to abandon their 'Rainier' war cry, and in the name of lovers of fine scenery everywhere thanks them for restoring to our most beautiful mountain its true and most appropriate title.

A SNAKE QUESTION

SOMETIMES RATTLESNAKES DO CRAWL BACKWARD INTO THEIR HOLES.

Rattlers sometimes do go home backward. So says Harry Davies, the rattlesnake expert, who is probably the best-posted man upon snakes in Denver.

He saw an account of the heated argument between Captain Cecil A. Deane, of the war relic department, at the state capitol, and Curator Will C. Ferril, of the Historical and Natural History Society, as to whether the rattler went into his hole head first or tail first. Captain Deane asserted in the argument that rattlers never go in tail first, while Mr. Ferril claimed that he had seen them do so.

Professor Davies called at the 'Republican' office to set the world right on this proposition. He said that the statement in the article that the discussion would compel the scientific world to once more take up this question and settle it had forced him to speak, as he did not want to see all the scientists quarrelling over a matter which he could so readily settle.

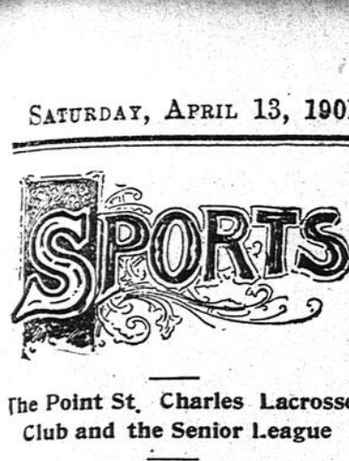
'The claim of Captain Deane that the curio dealers secure their rattles for the market by cutting off the tails of these snakes as they go into their holes is not true,' said Professor Davies. 'When a rattler goes in his hole head first he can turn so quickly while still half in and half out, that he can bite any pursuer who attempts to cut his tail off. But when a rattler is pursued closely he goes in, as Mr. Ferril says, tail first; he wriggles backward, and his head and fangs are the last things to disappear. This is for self-protection. I have some rattlers which I can use to prove this if you desire to be shown.'—Denver 'Republican.'

SPORTS

The Point St. Charles Lacrosse Club and the Senior League

MONTREAL LAWN TENNIS CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING —A CRICKET LEAGUE PROPOSED.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse League, which takes place this afternoon at the St. Lawrence Hall, promises to be one of the most interesting in the annals of the Canadian union. Not only will it mark a new era in the lacrosse arena, from the fact that long standing rules, affecting the playing of the game, are to be modified, so as to bring the sport to a sure and proper basis of amateurism.



MR. A. G. PITTAWAY,

President Canadian Senior Lacrosse League, who will preside at the annual meeting this afternoon.

It is said there are delegates who will attend the meeting with the sole purpose of fighting down the numerous irregularities of the game. It cannot be denied that for several seasons past, charges have been made against players' conduct, which has bordered on the edge of professionalism, and in more than one instance men have been suspended by the league for an indefinite period. It is against the possible repetition of such infringments, and the protection of amateur players, that delegates have pledged themselves to work unceasingly until they have placed our national game in the status to which it properly belongs. If the clubs forming the league are desirous of gaining public support, they will see to it that nothing is left undone that will ensure the future amateur standing of the game.

Within the past month the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association has made application for admission into the senior league of its lacrosse team. This innovation on the part of the 'Points' has caused considerable comment and opposition. It is claimed that there are at the present time in the league as many teams as can be satisfactorily accommodated, and that if another club were granted admission, it would act against the best interests of the game. To some, this plea will be acceptable, while to others it must appear as defeating the very ends for which the Canadian league was originally formed, and that is the fostering in a sportsmanlike spirit, of the game of lacrosse. In seeking admittance to the senior ranks, the Point St. Charles club has every reason to believe that it will receive the sanction of the meeting.

Why should it's request be refused? Is it not as an affiliated club belonging to a recognized athletic association, that it is knocking at the door of the league. Its record as an intermediate aggregation in the lacrosse field is a brilliant and clean one. It has a class of players who from their experience and knowledge of the game, are capable of playing scientific lacrosse. Then why should the league close the gates of advancement against such a young and promising club? The new applicants feel confident that they will have the support of the Montreal clubs. At any rate the 'Points' are much encouraged with the prospects, and they have reason to believe that the league will look favorably upon their request. If admitted into the league, they will be able to place an aggregation of players on the field who will force their way to the front. There are a number of well known lacrosse men who have signified their intention of turning out with the 'Points' if they are in the circuit, among them being Messrs. Finlayson, Modler, Roach, Dade, Haggarty, Henry, and many others.

The P.A.A. Association has possession of the Queen's Park, and it is its intention to put the grounds in excellent condition for the playing of the game.

Lacrosse.

THE SHAMROCK'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Monday evening in the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association hall, to receive directors' report and the treasurer's statement, and elect officers.

Athletics.

THE P.A.A.A. CONCERT.

The ladies of the P.A.A.A. are working hard at a concert to be held in the gymnasium, Congregation street, on Tuesday night, April 16. A splendid programme has been arranged, consisting of tableaux. exhibition of swinging clubs, comic and character songs, instrumental and vocal duets, recitations, and other good things.

The Kennel.

CANADIAN COLLIE CLUB.

The Canadian Collie Club held a general meeting in the Natural History Rooms, and it was decided to offer the M.C. Association for their show in May, two silver medals for best dog and best bitch in the show, open to members only.

THE MONTREAL COLLIE MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of the Montreal Collie Club took place on Thursday evening last, Mr. Arthur F. Gault in the chair. Mr. J. R. Lewis acted as secretary pro tem. It was decided to increase the committee, and Messrs. Benning, Henry and Hill were elected. The business then dealt with consisted in the election of new members, and the nomination of others. The subject of donating club specials at the coming local show was discussed, and it was decided to give at least six cups to be competed for in the puppy, novice and open classes. The committee were authorized to make all arrangements. A paper specially prepared for the Montreal Collie Club by the secretary of the North of Scotland Collie and Kennel Club, was then read. Mr. Gault's recently imported prize winning collie, was on view, and favorably commented on.

Lawn Tennis.

MONTREAL LAWN TENNIS ANNUAL.

The Montreal Lawn Tennis Club held its annual meeting last night at the M.A.A.A. club rooms, Mansfield street. Mr. A. F. C. Ross, the president, occupied the chair and there was a large attendance of members, and much enthusiasm shown. Among those present were: Dr. E. S. Harding, Messrs. G. R. Coghlin, V. C. Buchanan, E. W. James, W. S. Blakemore, B. W. Coghlin, F. P. Duff, J. S. Wotherspoon, Trevor Evans, A. G. B. Claxton, E. M. Hird, F. W. Mills, G. C. Cobban, J. Michalson, W. R. Brown, E. J. Fry and E. Herb Brown. Promptly at 8.15 o'clock Mr. Ross called the meeting to order. After the opening remarks o fthe chairman in which he dealt with the success of the club during the last season, Mr. G. R. Coghlin presented the secretary's report. It was an exhaustive and carefully compiled synopsis of the season's work and dealt with every detail pertaining to the lawn tennis club. The treasurer's report, prsented by Mr. E. H. Brown, was most satisfactory. An amendment to the club's laws was made, creating the new office of second vice-president.

When considerable routine business had been gone through the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. E. J. Fry; first vice-president, G. R. Coghlin; second vice-president, Dr. E. S. Harling; hon. secretary, A. S. Blakemore; treasurer, Mr. E. Herbert Brown. Executive committee—Messrs. G. C. Cobban, E. M. Hird, F. W. Mills, J. C. Innes and J. W. Ross. Delegates to the interprovincial league — Messrs. Dr. E. S. Harding and A. S. Blakemore.

It was deemed advisable to appoint a special committee for the purpose of revising the by-laws and the following members will act—Messrs. A. G. B. Claxton, A. S. Blakemore, and Dr. Harding. Preparations for the commencement of play held the attention of the meeting for some time, when it was decided to have the court laid out at the earliest possible moment.

Golf.

VARDON BEATS BRAID.

London, April 13.—Harry Vardon met James Braid yesterday on the links at Eltham in a 36 hole match. Both played



MR. JOHN WHITE,

Who defeated Vardon, the golf champion, last Wednesday.

brilliant golf and a splendid contest was the result. Vardon won by two holes up and one to play.

Yachting.

NAMES OF THE SIBBECK BOAT.



'YORK' seems to take precedence among the names suggested for the Sibbick boat for the 'Canada's' cup challenge. The name is not favored so much, because it is the ancient name of the city of Toronto, but because of the impending visit of the Duke of York to Toronto.

'Why not call the craft the "Duke of York?"' writes charles Manson. 'Ophir' is suggested by 'Reef-knot.' The following is a list from Charles Smith, of Hamilton: 'Victoria,' 'Edward,' 'York,' 'Minto,' 'Strathcona,' 'Dominion,' 'Colonial,' 'Colonist,' 'Loyalist,' 'Premier,' 'Senator,' 'Protection,' 'Confederation,' 'Victory,' 'Ottawa.' 'Khaki.' 'Turnbuckle' writes: 'Pick a name for the new yacht from these: 'Hiawatha,' 'Tadousac,' 'Tecumseh,' 'Pioneer,' 'Keewaydin,' 'Alberta,' 'Mimico.' 'Hiawatha' is the name of Toronto Island and of the R.C.Y.C. launch. 'Tadousac' is an old Indian name for Toronto.'

'Johnny Canuck from South Africa' sends this list: 'Belmont,' 'Sunnyside,' 'Paardeberg,' 'Kimberley,' Mafeking,' 'Pretoria.' 'Klip Drift,' 'Doorn Kop.' M. G. Reynolds of Goderich, suggest 'Little York.' He says: 'This name, it seems to me, is both national and local. No matter how big she may be, the name will invite sympathy if she is beaten and pride if she wins.'

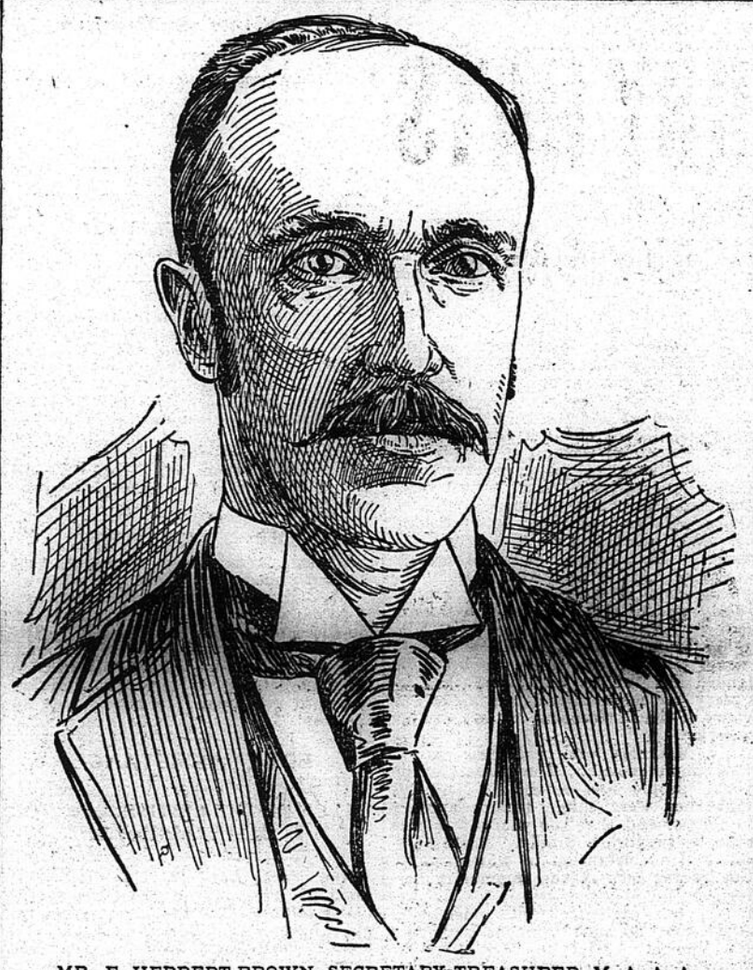
HAMILTON BOAT IS A FREAK DESIGN.

Hamilton, April 13.—The boat for the 'Canada's' cup challenge, which is now being built here by Captain Fearnside, is a catamaran—a double-hulled craft, similar in general idea to the rater 'Dominion,' which defended the Seawanhaka cup in 1899, at Lake St. Louis, for the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club against the representative of the Corinthian Yacht Club. The use of the double hulled craft caused a rupture of friendly relations between the two clubs.

The question now is whether the Royal Canadian Yacht Club would allow the Fearnside boat to back up the challenge, if she proved a faster crawt than the Sibbick boat and the old 35-footers, or if the Chicago Yacht Club would pit their boat against her. There is nothing in the regulations governing the cup contest to debar a catamaran.

Father O'Brien's idea does not, however, cease with the double-hull idea. The hulls are of peculiar construction. They are not round like the 'Dominion's' twin hulls, but have one flat side. Each hull is equipped with a centre-board. The plates are not hung in line with the keels on, but are placed in at an angle. Father O'Brien claims that by placing the plates at an angle the craft, on a wind, will make as good as high as she can be pointed. That is, he claims, the angling centreboards eliminate all leeway. Any sailor knows that a varying allowance has to be made in all boats bucking to windward for the leeway they will make, and that if the Fearnside boat can point up a half point nearer the wind's eye she has a tremendous advantage, providing, of course, she does not foot it so slowly that the other boats can, by reason of their superior speed, make up for the weather berth.

The two plates are not in use at the same time. The plate in the leeward hull is only used. As the boat comes about a patent tackle will raise the board in the windward hull and drop the one in the submerged hull.



MR. E. HERBERT BROWN, SECRETARY-TREASURER M. A. A. A.

In Mr. E. Herbert Brown the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association has an energetic and popular secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Brown was appointed to the position in December, 1894, succeeding Mr. W. S. Weldon. He has taken a prominent part in bowling and was on the Victoria Rifles bowling team from 1888 to 1894, winning the individual aggregate championship twice during that period. He was also president of the Canadian Amateur Bowling Association in 1890—also one of the organizers of that association. Mr. Brown was one of the Victoria Rifles' crack shots and was on the first team for a number of years, and assisted in winning a number of team and individual trophies. He played on the Montreal football team which held the intermediate championship during 1887-1889. Mr. Brown was also a good gymnast in floor exercises and heavy work, at one time acting as class leader in the M.A.A.A. and Barnjum's gymnasiums. He joined No. 2 Company of V.R.C. in 1882, and rose from private to color-sergeant of that company, and in 1893 obtained a commission as lieutenant, but resigned in 1887. Mr. Brown has always associated himself with all amateur sports and he is looked upon to-day as practically indispensable to the M.A.A.A. His work as secretary-treasurer of the association has proved him to be a financier of no mean ability, and his endeavors to fulfil his duties in this capacity has undoubtedly served the M.A.A.A. to good purpose.

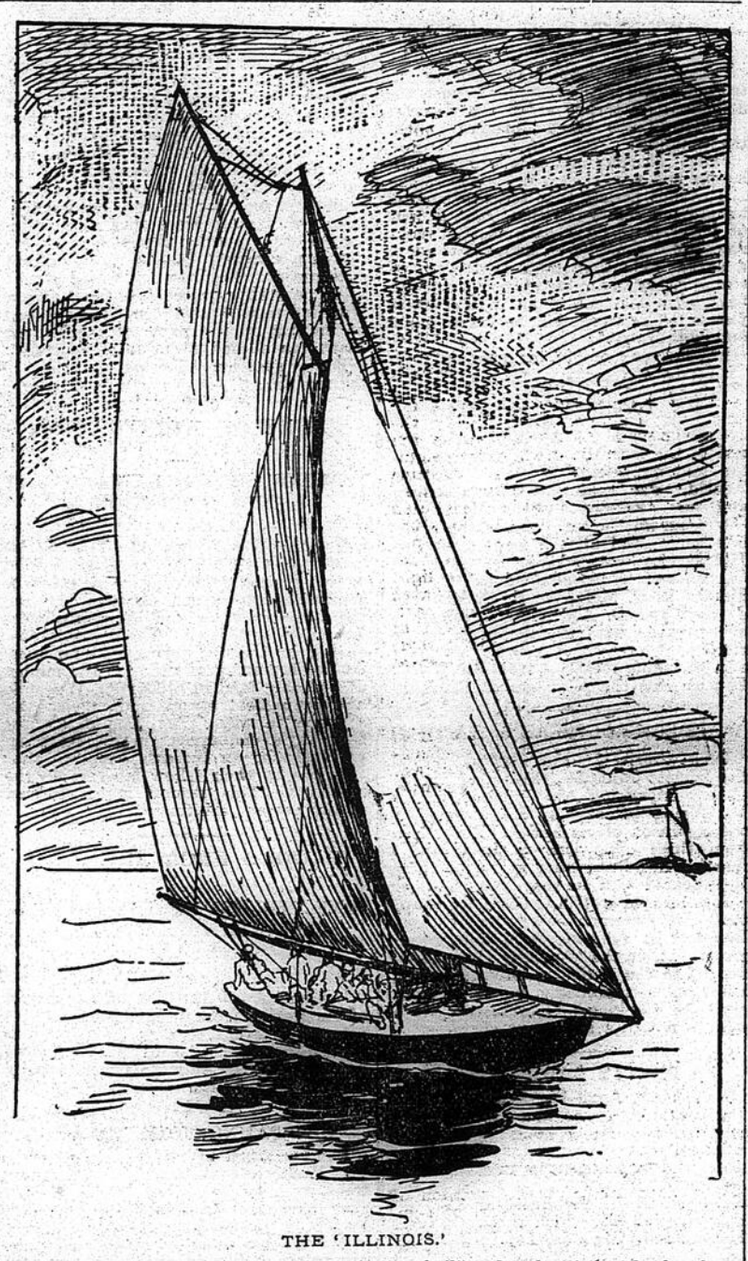
Cricket.

TO CAPTAIN THE MONTREAL CLUB.

Mr. E. G. Rykert, who was elected first vice-president of the Montreal Cricket Club, will also act as captain during the coming season.

FORMING A NEW CRICKET LEAGUE.

For some time past the intention of Montreal cricketers was to form a league consisting of Montreal, McGill and Ottawa. A preliminary meeting with this object in view, was held yesterday, and a proposition decided on for the approval of Ottawa. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Browning, Rykert, Ferrabee, Williams (Montreal), Hill and Brader (McGill). The Ottawa cricketers were not represented. It was suggested that Ottawa come to Montreal and play three matches each with Montreal and McGill, while Montreal and McGill would each pay two visits to Ottawa. This proposition will be submitted to Ottawa.



THE 'ILLINOIS.'

Mr. Crowninshield, the designer, is more than satisfied with the 'Illinois,' the 25-footer turned out by Lawley as a defender for the 'Canada' cup races, to be held this summer at Chicago between the yachts of the Chicago Yacht Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Since Saturday the yacht, which is a keel sloop built under the girth rule, has been tried out in Boston harbor, and has shown remarkable speed in moderate weather, and especially in light breezes.

The 'Illinois' is of rather narrow beam, and carries 6,000 pounds of lead on her wooden fin. Her lead will be cut off this week, and she will be shipped to Chicago on a flat car.

Snowshoeing.

THE HOLLY'S SUCCESSFUL 'AT HOME.'

One of the most successful social events of the season was given last night by the Holly Snowshoe Club which is well known for its most enjoyable entertainments from time to time. After euchre competition refreshments were served and then all repaired to the large hall where the cups and medals won during the winter were presented. The club cup for the cross country steeplechase was won by Mr. Geo. Smith, and it now becomes his property as he has won it three times in succession. Mr. Smith also received a gold medal, being the first club prize, and he also received a gold and silver medal being the second open prize. The second club prize was a gold and silver medal and was won by Mr. J. M. Edwards. When the cups and medals had all been presented the competition prizes were presented to the successful contestants. The committee responsible for the enjoyment of the evening were Mesrs. A. B. Rattray, A. H. Dalrymple, Geo. W. Scott, J. E. McDiarmid, Thos. H. Skelcher, Geo. Patterson, T. H. Ryan, W. A. Scharf, W. O. Davis, E. A. Turner, and F. Millington.

THE INSURANCE ISTITUTE.

The first debate under the auspices of the Insurance Institute will be held in the Natural History Society Hall, University street, on Tuesday evening next at eight o'clock. The subject of debate is as follows:

'Resolved—That Life Assurance has conferred greater benefit upon the community generally during the past century than has Fire Insurance.'

The affirmative will be supported by Mr. W. O. H. Dodds, the Mutual Life; Mr. B. Gregg, B.A., Sun Life; Mr. Hal. Brown (leader), London and Lancashire Life; and the negative by Mr. H. A. Fromings, the Aetna Fire; Mr. Pemberton Smith, the Guardian Fire, and Mr. T. L. Morrisey (leader) the Union Fire. Mr. Edmund A. Burke will favor the Institute with one or two vocal selections. Arrangements have also been made with associate members to provide anything further necessary to render the programme for the evening thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. E. L. Bond will be in the chair and his associates to decide the debate will be Prof. Ruttan, of McGill University, and Mr. Martin, advocate.

EXHIBITION OF WORK TO BE HELD.

The classes of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec have closed for the season. An exhibition of their work is now in course of preparation, and will take in not only Montreal, but also Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Three Rivers and Levis. It will be held in the Monument National, in about six weeks. The city classes this year have been very successful, and had a membership of over 800, an increase of 100 over last year.

TWO BISHOPS WILL PREACH.

The Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Atwater avenue and Dorchester street, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. W. L. Mills. D.D., Bishop of Kingston, will preach at 7 o'clock.

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THE DOUKHOBORS

Government's Immigration Policy Under Review in the House Yesterday

STRONG DEFENCE BY A FORMER IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER AT WINNIPEG.

Ottawa, April 13.—The government's immigration policy was under review in the House of Commons throughout yesterday's sitting, and led to a warm debate, the feature of which was the magnificent defence of Doukhobor and Galician immigration put up by Mr. William McCreary (Selkirk), formerly immigration commissioner at Winnipeg.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox) and Mr. Clarke Wallace strongly condemned the government's policy. The leader of the Opposition did not pretend to say whether Galicians and Doukhobors were desirable or not, but if what Mr. McCreary said was true, he, for his part, had no objection to their coming in.

Mr. Sutherland, as acting Postmaster-General, introduced a bill to amend the Postal Act. One of its clauses provides for further decentralization of the dead letter offices. At present dead letters are sorted at a number of centres of population. To this list this bill will add St. John, N.B., Kingston, Hamilton, London, Vancouver and Dawson City. Another feature of the bill will be to empower the post-office department to appoint a new class of clerks to be known as train porters, who can assist mail clerks when the latter are overcrowded with a rush of mail matter.

Mr. Oliver moved to send back the bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-West Railway Company to authorize an extension of the charter. He said that the measure had been thrown out without this feature of the bill being raised.

The Prime Minister and chairman of the Railway Committee spoke against the motion, but on the suggestion of Mr. Sifton Mr. Oliver's motion stood over for a few days to allow of its being considered.

On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Wilson (Lennox) addressed the House on the question of our immigration policy. He congratulated the government upon the wisdom of its plan for introducing the Canadian atlas and reader into the British schools, and said an attempt should be made to accomplish the introduction of these same volumes into schools in Germany, which is at present closed against foreign immigration agents. Mr. Wilson had the authority of an Irish member of parliament for the statement that 45,000 emigrants left Ireland in 1900. But the number of Irish immigrants who came to Canada accordng to the estimate of the immigration department was 765. The question naturally arose, what was Mr. C. R. Devlin, the Canadian immigration agent, doing for his salary? The House and country knew well that Mr. Devlin's appointment to the immigration department was a matter of necessity rather than choice. He had taken it rather than come into parliament in 1896 to quarrel with Sir Wilfrid Laurier over the latter's settlement of the Manitoba school question. Mr. Wilson said that Canada would not profit by the class of immigration that Mr. W. T. R. Preston was sending over from Europe, and denounced that gentleman's scheme for sending over the Boer farmers to settle in the North-West. He quoted as strong a government organ as the Montreal 'Herald' in protest against some of the immigrants landing on our shores. Canada did not want that kind of settlers. Another scheme of Mr. Preston's had been to organize a company with capital of three million pounds, and to have the interest guaranteed by the Canadian Government, the object being to bring people to Canada from the Old Country. Mr. Wilson did not approve of this kind of thing.

Mr. Wilson quoted figures to prove that our immigrants are costing us per capita: From Ireland, $14.80; from Scotland, $5; from England and Wales, $2.20. In 1899 the immigration Canada was getting cost her population six times as much proportionately as the Americans paid for the settlers coming into the United States. Canadian immigration agents who were employed apparently for only one-half the year drew pay for the entire season. The whole matter was one of the greatest importance to the public, and he thought the government owed a clear explanation of their policy.

Mr. W. F. McCreary, who up to the election of last November occupied the post of immigration commissioner in Winnipeg, replied to Mr. Wilson. He asked that the matter be treated wholly aside from party politics. Mr. McCreary agreed that it was most desirable to attract to Canada more settlers from the British Isles, but said that there was one class more desirable even than this for taking up land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. These were Ontario farmers who had gone to the Western States, and are now coming in large numbers back to Canada.

From his intimate knowledge of the immigration question, he was satisfied that both Doukhobor and Galician immigrants were desirable classes. The first contingent of Galicians arrived in Canada in 1896, just about the time of the general election, having been brought out by the late government. To-day one could drive through their settlement west of Edmonton, and would find quarter sections of men who came here with less than $100 capital kept like model farms. There was no uncleanliness. They found time even for the keeping up of pretty little flower gardens. True, they did not look very clean when they arrive at our ports. But what people could keep clean who are herded together as immigrants are on our steamships? Was their condition, after all, worse than the condition of our own forefathers when they set foot on Canadian soil? Mr. McCreary thought not. When he had told Galicians of what our own people said of them, they acknowledged their sorry condition, but asked how were they to manage otherwise. The very first thing they did when they reached Winnipeg was to wash to their hearts' content.

The foreign immigrants who came to Canada each looked for conditions like those he had left in Europe. The Mennonites wanted open plain like the veldts of Russia; the Galicians wanted scrubby ground on which they could carry on mixed farming, just the kind of farming that is wanted in that country. In western Canada farmers were too much prone to go into the raising of one class of crop. But these Galicians will ere long be able to supply produce that is now sent to the west from Ontario. So much for the Galicians. Could any class of people be found more worthy than these to train into Canadian customs?

Mr. McCreary next spoke of the Doukhobors, and told the House that in his long experience with immigration he had never met a class who had impressed him more favorably. One of Mr. Wilson's statements was that these people had cut down the rates of pay for labor. But from personal knowledge Mr. McCreary was able to tell the House this, that the very first thing some of these people did on getting employment was to look for a fairer wage. They had protested against the rate of pay on the Canadian Northern. And what was the result? The wage was increased, and some forty Canadian citizens had profited by the rise at the same time. Certainly advantage had been taken of some of these people's ignorance of Canadian rates of pay, but it was no part of the Doukhobors' policy to lower the rates of pay. True, these Doukhobors had little peculiarities of their own. For instance some of them quit work on the C.P.R. contract rather than take soup which had meat in it, being by principle strict vegetarians, but on explanations being made they had resumed their employment, and won from the foreman, a man of thirty years' experience, who in the first place was prejudiced against them, a certificate as the best workmen he had ever handled. The attitude of some public men and journals toward these people who had already suffered so much for conscience sake, was nothing less than a disgrace. It was only where they were unknown that prejudice against them existed. In Yorkton, Manitoba, where they were well known, the Board of Trade had been much exercised over the prospect of losing some of its Doukhobor neighbors. This should show how much was thought of the persecuted Doukhobors by those who knew their good qualities. They had been criticized for their religious attitude toward the marriage question. The Doukhobors did not follow our plan of marriage certificate. However, Mr. McCreary did not know that we Canadians have very much to boast of in our marriage laws, and he had good authority for stating that there had been but one divorce among the Doukhobors in Russia in the last fifty years. They viewed marriage as a religious rather than a civil contract. In this respect their idea was somewhat like that of our Roman Catholic brethren.

Mr. McCreary dwelt at some length on the injury which had been done to the reputation of the Doukhobors by the action of some eight or ten who followed the colony to Canada from Russia, who deserved the name of anarchists, and who had stirred up trouble ever since coming to this country. The Doukhobor people had originally taken up their homesteads as a community, but within the last six weeks a movement had begun among them for individual holdings, which would be much more in the interest of progress. Some gentleman had been repeating over and over the false story that these people had been brought to Canada and fed at the government expense, and, as often happens, they repeated the falsehood so often they had come to believe it themselves. Mr. McCreary, in conclusion, referred to the splendid immigration prospects for the present year. He said special trains were already pouring in from the United States, and that Canada would from this source alone draw not less than 25,000 new settlers this year.

Mr. Robinson (independent member for West Elgin) said the government was making a tremendous mistake in appointing worn-out party hacks to the immigration department, and spoke at some length of the outlay in Mr. Preston's office in London.

Mr. Frank Oliver, Alberta, said he had twelve thousand Galicians in his constituency, and claimed to be able to speak as to their suitability for Canadian citizenship. He strongly protested against the bringing of more of these people to this country; he said they were not a desirable class, and in so doing he believed he spoke for the majority of those who live between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, Guysborough, said that if Galicians were good producers of wheat and decent citizens they were the kind of people we want in Canada. They might not have Mr. Oliver's social standing, but it was shown that they were honest and industrious, and that they paid their debts. Mr. Oliver would not deny these statements, but he submitted that this made them good enough for any country. He would let any honest man come in. To-day there are members of the Mormon faith pouring into our western country; one does not hear a word against these. But are these as good as honorable toilers who come to our shores to escape the tyranny of Russia? Canadians should at least be fair in their discussion of these questions.

Mr. Puttee said Mr. Wilson was not at home in reference to the Doukhobors. While it was true they did not speak our language or wear our clothes, that was no crime. The government's policy had certainly been most vigorous and successful so far as securing immigrants into Canada was concerned.

Mr. Davis, Saskatchewan, made a speech in endorsation of the government policy, and was followed by the Hon. Clarke Wallace, who denounced the government immigration policy roundly, and compared unfavorably their treatment of the Fox Bay settlers to that accorded these foreigners. Mr. Wallace also read the despatch from Quebec, published on Thursday, in which it was stated that twelve of the sixty-one Fox Bay settlers had died since going to Manitoba, and that they had been settled in a swamp out west.

Mr. Wallace having referred to the government's treatment of the Fox Bay settlers, said that the government had been in no way derelict in what it had done for these people. What was done for them was purely gratuitous on the ministry's part. Assistance was lent them purely out of the Prime Minister's desire to avoid friction. Sir Wilfrid had solicited private subscriptions to enable these people to rehabilitate themselves. In fact, he did not know of any class of people who had met with such considerate treatment as the Fox Bay settlers, and Mr. Wallace had merely dragged the matter into this discussion, where it had no rightful part, as an appeal to the people's prejudice.

Mr. Sifton referred to a fact previously noted by Mr. McCreary that in all the denunciation of Doukhobor and Galician immigration Sir Charles Tupper had carefully refrained from taking any part. So far as the Doukhobors were concerned he had the best of proof for saying that their record as law-abiding citizens was a better record than that of any other class in the Dominion. Yet Mr. Wallace would like to create the impression that they were criminals.

Mr. Oliver had disapproved of this class of immigration, but Mr. Oliver was a gentleman who never was known to express his concurrence in any policy in this House or elsewhere. When this government took office in 1896 the number of immigrants coming to us from the western states was between seven and eight hundred each year. Last year that movement had increased to fifteen thousand souls and this year even larger. Was not this a worthy accomplishment? Mr. Sifton had nothing to apologize for. He was satisfied that the immigration into Canada from Europe to-day was of real value to the Dominion.

The leader of the Opposition made a rather guarded speech in which he defended Mr. Wallace and asked Mr. McCreary for more information as to the views of the Doukhobors in the marriage question.

Mr. McCreary said that their custom was simple enough. The parents of the young people first satisfied themselves that they were suited to one another in temper and that the young man was able to support a family. There then followed a celebration in which one of the leading men of the community performed the marriage rite, a plain ceremony, but perfectly well understood. After that no such thing as a divorce was known.

Mr. Borden asked whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Doukhobors put away their wives without divorce and lived with other women.

Mr. McCreary said that from his knowledge of the people he did not believe there was the least ground for this report.

Mr. Borden did not pretend to say what truth there was in the charges against this Galician and Doukhobor immigration. He did not say they were undesirable settlers. If it is true that they are honest and industrious and it was possible to assimilate them as Canadian citizens for his part he had no objection to their finding homes in Canada. The subject then dropped and the House adjourned at a quarter to one oclock.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon the Secretary of State, in reply to a question by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, said that Jeremiah Hurley, who was in January last made fisheries inspector for eastern Ontario, is also acting as census commissioner in East Hastings, at a salary of four dollars a day. Sir Mackenzie congratulated the government on looking after its defeated candidates. It was something the Conservatives had neglected.

A PROPER REBUKE

A LAWYER TAUGHT A LESSON.

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—During the trial of a case in the recorder's court, the defendant's attorney asked the witness: 'Did you see three "niggers" about the building?'

Judge Murphy at once stopped the lawyer and remarked:

'I cannot permit that term to be used toward our fellow-citizens. It is a term of disrespect, and I have just as much respect for a man who happens to be of a darker skin than mine as for anyone else. Every man stands on an equal basis with his fellow-man in a court of justice. The word will be stricken out and withdrawn.'

The lawyer modified his question.

THE LATE MR. McLAGAN.

Vancouver, B.C., April 13.—The funeral of the late Mr. J. C. McLagan, editor and proprietor of the Vancouver 'World,' was held yesterday afternoon and was attended by the Mayor and City Council, the members of the consulate corps, and all the leading citizens. The service was held in St. Andrew's Church and was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. E. D. McLaren, R. G. MacBeth, J. Reid and D. A. McRae. Telegrams of sympathy with the family in its bereavement have come from all over Canada, including messages from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the ministers at Ottawa.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S ILLNESS.

Paris, April 13.—The clerical journal, the 'Verité Fraicaise,' says that the intimate friends of the Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, are alarmed at the condition of his health. There have been three operations in Paris and a fourth will be necessary in a short time. It is feared that he may lose his sight.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that the statement that M. Waldeck-Rousseau is suffering from a cancerous growth under the tongue is true, official denials to the contrary notwithstanding. His trouble is probably due to excessive cigarette smoking. The disease, it is said, is not of a malignant character.

A PRETTY BAD FAILURE.

New York, April 12.—William C. Coffin, of this city, who was a former partner in the banking house of Coffin & Stanton, made a general assignment in 1894, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. He schedules his liabilities at $4,150,907 and assets at $25, which is cash in bank. The secured claims amount to $2,986,172.

EAST ELGIN CONSERVATIVES.

Aylmer, Ont., April 13.—East Elgin Conservatives met yesterday and nominated Mr. C. A. Brewer, the present member, to carry their standard in the coming provincial campaign.

SEDITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEW DANGER SAID TO BE CONFRONTING THE BRITISH.

London, April 13.—'A serious seditious movement,' says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' 'is spreading among the natives. It is headed by native ministers who preach the doctrine of "Africa for Africans," and incites the natives to throw off all European control. The authorities are carefully watching the propaganda, but are reluctant to interfere through fear of making martyrs of the ringleaders.'

NO MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

London, April 13.—The 'Daily Express' this morning says it understands that the government has decided to cease sending reinforcements to South Africa.

Nylstroom, Transvaal, April 7.—All the inhabitants of this place have been sent to Pretoria.

THE CENSOR BUSY.

London, April 13.—It transpires that the government is rigidly censoring all Chinese news sent to South Africa and rejecting all such incidents as the Anglo-Russian troubles at Tientsin. The London correspondents of Cape Colony papers have been instructed to omit from their despatches all incidents that are likely to encourage the continuance of the war.

BOER ASSISTANCE

MERCY OF THE BRITISH A FACTOR IN MAINTAINING IT.

New York, April 13.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent cables this morning as follows: 'The ill-founded peace rumors have been followed by vague reports of encircling and driving operations against Botha, Delarey and De Wett. There is official confirmation of the capture of Bresla and eighty prisoners near Dewettsdorp, and unofficial accounts of fighting elsewhere. The Boer powers of endurance are phenomenal, but the burghers are aided in maintaining resistance by the knowledge that their women and children are under British protection in scores of laagers, and that they are systematically fed and cared for by a merciful enemy.

NO MORE MONEY FOR C BATTERY.

Ottawa, April 12.—The men of C Battery will not get any deferred pay, that is, except those who have already obtained it by having it paid to relatives during their absence in South Africa. It has been settled that the Rhodesian pay of $1.20 was imperial pay, so that the imperial pay was not less, but greater, than the Canadian pay of 75 cents a day. A War Office despatch to the officer commanding in Rhodesia, dated London, Aug. 18, says:

'I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo with reference to the payment of the various corps of which the force under your command is composed, and to acquaint you that the Marquis of Lansdowne approves the following proposals made by your C Battery, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, to receive the special Rhodesian rates of pay from the date of embarkation at Capetown for Beira.'

SHIPMENT OF MULES.

Washington, D.C., April 12.—The legal proceedings at New Orleans to prevent the shipment of mules purchased in this country to South Africa was the most important matter discussed by the cabinet to-day and the Attorney-General was directed to make an investigation of the question and report his opinion to the cabinet. As near as can be learned, members of the cabinet with legal training are of the opinion that these proceedings are contrary to the rights of the government. The view expressed is that when neutrality proceedings are inaugurated in United States courts they should be brought in the name of the United States, an alleged violation of neutrality being a question affecting nations not individuals.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

NEW NOVA SCOTIA LAW BROUGHT INTO OPERATION.

Halifax, N.S., April 12.—The legislature of Nova Scotia at its recent session passed an act approving of a court of arbitration, to which disputes between the coal companies and their employees should be submitted. The court is now sitting in Halifax, trying its first case. At the beginning of the year the miners of the main land in Stellarton, Westville and Springfield struck and received an advance in pay. The Dominion Coal Company's employees in Cape Breton now ask for an increase equal to that obtained by their fellow laborers on the mainland. This request is the subject of the present arbitration.

EXODUS FROM IRELAND

ONE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION SAILED AWAY LAST YEAR.

London, April 12.—The official report of emigration from Ireland shows 47,107 persons left that country in 1900. This is 10.5 per thousand of the estimated population. The emigrants were equally divided between the sexes.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

London, April 13.—Negotiations on the Hay-Pauncefote abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are progressing, though they have not yet passed the tentative stage. A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that they are being conducted on a quid pro quo basis, and that no other method of abrogation would be considered by the British government. The Foreign Office hopes that a settlement, satisfactory to both the United States and Great Britain will be arrived at before Congress is reconvened.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

Colombo, Ceylon, April 12.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed here this afternoon, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The streets, which were elaborately decorated, were filled with thousands of natives in multi-colored costumes. While the receptions were in progress a windstorm swept over Colombo and a number of natives were injured near the royal pavilion.

AGAINST STATE CONTROL

Association of Catholic Colleges of the United States Defines its Position.

PROTEST AGAINST 'UNFAIR AND UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.'

Chicago, April 13.—A declaration of the Catholic position on education in the United States was adopted yesterday at the closing session of the National Conference of the Association of Catholic Colleges. The resolutions comprising the declarations received unanimous assent of the representatives of the seventy different colleges, practically the entire collegiate system of the Catholic Church in America. The delegates on adjourning were enthusiastic over the results of their labors, feeling confident that the conference has been a marked success.

The declaration adopted was as follows:

First—That this association of Catholic colleges requires its president, the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, respectfully to call the attention of the Bishops of the United States at their annual meeting to the work of this conference in regard to our collegiate conditions, and especially to the importance of the high school movement.

Second—That the tendency of educational legislation forces us to warn our Catholic people of the systematic and well defined effort in certain quarters toward absolute state control in education, thereby threatening and crippling all private educational efforts, thus depriving a large class of the citizens of the liberty of maintaining schools in which their religion shall be made an essential element.

Third—That we remind legislators of the rights of conscience guaranteed to us by our American citizenship and call their attention to the system of schools which our people have maintained at great expense and sacrifice.

Fourth—That we protest against the unfair and unjust discriminations resulting from much of the educational legislation, and we appeal to the fair-mindedness and sense of justice of the American people to protect us from such illiberality.

Fifth—That this conference of Catholic colleges convinces us that we are justified in asserting that our college system deserves the generous co-operation of all interested in higher Catholic education, and we pledge ourselves to use every effort to protect still more our collegiate conditions.

Sixth—That we call upon all Catholics to recognize the imperative need of a more perfect organization of our educational system. We assure them that with a fuller development of the Catholic High School we shall have a complete system, with its headship in the university, and thus we shall continue to maintain a high collegiate standard.

NEWS PRINT PAPER.

COMBINATION IN EVERY WAY A FAILURE.

Washington, April 13.—In the course of his evidence given before the Industrial Commission yesterday, Mr. John Norris, business manager of the New York 'Times,' stated that the International Paper Company had failed in every expectation it held out to the newspapers and to the public. The cost of manufacture was greater under consolidation than under individual ownership of the paper mills. The economies which were to be obtained under the consolidated management had not been realized. The export trade had fallen off, or at least had not increased, though that was to be the strong feature of the consolidated company's effort. The promised policy of an enlightened self-interest had been abandoned and the net result to newspaper publishers had been an increase of over $4,800,000 per annum in the cost of news print paper.

Mr. Norris further asserted that the International Company had opposed the Canadian reciprocity, and the result had been Canadian reprisals. He advocated the removal of the tariff on lumber as in the interest of all classes.

He also remarked that former President Russell was the only man who could have effected the consolidation of all the paper mills, and that the effort had cost him his life. He declared that many of the mills included in the combination were practically worthless. Many of them, he said, were located on exhausted water courses and adjacent to denuded forests.

LATEST LONDON SWINDLE.

London, April 13.—The 'Statist' has discovered a clique of swindlers making London their headquarters who profess to represent a leading American insurance company.

'These swindlers,' it says, 'notify the family of a man recently deceased that the last premium, which ought to have been paid at a given date, usually very recent, has not, as a matter of fact, been paid, and that if it is not forwarded by a specified date the policy will lapse. The widow hastens to send the remittance. The victims are usually French and Germans.'

STOCK OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

New York, April 12.—Announcement is made that the underwriting syndicate of the Associated Merchants' Association has many times over-subscribed the issue of $5,000,000 first preferred stock offered the public. There are unconfirmed reports that the Associated Merchants' Company is negotiating for the control of a number of other stores in Greater New York.

CHINESE INDEMNITY

LITTLE TO BE GAINED BY INSISTING ON CASH PAYMENTS.

London, April 13.—'The Viceroy of Nankin has received a letter from the British Government,' says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times,' 'congratulating him upon his success in opposing the Manchurian convention.'

Great Britain has not yet definitely estimated the money indemnity she desires China to pay. The government, it is believed, adheres to the belief that little can be gained by insisting upon cash payments from China, and though the government regrets that this will possibly be a cause for delay, it continues to instruct the British minister to China, Sir Ernest Satow, to try to induce the powers to agree to a demand for further trading privileges instead of money. The government is of the opinion that the opening up of those rich provinces hitherto closed to foreign commerce, will result in much greater benefit to the nations concerned, and to China herself, than the extraction of lump sums of money.

Regarding Japan's attitude toward Russia, opinion in Downing Street inclines to the belief that Japan, in common with the other powers, is satisfied with what is termed Russia's backdown, but that Japan will continue to keep a sharp eye on Corea and have no hesitation in threatening hostilities should Russia menace the country.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, April 13.—Several articles in the inspired press deny three points in the latest statements of the 'Official Messenger,' of St. Petersburg. In the first place they insist that the Emperor Nicholas asked the Emperor William to designate Count von Waldersee for the chief command of the allied troops in China, and that it is not true that the suggestion went from the Emperor to the Czar.

In the second place they assert that Count von Waldersee never harbored the idea of bringing the Chinese Court by force to Pekin, but that he, with the full assent of the commanders of the allies, merely made such a threat, which had a favorable effect.

In the third place they challenge the declaration of the Russian official organ regarding the punishment of prominent guilty persons.

The 'Vossiche Zeitung' commenting upon the 'Official Messenger's' utterances, says: 'It is evident from both the form and substance of the latest Russian publication that from the outset differences existed between Russia and Germany.'

PEKIN FESTIVITIES.

Pekin, April 13.—The discussion of politics has this week given place to amusement, commencing with the German races at the Hunting Park, on Monday last. The remainder of the week was devoted to international races, an assault-at-arms, and tent-pegging at the Temple of Heaven. The Russians particularly are celebrating the Easter holidays.

The ministers openly express their desire that the foreign troops leave Pekin. They are seemingly as anxious for the departure, as were the besieged ministers anxious for the arrival of the troops.

HAS TWO WIVES

TOLEDO MAN ARRESTED FOR FORGERY MAY BE PROSECUTED FOR BIGAMY ALSO.

Toronto, April 13.—A despatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that A. D. Fairbairn, alias Wilson, alias Winters, charged there with forgery, is probably guilty of bigamy, one of his wives living in Toronto. According to the despatch Fairbairn, when arrested on the forgery charge, had letters in his possession dated from Toronto, and signed by a woman apparently his wife. Soon after his incarceration in the city prison, another woman visited him, and said she was Mrs. Fairbairn. This set the police to thinking, and a letter of enquiry to the chief at Toronto, brought back the reply that Fairbairn had been married there in January, 1900, under the name of A. D. Fairbairn, to E. Gertrude Hill. Miss Hill, or Mrs. Fairbairn, resides with her sisters and brother at 93 Homewood avenue, and is assistant secretary of Grace Hospital. To a reporter last evening she stated that she met Fairbairn in August of 1897. At that tiame he was an insurance agent in Toronto, and she was married to him on Jan. 3 of this year. On Feb. 3 he left Toronto. Just before he left his wife heard tales of previous marriage and taxed him with them. Fairbairn admitted marriage to a woman in Australia in 1885, and also marriage with a woman named Smith at Newport, Mich., in 1897. The first wife, however, did not die till Oct. 31, 1899, so he claimed the marriage with the Smith woman was null and void. It is the latter, who is now in Toledo, and claims to be Fairbairn's wife. She has a six months old child.

The despatch telling of the arrest of Fairbairn for forgery, and that he was probably guilty of bigamy was shown to Mrs. Fairbiarn.

UNITED STATES BEEF

BRITISH EMBARGO TO BE ENQUIRED INTO.

Washington, D.C., April 12.—Secretary Hay has cabled to Ambassador Choate to enquire into the reason for the recent order of the British Government a measure which excludes the American refrigerated beef heretofore used in army contracts. This action is taken at the instance of the Department of Agriculture.

THE GIVING OF TITLES.

London, April 12.—It is asserted that the King intends to a great extent to abolish the giving of peerages and other honors for purely political and party services.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

IN TERRA LABRADOR

LOSS OF THE SLOOP 'GEORGE.'

During the closing months of the year 1773 and till October, 1774, a little band of missionaries belonging to the Brethren's Society for the Spread of the Gospel among the heathen in British dominions was laboring among the natives on the coast of Labrador. Their headquarters were at the settlement of Nain, in the vicinity of the fifty-seventh parallel of latitude. An account of their experiences is found in the papers submitted at the time to the Earl of Dartmouth and the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. From these we get some notion of the patience, self-sacrifice and endurance of these early workers in the cause of civilization.

The Esquimaux were almost uniformly well-disposed towards the 'Europeans, but quarrels were by no means uncommon among themselves. Polygamy was the frequent cause of their dissensions. Women were their riches. They were needed to row the larger boats, to set up the tents and do other work which the men felt themselves above doing. Consequently the more women a man had in his house the better he esteemed his fortunes, and the stronger stole from the weaker any woman that struck his fancy. Much mischief, sometimes even murder, resulted in this way.

The childlike curiosity of the natives often made them troublesome. They would pry into every box and corner with inquisitive eyes and sometimes, contrary to the supposed absolute honesty of these people, could not resist the temptation to pilfer; but their guilt was usually shown in their shy and conscience-stricken behavior. On one occasion the missionaries brought the thieves to task. The principal men of the settlement, being alarmed lest the whites should leave them, came to the village of Nain to see about it. Among them were two of the thieves and Segulliak, the sorcerer, who was spokesman for the band. Said Segulliak to Bro. Haven, one of the missionaries, 'I hear you believe there are thieves among us?' 'Yes, I not only believe, but certainly know it to be true, and also who they are.' 'Who are they? Who has told you' queried Segulliak. 'I am not obliged to tell you that; you know well enough who did the stealing. If you tell me who they are I shall see whether you tell the truth.'

At length Segulliak said he would tell, and straightway blamed the whole transaction on the women. But this would not do; the missionaries knew it to be false. Being pressed, they finally confessed. With evident relief and repentance Millik owned up to the theft of two fox-traps, and Manumina confessed that his son, Saverok, had appropriated two whalefins. Promises were made of better conduct in the future, and restitution of the stolen property restored the former amicable relations.

In the month of January, with the temperature fifty-nine degrees below freezing point, four of the brethren whose names were Brasen, Beck, Lister and Turner, accompanied by two Esquimaux guides, made an expedition to some native winter houses some distance to the south of Nain. They travelled by dog-sled through the heavy snow. Two miles south of Golgotha, on the south side of a small island, they found the hamlet. In one house lived three families, consisting of sixteen persons. The missionaries observed some curious bits of superstition peculiar to their habits of life, which may be given in their own words: 'In the evening the Esquimaux flocked to Millik's wife, a noted sorceress, in order to ask her if they should find seals upon the ice to-morrow. First Millik took her aside and spoke with her. On her return she cried out with a voice that seemed to come out of her stomach; on which Millik cried out: "What says the spirit?" She then addressed herself to the people who came crowding into the house, talking to them of the weather and seals, every now and then bellowing out with a frightful voice. They continued thus for an hour, and the conclusion was that all the men should go out in the morning to catch seals.'

Accordingly, in the morning, though the weather was dreadful all the men and boys went out after seals. In the afternoon, covered with ice and more than half-frozen, they came back without having caught a single seal. This hard luck, however, only seemed to whet their appetite for more divination; for on that same evening, as the visitors sat in one of the houses, a messenger came from Millik to summon the Esquimaux to the presence of Segulliak, the sorcerer, who was about to consult the spirit concerning the weather and the sealing prospects for the morrow.

'Segulliak,' says the narrator, 'continued his sorcery for above an hour in the house, the lamps being all put out. We heard where we sat Segulliak's voice loud and hoarse, as if a bull roared; and afterwards a voice which was to represent the spirit's answering; after which we went into the house and asked why they had put out the lamps? We received no answer—but the lamps were immediately lighted, every one behaved friendly to us and appeared as if nothing had happened.'

The oracular Segulliak had declared that all the men should go out for seals in the morning. So they did, notwithstanding very stormy weather, but towards evening returned as before without a seal. Segulliak apparently felt badly over this result and was probably ashamed of his divinations, for he did not show himself during the evening.

Early in August a party went northwards in the sloop 'George,' of twenty-five tons burden, to look out new settlements for missions. The sloop went as far as Navock, in latitude 59.4. On the return voyage, they met much fog, ice and head winds, and at length lost their vessel on Sept. 14, by her running aground on a shoal. On board were Alexander Wilson, captain; John Hill, two sailors, Antuk, the young Esquimaux pilot, and the missionaries Brasen, Haven, Lister and Lehman. A faint idea of what it meant to be cast away in these waters is all that can be gathered from the graphic account; for the reality must have been beyond words.

Sailing before a strong north-west gale, with three reefs in the mainsail, the sloop 'George' was heading southwards on Sept. 14. The weather was thick with snow and fog. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the wind having slackened, the crew were surprised, on looking over the side to see bottom. At once they put about, but the sloop was hardly out of stays when she ran upon a ledge. The sailors manned the boat, and with difficulty ran a kedge anchor with the hope of being able to heave the vessel off by means of the windlass. But the anchor came home, and as the water fell to about three and a half feet, they were left high and dry until the tide should rise again. All agreed to stay in the vessel until daylight. The boat was secured with three ropes and stocked with provisions. And now the wind began to blow violently, and raised the sea to a froth, and every wave washed over the sloop. As the tide loosened her she pounded heavily on the rocks. Shortly the rudder was carried away, and she sprang a leak. This was the situation all through the long stormy night. About two o'clock in the morning chests and other articles were afloat in the cabin. The men took up their stand on the quarter deck, and soon decided that to save their lives they must take to the boat. The sea was now running high, and the boat threatened to dash herself to pieces against the vessel's sides. They brought the frail craft under the bows, and all nine persons safely clambered down the anchor stock and jumped into her.



MAP OF LABRADOR, SHOWING POSITION OF NAIN AND NAVOCK.

The surf and wind made it almost impossible to effect a landing on any of the small islands among which they found themselves. The boat, heavily laden and half full of water, was only kept from swamping by constant bailing. The only course was to beach her at the first favorable opening. When they got within twenty yards of the shore, the boat struck violently on a sunken rock, and all were thrown into the water. The captain and two sailors swam ashore, and, by the help of an oar, aided the others, who were smothering among the waves, to get a footing upon the rock. Lister, after reaching the rock, was carried out again by a huge wave, and violently struck the gunwale of the sunken boat. Several times he went down, but by the aid of the oar he at last reached land. Another of the brethren, Haven, was saved by the Esquimaux pilot, who dragged him feet first out of the water. The other two of the missionaries were lost. Brasen got to the rock three times, but being weak from sickness, was carried out as many times by the hungry waves. At last, weighted down with wet clothes and probably stunned, he sank to rise no more. His comrade, Lehman, met a like fate. There they were, the survivors, six Europeans and one Esquimaux, on a barren island rock, almost dead with cold, wet and fatigue. The rock was very high, steep and slippery. The night very dark. They had neither shelter, provisions, boat or hope. The situation could scarcely have been more desperate.

Early next morning the boat was washed ashore, but their joy at recovering her was damped when they saw her broken bottom. Nothing remained intact except the stem, stern and keel. Tools to repair her they had none. Among the seaweed they found bits of biscuit, some blankets, and a bundle containing several fishing lines and some coarse sewing thread. The rusty tin pot, used for bailing, came ashore, and was at once turned to account in making some chocolate. Fortunately one of the men had two cakes of this useful article in his pocket, and another had dry tinder and matches. To add to their misery, it rained all of the next day. But they had something to eat. The ship's dog found two or three sea pigeons on the rock, which were boiled and eaten. By evening a tent had been made of the blankets, and they lay down in their soaked garments to spend a sleepless night. Next day the Esquimaux found more pigeons, and the dog's life was spared. It seemed hopeless to think of repairing the boat without tools or boards. But it was attempted, and successfully, too. The iron handle of the tin pot was broken in two, and the ends sharpened on the stones. The pieces were used for boring holes. False ribs were inserted in the boat, boards fastened to them, and blanketing sewed over the whole. Over this they fastened their sealskin jackets, and breeches, using the twine which fortunately happened to be in the bundle. The outside seams were greased with bits of fat pork. The whole was lashed fore and aft with two ropes. The work was finished about six o'clock on the evening of the 17th, and the boat being launched, floated bravely. She made much water at first, but bailing kept her afloat; and soon, when the pegs and coverings began to swell, she leaked very little for such a craft.

The men made their supper this evening on three bits of salt pork and one bit of beef that had washed up on the sand. Although very thirsty and weak, they built a vault in which were placed the remains of their dead companions, secure from beasts of prey, until they should be removed to the burying place at Nain. At daybreak on Sept. 18 the fourth day of their shipwreck, they got into the boat at daybreak, and took their course from island to island, keeping always close to the land. Beautiful calm weather and a favorable tide were with them all the way. Relieving one another at the oars, they kept constantly going; but were all greatly fatigued and had nothing to eat but raw pork and biscuit soaked in salt water. By four o'clock in the afternoon thirty miles had been accomplished, and they reached Rhodes Island, off the mouth of Nain harbor. Here they landed, faint and hungry, but deeply impressed with the unexpected deliverance. A fire was started to signal the people of Nain. In a few minutes an Esquimaux shallop came sailing between Hillsborough and Pownels Islands, and was signalled. It was their friend Manumina and his family. He gave the famished missionaries some seal flesh, of which, with dried cod steeped in oil, they made a hearty meal; and willingly took them back to Nain.

Their joy at being home again was marred by the loss of their two friends. The news of Mr. Brasen's death was broken gently to his wife, who was in delicate health. She bore it with fortitude. 'She was prepared for it,' so the missionaries reported, 'by having seen in a dream, at the very time of her husband's departure, her husband stand before her as pale as a corpse, looking cold and with the appearance of blood from a wound on the side of his nose (just as we found him when the corpse drove ashore).'

On the following day Captain Hill and two sailors went north in Manumina's boat to save what they could of the wreck, and six of the brethren went along to bring back the bodies of Brasen and Lehman. This was done, and their remains were buried at Nain.

H. V. ROSS.

Ottawa, February, 1901.

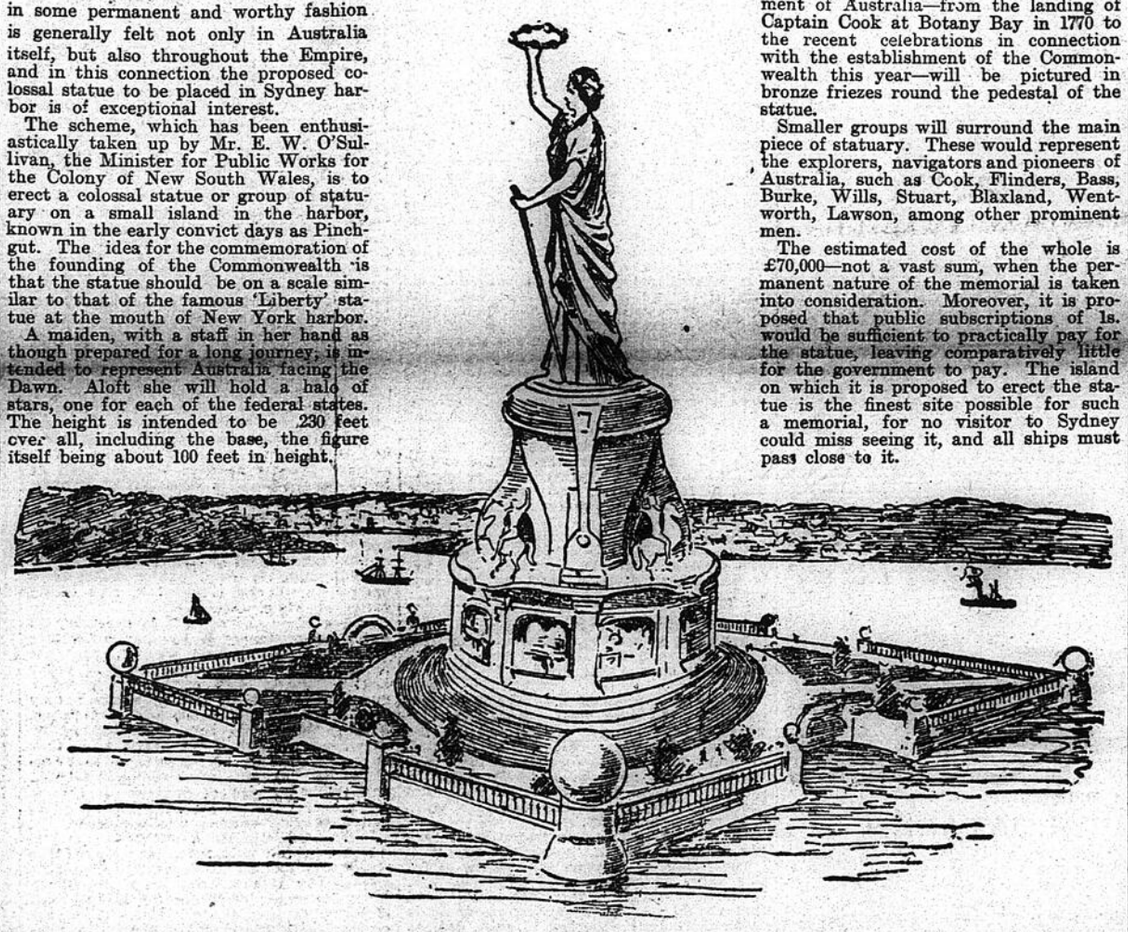
'AUSTRALIA FACING THE DAWN.'

(London 'Daily Express.')

That the founding of the Australian Commonwealth should be commemorated in some permanent and worthy fashion is generally felt not only in Australia itself, but also throughout the Empire, and in this connection the proposed colossal statue to be placed in Sydney harbor is of exceptional interest.

The scheme, which has been enthusiastically taken up by Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, the Minister for Public Works for the Colony of New South Wales, is to erect a colossal statue or group of statuary on a small island in the harbor, known in the early convict days as Pinchgut. The idea for the commemoration of the founding of the Commonwealth is that the statue should be on a scale similar to that of the famous 'Liberty' statue at the mouth of New York harbor.

A maiden, with a staff in her hand as though prepared for a long journey, is intended to represent Australia facing the Dawn. Aloft she will hold a halo of stars, one for each of the federal states. The height is intended to be 230 feet over all, including the base, the figure itself being about 100 feet in height.

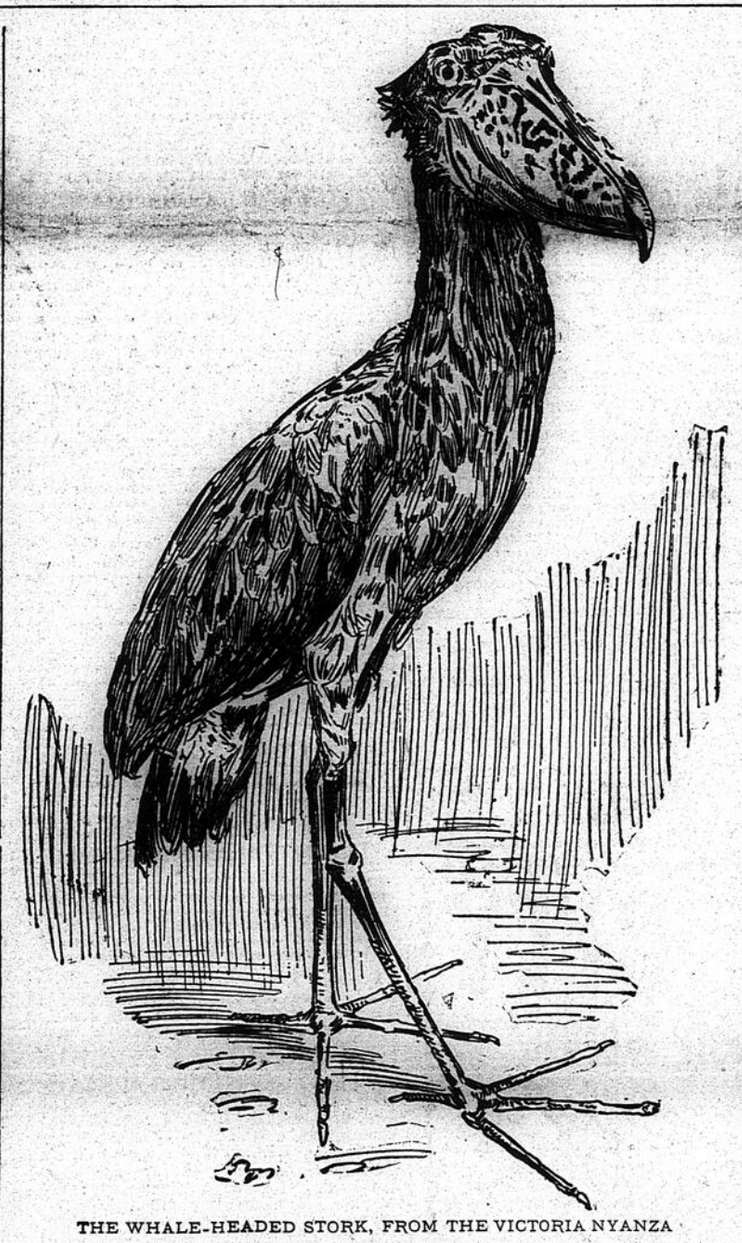


DESIGN OF THE COLOSSAL STATUE PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED IN SYDNEY HARBOR AS A LASTING MEMORIAL OF AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION.

According to Mr. O'Sullivan's proposal, the important events in the development of Australia—from the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay in 1770 to the recent celebrations in connection with the establishment of the Commonwealth this year—will be pictured in bronze friezes round the pedestal of the statue.

Smaller groups will surround the main piece of statuary. These would represent the explorers, navigators and pioneers of Australia, such as Cook, Flinders, Bass, Burke, Wills, Stuart, Blaxland, Wentworth, Lawson, among other prominent men.

The estimated cost of the whole is £70,000—not a vast sum, when the permanent nature of the memorial is taken into consideration. Moreover, it is proposed that public subscriptions of 1s. would be sufficient to practically pay for the statue, leaving comparatively little for the government to pay. The island on which it is proposed to erect the statue is the finest site possible for such a memorial, for no visitor to Sydney could miss seeing it, and all ships must pass close to it.



THE WHALE-HEADED STORK, FROM THE VICTORIA NYANZA

A recent addition to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

The whale-headed stork is admitted to be one of the most curious birds in the whole world. The bird is by no means rare in the swampy districts of the Upper Nile and the Gazelle River. From this latter region Mr. Petherick, H.B.B. consul at Khartoum, procured some young birds in 1859, and two of them safely arrived in the Zoological Gardens in London in 1860, where they evoked a lively public interest. It was recently announced, after a silence of nearly forty years respecting the whale-headed stork, that two specimens arrived at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington on the same day last autumn, and from two widely different localities, one being from Captain Dunn, on the Zarab river, beyond Khartoum, and the other from Sir Harry Johnston, on the Victoria Nyanza. Sir Harry Johnston believed that he recognized the 'Baloeniceps' in Angola, but no specimen has ever been procured in South-Western Africa, though its occurrence there is now rendered more probable by the discovery that its range extends to the Victoria Nyanza. In a wild state the whale-headed stork often assembles in companies of a hundred together in the marshes.—'Illustrated London News.'

A SMALLER ARC LIGHT.

An electric arc lamp capable of taking a current of only three amperes will shortly be placed on the market. It measures seventeen inches in length, and weighs ten pounds. The carbon is only five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

OVERCROWDING IN PARIS.

The authorities in Paris have called the managers of the Underground Railway to account, and they have been fined for permitting the cars to be crowded beyond their seating capacity. The decision stated that American methods would not be allowed to prevail in Paris.

NEW ONTARIO.

A WINTER ON THE KAMINISTIQUIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

With feelings akin to loneliness we watched the last boat of the season sail from our magnificent harbor, for we knew the golden gate had closed for a long winter season. To one who has always lived in the east this meant much. We had enjoyed a glorious autumn, but on account of various reports, we dreaded a western winter.

Very little snow fell before Christmas, but the ground was frozen very hard, and the roads in excellent condition. The river gradually froze over, and soon became strong enough to bear heavily laden teams and to make a general thoroughfare. Occasionally Indians, with trains of dogs, hitched to large toboggan sleighs, are seen going up the river, returning in a few days with game, consisting of moose, red deer and cariboo, which they hunt on the mountain, west of Loch Lomond.

Hundreds of men find employment in camps getting out saw-logs, pulp-wood, cord-wood and ties. The logs and pulpwood are hauled to the river ready to be thrown in when the ice breaks up, floated down the stream, caught in booms, to await shipment; while the cord-wood and ties are teamed to the nearest points on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

Last year the Hammond Gold Reef and other gold properties afforded the chief topic of conversation for those interested in mining. Recently their attention has been directed to the Atikokin and Matawin iron ranges, also to a copper mine in the Matawin known by the name 282. At present locations on each are being worked, and important results are expected to follow shortly.

Our chief amusements, hockey, curling and skating, have been enjoyed without interruption since the beginning of the season. An ideal skating rink is on the river, made by clearing the snow off the ice and piling it in one great bank around an oblong sheet of ice, leaving a space sufficiently large for an entrance. In this bank evergreen trees, about twelve feet in height, are planted, surrounding the rink, making a kind of palisade. In the evening a large bon-fire in front of the opening furnishes, when necessary, light and warmth to the merry skaters. Snow came on Christmas day, and since then we have had just enough of the beautiful snow to make first-class sleighing. And such delightful weather! with a clear, dry, bracing atmosphere, with few storms, and no blizzards, the lowest temperature recorded being 26 degrees below zero, and the average far above that. Our fears of a western winter have long since vanished. We are now looking forward to an early spring and the opening of navigation, and guessing the date of the arrival of the first boat.

J. W. G.

Fort William, March 23, 1901.

THE 'CHINOOK' WINDS.

Mr. O. W. Roberts, Yankton's weather man, makes the following explanation of the chinook winds, which sweep over the Dakotas and are among the meteorological phenomena of the north-west:

'As the Dakotas are more or less subject to the influence of what are usually termed "chinook" winds, it may be interesting to many to have a general understanding of the character as well as the causes that produce them. It is well known that they are particularly noted for their remarkable heat and extreme dryness. Mountain ranges are necessary for their formation, hence only those localities adjacent to such elevations experience their effects. The principal chinook winds in this section of the country reach us from a westerly direction. I will explain as clearly as I can the formation of these winds.

'We all know that if we pour alcohol in the palm of our hand a cooling sensation is experienced. Heat is required in evaporation, and the cooling sensation is due to loss of heat from our hand required in the evaporation of the alcohol. According to the law of the conservation of energy, no energy is ever wasted, and the heat that is required in evaporation will again become liberated through the process of precipitation. This is an essential fact in the explanation of the chinook winds. It is also well known that a volume of air at a given temperature and pressure has a certain capacity for holding moisture, and that if we increase the temperature, thereby increasing the volume, we also increase the moisture-holding capacity, and, inversely, if we decrease the temperature, we decrease its capacity. There must then be a point in this reduction process when the air will contain a maximum amount of moisture for that particular temperature and pressure, and any reduction below this will cause a part of this moisture to be precipitated. This point is known as the dew point.

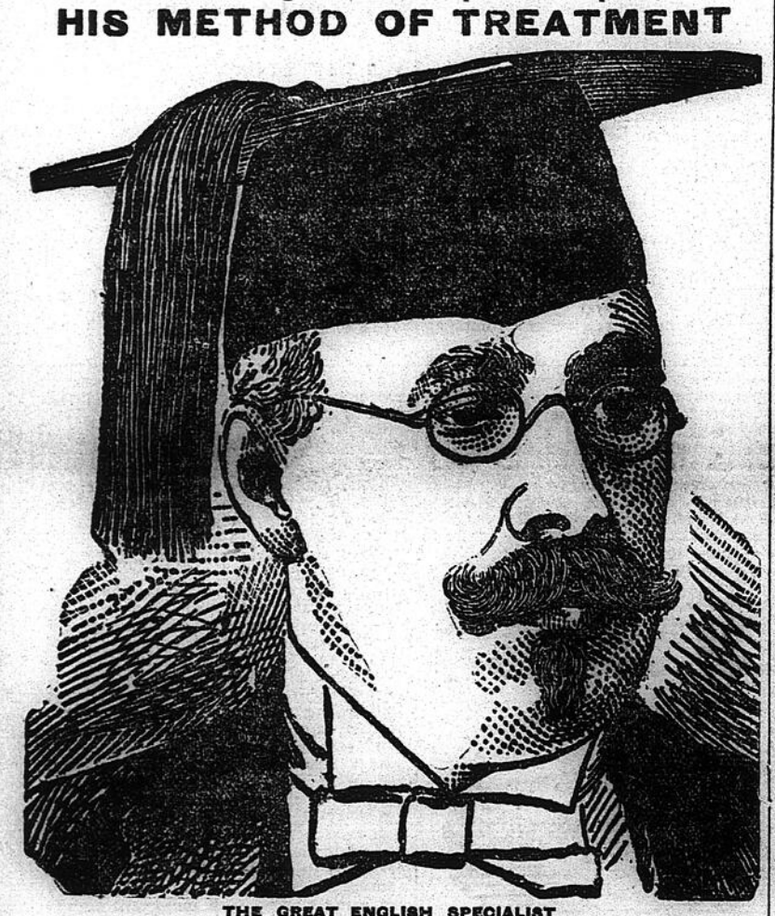
'The moist air from the Pacific moving landward becomes cooled by coming in contact with the colder mountain, and still further by expansion due to elevation. As the air becomes more and more elevated the dew-point is finally reached and precipitation takes place, As stated, when precipitation takes place latent heat is liberated, the temperature of the air is increased, it expands, and, becoming still lighter, rises higher until the dew-point is reached, and precipitation is resumed once more. By this succession of coolings practically all the moisture is deposited on the windward side of the mountain, and when it reaches the summit it is practically dry air whose temperature is far above the normal for that elevation. It is now ready for its downward journey, and its temperature is gradually increased, due this time to compression, and when it reaches the plains on the leeward side of the mountain it is like a breath from a furnace in the intensity of its heat. Like an unsaturated sponge, it absorbs all the moisture in its path, causing the drifts of snow to vanish as if by magic, yet not appreciably increasing the volumes of the rivers and creeks.'—Bismarck (N. D.) 'Tribune.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. SPROULE, B.A.

The Great English Catarrh Specialist Explains

HIS METHOD OF TREATMENT



THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST

CURES ALL FORMS OF CATARRH.

Seventeen years ago a young, but highly honored Surgeon in the British Royal Navy astonished his friends by suddenly leaving the service and entering on private practice. That Surgeon was the now famous Catarrh Specialist, Dr. Sproule, B.A. His keen brain had early seen in the new disease Catarrh a menace to the life and happiness of the civilized world. While other physicians were neglecting it as unimportant, Dr. Sproule studied its nature and the means of cure. He labored in office, hospital and laboratory. He mastered the subject.

As Dr. Sproule had foreseen, Catarrh spread with frightful rapidity. Twenty years ago Catarrh was almost unknown. Now, no age, sex or condition is exempt from it. No climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than yellow fever or smallpox. It is, in the large majority of cases, the forerunner of Consumption. Vital statistics show that deaths from Consumption in this country have increased more than 200 percent in the last five years. Nearly all of these cases have been traced back to Catarrh as their starting point.

Dr. Sproule makes the treatment of Catarrh a specialty. He cures Catarrh. Dr. Sproule, the first to make Catarrh a Specialty, has perfected the only scientific, constitutional and PERMANENT cure. Local washes, sprays, balms, snuffs, etc., only relieve for a time. They often do harm by driving the Catarrh germs deeper into the system. CONSUMPTION, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINFUL STOMACH DISORDERS are liable to result.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines prepared for each case. Medicine that will cure one will often harm another. Dr. Sproule's method drives every germ out of the body. It clears the head, stops the hawking and spitting, sweetens the breath, strengthens the eyes, restores the hearing. It purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates and tones up the entire system. It gives new life, energy and ambition. The hardships of life seem easier to bear. Work becomes a pleasure. The man feels as if made over.

Dr. Sproule's name is revered as that of a benefactor in thousands of homes. If you have any symptoms of Catarrh, the doctor earnestly invites you to write to him and tell him all about it. It will cost you nothing.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1.—Do you spit up slime?
2.—Are your eyes watery?
3.—Does your nose feel full?
4.—Does your nose discharge?
5.—Do you sneeze a good deal?
6.—Do crusts form in the nose?
7.—Do you have pain across the eyes?
8.—Does your breath smell offensive?
9.—Is your hearing beginning to fail?
10.—Are you losing your sense of smell?
11.—Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12.—Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13.—Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14.—Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

DISEASES OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1.—Do you take cold easily?
2.—Is your breathing too quick?
3.—Do you raise frothy material?
4.—Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5.—Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6.—Do you feel worn out on rising?
7.—Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8.—Are you gradually losing strength?
9.—Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10.—Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11.—Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12.—Do you cough worse night and morning?
13.—Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

Mark the above symptoms and send them to Dr. Sproule. He will diagnose your case free and tell you just what to do to get cured. Do not neglect yourself. Above all, do not give yourself wrong treatment. The results may be fatal.

DR. SPROULE, B.A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane st., Boston.

ISLAND CITY

'Paint and Varnish Works.'



"ISLAND CITY" White Lead for DECORATORS.

"ISLAND CITY" Pure White Paint, SUPERIOR to White Lead, and which does not affect the HEALTH OF PAINTERS, in as much as it is not POISONOUS.

"ISLAND CITY" Prepared Paints, 56 COLORS to choose for the houses.

"ISLAND CITY" Floor PAINTS which dry in EIGHT HOURS.

P. D. DODS & CO., Prop.,

MONTREAL.

Branches: VICTORIA, B.C., WINNIPEG, Man., TORONTO, Ont.

The Trade Mark "ISLAND CITY" is a guarantee for the QUALITY of our goods.

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

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

'I don't know what is the matter,' he said, 'but I'm tired.' 'Spring fever,' I ventured. 'Perhaps,' he replied, with a yawn, 'this last ten days' weather has been enough to make any one blue, and hail stray sunbeams with delight. The only funny thing has been the persistent way in which the newspapers said: "Fair to-morrow," when the rain was falling in torrents and all your letters from New York, or Boston, or Quebec, began: "It is a steady downpour of rain, and the sun has not been seen for a week." ' 'Don't you think,' said the amateur nurse, 'that it is the best thing the newspapers can do. Consider the gleam of hope it sends all over the land, and into the hearts of thousands. "Fine to-morrow." They can sleep with the anticipation of sunshine and blue skies.'

He stirred uneasily, and murmured: 'You talk of the world as if it were your own private property, and you women had the weather at hand.' Then he looked at the 'newcomer' who had entered the room with a subscription book in her hand.

'My errand,' she said, in answer to his inquiring eyes, 'is to get you to subscribe towards a fund to ameliorate the condition of the always tired. It is no matter that it is a fad of the age—but everybody is in it, and we have been seeking a way to help. I do not know whether the money will be invested in sarsaparilla, or elevators, or in automatic under-studies, but it will be a trust fund, and we hope for your assistance.'

Without pleading excuse, he yawned again, and said: 'The world is divided into two classes of people, Give and Get. It is an unjust division, and as the poet says:

' "It's natural enough, I guess,
When some gets more, and some gets less;
For them upon the shimmest side,
To say it ain't a fair divide." '

'But, somehow, those who give most seem quite satisfied with their "more blessed," while those who get are always on the look-out for more. The world is full of generous givers, who throw into their giving whatever they have, be it time, or money, strength or brain, it all goes, and those who get, are willing to absorb whatever comes their way.'

The newcomer stood up impatiently: 'Are you a "giver" or a "getter?" ' she said.

There was an attempt at a yawn, stifled this time, as he rose and bowed to her. 'I think,' he said, 'I will help myself, and that the best cure for spring tiredness is to be thoroughly absorbed in some definite work. Work that is not all for self.'

'It's just so about plants,' I said, 'some people seem to ache to give you a slip of their choicest possessions, and will share them with their neighbors, while others are for getting and keeping all they can. "Hand a grip out," is their motto. This brings to mind a genial, old gentleman, who was always willing to give plants or seeds to any one who wanted them. He has been in the "better land" many years now, but as I drive up the river side any summer's day, I can trace his gifts in tree and shrub and flower, in English or French Canadian homes; beautiful monuments that speak, without words, to the memory of a generous soul.'

PANSIES AND PERENNIALS.

M.L.R.—I quite envy you those healthy plants, but you had better thin them out, and transplant into other boxes—hardening them by giving plenty of air until they can be set out of doors.

The clove pink and china pink are quite different; the latter, Dianthus Chinensis, is a biennial of dwarf habit, but without fragrance. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers strongly the second year. The clove pink is called in France the Clove Lily-flower, and is the parent of the Carnation. You can purchase plants from the nurserymen. I often see it in old French gardens. Perennials and Lilies can be safely removed if taken up early in spring before growth begins.

APHIDES AND SCALE.

C.D.—Any of our Canadian seedsmen can supply seeds that will suit your climate. There is not any flowering plant you could grow from seed now that will bloom by the last of May. The time to arrange for that is in autumn, at which time, tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbs, can be planted for spring blooming. Pansies are at their best the second spring after planting, and give a bright spot through May. They are lovely enough to be cared for, and give good returns for every attention. These, with a few well grown house plants, should make the garden gay until annuals come into bloom.

In regard to aphides and scale, it is quite possible to destroy both by patient work. but the black currant bushes will be better to have the worst infested branches cut out and burned, while the rest of the bush is sprayed with a fine nozzle in which is a mixture of half a pound of hard soap, a gallon of boiling water, and two gallons of kerosene. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene (keep away from the fire), and churn for ten minutes. Dilute it 10 or 12 times before application, and use before the buds come out in spring. The same mixture is effective if used on the leaves of the English roses before the insects destroy them. In this case, as in many others, it is better to use the application before the mischief is done.

IMPATIENS SULTANI.

M.P.D.—The above is the name of the plant sent. It is a greenhouse balsam, and a constant bloomer, with its rosy carmine flowers, and pale green foliage. I am very glad that the seeds have done so well. Sweet peas are always gay and satisfactory bloomers.

You are right in saying that I can sympathize with you, but for the sake of those 'boys' who bring you wild flowers, the garden must be kept up. I should like to have seen those lady slippers in the dish. Perhaps they would have bloomed in February, if they had been hurried a little more. How fine and cheerful they must look.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Mrs. G. McW.—This is the time to take cuttings of your primrose, which I suppose to be the Chinese primula. The simplest way to divide it is to lay moss among the lower leaves, which quickly induces the crowns or shoots to root into it, and when well rooted they can be pulled apart and each crown potted separately. This mossing process answers best in April or May. As the plant is impatient of disturbance in hot weather, it is best not to attempt it late in the season. The Hydrangea is easily propagated by division of roots—but if cuttings or 'slips' are wanted they can be taken from off the strongest shoots of old plants in July, put in moist sand until they root and, if potted in rich earth, will grow vigorously.

In regard to the calla it is necessary to know the treatment it has had all winter in order to understand why it has not bloomed. My plants with plenty of water and moderately rich earth have given a quantity of flowers, but in summer they were dried off and rested until September.

These plants are sometimes injured by over kindness, and if not strong when they start into growing over-feeding in that condition will induce a weak spindling growth, and leaves instead of flowers. If this is not satisfactory, let me know size of plant and treatment summer and winter.

COVERING A FENCE.

Nellie has an ugly fence in the yard that she would like to have covered with foliage as she thinks vines grow too slowly for the purpose of filling the ground, but it must be inexpensive. Ans.—There are several seeds that can be bought in five-cent packets that will answer. Get a packet of Ricinus (castor oil bean) and put each bean in a little pot. Set in a warm place till the weather is settled, then turn them out of the pot, for a back ground close to the fence. In front of them have growing some tall-growing plant like amaranthus, seed to be sown early, and in front of them a gay row of tall asters or marigolds.

EARLY ANNUALS.

Mrs. E. T. B. wishes to raise early annuals in the house that will bear transplanting, and asks if it is too late. Ans.—It is rather late, but from the appearance of the land in this vicinity, and it will be much the same with you, the house grown seeds will be somewhat ahead. Fill a seed box with rich soil finely pulverized, and made level and make it thoroughly warm. Then sow seeds of tender annuals, such as are so classed in the catalogues, for hardy sorts may as well be sown out of doors as late in the season as this. The other question as to Dahlias may be answered by saying that they should be put into boxes of earth and set in a warm place to sprout, until it is warm enough to plant out of doors. An old gardener used to give the advice: 'Treat your dahlias the same as potatoes, and they will do well.'

The seasons are so short, that unless we start our plants early they only reach maturity in time to be cut down by untimely frosts, and in that way we have small compensation for the labor expended. Early sown seeds are less likely to be attacked by insects than those that are sown in hot dry weather.

CURL LEAF IN ROSE.

'Curl Leaf' describes her rose bush with its leaves all curled up, and the buds turn a bad color and decay without opening. What is the trouble? Ans.—Many people who grow roses in the house have the same trouble. Sometimes it is due to spiders, sometimes to aphis, but oftener to exposure to drafts. Remove the plant to a new place and sprinkle over it flour of sulphur when the sun is shining. If it is red spider, dip the plant in hot water. If aphides are sapping its strength give it a bath made of some good strong soap suds, afterwards rinsing with warm, clear water. Most likely, however, the cause is draft.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

Manitoba.—You will find it easy to understand how flowers are classified, by a study of the catalogues. Annuals are those that live only one season; biennials remain in the ground for two years, unless winter killed by severe cold; and perennials do not blossom the first summer, but live in the ground year after year, and grow stronger until they often have to be divided and transplanted to new quarters. Of these the larkspur, columbine, phlox and rudbeckia are good examples, and to these faithful perennials we are indebted for unfailing flowers, when more tender varieties disappoint us.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' QUESTION BOX.

Edith asks if morning glories can be planted early, and if there are any colors but blue and white. Ans.—There are many rich and varied colors in the new Japanese sorts, and they are very pretty, but need to be started early. The packets are sold of mixed varieties and you need not have only one color, if others are wanted.

'Dan.'—The leaves are variegated Stevia, the flower is small and white, it makes a good border, but is not hardy.

INSECTS ON ROSES AND OTHER PLANTS.

Little Nell.—Your little letter telling me that your mother wants to know what she can do for the insects that destroy her roses, is hardly enough for me to answer without doing a good deal of guessing. Write again and describe the insect and what harm it does to 'roses and other plants.' There are so many enemies to roses that it is better to know which one you refer to. Do not be afraid to ask questions.

LIGHT FROM WIND.

At Wittkield, in Germany, an electric-lighting plant has been erected, the power for which is provided by a windmill. The wheel of the windmill is thirty-nine feet in diameter, and develops more than thirty horse power. When the wind blows, the power is turned into electricity by a dynamo, and stored up in storage batteries until needed. If this plant proves successful, a much larger one will be erected on the same plan.

This experiment should be a very interesting one to Canadians. Canada is, of course, a land of water power, but the water power is concentrated in places, often, where it cannot be put to much use. Wind, on the contrary, is widely dispersed over the country, and is particularly obtainable on our western prairies, where water power is rather scarce. For lighting, which has to be done regularly, expensive storage batteries are required, but it seems probable that, for small amounts of power at least, these will cost less than the coal that would be required to produce the same power.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART FAILURE

But not Fatal this Time, for Timely Treatment Saved.

For Six Years, a Newfoundland Man Suffers from Heart Trouble.—Unable to work, and Suffering Great Pain, He is Discouraged — Dodd's Kidney Pills Make a New Man of Him.

Cape la Hune, Nfld., April 12.—(Special.)—Many think that Heart Disease is incurable, but the fact that it is curable is proven by a case that recently came to light in this place. Mr. Thomas Barter makes the following statement:

'For over six years I suffered intensely with palpitation of the heart, and had to give up work. I could not do anything at all, until I saw in an advertisement that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure Heart Disease. I sent for seven boxes, and I have used five of them, and am now completely cured. I can do my work again as well as ever I could.

'I am not much of a speaker, but I have tried to write my story as plainly as possible, and am doing so because I believe that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of palpitation or other Heart Trouble, and I think everyone suffering in this way should be told of the remedy that I found so successful in my case.'

Mr. Barter's testimonial has been voluntarily given for publication. He can have no object in giving it, other than the hope of helping some other poor sufferer, as pointed out in his letter.

If anyone doubts the genuineness of Mr. Barter's testimonial, or the truth of any statement made therein, they are at liberty to write to him and find out for themselves.

Mr. Barter is only one of many in this neighborhood, who have been cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, but his case is one of the most striking, and evidently proves that Heart Disease is the result of Kidney Derangements, and can be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Deranged Kidneys increase the heart's work, and cause palpitation and other heart troubles. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and thus relieve the Heart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GET THE GENUINE.

Hunyadi János

WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.



HOW DO YOU DO IT?

"How do you get tnat so pretty, it looks like painting?

"Well, you see there are 400 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk, and it's easy to pick the right ones."

"I can match any flower color or get any shade I want."

"It is never any trouble to get the exact required shade."

Brainerd and Armstrong's

FREE PHOTO FRAME!



The engraving herewith gives a faint idea of the embossed and hand decorated celluloid Photo. Frames, for cabinet photo, which we send postpaid on receipt of 60 wrappers of that best of Laundry and Family Soaps, the

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

(Stag's Head Trade Mark.

No soap is better, yet no premiums excel those we give.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co.,

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produced by using

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which preserves and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and gives pleasant fragrance to the breath; it eradicates tartar, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel. Sold by Stores, Chemists and

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67 Hatton Garden, London.

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Use LAPRAIRIE SHALE BRICKS and secure Safety from decomposition, with Elegance in Appearance.

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For nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, brain fag, lack of vitality, nervous prostration, faint and dizzy spells, tobacco heart, whiskey nerves, general debility, etc., use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

TIRED ALL THE TIME

That's a Spring Condition.

It's a sign that the blood is deficient in vitality, just as pimples and other eruptions are signs that the blood is impure. It's a warning, too, which only the hazardous fail to heed.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA removes it, gives new life, new courage, strength and animation.

It cleanses the blood and clears the complexion.

Accept no substitute.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and general builder of the system with excellent results. I have found no other remedy to compare with it as a restorer of vitality. It drives away that tired feeling, quiets the nerves and brings sweet, refreshing sleep." JOHN Y. PATERSON, Whitby, Ont.

"I was completely run down, could not eat or sleep and could not do my housework. I called to see a neighbor and told her how I felt. She presented me with a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and told me to take it home and try it. I did so, and found it helped me right away. I have now taken seven bottles and can say there is no better medicine for rheumatism and for the kidneys. At one time my ankle was swollen so I could not get upstairs. Two bottles of Hood's completely cured me."
Mrs. JOHN E. RUSSELL, Pinnical St., Belleville, Ont.

"I was troubled with a tired feeling. Would get up in the morning with a severe headache. I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am relieved."
Miss MAE E. KNIGHT, Cuttingsville, Vt.

"I felt so tired and weak I could hardly do the lightest work about my house. I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking a few doses began to improve, and soon felt real well. I think it is an excellent medicine."
Mrs. B. H. EDMONDS, White Plains, N.Y.

"I was tired all the time, had no appetite and no ambition to do anything. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and soon had a good appetite, that tired feeling was gone and I felt well. I believe Hood's saved me from a long illness."
Mrs. B. JOHNSON, Westfield, N.Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PROMISES TO CURE AND KEEPS THE PROMISE.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S PASTORAL ON THE MARRIAGE LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with care the interesting and elaborate letter of the Archbishop in your issue of the 8th inst. It deals with a very important question, and is worthy of the attention of Protestants as well as Catholics.

His Grace very wisely avoids the wild and impassioned utterances such as we read in some of the French Catholic papers—for example the 'Courrier du Canada.' Some of the language used in the pastoral is rather strong, at the same time there is no unseemly exhibition of bad temper; and as a literary production, it has this advantage—it is perfectly clear. His Grase has decided views on the subject of which he writes, and he expresses those views in language which cannot be misunderstood.

As to the institution of marriage being of divine origin, there is no question as between Romanism and Protestantism. In the ritual used in some of the largest Protestant churches we find these words respecting marriage, that it was 'instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and his church.' The divine origin or sacredness of the marriage tie is not at present the question at issue. On that question the Protestant clergyman holds views just as decisive and strong as any which the Archbishop himself may hold.

The real point just now to be decided is this: Has the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this province of Quebec the power to override or to set aside the powers of the British crown? The litigation in the Delpit case means that. It means nothing more, and it means nothing less. The statement I have just made is, I think, a correct description of the real facts of the case. When two persons come to a Protestant clergyman to marry them with a license from the crown he is not required to ask them if they are Baptists, or Anglicans, or Catholics. There is nothing in the license, nor in the law of our province requiring him to catechize them as to their religious faith. By virtue of the authority given him by the supreme power of the crown, he performs the ceremony, and pronounces them lawfully 'man and wife.'

Now the claim is set up that if the parties so married happen to be Catholics then the Roman Church can step in and declare that marriage null and void, and fix the brand of concubinage upon the unfortunate woman and the brand of illegitimacy upon her children.

I observe that in the opening of his letter the Archbishop gives us a very impressive quotation from St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians. In that epistle Paul was writing of certain parties, who were seeking to introduce the rite of circumcision and other Jewish ceremonies among the Galatian converts. He strongly rebuked them. And he strongly rebuked the apostle Peter for his inconsistency in the same matter in Antioch, saying, 'I resisted him to the face because he stood condemned.'

In the present discussion there is no question of introducing any new gospel, or any antiquated ceremonies. The quotation from St. Paul is very solemn, and very beautiful, at the same time it is utterly irrelevant in the present controversy.

Then we have given us one of the decrees or canons of the Council of Trent on the subject of marriage. That decree is very long, and a good deal confused in its teachings. It would not be difficult to point out some manifest contradictions which that document contains within itself.

But the Archbishop knows, and every intelligent reader of the 'Witness' knows, that the decrees of the Council of Trent have not any legal nor ecclesiastical force in any territory within the wide limits of the British Empire, and therefore no particular benefit can result from introducing or discussing them in connection with the Delpit case.

His Grace takes the position that clandestinity is a sufficient impediment to a lawful marriage. That position may be correct. But it does not apply to the present case. Clandestinity means something done in private, secretly. There is nothing more secret or clandestine about the marriage performed by a Protestant clergyman than there is about the marriage performed by a Catholic priest. Whatever may be the religious persuasion of the parties he marries, whether Catholic or Protestant, he does not marry them clandestinely. There must be the issuance of a license by a duly authorized officer of the crown. There must be the presence of a minister who has the legal right to perform the ceremony. There must be the presence of two or more witnesses to append their signatures to the marriage register. Whatever other objections might be raised against such a marriage, it is absolutely certain there is nothing of clandestinity about it.

I am afraid, sir, that in the preparation of this pastoral His Grace forgot to some extent what are the individual rights and liberties of British subjects. Two persons have entered into a contract of marriage; but they are not to be allowed to say whether priest or minister shall perform the ceremony. Is not that an interference with both civil and religious liberty? A lady affirms that she is not a member of the Catholic church, and that she was not such at the time of her marriage. But according to the findings of the ecclesiastical court she has no right to say whether she belongs to the church or not. Does not that look like a very serious invasion of personal liberty?

A clergyman has the legal right to perform the marriage ceremony, and to register the marriage. But he is not to be allowed to perform the ceremony except for persons who are bona fide members of his own church. Is not that a direct interference with personal liberty?

Such lofty clerical claims as these might have been recognized during the dismal darkness of the mediaeval ages. They cannot for one moment be admitted in this later and more enlightened era in which it is our lot to live.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

81a St. Hubert street, April 10, 1901.

MONTGOMERY'S MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Monday, April 8, there is the following reference from the Ancient Capital re the Montgomery memorial: 'The Quebec branch of the Daughters of the Empire, on the ground of the disrespect that would be shown to the loyal British and French soldiers who nobly held Quebec, have passed a resolution regretting the permission granted by the City Council to the 'Sons of the Revolution of Boston,' to erect in Quebec a memorial in honor of the invader, Richard Montgomery, who laid waste a country not in arms against him, violently attempted to force Canadians from their allegiance to the British Crown and ordered that the town should be sacked and burned when taken.'

Is it possible a memorial to Montgomery is to be erected in old historic Quebec? This is a questionable policy on the part of the nation, much more than even a city council. The movement, too, has been so quietly conducted that public attention has not yet been made cognizant of it. It is evident that the 'Sons of the Revolution of Boston' have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. I think about ten years ago the late Sir John Macdonald was interviewed by an American committee relating to this very memorial. Then again Sir Mackenzie Bowell was waited on in 1895-96 by a deputation of ladies from Boston, but in both cases the Dominion authorities declined to concede permission for the erection of a memorial. The late Dr. Kingsford wrote strongly against such a policy, at that time, and I think his letter was published in the 'Witness,' at any rate in a Montreal paper. In his letter he called upon Canadian and British patriots to frown down any such idea. Indeed, the press in general opposed the scheme at the time. If it were bad policy then much more is it now at the beginning of this new era.

It would be interesting to know all the steps taken by the 'Sons of the Revolution of Boston' to find out that the Quebec City Council was the body to go to and not, as previously was the custom, to approach the Dominion Government again. This makes a person ask the question as to authority. Has the city council power to allow the erection of a memorial to an invader of our country and thus challenge our rights as patriots? Does this not, too, establish a precedent and one, too, that strikes at the heart of Canadian patriotism and pride? Is it not a question of significance to-day, in view of the tide of patriotism that has recently swept over this young Canada of ours? Is it or is it not important to ask what effect such a memorial will have on our boys and girls who gaze on it, when they enquire as to his loyalty to the British Crown? Was he not a soldier and will he not be represented in uniform? Was he not a traitor, being a soldier, and now he is to be honored—it matters little by whom—on our soil above the honor bestowed on our brave defenders who did so well on that stormy New Year's morning?

Think you that a monument or memorial would be allowed to Benedict Arnold by the United States? Arnold was in that engagement at Quebec when Montgomery fell, serving the same authority. He afterwards regretted his act and tried to hand West Point, with all the arms and stores, over to the British. Perhaps he tried to atone for his mistake. He escaped to the British line, but has been held up as an object of scorn by American historians ever since. But American histories (school) are saturated with misrepresentations of British and Canadian valor and military success in the war of 1812, and that, too, for a purpose. The children are steeped in prejudice against anything British. I should be sorry to advocate a spirit of national prejudice, and narrowness, or illiberality as it is not British. Besides, we are of the same race as they, but we must be instructed differently. However, regarding memorials it is necessary to draw the line somewhere to maintain our dignity and self-respect, and I think it ought to be drawn right here. No monuments or memorials should be permitted on these lands yet, to another nation's hero, when that hero betrayed our own flag. I say 'yet,' for we know not our ultimate destiny, but the acts of to-day will to-morrow determine that destiny, and if our children be well grounded now in patriotism it will tend to make our future more secure.

What has our Provincial Government done in this matter and what has the guardian of our rights, the Dominion Government, done? It comes to us with greater force now since we know better what war means, owing to our connection with South Africa. But there is another event that ought not to be forgotten, and that is that at the present moment our Dominion Government has offered eighty thousand dollars to the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec for the Plains of Abraham. On these historic plains then let it be known far and wide is to be erected the Montgomery memorial by the 'Sons of the Revolution of Boston!' Should not Canadians protest? We have in this country all manner of patriotic societies, and Canadian clubs, and last, but not least, the Women's Historical Association in every locality which with industrious research are unearthing all the family and township records in existence destined to immortality and renown in the pages of Canadian History. What if some of these should before the twentieth century ends find out the history of Montgomery, but the memorial would be there a century? What are these societies doing to aid the 'Daughters of the Empire' at this moment?

I do not wish it to be inferred that I question the courage and honor of Montgomery. He served under Wolfe in 1759 with distinction, and if afterwards he thought, as he may have conscientiously, that Congress (or the thirteen colonies) was right in the Revolutionary War and that Britain, under the autocratic control of her young dictator, George III., was wrong, he had a perfect right to think and act as he liked. Those who have profited, or think they have by his work have many reasons for showing their gratitude in this way. But this is not our case; nor can I see how it can be, or become ours. We, Canadians, have just as legitimate reasons for consigning him to oblivion. We saved ourselves. We are Britons still. Let us honor our own heroes who defended Quebec.

Few nations to-day can boast of a stronger patriotism than can the United States, and still it is a nation that is comparatively in its youth. What is the secret of all this sentiment? Is it American institutions? They are not to be compared to ours in Canada. Is it not their steady, in season and out, and perhaps immoderate, inculcation of it in their children, at home, at school, at church, at the theatre and on their national holidays. Then let us take care what memorials decorate our land.

R. STOTHERS.

Ottawa, April 10, 1901.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As it has been my pleasure to see and have to do with a large number of the best public parks in the eastern United States, I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words regarding the proposal to erect a memorial terrace on the top of Mount Royal.

Of all the parks which I have visited I have never seen a public park which equalled Mount Royal for natural beauty, or one which is so well adapted to the needs of a large and populous city. Lifted far above the noise, confusion, and foul air of the city one is enabled to breath the free pure air, uncontaminated, as the Great Ruler intended man should breathe it; with a sense of quiet and peaceful enjoyment such as I think I am safe in saying, is not possible so near the centre of any other large city on the continent. And after all in a densely populated district this is what is needed more than anything else. After the day of toil is over, whether it be in the office or the factory, there is nothing which so releases the high tension to which the nerves are keyed during the day, or which enables us to keep that even and good-natured balance which is so necessary for our prosperity as does close communion with nature. There is scarcely anything which has so much influence for good, especially among those whose lives are passed in the more crowded part of our cities. There is an unconscious influence, a refining, an educating influence which, without our being aware of it, uplifts a community which has easy access to nature. When the world understands this influence better and provides itself with better parks and more playgrounds in the more crowded parts of its cities, then the standard of citizenship in these parts will be raised and the saloons and prisons will cease to have so many victims. One of the best facts ever brought out in connection with Central Park, New York, was when a keeper of a large saloon was one day accosted by a friend in the park, who expressed surprise at seeing him there, the saloonkeeper replied that he came to see what attraction was drawing away so many of his customers.

But to return to the subject. The citizens of Montreal wish to erect a memorial to Lord Strathcona and to the soldiers who so bravely upheld the honor of Canada in the late war in South Africa. The first question is naturally, How can this best be done? It seems to me that to confer the greatest compliment, a memorial should be (first) a work of art, whatever its design or mission; (second) it should be permanent; (third) the greater its future usefulness and enjoyment by the people, the greater and more lasting will be the honor done to him whom the city would honor.

One of the arguments brought forward in favor of the proposed terrace is that the present lookout is unsightly, and I certainly agree with this. In looking over the park with Mr. Olmsted two years ago he expressed himself as being very sorry to see such inharmonious buildings without any effort being made to hide their ugliness, but the present conditions are infinitely to be preferred to the suggested innovation, for the proposed terrace would be destructive instead of constructive of good. It would probably have the feature of permanency, a feature which I fear would be regretted by future generations. It would also undoubtedly be made a thing of beauty in itself, but as an ornament to the mountain, or the city, or as an addition to the park as a place of pure and simple enjoyment it could not help but be a failure.

A public park is a great public trust. The health and happiness of generations of people in the future may be effected by what the trustees of to-day do, and the fact that Montreal possesses in her mountain one of the grandest parks on the continent only increases the responsibility of those who guard her treasures.

FREDERICK G. TODD.

Montreal, April 11, 1901.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS IN CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me through your paper to bring before Christian workers a subject which the writer deems worthy of prayerful consideration and study. It is that of literary entertainments, socials, etc., etc., in connection with our churches. Are they to the glory of God?

First, What is their object? In the majority of cases they are for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the church; in other words, to raise money for God. In order to do this, a special meeting of some kind must be arranged, and the better the entertainment is the more money will be received. Our Christian people and the people of the world who have been allured thither by our brilliant advertisements must get the worth of their money, or they will not patronize our church; they will go where they can find better bargains. This buying and selling—for what else can it be called?—takes place in the very building which has been most solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. And more, they call the money thus obtained 'given' to God! Wherein is the gift? If God's church and the different branches of his work cannot be supported without wheedling the world into paying its debts, it is no longer the church of God; and if Christians cannot carry on his work by freely and cheerfully restoring unto him a portion of his own, they are no longer worthy to be called the children of God.

Again, the object may be to gather in the members. The members of the Epworth League or Christian Endeavor, Sabbath school or church have become scattered and something special is necessary to bring them back. In due season 'something special' takes place. The wanderers appear for that event, and again, vanish until such time as our church shall once more become concerned in their behalf. Is there one reader among you who can conscientiously point to one case where anything of the kind has been a spiritual blessing to the community? Is it a blessing to God's people or does it increase the respect of those outside the kingdom for the sacred? Then what good are they? Christian workers deplore the great lack of spirituality in the church and vainly struggle to rise from the old rut of formality into which we have so hopelessly fallen. The work is not progressing as it should, and the members are becoming indifferent. What must be done? Burn the membership roll and start afresh, with only half the members, but let those be the Christ-like Christians. Free the church of all that is unholy and begin where our Puritan fathers began. Then, I verily believe, God's work will prosper to such an extent that the old church 'members' will waken and rub their eyes in amazement. 'But,' you say, 'the people—the young particularly—must have amusement, and is it not better that they find it here than in places of questionable repute? Innocent and beneficent recreation is necessary and amusement proper in its place; but is the church to provide these? Is the duty of the church to cater to the pleasure-seeking part of man's nature, or is it to supply food for the nourishment and growth of the spiritual? When Christ's apostles were sent forth they received no instruction to make use of any such means, nor do we find in the acts of those godly men the first intimation of them seeking to raise humanity to the Christian faith by providing for them a method of less injurious and demoralizing amusement than was customary. No, their mission, as enunciated by Christ himself, immediately before his ascension (Matt. xxviii., 19-20) was: 'Teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.' Thus, the work Christ requires of his apostles remains unchanged unto this day, though many years have elapsed since our Master spoke those words on this earth.

Methinks I see the dear Lord turn in sorrow and anguish from the sin and unbelief of the world and look to his own that there at least he may find a few to glorify his name. They are in the House of God; he will go and confer on them his blessing. But what means all this noise and confusion of voices? It cannot be! Yes, there is the place that he had said should be 'an house of prayer,' there are the sheep and the goats all mingling together in joyous harmony, and his own precious lambs feasting with the very ones who have rejected and scoffed at the Saviour! The feast is over—listen! Is not that the voice of his minister of the Gospel in solemn accents raised to heaven? Perhaps they will repent and still receive his blessing. 'Father, we thank thee for this pleasant hour spent in thy house, and among thy people; we have ben refreshed and benefited . . . And now may the blessing of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit rest and remain with you henceforth and forever, amen.' And I see the loving Saviour turn away in agony from those on whom he yearned to bestow his richest blessings. The heavenly choir is hushed and the angels bow their heads for shame. It is not his enemies who are crucifying him now. It is his own beloved disciples. I can see the gathering drops stand out on that holy brow—the brow that was marred by the thorns of our sin—as he stretches out those pierced and bleeding hands and raises his face—so full of bitter agony—in pleading supplication to a just and angry God and I hear him intercede, 'Father, forgive . . . I died for them!'

ANNE GRAHAM.

March, 1901.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Doctor's Story

When the matter of Foods for Infants and Invalids came up for consideration,

Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, pronounced

NEAVE'S FOOD

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."



Mrs. A. EVANS, of The Hollies, Withington, near Manchester, writes: "Gentlemen,—I am sending photo of my little girl, age two years, brought up entirely on Neave's Food, and a more healthy child could not be found. There is no doubt it is excellent Food, and so easily prepared. Many of my friends have asked me what I give them, and when told Neave's Food, have tried it, and in every instance found it satisfactory."

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—LYMAN BROS & CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

HOME DEPARTMENT

SOME ENDS THAT MET.

Clothes for Small Boys---The Bereaved Mother ---Selected Recipes.

SOME ENDS THAT MET.

(New York 'Observer.')

The Successful Writer of Stories dropped in one morning to consult the Successful Woman of Domestic Tastes on some household topic. She found Mrs. Rose in her kitchen making cake. With her hair in a becoming knot at the back of her head, Mrs. Rose in a pink and white morning-gown and a large, white apron, made a picture which Mrs. Gordon, making a note of, tucked away in a mental pigeonhole, labelled, 'For future use.' This lady found herself looking upon everything as literary material, which chanced to come in her way. When she entered, Mrs. Rose looked up with a smile which fairly beamed welcome, and with the words, the most hospitable of any that could be uttered, and which always impart a thrill of pleasure to the object inspiring them: 'I was just thinking of you, and wishing you would come.'

'And in what capacity did I serve as the object of your thoughts?' asked Mrs. Gordon, seating herself in a comfortable rocking chair. Mrs. Rose would have no uncomfortable chairs, even in her kitchen.

Mrs. Rose was now standing before the neat array of materials necessary for her morning work, and while she deftly selected this and that, and stirred and mixed, she poured forth upon her amused and astonished listener, the following:

'I was thinking of you in your capacity of stirring and mixing, and bringing forth something readable and bright from your boxes and band-boxes and pigeon holes of material. I've got a lot of material, and it's just going to waste, simply because I can't select and sift and stir, and put the right quantities together to make a story. The most aggravating part of all is, that it's all genuine; not a bit borrowed nor stolen, nor bought at a second-hand store or mis-fit parlors. I don't mean to imply by that that your's is not all genuine. I believe there ought to be story-making schools, just as there are cooking-schools. I ought to be able to make a story just as easily as I make this cake, but'

'But why don't you try?' asked Mrs. Gordon.

'You see the ingredients of my cake here before me. Well, so many times I have brought out my array of suitable things to go into a story; do you know, I can't get but three lines beyond the title? The title I have no trouble about; I think of such beautiful ones; you should see my list of them. I used to be so enthusiastic over the subject of a story, I felt I must write, but the enthusiasm always dies away at the end of the three lines.'

The pucker in Mrs. Rose's pretty forehead grew a little deeper. 'I know if I should summon the courage to finish a story, and get to the point where I sign my name, the spices and the sugar and the flour all stirred according to my best ability, it would just turn out to be dough, the oven of my imagination would not bake.'

Mrs. Gordon tried to be sympathetic and to draw her pretty hostess into further revelation, thinking all the time how much better her friend was serving the world in being a good cook and model housekeeper and bright hostess, than in burdening the weary editors with more manuscripts to return with the regret that owing to the amount of accepted manuscripts on hand, it was found necessary to decline the contribution so kindly offered, with thanks for the privilege of examining it.

Mrs. Rose was in an unusually confidential mood that morning, and needed no urging to pour forth her pent up feelings. She went on, rather incoherently at first:

'The subject of my favorite story has an office down town. Once in a while she tells me a little about her experience. She lost the position she had held for years; the firm lost all their buildings in that great fire last year, and decided not to rebuild here. She was radiant over her new scheme. The very fact that would have been the one thing which most people would have been utterly cast down by, she glorified into the most encouraging factor, of her new enterprise, and what do you suppose it was?

'The fact that that was the only thing for her to do, to open an office; there was her duty without any complication. That's the way it is every time I go in there. She always has something to be glad about—if it's only that the woman has taken unusual pains about her floor that morning; if it his been neglected, mind, she says nothing about it. I believe I'm the only one Hannah talks freely to about her work, indeed, sometimes I think she does not tell me much after all—I know without being told. I know she needs money.

'One day a man came in who has owed that girl for years. I could read her face; I knew she felt that this debt was at last to be paid. I could feel it all as plainly as if I had been Hannah. I thrilled when he took out his pocketbook, I think now it was just to see if he had lost anything—and my heart sank with Hannah's when he put it back. He then took out of a basket he carried—what do you think? six tomatoes and a squash. I must say I did not revive with Hannah, when she summoned her cheerfulness and thanked her generous visitor, saying that her aunt was so fond of tomatoes and squash. Well, just as he got those tomatoes and squash spread out on the table one of the most fastidious ladies in the place came in and wanted some work done. I was proud of Hannah, then, and my sympathy with the confusion which I feared Hannah would suffer changed into downright admiration for the simple, cordial way in which she thanked him again, and inquired about his people, just as heartily as if Mrs. Van Arbuster had not been present.'

'Then what did she do with the tomatoes and squash?' Mrs. Gordon was intensely interested and leaned forward in the comfortable Boston rocker.

'After the farmer left she did not seem to give her treasures a thought, until after she had finished Mrs. Van Arbuster's work and the lady had gone. Then she wrapped the things up in brown paper—did you ever try to make a neat parcel out of a squash—and catching my eye as I watched her, wondering what her thoughts were—a merry look came into her eyes, and she said: "It's just like my good fortune that it isn't eggs and onions this time. He brought both last week, and to-night I have to stop at Judge Ray's office to carry back some work, and eggs and onions would be inconvenient." I wondered what adjective could be applied to tomatoes, and the impossible parcel of squash, but thought such optimism should not be discouraged, so I didn't say anything.'

'Does she have plenty of work?' queried Mrs. Gordon.

'Yes, she has work—but from what I see when I happen to be in, I judge that those who come to her so far are people of the most economical habits. One man, for instance, I must tell you about. You have seen his name in the papers as giving five hundred dollars at a time to various causes. I won't tell you his name, we'll call him Mr. Brown. Well, I dropped in one Saturday night, thinking a chat with Hannah, as we walked home together, was just what I needed; when I get blue I always go to Hannah. This Mr. Brown came in about five o'clock. I waited awhile, still he kept on dictating, and at last I knew I must wait no longer. I afterwards found that he dictated for two hours. When Hannah told him the amount she charged for the work the man, with an injured, superior air, said it was too much, and asked how it was that before she charged a smaller amount. Hannah quietly told him that as she had informed him at the time, she did it then for much less than it was worth. His superior loftiness and air of injury caused her to cut her bill to just half of what the work was worth. He remarked as he left, in a sociable way, mollified by having his bill reduced to the right dimensions, that he had been to committee meetings every night that week, and he should be late at the meeting of the Charity Organization if he didn't hurry.'

'Did your friend find anything cheerful to say about Mr. Brown.'

'Yes, she said that these people are so much less irritating than those who won't pay at all. Now, the chief thing that makes me want to write a story is to wake up the people who pride themselves upon their munificent charity; who head lists with large amounts, and consider themselves, and, indeed, have the reputation of being generous and noble, yet have no conscience about screwing their washerwoman, their dressmaker—anyone who happens to work for them, down to the last penny. I wish I had the power to set these people forth in their true light, and make them realize that the truest charity, the place where charity should begin, is with those nearest home; and that the kindest thing one can do for many less fortunate than themselves, is to give work and pay for it what it is worth.

'I don't mean to say that I am not in the fullest sympathy with charity organizations, and with the methods of relieving suffering at home and in foreign lands, they have my hearty interest; but I do not believe in the zeal that blinds to the want next door, and in economy for the sake of a cause far away, which robs someone around the corner of just pay for honest, thorough work. I know a woman in poor health who does without a servant in order to send the money she would be obliged to pay for one, to help some good cause in a foreign country. Her home is not a success. A poor woman who lives near, feels sorely being deprived of the work which was formerly given her at this house. Why won't people wake up?' And Mrs. Rose washed her floury hands and dried them with a look of despair.

'To return to Hannah,' said Mrs. Rose, now leading her visitor into the cheery sitting-room, 'I have such a sympathy for her, that I really believe the greater part of what I know of her is by intuition, as I said before. For one thing I don't believe she is more than barely making ends meet. And the way she wears her old clothes is pathetic. She took genuine pride in her success in fixing over an old gown last year, and was so delighted because she thought it looked so well; it would be suitable to wear on all occasions when she wanted to be particularly well dressed. I was calling at her home the day she wore it first, and an aunt of hers who lives with them, came in. She looked Hannah over, and then said with such a condescending way, as if she were bestowing undeserved praise:

'"Why, it looks real tidy, Hannah, plenty well enough for rainy days at the office." I didn't look at the recipient of this compliment for a moment; I was just tingling with indignation, so I was surprised when I did glance at Hannah to see that her face was unusually radiant. I could not read her then as I can now. Now I know when she is brighter than usual, that her aunt has been making a remark of the comfort-giving nature of that about her dress, or that her sister Belle has written from Paris for more money, or that she has had a run of economical customers, or that the man on whose place she holds a mortgage has been out of work and can't pay the interest.'

'One thing I found out, I don't know how, is this: she is always busy lately when I go in there, and I just know that she has been writing a story the last summer. I just happened to see an advertisement in our 'Advertiser' in the spring, offering one thousand dollars for the best story to be submitted by the first of October. Hannah takes that paper, and in some way I am just as sure that she has written for that prize as if she had told me. She has spoken several times of what she meant to do if her ship should come in. If she ever has a new cloak or gown, I shall know that the ship has come in; she never would go to such extravagance unless something unusual like that had happened. You ought to see the delight she gets out of being so fortunate in different ways, ways that other people would never notice. I sometimes think that it would really be a waste to give Hannah Braithwaite a whole joy she gets so much out of a little; the whole joys, perhaps, ought to be saved for those who are satisfied with nothing less; but I get out of patience with her patience; I want her to have something more than fragments.' Mrs. Rose paused for breath, and during the pause the maid entered with the mail; as it lay on her lap, glancing carelessly at a page of the 'Advertiser,' which had fallen open, her eyes caught something which caused her to exclaim:

'Oh, Mrs. Gordon, listen! Here is the 'Advertiser's' announcement in regard to the successful competitor for the prize: "We received in all two hundred and forty manuscripts. That of Miss Hannah Braithwaite, of Cherry Valley, Nebraska, entitled 'Alternatives,' has been adjudged the best. Among the manuscripts submitted were some by well-known writers, whose names might have had weight with us in choosing, but for the conditions imposed," etc.'

Mrs. Rose, in her joyous excitement had not heard the door bell ring; turning now she met, face to face, as the maid ushered her in, Hannah herself. She wore a new gown.

Mrs. Rose went to the door with Mrs. Gordon when that lady departed.

'Now, Mrs. Gordon,' she said in a low voice, 'I want you to write the story that I cannot, about Hannah; I have only told you a little, and you must know the rest before you begin; I did not get as far as the lover, who has waited years for her, but Hannah has had to take care of the rest of the family. Did you ever see a more womanly woman? Put into the story, too, so that it looks ridiculous, the talk about the only place for a woman being in the shelter of her own home; put it in its true light, make the sentiment look as false as it really is. If this woman had stayed in the shelter of her home, they would all have been in the poorhouse long ago. I'm so glad you've met Hannah.'

'Perhaps,' suggested Mrs. Gordon, standing now on the top step, 'perhaps Hannah could write her own story better than I could do it for her. I must tell you that I am one of the two hundred and forty who tried for that thousand dollar prize.'

JANET REMINGTON.

LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHES.

(By Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, in 'The Ladies' Magazine.')

Pretty and dainty dresses for little girls are not difficult to devise nor hard to find, but when a baby boy leaves off his frocks it is often a puzzling question what kind of garment shall replace them.

Perhaps the prettiest dress for a boy nearly two years old is one of fine gingham, or flannelette, or Scotch flannel, according to the season. It is made with a wide box-plait in the front and back from the neck to the bottom of the skirt, which is cut full and gathered at the sides. A belt covers the joining and is crossed in the back where it buttons; it is finished in two points in front on each side of the box-plait. The collar is a turned-over, pointed one, and the full bishop sleeves terminate in turned-back cuffs, either plain or trimmed with embroidery.

For boys a little older the one-piece kilt suit looks very well. These are made in many different designs and of various materials, as pique, serge, light all-wool fabrics, flannel and cotton or linen duck. There is also a wide choice in color, white, red, navy and cadet blue and dark green being the most popular.

The Russian blouse suit has a plain skirt, buttoning diagonally to the left shoulder; a wide band of embroidery may cover the buttons if desired. The collar is sometimes cut in two deep lapels in front, showing a shield like a collar, or it is shorter, with square ends trimmed with bands of embroidery. Sometimes a pocket is added on one side.

An admiral kilt suit, which looks well in white, red or blue serge, has a side-plaited skirt and an admiral jacket opening to the waist line over a plain shield. The jacket has straight edges below the lapels of the sailor collar and each side is ornamented with three buttons. The plain coat sleeve has a row of braid on it to simulate a cuff. Another very pretty style has a skirt laid in side plaits, a full blouse falling over the waist line with a sailor collar opening over a small shield; the sleeves are full, gathered into a band at the wrist. A Russian smock is one of the newest patterns; it is gathered in the front and back, leaving a plain piece from each shoulder to the bottom of the skirt; it is opened at one side and confined at the waist with a belt. The full sleeves are gathered into straight bands and the collar is a simple strip of embroidery. Cashmere or any soft material looks well made in this way. Rows of silk braid make a simple and appropriate trimming for these little suits. The braid may be black, or white or of the same color as the material. Full trousers of the same material as the kilts are worn underneath them instead of skirts. In cold weather under dresses should be added.

Boys from five to ten years old wear the natty sailor suits with short straight trousers; or long blouses with belts buckled around them and fanciful collars, either sailor collars or the front of the blouse turned back in lapels showing a plain shield underneath. The trousers worn with these blouses are fastened below the knee and are full enough to fall over and conceal the band holding them in place. Light tan corduroy, or seal brown cheviot serge, is pretty made in this way. Cream white serge is a suitable material for a best suit; the collar may be trimmed with blue, or red silk and the belt may be of white leather. A convenient outer wrap for a boy from four to eight years old is a military cape with a hood made of blue cheviot, or blue kersey. A pretty overcoat is double-breasted with a cape and turn-over collar. It is made of light blue diagonal serge for a little boy and of brown cheviot for an older one. During the cold spring days little boys wear leggings to supplement the stockings, which do not give quite enough warmth. Those of white corduroy fastened with pearl buttons look well with white suits. There are many other kinds beside the black jersey cloth and tan leather ones which used to comprise this list. Scarlet cloth ones are very effective and those of brown suede are always pretty. Waterproof velveteen in brown, blue and black makes serviceable leggings and cloth ones may be obtained to match almost any suit. Riding leggings have a side spring of steel to prevent the legging from settling down in wrinkles on the leg; they are made of black and russet leather and of brown or gray corduroy.

Denim overalls are very useful to protect the clothes of little boys while at play. The front piece comes well up on the chest like an apron and is fastened with suspenders. A short denim jacket, made very loose so as to slip on easily, protects the sleeves perfectly. It is more satisfactory to buy the strong jean or coutil under-waists for little boys than to attempt to make them at home. If home-made ones are a necessity the buttons should be taped,—that is, put on a loop of tape instead of sewn directly on the waist. A strip of wide elastic, reinforced at each end with a piece of linen, where the buttonholes are worked, makes a good and inexpensive stocking supporter.

GOD'S PRUNING.

(Mrs. E. Marshall, senior, Gallingertown, kindly sends us the following poem, which she thinks may bring comfort to some bereaved mother, as it did to her in 1849.)

I looked my last upon a fair young face,
That erst in fresh, warm life had softly lain
Next to my own in exquisite embrace;
Then followed dumbly in the mourners' train.
I heard the casket sink relentless down,
And heavy clods among the flowers drop;
And gazed till round the spot a grassy crown
Had sealed the treasure from my vision up.
And then I turned away to emptiness;
Yes, void was all the crowded world around.
I saw not, heard not, felt not, in the space
Aught that could charm my spirit, or could wound.
I saw homes lighted with the torch of joy,
I heard the laugh of gladness and of mirth,
All was to me a dull, sad mockery,
I only wondered how such cheer had birth.
I spread the table where all else might eat
Yet scarce a morsel passed my pallid lips;
Watched others in their nightly slumber sweet,
But slept not—life was in a dark eclipse.
I could not read, or think, or pray, or feel.
Before the great Unknown, whose mighty hand
Had stripped me of my all, how could I kneel?
How love a power I could not understand?
Till one May morning when the balmy air
Had wooed the buds to life and birds to wing,
I walked alone into my garden where
My baby with me used to walk and sing.
And, lo, with noiseless, but with busy knife,
The gardener wrought to train and prune and tie
A tree I had myself nursed into life,
Just at the moment caught his watchful eye
A beauteous branch which too near earth had grown,
One sharp incision, and it prostrate fell;
'Ah, cruel hand,' I cried, with bitter tone,
Why must the knife my brightest hope dispel?
'It steals the life, and hinders all the fruit'
With tender mien, yet calmly, he replied;
'The branch was fair, yet for this single shoot
The tree should not its true life be denied.'
And then it flashed across my stupid heart
That other trees had need of pruning, too,
And well content should be to bear the smart
For sake of vigor and of fruitage due.
And I could see what my dull eyes saw not
When my sweet babe was stricken from my breast,
How in her love I had all else forgot,
My earthly duty and my heavenly rest.
No longer is the world an empty space;
I mingle with the throng, and work, and smile;
The hand that smote is laid in healing grace,
Upon the wounded heart, and all is still.

MRS. HELEN E BROWN.



WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

Mrs. Harry Bothwell, Henrietta Falconer and Mrs. M. Johnston are thanked for kindly sending the words of 'When the cows come home,' which we published last week.

Mrs. Bothwell's copy adds that the poem first appeared in the 'Illustrated Christian Weekly,' August, 1875. It is also a copy corrected by the author, Mrs. Agnes E. Mitchell, and we notice that in every verse part of the ninth line is repeated in the tenth line. Thus, the ninth and tenth line of the first verse read thus:

'Ko-ling, ko-lang,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle.'

Similarly in the second verse:

'Go-ling, go-lang,
Go-ling, go-lang, golinglelingle.'

and so on throughout the verses.

The thirteenth line of the second verse should read:

'And mother sings of long gone years.'

In the last verse the fifth line should read:

'Hear the plaintive cry,' etc., instead of 'Sounds the plaintive cry.'

The second line of the last verse should read:

'With loo-oo, and moo-oo and jingle.'

The Easter hymn kindly sent us by 'F.' was only received last Monday, and was therefore too late for publication. If 'F.' wishes to have the hymn again, a one-cent stamp and the proper address should be sent to the editor of the Home Department.

'A.E.' wishes to know if the friends of the Home Department of the 'Witness' could tell her the author of a poem, of which two lines are:

'Father, what lies on yonder hill?
I cannot see from the window-sill.'

What is the name of the poem?

WALKING DOLLS.

'B.V.' asks if walking and talking dolls can be had in Montreal, and at what cost? At Henry Morgan & Co., St. Catherine street, there are some very 'advanced' dolls, which on being taken by the hand, really step along. They cost $6.00 and $9.00, according to size. The S. Carsley Co., St. James street, had last Christmas small dolls that wound up and ran along on wheels underneath their skirts. They cost $1.35. At Holland & Son, St. Catherine street, there are small dolls which similarly wind up, and as they run along they move their arms. They cost about $2.00. Probably any of these stores could get you dolls which say 'papa' and 'mamma.'

AUTHOR WANTED.

Can a reader of the 'Witness' tell 'H.J.' who is the author of the following lines:

'Much must be borne which it is hard to bear,
Much given away which it were sweet keep;
God help us all, we need indeed His care,
And yet I know the Shepherd loves his sheep.'

Also of the poem, 'God's Way,' the first verse of which is as follows:

'God's ways are not like human ways,
He wears such strange disguises;
He tries us by His long delays,
And then our faith surprises.
While we our unbelief deplore
And wonder at His staying,
He stands already at the door,
To interrupt our praying.'



Ox-Tail Soup.—One ox-tail, one ounce of butter, two quarts of cold water, one onion, one carrot, one turnip, two sticks of celery, two cloves, twelve peppercorns.

Cut the ox-tail into pieces at each joint, remove all fat. Put the pieces into a pan with enough cold water to cover them.

Bring them to the boil, then strain and throw away the water, and wipe the pieces of meat.

This is to 'blanch' the tail. Melt the butter in a saucepan, make it quite hot, and fry the ox-tail in it till brown.

Pour away all the butter, but keep back any gravy that there may be in the pan.

Pour in the water, add a little salt, and slowly bring to the boil. Then skim it.

Clean the vegetables, and cut them in quarters; put in also the cloves and peppercorns.

Simmer very gently for three and a half hours. After that time strain it into a clean basin; save the pieces of ox-tail.

Let the soup get cold, and remove all the fat.

To serve it: Make it hot, season nicely, and either cook a little vermicelli, sago, or Italian paste in it, or some of the smaller joints of the ox-tail may be put in.

Corned Beef Hash — This simple, but dainty dish, being often carelessly done, warrants the repeating of a recipe, though insufficient cooking is generally the secret of all failure. The beef and cold potatoes should be chopped separately, add half of a minced onion, melt one tablespoon of butter in the frying pan, dust in a teaspoon of flour, stir until brown, pour in the potatoes and meat and one pint of hot water, mix thoroughly, season with pepper and salt, cover and let simmer half an hour. Have a care upon it, stir, add water, let simmer, send to table not

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MATCHLESS SHIRTS: Fine quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, $8.52 the half doz. (to measure, 48c extra). New designs in our special Indiana Gauze Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with good materials in Neckbands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for $3.36 the half-dozen.

IRISH Cambric POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS
"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sylvia's Home Journal. Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies', 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies', 66c per doz; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

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COLLARS.—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1.18 per doz.
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Indian or Colonial Outfits, $45.88; Bridal Trousseaux, $30.60; Infants' Layettes, $14.28 (See list.)

N.B.—To prevent delay all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Sample Should be addressed
ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland.
NOTE:—Beware of parties using our name; we employ neither Agents nor Travellers.

SALVATION ARMY IN BELGIUM.

UNDER COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH-CLIBBORN.

Simple salvation work in Belgium and Holland has recently been brought into bold relief through the intense popular feeling pervading these countries on account of the war in South Africa. But the very difficulties which surround men and women (especially foreigners) laboring for the Kingdom of Christ, bring into unusual prominence the value at such testing times of the central principles of primitive Christianity.

The promise of 'all things working together for good' has been fulfilled again and again in the most striking way; and especially has this been the case when the public mind has been violently and suddenly tossed from idle dreams of man-made peace to stern realities of war and race hatred. Amid such scenes we have been privileged to see to exceptional advantage how a simple unalloyed faith in God's Word and promises, and a corresponding unbelief in the false hopes and human remedies of the unregenerate, can keep Christians from the snares of worldly wisdom, and make such pitfalls turn even to the advantage of their salvation work.

The Spirit of God has been most remarkably poured out. Our officers' councils have been times of veritable baptism. Love and unity have reigned most blessedly. Race questions have been utterly lost sight of. The distant thunder of war, so productive of popular passion and excitement, has only helped to deepen spiritual life and peace in our ranks: and furnish, by its parallels, striking incentive to salvation war of the most desperate kind.

I write from the midst of special meetings in Brussels. The most beautiful hall of the city, the Grande Harmonie, has been crowded the last two evenings, my dear wife, the Marechale, being announced to speak.

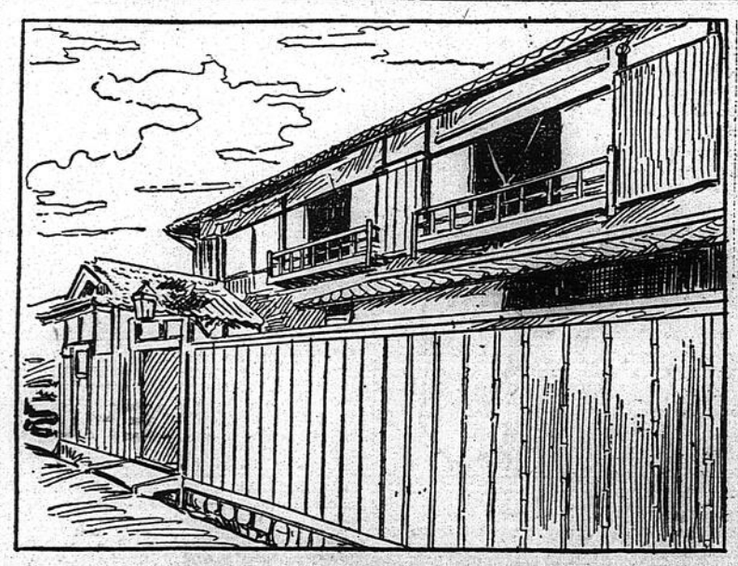
More than a thousand people, mainly of the upper classes, were present each night, and the order and attention were perfect. 'Never have I beheld anything like this,' said one of the literati to me, as he gazed on that silent crowd of upturned faces. 'I have known this city for a lifetime, and all about its public gatherings. This is unique: such attention, such respect, and yet public meetings are often so disturbed.'

A gentleman writes: 'On returning home I cannot resist the desire to express my gratitude for this wonderful evening;' and after a page of astonished admiration at the new world which had opened to him, he adds: 'Ah! if your ideal is after all but a dream, it is a beautiful one indeed. Our hearts, tortured by doubt, prevent us from accepting your faith. But we bless you, nevertheless.' A young tutor writes: 'I have come from the presence of something infinitely high and holy. Never in my life have I passed such hours, or felt the presence of God so wonderfully.'

On the platform—facing that worldly audience—were Belgian witnesses to the power of the Christ of the resurrection, and not alone to the Christ of the crucifix the only one these populations know.

Here is a fine-looking man, the chief shop-keeper of a provincial town, who when, out of curiosity, he gave me hospitality three years ago, was an infidel with a worldly wife and a bigoted Catholic mother-in-law. Prayer was answered as with a flash. The entire family were soundly converted. The shop was closed on Sunday, in spite of neighborly forebodings of ruin. Fixed prices were adopted, bargaining was discarded, the protecting faithfulness of God was manifested, and ever since then our comrade takes part in uniform in meetings on Sundays on the street before his own closed shop door, and visits with us the cafés of the town as sergeant of the corps.

Brigadier Van Rossum, 79, rue Neuve, Brussels, will be glad to give any English visitors information about the work, or letters could be addressed to our home, 139, Weesperzyde, Amsterdam.—Letter to 'The Christian.'



A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SHIMSHUKWAN.

Last year the Christian Endeavor Society of Mr. Harda's church in Kobe, Japan, raised nearly thirteen hundred yen (seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold) with the help of the women's society of the church. This money was used to build the Christian Endeavor House, or 'Shimshukwan.'

The purpose is to provide a comfortable boarding-place where young men can be under Christian influence. It had not been in operation long before one young man was brought to baptism in the church through the work done in the Christian Endeavor house.

At present there are about a dozen young men there. The house may be made to receive possibly twenty persons at a time; it has two stories, with eight rooms for boarders, besides a room for the housekeeper, a dining-room, a bath-room, and other rooms.—'C. E. World.'

HENRY MARTYN'S BIBLE.

During a recent rearrangement of some of the books belonging to the library at the Church Missionary House, a most interesting discovery was made—no less than that of Henry Martyn's Bible, which had been placed in an out-of-the-way recess.

The Bible is big enough for a 'family' Bible. It was bound originally in half calf, but some possessor has endeavored to protect it by covering it with stout crimson leather, put on after the manner of a brown-paper cover.

On the fly-leaf are three inscriptions which tell the book's history. The first is in the Rev. Thos. Thomason's handwriting:—

'This book was given by Mr. Simeon to Mr. Martyn, on his going to India. By Mr. Martyn, on his leaving India, it was given to Mr. Brown, and by Mr. Brown to Mr. Thomason, on his arrival in Calcutta, or soon after. It is now left with Archdeacon Corrie as a trifling testimony of my regard. The copy has additional value, as containing many of Martyn's notes and corrections, in his own handwriting.

'THOS. THOMASON.'

'March 22nd, 1829.'

'Mr. Simeon' is of course the Rev. Charles Simeon, the great Evangelical leader, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, whose curate Henry Martyn had been for a short time. 'Mr. Brown' is no doubt the Rev. David Brown, one of the 'Five Chaplains,' godly clergymen whom Simeon was the means of sending out to India at a time when missionary work was not permitted. Thomas Thomason was another of the 'Five Chaplains.'

The second inscription is in a lady's handwriting of the old-fashioned angular type:

'This Bible was left in Calcutta, under the care of the Rev. R. B. Boyes, when Archdeacon Corrie went to England for consecration in 1834, but returned to him at Madras, in January, 1837. Bishop Corrie departed to his rest on Feb. 5th, 1837, and it is presented by his daughter, Anna Corrie, as a memorial of her father's high regard to the Rev. Henry Cotterill.

'Madras, Feb. 27th, 1837.'

The Rev. Henry Cotterill was a chaplain in Madras, and, it is interesting to record, was godfather to the Rev. H. E. Fox, the present hon. secretary of the C. M. S. Mr. Cotterill became Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, in 1856, and deposited the Bible with the society, adding a third inscription:

'This Bible is now left by me with the Church Missionary Society with the prayer that there may never be wanting to the society a succession of laborers in the missionary field of the same spirit as Henry Martyn.

'London, March 3rd, 1857.'

The good Bishop's prayer will find an echo in many a heart.

Turning over the pages of the Bible we find that it is a copy of the second edition of 'The Self-interpreting Bible,' edited by 'The late Rev. John Brown, minister of the gospel at Haddington,' and first issued in 1789.

Henry Martyn's notes consist chiefly of Hebrew or Greek versions of the text, written on the margin or between the lines. More rarely, a word or two of English occurs. The notes are disappointing, inasmuch as they do not afford any direct indication of the great missionary's thoughts. They point one lesson, however. One of the saintliest of men, one of the most devoted of missionaries, Henry Martyn, did not neglect his scholarship, or imagine, as some are said to do, 'that God could be better served by his ignorance than by his knowledge.'—'Church Missionary Society Gleaner.'

THE SULTAN AND THE JEWS.

('The Christian,' London.)

Retribution falls on crowned heads with the same inevitable force with which it dogs the footsteps of the outcast. How true this is may be seen in the condition of mind into which the Sultan of Turkey has fallen. He who has inspired the slaughter of thousands of his innocent subjects, whose only crime was their Christian faith, lives in daily terror of assassination. His food has to be brought to him straight from the royal kitchen in sealed dishes. He dare not appear in public without an escort so large that he seems more like a prisoner of war than a monarch among his own people. His dependencies and provinces are in a state of semi-revolt against the unjust taxations and exactions that are being levied upon them, and yet the treasury is empty. Perhaps the most miserable man in Europe is this man, who is the ecclesiastical head of Islam, as well as the ruler of one of the most ancient monarchies of the world. He is the victim of his own crimes, the prisoner of his own guilty conscience.

Various reasons have been given for the Sultan's action in once more arresting the flow of Jews towards the Holy Land, but the Constantinople correspondent of the Vienna 'Politische Correspondenz' is in possession of the truth when he declares that limitation upon Jewish immigration is purely political. The Turkish government is afraid that the Jews in Palestine wish to establish a government of their own, hence it is trying to strangle the growth of Zionism. Other reasons given may therefore be dismissed as beside the question. For the moment the Sultan has triumphed, but only for the moment. His hour is fixed by God, and when it sounds, the immigration will re-commence, and so the ancient prophecies will be fulfilled.

WAR AGAINST PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

A very disgraceful meeting was held a few days ago in Paris. Short reports of the proceedings have appeared in the English papers, but French organs of opinion have presented at greater length utterances on 'true sons of France'—'Up with St. Bartholomew,' and 'Down with the Protestants!' Some six hundred people attended the meeting. General de la Rocque, who occupied the chair, led off with the opening words of the Lord's prayer, and proceeded to put the audience through a brief litany:

'Saint Denis!' said the General.
'Pray for us,' responded the whole assembly.
'Saint Genevieve!' cried the General.
'Pray for us,' replied the audience.
'Venerable Joan of Arc!' 'Pray for us.'
'Sacred heart of Jesus!' 'Pray for us.'

'Now,' resumed the general, 'you may sit down. I see you are all good Catholics, and therefore good Frenchmen. I beg you to remember that you are the millions, and therefore have force with you. Our enemies openly air their evil opinions, and we have the power and right to air ours for the salvation of France. I am persuaded that we are on the eve of a Catholic revolution such as has not been witnessed for centuries. With numbers and force with us we ought to act. If we are the most numerous, it is by God's will. God wills that moral be sustained by material force.'

Addresses were delivered by M. Louis Rollin, secretary of the Committee of Justice and Equality (!), and by M. Ernest Renauld, author of 'The Protestant Peril,' and other inflammatory writings. He said: 'The Protestant danger suffocates us. If you tour about the provinces, you scent it. All public offices are held by Protestants. Here the prefect is a Protestant; the Attorney-General has married a Protestant; the schoolmaster is a Protestant; the public treasurer is a Protestant. How is it that in France, where the Protestants form only one-sixtieth part of the people, the public offices are all, or almost all, held by Protestants? How comes it that even in Paris the Minister of Foreign Affairs is a genuine Huguenot, that the successive Ministers of Marine for ten years have been Protestants? It is because the present régime is essentially Protestant!

The speaker went on to allege that the Protestants are a political organization, and did not stop short of glaring misrepresentations that provoked contradiction from the audience. At one point the chairman sought to calm the impassioned orator, who from beginning to end was merciless in his attack upon Protestants, high and low, calling them traitors, and demanding their destruction.

The meeting concluded, as it began, with invocation of St. Denis and other saints. The dispersing song included a couplet in which the 'traitors' were compared to a flock of crows that have descended upon France:

Frenchmen, fall upon these crows,
With cudgels stout, and strong sabots.

The incident bodes ill for France.—'The Christian.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

After twelve years' effort a satisfactory settlement has been reached with regard to the registration of the birth of children in Baptist families in India. The government has agreed to treat the copies of registration on a par with baptismal certificates in other Christian communities.

The secretary of the National Anti-Gambling League, addressing a meeting in London, said he had reason to believe that at least ten million pounds a year were spent in betting in the United Kingdom, half of which sum came out of the pockets of the working classes.

The new Bishop of London, in response to a letter from General Booth, has written: 'It is a great strength to me to know that I shall have your prayers and the prayers of your people. The Salvation Army self-denial week was a financial success, according to partial returns. London contributed £7,220, against £6,845 last year. Ireland, Scotland and Wales also made substantial increases.

Among the appropriations made a few days ago by the American Bible Society was one of $5,000 for Bible distribution by colporteurs among the negroes in the Southern States. This plan is a new departure for the society, which has hitherto distributed the Word through agencies and societies.

Recently Guinness, the great 'beer baron' of Dublin, erected some model tenements for the use of working people, and among other things prohibited all intoxicating liquors; even his own beer is not allowed to be sold. Lemonade and mineral waters can be had, but intoxicants of every form are shut out. Plenty of baths but no bars. 'Very significant,' says the 'League Journal.'

The State of Massachusetts, which initiates many new methods, has started a good experiment for the reclamation of habitual drunkards. A thousand acres of waste land have been taken for a state farm. Here an industrial colony of inebriates will be established, and the effort of hard work, combined with a wholesome regimen of dietetic and moral influences, be tried upon them.

Our readers will hear with regret, says 'The Christian' of March 28, that Dr. Barnardo is suffering from acute bronchitis. Two medical men have been in daily attendance, and Sir Dyce Duckworth has also been called in. The condition of the esteemed patient still gives cause for anxiety, and all engagements have been cancelled. At this time of deep concern comes the intelligence that Dr. Barnardo's only sister, Frau Emil Markau, who had also suffered from bronchitis, passed away on March 18 at the residence of her husband in Berlin.

In a recent utterance Canon Hensley Henson referred to 'the enormous and extravagant cost of the mere accessories of religious worship, the elaborate and costly decorations, the immense sums expended on instruments and music, and the vast scale and cost of mechanical singing.' The speaker contrasted these things with the sums expended on active charity, and pointed out that the Church cannot permanently get hold of the consciences, the hearts and the reason of people by providing them with elaborate and aesthetic amusements.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"
BREAKS UP
COLDS

"77" for Grip is only one of the thirty-six varieties, and is no better than Dr. Humphrey's Specific—

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach.
For the Kidneys and Bladder.
For Women and Children.
For Malaria and Chills.
For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
For Neuralgia and Headaches.
For Rheumatism and Lumbago, and for many other diseases. 25 cents, at all Drug Stores.

A pocket epitome of Domestic Practice mailed for the asking. A postcard will do.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

HAPHAZARD DIETING

Malt Breakfast Food

Used Every Morning Insures Strength and Vitality.

Many people foolishly diet themselves in a haphazard way, especially at breakfast. For a few mornings oatmeal is used, then cracked wheat, cornmeal and other grain foods are used in turn. These frequent changes indicate that the above-mentioned foods are not sufficiently relished to make any one of them a regular breakfast friend.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of every thousand after once trying Malt Breakfast Food, make it their first dish each morning, and continue to use it. It is relished by young and old because of its delicious flavor and taste; it satisfies the hungry; it is retained on the most delicate stomach, and furnishes a sustaining vitality that no other food can impart. Get a package from your Grocer and try it. Twenty-five to thirty meals for 15 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right---to brighten you up---is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine---the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even worse I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappeared, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics—weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Five Thousand Miles by Canoe and Snowshoe.

EXPLORATION IN THE SUB-ARCTICS OF CANADA.

(By J. W. Tyrrell, Civil Engineer, Hamilton, Ont.)

The start was made in the fore part of January of last year, and the various members of the expedition, along with boats and baggage, were transported by rail across the continent to the extreme north-west terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Edmonton. The region for which this exploring party were headed was the great unknown barren ground surrounding Great Slave Lake and from thence eastward to Hudson Bay. Part of this unknown country had been explored by Mr. Tyrrell and his brother two years previous, their route in both of these other expeditions lying more to the eastward. The party was under the direction of Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, civil engineer and Dominion land surveyor, of Hamilton, Ontario. His principal assistant was Mr. C. C. Fairchild, of Simcoe, Ont., who kept track of the survey. Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, was second in command. Besides these there was also Archdeacon Lofthouse, who acted as Esquimo interpreter, and chaplain to the party. He had already spent seventeen years as a missionary on the coast of Hudson Bay, and had two years previously saved the lives of both the Tyrrell brothers, when they were in a perishing condition, jammed in drifting ice, one hundred miles north of Churchill, on Hudson Bay. Mr. Perry Acres, also a Hamilton man, who had previous experience in north-western life, was the cook of the party. Perhaps the most serviceable of all was one Pierre French, a half-breed from Caughnawaga, near Montreal. Pierre had accompanied Mr. Tyrrell on a similar expedition to the barren lands in 1893, and had made considerable reputation for himself by bringing the canoes through very rough water and different places. A few years ago, out of utter bravado, he ran the famous Lachine rapids in a birch bark canoe on Christmas day before thousands of spectators. Some years ago he also made a reputation by being a voyageur in the Egyptian campaign under Lord Wolseley. On one trip alone Pierre successfully shot one hundred and seventy-five rapids. He proved himself to be a reliable guide, an earnest worker and a faithful friend. To him was given the selection of another boatman from the same Indian village, and his choice was one Henry Monette. Jimmy Westascott is known as the greatest hunter and snowshoer in the great lone lands. He comes from Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and accompanied Mr. Tyrrell on two of his previous trips in this part of the great north land. 'Two years previously, when making a tramp of seven hundred miles from Churchill southward to Norfolk House, this same Jimmy many times saved the whole party from starvation by his sure aim. Deer seen at long range, that others would miss, Jimmy would bring down almost every time, and if need be, his great strength enabled him to follow the deer through thickets for hours and he would seldom stop till he had overtaken the game.

The seventh man of the expedition was John Harper, also a half-breed, who had made many trips through the barren grounds and who also lived on the shores of Hudson Bay.

Travelling by trail, these seven men started out for the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lac la Piche. Here they put their provisions and baggage on to sleds drawn by dogs, of which they had twenty fine ones, which were hitched to the sleds tandem fashion. The sled-loads averaging not over two hundred and fifty pounds, they were able to travel rapidly northward up the clear water river to the point where it joins the Athabaska river at Fort McMurray. From this point to Lake Athabaska they followed the river of the same name to Fort Chippawan, the principal post of the Hudson Bay Company in that district. Then, continuing down Great Slave river, they reached Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake. The distance covered by this time was about nine hundred miles from Edmonton. Mr. Tyrrell had in the previous summer ordered his canoes shipped, with six months' provisions, to this point on the Hudson Bay Company's steamer, which had arrived ahead of him all in good time. The opening of navigation was expected to begin about the first of July, and it was desired to reach Artillery Lake before that time, thereby avoiding portaging their boats oxer a large number of very heavy rapids. From here on for a distance of five hundred miles, there has never been a survey made, and no positive information existed in reference to the country, excepting such as was learned verbally from Indians and Esquimos on their trips of the two previous years.

In this country Mr. Tyrrell found large herds of reindeer, so large, indeed, that it was impossible to estimate the number. In many instances, he says, they covered the ground as far as the eye could see, in almost all directions, and the photographs that are published accompanying his report of 1893 corroborate his statement. As these deer must be depended on very largely for the food of the expedition, Mr. Tyrrell and his party seized the opportunity of shooting them as often as possible, and when more meat was secured than could be kept in a fresh condition, it was dried for future use. For months, he says, he was never out of sight of reindeer, and almost every day for weeks he saw immense herds that must have numbered in the thousands. Besides reindeer, musk ox, Arctic and timber wolves, Arctic foxes, polar bears, etc., were found in large numbers. A visit to Mr. Tyrrell's house in Hamilton would give the reader some idea of the amount of game killed, as everywhere are to be seen the furs of Arctic animals, all of which have been killed either by himself or his party.

From Artillery Lake eastward the route lay through an entirely unknown country until they reached Aberdeen Lake, where he had been in August, 1893. From here out to Hudson's Bay, a distance of about five hundred miles, the shore was surveyed on both the north and the south sides. Chesterfield Inlet, a long arm extending inland for a hundred miles or more, contains salt water, and has a heavy tide, so that navigating half the day would be against the tide, the balance with it. Here Esquimo were met in large numbers, and from them the party secured some information, as well as sketch maps of the country they were going to.

The object of the expedition was to explore in behalf of the Canadian Government the entire country, reporting on the geological, botanical and zoological condition of the region and to determine as well what the mineral resources might be. For many weeks in the barren lands they were entirely without wood of any kind, there being none whatever to be found, and in this time they used alcohol, of which several gallons were taken along for that purpose. Further to the westward good timber was found in considerable quantities, and while in timber regions the discomfort of camping in that cold country is very much decreased. The party was, of course, well provided with guns and ammunition, and depended largely on what they should shoot to supply their larder.

Mr. Tyrrell at first found it very difficult to persuade the Indians to accompany him into the land of the Esquimos, as Indians consider this other tribe to be very savage people, who would surely kill and devour them, but these thoughts were dispelled on meeting with the Esquimo, for he describes them as a quiet and friendly people, and does not believe they would injure any one unless on great provocation. They found at one of these Esquimo camps a white man who had gone hunting to the north in 1896, and had lost his way, living ever since that time with the Esquimo as one of them. This white man was brought out again to Edmonton with the party.

The distance covered by Mr. Tyrrell and his party was about five thousand miles, and the time occupied was something over eleven months, for eight months of which there was no opportunity whatever to receive any news of the doings of the world. This eight months was a time of long suspense for the friends of the party, who very well knew the difficulties in the way and the dangers to be met. The discomfort of home friends was probably augmented by the knowledge that in 1893 the whole party had almost perished from starvation and cold, while travelling down the west coast of Hudson's Bay in open canoes, as the winter season was coming on.

ESQUIMO AT HOME.

In the picture accompanying this Mr. Tyrrell is dressed as he travelled on the expedition in the garb of an Esquimo. The dog whip that he has in his right hand has a lash thirty-two feet in length and a handle eighteen inches long. With this whip an experienced driver is able to touch any particular dog in his train with as little or as great force as occasion may require.

He describes the Esquimos as a people living almost entirely on raw flesh, the only fire used being that to keep their houses warm in winter. These northern people spend the summer months in skin tents by the side of open water, where they can fish for seals. Their summer houses look very much like the Indian tepee, formed with poles in the shape of a cone, and covered on the outside with deer skins. Unlike the Indian tepee, however, the Esquimo summer house has no opening in the top, as this is not required where there is no smoke or fire. Their winter houses are constructed entirely of snow, and are warmed by burning seal oil in a stone vessel. To do this a wick is formed of the sinews of deer skin, and an ingenious contrivance to regulate the amount of light and heat is provided in this way. Hanging above the lamp and suspended from the roof is another chunk of seal fat, the oil of which melts and drops into the stone vessel. By hanging this either higher or lower the amount of oil for burning can be regulated. These snow houses are lighted by setting in a large block of clear ice in the side or the roof of the dwelling, and ventilation is provided by a small opening in the roof. The doors are made either by hanging a piece of deer skin in front of the opening or by building a long snow passageway, diminishing in size towards the outside entrance. This prevents the cold from driving in.

Although still a young man, Mr. Tyrrell has spent about twelve years in this exploration work, and the exposure and hardships of this northern climate do not seem to have impaired his health. The most valuable information for all these journeys has been gained in conversation with the Indians on previous trips, as well as from sketches made on the sand and in the mud by the Esquimos. Mr. Tyrrell is very well acquainted with the Esquimo language, having lived with them for two years, while making a survey of the Hudson Straits some ten years ago.

This last exploration is believed to be the longest ever made through the unknown regions of northern Canada since the date of the Franklin expedition. The distance of five thousand miles was divided about evenly between snowshoeing and in canoes. The most northerly latitude reached was about sixty-five degrees.



JAMES W. TYRRELL.

Dressed as on his recent expedition.

A Peanut Party

Did you ever go to one? If not, you little realize the social possibilities of the festive peanut. In rural communities this form of entertainment proves as taking as measles; while the city-bred aristocrat can well afford to give his dignity an evening off, play he's a 'child again—just for to-night,' while he enjoys a season of wholesome merriment with this loved companion of his youth.

Of the variety of interesting games which can be played with the peanut we select the following, which will easily furnish three solid hours of fun. A large share of the enjoyment is afforded by the prizes, which, though trifling in value, by their aptness or the mild joke connected with them, add to the interest and often draw out peals of laughter. The leader of the festivities should thoroughly understand the games and be able to direct the players. He is armed with a small bell, to be used in the concerted games, that all the players may begin—and stop—together.

1.—Jackstraws. Seat the players by fours around small tables. Provide each table with a heap of peanuts and a pair of candy tongs, which are used as in jackstraws. Play twenty minutes, or until one group has drawn away all its nuts. The player who succeeds in abstracting the largest number without disturbing the others, receives a silver nut pick labelled, 'For the champion nut picker.' Plated ones can be found at the ten-cent stores. A squirrel, a fish-hook and line, marked 'For a good fisher,' a jack-knife, jack-in-the-box, or jumping-jack would serve as prize for this play.

2.—The Hunt. Hide the nuts, if possible, in rooms not hitherto entered. A few nuts may be in sight, at least partly, but most of them should be concealed in accessible places. Enough should be distributed about the rooms to allow each diligent seeker to secure twenty or more. Play ten minutes, or until all are discovered. The one who finds the largest number receives a figure of a hound, labelled 'The champion hunter.'

3.—The Grab. From a large open dish nearly filled with nuts each player in turn tries to see how many he can take up at a time with one hand. They should be held a trifle loosely, since, if squeezed, they are more likely to fall out. Each grab should be counted before the next player tries. The most grasping person is rewarded with a fancy candy-box filled with salted peanuts, and marked 'The champion peanut holder.' A box representing a pig creates much fun. A brass hand-clip for holding papers, or an iron holder could be used, or any receptacle to which the inscription 'A good holder' would apply.

4.—Balancing. From a large dish of nuts each player takes up as many as he can on a common case-knife, crosses the room and puts them into an empty dish at the further end. He is allowed two minutes for this feat, and, if spry, may make two or more trips, adding together the cargoes safely transported. The figure of a policeman, somewhat rosy and corpulent, yet characterized as 'The steadiest hand on the beat,' is a laughter-provoking prize. Either a tight-rope dancer or a gymnast would do.

5.—Word Building. Provide each player with a pencil and a sheet of paper, at the top of which appear the letters composing the word peanuts. From these he is to make as many other words as he can in ten minutes. The most successful one receives some game of letters, such as Logomachy or Berborum. A box of building blocks, or anything to do with architecture would be appropriate 'For the champion builder.'

6.—The Puzzle. Provide each person with a pair of scissors and a sheet of paper, across the top of which half a peanut shell is securely sewed lengthwise. The puzzle is made by cutting the paper into six pieces of varying shapes and sizes, and mixing them up. The first cut bisects the peanut shell. At the stroke of the bell each passes his puzzle to his neighbor at the left, who tries to put it together. The one who first succeeds shouts, when the leader strikes the bell and takes his name. At the next stroke of the bell the puzzles are shifted again to the left, and so on, until, if the party be small, every person has had a try at every puzzle. The one whose name occurs the greatest number of times on the leader's list indicating that he has put together the largest number of puzzles the quickest, may receive the figure of a Yankee marked 'The Champion guesser'; or a puzzle of a different kind, with the suggestion that 'one good guess deserves another'; or a skeleton gymnast, such as are sold at the Chinese stores for five cents, with the assurance that it is 'easy to see through.'

7.—Transportation. Select two leaders, who choose sides, these standing in lines facing each other. A good handful of peanuts, perhaps ten, is passed from each leader down the line and up again, five times, each person taking them first in one hand and then in the other. The leader of the side making best time three trips out of five wins the prize for 'rapid transit.' A toy locomotive, a bicycle, or a little cart marked 'Hurry-up,' to represent a patrol waggon, would be suitable, or anything else suggestive of speed.—Ida E. Kittredge, in 'The American Kitchen Magazine.'

MY WORST EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—It is from the reflection of what might have occurred rather than what really did occur that I relate the following experience as the most vivid of all that I can recall. My destination was McDonald's Corners, in Lanark county, Ont., and to reach this place I should have transferred from the C. P. R. at Sharbot Lake Junction to the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, and proceeded as far as Snowroad station, from whence the remainder of my journey should have been performed in the mail cart. But my plans went all awry. I slipped unconsciously past the junction and found myself at Mountain Grove before I awakened to the fact. I jumped off here with a thumping heart, for I was only fourteen years old—the most susceptible and visionary period of life. Behind me stretched what looked like an interminable length of railway, on each side of which stood dreadful forests, out of which might emerge at any moment that most dreaded of all animals to a boy's imagination—a bear.

After a few minutes' consideration of my circumstances I came to the conclusion that I would 'foot' the track back to the junction. But my boots were, most happily, spared so much wear, for at the first station I came to I was informed by the agent that a freight train was coming down in about two hours, and would carry me to Sharbot Lake Junction, and that very probably the ride would cost me nothing. I decided to wait. The air was already filled with a duskiness that was fast deepening into night, for it was in late autumn when the darkness falls with almost the quickness of a stage curtain.

The 'freight' came in on time. By the kindness of the agent I was allowed to ride in the caboose. This is practically the travelling home of the train hands. Two or three were drowsing on lounges; one or two were reclining side saddle-wise, and smoking. But to come to business. The conductor charged me twenty-five cents for the ride, which was very much less than I expected I should have had to pay. We were about an hour in reaching the junction. Here I felt like being next door to home. But there was still fourteen miles between the junction and Snowroad. Luckily, a log train was just leaving for the latter place, and I was told by some one to find a seat on the logs, which I did in smart time. This was a most exhilarating ride.

At length we stopped within half a mile of Snowroad. I was obliged to pick my steps over the remaining half mile. I remembered that I had a relation of some kind living somewhere near the lumber mills at the station, and, making inquiries, I was directed to a house that stood on a hill a short distance below the station. The night was pitch dark; the air was silent save for the eternal croaking of an orchestra of frogs in some neighboring marshland, and the intermitting chirping of crickets—both of which kinds of music struck strangely upon my ears and vibrated through every nerve. But I was all the while in mortal dread lest I should tramp upon a snake and be bitten by it, and die painfully. With a frame a-quiver from top to toe, I scrambled in the darkness up the first hill whereon a house stood. I rapped at the door. 'Does Mr. —— live here?' I shouted. 'No; the next house on the hill,' came back the response, from some one certainly in bed. With an almost utter hopelessness I tried to find the next house on the hill. At last a ray of cold comfort twinkled through the window of a house that certainly looked as if it stood on a hill. Thither I directed my steps, timorously, for a dog was barking viciously somewhere in the neighborhood, but I reached the door safely, and, repeating my former inquiry, I was told through the bolted door that 'Mr. —— lived just below'; that is to say, in the direction from which I had just come. Now, the fact of the matter was that both the hill and the house were so completely buried in darkness that my searching eyes could discover neither hill nor house. I gave up the hunt in despair. I made out some kind of a building on the other side of the track. I found it to be one of the mills, the doors of which stood invitingly open. Just inside the door was a long bench, upon which I flung myself, and passed out of consciousness in a few minutes. When I awoke a few stars and a bleared moon looked down upon me from a sky that was breaking towards dawn. I arose, stared around me in a bewildered manner, for a vision of my comfortable home in the city had visited me during my slumbers. Snatching up my satchel, I determined to proceed on my journey at once. I had gone perhaps about two hundred yards when a group of spectral forms stood suddenly up in my path. I retreated to the safety of the mill quicker than I can describe. A little later on the magical touch of dawn resolved the apparent spectres into nothing more harmless than a company of cows feeding by the roadside. I grinned at my timidity, and started out again upon my travels. My stomach now began to protest sharply against my long fasting. I had not counted upon going so far off or a tangent from the line of my travels, and so had not provided myself with provisions of any kind. I hoped, however, to have fallen in with some traveller—preferably some farmer's wife—to whom I could gently hint at a breakfast. But, not falling in which such a person as soon as I had hoped, I side-tracked up to the first farm house I saw, with the ostensible motive of satisfying myself that I was upon the right road, but really with the object of falling in with something to eat. I was disappointed, however. Though the lady of the house greeted me with a big carving knife in her hand, and my eyes caught sight of a huge hunk of salt pork upon a table, there was no hint given on either side of the true state of things. If she had had the consideration to ask me who I was, or had I had the temerity to make myself known, it would have revealed the fact that we were both one in name and related. This fact would undoubtedly have produced the desired effect, but things turned out differently, and I had to retreat without having gained the only solid satisfaction I was in search of. After a series of very minor adventures, I arrived at Braeface, my long desired haven. I learned subsequently that in lying down in the mill I had exposed myself to a certain and horrible death by watch dogs which had the reputation of being more than ordinarily vicious. Where they were that night my friends could not possibly conjecture, for the dogs were never known to be absent from the mill for a night.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the story of one of my experiences, which, simple as it may appear, is still one to me which, in the words of Virgil, 'Animus meminisse horret.' J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Our Note Book.

THE KING AS A GARDNER.

When the King and the Duke of Edinburgh were little boys they were very keen gardeners. The boys at the Queen's School in Windsor Park, had to cultivate a three-acre plot as part of their school training. One morning the Queen and the Prince Consort paid a surprise visit to inspect the work of the youthful gardeners in the school plot. After a tour round a portion of the three acres, Mr. Horner, the headmaster, was commanded to walk with the Queen and Princes, and for twenty minutes had to answer questions and listen to the young Princes' criticisms and comments. 'You know, Mr. Horner,' said the future Edward VII., 'we both have gardens of our own, which we look after ourselves, and all the vegetables we grow we are allowed to give away to poor people.' Mr. Horner, who now lives, hale and hearty, at Shepton Mallet, is fond of recalling the youthful gardening enthusiasm of the King.

THE ROYAL COACH.

Though the body of the magnificent royal coach in which the King and Queen rode to the opening of Parliament had been newly hung, their Majesties were 'bumped' into violent contact once or twice before they got to Westminster, to their own evident amusement. As the coach emerged from the gateway of the Victoria Tower, one of the Hanoverian ponies kicked over the traces, and the Queen caught hold of the King's arm in her perturbation.—'British Weekly.'

KNOW SHORTHAND.

Lord Wolseley, speaking to shorthand students, said that he had written shorthand all his life, and had invariably found it of the greatest possible benefit. He wrote a very clumsy and old-fashioned system, but it had been of immense use to him for making notes when pressed for time. It was also of very great assistance because no one but himself had the slightest chance of being able to read what he wrote, and thus he was able to leave important memoranda upon his desk, without the slightest fear that they would be understood.

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1	5 in.	3 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	2 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	3¼ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
3	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in.	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
1 Rope Pulley, 42 in.		2½ in.

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2 cones ..... 2 in. bore.

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2	5½ in.	2¼ in.
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1	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	12 in.	6½ in.
2	12 in.	10 in.
3	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

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The cases of Mr. Ham McMicken, until recently Canadian representative of the Great Northern Railway, and the Rev. Charles Fish, of Parkdale, were fair samples of what Dr. Chase's Ointment can do in severe cases of eczema. One of these gentlemen suffered for ten, the other for thirteen years. Both sought in vain the most skilful physicians of the time. What doctors failed to do was accomplished by a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Here is another case: Mrs. R. Stoddard, Delhi, Ont., writes: 'I was troubled with psoriasis or chronic eczema for twelve years; used many remedies during that time, but got no relief. Doctored with four or five doctors, but found no cure. I decided to try a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and before using half the box found great relief. I have used about three boxes, and am now completely cured, and have recommended it to many others. It is the best I have ever used, and it is worth its weight in gold.'

Eczema, if neglected, usually becomes chronic, and gets so thoroughly seated in the system as to be most difficult to cure. Dr. Chase's Ointment will, however, cure the most severe cases if applied carefully and persistently. It is the standard ointment the world over, and commands the admiration of physicians and people alike. It is worth trying and will not disappoint. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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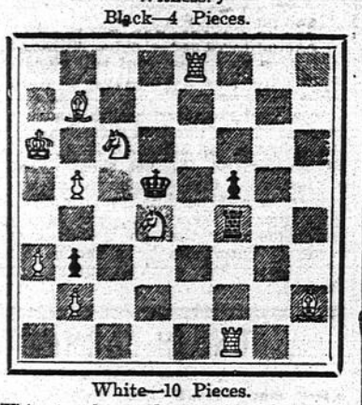
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, April 13.

PROBLEM NO. 390.

(By H. W. Barry, Boston. For the 'Witness.')

Black—4 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White—K at Q R 6; Rs at K B sq, K 8; Bs at K R 2, Q Kt 7; Kts at Q 4, Q B 6; Ps at Q Kt 2, Q Kt 5, Q R 3.

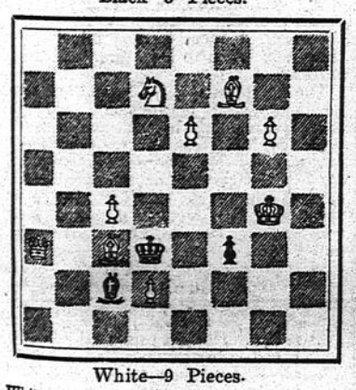
Black—K at Q 4; R at K B 5; Ps at K B 4, Q Kt 6.

Solution May 4.

PROBLEM NO. 391.

(By T. Y. Casten.)

Black—3 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White to mate in three.

White—K at K Kt 4; Q at Q R 3; Bs at K B 7, Q B 3; Kt at Q 7; Ps at K Kt 6, K 6, Q 2, Q B 4.

Black—K at Q 6; B at Q B 7; P at K B 6.

Solution on May 4. Solutions and criticism invited.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

Problem No. 380, by H. W. Barry, Boston.

White—K at K Kt 5; Rs at K R 8, Q Kt 7; B at K R 3; Kt at Q R 6; Ps at P K R 6, Q 4, Q B5 (8 pieces.

Black—K at Q sq; B at K B 2, Kt at K sq; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3.

White.	Black.
1 B—Q 7	1 K—K 2
2 B x Kt ch ,etc.	1 B—Kt sq
2 B x Kt, etc.	1 Any other.
2 R x Kt mate.	

Correct from T. W. Beakbane. 'A charming key, very obscure. A battle between bishops in a rook-mating net. Of very attractive construction. A beauty.' Louis C. Wurtele, John Rodger, jr., George Patterson. 'A close try is Kt—B 7, defeated by B—Kt sq' (author). A. McIntosh sends P—Q B 6, but if he will try 1, B—Kt sq for Black he will find there is no mate in 3 as the bishop can afterwards interpose when White rook discovers check.

Problem No. 381, by S. B. Baxter.

White—K at Q R sq; Q at Q Kt 8; R at K R 5; B at K R 2; Kts at K R 4, Q 8; Ps at K B 3, Q 2, Q B 6, Q Kt 2 (10 pieces).

Black—K at Q 5; R at K Kt 2; Bs at K R 3, Q R sq, Kts at K B sq, K sq; Ps at K B 3, K B 5, K 3, Q 6, Q B 5, Q R 2 (12 pieces).

White to mate in TWO.

Key move: R—Q R 5.

Correct from: A. McIntosh, George Patterson, John Rodger, jr., Louis C. Wurtele, T. W. Beakbane. 'Bristling with good points; must look deeper than the key to fully appreciate this admirable production.' A striking feature of this problem is its freedom from duals. H. W. Barry. 'This 2-er defeated the solvers in a recent diagram solving competition. A fine problem in every sense.'

As a late Easter gift we add the two following problems by S. Loyd, and hope they will be new to some of our solvers.

Problem No. 392, by S. Loyd.

White—K at K 3; Q at Q 4; Rs at K B 8, K R 5; B at Q R 3; Kt at Q Kt 7; P at K Kt 5 (7 pieces).

Black—K at K 3; Ps at K B 2, Q 3 (3 pieces).

Problem No. 393 by S. Loyd.

White—K at Q B 7; Q at Q Kt 2; R at K Kt 8; Kt at K B 2 (4 pieces).

Black—K at K Kt 7; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 5 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in THREE.

Solutions May 4.

NOTES.

The Canadian Chess Association Tourney announced to take place at Toronto failed to come off, owing to lack of entries. We fail to understand why such unfavorable dates were ever chosen. Let us hope for better luck ,or better management, next time.

GAME NO. 385.

Played in the Pillsbury Correspondence Association's tournament.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. (H. G. Kent.)	Black. (W. C. Cochran.)
1 P— K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 3
6 P x P (a)	6 Kt x B
7 P—Q B 4	7 Kt—Q 3
8 B—Kt 5	8 P—K B 3 (b)
9 R—K sq	9 B—K 2
10 P x Kt	10 P x P
11 B—B 4	11 Kt—K 4 (c)
12 Q—Q 5	12 Q—Kt 3
13 Kt—B 3	13 P—Q R 3 (d)
14 Kt— Q 4	14 Q x P (e)
15 Kt—K 4	15 Q—Kt 3
16 Q R—Kt sq	16 Q—Q sq
17 Kt—K B 5	17 K—B sq
18 Kt x Q P	18 B x Kt
19 Kt x B (f)	19 Q—K 2
20 B x Kt	20 Q—K 3
21 Q—B 3 (g)	Resigns.

(a) Known as the L'Hermet variation; we commend it to those who love an open attacking game.

(b) B—K 2 would probably damage the Black position quite as much in the end.

(c) Exchanging looks very bad for Black and 11, Q—B 2 would be followed by 12 Kt—B 3 and Kt—Q 5.

(d) 14 Kt—Q Kt 5 would be a quite sufficient answer to 13..Q x Kt P.

(e) Simply helping White to drive the Q and bring his own forces into play. The material gained is no sort of compensation for the hopeless condition of his Q side.

(f) More threatening than Q x B which would help Black a little by enabling him to offer the exchange of Qs and stave off the attack by giving up his extra pawn.

(g) Threatening to win the Q by B—Kt 3. If P—K Kt 4 (to make room for the king). White replies Q x P ch and mates in 2 more.

GAME NO. 386.

Played by consultation in the Montreal Chess Club. An old-fashioned King's Gambit.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2
5 Castles.	5 P—K R 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—K2
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Kt—Kt 3
9 P—B 3	9 Kt—Q 2
10 Q—Kt 3	10 Castles
11 B—Q 2	11 P—Q B 3
12 Kt—Kt 4	12 Kt—B 3
13 B—Q 3	13 P—Q 4
14 P—K 5	14 Kt—K 5
15 Q R—K sq	15 B—B 4
16 P—B 4	16 Kt x B
17 Kt x Kt	17 P x P
18 Q x P	18 B x B
19 Kt x B	19 Kt—K 2
20 P—K Kt 4!!	20 Kt—Q 4
21 R—B 3	21 Kt—K 6
22 R x Kt	22 P x R
23 R x P	23 Q—Q 2
24 P—K R 3	24 Q R—Q sq
25 Kt—B 3	25 Q—Q 4
26 Q—R 4	26 K R—K sq
27 Q x R P	27 R—R sq
28 Q x Kt P	28 R x R P ?
29 Kt—Kt 4	29 R—R 8 ch
30 K—R 2	30 Q—B 5
31 Q x Q B P	31 Q x Q
32 Kt x Q	32 R—R 7
33 R—K 2	33 K— B sq
34 P—Q 5	34 R—R 3
35 P—Kt 4	35 R—B sq
36 P—Kt 5	36 R—Kt 3
37 K Kt—Q 4	37 K—K sq
38 K—Kt 2	38 K—Q 2
39 K—B 3	39 B—B sq
40 K—K 4	40 B—B 4
41 R—K B 2	41 K—K sq
42 R—B 6	42 B x Kt
43 K x B	43 R x P
44 R x R P	44 R—Kt 8
45 R—R 8 ch	45 K—Q 2
46 P—K 6 ch	46 P x P
47 Kt—K 5 ch	47 K—B 2
48 R x R ch	48 K x R
49 P x P	49 R—Q 8 ch
50 K—K 4	50 R—K B 8
51 P— K 7	Resigns.

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Many new industries have been developed in the British Isles at the close of the last century. One of the most novel had its birth in the vicinity of Buckingham—namely, that of the manufacture from the milk of creameries, after the butter has been extracted, of a substance known by the highly classical name of plasmon. This substance takes its name from the Greek, meaning 'that which gives form.'

The fresh milk as it comes from the cow is put into a separator, all the cream being removed. The separated milk is afterwards treated so as to coagulate all the proteids of the milk; and this coagulated mass is then kneaded and dried at a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade under an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas When perfectly free from moisture, the plasmon is ground into a granular powder which is completely soluble in hot water.

As to the economic value of plasmon, there can be no doubt, when it is known that the German government supply it in very large quantities to the army and navy. As a portable, concentrated nutrient, according to the German government department for the inspection of food-stuffs for the troops, it has been found that one ounce of this powder is equal in nourishing and sustaining properties to three and a quarter pounds of the finest beefsteak, or to about ten or twelve pints of milk.—'Chambers's Journal.'

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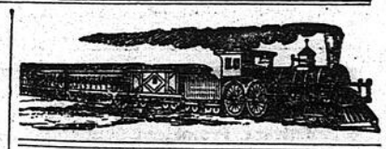
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LITERARY REVIEW.

THREE MISSIONARY BOOKS.

One of the most interesting missionary books of the season is 'The Sign of the Cross in Madagascar: or From Darkness to Light,' by J. J. Kilpin Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher is connected with the mission field through his father, who was a pastor in Jamaica at the time of the centenary of the London Missionary Society in 1895. He was appointed to visit all the Congregational churches of the island, and lecture on the hundred years' work of the society. Wherever he went he found that the story that made the deepest impression was that of Madagascar, the planting of Christianity in the island, the fierce persecution and the wondrous growth. Mr. Fletcher afterwards went to Pennsylvania, and wherever he spoke on this subject he was listened to with the same strange interest. Hence, it occurred to him that the story, written with a somewhat free hand, while adhering to all historical incidents, would form a thrilling and inspiring volume. He has been very successful, and the book will form a valuable and attractive addition to the Sunday school and missionary library. The story of Rafaravavy, very familiar to English Christians a generation ago; the persecution by Ranavalona, the cruel queen, and the friendliness of King Radama II., though a heathen, are described. Then follows the story of the French taking possession of the island in 1895, with the persecution which followed, instigated this time not by heathen but by those who called themselves Christians.

For many months a veritable reign of terror wrought havoc all over the land. Hundreds of beautiful churches and schoolhouses were completely destroyed; only charred ruins or heaps of red clay marking the sites where these sanctuaries for the worship of God, reared by the willing hands and the self-sacrificing offerings of the native Christians, had stood. In all parts of the island Sabbath services were largely suspended, and the native Christians driven into exile to escape from the perils surrounding them.

In spite of all this, however, the state of things at present, we are told, is encouraging and churches and schools are being rebuilt and opened. The Paris Society of Evangelical Missions has sent out eighteen missionaries, and the Christian Endeavor movement has taken a firm hold of the young people.

(F. H. Revell, Toronto, $1.00.)

A standard of reference in its own line is 'Martyred Missionaries of the China Inland Mission.' (Morgan & Scott.) The 'China Inland' is numerically quite the most important society working in China, and its representatives comprise about one-quarter of the entire body of Protestant missionaries in that country. Moreover, its losses have been disproportionately great, on account of so many of its missionaries being in the less accessible provinces. Fifty-two missionaries and sixteen children are enrolled as its martyrs for 1900, and the fate of a few others was still unascertained at the time of printing. This memorial volume contains sixty portraits, with other well-executed illustrations and several maps. The faces of the devoted missionaries whose careers were cut short, and the brief account of each one's life, makes a moving record. In addition, the perils and sufferings of some of those who escaped are told, and it is in many cases a vivid story indeed. To quote only one of many cases, Dr. Whitfield Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, with their one-month-old child, and Miss Watson, hid for thirty days in one room, with the connivance of friendly natives. Dr. Guinness wrote of some experiences as follows:

We snatched up baby, clambered down the ladder, and swarmed over a ten-foot wall, dropped the other side and crept in close to a wall; sat still and prayed. I looked at my companions and thought of what it meant for mother and child, lying all day in dirt, being startled and frightened continually, and now in a few minutes possibly to be cut to pieces. The head of the police is very cruel and very anti-foreign in spirit. In a few minutes we heard a man climbing the wall and thought we must be discovered. A voice sounded, 'It is all right, he has gone.' So once more we were spared and returned with hearts of praise to the dirty old attic. The innkeeper proposed that the two ladies should get into water-butts and be carried off, and Conway and myself, modifying our clothing, creep out and all meet at a certain house, and then in the morning get away at dawn by cart. . . . The water butt proved too small and we could not start. . . . Day by day living in a temperature of 90 and 100, and lying flat on the floor, you may imagine our condition of cleanliness, and all four in one room with a baby.

(China Inland Mission, 507 Church street, Toronto, $1.50.)

We had occasion some time ago to notice at length the beautiful biography of 'Irene Petrie,' written by her sister, Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, B.A. We recur to the subject to mention that the book is now published in a Canadian edition by the Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto. Mr. Speer calls it the first biography of a student volunteer. In 1893, Miss Petrie sailed for India, and in 1897 she passed away at Leh, in the Himalayas having given her life for Kashmir. It is a striking fact that the most effective missionary biographies have been the lives of those who died young. Untold influence has been exerted by the memoirs of Harriet Newell, David Brainard, Henry Martyn, Keith-Falconer and Mackay, of Uganda, who all died young. This record of the brief missionary labor of a brilliant and cultured woman of ancient Scottish lineage, should inspire every reader with missionary enthusiasm. Montrealers have special reason to be interested in the Kashmir mission from the fact that not only has Mrs. Carus-Wilson's sister worked there, but also Miss Newnham, a niece of the Bishop of Moosonee, and, further, Miss Minnie Gomery, M.D., the daughter of a Montreal clergyman, whose support has been pledged by the Montreal Branch of the Gleaners' Union.

(Price, $1.50.)

HOW THE CHURCH BECAME ROMAN CATHOLIC.

'A Journey through Nineteen Centuries of the Christian Church' is the title of a volume prepared by the Rev. Edward De Gruchy, for the purpose of presenting to the growing generation a succinct account of the varied changes through which the Christian Church has passed. Mr. De Gruchy was born in the Island of Jersey, of Protestant parents. He was converted at the age of fourteen, and somewhat later, with three other young men, he led cottage prayer meetings in different parts of the island. At the age of eighteen he came to Canada, and was astonished at what he saw here. On the one hand, he saw the small, poor dwellings of an ignorant, but pious people; on the other, he saw splendid churches, presbyteries and convents. In the churches he saw gorgeous altars, with candles, statues and crucifixes, with priests and surpliced choristers. He saw the people flocking early to church, crossing themselves, kneeling before the altar and afterwards taking their seats to become engrossed in voluble prayers to the cadence of beads. His sympathy, as well as his curiosity, was excited, and he began to examine seriously the doctrines and ceremonies of this formidable system. The more he compared it with the teaching of the gospel the more he desired to preach the latter to the people. Later, he became a Methodist minister, and devoted himself to the work of carrying the good news of a free salvation to those who had been taught that they must add works to their faith in order to merit heaven. From 1878 to 1888 he had charge of missions in Roxton and Acton Vale. Since 1888 he has been preaching in Montreal. At present he is in charge of the West



THE REV. EDWARD DE GRUCHY.

End French mission, and is the oldest French missionary in the active work in the Methodist Church in Canada. This book is the result of his own study of history in the works of both Protestant and Roman Catholic authorities. He traces in it the growth of the Roman Catholic form of worship, dealing in an interesting manner with the questions of Apostolic succession, the confessional, purgatory, the martyrs, the sacraments, etc. The book is illustrated with charts and historical and other tables, showing when different dogmas and practices were introduced. These make it very easy of reference. The following extract on the subject of Peter's supposed residence in Rome will give an idea of Mr. De Gruchy's work. According to Roman Catholic Church history, it will be remembered, Peter was twenty-five years in Rome as a bishop or pope, Jesus Christ having chosen him to be his vicar; further, it is stated that in the year A. D. 66, St. Linus succeeded him, so that Peter's episcopate must have begun in A. D. 41. Nine months later, St. Clement is said to have succeeded St. Linus, and exercised his ministry for nine years. With regard to this point Mr. De Gruchy says:

Neither do the Gospels, codified by John, nor the rest of the New Testament, make any mention of such an occurrence. We do find here that Peter went in turn to Jerusalem, Cesarea, Antioch and Babylon, where he stayed till the year 54 A.D.; but there is no mention of Rome. In the year 58 A.D., St. Paul wrote his epistle to the Romans, and in it makes mention of twenty-five persons to whom he sends salutations, but never mentions Peter, the head of the Church at Rome. Can it be possible that such a man as Paul could have forgotten to send salutation to Peter, the supposed Pope? Evidently in the year 58 A.D., Peter had not yet reached Rome. In A.D. 61 Paul was in Rome, and while there he visited the brethren and was visited in turn, but there is nowhere any mention of Peter, and therefore it shows he was not in Rome at that date. In 62 and 63 A.D., Paul writes from Rome to Philemon, to the Ephesians and Colossians, but never sends them the salutations of Peter. Neither is there any mention of Peter in his epistles.

In A.D. 66 Paul, nourly expecting his martyrdom in the city of Rome, writes to Timothy, saying, 'At my first defence no one took my part, but all forsook me.' In this moment of trial where was Peter? The Roman Catholic clergy say he was in Rome, but both the Gospel and sound judgment belie it. We, therefore, conclude that Peter never went to Rome to exercise the function of bishop or pope in the Church.

This book is not intended for highly educated readers, but is popular in its character, giving a continuous series of vivid glimpses of historical epochs rather than a condensed history so summarized that all interest has been lost. The lectures that Mr. de Gruchy gives on these subjects both in French and English have been much appreciated. (John Lovell & Son.)

ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

'An Inquiry into the Suppression of the Anti-War Views of John Wiclif,' by Josiah W. Leeds, is a neat booklet printed for the author by the Leeds & Biddle Co., Philadelphia. Mr. Leeds points out that both French and American publishers of Tolstoy's works carefully eliminate his denunciations of militarism, and he thinks it has been in much the same spirit that Wiclif's teaching on the same subject has been suppressed. The motto of the essay is: 'Well, indeed, I know that men will scorn this doctrine,' and the following, among other passages, is quoted from Wiclif:

But, peradventure, some men would lose their worldly riches, and what harm were thereof? Well, indeed, I know that men will scorn this doctrine. But men who will be martyrs for the law of God will hold thereby. Lord, what honor falls to a knight that he kills many men; the hangman killeth many more and with a better title. Better were it for men to be butchers of beasts than butchers of their brethren!

'Christian Unity, A, B, C of Baptism and Higher Lessons on Baptism,' is the title of a small book containing three essays by J. T. Glover, A.M., which maintain with a good deal of skill that immersion is not a scriptural mode of baptism, but that affusion (meaning sprinkling or pouring) is such. Mr. Glover's strongest argument seems to be that an analogy is constantly maintained in the New Testament between that reception of the Holy Spirit which constitutes regeneration and the baptism by water which typifies it. And the Holy Spirit is generally spoken of as being 'poured out upon,' or 'falling upon' the recipient. A number of other arguments, more or less familiar, are advanced, and a brief study of the Greek verbs and prepositions involved is included. The obstacle placed in the way of Christian unity by the exclusiveness of 'Immersionists' is strongly felt by the writer of this pamphlet, and he thinks that 'Affusionists' have not sufficiently asserted the scriptural basis of their conscientious practice. (Paper covers, F. W. Baltes & Co., Portland, Oregon.)

In 'The Story of Victoria, R.I.' (Sunday-School Union), Mr. W. J. Wintle has aimed 'rather to sketch a portrait than to compile a biography,' and those stories of the Queen's youth and her married life that show so plainly the trend of her character, compose the chief part of this small volume, a very pleasing one for young people. The narrative is, however, briefly brought down to the latest days, and we note an incident not so generally known as some others:

It is stated that when one day quite recently, she was reminded that she had reigned longer than any of her predecessors, her first words were 'Have I done well?'

(T. Whittaker, New York, 50 cents.)

'The Social World,' by H. Tolcher, is an earnest though not very lucid pamphlet urging the practicability of socialism. In writing on such an interesting theme, the author says: 'Every sentence brings up a new thought in which there is room for improvement.' ('Crag and Canyon Print,' Banff.)

Morang & Co., Toronto, the publishers of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' announce a paper covered edition of that work at 75 cents.

THE 'CENTURY MAGAZINE.'

One of the most interesting papers that have appeared since the death of Queen Victoria is the 'Personal Reminiscences' of an anonymous writer in the April 'Century.' It gives several intimate little glimpses at the home life of the royal family. We are told, for instance, that Prince Henry of Battenburg was less afraid of the Queen than any of her own family. The 'Century' has also articles on 'Trade unions in Japan,' by Mary Gay Humphreys, and 'The transportation of iron,' by Waldon Fawcett. 'Fashions in literature' is a bright essay by Charles Dudley Warner, and there are a number of short stories, as well as serials. 'Old manor house gardens' is quaintly illustrated. The following extract from Mr. L. O. Howard's study of 'Malaria and certain mosquitoes' gives some practical suggestions:

The general question of mosquito control has been carefully studied. The writer conducted a large series of experiments a number of years ago, before a mosquito-malaria relation was established, with a view to giving the inhabitants of mosquito localities some relief from the attacks of these pernicious creatures. The three main remedies are: The drainage of swamps and standing pools where this is possible; the introduction of fish, and particularly of certain voracious species, such as the sticklebacks and the top-minnows, into fishless pools the water of which is used for watering live stock; and, third, the treatment of pools or ponds, or other bodies of water which cannot be drained, with kerosene. All these measures are efficacious. A combination of all is usually found necessary in any given neighborhood. Drainage of swamps as a community treasure is highly to be recommended from every point of view. The use of kerosene where drainage is impossible is perfectly efficacious in destroying the wigglers, or larvae, of mosquitoes. The amount to be used is about one ounce for each fifteen square feet of water surface, and the applications should be repeated every fortnight. The kerosene not only kills the wigglers when they come to the surface to breathe, but kills the female mosquitoes when they alight upon the surface of the water to lay their eggs.

'PRINCE GEORGE.'

The well-known author of such popular songs as 'The Land of the Maple,' 'Johnny Canuck's the Lad,' 'Rallying Round the Flag,' 'Soldiers of Canada,' and many others, is again to the fore with a patriotic composition entitled 'Prince George,' which is written to commemorate the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to the daughter nations of the Empire. The music is bright and inspiriting and the words proclaim Britannia's sea glory and give a 'rousing' welcome to our 'Sailor Prince.' Like all of Mr. H. H. Godfrey's songs, this one has 'a rattling good chorus,' and will doubtless soon become popular. The publishers are Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, and the price is 40 cents.

[For the 'Witness.'

MARY OF MODENA.

Thou from the past like a far star doth shine,
With a faint lustre in the lists of fame,
Sorrow and sanctity hath veiled thy name,
Yet never wholly can its power decline,
Still doth it radiate a beam divine—
Still lives the mem'ry of the love that made
Thy heart a well of pity—love that laid
Its soothing touch on suff'rings less than thine.

Crown'd from thy cradle with life's sharpest thorn,
Fate frowned upon thy birth, and thy life long
Mixed with thy fortunes, yet thy glowing faith
Kept thee, above all proud and pitying scorn,
Serene in suffering and in sorrow strong,
Ev'n till thou sank'st into the arms of death.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

JAPAN AS A NAVAL POWER.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The news that the Japanese fleet is mobilizing for a possible demonstration against Russia lacks confirmation, but it is certain that Japan is fully prepared for such an undertaking should the contingency arise. Japan has become a great naval power with startling ease. At the imposing review on the Solent for the Queen's funeral, a retired officer of the British navy found the whole memorable scene, with its minute-guns and miles of great warships, less impressive than simply the Japanese warship 'Hatsuse.' It was not merely that the battleship was the largest and most powerful in the world, but even more the spirit that pervaded the ship, which excited his admiration. The Japanese officers were thoroughly at home in their new ship, elaborately courteous, and almost scornfully willing to permit the fullest inspection and to offer the fullest explanations. They had the air of people who had something to tell, rather than something to learn, and their easy confidence in their own ability neither required the aid nor knew the fear of the western observer. It is not merely the fact that Japan has become a naval power to be reckoned with that is significant. Even more striking is the fact that this progress along military and mechanical lines is something that Japan has reached out for and achieved for herself. Is not this the true way, or would the Japanese and the world be better off if in Commodore Perry's time some great civilizing power had assumed to impose by force of arms its civilization upon Japan?

CROW'S NEST COAL

A BIG MARKET FOR IT WANTED.

Great as our mining and smelting industries are destined to become, they can no more afford a market for this immense store of coal (the 25,000,000,000 tons of the Crow's Nest area) than our building operations can consume our timber and forest products. We want coal producing industries in the south on the same gigantic scale as the lumbering operations of the coast. The people of the east do not realize the vastness of our resources in natural wealth, and we are not helping them to appreciate our possibilities by appearing afraid to build a short spur to connect with a United States railway system. If the coal mines and coke ovens of the rich district are to be restricted to the local smelters—closing when they close and starting up when they resume operations—the enterprise will always remain stunted and dwarfed. No man would invest the requisite capital under such conditions. But once free access to an extensive market is assured, there will be capital in abundance for development, and coal and coke for both local and foreign demands. Experience has shown that our smelters are in greater danger of a shortage if coal and coke production are on a small scale than if there are immense operations capable of yielding to, and meeting, small fluctuations in the demand. Once a means of access to the United States market is assured, and before the proposed spur line can be built, a gigantic coal and coke-producing enterprise will be under way, and all the people are asked to do is to grant permission. We have been crying out all these years for foreign capital and advertising the great opportunities afforded by our natural wealth, and when men come along prepared to invest close on a million dollars in an enterprise that will bring two more cities like Fernie into existence—while insuring an abundant local supply of coal and coke and yielding a royalty revenue of five hundred dollars a day to the province—an agitation is set on foot to hamper and obstruct them. Fear of a shortage of coal or coke in the border country is as absurd as fear of a shortage of lumber at the coast. Such shortages can come only through the discouragement of enterprise by a foolish policy of obstruction. — Vancouver (B.C.) 'World.'

A DUNDAS FARMER

After many Trials and Failures, and Much Expense, he at Last finds a Cure for his Stomach. Leading doctors had said he could not be Cured, but Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did it.

One of Hamilton's leading doctors, as well as the local physicians pronounced the case of Donald George Ross, a farmer of Dundas, Ont., one of Chronic Dyspepsia.

They told him his was a very bad case, and gave him no hope of ever being completely cured.

Several of them treated him for some time, but failed to help him. He became alarmed.

The Dyspepsia had brought on severe headaches and nervousness, which for three years made his life one of misery.

To-day Mr. Ross has no headaches or nervousness. He has no dyspepsia. He has no indigestion or stomach troubles of any kind. He can eat heartily and sleep well. In fact, he is an all round, well man. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured him.

He tells the story this way:

'For about three years I have been troubled with headaches and nervousness, caused by Dyspepsia. I could not get any relief. The doctors told me I had a very bad case and that I would not get a cure. I became very much alarmed, and immediately consulted one of Hamilton's leading doctors, but to no use.

'I heard of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and determined to try them. I am now cured. From my experience I believe that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any case of Dyspepsia, and would strongly advise any sufferer who may have failed to find a cure through the doctors or other medicines, to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.'

Mr. Ross's character and reputation for honesty, makes this voluntary testimonial a valuable tribute to the curative properties of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All who suffer as Mr. Ross did, should be guided by his successful experience, to use the only remedy for Dyspepsia that never fails, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

No matter what anybody says, or how many medicines have failed in your case, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will not disappoint you.

Now is the best time to have your
Paper Hanging and Painting
done. Ring us up, and we will make you very low prices for this month.
W. E. POTTER & CO.,
Tel. Main 3549. 26 ST. PHILIP ST.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

An Austrian Paper Says Talk About its Downfall is Idle.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE TOLD THEIR OWN CASE IS WORSE.

(From the 'Pester Lloyd.')

The French newspapers which have lately been concerning themselves in their inexpressibly vulgar way with the Dual Monarchy and her dynastic affairs have at least one excuse—their extraordinary ignorance. Their statements as to geography and politics have become as famous as those of Marco Polo and Munchausen, and no one would be surprised if some Parisian gutter-rag were solemnly to inform its readers that Bohemia was the capital of Kamskatka, that Kramar was a garrison town in Podolia, and that Herr Schonera was a well-known plaster cast after the Venus of Medici. What do the French journalists know of our monarchy, that jewel with many facets, of the historical relations between the peoples who live under that monarchy, of the vast reserves of strength, and of the great mission in Europe fulfilled by Imperial Austria-Hungary? Of a truth, there are no bounds to the ignorance of these people, as there are none to their shameless mendacity, otherwise prominent writers would refrain from publishing pamphlets and articles about a nation of whose condition they know nothing. Truly, we are beginning to suffer for the sleeping partnership which France has established with Russia; the alliance is beginning to assimilate one nation to the other, and if it continues we may see a wondrous transformation scene. The French nation will go to sleep one night and wake up the next morning shaggy Tartars—they are already in a fair way to become Kalmucks.

Shall we give the French press a little more information about Austria-Hungary? It would be lost labor; the French have inherited one thing from the time when they marched at the head of civilization—that is, their phenomenal conceit, which renders them quite impervious to any instruction. And yet the most cruel things they say about our monarchy were not suggested to them from without—it is a theme they are never weary of playing on—and they repeat and repeat that Austria is the sick man, the disease must run its course, and that the heirs are already chuckling with joy at the prospect of the rich heritage.

Now it seems that we ought to speak out boldly and in all seriousness on this matter, however painful it may be to us to discuss the question of the existence of our monarchy. It would be foolish to deny, in the face of facts patent to all the world, that in Austria all healthy public life is being destroyed and stifled by the perpetual quarrels of the Nationalists. A despicable and weak policy, pursued by successive governments, which has been adhered to with a tenacity worthy of a better object, has finally resulted in the complete abdication alike of the Germans and the Slavs from the state as a whole. In the furious fights which the Germans and the Czechs have waged with one another, all the hopes of a future union of the two races have been abandoned. And yet it is the simple truth that in the face of any danger that might threaten from without the consciousness of the historical union of the peoples, and the insoluble bond which has always existed in weal or woe between the nations and the dynasty, would at once assert itself, and prove that our union as an entity in the history of Europe is dearer to us than our prejudices, religious or national, as clans and parties within the empire. The attitude of the Czechs themselves proves the existence of this feeling. It is not so long since they were playing the part of children with a cruel stepmother, and looked to Russia to deliver them from their bondage. Whether this was their real feeling or only a pretence we need not inquire, for what is their role now? These very Czechs, who have even now not so much cause to bless the name of Austria, are never tired of repeating their passionate devotion, an exclusive devotion, particular to themselves, for Austria their Fatherland. And why? Because it has at last dawned on them that it would be a doubtful game to pretend that they were lukewarm in their loyalty; more, they see that such an attitude if persisted in might ruin the empire, in the maintenance of which their own existence is involved.

And the Germans! As one of their poets with a Polish name, who died not long ago, has said, they do not merely squint over the frontier; they look boldly and openly for help from without. But what sort of Germans are these? Surely only these parti-colored and double-tongued animals which no serious man takes seriously. Surely there can be in existence no forsaken fools who regard Herren Schonera, Wolf and the like as true types of the Austrian Germans. No one would base a prophecy for the future on the vaticinations of these windbags, blown with insolence and wine. It is these men, who will prove the best prophylactics against an invasion, and thus, on the principle that utter fools never come to grief, are likely to do some good to their country.

Let us speak without reserve. Even if we do not believe in the efficacy of the treaty bonds which unite Germany and Austria; even if we are of opinion that Germany under imperial guidance of Prussia will not consent to be fettered by sentimental considerations in favor of the orthodox institutions of our monarchical system; even if we imagine that the revolutionary doctrines to which in the beginning Germany owed its unity and the house of Hohenzollern its empire, will grow steadily stronger and stronger; if we believe all this—merely a tissue of suppositions on which to base a theory—then we have to encounter facts which go a long way to destroy such elaborate theories. Germany must pursue a policy dictated by enlightened self-interest, and by that alone, if she wishes for the consolidation of what she has got, and if she is not going to fall a victim to theories of expansion. A united and allied Austria-Hungary supports and strengthens the German Empire. Austria incorporated with Germany, on the other hand, would mean a preponderance of Catholicism over Protestantism, would mean a paralysis of the Protestant empire, and with the addition of the Slav element, it would mean a perpetual rankling sore, not an accretion of strength. In addition to all this, an empire of 46 millions of people, with an organized polity and strong national feelings, could never be conquered or absorbed; and, finally, any such attempt would lead to a European war of indescribable bitterness, in which every nation would be compelled to take part.

All this has been said again and again before. But it is necessary to reneat it in order to put a stop to this idle talk about the downfall of the Austrian empire. Austria-Hungary is a great power of the first rank. She has her very important historical position in Europe; she must follow out her own destiny; she does not depend on the goodwill or the forbearance of her neighbors for her existence. It is true that she has crises, and disturbances, and problems of her own to deal with of many kinds, but they do not affect her position, nor are they such as t threaten her existence. What nation is free from such crises and problems? What is the condition of the French republic? The world knows that she is struggling for bare existence. The French papers which, like naughty children in the street, delight to throw stones at us, should first set their own house in order: when they look into it they will see that the backbone of France, the army itself—let it be spoken in a whisper—is in a far from healthy condition. The Dreyfus case revealed a state of degeneration in things military such as the world has rarely seen. Intelligent Frenchmen are well aware of this, and hence the ever-increasing inclination to give up all self-respect in order to secure the assistance of Russia. Russia itself, with its empire of eighty millions of people, is suffering from a disease which is preying on its vitals—which only grows with the expansion of the empire. The student riots in Moscow, which are regularly revolutionary in form—barricades are built—show that we must treat revolutions in Russia as phantoms of the brain. The present state of things there is out of harmony both with the culture of modern Europe and the aspirations of modern Russia. It is absurd to think that such feelings would be checked by an invasion from without; the people, no longer patient, would rise to greet the invader. But a policy of conquest in Europe is not only an anachronism, it is nowadays rendered impossible by the fact that nations and peoples are no longer pawns in the hands of kings; they have real and national interests of their own. Let us hope that the French will come to see that this is so, and rejoice at it, for they profit by it not less than the rest.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAT AND LEAN

That is, babies: fat, they are happy and safe; lean, they are neither happy nor safe.

Apart from being entirely healthy or not quite well, a fat one has much reserve of vital strength to resist any sudden attack, while the lean one has little or no reserve.

The way to be fat and well is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. A little: only a little. Not any, if healthy and plump already; "let well enough alone."

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island

Farmer compelled to stop clearing up his farm.

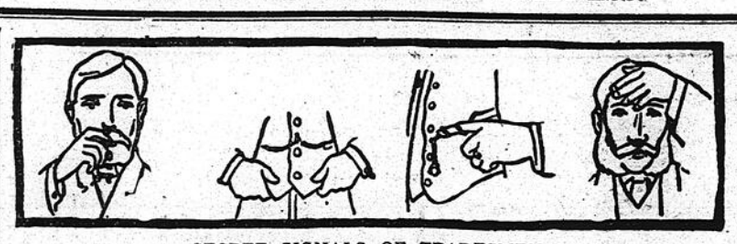


There is no healthier life in the world than that of the farmer—yet as a rule farmers work too hard. They toil early and late, through the broiling sun in the summer and the blizzard blasts of the winter, and they have to suffer for it because the kidneys cannot stand the strain put on them and backache often follows. Here is what Mr. Job Costain of Mininegash, P.E.I., has to say about what Doan's Pills have done for him:

"In the Spring of 1900 I started to clear up a piece of land, but had not worked many days before I was taken with a very lame back, and of course was compelled to stop work. The trouble seemed to be down in the centre of my back and my right side and I could not stoop over. I got a box of Doan's Pills and before I had taken the whole box I was completely cured and was able to proceed with my work, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to all farmers who are troubled as I was."

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry Street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



SECRET SIGNALS OF TRADESMEN.

Brokers and tradesmen in England have an elaborate code of signals which is used between partners in the presence of a third party, and some attempts have already been made to introduce the same into this country. In making a 'deal' one partner will telegraph the other 'raise the price' by passing his finger over his upper lip, or 'lower the price' by stroking the lower lip.

'Be cautious' is indicated by rubbing the left eye with the back of the forefinger. 'Accept the offer' or 'clinch the deal' is conveyed by pulling the waistcoat down with both hands, as if straightening it, and 'stop negotiations' by biting at the thumb nail. The sign 'postpone' is made by passing the hand over the forehead.

Another signal is to wind the watch chain about the left forefinger, which means 'the applicant for employment will not do.' Placing the finger tips of both hands together means that the interviewed employee is to be dismissed. When a shopwalker extends the first two fingers of the right hand and grips the others the assistants know that the customer is a kleptomaniac.

Old hands at trade can, it is said, carry on a conversation in a masterly manner in the presence of a third party as expert as themselves but ignorant of the special signal code by which they work.

TOO LATE TO HELP GORDON.

Jackson made clear to me what important duty was given the Canadian voyageurs in this Nile campaign. By their success or failure in taking heavy-laden boats up the cataracts Lord Wolseley proposed to decide whether the troops for Gordon's relief should go straight up the Nile or around by the Red Sea and the desert. It was the river if they succeeded; it was the desert if they failed; and twenty thousand soldiers waited at Alexandria in a fever of impatience while Jackson and his band, with some hundreds of voyageurs from other provinces, let it be seen if their training on the St. Lawrence would serve against river perils in ancient Egypt. Lord Wolseley was confident it would, for during the Riel rebellion he had found out what stuff was in these men. Still he dared not start his army until it was certain those formidable cataracts could be surmounted. And that meant a month, let the men strain as they might at paddles and hauling-lines—a month to wait, a month for Gordon to wait.

'Oh,' said Jackson, gloomily, 'if Lord Wolseley had only trusted us without any trial! Why, there was nothing, sir, in that Nile river we hadn't tackled a hundred times as boys right here in the St. Lawrence. When you talk of cataracts it sounds big, but we've got rapids all around here, just plain everyday rapids, that will make their cataracts look sick. Of course we did it—did it easy; but when we got up to the top of the whole business, where was our army? Back in Alexandria, sir! And it makes a man sad to know that those boys in Khartoum were dying just then.'

One sees what ground there may be for such lament on turning up the dates of this unhappy Nile expedition, and the heart aches at the sight of those dumb figures. Think of it! The relief party reached Khartoum about Feb. 1, 1885—too late by less than a week. Khartoum had fallen; her ruins were fresh smoking, the long siege just ended. And when at last British gunboats, firing as they came, steamed into view of the tortured city that had hoped for them so long, there was no General Gordon within walls to thrill with joy. General Gordon was dead, cut down ruthlessly by the Arabs a few days before—killed on Jan. 27, with his countrymen so near, so short a distance down the river, that their camp might almost have been made out with field glasses. What a difference here a little more hurrying would have made, a very little more hurrying! Ten days, six days, four days, would have saved these precious lives, and the whole campaign might have ended gloriously had more trust, as Louis Jackson says, been placed in those staunch Canadian pilots.—'St. Nicholas.'

['For the 'Witness.'

TO AN EMPTY WHISKEY FLASK.

In fancy, I can see a smirk
O'erspread that face of thine,
Thou arch-deceiving polished fiend,
Decked out in guise so fine.

And there upon thy painted side
I see thou'rt labelled 'Pure'—
Must suffering humanity
Such mockery long endure?

How long must women's tears be shed
And hungry children moan
And agonizing prayers be said
By cause of thee alone?

How long must drunkards reel our streets
And fall beside the way
And mothers tremble for their boys
Led on by thee, astray?

And, oh! the name of 'Purity'—
To put it to such use—
Is adding deep to injury
By such a vile abuse.

'Pure Poison' should be printed there
In letters bold and clear;
Thou poison'st all things that are pure
And all that we hold dear.

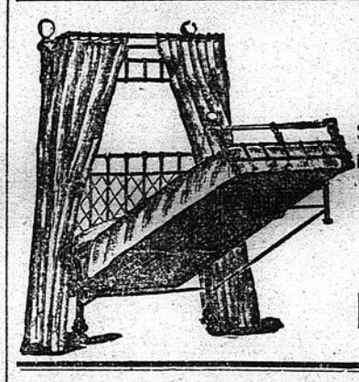
Whoever sold and sent thee forth
To blast, and to destroy,
Will reap some day his own reward
It may not bring him joy.

But, oh! I pray, that ne'er again
Wilt thou one soul betray;
Thy empty shell no tale can tell
Whom thou did'st lead astray.

FRANCES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTURY BRAND
Prepared House Paints
STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE.
Will cover more than any other paint. ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.
Telephone No. 1238 for Color Card.
JOHN McARTHUR CO., 354 St. James Street.



ELEGANT
'ALL IRON FOLDING BED'
SIMPLE, SAFE AND SATISFACTORY.
MOVEMENT OF FOLDING AS EASY AS LOCKING A DOOR.
Brass Ornamented, Enamel Finish in any Color—Ventilates Automatically.
For Sale by all Furniture Houses.
Manufactured only by
H. R. IVES & CO
MONTREAL.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER
IS THE SELECTION OF
FOOTWEAR
Our Stock is the Most Complete and Up-to-Date in the City.
Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes.
Boys' and Girls' Boots and Shoes.



No Trouble to Show Our Goods.
COME AND BE FITTED.
C. H. FEATHERSTON, 2371 St. Catherine St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is admitted by those who have thought much on the subject that people of our country allow themselves too little relaxation from business and other cares. If this is so they will find in the cultivation of music a recreation of the most innocent and enjoyable kind.

BELL PIANOS

ARE CONSIDERED BY MUSICIANS OF HIGH STANDING TO BE SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS IN EVERY RESPECT, AND WORTHY OF THE FIRST CONSIDERATION OF EVERY ONE REQUIRING A PIANO . . . . . .

BELL PIANO WAREROOMS
2263 St. Catherine Street.
SOLD ON EASIEST TERMS OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

The Growers' Favorite

STEELE, BRIGGS'
"ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET



Grows a GREAT CROP and of RICHEST FOOD QUALITY
The Best of all SUGAR BEETS
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TRY IT
—
You Will Like It

SOLD IN 1 LB. PACKAGES ONLY
If your merchant cannot supply it, send your order direct to us. Be sure you get "ROYAL GIANT."

PRICE
Per lb. 45 cents.
5 lb. lots or more, per lb. 39 cents.
20 lb. lots or over, per lb. 35 cents.
(CARRIAGE PAID)

"ROYAL GIANT" roots are large, grow about three-fourths out of ground, free from rough, scraggy roots, and very easily harvested.
"ROYAL GIANT" is quite distinct from other varieties of Sugar Beet. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, very sweet, and the best of winter keepers. Lower half of root is a beautiful rose color. The accompanying cut is a good representation of its form.

A VALUABLE ROOT CROP

Stock feeders and producers of milk will find that "ROYAL GIANT" is not only a good flesh maker, but also increases the flow and enriches the quality of milk, which enhances the value of butter and cheese by improving the quality and flavor. No other class of roots is so desirable for feeding milch cows. No other variety of roots is more profitable for the grower.

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EARLY DANISH INFLUENCE ON ENGLAND.

(New York 'Sun.')

The conflict of the English Alfred with the invading Danes falls into three periods, two of them about equal in length, lasting seven years apiece, while the third is as long as the other two put together. The first begins with success and ends in defeat. The second begins in defeat and ends in victory. In the third Alfred, having learned the lessons of both defeat and victory, holds the enemy in check and secures the peace of his kingdom, both internally and externally. Alfred's first meeting with the Danes in the field came in 868, when he was in his twentieth year, and before he had succeeded to the throne. It was the year of his marriage to the daughter of Ethelred Mucil (that is, the Big), Earl of the Gains, the folk whose name survives in that of their town, Gainsborough. It was on the occasion of his wedding that Alfred was seized with a mysterious malady which the physicians of the time could neither cure nor explain, except on the hypothesis of demoniac possession. If, as seems probable, the disease must be identified with epilepsy, it adds a pathetic interest to his life, that we must think of him as doing his work with the knowledge that he was liable to be seized at any moment with an epileptic fit. It was in this year that the Danes, leaving Northumberland, invaded Mercia, which called upon Wessex for help. Aethelred and Alfred responded to the call at the head of their levies, but the campaign was inconclusive. The Danes could not be driven out of the fortified towns of Nottingham, but were bribed to give Mercia a respite while they turned their attention to East Anglia, the conquest of which was completed in 870. In the spring of the following year the Danish invaders of England, in conjunction with some Norwegian Vikings, came up the Thames and laid siege to Reading. Aethelred and Alfred led the men of Wessex to the rescue of the place, but, after some minor successes, were beaten in a fiercely contested battle. Not long afterward, however, the Danes, who had penetrated westward, suffered in their turn a severe reverse at a point which has been identified with the White Horse Hill in Berkshire. The Danes were by no means annihilated, however, but within a fortnight resumed the aggressive and threatened Winchester, the capital of Wessex. At Basing the Danes were victorious, but encountered so sturdy a resistance that they ventured no further into Hampshire. In the next battle, which was fought at a place named 'Meretune,' identified with a hamlet called Marton, on the Roman road from Winchester to Marlborough, King Aethelred was mortally wounded, and the West Saxon forces, retreating, left the Danes in possession of the field.

Alfred's accession made no long break in the warfare. Within a month after his brother's death he met the Danes again, but although he took them by surprise, he was ultimately beaten off. Such serious losses, nevertheless, had been sustained by the invaders in the course of the year that they were now as anxious for peace as the men of Wessex. A treaty was concluded, and it may be inferred that Alfred had to pay heavily, from the facts that he debased the coinage to replenish his coffers, and that so grievous a tax had to be laid on landowners that some of them preferred to surrender their land to the King rather than defray it. The Danes retired from Reading upon London, which was reckoned then as belonging to Mercia and not to Wessex. It was only for Wessex that the withdrawal of the Danes was the beginning of a three years' respite. Mercia was incapable of offering resistance, and London remained in the hands of the Danes till ultimately Alfred reconquered it, re-settled it, and gave it the chance of becoming the capital of England.

In the summer of 877 part of the Danish host divided the Mercian land among them so far as there were claimants for it. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire all retain traces of this Danish settlement in the frequent occurrence of the termination 'by,' which was the Danish equivalent of the Saxon 'tun.' The centre and high-water mark of Danish influence in Midland England was to be found in the five Danish boroughs, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln and Stamford, which seem to have been linked in a kind of confederation. The Norse settlement of Northumbria had been equally systematic. There Halfdene, a Norwegian king, son of Lodroc, drove back the Picts and Strathclyde Britons, who were pressing on the Northumbrian borders. It may have been with the purpose of avoiding such turbulent neighbors that he made no attempt to settle in Bernicia, the contemporary name for the country which we now know as the Eastern Lowlands of Scotland. There he left English aldermen to rule unhampered. In southern Northumbria, on the other hand, Halfdene parted the lands among his followers. The whole of the province of Deira, with its centre at York, became a Scandinavian district. Here the life of an English thegn was assessed at but half the value of a Northern 'hold.' The 'byes,' such as Barnby, Grimsby, Ormsby, Tolesby, Thoraldby, and Swainby take their names from Norse settlers, such as Beorn, Grim, Orm, Tol, Thorold and Swein. The trithings, or ridings, of Yorkshire, retain the Norse word 'thing' for the assembly of the county,

THE INDIAN AS A WORKER.

Friends of the red men thought they were doing a good thing for him when they induced the Burlington Railway Company to employ Crow Indians for the grading of the Wyoming branch. Several hundred began work last autumn but it has been necessary to hire Japanese laborers to continue the grading, nearly all of the braves having quit in disgust because of 'too much sweat.' One Crow buck expressed the broad sentiment that 'dig dirt white man's work; no good for Indian.' It is a question, however, whether the white man would dig dirt for extra pocket money if he should be able to draw supplies from the Government. There can be no test of the Indian as a worker until he shall be dependent on his labor for his bread.—Philadelphia 'Record.'



FRIENDS AGAIN.

The Russian and British troops at Tientsin withdrawing from the disputed siding, flags being withdrawn and salutes exchanged.—'Black and White.'

The recent dispute between the British and Russians over certain territory at Tientsin assumed for a short time a grave international importance, it seeming at one time as if hostilities between the troops of the two nations which were on the spot could scarcely be averted. The dispute concerned an extensive area on the left bank of the Peiho, which the Russians had occupied last autumn and claimed by right of conquest. This area, however, comprised plots belonging to the Northern Chinese Railway, and therefore was part of the security of the British bondholders. The necessities of the allies required the construction of a railway siding on one of these plots, and the presence of British workers on the plot was treated as a trespass on Russian territory. It was afterward alleged that, on March 30 last, certain boundary marks placed by the Russians had been removed by the British. The feeling on the spot became very acute. British and Russian troops faced one another at the siding, and stood to their arms all the time. The slightest lack of tact might have precipitated a collision between the troops of the two nations. The question was one which was too grave for even Field Marshal Waldersee, the titular commander-in-chief of the allied forces, to settle. However, the British and Russian governments were apprised of the state of affairs, and quickly agreed to simultaneously withdraw their troops from the disputed territory and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination.



DELEGATES FROM THE POPE TO CONGRATULATE KING EDWARD VII.

The members of the extraordinary mission of His Holiness the Pope to King Edward were received by His Majesty the King in audience the other day at Buckingham Palace, when the Apostolic Nuncio of the mission, H. E. Mgr. Granito, Prince de Belmonte, Archeveque d'Esse, presented a letter of condolence and congratulation from His Holiness to His Majesty. His Excellency was accompanied by Mgr. le Comte Peri Morosini, Auditeur de Nonciature Apostolique, and Comte Aymard d'Ursel, Camerier Secret de Cape et Epée de la Travistaté. The Hon. Henry Stonor, groom of the bedchamber, introduced the mission, which had already been received in audience by Lord Lansdowne. During its stay in town the mission was the guest of the Duke of Norfolk, at Norfolk House, St. James's. Needless to say, His Majesty received the mission most affably, and handed the Prince de Belmonte a reply for His Holiness.—'Black and White.'

BRITISH SOLDIERS

THEIR CONDUCT IN SOUTH AFRICA DEFENDED.

The London 'Daily Chronicle,' one of the most influential Liberal newspapers in Great Britain, recently printed the following letter in vindication of the British army in South Africa against charges preferred in certain pamphlets issued by opponents of the war. It is a private letter from Mr. Gwynne, Reuter's special correspondent in Cape Colony. As will be seen, the letter was not written for the purpose of publication, but Mr. Gwynne allows it to be used as his correspondent may desire. Mr. Gwynne is a most experienced and trustworthy correspondent, and his statements will carry much weight:—

My Dear Sir,—I am very grateful to you for forwarding to me the pamphlet entitled 'The New War in South Africa,' and the sheet 'How We Are Waging War in South Africa,' both published, I believe, by the Stop the War Committee. They are all the more welcome because, owing to the uncertainties of campaigning, those actually in the field against the enemy have but few opportunities of seeing what is written about them. I had heard vaguely that a certain section of the British public had been led to believe that the war was being carried on with undue severity, but I had no notion that they had been fed with such untruths as those contained in the publications I have just received. I can hardly believe for a moment that any portion of the British public can be induced to believe such groundless accusations brought against their kith and kin now gallantly fighting in the field. But the libels are so cleverly written, with just an element of truth here and there, that possibly a few of those people who are always more ready to think evil than good of their neighbors may be inclined to believe that the officers and men of our gallant army are a set of monsters fit to take a position with Torquemada himself.

Perhaps my testimony may be received with some sort of credence. As a special correspondent I have now followed the various twists and turns of the campaign for nearly fourteen months. I have been with various columns, and under many generals. Being a civilian, I can claim to have no military bias, and being a correspondent perhaps my training enables me to sift the true from the false, and to avoid that most terrible or all mistakes, to generalize from the particular.

Before attempting to refute any of the statements made in the 'Stop the War' publications, I must ask leave to point out one peculiarity in the present war which distinguishes it from every other civilized war. The Boer army wears no uniform. This is a most important point that none of the 'Stop the War' publicists have taken the trouble to point out. A rifle and a bandolier instantly convert a peaceful burgher into a warrior. But a rifle and a bandolier are easily discarded, and Boer soldiers become peaceful farmers and peaceful farmers are changed into Boer soldiers much more rapidly than it takes me to write this. If the peaceful farmer sees a single soldier approaching his house, he becomes at once an armed burgher, and shoots the poor, unsuspecting 'rooinek' when he approaches to ask for a drink of water: If a patrol appears on the horizon, he remains a farmer who has long ago given up his rifle, and is only wishful for the end of the war. 'Is this civilized warfare?' I ask the 'Stop the War' committee. And can they wonder if a murdered soldier's comrades take just and proper vengeance?

I have seen during the whole of the campaign only three farms burned. The first was destroyed because, although it flew the white flag, the enemy made a redoubt of it, and fired from the walled enclosure on our men. The second was burned because, while the women of the house were handing water to a small patrol of three, their men folk fired a volley from the cattle kraal and killed or wounded the whole party. The third house was burned because the farmer having given up his arms and having sworn solemnly that he possessed no more, two Mausers and six thousand rounds of ammunition were found on the premises. Before his house was fired, he confessed having hidden them. I do not pretend to say that these were the only farms burned by the column to which I was attached, but, judging from the three cases which came to my immediate notice I felt that the destruction of the houses was well justified.

I am quite ready to admit that the retaliation for the destruction of the railway line was often unjust, but to say that these burnings of farms were carried out with pleasure or satisfaction by the officers and men is a downright untruth. Times out of number officers charged with this unpleasant duty have confessed to me their hatred of it. And to see the gentle way in which both officers and men helped the women and children showed that they were full of sympathy and lovingkindness and not monsters of cruelty. The vast majority of officers openly stated that they were of opinion that the burning of farm houses in retaliation for the destruction of the railway line was an unjust measure, and I know of many cases where orders were actually disobeyed. I think now, though I confess I did not at the time, that such a measure was a mistake. It will never again be enacted, and I am glad of it. But to tell the British public that the carrying out of such severe orders was to the liking of the officers and men seems to me an insult to their own sense of honor and to their faith in the honor of their fellow-countrymen.

Perhaps I may be allowed to give a few examples of our soldiers' kindnesses to a conquered enemy. They have all come under my personal notice. During the march from Modder River to Bloemfontein we reached a farmhouse which had been deserted by its owners, who had left lying on one of the beds a poor old woman, too weak to fetch food or water. Three soldiers entered the house and found the old lady feebly asking for water. This they immediately fetched, and not only that, but gave the old lady all the biscuits they had (the poor fellows were on quarter rations themselves), and then one of them ran down to the column and brought a cupful of flour, with which he baked some rough chupatties for the poor woman. At that time a cupful of flour fetched 5s. And this is the 'war of extermination to the bitter end.'

Boer women, whenever they have notice of the near approach of a British column, almost invariably bake bread, which they sell at an exorbitant rate to the soldiers. Going down to a farmhouse to get water, I found a poor soldier bargaining with a farm woman for the last piece of bread, about the size of my hand, and a couple of inches thick. She wanted 2s. for the morsel (it was worth 3d at the very most), and poor Tommy had only a shilling to his name. I listened to the bargaining, and at last became so indignant at the barefaced attempt to cheat the poor soldier that I ordered the woman to give him the bread and take the shilling. This she was willing to do, but the man refused, saying, 'She's a woman, ye know, sir.'

At nearly every farmhouse I have visited with the troops I have found the housewife standing with arms akimbo at the door. And only once in all my experience have I seen an officer or a man enter without permission. Lately some Kaffirs belonging to our column stole some clothes out of a Boer farmhouse, whereupon the good lady came up to the bivouac to see the officer commanding, and complain of the theft. She was most politely received, her complaint listened to, and she went away complacent with £15 as a recompense. One of our conductors, who interpreted, told me that the good lady, before leaving our lines, expressed her satisfaction at the result of the mission—'since the things she had lost had only cost 30s at the most.'

If the 'Stop the War' publications do not say so in so many words that women have been dishonored, they hint at it pretty plainly. On page 18 of the pamphlet, 'The New War in South Africa,' I find the following lines, apropos of Boer women having to beg for food in camp: 'When women live on the charity of a camp, it is needless to describe to what depths of infamy necessity soon reduces them.' Now, I am perfectly certain that the crime hinted at in these words has never been committed. I have taken the trouble to inquire into the behavior of our army to the Boer women, and I have never been able to find a single instance of a verbal insult even. On this point I have the testimony of one of De Wett's men, taken prisoner at Bothaville. He said to me: 'The war is a hard war enough, but thank God we know we can leave our wives and daughters with the full confidence that no harm will befall them at the hands of the English.'

But to come to the publications which I have just read carefully through, it is impossible not to be struck with a most significant paragraph on the very first page of 'The New War in South Africa.' It is as follows (speaking of the statements of 'An officer in the Field'): 'Of course, if evidence is demanded which would convict in a criminal court, from the nature of the case, you cannot have it.' To me this paragraph alone condemns the pamphlet. It is tantamount to saying, 'We are well aware that the statements of 'An Officer in the Field' will be questioned, but we shall not condescend to substantiate them.' Now I, on the contrary, am quite willing to substantiate in a court of law every statement I have made or shall make on this subject.

On page 5 of the same publication is a paragraph headed, 'No Restraint From Public Opinion,' and the amazing statement is put forward that 'No news is allowed to leak through the strict censorship, and foreigners are absolutely excluded.' Now, this is a downright misstatement of facts. Letters from correspondents to their papers at home are never even seen by the censor, and as for the exclusion of foreigners, how does the author account for the presence of M. Jean Carrere, the talented correspondent of the Paris 'Matin,' who was given every facility and whose letters were never censored? Further on the author, in order to account for the silence of correspondents regarding the alleged outrages, advises the public not to allow themselves to be deceived 'by the narratives of special correspondents, who know full well how short would be their shrift if they dared to paint . . . the darker scenes of war.' This is a libel on the special correspondent, which I hope will never be believed. My colleagues are men who do not in anyway deserve this slur cast upon them by an 'Officer,' and they have spoken the unpalatable truth more than once during the campaign.

I have not the time to write a refutation of the sheet entitled 'How We Wage War in South Africa,' but it is a story of base insinuations without any foundation in fact. I have read the present pamphlet with much sorrow, and I write this letter not in any spirit of controversy, but simply and solely because I am stirred to the depths by the vile insinuations cast upon the bravest and the gentlest army I have ever campaigned with. If Englishmen can be induced to believe such stuff as this 'Officer in the Field' writes, then all I can say is that the sooner they discard the army the better. Nobler and finer officers and men I have never seen. I have been an eye-witness of a hundred acts of courtesy towards women, gentleness towards children, and a high chivalry towards the wounded or captured enemy, and when I read such horrible insinuations as that contained in the pamphlet it is no wonder that I feel and write strongly.

You are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter. Unlike the 'Officer in the Field,' I am quite willing to sign my name to what I have written. Again thanking you for giving me the opportunity of reading these attacks upon our officers in the field, I remain, yours truly,

H. A. GWYNNE,
Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Lieut.-Col. Du Cane's Camp, Piquetberg Road, Cape Colony, Jan. 16.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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