

### THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

#### Quebec Executive of the Dominion Alliance Suggests a Line of Action.

#### AN APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

That the temperance people of the country are anything but satisfied with the government's reply to the desire of the electors of Canada as expressed in the prohibition plebiscite, is being made manifest everywhere. Even in the province of Quebec, where the prohibition vote recorded was not so large, proportionately, as in some of the other provinces, there is a very decided dissatisfaction that the government does not intend giving any prohibition legislation.

The meeting of the Quebec provincial Alliance Executive yesterday afternoon was largely attended, and all present realized that a crisis had been reached and the very serious and perplexing problem of 'what to do now' was before them for solution. Temperance people were asking for direction, and they were waiting for marching orders. The executive had been asked to consider carefully the situation and forward a deliverance to the council of the Dominion Alliance, which meets in Toronto to-day. The council will then decide upon the course to be pursued by the Dominion Alliance as representing the prohibitionists of Canada.

After a very earnest and at times animated discussion, the meeting yesterday adopted the following resolutions which were forwarded to Toronto last night.

That this Quebec provincial executive of the Dominion Alliance has learned with deep regret of the decision of the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to refuse to grant the mandate of the Canadian people as expressed in the recent plebiscite, to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

The interpretation put by the Premier upon the plebiscite vote is, we consider, manifestly erroneous. From the assurances given by the Premier in parliament, and elsewhere, we had a right to expect that a majority of the electors voting in the affirmative on the question submitted, would be regarded as the expression of the will of the people in this instance, as in all others.

That we do not regard this decision as final.

That there is yet an appeal to the people's representatives in parliament, a large majority of whose constituencies have declared in favor of prohibition.

Therefore resolved, That we recommend the council of the Alliance to secure the introduction in parliament of a resolution declaring in favor of prohibition and endeavoring to secure a vote which shall be free from political party influence and if parliament accepts such a resolution and it is carried, the government be asked to introduce such legislation.

We declare it to be the purpose of this Alliance and the duty of every temperance elector to use every legal means available, to defeat any member voting against such a resolution, and to elect any who shall vote in its favor.

**DUTY OF THE HOUR.**

That temperance electors should take immediate steps to interview their Federal representatives and secure their promise to support the prohibition resolution in the present session. Where personal interviews cannot be had then letters should be sent to the members at Ottawa urging such action.

Churches and other bodies favorable to prohibition are requested to take similar action officially.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable was appointed to represent the Quebec executive at the council meeting to-day.

With regard to the reported frauds in the Quebec vote, the executive is still further looking into the evidence and securing more information before taking definite action. The meeting decided to leave the matter in the hands of a small committee for further action.

### THE FILIPINOS.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S FIGHT ALONG THE PASIG RIVER.

Washington, March 14.—The following from General Otis, reached the War Department to-day:—

Manilla, March 14.—

Adjutant-General, Washington.—

Until yesterday field operations here since capturing Calocan, of minor nature, consisting of driving back small bands of insurgents, with considerable loss to latter. Yesterday General Wheaton with the twentieth, twenty-second infantry, the Oregon and Washington troops section six of the artillery and a squadron of the fourth cavalry, attacked the large force of enemy, drove them back and took line of Pasig River, which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in the lake have captured considerable property. Insurgent loss heavy; our own killed and wounded slight, aggregating thirty-five, mostly slightly wounded. Insurgents made no determined stand.

(Signed), OTIS

Manilla, March 14.—At seven o'clock this morning, hearing the insurgents' bullets sounding, Scott's battery dropped three Shrapnel shells into the wood on the left of the Pasig Church. No reply was made and at 7.45 the 22nd Regular Infantry advanced until they encountered a number of volleys. This fire was returned with interest. The line then wheeled towards Pateros. The troops followed the roads, while the gunboats

'Oeste' and 'Laguna de Bay' assisted in suppressing the fire on the left flank. Three rebel cannons were captured on the river. The rebel sharpshooters at Calocan continue active, but no casualties are reported.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 14.—Andrew L. Loeber, of Company 'M,' 14th United States Infantry, now at Manila, in a letter to his parents in this city, concerning the attempt of the rebels to capture the city on Jan. 11 says:—'The insurgents tried to take the city by making an attack on the front and have the citizens make an attack in the rear, so in order to do this it was necessary for them to get arms into the city. We noticed they were having a large number of funerals from a church in Paco. One day there were seventy-three coffins taken in. When some of our boys were detailed to inspect, they found that these coffins contained guns and in this way we captured 1,200 of their weapons.'

### FOUND DEAD IN BED.

#### THE HON. J. F. WOOD DIES IN A TORONTO HOTEL FROM HEART FAILURE.

Toronto, March 14.—The Hon. J. F. Wood, M.P. for Brockville, and Ex-Comptroller of Inland Revenue, was found dead in bed this morning in his



THE LATE HON. J. F. WOOD, Q.C.

room at the Queen's Hotel, where he had been staying for several days. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Wood came here from Brockville yesterday morning. He retired at about eleven o'clock last night. Death was due to heart failure.

**SORROW IN BROCKVILLE.**

Brockville, Ont., March 14.—The news of the sudden death in Toronto of the Hon. Jno. F. Wood, M.P. for this county, was received here with great surprise and sorrow. Mr. Wood was very popular here, alike with Conservatives and Liberals.

The Hon. John Fisher Wood was a son of Mr. John Wood, a railway contractor, who came from Dundee, Scotland, and settled at Brockville. He was born on Oct. 12, 1852, at Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, Ont. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in the Eastern term of 1876 and appointed a Queen's Counsel on Feb. 15, 1890. He was solicitor for the Brockville Loan & Savings Company and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. He was first returned to parliament at the general elections in 1882 and re-elected at the general elections of 1887, 1891 and 1896. He was chairman of committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in 1890 and chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals in 1892. He was appointed Comptroller of Inland Revenue on Dec. 6, 1892, and resigned in July, 1896. In politics he was a Conservative.

### COLLISION AT GRANGER.

#### AN EXAGGERATED ACCOUNT.

Information received at the Grand Trunk offices reduces to a minimum the account of a recent accident alleged to have taken place on the system at Granger, Indiana. It was stated that through the collision of two engines several parties were seriously, if not fatally, wounded. Among the latter was a Toronto lady. Enquiry made by the officials revealed the fact that no person was either slightly or dangerously wounded, and that except in the bare fact of the collision of the two engines, the story was made out of whole cloth.

### SLATIN PASHA HONORED.

#### PATENT OF NOBILITY CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, March 14.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred a patent of nobility on Sir Rudolf Slatin Pasha who for eleven years, from 1884 to 1895, was prisoner of the Mahdists in the Egyptian Sudan.

### CHECK TO RUSSIA.

#### Salisbury's Resolute Attitude in Chinese Controversy.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGE LIES IN FORCING ISSUES WHILE RUSSIA IS UNPREPARED.

London, March 14.—Russian prestige in China has declined and British prestige has risen even more quickly and decisively than was anticipated when it was stated in these dispatches earlier in the week that such would be the result if Lord Salisbury maintained his resolute attitude.

Now the whole Conservative party, all England, in fact, is demanding in an exasperated chorus why this bold policy was not adopted two years ago. Repeated humiliations would have been avoided by the British Government and important material interests would have been saved. Indeed the question has a serious financial aspect to the British taxpayer at this very moment.

It is almost universally believed that the enormous increase in the naval and military expenditure which makes imperative a heavy additional taxation this year would have been at least partially unnecessary if Lord Salisbury had boldly resisted all the encroachments upon British interests at the outset.

So it happens that Lord Salisbury's diplomatic victory over Russia at Peking, won by a direct threat of war, has brought him more blame than credit from his own countrymen.

**RUSSIA NOT READY FOR WAR.**

The situation, of course, has been only temporarily improved by Russia's yielding in the matter of the railway loans. This surrender at least is a confession that Russia is not ready for a trial of strength, a fact of which everybody except Lord Salisbury has been fully convinced.

It is clear, moreover, that Great Britain now has a year, perhaps two, wherein to recover, without serious fear of forcible resistance, the ground lost during the past eighteen months. There is little doubt that Lord Salisbury will make the best use of his time. The unyielding, even aggressive, policy pursued since last summer towards France will now be employed for the crushing of Russian aggrandizement everywhere.

There is a strong probability that Russia will give way, as France has done, all along the line. Russia knows, if France does not, that it would be the height of folly to allow Great Britain to drive her into premature hostilities. It is perfectly plain, now, and, indeed, it has been so to the best observers all along, that Russia was never really belligerent. When she seemed to be she was merely playing an international game of bluff, as she knows well how to play it, to bluster John Bull into a retreat, and the game has succeeded marvellously well.

#### WAR NOW BETTER FOR BRITAIN.

The tables have been turned now and interest centres in the campaign of retribution which everybody in England expects Lord Salisbury to push with the greatest vigor and relentlessness. There is, of course, continual danger that the game will get beyond the control of those directing it, and confusion and disaster would result. The strongest element of safety is the undoubted fact that Russia and France are anxious to avoid a present war at almost any cost.

It would be unjust and untrue to say that England either desires war or is willing to engage in it, but it is not unjust or untrue to say that England would prefer it to the time of her enemies' choosing. Therein lies the key of the present situation.

Lord Berosford makes no secret of his belief that England will soon drift into a position from which the only issue will be war, unless the United States, Germany and Japan make a common stand with England against Russia. Practical statesmen in every European capital declare that such a combination for an offensive purpose is impossible.

The Russian railway has been completed to a point within sixty miles of Herat, that almost fabled town, which, from time immemorial, has been described as the gate of India, and Russian troops are near enough to grab that gate within three days of the receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 14.—The ambassadors and ministers in Washington, representing those powers having large interests in China, have communicated to their foreign offices the substance of the recent answer of the United States to Italy, to the effect that this country would maintain an attitude of disinterested neutrality in reference to the Italian designs on San-Moon Bay. Some of the diplomats have advised their governments that they regarded the announcement of the United States' attitude as of supreme importance in the Chinese situation. A prominent member of the diplomatic corps, representing one of the powers of Europe, said: 'It is most important to all the powers to

know that the United States has no purpose to interfere on behalf of China, even to the extent of exerting her moral influence toward continuing China's integrity. For that reason I look upon the American answer to Italy as the most important development in the Chinese situation that has arisen in recent days, and I think it will be so accepted in all the foreign offices.'

This diplomatic official further pointed out that if Italy secured San-Moon Bay from China it would prove a port of inestimable value to the United States' interests in the Philippines. It is one of the southerly ports of China, and about the closest for the big trade to and from Manila.

#### LONDON CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

London, March 14.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to-day, the Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote presiding, a resolution was passed urging the British Government to obtain the 'open door' in China, and prior British rights in the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley.

Major Flood Page, in behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, moved a resolution expressing satisfaction at the 'cordial and closer relations with the United States,' and urging Her Majesty's Government to 'utilize every opportunity for co-operation conducing to the maintenance of the feeling of security of the vast commercial and financial connections of the two nations.'

The resolution of Major Flood Page was adopted unanimously.

#### JAMES HOWIE DEAD.

#### AMERICAN WHO WON A REPUTATION IN THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR COMMITS SUICIDE.

New York, March 14.—James Howie, an American, who tried to blow up the Japanese fleet during the war with China, has committed suicide according to advices received here to-day, says a Washington despatch to the 'Journal.'

Howie's adventurous career reads like a romance from the middle ages, and his exploits during the Chinese war made him known the world over. At the breaking out of hostilities Howie offered his services to the Chinese, and they were quickly accepted. With a comrade named Brown, who went as a spy to Japan, he visited a number of camps, arsenals and navy yards and secured a mass of valuable information, but they fell under suspicion in Kobe, and were at once arrested. They were shrewd enough, however, to have no incriminating evidence upon them, and the Japanese were obliged to release them, first making them take an oath not to give aid to the Chinese.

Disregarding his oath, Howie escaped from Japan and made his way to China, where he conceived the daring plot that made him famous. It was his plan to set adrift a quantity of explosives that would be swept by the tide around the Japanese fleet, and then fired by a cannonade from a distance. He loaded a fleet of a dozen junks near Chefoo with high explosives, but before his work was finished a premature explosion wrecked his hulks and his hopes.

Howie took an active part in the defence of Wei-Hai-Wei, and at its capture fell into the hands of the enemy. His health and misfortune affected his mind a few months ago. He started on a voyage to Shanghai, hoping to restore his health, but brooding over his hard luck made him violently insane during the voyage, and he was heavily ironed. Breaking from his guards one day he plunged overboard, and was seen no more.

#### HON. J. G. ROBERTSON DEAD.

#### WAS PROVINCIAL TREASURER FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 14.—The Hon. J. G. Robertson, postmaster of Sherbrooke, died here last evening. He had been in failing health for some time past but was able to attend to his duties up to within two days ago. Although confined to his room on Sunday and yesterday, it was not thought that his ill-

#### RHODES AND THE EMPEROR.

#### HATCHET IS BURIED—NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CAPE TO CAIRO ROUTE.

Berlin, March 14.—The Emperor William and Mr. Cecil Rhodes will both be guests at a dinner given at the British Embassy here to-day. The Emperor and Mr. Rhodes will confer again on Wednesday, when it is believed the negotiations for running Mr. Rhodes's railway through German territory in Africa will be concluded.

As a result of Mr. Rhodes's visit to Berlin it can be stated that an understanding concerning the trouble in the Transvaal in which the Emperor and his telegram played so prominent a part, has been reached, and that the Emperor and Mr. Rhodes have buried the hatchet.

Berlin, March 14.—The 'Tageblatt,' says that a contract has been concluded between the German Government and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the British South African magnate, for the construction of a telegraph line in German East Africa, and the paper adds, a contract for building a railway through the same territory is upon the point of conclusion, only a few details remaining to be settled.

#### GERMAN MEDICAL SCANDAL.

Berlin, March 14.—Germany promises to have a medical scandal as great as that which stirred Vienna some time ago. In the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Abbe Von Peppenheim, denounced methods employed at the University of Breslau, asserting that Dr. Neisser, professor of skin diseases, had inoculated persons with serum for purposes of experiment. Dr. Rossé, Minister of Education, promised that the abuse would be stopped at once.

#### GERMAN NAVAL CHANGES.

Kiel, March 14.—Admiral Kooster, commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, who has been designated as the probable successor to Admiral Von Knorr as commander-in-chief of the German navy, has been appointed inspector-general of the navy, while retaining his Baltic post. Rear-Admiral Bendoric has been appointed chief of the new naval board.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Poughkeepsie, March 14.—About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon a huge mass of loosened rock was discovered by workmen hanging over the mouth of the Hudson River Railway tunnel at New Hamburg, less than an hour after the Poughkeepsie local had passed under it.

The rock was in great danger of falling on the tracks as a result of the rain. Two wrecking trains were immediately despatched to the scene and blasted away the rock. The tracks were completely blocked until ten o'clock to-night, and several trains were tied up. The railway company, aware of this dangerous spot, has watchmen stationed there during the rainy weather in spring and summer.

### A HOPELESS WRECK.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—The latest reports from Yarmouth say the waves are breaking over the after part of the 'Castilian,' which is almost submerged. The steamer has listed badly to starboard, and her railing is under water. The captain of the vessel sent by the drydock people with wrecking gear, has abandoned all attempts to save the steamer. Saving her is impossible.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—Some of the live stock is being saved from the steamer 'Castilian,' wrecked on Gannet Rock. The steamer 'Evangeline' brought a hundred and seven head of sheep to Yarmouth this morning, and the steamer 'Delta' is endeavoring to save more. She will probably secure some as the weather to-day is fine. Three steam tugs are reported on their way to Yarmouth with goods from the wreck. A careful account is being kept of all cargo taken away. Captain Barrett is still on the steamer, refusing to leave.

A horde of hungry wreckers, all anxious to share in the booty are hovering about the wreck, but they cannot do anything while the captain remains on the ship. Captain Barclay is expected at Yarmouth to-day from Montreal to help adjust affairs.

A telegram from a passenger on the 'Castilian' was received in the city this morning, as follows:—'Everyone left 'Castilian' on Monday night, except captain and mates; Monday very rough, only salvaged plate, cabin gear; no cargo so far. Large steamers due now, if weather moderate can perhaps make some salvage, although vessel badly broken across saloon; full of water fore and aft; salvage not likely to be very valuable.'

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, whose names appear in the passenger list of the ill-fated SS. 'Castilian,' were not on board. At the last moment they cancelled their passage and decided to go by the 'Kaiser Wilhelm' of the North German Lloyd Line.

### NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND ANSWERS THE COMPLAINT RESPECTING BAIT.

Ottawa, March 14.—An answer has been received from the Newfoundland Government with reference to the complaint to the Department of Marine of the Halifax schooner 'Ocean Belle,' Captain Wrayton, which, it is alleged, was refused a cargo of bait at Bonne Bay, Nfld., a few days ago. The Newfoundland authorities say there has been no change of policy towards Canada as regards the sale of bait to Canadians, and that if the Bonne Bay officials refused to permit Captain Wrayton to take a cargo they had no authority from the Island government.

### NEW ATLANTIC LINERS.

#### The Liverpool 'Post' of March 3 says: 'The Dominion Line of passenger steamers from Liverpool to Boston and Montreal will be increased next summer by the addition of even a larger steamer than the recently-acquired 'New England.' There is now building at the yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, a twin-screw steamer of some 13,000 tons, to be named the 'Commonwealth,' which will be equipped in the most modern style for first, second, and third class passengers. With the addition of the 'Commonwealth,' the passenger fleet of the Dominion Company will number eight large modern steamers, in addition to five large cargo boats.

#### The International Navigation Company, controlled by the American Line, has placed orders with the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company, of Glasgow, for two steamers of 10,000 tons burden each. It is stated that the Clyde firm underbid United States builders, and consequently received the orders.

### THE POPE'S CONDITION.

London, March 14.—A special despatch from Rome announces that the Pope has suffered from a renewal of fainting fits, but it is added that his physicians do not regard his condition as serious.

### HIGHER TEMPERATURE.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 14, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 46—30; Calgary, 12—4 below; Qu'Appelle, 20—8 below; Battleford, 10—8 below; Winnipeg, 22—4; Port Arthur, 8—4 below; Pary Sound, 22—6 below; Toronto, 22—14; Ottawa, 22—16; Montreal, 20—13; Quebec, 18—8; Halifax, 42—12. Fair to-day with a little higher temperature; fair on Wednesday, with rising temperature, followed by some local falls of snow or sleet at night.

### Montreal, March 14, 1899.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.38; yesterday, 30.20. Temperature, to-day, max. 28, min. 13; yesterday, max. 39, min. 20.

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.

BIRTHS.

CAIDER—On Saturday, March 11, 1899, at Lachute, Que., the wife of G. F. Caider, registrar, of a son.

MARRIED.

BACON—STUART—On March 11, 1899, at the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Daly Avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. Archdeacon Bogert, Francis Stuart, son of Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Bacon, of Ottawa, to Amy Madeline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Stuart.

CIQUERRE—BELIVEAU—At the manse, Inverness, Que., on March 13, 1899, by the Rev. James Sutherland, Joseph 'Gigue' Esq., to Emilia Beliveau, all of St. Sophie d'Halifax, County Megantic.

HUNTER—PATTERSON—At the manse, Inverness, Que., on March 8, 1899, by the Rev. James Sutherland, W. G. Hunter, Esq., to Maggie E. Patterson, all of the Township of Inverness, County Megantic.

JONES—OSTRANDER—On March 8, 1899, at Trenton, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Horton, A. G. Jones, of Ottawa, to Ora B. Ostrander, only daughter of Mr. D. N. Ostrander, of Trenton.

McDUGGALL—CLARK—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frances Cunningham Clark, on March 9, 1899, by the Rev. A. C. McGillivray, James Alexander McDougall, Esq., to Lulu May Clark, both of Argyle, N.Y.

REYNOLDS—BAYNE—At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Argyle, New York, on Feb. 15, 1899, by the Rev. A. C. McGillivray, Alexander Reynolds, of Austin, Minn., to Jennie Bayne, Argyle, N.Y.

DIED.

BARR—At her residence, Caledonia, on March 5, 1899, Jane Anderson, widow of the late James Barr, aged 88 years.

BAWDEN—On March 10, 1899, at the residence of her son Joseph Bawden, barrister, in Kingston, Ont., Eliza, aged 92 years, widow of William Frost Bawden, (died 1859), and daughter of George and Mary (Dempsey) Robinson, some of the parish of Aghadowey, Derry, Ireland.

BABBITT—At Independence, Ore., on Feb. 16, 1899, Walter Babbitt, M.D., in the 35th year of his age.

BRAIN—At Longueuil, on the 11th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Hamilton, Elizabeth, wife of the late John Brain, artist, London, Eng., in her 84th year.

BYRNES—At Quebec, on March 11, 1899, Mr. John Byrnes, aged 66 years, a native of the County Carlow, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last 40 years.

CHAMPNESS—On March 10, 1899, at 145 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Isabella Davidson, wife of W. Champness, in her 46th year.

CULLIS—At her residence in Euphrasia, Grey Co., on March 3, 1899, of bronchitis, Jane, beloved wife of William Cullis, in the 70th year of her age.

CUNNINGHAM—At the Methodist parsonage, Kincardine, Ont., on March 10, 1899, the Rev. Andrew Cunningham, aged 54 years.

FENWICK—On March 11, 1899, Eliza M. Fenwick, sister of the late Dr. Fenwick, in her 87th year.

HEARLE—On March 14, 1899, after a long illness, James G. Hearle, aged 75, for many years a prominent manufacturer in this city.

HENDERSON—At South Georgetown, on March 10, 1899, Isabella M., infant daughter of Allan and Jessie Henderson, aged two months and fifteen days.

HILTON—At Oakpark, Illinois, on March 9, 1899, Edward Hilton, aged 74 years, formerly of this city, and of the late firm of J. & W. Hilton.

KELLY—At Down Bank, King's Co., New Brunswick, on Feb. 27, 1899, of congestion of the lungs, Helen Halliburton, beloved wife of Thomas Kelly, aged 74.

McINTYRE—At Pasadena, Cal., on Sunday, March 12, 1899, Margaret J. Morice, wife of Archibald McIntyre, sr., in her fifty-fourth year.

McCALLUM—Suddenly, at Detroit, Mich., of pneumonia, Dr. Duncan A. McCallum, aged twenty-seven.

MUIR—At Huntingdon, on March 10, 1899, J. Barclay Muir, D.D.

NETTLE—At 63 Russell Avenue, Ottawa, Lydia Eaststaff, daughter of the late T. G. W. Eaststaff, of the Royal Engineers Department, the beloved wife of Richard Nettle, aged 94 years.

TAYLOR—At the family residence, Aylmer, Que., on March 12, 1899, Elizabeth Edley Taylor, relict of the late Jas. F. Taylor, in her 88th year.

VAUGHAN—At the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. Darcy, Cresco, Iowa, on March 3, 1899, Benjamin Vaughan, in his 99th year.

WATSON—At Cornhill, Perth, Scotland, on March 12, 1899, the wife of the late John Watson, in her eighty-second year.

WILTON—At Inverness, Que., on Feb. 28, 1899, Susan L. Patterson, wife of Henry T. Wilton, aged 31 years and 6 months.

WALLACE—Suddenly, at 242 Wellington street west, Toronto, on March 11, 1899, John Sinclair Wallace, only grandson of the late General Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dundee Castle, Calthness, Scotland, in the 75th year of his age.

WALKER—On March 11, 1899, Percy H., second son of the Rev. T. Walker, of Scarborough, Ont., aged 21.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 14, 1899.

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

This to announce the arrival of three cases of PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES' JACKETS and CAPES. They are of assured excellence, direct from the Avenue de la Paix in Paris.

LADIES' NEW JACKETS.

These Jackets are beautifully conceived, artistically made and extra well finished.

Ladies' Plain Amazon Cloth Jackets, lined fancy checked satin, double-breasted and step collar, \$8.25.

Ladies' Box Cloth Jacket, in fawn, drab and black trimmed fine mohair braid, plain velvet collar and lined fancy satin. Special, \$13.25.

Ladies' Double-breasted Box Cloth Jackets, trimmed self applique, turned seams and lined striped satin. Special, \$17.05.

PARIS CAPES.

These Beautiful Capes are so dainty, so pretty and so cheap that they stay here is sure to be a short one.

A Model Cape in Amazon Cloth, fawn, drab and black, trimmed self applique and fancy lining, \$5.10.

A Smart Creation in plain box cloth, fawn and drab, handsomely embroidered with mohair braid and trimmed self-applique and inlaid satin, \$8.75.

A Lovely Cape in fawn and drab plain cloth, lined through with satin and trimmed inlaid satin and plain stitching. Special, \$12.00.

THE NEWEST WASH FABRICS.

This is to preface the mention of an unrivalled collection of NEW WASH GOODS. The perfect taste, the new beauty, the tremendous effectiveness of these dainty fabrics is displayed in such gorgeous array that brings voluntary expressions of surprise from most ladies who view them.

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The beautiful goods are full of variety and charm, along with the attraction of little prices.

NEW ENGLISH WASHING PRINTS, innumerable patterns and pretty colors, 8 1/2c.

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NEW GAUZE MUSLINS for Dresses, light grounds, zig-zag stripes and brilliant colorings, 15c.

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NEW DENTELLE D'ALSACE, the great favorite fabric for summer or evening wear, indescribably beautiful, 37c yard.

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LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, fast black, full length. Special price, 25c.

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LADIES' EXTRA QUALITY BLACK Cashmere Hose, wide tops, with double soles, soft finish, very elastic, 42c pair.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

HOME NEEDS—AT LITTLE PRICES.

This little list is worthy of your closest study. It is full of interest for you if you want to save money. Cut it out. Make a test case. Bring it to The Big Store and make your order from it.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes 2500 Bags Windsor Table Salt, 3500 Cakes Olive Oil Soap, etc.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

TEES & CO. THE UNDERTAKERS. 300 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 327. Uptown, 1508, 8103.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. READY NOW FOR MAILING TO ABSENT FRIENDS. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. THE NUMBER THIRTEEN. Chicago, March 14.—Peculiar features in regard to the superintention connected with the number thirteen were involved in the death of Jones Powers, a window-washer, yesterday, happening as it did on the thirteenth day of the month.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

THE NUMBER THIRTEEN. Chicago, March 14.—Peculiar features in regard to the superintention connected with the number thirteen were involved in the death of Jones Powers, a window-washer, yesterday, happening as it did on the thirteenth day of the month.

UNION PACIFIC COAL LANDS SOLD. Cheyenne, Wyo., March 14.—The foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific coal lands in Wyoming was held here yesterday by Special Master Day.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to unexpected delays in certain deliveries, our GRAND MILLINERY OPENING will be Postponed until MONDAY, the 20th inst.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

We cordially invite inspection of our splendid importation of NEW READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS, constituting a grand display of

NEW LADIES' COSTUMES, NEW JACKETS & CAPES, NEW CHILDREN'S DRESSES, Etc., Etc.

We, also, beg to announce a full assortment of New Spring Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Muslins, Gingham, Prints and Organdies.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 3343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14.

THE 'LABRADOR' WRECK.

STATEMENTS FROM LIVERPOOL PAPERS.

(Liverpool 'Courier,' March 4.) Further details regarding the wrecked steamer 'Labrador' have been received in Liverpool.

A Tisbury correspondent, telegraphing last night, says that the Dominion Company's powerful tug 'Great Emperor,' which arrived there in the afternoon, experienced a very rough passage, having twice to take shelter on her way. Most of the passengers and crew landed at Tisbury yesterday in the steamer 'Carbineer' for Oban.

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. W. R. Cuthbertson, F.R.G.S., a passenger belonging to Australia, gave our correspondent some graphic details regarding the stranding, and subsequent rescue. 'I was,' he said, 'awakened by the terrible din amidships, which I took for the noise of the anchor being dropped off Merville, but which proved to be that strident grating of the vessel as her sides were torn on the Mackenzie Rock.

LEVEE BY THE DUKE OF YORK.

London, March 14.—The Duke of York held a levee at St. James Palace this afternoon, a thick fog enveloping London at the time. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, presented his son, Mr. Joseph T. Choate, jr., Mr. Spencer Edy, who was private secretary to Colonel John Hay, when the latter was United States Ambassador here, and United States Consul-General Osborne.

the first boat. The captain and crew behaved splendidly. The boat stood by and saw all the way to the boat, and he was so cool the whole time, not seem to realize there was any danger. The vessel, however, was heavily lashed, and grain, with some of the hatchways into the sea in consequence of his dress coat and trousers. As to how long they might be exposed to the elements, he filled a handkerchief with wicks, and also secured an extra rug, so that he was fairly well protected against cold and hunger.

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ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL.

Some 21 passengers and 83 of the crew of the 'Labrador' arrived in Liverpool by the train due from Scotland at midnight, but which was in reality some forty minutes late. Notwithstanding the hour a large number of friends of both the passengers and crew had assembled to give them a greeting.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Half a dozen saloon passengers from the Dominion liner 'Labrador' left Tisbury on Thursday for the south, and Mr. Wilkinson, secretary of the Land and Mortgage Company, of America, reached London yesterday, having travelled from Glasgow during Thursday night. He was accompanied by Capt. Bowles, of the Canadian Pacific Company's steamer 'Empress of China,' who was on his way home on leave, and who took charge of one of the boats from the 'Labrador.'

THE LATE CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

At a meeting of the Stationary Engineers' Association, held last evening in their rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, the death of Captain James Wright, an honorary member of the association, was brought before the meeting and many expressions of regret were made by the members at the loss of an earnest and faithful friend.

A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Among the saloon passengers on the steamer 'Labrador' was Mr. T. Peers, of Hampden street, Tramore, who was returning home after a visit to Canada. He arrived in Birkenhead yesterday. At the time the steamer struck the rocks he was in his berth, and had only time to don his dress suit when he had to get into a boat to save himself.

A TEACHERS' CLASS.

A normal class for the training of Sunday-school teachers and workers is held every Tuesday evening in the school room of the Church of St. James the Apostle, at eight o'clock. It is conducted by the Rev. Principal Rexford and Dr. F. W. Kelley. These meetings have been largely attended. All interested are invited this evening.

A CANADIAN APPOINTED.

Kingston, Ont., March 14.—Miss Davidson, graduate of the Training School for Nurses at the General Hospital, has been appointed surgical nurse at the General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

# FAR BELOW THE PRICE.

Be prepared to find just what you want FAR BELOW THE PRICE you thought these SPLENDID VALUES SHOULD MAKE A

## RECORD BREAKING WEEK.

**Children's Combinations.** P. D. Sample Corsets.  
 Merino, best imported goods, \$1.50  
 Sizes 20, 21, 22 only, at clearing out prices.  
 Men's Fine All Wool Black Cashmere  
 Double beels and toes, seamless, 25c  
**Windsor Ties.** Table Damask Linen.  
 A Special from the McIntyre Sale, full  
 72 inches wide; good value for \$1, now 75c  
 yard; value for \$1.35, now 90c yard.  
 For Ladies or Boys, a new line, Fancy Silk  
 25c each.  
**Men's Collars.** Unlaundered White Shirts.  
 Our POPULAR RATTLER always in de-  
 mand, made from best material, all sizes.  
 Truly the best 50c WHITE SHIRT in the  
 city.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

of our New Fabrics for Spring and Summer Wear. Mention 'Witness.'

# Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

## BOLD STATEMENTS.

We are making some bold statements about our \$10.00 all hair mattress just now. But our name is behind them all to guarantee their accuracy.

### WE STATE THAT

Our \$10 mattress is all pure hair (we are pleased to show samples).  
 Our \$10 mattress has a good, heavy, double-sewn ticking.  
 Our \$10 mattress is made by practical mattress makers.  
 Our \$10 mattress is the best value in Canada without exception.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

If you buy one of these Hair Mattresses, and are not satisfied with it, you may return it within thirty days and get your money back IN FULL.  
 We can measure your bed in the morning and deliver the mattress in the afternoon if you wish. Telephone, Main, 737.

# RENAUD, KING & PATERSON,

652 Craig Street (NEAR BLEURY).

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT!

JOHN W. REID, late with John Allan, Outfitters, Craig street, and formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the public of Montreal and surrounding districts, that he will open that central store,

### 2095 ST. CATHERINE ST.

(One Door West of Bleury st.)

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, with a FULL and FRESH STOCK of

**MEN'S HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHINGS.**

From my connection with the trade, and by being in a position to buy goods as low as the largest dealers, and by keeping goods only of known merit, and selling for cash on the lowest possible margin of profit, I trust to receive a large share of patronage.

Telephone Orders Promptly attended to. Bell up 2465.

## J. W. REID & CO.,

2095 St. Catherine st.

### OTTAWA CONSERVATIVES.

#### Rally Last Night Addressed by Sir Charles Tupper.

#### SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER IN THE WEST.

Ottawa, March 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative Association was held last night, Mr. John Coates, president of the association, in the chair. The meeting was in Foresters' Hall, Lower Town, and the hall was literally packed, almost to suffocation, and almost as many could not get in as were admitted. Sir Charles Tupper was the speaker of the evening, and in response to a resolution of confidence in the Conservative party, and in him, as its leader, made one of the best and happiest half-hour speeches he has ever delivered. He made a playful allusion to his 'advancing years,' and said that he was not conscious of any great advance, for he still felt young and hoped to be spared for some years yet to fight the battles of the Conservative party. Whether these years were few or many he would devote them entirely to the service of his country, and to the great Conservative party under which Canada had grown and developed until it was the wonder and admiration of the world. He was not working for personal ambition, for there was no gift in the hands of the sovereign or of the people which he had not enjoyed, but he was working, and would continue to work for the preservation of that confederation in the formation of which he had assisted, and which was now threatened with destruction by men who had not contributed one brick to the noble structure. (Applause.) He declined to criticise the government, as he would have an opportunity of doing so in the manner he liked best—in Parliament—face to face with his opponents, but he did want to congratulate the Liberal party, not on anything they had done, but on something they had not done. For eighteen years they had been abusing the National Policy and saying that when they got into power every vestige of protection would be swept away. Well, they had got into power, and far from sweeping protection away, they had adopted the National Policy *holus bolus*. (Laughter and applause.) He touched on preferential trade, and explained what the inter-imperial preferential trade for which the Conservative party had been striving for years, was. It was that Great Britain should give a preference in her markets for the products of her colonies, who in return would give a preference in their markets to British products, and said that in spite of the blunder of the present Canadian government, he was encouraged by the speeches of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other British statesmen, and the recent advice of the London 'Times,' that corn should be taxed, to think that the day was not far distant when there would be really preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies. (Applause.)

**THE YUKON AND THE SENATE.**  
 Winnipeg, Man., March 14.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Col. Prior, Senator Reed and Mr. Frank Oliver passed through here on Monday on their way to Ottawa. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was accompanied by Lady Tupper and Miss Tupper. To a correspondent Sir Charles said, from all appearances, this will be the most momentous session ever held since Confederation. There are three vital questions to settle before the House adjourns, viz., the reform of the Senate, the Yukon investigation, and the failure of the joint high commission at Washington. But the Yukon affair will be the nemesis that will ring the knell of the Liberal Government. The Senate reform will take the phase of a three-cornered fight, and will be the rock on which the government will split. There will be a strong party of the more rabid Liberals, probably led by Mr. Tarte, who will accept of no compromise, but will insist on the total abolition. When the question of the corruption of the Yukon officials is brought up there will be some interesting developments. There is abundant proof now on its way to Ottawa that all the reputed cases of official mal-administration are true and a great deal more that has never come to light until

the present time. There will certainly be some interesting revelations made before the session is over. The Deadman's Island deal is one, with a good many other deals. The working classes regard it with a certain amount of favor, but there is certainly no doubt of the corruption of the deal.

### CRUDE OIL.

#### Canadian Producers Wait on the Premier and His Colleague.

#### NO REAL GROUND FOR COMPLAINT BY MANUFACTURERS, THEY SAY—A PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE DUTY.

Ottawa, March 14.—A deputation appeared before the Premier and several of his colleagues at noon to-day to present the case of Canadian producers of crude oil in favor of the retention of the customs duty on fuel oil. The deputation was composed of Messrs. John Fraser, M.P., Charles Mackenzie, J. F. Fairbanks, C. Jenkins, of Petrolia, and Mr. Fitzgerald, representing the Imperial Oil Company. The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Messrs. Fielding, Blair, Tarte, Paterson and Mulock. Incidentally the question of the operation of the Standard Oil Company in Canada was opened up and more or less information given as to the conditions under which the oil industry is now carried on in Canada. The deputation endeavored to show that there was no real ground for the request of the manufacturers last week for the removal of the duty on fuel oil. The oil men represented that they are prepared to continue the supply of fuel oil giving the manufacturers a better product than that to which they have been accustomed, one which will call for no more expensive alteration in machinery than the installation of new burners. The scarcity of fuel oil recently was, they explained, due to the rigor of the weather and to the fact that manufacturers had no supply on hand to tide them over. The difficulty was one, therefore, which will speedily right itself, and calls for no legislative interference.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that there are in western Ontario eight thousand independent oil wells owned by private parties, who would be affected injuriously by the removal of the duty. The producers have been hit so often and so seriously that the blow would be a very serious matter to them. The manufacturers have always the crude oil to fall back on for fuel purposes, though the refiners' offer is far better suited and more economical. What is called for is the use of a little common sense such as manufacturers have exercised in the United States.

Mr. Jenkins, who was one of the speakers, stated that it seemed to him the real trouble in the present complaint lies in the prosperity of the manufacturers themselves.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Imperial Oil Company, wished to correct a statement which has been erroneously made to the effect that the production of crude oil in Canada is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. Parties associated with the Standard Oil Company are producers, but only to the extent of twenty thousand barrels a year out of a total production of crude oil amounting in Canada to eight hundred thousand barrels. This output is absorbed in Canada, about nine-tenths going to the refiners and the balance disposed of in other ways.

Being asked whether the Canadian refining business is wholly in the hands of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Fitzgerald replied in the negative. There is, he added a company known as the Imperial Oil Company which has taken over the interests of the Standard Oil Company in this country. It was further added that there is a need of competition in so far as the refining business is concerned. The Imperial Company alone buys crude oil for refining and of the stock of this

## COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square, Montreal.

### KITCHEN DEPARTMENT IN BASEMENT.

# NEW GOODS.

Just Received an Assortment of

## GRANITE STEEL WARE

Consisting of the following lines:

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Rice Boilers, Stock Pots, Baking Pans, Fish Kettles, Ham Boilers, Pie Plates, Jelly Plates, Colanders, Bread Pans, Soup Tureens, Wash Basins, Jugs, Pitchers, Covered Milk Jugs, Milk Cans, &c., &c.

### NOTE.

It is worthy of remark that we do not buy or sell any imperfect or inferior goods. Mere Lowness of price is Not Real Cheapness, and we aim to supply the Best Goods in the market at a moderate price.

## TOY DEPARTMENT.

This stock is now well assorted and contains many attractive novelties for the children.

Marbles, Tops, Reins, Whips, Skipping Ropes, The Novelty Wire Rope, Firing Cannons, Firing Pistols, etc. New Spring Game—Yankee Quoits—Games of all kinds, Express Waggon, Garden Sets, etc., Net Covers for Baby Carriage Parasols.

### DOLLS.

Dressed and Undressed, from the cheapest and simplest to the most elaborate and expensive.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

A complete assortment of these reliable patterns always on hand.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO.

company a third is held in Canada and two-thirds in the United States.

After a very full statement of the case the deputation was assured by the Premier that their representations would be given due consideration.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan Line SS. Buenos Ayres from Portland for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday afternoon, having lost one ox and four sheep out of her shipment or live stock.

London, March 14.—It is stated that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company will make Plymouth its English port of call in 1899.

London, March 14.—There is now no prospect of a reduction of the trans-Atlantic steamer rates.

New York, March 14.—Arrived, Kensington, Antwerp.

SS. LAURENTIAN'S CABIN PASSENGERS.

Halifax, N.S., March 13.—The mail steamer Laurentian, from Liverpool, arrived this afternoon. In steaming to her berth a stiff wind blowing down the harbor carried her against the Liverpool wharf, the end of which was wrecked. The accident delayed her over an hour in getting into her dock. She brought forty-eight intermediate, two hundred and seven steerage passengers and the following cabin passengers: Mr. Henry Lyon, Mr. J. R. Hill, Mr. W. King Baker, Mrs. W. King Baker and child, Mr. Wm. H. McHarg, Mr. J. Bell, Lieut. A. R. B. Cossart, Miss B. Cardwell, Miss L. Cardwell, Mr. E. M. Jackson, Mr. D. E. North, Miss Carberry, Mr. R. K. Bennett, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. H. Verry Leake, Lieut. G. C. Lambton, Mr. L. E. Turner. The SS. Laurentian was detained twenty-eight hours in her voyage by fog and snow.

### JAPANESE BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Glasgow, March 14.—The Japanese battleship Asahi was launched from the Clyde Bank shipyard yesterday. She is 425 feet long, of 15,200 tons displacement, and 15,000 tons indicated horse power, and is to develop a speed of nine knots. She will be armed with 12 inch guns on two barbettes, and a large number of quick firers. The ship was named by Mme. Kato, wife of the Japanese minister.

### DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Aberdeen, Scotland, March 14.—A steam trawler, which has just reached here, has landed two engineers and a seaman belonging to the Norwegian steamer Idræt, hailing from Stavanger, bound from the Tyne to Bergen, which foundered in the North Sea on March 10. Twelve other members of the crew of the Idræt are supposed to have perished. The Idræt was of 897 tons. The steamer Gannet has been towed in here in a sinking condition, having been in collision with an unknown vessel, which is believed to have foundered.

### GENEROUS GIFT TO A RESCUE CREW.

London, March 14.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has donated £500 to be divided among the officers and crew of the British steamer Weehawken, which recently landed twenty-five passengers of and a large number of quick firers. The Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria at Ponta del Gada after having taken them off the Bulgaria, which at the time was thought to be sinking.

### ROSENTHAL AS AN ARTIST.

Speaking of Rosenthal, who appears before the Montreal public next week, the 'Times' says: 'At the second recital given last night by this great virtuoso, he proved himself, if proof were wanted, an artist of indisputable class. Beethoven's Sonata "Les Adieux," played, especially as regards the first movement, was full of poetry and romantic feeling, and yet in no sense lacking masculine vigor.'

### TERM WILL OPEN TO-MORROW.

The March term of the Court of Appeal will open to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

## MEN'S FINE

Russia Patent Enamel Box Calf and Kid

## SHOES at

# STEWART'S

2295 St. Catherine Street.

Skin deep beauty isn't what you want in plated ware—or any ware. How often do you know that you are getting more—if the dealer doesn't care?

## HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, MONTREAL.

## PALMER'S WIGS

The name 'PALMER' has always stood for the Highest Standard of workmanship combined with the lowest prices possible for first-class hair work. Our latest inventions in hair work will add to our high reputation.

Write or call for full particulars and prices.  
**J. PALMER & SON,**  
 1745 Notre Dame Street.

### R. R. Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The reception held in the Grand Trunk Y.M.C.A. hall last evening was attended by a large number of railwaymen and friends of the association. From five to ten o'clock the premises were thrown open to the public for inspection. During the evening a programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Miss Blackaller and the Y.M.C.A. orchestra. Refreshments were served from five to seven o'clock. Mrs. Budge, Miss Hodge and Mrs. R. S. Logan assisted in welcoming the friends of the association. Mr. R. S. Logan, assistant to Mr. Hays, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, was present, as was also Mr. McHattie, the master mechanic of the eastern division of the system.

## SPARKLING

# Allan's

## KOLA



A Delicious Non-Alcoholic Beverage, Possessing the

Strength Sustaining Properties of the Kola Nut.

Ask your Grocer for it or Telephone

**ROBERT ALLAN, 618 Dorchester Street.**

### DEARER MEAT.

#### Butchers Propose to Raise the Prices of Beef and Lamb.

#### THEY ALSO OBJECT TO SUNDAY SALES AT THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Ald. Lareau, himself a butcher, and the representative of the butchers' interests in the City Council, was down at the City Hall this morning with some leading butchers obtaining information regarding the new clauses of the city charter preparatory to an important meeting of the Butchers' Association to be held at the Monument National this evening.

Ald. Lareau explained that the butchers want to avail themselves of the Sunday observance clauses of the charter to put a stop to the sale of animals at the cattle markets on Sunday. Ald. Lareau says that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific cattle markets are in full swing on Sundays, and the butchers are obliged to attend to business on the day of rest, or they would find all the best stock bought up by the dealers. The association will discuss resolutions on the subject to-night with a view of backing him up in a by-law he proposes introducing in the council to suppress Sunday dealings at the cattle markets.

Ald. Lareau also stated that the butchers propose to decide to-night about putting up the retail price of meat at once. The price of live stock has been steadily rising by the dealers, and the butchers say they have to put up the prices of beef and lamb especially or lose money.

### GUIDE TO FORT WILLIAM.

The Fort William Board of Trade has published an artistic little booklet relating to 'Fort William, the gateway to the gold fields and to the wheat fields.' It is written by E. S. Rutledge, the town clerk, and has been prepared with great care and accuracy.

It is divided into twenty-four heads, including historical, geographical, topographical, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, town statistics, municipal government, churches, societies, mineral resources, first persons and events, etc., etc., and is made additionally attractive by half a dozen reproductions from photographs.



'BOBBY' HISCOCK.

of Queen's Hockey Club, who replaces Carmichael in goal in to-night's match.

### A NEW CLUB.

A meeting to inaugurate a new Liberal-Conservative Club for St. Louis and St. Lawrence divisions will be held to-night. It will be under the patronage of Mr. A. W. Atwater, M.P.P., and Mr. R. Stanley Bagg.

**CITY ITEMS.**  
 The physician for the present month is Dr. Robert Jones (Convalescent Home), Mrs. R. Reford, 260 Drummond street.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT MARCH 14th, 8.15 p. m.

FOR THE STANLEY CUP QUEENS versus SHAMROCK

Reserved Seats, 50c and 35c; Boxes, \$5; Admission, 25c.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

GRAND BAZAAR AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

WINDSOR HALL, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 14 & 15

10c-Admission-10c IN AID OF THE SICK BABY HOSPITAL.

GRAND VOTING CONTEST FOR THE MOST POPULAR HOCKEY CLUB.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part: Madame E. LAFRICAN, Soprano; Miss L. McLAUGHLIN, Violinist; Y.M.C. Orchestra of 25 pieces, under the direction of Prof. REICHLING, MCGILL BANJO CLUB, Mr. JOE BARLOW, Tenor; Mr. LESLIE TEDFORD, Tenor, and many others.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries Open Daily, 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission, 25c.

The Rev.

John Robertson

Evangelist of Glasgow, will hold the following final services: CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine Street, Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m. BIBLE READINGS in the Lecture Hall of Emmanuel Church, at 4 p. m. of Monday and Tuesday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

QUEBEC BRANCH CANADA CONGREGATIONAL WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

will meet in ZION CHURCH on THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 8 p.m. MISS HELEN MELVILLE, of Cisamba, West Central Africa, will speak in the afternoon and evening. The public are invited to these meetings.

C.E. Quarterly Rally

will be held in ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine St.

THURSDAY, March 16th, at 8 P.M.

REV. DR. ROSE

will address the meeting. Roll Call. Report of '99 Committee.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

Professor W. H. DINGLE (New Organist of Dougla's Church), At the ST. PETER CONCERT, FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.15 p.m., DOUGLAS CHURCH.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ROSENTHAL

Windsor Hall, MONDAY EVENING, March 20th, WEDNESDAY AFIN., March 22nd

RESERVED SEATS \$2 and \$1.50 according to location. BOX PLANET 'STAR' BRANCH OFFICE

Under the direction of the Dominion Entertainment Bureau.

WINDSOR HALL, THE MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, At 8.15 p.m., TUESDAY, March 21st.

Handel's 'SAMSON'

First performance in Montreal.

SOLOISTS: Soprano: Mina Schilling, New York. Contralto: Josephine S. Jacoby, New York. Tenor: Evan Williams, New York. Bass: Ffrancgon Davies, London, Eng. Plan at 'Star' Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine, on and after Thursday, 15th inst. Reserved Seats \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, according to location. F. C. WARD-WHATE, Sec.-treas., 8 Bishop St.

Calendar table for March 1890 with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows for days of the month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper are certainly forcible speakers, and when they speak at the same time the effect is rather deafening and like that which might be produced by the beating of two big drums in concert in a small room. They both speak in superlatives, and both prophesy catastrophes and cataclysms. This feeble, forcible style of oratory serves rather to astound than to convince.

The Norwegians who snowballed their Crown Prince, who is acting regent during the illness of his father, have probably kept on the windy side of the law. Snowballing is a pastime, and it would not be easy to prove that in playing thus with their sovereign or his representatives they were committing a serious assault, let alone an act of treason. Had he entered into the game and snowballed those who snowballed him, he might have won the political game by a show of good nature, even though he had the worst of the sport.

And so after all it was Major Marchand who took Khartoum, and not Lord Kitchener. This is clearly proved to the readers of a Paris paper by the fact that while Marchand was fighting his victorious way through the morasses of the Ghazel, Kitchener's forces moved steadily onward toward their goal at Omdurman; but now that Marchand has withdrawn himself into Abyssinia, the Khalifa, who was supposed to have been utterly blotted out when Marchand was still at Fashoda, is marching with twenty thousand men, more or less, triumphantly upon the Nile. The story gets embellishments from the various imaginations of other newsmongers, such as that the Khalifa's forces are being led by French officers, who have apparently rained down upon it out of a kindly heaven; such as that French arms are being landed for them in untold quantity on the shores of the Gulf of Aden, to be

transported to them through Abyssinia; that the Abyssinians, also officered by the conquering French, are going to march down to form a junction with their former enemy at the White Nile, and then sweep the British from the land. The very next paragraph tells how Major Marchand hopes to meet a relief expedition at some point in Abyssinia, who will probably have a new coat for him and something nice for him to eat and letters from home, where he will no doubt soon be glad to be. When he gets there he will learn that he has conquered Africa.

The question of a national system of technical education, raised by the Ottawa Board of Trade in a communication to the Chambre de Commerce of this city, is one of the highest importance if Canada is to become, as her situation and resources indicate she should, a great manufacturing country. France was the first nation to recognize the necessity for technical education, with artistic designing and the application of scientific methods in manufacturing. Germany soon followed, and improved on the system so well that the enormous growth of her foreign commerce is largely attributed to the superior taste and skill shown in the products of her factories, and which was the direct result of the training imparted in her technical schools. Great Britain has been slow to follow in this direction, and has suffered in consequence by a diminution in the demand for goods in the production of which she at one time enjoyed a monopoly. British manufacturers are, however, waking up to the necessities of the times and technical schools are being rapidly established. Canada is now entering upon the game field. Hitherto this country has been mainly an exporter of raw products, but capital, enterprise and the unrivalled facilities it possesses for successfully competing in many lines of manufacturing with other countries in the markets of the world demand the introduction of a system for the training of workers that will enable them to rival in skill and economical application the carefully educated manufacturers of other countries. The matter should be taken hold of without delay, for much of our success as a business people will depend on the establishment of a proper system of technical education.

TIME TO SPEAK.

In answer to 'A Subscriber,' who says that the temperance forces throughout the country are not asleep, but lying on their arms waiting for marching orders, and to be told what they can do, we should think that one effective thing to do, especially where congregations are unanimous for prohibition, as most of them are, would be to have a meeting called—it would be no harm to do it on Sunday if there is no other opportunity, for which of you having an ox or an ass fallen into a pit would not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?—and pass a resolution or sign a petition and forward it to parliament. The local member would present such a petition whether he is himself a prohibitionist or not. To suggest a form of petition would perhaps make the result appear a little less spontaneous and politicians are always of the lookout for some reason to ignore demands of this sort. The resolution might read: Resolved, that the congregation of — has learned with pain of the determination of the government to ignore the mandate of the recent plebiscite and hereby makes petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, to the Senate and to the House of Commons for legislation that will adequately carry out the will and convictions of the people as then expressed. Signed on behalf of the Congregation —, etc. Or it might begin formally with: 'The petition of the — congregation, or of the undersigned members of the — congregation humbly sheweth, etc.' and end with: 'And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,' whatever that may mean. As the petition of the congregation as a whole—which is the stronger form—it might be signed by the pastor or any official member or members on behalf of the congregation. Such a formal petition would be made out in triplicate, and a copy each be sent to the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. We have referred to congregations because these are established gatherings that meet regularly, but any body or group whatsoever could do the same thing. It need not be remarked that petitions from temperance organizations have less weight as expressions of public opinion on behalf of temperance than organizations on some other basis would have because the

latter would, so far as temperance issues are concerned, represent the whole community. We may have worded the resolution too strongly for some and too weakly for others. Let each body express itself according to its own sentiments.

KING COAL.

Nothing is more striking in the annals of Great Britain's navy than the sang froid (vide 'Anson's Voyages,' for example) with which, prior to the introduction of steam power, her navigators accommodated themselves to the contingencies of an unseaworthy vessel and remoteness from a friendly port. Seeking the shelter of some sequestered, storm-protected bay, where a sufficient supply of timber and fresh water was available, the old sea captains proceeded to lighten the craft, whether frigate or line of battle ship, and by the labor and skill of their crews so coopered it up that in due time they were in condition to 'brave the battle and the breeze,' and, as in Anson's case, return to England laden, in Homeric phrase, with much kudos and bearing, if not 'brazen spoils,' the still more valuable contents of a Spanish treasure galleon. At the present time, when a battleship or cruiser is merely a modified gigantic pontoon, sheathed in armor plates costing five hundred dollars per ton, and crammed not merely with instruments and munitions of war, but with mechanism stupendous in power and delicate in movement, and implying the consumption of enormous quantities of fuel, two things have become indispensable to enable any naval power to keep its ships at sea in foreign parts during a state of war. These are primarily fortified coaling stations, and secondarily dry docks of large size. In other words, a navy to be equipped for service in distant seas must be provided with stations to which it may resort for necessary supplies. An unfortified coaling station is an absurdity except for commercial purposes, and, on the other hand, the disablement of a modern ship of war at a distance from dry dock will generally mean its more or less complete withdrawal from active service.

It is therefore easy to credit the statement of the British Foreign Office that France in her recent negotiations with the Sultan of Oman had in view—the establishment of a fortified coaling station at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. France herself claims that the coaling station was intended for the convenience of a single French vessel which plies to and from across the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea in connection with the French ports of Obok and Jibutit. But the place chosen for this station was a bay lying under Ras Heiran, which has an island along its front, making it easy of fortification. Only for warships could such a coaling station be even desirable, but of what use would an unfortified station be except for that purpose? Great Britain has consented to France having not a lease or grant of land for a coaling station, but a coaling shed rather at a port of Oman which will not pass from under the sovereignty and control of the Sultan. This will serve all the purposes of such a coaling station as is necessary for commercial vessels. The most remarkable fact in this connection is that Great Britain is the only naval power that possesses a well-defined system of fortified coaling stations, these being of two classes according as they do or do not possess docking facilities. Of the former there are in the Mediterranean two, Gibraltar and Malta; in Africa there is one, at Simon's Town; in eastern waters are Hong Kong, Trincomalee; on the hither side of the Pacific Esquimaux; in Australia, Sydney and Auckland, and in the western Atlantic, Halifax, Bermuda and Kingston. The second class includes such important naval stations as Ascension, Aden, Mauritius, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Melbourne, St. Helena, Zanzibar and St. Lucia. It is unnecessary to enumerate several others of less importance, such as Perim, which is practically an out-lier of Aden, or Bathurst, since from their position they would rarely in time of war be left without ample naval protection. The same may be said of Wei-Hai-Wei, destined, however, to become one of the great naval stations of the world. No account is here taken, of course, of the immense dockyards and coaling stations in Great Britain itself.

At present, not only do other naval powers having fleets in distant seas owe the use of docking facilities to the indulgence of British authorities, but for the most part they obtain their coal supply at British naval stations. Perhaps more significant still, and indicative of a powerful factor in the interests of peace, are the facts that among the pow-

ers of Europe France requires annually nearly 6,000,000 tons of English coal, Germany takes over 5,000,000, Italy nearly 5,000,000 tons, and Russia nearly 2,000,000, the total domestic output of the latter country being only about 9,000,000 tons. If exigency arose, the United States could of course readily provide a sufficient output to replace the British article, but since coal has been recognized as contraband of war, in view of Britain's supremacy on the high seas and her magnificent chain of fortified naval outposts, there would certainly be much difficulty in making delivery contrary to her interests. In this connection it is also interesting to note that no fewer than thirteen British possessions had last year a coal output varying in extent from 50,000 to 3,500,000 tons, and although in some of these cases the quality may be far from equal to that of the best ship-coal, still it is plain that even indifferent coal is, in case of urgent need, much better than none.

PROHIBITION IN PORTLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—On my way to this city yesterday I read in the Montreal 'Gazette' the following piece of telegraphic news:— PROHIBITION DEAD IN MAINE. Portland, Maine, March 9.—The decadence of the prohibition party was shown in yesterday's city election. In a total of 7,355 ballots in Portland only 167 were cast for the prohibitionist candidates. This being less than one percent, the prohibitionists will not be entitled to representation on the official ballot in the next election. The only mistake in the paragraph is that the ballots cast for the prohibitionist party were 67 in number instead of 167, so I learn from one familiar with the facts. Yet the statement is a very misleading one, as it is fitted to give the impression that Portland electors are almost unanimous in their opposition to prohibition, which is not at all the case, as the following facts will show: For the last six years the chief magistrates, first Mr. Baxter and afterwards Mr. Randall, have allowed the prohibitory law to be a dead letter in the city, and there has been a free and open sale of rum during that time. These men were elected by the Republican political machine, of which the boss here is a Mr. Rounds, who has made his boast in open court that he buys votes. These magistrates were apparently bound to obey the machine that put them in power, and as the machine wanted whiskey it was allowed to have uninterrupted sale. It looked as if the machine was supreme, and it became insolent and scandalous to a degree that at length roused the better class of citizens to action. A short time ago a few 'clean' men called on Judge Robinson, of the municipal court, and asked him to come out as candidate for Mayor. He replied that he did not covet the position as an honor, but he would take their wish into consideration. At the end of a week, having in the meantime received a very largely signed requisition, he accepted nomination. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the election, and he received the largest number of votes ever cast for a Mayor of Portland. Though Mayor Robinson is bound by no pledge in taking the civic chair, he owes his election in large measure to the active support of prohibitionists, and to the fact that he will enforce the law regarding the sale of liquor. The 67 prohibitionist voters belong to a third party in the United States who believe that through prohibition can only be gained through a party organized for the purpose of securing it. The mass of prohibitionists here felt that to vote for it would be to throw their votes away, and they rallied to the support of a man of clean record and high principle in the hope of securing honest administration of the law. From these facts it will appear that prohibition is still vigorously alive and active here, not dead, as this paragraph represents. D. W. MORISON. Portland, Me., March 10, 1890.

TIME TO MOVE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the 'Daily Witness' of March 7 there appeared an editorial entitled 'Time to move,' which struck me very forcibly as being timely and well expressed. Pardon me if I say that as much as I enjoy the 'Witness' it would lose a large part of its interest for me if the editorial page were not kept up. Concerning the 'Move.' Certainly the temperance people want something done, undoubtedly we do. But may I ask what can local temperance societies do, especially if their member is not a prohibitionist? We are not tired nor discouraged, but standing asking what next? For prohibition is ours by right of conquest. How can we enforce our rights? If you will answer this in your editorial page soon you will help the cause.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cobden, March 8, 1890.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The Minister of Finance, M. De Witt, addressing the commission charged with the regulation of the corn trade, to-day said the cost of protection was felt by all classes, and he urged the promotion of an influx of foreign capital as being the best way to get rid of this cost, because, he pointed out, it would lead to the creation of industries in Russia, instead of compelling the country to continue importing foreign products to the amount of hundreds of millions.

COLONIST EXCURSION RATES

CUT BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BY THE C. P. R.

Toronto, March 14.—A cut in the rate of second-class passenger tickets between Toronto and Vancouver has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This has been taken to offset the recent reduction of the Great Northern Railway, which inaugurated what it calls 'one-cent excursion rates' to all points on its main line and branches. To meet the cut the Canadian Pacific will reduce its second-class fares from Toronto to Northern Pacific coast points, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Kootenay, for \$11.30, instead of \$12.00 in the past. The fare from points west of Toronto, will be in proportion. There will be no change in first-class rates.

The reduction of rates in the foregoing telegram does not indicate that a new rate war has been precipitated. The Great Northern system, desiring to accommodate traffic moving northward, first made the reduction upon second-class fares, for the purpose of inducing settlement in the district through which it passes, and which can still stand a considerable increase of population. This cut, however, was not made in an underhand way, notification having been made of the intention of the road.

The Northern Pacific followed suit, naturally the C. P. R. must do the same. There may be a difference of opinion as to the advisability of making the new rate, but Mr. McNicholl, the C. P. R. traffic passenger manager, does not consider the matter in the light of a rate war. The C. P. R. has, for the last ten or twelve years been endeavoring to populate the North-West by offering lower rates than any of the other systems, and the two first-mentioned systems desire to do for the territories through which they run what has already been done by other systems for the south-western States. A disposition has been noted to move northwards, and the lines mentioned are taking advantage of it, to give emphasis to the route and to benefit themselves by a settlement, which always means profit to the railway which can plant settlers along its line. The cut rates will not be permanent, but will be operative so long as the present trend northward continues to manifest itself. While, therefore, the new departure is not in the nature of an arrangement, come to after conference, it is not to be considered as a rate war between the rival systems. It is rather a matter of convenience which has been adopted to meet a given condition, and the C. P. R. conforms to the C. P. R. Asks if the C. P. R. would have lowered the rate had not the initiative been taken by the Great Northern, Mr. McNicholl said that while this might not have been the case, the C. P. R. has always offered a low rate to Winnipeg for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country.

POOR ALASKA.

SUFFERING FROM BAD GOVERNMENT.

(New York 'Evening Post.') The desire of the people in Fort Wrangel, Alaska, to be set off from the United States to Canada, in order to get decent government, seems natural enough when we learn what sort of officials the Washington authorities have been sending there. Governor Brady, of Alaska, is authority for the statement that there are sixty men in whose hands is the government of the territory; that they have no interests in Alaska except to grab whatever they can and get away; that they are like a lot of hungry codfish; and that seven of these officials, 11 percent of the entire government, are now under indictment for malfeasance in office. As one sample of the methods pursued, he cites the fact that our government prohibits the sale of liquor, and yet collects a revenue from its sale. As illustrations of the way that the liquor laws are enforced, Governor Brady says that he has known judges who would try a 'joint-keeper,' and then go to his saloon for a drink with him; and that one of the officials now under indictment was proved to have made a raid on a 'joint,' and then turned round and sold the liquor back to the saloon-keeper! 'The native has no respect for such a government,' says Governor Brady, 'and who can blame him?' The way that these appointments are made is abominable, is another of his complaints. All this is more important for its bearing upon the future of our new possessions than upon the present of this session which we have had for over thirty years. It means that unless we turn over a new leaf in the methods of making appointments and enforcing laws, the people in the West Indies and the East whom we have begun to rule will have no more respect for our government than have those of Alaska. The expansionist has got his eyes open to the significance of the Fort Wrangel incident. In a speech on Saturday evening Governor Roosevelt said:— 'Have you read in the papers that an Alaskan town wants to be transferred to Canada? It wants to get from under our flag merely because no one has thought it worth while to give Alaska good government. If we govern the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii as we have governed Alaska, we shall have the same results.'

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Doctrines of Hindooism and Christianity Compared.

THE REV. PRINCIPAL HACKETT'S LECTURE BEFORE THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association met yesterday at 10.30 in the board room of the Y. M. C. A., Canon Dixon, president, in the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKillop, the Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Principal Hackett, reading in prayer. There were present Canon Dixon, the Rev. Messrs. McKillop, Patterson, Fleck, George, King, Principal Hackett, M.A., B.D., Harris, Nairn, Webb, McManus, Hopkins, Bruner, Dr. Dalson, Dr. Moore, Graham, Spurling, Lafleur, O'Malley, Richardson, Stevens, Hamilton, Dewey, Therrien.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of holding a social evening under the auspices of the Protestant ministers of the city, reported in favor of the project, and recommended April 29 as the most suitable date. The association adopted the report.

Mr. McManus reported for the committee appointed to see about suitable reading being made easily available for patients in the hospitals, saying that the matter had been attended to.

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say in conclusion, in a word: 'In Hinduism some things are good; in Christianity, all things are good.'

Discussion was taken part in by Mr. Dewey, Dr. Moore, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Spurling.

The meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

FORTUNATE PEEBLES.

Information of generous gifts by a successful Montreal merchant to his native town is had through a paragraph in a Liverpool paper, which reads as follows: Some time ago Mr. John Hope, Montreal, Canada, a native of Peebles, sent a thousand pounds, through Councillor Cranston, Edinburgh, for behoof of the poor of the town. It has been suggested that a very desirable scheme for utilizing the gift would be to devote it to the erection of a cottage hospital, and this proposal having been communicated by Provost Ballantyne to Mr. Hope, the latter has expressed his approval of the object proposed, and has intimated that he will give a sum of fifteen hundred pounds for the erection and furnishing of the hospital, and also another thousand pounds towards its endowment.

'OUR OFFENCES.'

THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON SPEAKS OF THEIR JUSTIFICATION.

The Rev. John Robertson gave one of his eloquent and impressive addresses before a fair audience, at Calvary Church last evening. He chose for his theme, 'Our offences, and their possible and actual justification.' His text was taken from Paul's Epistle to the Romans and part of the fourth and fifth chapters.

The Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., conducted the introductory exercises and special music was rendered by the choir.

The speaker of the evening again impressed his audience by his marked simplicity of expression. He developed a strong appeal by emphasizing that there was not anything in this world which man could call his own, except his sins. Then by the homely illustration of the Old Country baggage railway system, contrasted with ours in Canada, he clinched the sin possession idea. In England a traveller had to claim his baggage, as there was no checking system like there was in Canada. The speaker thinks he can avoid claiming his sins at judgment. 'But,' said Mr. Robertson, 'your sins are expressed right through, and they will claim you, as they were checked in your name.' Then the all-important matter of atonement and the faith which alone justifies was well put before his hearers, and evidently had a marked effect.

SNOWSHOE CLUB WON.

A KEEPER'S CLAIM FOR WAGES DISMISSED.

Judge Loranger rendered judgment yesterday in the case of T. H. Pitman versus the St. George's Snowshoe Club. The plaintiff claimed \$28 on account of his alleged wrongful dismissal as keeper of defendant's club house. Pitman had been in the employment of the club for some ten years, receiving a salary of two hundred dollars, besides his lodgings, fuel, light and a commission of ten percent on the sale of certain tickets. The members having decided to reduce their expenses called upon Pitman to give up his commission. This he refused to do, stating at the same time that he was ready to give up his position at any time upon a notice of twenty-four hours, and he repeated the same statement to the president of the club on the following day. This was in December, 1897, and the winter season beginning just then, the keeper's services were again retained. In the following spring, however, the club, feeling that it had reason to complain of Pitman's conduct, and taking advantage of his declaration, decided to dispense with his services, but granted him an indemnity for one month's salary. Hence the present action, the amount claimed being for balance of year's salary and amount of taxes paid. The club made a tender of \$28 extra, but this was repudiated by the rest of the claim. The Court held that the tender was sufficient, and dismissed the plaintiff's action for the balance.

AFTER FIVE MONTHS.

On Oct. 7, John Conley, of Cardinal, Ont., had a valuable horse and buggy stolen. A description of the same was sent to Chief Carpenter, of this city. It happened that a Mr. Peniston, of the Lachine road, had his horse and buggy, which answered very nearly the description of the first mentioned, stolen some weeks since. Mr. Peniston engaged Gladu to find his property and it was while looking for it that the detective last Tuesday found the horse and buggy owned by Mr. Conley. They answered so nearly the description of Mr. Peniston's property that the detective was certain he had found what he was after. Mr. Peniston, however, could not claim them, as his horse is a valuable thoroughbred. Enquiry at the detective headquarters led to the finding of the owner, who came to Montreal on Wednesday and received his horse and carriage. The thief has not been yet discovered.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Mrs. D. Brabant has entered an action, claiming \$5,000 damages from Ryan & Macdonald, contractors, on account of the death of her husband who was killed while working in their service. Deceased was employed as brakeman on the Soulanges canal works, and he was crushed between two cars, the injuries which he received causing death after a few hours. His widow holds the company responsible for the accident and makes the present claim for damages.

MASONIC CONSECRATIONS.

The Westmont Lodge of A. F. and A. M., No. 75, will be consecrated on March 22, at the Masonic Chambers, Elm Hall, Westmont. The newly appointed G.M., Mr. Benjamin Tooke, and other officials of the Grand Lodge of the province, will officiate. Owing to the number of invitations accepted, there is expected to be a goodly assemblage of brethren present to see the baby lodge of the province properly and regularly equipped.

THE WEEK IN ONTARIO.

CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness'.)

Toronto, March 11.—Consolidation of financial corporations goes on apace, and at present it is difficult to fix any limit to the process. Four loan companies were the first to proclaim their intention to unite. Two trust companies were the next, and now three of the remaining loan companies have announced their purpose to do likewise. It is expected that before long some of the life insurance companies will make similar intimations, and it may yet appear that the translation of the Canada Life Company's headquarters from Hamilton to Toronto is the prelude to its absorption of one or more of the other and newer companies. The general public are not specially interested in such movements, so long as they create no financial disturbance. The reverse is likely in this case to be the event, for consolidation tends to increase rather than diminish public confidence in our financial institutions. Of course two or three prominent financiers are to be brought into still greater prominence, and no one but themselves cares very much about the fate of the rest. The Ontario Government's REVENUE BILLS have now been subjected for many days to a sifting discussion in which newspapers, business men and politicians have participated. Deputations of liquor sellers have interviewed the government openly, and other interests affected by the proposed taxes have been heard behind closed doors. As a result of these conferences, and perhaps also of their own reconsideration, the ministers have consented to some modifications of their first draft tariff of payments. The liquor license additional fees have been reduced, and there have been some not very extensive readjustments of other sorts. In the main, however, the tax bills continue as they were, and it may be taken for granted that they will be adopted by the legislature without further material change. The important feature of the policy adopted is not the amount of revenue likely to be obtained, but the new departure thus entered upon. Until a few years ago the receipts from Crown lands, with a few incommensurables from other provincial sources and the subsidies from the Dominion, furnished all the revenue necessary for the provincial administration, and a good deal more. Ever since Confederation the surplus over and above absolutely necessary expenditures has been spent in providing institutions for defective classes of the people, erecting and maintaining prisons and reformatories for the criminal classes, establishing institutions for scientific training in agriculture and mechanics, aiding general education and the local administration of justice, constructing colonization roads, and assisting the construction of railways.

The first resort to an important new source of income was the imposition of a succession tax, which brings in a fluctuating but on the average considerable revenue. The taxation device now under consideration, which, in so far as it is not a tax on liquor, is a tax on financial business, is a still more significant change. It is not likely to be unpopular either. The general public, though they will have to bear their share of the burden in the end, as they do of other indirect modes of taxation, are content to see it levied immediately on the financial corporations. If they can pay it they will not know that they are doing so, and this seems to be a case of 'out of sight, out of mind.' It has now been definitely announced, as the policy of the government, that the power monopoly on the Canadian side of NIAGARA FALLS must cease. The American company to which it was granted a few years ago, and which has ever since been paying a considerable sum in annual rental, has forfeited its exclusive right to obtain for distribution to those who need power for manufacturing purposes. It would not be surprising to find, as a result, the demand for power rapidly increasing. There is just now an immense amount of capital seeking investment, and it is hard to place money on mortgage in large sums at more than four and a half percent. There is, of course, a spice of 'patriotism' in the general satisfaction felt at the cancellation of the monopoly, though it will probably soon be seen that the capitalists said to be eager to invest in the new scheme are also from the United States. The death of the REV. PRINCIPAL KING of Manitoba College, has brought acute sorrow to a large circle of his Toronto friends. Prior to 1883, when he assumed his late position, he had been pastor of the St. James's square, formerly the Gould street, Presbyterian Church, for over twenty years. It had been a United Presbyterian congregation in the days before 1863, and he took charge of it about the time when the Canada Presbyterian Church was formed by the union of the United Presbyterian and the Free Churches. It was weak when he entered on his new office, but under his pastorate it steadily increased until it became second to none in the city in strength, influence, and importance. Dr. King was never a 'popular' preacher, but he was an indefatigable pastor, and was regarded by his clerical brethren as a man of sound learning and biblical culture. His exceptional qualifications for the work of organization were the main reasons for his Winnipeg appointment, and the result has simply vindicated the General Assembly's choice. He was a born teacher, and was far better qualified to shine in the professorial chair than in the pulpit. While he was a pastor here his Sabbath afternoon bible class was very much resorted to by students from Knox College and the Provincial University, and there can be little doubt that the training he received from the management of that class had a good deal to do with his excellence as an academic teacher.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

BOY BITTEN BY A HORSE—FEM-BROKE COUNCIL MEETING.

Mr. James Kelly, of Shawville, county Pontiac, brought three bear cubs to Renfrew last week, having captured them after shooting the mother, near his home. The young cubs were disposed of to residents of Renfrew.

On the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Mackie, M.P., for North Renfrew, the Hon. Clifford Sifton has instructed Mr. Ogilvie, administrator at Dawson City, Yukon, to send out a squad of mounted police in search of Mr. Roy Moffat and his companions, who are somewhere in the Klondike country.

Mr. Robert McCullough, a well-known resident of the township of Drummond, in the county of Lanark, died last Tuesday, aged 57 years.

Messrs. Greig & Jamieson, barristers, of Almonte, give notice of application to the Ontario Legislature to incorporate a company to build a line from the K. & P. Railway, at Mile Lake, county Renfrew, passing through the townships of Darling and Pakenham, to the C. P. R., or O. A. & P. S. Railway at Arnprior.

Some weeks ago the town council of Perth petitioned the Attorney-General to appoint Mr. Henry Taylor police magistrate for the Perth district. A reply has been received from Toronto granting the request of the council. Much satisfaction is felt at the appointment. An interesting and important meeting of the Town Council of Pembroke was held on Monday last. The sewerage committee was empowered to engage an engineer, and proceed to advertise for tenders for the putting in of the main sewers. The fire engines are to be sold if a purchaser can be obtained, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of a new pump for the water works' pump-house, while a new fire alarm bell is to be purchased for the town hall. The council declined to pass a compulsory vaccination order; passed a motion memorializing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to consent to the taking of a census of the town, and deferred the question of submitting a by-law to raise money to instal a municipal electric lighting plant, in the hope of arriving at an amicable settlement or arrangement with the Pembroke Electric Light Company.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

SONS OF ENGLAND GRAND LODGE—EXCHEQUER COURT CASES.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Supreme Grand Officers of the Sons of England have arrived in Ottawa for the twenty-fourth annual session which is to open here to-morrow.

Harold Kennedy, a boy fourteen years of age living about a mile and a half from Shawville, county Pontiac, had his lower lip bitten off by a horse on Wednesday afternoon last. At the time of the accident young Kennedy was in the act of watering the horses. While holding the pail past one of the horses to allow the other one to drink the first animal snapped, catching him by the lower lip, tearing it with a part of each cheek completely off, and laying the jaw bone bare. Drs. Black and Lyons, of Shawville, were immediately summoned. The torn flesh was sewn back into place. Mr. R. J. Hodgins, a relative, upon the advice of the physicians, left on Thursday morning for Montreal, with the boy, who will receive treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

ARE THEY DRIFTING INTO WAR?

New York, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Christiania says:—'Norwegians are not pleased with the temporary government of the Crown Prince, who is much stricter than his father, and has now shown that he will not allow Norwegians any little demonstrations of 'Independence.' He has decided that Sweden and Norway will send only one representative to the peace congress at The Hague. The representative will probably be a Swede. Some days ago war between Sweden and Norway was hinted at during a debate in the Storting, and Colonel Basoe took the opportunity of pointing out that the Norwegian fortresses were good for nothing in case of war. The Minister of War hotly contradicted the statement, and several other of the members also criticised Colonel Basoe, but the whole affair is causing great uneasiness here as the mere suggestion of war between the sister countries in parliament is proof of the jealousy which exists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST OPPORTUNITY

To take advantage of our CLEARANCE SALE. Must be cleared this week. Send for Circular. HORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

land, who was recently appointed regent on account of the illness of his father, King Oscar II. The Prince was returning from the Military Club when he met a crowd of people who hooted him, hissed him, and pelted him with snowballs. The crowd was dispersed by the police and several arrests were made. The Norwegian papers condemn the demonstration.

A WESTERN HOLD-UP.

Waverley, N.Y., March 13.—A hold-up in true western bandit style occurred here about two o'clock this morning. At that hour eleven masked and armed men entered the power house of the Waverley Sayre & Athens Traction Company, and ordering the three employees to hold up their hands, bound them securely and placed them in an empty car, where they secured them by ropes around their necks attached to the handle-bar above. Then, leaving one man to guard them, they blew open the three safes in the office and secured \$1.75 in cash. Nothing but money was taken. About four o'clock one of the men succeeded in freeing his hands and all were quickly loose. The police were summoned but there is no clue. To judge by their work the robbers were professional 'crooks.'

FILIPINO REVERSE.

STRONGHOLD AT PASIG CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

Manilla, March 13.—4.50 p.m.—General Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manilla, this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat. The loss of the Filipinos was 30 killed and 16 wounded. Of the United States forces six were wounded.

UPRISING IN PALAWAN.

Tacoma, Wash., March 13.—Advises by the steamship 'Victoria,' from the Orient, state that Spanish avarice and misrule have again stirred up a rebellion. The insurgent Moros of Palawan Island, one of the insurgent group north of Borneo, murdered the Spanish governor of Palawan, and killed his assistants. His head was severed from his body and carried back into the hills to incite a rebellion among the natives, who had previously feared Spain's power. A church and another Spanish building were burned, after which the rebellious Moros retreated to the hills of Palawan, carrying with them several dozen men, women and children, all Spaniards, as prisoners. This news comes from Singapore, where it was cabled from Labuan, capital of British North Borneo. It was brought there by the British steamship 'Labuan,' whose master, Captain Pfort, learned that onerous taxes and other burdens imposed by the Spanish, had caused the natives to strike a blow for freedom. Captain Pfort brought away the governor's wife, several other women and children, priest and 12 soldiers, who were at Sandakan.

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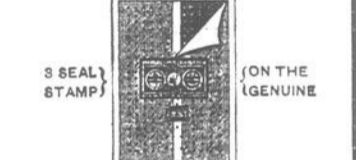
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# The Boys' Page.

## How to Make

### A TEN-CENT GALVANIC BATTERY.

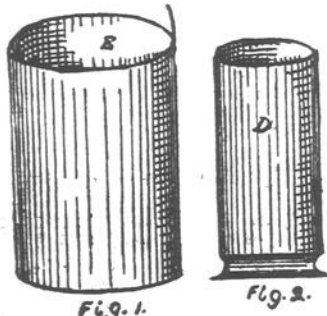
(The boys will remember that we are reserving Tuesdays for telling them how to make various things. We hope the following article will give the information which 'Electrician' has asked for.)

A most ingenious little battery is described in 'Popular Science News.' It was made of old tomato cans, stiff brown paper, a little plaster of Paris, and some discarded sheet zinc that had served its day. The cost of the materials for each cell was but four or five cents, the cans being easily obtained from the picking up.

Besides the solution, this battery consists of three parts: 1, the can, Fig. 1, which forms the outer cell; 2, the porous cell, Fig. 2, and 3, the zinc, Fig. 3. The three parts are shown in section, arranged for work, in Fig. 4.

The can requires little or no preparation. It should be cleaned, the remains of the cover either cut off or hammered flat, so that the edge will be smooth, and a stout copper wire should be soldered to one side.

The porous cell is made thus: Procure a cylinder of wood or any other material



seen in section, the poles being connected by a fine iron wire, which has just been fused. In this figure E is the outer can; D, the paper cylinder forming the porous cell, and C, the zinc cylinder. Join the wire attached to the zinc to that attached to the can. The surfaces of the wires should be made bright where they come in contact, and they may be held together by means of a spring clothes-pin. Then fill the porous cell to within half an inch of the top with the solution of sulphate of soda, and fill the space between the tin can and the porous cell with sulphate of copper. A current of electricity will at once be set in motion, and after a short time, say fifteen minutes, the interior of the tin can will have been completely coated with copper.

The reason for arranging the battery and connecting the wires before pouring in the liquid is to give the can an opportunity to become coated with electro-decomposition, instead of by chemical action of the sulphate of copper on the tin. The latter is apt to give a more powdery coating, but the battery lays on a firm sheet of copper.

One such cell is capable of charging weakly an electro-magnet; it will burn off very fine iron wire (not thicker than a human hair), and will deposit a coating of copper on metals, etc. Two cells are comparatively stronger, and with half a dozen it is quite easy to send a current several hundred feet, and explode cartridges or burn wires. Such a series will make powerful electro-magnets, and will heat to white heat a considerable length of fine platinum or iron wire. It will also give quite a bright spark between two pieces of hard carbon, such as that from gas retorts. Thus, at an expense of not exceeding fifty cents one can make a battery that will enable him to illustrate most of the experiments described in school books of practical science.

## How to Make

### YOUR OWN ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The boys must have noticed how often they have come across information in the Boys' Page and in other books and papers which they feel is just what they want to know, but which circumstances do not allow them to use just at the moment. In so many cases, with the laying down of the paper, that precise information is lost for good, and in vain they endeavor to recall it on a future occasion.

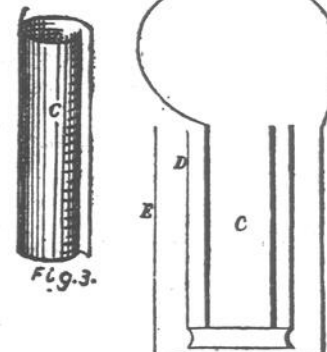
For the benefit of those boys who wish that any knowledge that comes in their way may be available at any time, the following hints have been condensed from an article in the 'Boys' Own.'

The writer remarks: 'The boy who wishes to be well informed should endeavor, not to be able to reel off passages from certain books—passages which, for practical use, might only be required twice or thrice in a lifetime—but to be at home among his books. If he is also an energetic maker of notes, and with equal facility can at any time "turn up" a memorandum which he made six months previously, then it is safe to say that he has embarked upon a system which will stand him in good stead at all times. In short, he will find that, next to knowing a thing first hand, there is nothing more useful than to know where to find his facts.'

It is well known that the writing of facts upon paper tends to fix them in the memory, and therefore, whether the encyclopaedia suggested is fully developed or not, the occupation cannot fail to be a source of profit and instruction.

Bearing in mind that discrimination must be used in selecting facts, the next question is, how are we to treat such notes when once obtained?

'You must employ for your encyclopaedia an adaptation of what is known as the "card system." The encyclopaedia will, of course, be on the dictionary plan—that is, the notes, facts or small articles must be arranged alphabetically from A to Z. If you started to compile it in an ordinary book, your pages would soon be filled, and there would be no room to insert fresh items from time to time, in their proper alphabetical order. This is where the "card system," as it is called, comes to our aid. It has been in use for centuries, and, in modern times, the historian Gibbon used it in order to catalogue his library. If you do not care to buy the special cards for the purpose, which may be obtained from several firms in London, with cabinets to hold them, use stiff pieces of paper for the purpose. Provided that the paper is not too thin, and is cut exactly to the same size, its texture is not of great importance. Take, then, as many sheets of note-paper as you can find, double them, and cut each sheet into four pieces of the same size. The unused pages of old letters will serve the purpose very well. About fifty or a hundred of these slips should be prepared and kept in a box especially appropriated to them. They are to be considered as stock, from which we shall draw from time to time as we proceed with our encyclopaedia. A few should, however, be always carried ready for use in the pocket, in a case of some kind. In order to file away your cards as they are filled up, you will require a covered box. This should be about a quarter of an inch larger than the slips it is to contain, both in height and depth. If you are of a mechanical turn, the construction of such a simple case will present no difficulty; but if you are not accustomed to the use of tools, use a series of cigar-boxes of the common oblong shape. If this expedient is resorted to, however, it will of



Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda), to each pint of which two teaspoonfuls of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) should be added. Arrange the various parts as shown in Fig. 4, where the battery is

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course be necessary to cut your slips to a corresponding size.

## INDEXING.

Assuming that you have prepared your case and slips in the manner described, and have encountered a note which you wish to place in your encyclopaedia, it must first of all be indexed. Take one of your slips, and write along the top of it, commencing in the left-hand corner, the subject of the note. The most important word comes first, then a comma, and any other words necessary to the subject. Suppose the full title of your note is "Notes on the reign of Charles I." you will index under Charles I. Make the entry thus: "Charles I. Notes on." Leave a space, and copy out your note in a small but legible hand, taking special care to have all dates and figures correctly set down. Then place your slip in the case. You will greatly enhance the value of your encyclopaedia if you make as many suitable cross-references as you can. For instance, in the example given, you would certainly devote another slip to the cross-reference—"England, History; see Charles I." Your slips will always be placed one behind the other, in alphabetical order, in the case. This is a matter of but slight difficulty.

'At first you will require some kind of support to place behind your slips in the case, in order to keep them upright. Frequently it will happen that it is impossible to write all the matter to be referred to on the slip. To compensate for this, a note-book or note-books should be kept. Put a number on the outside, and number the pages consecutively. The first book used in this way would be numbered "No. 1" outside, and all references to it on the slips would be marked "See No. 1, page—" (Here, of course, you would fill in the number of the page in book 1 at which the entry is to be found.) Newspaper cuttings can be stuck neatly into your book and referred to in the same way. When you read a new book which has become your own property, you will do well to give the book a distinctive outside number, say No. 2. Any reference to the contents can be indexed in your encyclopaedia, such slips, of course, bearing the reference, "See No. 2, page—paragraph—" Each book treated in this way, whether it be a note-book or a printed volume, must always be allowed to retain its individual number. In numbering the back of a new volume, always give it the number next in advance of that which you employed for the last numbered volume. The books should be kept upon their shelves in consecutive numerical order.

'In course of time, when the case containing your slips becomes full, it will be necessary to construct another of precisely the same size. Half the contents will be transferred to the new case, and the first case will have a label affixed to the front, A-L, the second case bearing the letters M-Z. Later on a third box may be added in a similar manner. In fact, there is no limit to the possible expansion of your encyclopaedia.'

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" 9:08 " Drummondville. 2:15 "	
" 12:15 a.m. Lévis. 10:55 a.m. "	
" 4:05 " Rivière du Loup. 7:15 "	
" 11:15 " Campbellton. 1:10 "	
" 2:40 p.m. Moncton. 7:35 p.m. "	
" 7:55 " St. John. 4:30 " Depart	
" 7:50 " Truro. 3:30 " Arrive	
" 9:55 " Halifax. 1:30 " Depart	

## LOCAL EXPRESS.

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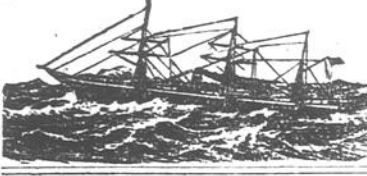
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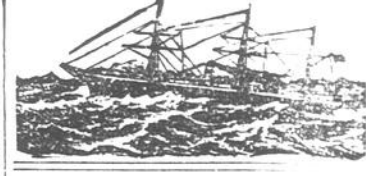
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COURTNEY'S DAUGHTER. A STORY.

(M. Stewart Eastway, in London 'S.S. Times'.)

CHAPTER II.

About four weeks later, in the fast-gathering twilight of a December afternoon, Agnes Courtney stood at a window in that same room into which John Templeton had so reluctantly borne those tidings of heart-break on that fateful evening. The girl was gazing dreamily into the quiet street, where a few feathery snowflakes were falling. She would have been greatly surprised if any one had told her that she had been standing in precisely that same position for over an hour, for she was wholly unconscious of the flight of time. She made a charming picture, although of this, also, she was unconscious, standing there in her plain, black dress, against the background of warm crimson window-drapery. The glints and flashes of fire-light illuminating her pale, clear-cut face, and even occasionally revealing how surprisingly blue were the eyes beneath those dark-fringed lashes. We say 'surprisingly,' because, as a general thing, black eyes, or brown, go with dark wavy hair and ebon lashes—but Agnes Courtney's pretty orbs were an exception to this rule.

The question which surcharged Agnes's heart to-day was the old, old question of ways and means, which must, almost inevitably, press on the consideration of those who remain behind when the bread-winner is removed.

For the first weeks of their bereavement the only thought that beat itself into their bruised hearts was the thought that he was gone—the husband, father and friend—and that never more out of the Great Silence would his familiar voice fall upon their ears. And only later had they awakened to the realization that it was their bread-winner as well who had fallen in the midst of his years. So, although the mother and daughter had put the consideration of this fact from them for many days, with the undefined feeling that, somehow, it was a desecration of their loved one's memory to be regarding his loss from this point of view at all, it had to be faced at last. And Mrs. Courtney consulted Agnes with quivering lip, on the advisability of giving up the house in which they had lived so long.

'Oh, mother, must we? Are we so badly off?'

'One look into the fragile-looking, little mother's tear-filled eyes answered the first question. And as soon as Mrs. Courtney could command her voice, she replied to the second.

'We have about two hundred pounds in the bank, dear, and your precious father's life was insured for two hundred more. This insurance was effected when he was quite a young man, before we were married; he always meant to increase it but somehow it was never done.'

'Then very tenderly Agnes told her mother something which John Templeton had only learned within the last few days, viz., that Mr. Courtney had essayed to effect a very much larger insurance on his life, about five years before his death, but had failed to pass the necessary medical examination. What a flood of light this knowledge cast on many of the sayings and doings of their beloved one, hard at the time to be understood!

'Every penny of that money in the bank has been saved since then,' said Mrs. Courtney. 'And, oh, to think that I used to laugh at him, and tell him he was getting quite stingy in his old years.'

'How true it is,' thought Agnes, 'what Keble says: Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own, knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh!'

Meanwhile John Templeton had not failed his old friend's family in their time of need. He had been instant in season and out of season with his offers of help and his endeavors to cheer. All that a faithful friend and thoughtful elder brother might be, he had been to the

bereaved family through the long sorrowful weeks which had intervened. But the day before this one, in which Agnes stood at the window in twilight reverie, the foolish fellow made a big mistake, inasmuch as he allowed his heart to run away with his head, and had begged Agnes to become his wife when the poor girl's brain was whirling with futile endeavors to solve bread and butter problems, for those who were dearer to her than her own happiness. And so the premature young fellow received his clogs, and left the house a rather sadder, rather wiser, and yet, somehow, not wholly disheartened man. For he saw wherein he had erred, and resolved to atone by waiting (if need be), as Jacob did for Rachel.

'What a thousand pities it is that I—the eldest of the family—am not a boy,' soliloquized Agnes, on the afternoon in question. 'For the firm has promised to take Dick into their employ as soon as ever he is old enough—but that won't be for two or three years yet, as he is only fifteen. And what we are to do in the interval—'

'Please, miss,' said the servant, entering the room at that moment, 'this is all the postman brought—a newspaper, and it has burst its wrapper, and is all coming open.'

'It got wet, I expect,' said Agnes. 'Light the gas, Jane, please, before you go.'

And then Agnes drew up to the fire with the little, damp-feeling packet in her hand. It was a trade magazine, which used to come to her father every week direct from the publisher. The address was type-written. And Agnes shivered as she threw the torn wrapper into the fire. 'I don't want mother to see that,' she said, 'and I do wish they would leave off sending this thing—is it possible that they don't know?' She opened the paper mechanically as she mused, and spread it out on her lap to dry. And almost immediately in the 'wanted' column her eye fell on the well-known names of 'Percy, Fortescue & Percy,' the firm which for over ten years her father had represented. They were advertising for a city traveller, not to take her beloved father's place exactly, because she knew that the rule of the firm was to promote those already in their employ. But none the less did she understand that the vacancy was caused by his death, and her eyes filled with tears at the thought.

'No one need apply who has not a knowledge of the trade,' she read, when she had wiped away her tears. 'But I expect numbers will apply who don't know more—and perhaps not so much—about it as I do. For when dear father was laid up with rheumatic fever last winter, I wrote all his letters, sent off his orders and even saw some of his customers, and he said himself how well I did it. "Ah, now, if only Dick were nineteen instead of me!" And even as she thus thought, a great light leapt into her eyes, and a warm, rich glow of color suffused her face; up-spreading to the very roots of her softly waving hair.

'Why shouldn't I apply for it myself? There are such things as lady travellers. The firm will know who I am if they do not know me personally. And I should think to be my father's daughter would be recommendation enough to any one who knew him—My good father!' she added, tenderly. 'I'm sure I could do it all right—I wouldn't apply if I didn't think that. I am young and strong and have had a sound education. Yes, I'll apply, they can't eat me if they don't engage me! And I'll make the application now.'

'Templeton, what do you know of poor Courtney's daughter?'

'S—i—r?' said John, in much bewilderment, at this unexpected enquiry from his chief of staff.

'I mean the eldest; is she a sensible, level-headed girl? She is one of over a hundred applicants for the situation we advertised in "Trade and Commerce." And although it is quite without precedent for us to engage a lady traveller, yet, under the circumstances, and as the boy is so young, it has occurred to us—that—Well, what do you think yourself?' concluded the old gentleman, abruptly.

'Now it is just possible that if John Templeton had told Mr. Percy, senior, all that he really thought of the young lady in question, the head of that old-established firm would have been even more astonished than John himself had been a few minutes earlier. But as it was, that discriminating young man contented himself with answering simply, "I think that she is a very plucky young lady, sir, and I hope—"

'What?'

'And—I hope—excuse me, sir—that she will get the situation!'

And so it came to pass a few days afterwards that Agnes received an official-looking letter from the firm of Percy, Fortescue & Percy, requesting the favor of a personal interview—which interview, it may be stated, was of an entirely satisfactory character, for it amounted to a foregone conclusion with the principals of the firm that if the appearance and address of 'Courtney's daughter' were judged to be satisfactory, they would, for her father's sake, give her the vacant situation—at any rate, pro tem., until her brother should be old enough to come into their employ.

It would be hard to tell whether tears of joy or sorrow flowed the more freely that evening when Agnes took home the news. Certainly they mingled, as Mrs. Courtney said with a trembling voice, 'I felt sure that God would provide for ever since I noticed this.' And turning over the pages of her husband's frequent-

ly-read but rarely-marked bible, she showed them where he had drawn a crimson ink line around the words, 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me.'

A few evenings later John Templeton called to congratulate them and assure Agnes that he cherished no jealous feelings against the encroachments of the 'new woman.'

'It would be all the same if you did, my friend,' said Agnes, with quite a sparkle of fun in her pretty eyes.

'You will let me win you by waiting, Agnes, won't you?' said John very humbly, when they were left alone together a little later in the evening.

'Waiting! Three or four years! For me? Why, you foolish fellow, you talk as though I were the only girl in the world,' said Agnes, with a lovely blush.

'And that is just what you are, dear, to me,' said John.

It is pleasant to be able to record that the highly respected firm of Percy, Fortescue & Percy never had reason to regret the election of their lady traveller. Indeed, the fact that they were abundantly satisfied by the ability and fidelity with which she had discharged her duties were amply proven by the kind, congratulatory letter and substantial cheque which they sent when, nearly four years afterwards, 'Courtney's daughter,' as they always called her, became John Templeton's wife.

THE END.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE TWO SAMUELS.

(John A. Campbell, in 'Christian Intelligencer'.)

(Concluded.)

So Samuel remained that night, and the next, and the next, and at length Miss Jane decided to keep him to do what she called 'the chores,' and to guard the donkey against the designing boys. Samuel was delighted in his new home, and the days passed rapidly and pleasantly. To his great happiness, the donkey took a sudden fancy to him, and the two were frequently seen cantering about the field, Miss Jane watching them with interest from the window of the house. The names of the comrades were never confused; the boy was Samuel, the donkey was Sammy or Sam.

Not many of the boys liked Samuel; he was too quiet, and held himself too much aloof from their sports. In the house was a library which, although small, contained a number of books of travel and history, and these Samuel read when he was not with the donkey or performing his various duties. Eric, the boy whom Miss Jane had punished on that memorable day, was his most decided enemy. Eric had a number of choice pigeons in the loft of a small barn at some distance from the house, and in walking to and from his pet's home, which journeys he made several times a day, he was compelled to pass the field where the donkey was kept, and where Samuel was often to be found. On these occasions Eric would taunt the latter persistently, but was unable to provoke any retort, which annoyed him the more. Samuel, even in his short life, had undergone severe experiences, and he understood fully the importance of a boy 'ruling his spirit.' Mrs. Mabie had not made the momentous call upon Miss Jane, after all, as expected, but she showed her ill-feeling in many small ways.

One cold afternoon, as dusk was drawing on, Eric, returning from the barn where he had made his pigeons secure for the night, saw Samuel in the field, whither he had come for the purpose of leading the donkey to his warm stall. 'There are the brother mules,' Eric said, leaning over the fence. Samuel walked silently away. But he was startled by a shout from his tormentor.

'The barn's afire!'

Samuel turned quickly. It was true. One side of the little barn that held the pigeons was all ablaze, and the red glow of the flames pierced far and wide into the deepening dusk. 'My pigeons!' cried Eric, running wildly over the field toward the prison of his feathered favorites. But Samuel saw that he could not reach the spot in time to free the birds. The distance was too great, and the flames had gained already too much headway. He sprang upon the donkey's bare back and urged him forward. In a moment Eric heard the quick patter of hoofs behind him, and as he turned his head the donkey and his rider dashed by at full speed.

'The door is in the lower left corner!' he called out, still running. It was the corner farthest from the blaze.

Eric stumbled on in the darkness, not once removing his eyes from that flying vision drawing near the barn, and silhouetted against the ruddy glow. Standing rather unsteadily upon the back of his now alarmed steed, he opened the door in the wire netting above, and the terrified pigeons escaped with wild cries. Eric counted them as they rose against the pale sky—twelve. His pet were all saved. When his eyes again sought the barn, Samuel was endeavoring to reseat himself without dismounting. Just at that instant a heavy beam crashed down on the far side of the building. The animal leaped forward and the boy tumbled headlong to the earth; he did not rise.

Eric, with another cry, bounded ahead and dragged the unconscious lad back into the field. By the time the neighbors came running up, the cold breeze had revived Samuel, and he complained

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FINEST

and richest liquoring teas are plucked during the MONSOON season. Look up your dictionary for definition of the word.

25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.

MONSOON

INDO-CYLON TEA.

BOVRIL

A SAFEGUARD IN COLD WEATHER.

BOVRIL, unlike the artificial Stimulants so commonly resorted to Rallies the System up to a resisting point. It supplies a store of warmth from a store of strength. It Nourishes the Blood and makes Brain, Bone and Muscle. It is the surest Safeguard Against Colds, Chills and kindred ailments and has proved invaluable in arresting incipient influenza.

of pains in his head and in his right arm.

The barn could not be saved; it was soon reduced to ashes. The injured boy was borne tenderly home, and the doctor was summoned. The white-haired, kindly man arrived in a short time, and great was everybody's relief when he pronounced Samuel's hurts to be nothing more serious than a bruised head and a broken arm.

When these once began to heal, and the invalid could be placed in the big chair by the window, he found the days to be full of good times. The doctor had loaned him a supply of books and Eric and he played quiet games together. For Eric was a truly repentant boy. He came over every afternoon, bringing with him some delicacy prepared by his mother; once it was a roast pigeon, and Eric's pets then numbered only eleven as they strutted and flew back and forth in the new home with which their master had provided them. The companionship thus formed lasted for many years, and in due time, to the amazement of all, the donkey permitted Eric to share his regard with Miss Haddam and Samuel.

A very knowing animal he is, Miss Jane remarks to her few callers, 'but he's dreadfully afraid of fire.'

Then, if the visitors will listen, she invariably tells them the story of her two Samuels.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14. THE BELIEVER'S PRESENT POSSESSIONS.

1. All Things.—In everything (all things) ye were enriched in Him (Christ). I. Cor. i, 5; II. Cor. ix, 11. Possessing all things. II. Cor. vi, 10. All things are yours; . . . the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's. I. Cor. iii, 21-23. And all things work together for good. Rom. viii, 28. There is only one thing excepted—Ye are not your own, for ye were bought with a price. I. Cor. vi, 19, 20. Our loving Father, who knoweth what things we need, giveth us richly (abundantly) all things to enjoy. I. Tim. vi, 17.

2. His Purpose.—He hath granted unto us his precious and exceeding great promises; that through these ye may become partakers of the divine nature. II. Pet. i, 4. Divine promises are always divine performances to faith. It can always say, 'There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken.' Jos. xxi, 45. But to unbelief God said, 'Ye shall know my breach (the revoking) of promise.' Num. xiv, 34.

3. Assured.—His divine power hath granted unto us all things that pertain to life and godliness. II. Pet. i, 3. 'He spake, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast.' Ps. xxxiii, 9. And as it was with the physical world, so it is with the spiritual. We are saved by His power. I. Cor. i, 18. His power works in us. Eph. iii, 20. Kept by His power. I. Pet. i, 5. Raised by His power. I. Cor. xv, 43. And His divine power will secure the supply of the 'all things.'

Two ladies were sitting together in a train in London. Said one, 'I would go a great distance to hear a sermon in these days about the blood of Christ. I wonder why it is not preached now.' 'Yes,' said the other, 'we sing it in hymns, but we don't hear it in the pulpit.' There is food for reflection in this. Are we losing sight of the scarlet thread which runs throughout the bible? If so, we are losing the very clue to its

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co. 16 St. John St., Montreal.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Will's English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve constipation and headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Will's English Pills are used.

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

JOHN LEWIS, Druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

B. E. MCGALE, Druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

WALLACE DAWSON, Druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

DOWLER'S Pharmacy, cor. Phillips Square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. LAWSON, Druggist, Victoria Avenue, Westmount.

A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine st., Westmount.

W. S. STONE, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

AFRAID SHE WOULD LOSE HER BOY.

He was wasting away with a terrible Cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured the Cough and restored his health.

It takes the life out of a mother to see her child—the idol of her heart—slipping away, succumbing to a cruel Cough that all the remedies she has tried won't cure.

Mrs. Jasper Singer of Burgessville, Ont., went through a trying experience and gladly gives an account of it for the benefit of Canadian mothers. This is what she says: 'My little boy of a year and four months old took down with a heavy cold last fall. I tried different medicines but they did no good. He got so thin he was nothing but bones and hardly ate anything. "I thought quite a few times I would lose him, till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped him wonderfully and the third bottle completed the cure.'

'I would advise all mothers to give their little ones Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as it is so pleasant to take and so effective.' Price 25c. All dealers.

teaching. The farewell counsel an old theological professor once gave to his class, would need to be recalled by many preachers and Sabbath-school teachers:—'Make much of the Blood, young brethren; make much of the Blood.' From what we read in the Book of Revelation we learn that 'the Blood of the Lamb' is the great theme among the saints in heaven. Surely it should be a familiar subject in the sanctuaries of God's people on earth.—Presbyterian.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A SATISFIED AUDIENCE. Being unable to fulfil an engagement at a certain town, a lecturer wired: 'Impossible to come to-night; give the audience back their money.' He received the following reply: 'We have given the audience back his money; and he has gone home perfectly satisfied.'

NEEDLE AND THREAD. 'I'm through with you' said the needle to the thread. 'Yes,' was the reply; 'in your eye.'

The Recruiting Sergeant (to promising recruit)—'Why don't you join? It's a fine profession, and promotion for all that asks for it. Why, Lord Kitchener was only your age once, and look what he is now.'

A RICH DISCOVERY. 'Morin's Wine Creso-Phates' offers to sufferers from Bronchitis, Asthma, Grippa, Catarrh, Pneumonia, etc., in fact, from any throat or lung trouble, a complete and permanent cure. This tonic has saved thousands of sufferers, whose days were counted. Use this preparation and you will be convinced of its superiority. For sale all over.

ANECDOTE OF ROYALTY. A little thing that happened at Windsor Castle some ten years ago, was accounted a very good story at the time. 'The Guards band was playing out on the terrace during "dejeuner," and the Queen was so much struck by one pretty march tune that she desired one of the Maids of Honor to go and ascertain what it was called. The classic features of that high born damsel were suffused with blushes as she returned and made answer, "Come where the booze is cheaper." Your Majesty.'

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

WHAT MAKES HIM. 'Papa, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?' Her Father—'The woman.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The time to get glasses is when you begin to notice that you can't read at night as well as you used to, and that fine print blurs and runs together.

If you attend to your eyes then, the trouble can be arrested.

SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FREE.

Geo. Barra's OPTICIAN 236 St. CATHERINE ST. MONTREAL

RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides, Bromide Enlargements, Printing and Finishing for Amateurs. 141 ST. PATRICK ST. TEL. 331.

FIVE THOUSAND

FLORAL AND OTHER STUDIES. Six assorted mailed for \$1.00. G. W. WILSON, Manufacturer of Mountings and Frames, 688 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' office.

JOHNSON & COPPING.

Print Sellers! Frame Makers!! Gold Gilders!!! Dealers in Paintings and Water Colors. 743 CRAIG STREET. One door West Victoria Square.

MISS THOMPSON, SPECIALIST

For the Hair and Scalp. Graduate of M. & E. Taylor-Kaler, of New York. 169 PEEL STREET, Tooke's Building.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

First Prize Silver and White Wyandotte and Plymouth Rocks. Crushed Oyster Shells, Incubators and Brooders. 'Do not sell toys to anxious children.' W. B. ULLEY, 76 Victoria Square, Montreal. EGGS BY THE 100 FOR INCUBATORS.

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. B. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECT HAD CATARRH.

Two Boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Made a Complete Cure.

Montreal might be called the home of catarrh, for nearly everybody seems to suffer more or less from this scourge. You don't often hear of a person dying of catarrh, but if you trace back the deaths from consumption you will discover that in nearly every case consumption had its beginning in 'cold in the head' and catarrh.

Among the prominent citizens of Montreal who have proven the wonderful merits of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, is Mr. A. Gendron, the well known architect of 183 1/2 St. Hubert street, Montreal. In a letter to this office, he says: 'For several years I suffered from a bad form of catarrh; almost discouraged by trying all sorts of prescriptions and remedies I at last resorted to the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. One box gave me great relief, and the second box cured me completely.'

For a gripe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents at all dealers, or Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto.

From John, N. 11, March 13, 1899. From John, N. 11, March 13, 1899. From John, N. 11, March 13, 1899.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortal Combat

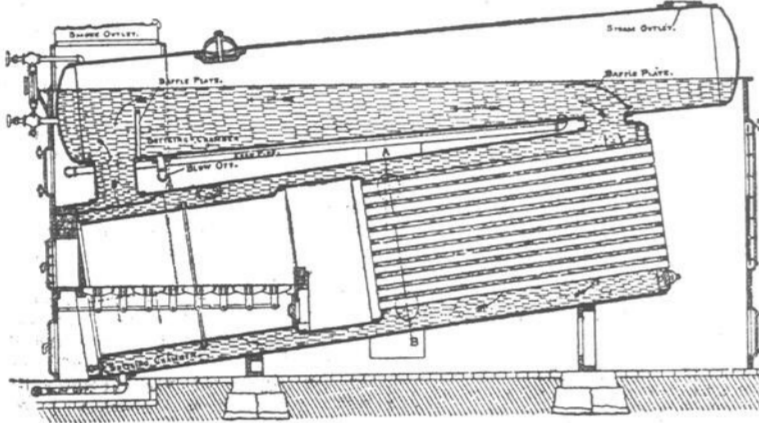
Consumption during every hour of the night and day kills fourteen persons in the United States alone. It is a constant mortal combat between the forces of life and death. Increased vitality will throw off the deadly germs but debility fosters their multiplication and triumph.



Mrs. JEAN HAMILTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I was much prejudiced against so-called patent medicines until I realized in person the value of one which had cured a friend after suffering three years from distressing chills and colds."

If you have taken a cold and are suffering from throat trouble or a cough, send to your druggist for a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, take a hot foot-bath, with plenty of mustard in it; put plenty of blankets over you, and begin a faithful course of the cure.

MUMFORD'S IMPROVED BOILER.



Has forced water circulation similar to a Water Tube Boiler; large effective heating surface and special arrangements for preventing and removing scale.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Limited, Amherst, N.S. Agents: Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROOFING.—Sparham Fireproof Cement Roof

The only reliable roof for our climate—20 years' proof. FIREPROOF. No gravel to fill drains or spouts. Smooth snows blow off it. Any defect located at once, easily repaired.

A guarantee is worth only what is behind it to give it value. THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING COMPANY, capital \$80,000, gives written guarantee with the roof, and that is substantial.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c. PORTLAND CEMENT, DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY, BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES

F. HYDE & CO., Phone. 2812 37 Wellington st.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co., 314 McGill Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, by the Hamilton Powder Company, for an amending act authorizing the increase of the present capital stock of the said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Edith Stanley McDonald, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, of the said city of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, the said Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, on the grounds of cruelty, adultery and desertion.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Edith Stanley McDonald, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, of the said city of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, the said Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, on the grounds of cruelty, adultery and desertion.

WAR ON DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

Berlin, March 12.—The government has undertaken a remarkable experiment in taxation in a bill compelling the large shops to contribute a larger proportion than the small ones to Germany's revenue. The bill provides that three factors are to determine the taxation, the number of branches, the number of employees, and the amount of rent.

Chicago, March 13.—Judge Chetlain, of the Superior Court, on Saturday, decided that Charles Necher, proprietor of a department store, is not guilty of violating any law in selling meats, fruits, vegetables, etc., under the same roof with dry goods, jewellery, and other merchandise.

U. S. TROOPS AT MALTA.

New York, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Malta, says:—At the luncheon given at the Union Club by the British navy and army officers to the officers of the 12th and 17th United States Infantry, now en route to the Philippines, chairman, Admiral Rodney Lloyd, proposed the health of President McKinley. He said that in the present crisis he had the universal sympathy of England, in his civilizing mission.

Colonel Smith, of the Twelfth, returned highly thanks. He said the adage, 'Westward the course of empire takes its way,' was now changed to 'Eastward,' under the joint auspices of two flags, for one cause. When they gave the word all must obey.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown throughout. The attendance was the fullest obtainable. Among the British officers were Major-General Owen, Colonels Spencer, Nugent and Bridgeman; Captains Marrack, Campbell and Hallet, of the Royal Navy; Major Hugh Brown, Captains Haskell and Witherston, of the 12th United States Infantry; Major O'Brien, First Lieutenants Hart and Durfee, of the 17th Regiment, and Captain Higgins, of the transport 'Sheridan.'

The hall was decorated with British and American flags. The governor, Sir Francis Grenfell, and Admirals Sir John Hopkings had previously entertained the American officers at the Palace, and Admiralty House, respectively.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Five hundred Doughboys on Saturday morning presented Commissioner McCreary with an address conveying their gratitude for the kind manner in which they have been treated by himself and all the officials since their arrival in this country. Four hundred of their number then marched out to board the train for the Cowan end of the Dauphin line, for Thunder Hill, where they are to settle and where houses for each family, with stores and other necessary furniture, have already been erected.

PURCHASED RUSSIAN SALT WELLS

London, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Financial News' from Warsaw says that all the salt wells in the Warsaw field have been bought up by the Standard Oil Company. The salt companies have the option of taking all cash or part cash and part stock of the oil company in payment for their properties.

ANGLICAN CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Winnipeg Episcopalians will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Church Missionary Society by holding special services during the week beginning April 9. The speakers expected are the Bishop of Huron, the Bishop of Caledonian and the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Calgary, N.W.T., March 13.—Constable David Cecil Baldwin, of the North-West Mounted Police, committed suicide at the barracks here on Saturday by shooting himself with a revolver. Cause unknown. Baldwin came from Toronto some years ago. He has relatives living in that city.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Washington, March 11.—Consolidated returns of the various crop reporting agencies of the Department of Agriculture show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been the equivalent of 29.3 percent of last year's crop, or about 188,000,000 bushels. The crop in farmers' hands, as estimated, is the greatest since 1897, and is estimated at 641.1 percent on hand on March 1, 1898, and 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 percent of the total crop of 2,280,000,000 bushels, of which 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 percent, was shipped out of the country.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 10.—The run of stuff at the western cattle market to-day was moderate, about 150 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, 25 calves, and the usual number of milch cows. The prices paid for choice and desirable grades of cattle on Tuesday were fully maintained with the exception of exporters, which were a little easier owing to the heavy supply on the British markets.

U. S. TROOPS AT MALTA.

New York, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Malta, says:—At the luncheon given at the Union Club by the British navy and army officers to the officers of the 12th and 17th United States Infantry, now en route to the Philippines, chairman, Admiral Rodney Lloyd, proposed the health of President McKinley. He said that in the present crisis he had the universal sympathy of England, in his civilizing mission.

Colonel Smith, of the Twelfth, returned highly thanks. He said the adage, 'Westward the course of empire takes its way,' was now changed to 'Eastward,' under the joint auspices of two flags, for one cause. When they gave the word all must obey.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown throughout. The attendance was the fullest obtainable. Among the British officers were Major-General Owen, Colonels Spencer, Nugent and Bridgeman; Captains Marrack, Campbell and Hallet, of the Royal Navy; Major Hugh Brown, Captains Haskell and Witherston, of the 12th United States Infantry; Major O'Brien, First Lieutenants Hart and Durfee, of the 17th Regiment, and Captain Higgins, of the transport 'Sheridan.'

The hall was decorated with British and American flags. The governor, Sir Francis Grenfell, and Admirals Sir John Hopkings had previously entertained the American officers at the Palace, and Admiralty House, respectively.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Five hundred Doughboys on Saturday morning presented Commissioner McCreary with an address conveying their gratitude for the kind manner in which they have been treated by himself and all the officials since their arrival in this country. Four hundred of their number then marched out to board the train for the Cowan end of the Dauphin line, for Thunder Hill, where they are to settle and where houses for each family, with stores and other necessary furniture, have already been erected.

PURCHASED RUSSIAN SALT WELLS

London, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Financial News' from Warsaw says that all the salt wells in the Warsaw field have been bought up by the Standard Oil Company. The salt companies have the option of taking all cash or part cash and part stock of the oil company in payment for their properties.

ANGLICAN CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Winnipeg Episcopalians will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Church Missionary Society by holding special services during the week beginning April 9. The speakers expected are the Bishop of Huron, the Bishop of Caledonian and the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Calgary, N.W.T., March 13.—Constable David Cecil Baldwin, of the North-West Mounted Police, committed suicide at the barracks here on Saturday by shooting himself with a revolver. Cause unknown. Baldwin came from Toronto some years ago. He has relatives living in that city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEAT.

We sell only the best meat, it is more profitable to buy from us, not only on account of the quality, but what you pay for it, as our facilities for buying and keeping meats and provisions are so exceptionally good that you get better value for your money from us than you will elsewhere. Call and see for yourself at

- 1620 St. Catherine Street, Cor. St. Hubert Telephone East 399. 772 St. Lawrence Street, Corner Gullbault Street Telephone East 477. 224 Bleury Street, Corner Berthelet Street Telephone Ip 1018. 841 St. Catherine Street, East Telephone East 36. 7 Chaboullier Square Telephone Main 182. Corner Centre and Ropery Streets, Point St. Charles Telephone 8527. Corner St. Catherine Street and Olivier Avenue, Westmount Telephone Mount 383.

THE LAING PACKING and Co. Limited

all grades of sheep were in light supply, good demand and quotable at extreme figures; lambs choice to extra were quotable at \$5.40 to \$5.80; good to choice \$5.30 to \$5.40; fair to good \$5.10 to \$5.30; sheep choice to extra \$4.40 to \$4.60; good to choice \$4.25 to \$4.40; common to fair \$4.10 to \$4.25; fair to good \$4.00 to \$4.10. The market was only declining order, with a total of 30 loads on sale; there was practically no demand for heavy hogs, but one load of strong weights sold at \$3.50; fat hogs at \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium \$4 to \$4.50; but at the first early sales prices declined here. Yorkers closed at \$3.97 1/2 to \$4; the basis of pig prices was \$3.90 after a few sales early at \$3.55.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

PALPITATE TERRIBLY.

A Montreal Lady in a Serious Condition from Heart Trouble, Tells How Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her.

It is not to be wondered at that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are receiving the highest endorsement from the masses of the community in the City of Montreal.

The cures they have made in this city alone exceed those of all other medicines. People whose hearts were weak, nerves shattered, blood watery, health and strength apparently almost gone have again felt their pulses thrill with new life, their nervous system has been toned up, blood enriched, and all their vigor, animation and energy have returned under the magic influence of the marvelous medicine.

Mrs. E. James, 36 Arcade Street, Montreal, is one of those who found Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills an effective remedy for her heart weakness and nervous troubles, and this is what she says:

For several years I have been troubled with my heart and nerves. My heart would palpitate terribly, and when it did so, I could not mount the stairs. I would have severe attacks of dizziness, and got so bad at last that for two weeks I could not go upstairs to my room. My blood became weak and impoverished, which I believe was due to an attack of La Grippe. I would have a dull heavy pain in my heart, together with terrible headaches, and took remedy after remedy, but without avail. Then I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and started taking them. From the very first I gained rapidly and am now better than I have been for years. My heart and nerves are all right, and my whole system toned thoroughly and invigorated. The distressing symptoms from which I suffered have completely left me. I cannot too highly recommend these wonderful Pills.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

bagas at 35c to 60c the dozen; onions at 75c to 85c the bushel; turnips at 40c the bushel; carrots at 35c the bushel; peas at 55c to \$1 the bushel; beans at \$1 to \$1.10 the bushel; flour, strong bakers, at \$4.30 the bag; pastry flour at \$4 the bag; bananas, at 25c the dozen; oranges at 20c to 30c the dozen.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, March 11.—Considering the poor weather the market was well attended. There was no over supply of any article, and the fact helped to strengthen the general condition of sales. The quantity of frozen carcasses offered seems to be as large as ever, and unfortunately they are having a deteriorating effect on the market. They are selling very slowly, and naturally at lower prices than the fresh article, which moves off quickly. There is fully 50c difference in the price between the frozen and fresh carcasses. A fair quantity of beef was offered, most of which was of first-class quality. Occasionally, however, beef is brought in which should never be seen on the market. The market, however, is generally good. Owing to a poor market on Friday potatoes sold as low in some instances as 50c bag. As more householders were out to-day the price was up again to the usual one man who had some that was particularly good to 40c bag; carrots, 25c to 30c bag; parsnips, 60c to 75c bag; onions, \$2 bag; potatoes, 60c to 65c bag; cabbage, 40c to 50c doz.; butter, tubs, 15c to 17c lb.; butter, print, 18c to 21c lb.; eggs, fresh, 18c doz.; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$5.75 cwt.; lamb, 6c front, 9c hind; beef, \$4 to \$4.60 cwt. front, \$3 to \$6 cwt. hind; turkeys, 10c to 12c lb.; geese, 60c to 80c apiece; chickens, dead, 50c to 80c pair; bay, \$6 to \$9 ton; oats, 30c to 32c bushel; barley, 50c bushel; buckwheat, 40c to 45c bushel; straw, \$4 to \$4.50 ton.

MINING NOTES.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 27, via San Francisco, March 11.—The property of the Pandora Basin Gold Placer Company is reported to have been leased for five years to F. P. Voorhees, who is said to represent a New York syndicate. The rental is fixed at \$150,000, and \$20,000 is said to have been paid quarterly instalments. In Pandora Basin is a lake out of which early last January was drained 81 feet of water through a tunnel, in order to leave exposed gold-bearing sand on the beach. A mining expert named Turner reported, it is said, to the New York Syndicate, represented by Voorhees, that the sand would yield \$83 to the ton, and that there was then on that average at least \$7,000,000 in sight. Many mining men are incredulous over this deal.

Rosland, B.C., March 11, 1899.—The ore shipments from Rosland are once more beginning to speak for themselves. Although the War Eagle has not started yet, owing to the new machinery not being up, the Le Roi sent out 1881 tons to the Northport smelter and Iron Mask shipped its usual complement of two car loads, aggregating 36 tons to Trail, making a total of 1917 tons for the week ending at this date. The Le Roi's business during the past week has been lively, one of the leading features of the week was the great demand for Rathmullens. Many thousands of shares changed hands and the price advanced from three to 6 1/2, and the demand for the stock is increasing. Virginia is steady at 51. There was a rumor afloat yesterday that the ledge had been met, but it could not be traced to any reliable source and the management is reticent.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., March 11.—Flour at \$1.50 to \$2.10; red wheat at 68c to 70c; white wheat at 88c to 70c; bran at 41c; shorts at 11c; middlings at 47c; barley at 40c to 45c; oats at 31c to 32c; rye at 48c to 50c; peas, at 60c to 67c; hay at \$5.50 to \$6.50; potatoes, 50c to 67c; 75c to 85c; sheepskins at 50c to 80c; butter at 15c to 18c per lb.; live hogs at \$4 to \$4.15; chickens, per pair, at 50c to 80c; turkeys, per lb. at 12c to 13c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 13.—White wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; peas at 55c to 60c per bushel; oats at 25c to 28c per bushel; corn at 42c to 50c per bushel; bran at 12c to 14c per ton; shorts at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton; timothy 60c per bushel; live hogs at \$3.90 to \$4.25 per cwt.; flour at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter at 15c to 18c per lb.; cream at 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs at 18c to 20c per dozen; hay at \$6 to \$7 per ton; hides at \$7 to \$8 per cwt.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, March 11.—White wheat, per bushel, at 68c; red wheat, per bushel, at 68c; spring wheat, per bushel, at 68c; peas, per bushel, at 60c; rye, per bushel, at 34 1/2c to 35c; corn, per bushel, at 40c to 41c; cloverseed, per bushel, at \$3 to \$3.50; timothy 60c, per bushel, at \$1.25 to \$1.50; strong wheat, per barrel, at \$3.20 to \$4; strong bakers' flour, per barrel, at \$3.50 to \$3.75; and dressed hogs, per cwt., at \$5 to \$5.25; apples, per bag, of one bushel and a half, at \$1.50 to \$1.80; dried apples, per pound, at 4c; potatoes, per bag of ninety pounds, at 75c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per pound, at 15c to 17c; butter, in bricks, per pound, at 15c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, at 12c to 15c.

LONDON, ONT. MARKETS.

London, Ont., March 11.—Offerings of butter were larger than usual, and prices ruled from 18c to 21c for best rolls, 16c to 18c for crocks, and creamery at 19c to 21c. Eggs offered from 10c to 11c per dozen for fresh laid; wheat, at 67 1/2c to 68c; oats at 32c to 32 1/2c; peas at 54c to 60c; rye at 39c to 39 1/2c; corn at 44c to 45c; buckwheat at 43c to 48c; beans at 70c to 80c; barley at 40 1/2c to 50c per bushel; hay, fair supply, and selling at from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per ton. Potatoes, from 85c to 90c, and \$1 per bag. Apples at \$1.50 per barrel, and 90c to \$1 per bag. Dressed hogs \$5 to \$5.25 per pound. Veal went at from \$5 to \$8, and lamb at 8c to 8 1/2c. Poultry—Chickens at 60c to 90c per pair; ducks at 70c to 85c per pair; turkeys at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese at 60c to 80c each; live hogs at \$3.80 to \$3.90; stags at 2c to 2 1/2c; sows at 2c per lb.; pigs at \$3 to \$5 per pair; fat beavers at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

ST. HYACINTHE MARKET.

St. Hyacinthe, March 13.—There was a very good market on Saturday the roads being somewhat better than they had been for some time. Fresh eggs were plentiful and sold at 18c to 19c the dozen; potatoes at 30c to 35c the bushel; oats at 65c to 70c the bushel; corn at 70c the bushel; buckwheat at 50c the bushel; barley at 45c the bushel; hides at 7c to 8c the lb.; calfskins at 20c the lb.; chickens at 8c to 10c the lb.; turkeys at 10c the lb.; fresh beef at 4c to 10c the lb.; fresh pork at 8c to 10c the lb.; mutton at 8c to 10c the lb.; butter at 16c to 20c the lb.; honey at 6c to 10c the lb.; cab-

QUEEN'S-SHAMROCK MATCH

A Good Game Expected at the Arena To-night for the Stanley Cup.

CURLING—WHEELING—GENERAL SPORTS.

To-night will see another hockey contest at the Arena for the Stanley cup between the Shamrocks (the present holders), and the Queen's University Hockey Association...

The team will be as follows: Hiscock, goal; Curtis, captain, point, and Merrill, cover point; Hart, center; Dalton, cover point; G. Curtis, captain; Curtin, center; Newland, spare wings; Curtin and Newlands, spare wings.

FOR THE STANLEY CUP.

Ottawa, March 13.—The trustees of the Stanley Cup have appointed Jack Kerr, of Ottawa, referee of the match in Montreal, to-morrow night between the Shamrocks, and Queen's College.

Queen's nominated Wely Young. The Shamrocks refused, and nominated several Montreal men, but Queen's objected to having any Montreal referee.

Mr. Kerr was recalled here this winter in the second match between the Ottawa Intermediates and the Aberdeens, and kept the controversy quiet. The trustees had intended to ask him to referee the match between Winnipeg and Montreal, but he had not agreed to Mr. Finlay.

MCGILL AND QUEEN'S.

Kingston, March 13.—Arrangements are in progress so that the Queen's and McGill College teams may have a contest here for the Intercollegiate championship.

A SECOND WHITEWASH.

Cowanville, Que., March 14.—A splendid game of hockey was played on the Victoria rink here on Saturday evening between the Victorias, of Cowanville, and the G.A.A.A. team of Granby.

The game was a white wash, the score being four to none for the Victorias. Three weeks ago Granby was beaten by two to none but the game was protested, and a new game was ordered. Saturday night's game was the result. The home team put up some splendid play, every man contributing to the ultimate result. The players and officials were:

Victorias—Sayers, goal; McKeown, point; Von Iffland, captain, cover point; Sylvester, Dubois, W. R. Martin, forwards; G.A.A.A.—Reynolds, goal; Lewis, point; R. Martin, cover point; S. Martin, Winfield, captain, Macdonald and Richardson, forwards.

Referee—Mr. E. Hawley, Magog. Umpires—J. W. Lloyd, Knowlton, and H. Lagelle, Dunham. Timekeepers—M. Rieter and N. A. Meyer. The close of the series finds the standing of the different clubs in the league as follows: Cowanville, won 5; lost 1; Knowlton, won 4; lost 2; Granby, won 3; lost 3; Waterloo, lost 6.

MONTREAL JUNIORS DEFEATED.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Aberdeens and Montreal Juniors met on Saturday evening at the Riveau rink on Saturday evening for the junior championship of Canada, and the Montreal were defeated by 5 goals to 3. This is the third time the teams have met in this city, on Feb. 17, the score was in the Aberdeens' favor exactly the same as on Saturday evening.

On March 3, the Aberdeens won the championship of Ontario. The chances of victory on Saturday were all in favor of the Aberdeens. They were playing at home in their own rink, on which they do all their practice, and know every inch of the ice. Whenever the puck struck the sides of the rink they knew just where and how it would bounce off, and then again the crowd of about seven hundred spectators present were very noisy, and kept cheering them on to victory. Every little bit of brilliant play made by one of the home team received applause, while any clever play on the part of the visitors passed unnoticed. The Aberdeens had strengthened their team considerably for this match. Butterworth and Clarke replaced Baskerville and Jim McGee, while the visitors played exactly the same team as defeated the Aberdeens in Montreal. The first half was in favor of the local team the Montreal boys feeling the strange on the ice at first, before half time was up the score stood Aberdeen 4, Montreal 0. The Aberdeens scored the first goal in the second half, and then the Montreal could not get past Boon and McLean, and their forwards scored the sixth, seventh and eighth goals in quick succession, and had time to spare. The Montreal forwards seemed to break up their combination, and the next four games were scored by the Aberdeens. The teams were as follows: Aberdeen—Shaw, goal; Butterworth, point; Strow, cover point; Clarke, Gilmour, F. McGee, O'Connor, forwards. Montreal—Donnelly, goal; McLean, point; Boon, cover point; Gardner, Caldwell, Pow, Campbell, forwards.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The Rosedale Hockey Club held its fourth annual concert in the Mount Royal Yeh Hall on Thursday evening last. The Rev. J. J. Myers Crombie occupying the chair. The programme was a varied and exceptionally good one. Messrs. McKee, Woods, McBrien and Higginbotham, in their musical treat, were very amusing. Miss Beatrice Baker's pianoforte selections from the popular "Telephone Girl," were given in her usual admirable style. Miss Baker also acted as accompanist for the evening.

Dr. Bevan Giles's readings from Doctor Drummond's works were heartily enjoyed. Miss Josie Webb delighted the audience with her readings. Messrs. F. B. Cole and Carvell showed themselves to be passers on the mandolin and guitar. Mr. Frank Bowen's readings, and the vocal and hand organ playing of Mr. Catherin Wallace, were thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Laughlin captivated every one with her singing.



THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TEAM CHALLENGERS FOR THE STANLEY CUP

and was several times encored, while Miss Alice Nelson's cleverness on the piano carried the audience by storm. At the conclusion of the programme the club served refreshments.

LAVIOLETTE'S VICTORY.

On Saturday last the Laval Hockey Club of Quebec met to play the Lavolette's of this place. Early in the season, when these two clubs met the match resulted in a draw. However, this time, the home players determined to win, which they did by a score of eight to three.

The ice, notwithstanding the mild weather, was very good, and despite the pouring rain, about four hundred people witnessed the game.

The teams lined up as follows: Lavolette's—Williams, goal; Langueudoc, capt., point; Cahill, cover point; Veziua, Pacaud, Laberge and Gillespie, forwards.

Lavolette's—Williams, goal; Tebbutt, captain, point; Pentland, cover point; Nobert, Blair, Remillard, and Bellefeuille, forwards.

Umpires—Laverne and A. J. Lord. Timekeeper—T. Tebbutt. Referee—B. Baxter.

G.T.R. VS. C.P.R.

On account of the Stanley cup competition taking place at the Arena to-night, the match between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways for the railway championship has been postponed until tomorrow, Wednesday, at 9 to 10 p.m., at the Arena.

A WHITEWASH.

On Saturday the hockey match at the Ontario rink between Thomas May & Co. and Caverhill & Kiscock, resulted in a white wash of the former, the score reading five goals to nil.

The teams were as follows: Thomas May & Co.—Cuddey, goal; La Palmer, point; Pavill, cover point; and Hutchins, captain, Salter, Kenwood and Monteith, forwards.

Caverhill & Kiscock—Mc, Cuddly, goal; J. Palmer, point; E. Henderson, cover pt.; F. Shackell, N. Proulx, captain, R. Kiscock and P. Shaw, forwards.

Referee—W. Burland. Umpires—F. X. D. DeGrandpre and C. Burke. Timekeepers—W. F. Allan and P. Bouchette.

ONTARIO INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONS.

Kingston, Ont., March 13.—The Ponteneac hockey team have received word that eight medals will be sent to them as intermediate champions of Ontario. Queen's team will also receive medals.

AT THE CALEDONIA.

The president and vice-president's prize of last year were played for last night on Caledonia ice. A half game the ultimate winner was four ahead. Scores were: J. B. Sparrow W. G. Greene W. Wilson R. J. Hughes

Messrs. Hughes and Greene winners, 2 up. ON ST. LAWRENCE ICE.

The Cochran trophy competition of which the final teams were given four days ago in the "Witness," was decided in favor of the team of O. W. J. Detters, club secretary. The team then played for points among themselves and Mr. O. W. J. Detters came out ahead and won the trophy for the year. This being the second time Mr. Detters has won the trophy he is now in possession of it as his own. The trophy is a handsome solid silver card basket, on three stacked brooms having curling stones beneath. A curling scene engraved on the side is a striking feature.

The final of the Hugh Ross cup competition was played off last night. This is its fourth year. After the fifth year of competition the five winning teams compete together and the winning team may play permanently in single-handed matches for permanent possession. Last night's scores were: J. Henry R. B. Hills W. P. McAnulty W. P. McVey John Ross F. A. Kearns J. W. G. Detters F. Fournier, skip, 13

Detters wins by 9 shots. Kingston, Ont., March 13.—Two curling teams from Napanee met the Rockwood curlers on the latter's rink on Friday night but lost the game by six points, 36 to 39. Eighteen ends were played, granite being used. The visitors arrived at 7.30 o'clock,

returning home at midnight well pleased with the game.

BOWLING.

A SURPRISE FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Quebec bowling team scored an unexpected victory over the O.A.A.C. on the latter's alleys on Saturday night when it defeated the local by 78 pins.

The match was full of interest and the excitement never flagged from start to finish. While the Ottawa were defeated, they rolled well, the surprise was that the Quebecers put up such excellent scores on foreign alleys that are somewhat difficult to strangers. At the half the Quebecers were leading by 75 pins, but as the Ottawa had their three best men for the last end supporters of the locals thought that this lead would be easily overcome. In this they were doomed to disappointment, as the visitors increased their lead by three pins, Lessard, of Quebec, put up the highest score, 580, and Watson, of Ottawa, the highest single strike, with 277. But two men of the twelve rolled under five hundred.

Mr. Gilpin, of Ottawa, acted as referee, and the players and their scores were as follows: O. A. A. C. T. Dundardale 191 161 214 573 R. Gamble 135 180 133 448 Doc Harris 149 222 162 533 D. Turbull 157 197 220 574 J. P. Watson 201 117 267 585 H. Morrison 170 191 154 513 3,198

Quebec.

Noonan 181 189 181 551 Goudie 208 132 143 483 Lessard 182 194 199 580 Boisvert 112 235 189 536 Smith 190 194 177 561 Talbot 167 188 165 520 3,276

AQUATICS.

NEXT SEASON'S CANOEING. A local canoeist says that a report from the northern division of American Canoe Association says that Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and Ottawa clubs will train crew in August, 1899, and Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Auburndale, New York and Trenton will probably make entries, and why not Brantford? he wants to know.

If a crew for the new western division can be formed these races will be the best ever held on the St. Lawrence, as every crew of fifteen contains championship material. The races for club crews, tandems and singles will be very exciting. One Canadian firm of canoe builders has orders for seven 30-foot war canoes, and reports more enquiries for racing, paddling and sailing canoes than they have ever had before at this season of the year.—Ottawa Journal.

THE KENNELS.

Kingston, Ont., March 14.—Mr. T. A. Carson's Irish water spaniels "Mollie C." and "Dan McCarthy" won all the prizes at the Chicago dog show, which closed on Saturday. The next show is to be held in St. Louis.

GOLF.

THE GAME OF GOLF. A most enthusiastic meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club was held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening last when a constitution and by-laws, prepared by a sub-committee, were, after discussion, adopted. The new executive is working hard for the opening playing season, which will begin on Friday evening next, is looked forward to with keen interest by all members.

The applications for membership, which are being made to this popular club, go to show that interest in the game is increasing, and should make it a record year for the Metropolitans.

WESTMOUNT ROYAL TEMPLAR CONCERT.

A successful concert was held in Grace Baptist Church, Westmount, on Thursday evening, March 2, in behalf of the Royal Templars of Temperance. The chair was occupied by Dr. Alex. Cowan. Among those who took part in the programme were Messrs. Black, J. Todd, J. H. Spicer and Dr. Dickson. Piano solos were given by Mrs. Moore, Miss Cade and Master Douglas De Gruchy. Mr. Frank King gave a flute solo and Mr. Moore added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Black and Miss Grace Fessenden recited well, while a whistling solo by Mrs. Moore and a bone solo by Master Douglas DeGruchy, were loudly enjoyed. This is the first concert given in connection with the Royal Templars of Temperance, Westmount, and augurs well for its future. Refreshments were served during the evening.

LOYALIST MAKERS OF CANADA.

Sir John Bourinot's lecture on the "Loyalist Makers of Canada" to-night, is being looked forward to by many. Sir John is one of the highest authorities on this subject in Canada, and a large audience is expected. The lecture will be in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. educational classes. Sir Melbourne Tait will preside.

tee will also be appointed with members in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Racing Board of the I.A.W. has been completed by the appointment of George F. Stackhouse of New York, as a representative of the National Board.

Kingston, Ont., March 13.—"Road King" Myers, Napanee, will ride a chainless wheel this summer, and will go out after some of his own records.

THE LOFT.

HOMING PIGEON ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting of the Montreal Homing Pigeon Association, these officers were elected: President, Mr. J. Robinson; first vice-president, Mr. W. Benard; second vice-president, Mr. J. Cousaint; secretary-treasurer, Mr. I. Braem; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles Larime; committee, M. V. Latour, H. Boisrads and R. Rcs.

BASEBALL.

ABOUT THE CLEVELANDERS. Cleveland, Ohio, March 13.—"You can say, officially," said Manager Oliver Tebbutt today, "that the Cleveland team will play in Cleveland and not in St. Louis, this year, and will be one of the most formidable bidders for championship honors." The Cleveland Club left here this afternoon for Hot Springs.

CHESS.

A LOCAL EXPERT'S COMMENT ON THE CABLE MATCH. Speaking of the cable match to-day, Mr. N. Jasnogrodsky, said he thought the British committee had displayed poor management in arranging their team. It was almost ridiculous, he thought, to oppose such players as Atkins, Lawrence and Jackson, to professional players of the standing of Shaliter, Barry and Hodges, men with wide experience in tournament and match play, especially when the British might have drawn for the top boards from such material as Hilsley, Bird, Mason and Fenton, or Black of Southampton. He looks to see a great change in the make-up of Great Britain's team next year.

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A successful concert was held in Grace Baptist Church, Westmount, on Thursday evening, March 2, in behalf of the Royal Templars of Temperance. The chair was occupied by Dr. Alex. Cowan. Among those who took part in the programme were Messrs. Black, J. Todd, J. H. Spicer and Dr. Dickson. Piano solos were given by Mrs. Moore, Miss Cade and Master Douglas De Gruchy. Mr. Frank King gave a flute solo and Mr. Moore added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Black and Miss Grace Fessenden recited well, while a whistling solo by Mrs. Moore and a bone solo by Master Douglas DeGruchy, were loudly enjoyed. This is the first concert given in connection with the Royal Templars of Temperance, Westmount, and augurs well for its future. Refreshments were served during the evening.

LOYALIST MAKERS OF CANADA.

Sir John Bourinot's lecture on the "Loyalist Makers of Canada" to-night, is being looked forward to by many. Sir John is one of the highest authorities on this subject in Canada, and a large audience is expected. The lecture will be in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. educational classes. Sir Melbourne Tait will preside.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

The license commissioners' work is nearly over again for this year. Yesterday afternoon thirty-six licenses which had been held over for consideration were decided upon and granted to the following persons:—A. Lefebvre, Alphonse Coté, Alderic Vermette, Adele Lepine, Louis Colombe, James McShane, Charles Friedlander, Joseph Schneider, D. Boyd, Michael Kenny, D. W. Allan, J. Chaust, P. Cazelas, J. Walker, Angelique Dorion, J. P. Boyle, C. Charbonneau, J. E. LeFrancis, P. Coleman, G. Pepin, H. Rice, A. Beliveau, J. McKeown, A. Guilbault, D. Hayes, C. Warnecke, Eliza Osbert, F. X. Bildeau, G. Walker, J. S. Caron, O. Morin, R. Arbour, J. Pullan, A. A. Ayotte, S. Richard, S. Cadioux. The last six had been refused hotel licenses, but were granted restaurant licenses. There will be half a dozen more licenses granted to make up the 400. The Guy street application has not yet been decided upon. The case will be argued a week from to-day.

AN ELECTION BILL COSTS HIGH.

The Court of Review has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Beaubien vs. Verrier. By this action Mr. De G. Beaubien claims damages on account of an alleged libellous statement published in the "Progress de Valleyfield" during the election campaign. Both Courts granted \$150. Judge Langelier dissenting from the majority in the Court of Review.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Judge Langelier has granted a petition presented by Abner Kingman asking the issue of a winding up order to put the Lapiro Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Company into liquidation, and a meeting of the parties interested will be called to appoint a liquidator.

A COUNCILLOR UNSEATED.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday morning maintaining the petition to unseat Councillor J. Ferrault of the Ward of Notre Dame des Neiges. The Court held that the defendant was not qualified to sit in the council, as he was not in actual possession of the property under which he had taken his qualification.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

H. W. Lamb has entered an action, claiming five thousand dollars damages, from Mrs. A. Maine, on account of remarks alleged to have been made by her, reflecting on the hotel where she was staying, and on plaintiff, who was manager of said hotel.

A SALE AUTHORIZED.

Upon the advice of a family council, Judge Langelier has authorized the sale of the property of the late Mr. Harry Abbott, at St. Anne.

THE DUPUIS FAILURE.

Mrs. J. E. Dupuis, who assigned a few days ago, has no filed her bilan, showing liabilities to the extent of \$2,400.

OBITUARY.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Mr. P. S. Douglas, a young man, who arrived from Toronto several weeks ago as assistant accountant of the Bank of Commerce, died at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon. Deceased was seized with pneumonia shortly after arriving and succumbed.

Vancouver, B.C., March 13.—Mr. Gilbert Munroe, of Dundas County, Ontario, the grandfather of Mr. T. E. Munroe, M.P.P., is dead.

Mr. Alexander McFee, an old resident of British Columbia at North Saranach, is dead. He was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and was 85 years of age.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 13.—Hamilton S. Wyke, president of the Syracuse Board of Fire Commissioners and third assistant chief of the Fire Department, died at 9:15 o'clock to-night from heart disease, superinduced from being overcome by smoke and excitement at a fire which he attended in the heart of the business section of the city.

London, March 13.—"Willie" Wilde, brother of Oscar Wilde, is dead.

London, March 13.—Lady White-Ridley, wife of Sir Matthew White-Ridley, secretary of State for the Home Department, died at 11 o'clock to-day. She was a sister of Lady Aberdeen.

London, March 13.—Sir Julius Vogel, the colonial statesman, writer, is dead. (Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., who was created a baronet in 1883, was born in London in 1835. He was premier of New Zealand in 1866, 1873, and 1876. He was colonial treasurer of the new government formed in 1854.)

Lancaster, Ont., March 13.—An old and esteemed resident died on March 11 in the person of Mrs. John McDougall, of the second concession of Charlottetown. She was in her seventy-second year of her age, was widely known and highly respected. Her funeral took place from the residence of her son, Mr. John A. McDougall, to the South Lancaster cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. Graham, and was very largely attended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The ladies' committee of the Montreal Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses, are very much obliged to the following gentlemen for the months of February and March: Mrs. G. A. Drummond, three tickets for symphony concert; Mrs. Cameron, four quilts, one blanket, two small shawls, three small dresses, one shawl cape, five infants' dresses, one barriquet, one infant's shirt, one pair of wool slippers, one shawl, one pair of drawers, five pairs of hosiery, four hoods, one cap, five jackets, four pairs of socks, one crib quilt, four shirts; Mrs. Cunliffe, old linen, calendars, black curtain jam, beef broth; Mrs. Learmont, pickle dishes, magazines, bag for district work, membership fee; Y.W.C.A., five books; Miss Robertson, grapes and oranges three times; Miss David, old linen; Lady Hixson, old linen and towels; Mrs. Reile, mattress; Mrs. Durford, pillow; Mr. J. W. Lamplough, six tablespoons, six large forks, six small forks; the Misses David, magazines; "What-so-ever" Circle of King's Daughters, per Mrs. Dunlop five dollars worth of Diet Dispensary tickets; Mrs. George Fadic, old linen and magazines; I.H.N. Branch, two pairs of drawers, six pairs of socks, one night gown, three infants' shirts, two knitted bands; Mrs. Robt. Reid, old linen; Mrs. Charles Whitehead, sheeting; Miss Dow, two colored quilts, one blanket, one pair of drawers, one cap, five jackets, four pairs of socks; Mrs. Frank Caverhill, six jars of marmalade; Mr. Foster Brown, magazines; a Friend, twenty quilts; I.H.N. Society, per Miss Redpath, two infants' jackets, two dresses, two short night gowns, two bed jackets, five boys' shirts, three barriquets, five infants' wrappers, two infants' shirts, one pair of drawers, one petticoat, five diapers; Mrs. Macdonald, grapes.

THE LATE DR. MUIR.

FUNERAL TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY, AT HUNTINGDON.

The Presbytery of Montreal met yesterday (Monday) at Huntingdon in St. Andrew's Church there to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Muir. There were present from the city the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Oxley and Mr. James Croil. Several of the brethren in the neighborhood along with the Rev. Mr. Clipham and the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Episcopal Church, were also present. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with the members of St. Andrew's Church and the people in the district.

The service began at the house, where the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell led the devotion. The Masonic lodge took charge of the cortege and conveyed the remains to the church.

The service in the church was presided over by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Dundee. After the singing of the hymn, "Lead kindly light," the Rev. P. Hutchinson read suitable portions of the scriptures, and the Rev. Mr. Clipham, of the Methodist Church, led in prayer. The congregation then sang the hymn, "A few more years shall I live." Dr. McDonald then addressed the gathering. He spoke of the long ministry with which he had been honored to serve the Master. His eloquent sermons and the good practical truths he had taught would long be remembered by those who had heard him. He referred touchingly to the sudden call by which he had been removed from our midst. It was only three weeks since he had taken the whole three services for Mr. Rowat at Atholston, and Elgin. He will be much missed in the community and will be long remembered by all who knew him. At the close of the discourse the Rev. Mr. Beatt led in prayer. After the singing of the hymn "Our days are gliding swiftly by," the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Lagrange.

Before leaving the church an opportunity was afforded to the congregation to view for the last time the face of him who had been over twenty years their pastor. The vast concourse then led the way to the cemetery, where the Masons present performed the last rites of burial, after the fashion of their order. The presbytery then met for a short time in the church, the Rev. A. Rowat in the chair. A committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell and the Rev. Dr. McDonald was appointed to draft a minute anent the death of the venerated father, who had been called from our midst, and to report to the meeting of presbytery to be held in Montreal to-day. The presbytery then adjourned to meet to-day in Knox Church, Montreal, at 10 o'clock.

FLORENCE AND VENICE.

THEIR ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTIES DESCRIBED BY THE REV. DR. HILL.

A most interesting lecture was delivered last evening in the hall of St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, who chose as his subject the cities of Florence and Venice. There was a large audience present and much interest was evinced throughout the lecture, which was illustrated with some fine stereoptical views of the different architectural beauties of the two cities. The lecturer, who had visited the places described so late as last summer, was able to speak from a personal knowledge of them, and his remarks showed his power of observation and comprehension of detail to have been very keen. The magnificent cathedral at Florence, the church at Santa Croce, the campanile of Giotto, the monuments to Michael Angelo, Dante, Savonarola, and other objects of beauty were all displayed on the screen and minutely described. Passing on to Venice the lecturer showed his audience the square of St. Mark with its winged lions, St. Mark's Church, and the famous horses brought by the Doge Marino Lero from Constantinople, the magnificent palace of the Doge with the gruesome Ponte dei Sospiri, or Bridge of Sighs, the picturesque but insanitary Grand Canal with the dual palaces on the banks of the same, showing evidences of decay in keeping with the spirit of the present inhabitants of the renowned city that once bore a name that signified enterprise and commercial greatness. Dr. Hill's lecture was also to have included a description of Vienna, but time did not permit him to continue. A cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. S. H. Ewing and seconded by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, was tendered the Rev. Dr. Hill at the conclusion of the lecture. Mr. Ewing expressing the hope that at some future period Dr. Hill would be enabled to visit and examine the wonderful cities of Spain. In the course of the evening a collection was taken up on behalf of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

TOOK AN OVERDOSE.

Arthur Dorais, 511 Amherst street, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital on Sunday suffering from poisoning. He had been prescribed tincture of iron, and by mistake took an overdose. The error left him a pretty sick man for a time, but he is now progressing favorably.

POLICE CONTRACTS.

No Attempt at Reconsideration Yesterday.

SCHEME BLOCKED BY ALD. AMES'S ACTION.

THE BOGUS TENDER EXPOSED BY THE 'WITNESS' UNDER DISCUSSION.

There was no storm at the usual monthly meeting of the City Council, held yesterday afternoon, although one had been prophesied and expected by large numbers of outsiders, who crowded the Chamber. Mayor Prefontaine presided, and in a well-poised legal explanation—as he said 'not as a man did he say it, but as a lawyer'—just at the right moment turned the rising tide of anger into the smoothened channel of law.

The meeting opened by the reception of a petition from the Cyclists' Association asking for a grant towards defraying the expenses of the World's Cyclist Meet, to be held in Montreal. The letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE POLICE CLOTHING MATTER. Official notices of acceptance of contracts for police uniforms were read from Messrs. Boucher & Mercier, Charlebois, A. L. Brault, and M. Saxe & Son. They followed an enquiry from a number of aldermen as to how the tenderers knew their tenders had been accepted by the Council. The Mayor explained that the City Clerk had sent out copies of resolutions to that effect, passed in Council.

Ald. Marsolais maintained that a copy of the resolution of the Council should not have been sent to the tenderers, but to the Police Committee. This was the usual custom.

Ald. Rainville said that the Police Committee had no legal right to give out contracts. Every contract must be ratified by the Council.

Ald. Ames explained his action, as reported exclusively in yesterday's 'Witness.' He had understood that on March 4, a copy of the resolution of that council had been transmitted to the Police Department. He also understood that it was the duty of the secretary of the Police Department, in conformity with the resolution of the Council, to notify the successful parties that their tenders had been accepted. While he and certain other members of the City Council were at Quebec, on the city charter business, that should have been done; but on his return he was surprised to learn that it had not been done.

He then charged an evening newspaper reporter with 'deliberately and maliciously misrepresenting him, by suggesting that he had been either influenced or spoken to by Chief Benoit, to vote for the acceptance of Mr. Charlebois's tenders. There was no shadow of foundation for such a charge. He had invited Mr. Benoit to be present, at the last meeting of Council, because he was afraid that the amendment of Ald. Laporte would interfere with the clothing contract for firemen's clothing, and that accounted for that gentleman's presence on the last occasion. He hoped the reporter of the paper, which he named, would not mislead the public again by making false reports concerning those connected with that Council. For himself, he did not care; but it was for Chief Benoit.

NO RECONSIDERATION. Ald. Gallery then enquired if the matter of police contracts for clothing could be reconsidered.

The Mayor replied, quoting rule 26 of the Council rules. The question could not be reconsidered at that meeting because there had been no notice of motion to do so. Of course, any one was at liberty to give a notice of motion for the next meeting.

That settled the much discussed reconsideration question which has been discussed at such length during the past week. The prompt action of Ald. Ames in having official notices sent to the contractors, had effectively blocked any chance for reconsideration, as far as yesterday's meeting was concerned.

A letter was read here from John Martin, Sons & Co., demanding the acceptance of their tender for buttons consequent upon the discovery of the fraudulent character of Brown Bros.' tender for buttons. The tender offered American made gilt buttons at \$7 per gross; vest buttons at \$3.50; and English made respectively, \$5.75 and \$2.95 per gross. It was laid on the table.

In the matter of delayed payment of men at the incinerator the Mayor explained that his absence, and that of several officials at Quebec, had delayed the payment, which would be attended to at once.

CHARTER COMMITTEE THANKED. Ald. Sadler said that he wished to take this opportunity of thanking the Charter Committee for their services at Quebec, and quietly protested against too much abuse being heaped upon the City Council by a certain man. He thanked the Hon. Mr. Perodeau and the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, for taking the right action at the right time in this matter.

The Mayor, then, on behalf of the Quebec delegation, explained the work done, and in grateful terms credited all who had assisted in promoting the city's interests. He suggested that at the next meeting of the Council a motion of thanks should be submitted. A census of the city should be taken, he said, and that would be arranged.

It was then resolved, on motion of Ald. Turner, seconded by Ald. Gagnon, that the thanks of the Council be accorded the members of the charter delegation, including the Mayor, for their valuable services in connection with the passing of the city charter.

It was also resolved that the present Charter Committee remain in office until the city charter matters have all been satisfactorily conformed.

THAT BOGUS CHEQUE. The Brown Bros.' tender and bogus cheque question, unearthed by the 'Witness,' occupied the Council's time for a while.

Ald. Ekers brought up the question, and asked Ald. Marsolais for information. Ald. Ames thought it was a most serious matter.

Ald. Marsolais explained that the reception of the tender was an oversight. It was then resolved, on the motion of Ald. Ekers, seconded by Ald. Gagnon, that the Police Committee be required to submit at the next meeting a report fully explaining the circumstances attending the reception of the bogus cheque and tender of Brown Brothers.

Ald. Martineau gave notice to move that hereafter at the expiration of half an hour after the time appointed for a Council meeting, when no quorum was present, such members as were present should sign a book, and after that time no meeting should be held that day.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE. THE NEW CHIEF OF THE ROSSLAND FIRE BRIGADE HONORED.

Captain D. Guthrie, the new chief of the Rossland fire department, leaves for the west to-day. Last night a number of his friends met at the Central fire station under the presidency of Assistant Chief Jackson, when Captain Guthrie was presented with a purse and an address. The latter was read by Mr. J. H. Garth as follows:—

To Captain D. Guthrie, Montreal Fire Brigade: There are few branches of the public service which endears itself more to the hearts of the people than that composed of the gallant men who make up our fire department. Ever watchful, ever alert, ever willing, they guard not only our property but our lives, and they take it just as a matter of course to save ours. Nobler work than this is the lot of few men to engage in, and no nobler work has been done by any company in the world than by our own Montreal Fire Brigade. As a very prominent member of the Montreal Fire Department, to you, Mr. Guthrie, we wish to express our sincere feeling of loss on your departure for the Far West. Perhaps there is a tone of relief in the knowledge that you are about to fill a more lucrative, if not a more responsible position. After your thirteen years of service in Montreal, and the public have come to know you well, and the friends you have made, more intimately in and out of brigade circles, will feel your loss. It is just as a matter of course that a few of the latter desire your acceptance of this testimonial to your worth, coupled with all the good wishes that may not easily be expressed in words.

A FOOLISH RUMOR. MR. MARCHAND WILL NOT RESIGN.

The 'Patrie' publishes an interview of its Quebec correspondent with the Hon. Mr. Marchand in which the Premier flatly denies the rumor that difficulties exist between himself and the members of his cabinet, and that he will resign to accept an important official position. Mr. Marchand says that having been chosen by the will of the people he will keep the position, with all its responsibilities, so long as his party want him there, notwithstanding the unpopularity which a policy of strict economy must bring with it at certain moments. The Premier adds that if any Liberals help to spread such rumors they are not true Liberals, but mere camp followers, looking after their personal interests, and caring very little for the party's ruin.

PERSONAL. Dr. A. T. Brosseau, surgeon-in-chief at Notre Dame Hospital, left for New York last night to consult the leading surgeons there regarding a sickness which has obliged him to keep to his room for a few days. The X rays will be brought into requisition. Dr. M. T. Brennan, accompanied his confere on his quest. They are expected to be absent three or four days.

TRIAL OF COL. PICQUART.

Paris, March 13.—Colonel Picquart, in accordance with the decision of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, has been handed over for trial to the civil authorities, and has been transferred from the Cherche Midi military prison to the civil prison of La Santo.

The criminal section of the Court of Cassation on March 3 rendered the following decision: 'The criminal section of the Court of Cassation, rendering judgment, finds that Colonel Picquart and M. Le Blois, a lawyer, should be tried by a civil court for the alleged forgery with which they are charged, and for using the forgery and divulging matter contained in secret documents in the Dreyfus case. Relative to Picquart, the Court finds that the alleged illegality of communicating to M. Le Blois War Office documents was not connected with the above charge, and that, therefore, the court-martial retains its jurisdiction.'

THE TOULON EXPLOSION.

Paris, March 13.—The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to questions on the subject of the recent explosion of a powder magazine at La Goubiran, between Toulon and La Seyne, said the inquiries made had not yet led to a positive result, inasmuch as no traces of the origin of the disaster were discoverable, most of the witnesses of the disaster being either dead or incapable of furnishing information. One part of the magazine, the minister continued, was filled with powder liable to decomposition, owing to the fact that it contained ether. But he did not think that occurred in the case of the magazine at La Goubiran. M. Lockroy also said attention had been directed to the possibility of outrages being committed by the introduction of infernal machines among the powder, and the magazines henceforth will be isolated.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

New York, March 12.—The Rev. David Murdoch is dead at his home at Peekskill, N.Y., from heart disease. He was born in 1823 in Glasgow, Scotland, and was the son of a clergyman. His parents moved to Canada in 1832, and five years later to Ballston, N.Y. He graduated from Union College and the Union Theological Seminary. He preached in the Congregational Church at New Milford, Conn., for twenty years, and from New Milford went to New Haven, where he preached for five years, afterwards becoming pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill. He then spent several years filling different pulpits in Connecticut. Ten years ago he retired from the ministry.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

Vancouver, B.C., March 14.—The United States still continues to levy duties on lumber and shingles exported from Canada to the United States while these articles exported from the United States are admitted into Canada free of duty. Lumbermen call this unfriendly legislation, and have induced the New Westminster Board of Trade to memorialize the Dominion Government to impose duties so long as the United States levies them.

ONTARIO FISHING LAWS.

Toronto, March 14.—The Ontario Government will introduce the new fishery bill some time during this week. It has many clauses, the most important of which will be regarding the fishing for bass and reserved districts. Bass will be made a commercial fish, and in future no person may catch them with nets. Pickering was also considered, but it was finally decided that no stringent measure should be taken yet. Certain districts will be set apart where commercial fishing shall not be carried on. One of these districts will be Lake Nipissing. There will be other districts so arranged.

BY-LAW PASSED.

Palmerston, Ont., March 13.—The vote on the by-law in the town of Palmerston guaranteeing the debentures of the Farmers' Co-operative Pork Packing Company, amounting to \$25,000, was carried to-day by a large majority, nearly the whole available vote of the property-owners of the town being polled. The vote was 194 for, and 33 against.

WESTWARD, HO!

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—Eight trains of settlers and their effects arrived from eastern Ontario last night. The greater portion of the trains were taken up with settlers' effects, there only being about two hundred settlers, while there were a hundred cars of effects. These emigrants are of the very best class.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—The lecturers during the first part of the session at the Manitoba College, theological classes, will be the Rev. Principal MacVicar and the Rev. Dr. Seringer, of Montreal, and during the latter part of the session the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Halifax, and the Rev. Dr. Iverach, of Aberdeen, Scotland, professor of the Free Church College of that city.

FRENCH ARTILLERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Paris, March 14.—The 'Matin' says that the transformation of the French artillery has been completed. Thanks to the new arrangement and the powerful guns which have been procured, the paper says, 'the French artillery is now unrivalled in the world.'

THE FIRE RECORD.

Hamilton, Ont., March 13.—The repair shops of the Radial Electric Railway, near Hamilton Beach, were burned to the ground yesterday afternoon, together with a winter car and several tools. The total loss is about \$4,500; fully covered by insurance.

Belleville, Ont., March 13.—Mr. S. S. Moore's residence, Charles street, was destroyed by fire last night, with most of its contents. Loss, \$3,000; insurance not yet known.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—During a fire yesterday on Race street, Mrs. Catherine Marlin, aged 58, was suffocated by smoke; William Marlin, her son, was badly injured about the head and face by falling from a window, while trying to escape, and Frank Levy, aged five, was overcome by smoke. He is in a precarious condition. Nine other persons who occupied rooms in the house succeeded in escaping unhurt.

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STRONGHOLD AT ESQUIMALT.

Vancouver, B.C., March 14.—The arrival of six Royal Engineers from England for Esquimalt excited some people who did not know that the British authorities have been strengthening fortifications in Juan de Fuca Straits for years past. There is nothing new in the report that it is the intention of Great Britain, in view of future complications which may arise out of the Eastern question, to make Esquimalt one of the strongest stations in Her Majesty's possessions. The present works at Esquimalt are being carried out in accordance with the decision of the Imperial Government to have strong fortresses at each end of Canada.—Esquimalt and Halifax.

FELL FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Belleville, Ont., March 13.—Henry Gamble, of Trenton, and two friends, boarded a freight train at Trenton yesterday afternoon and rode to Belleville. Gamble jumped or fell off before the train stopped, and, falling on the track, was run over. His right leg was cut off at the knee and his head injured. He was taken to the hospital, and died four hours later. Gamble was 17 years of age, and his parents live in Trenton.

MR. PLUNKETT INJURED.

London, March 14.—The Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P. for the South Division of Dublin County, has broken his thigh in a bicycle accident. This will necessitate an alteration in the international parliamentary chess tournament arrangements, Mr. Plunkett being chairman of the British committee.

'BAB' SCOTT MAKES HER DEBUT.

London, March 13.—Countess Russell, wife of Earl Russell, the notorious 'Bab' Scott, made her stage debut at Plymouth this evening in 'A Runaway Girl.' Though somewhat nervous, she displayed a good singing voice, and proved a graceful performer. She had an enthusiastic reception.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR FRANCE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—The French railways operated under the control of the French Government, to-day placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of this city, for ten high speed passenger locomotives to be finished in a few months. It was stated that this is the first time France has gone out of its own jurisdiction for locomotives.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends left the city at 6.40 o'clock to-night for a vacation of ten days or two weeks at Thomasville, Ga.

HAYDN'S BIRTHPLACE BURNED.

Vienna, March 13.—The cottage at Rohrau, Lower Austria, in which the celebrated composer, Joseph Haydn, was born, on March 31, 1732, was destroyed by fire to-day.

HOME IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

Albany, N.Y., March 12.—The Woman's Home Improvement Club, of New York city, was incorporated yesterday for the 'education and instruction of married women in the art of making their homes comfortable and happy.'

AMERICAN SHIPPING ON THE YUKON.

Vancouver, B.C., March 14.—A meeting representing nearly the whole of the British tonnage navigating in Northern waters, has been held here to take steps to protest against the Dominion Government's act in calling for tenders for the transport of supplies from Victoria via St. Michael to Dawson, which means that preference is to be shown to American bottoms.

DROWNED IN A FIELD.

London, Ont., March 14.—Thinking to escape the dangerously flooded roadway a young man named McPherson belonging to Delaware, drove into the fields about a mile west of Komoka on Saturday afternoon and attempted to urge his horse through the water at a recklessly safe point. The swift current upset the carriage and threw McPherson into the water. The body has not yet been recovered.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

LIFE OF WILLIAM COBBETT.

A. L. McC., Campbellton, P. E. I.—I who was William Cobbett, the author of the 'History of the Protestant Reformation.' William was a voluminous writer on politics, agriculture and theology. He was born at Farnham, Surrey, England, on March 9, 1762. He himself gives 1766 as the year of his birth, but the former is believed to be the correct one. He was of peasant origin and was the son of a small farmer. He is said to have been much impressed at an early age by Swift's 'Tale of a Tub.' In 1783, inspired, it is said, merely by a sudden freak, he went to London, and obtained employment as copying clerk to an attorney. In 1784 he went to Chatham, intending to enlist in the Marines, but instead of this he entered a regiment of the line, which some months afterwards was drafted to St. John, N.B., Canada. Cobbett had had little schooling, but while at Chatham, and subsequently at St. John, he acquired a fair education through his own persistent efforts. He became a much respected non-commissioned officer, and during his eight years of service was employed by his superior officers in keeping accounts and registers. He married a soldier's daughter, who bore him several children. In 1792 his regiment having returned to England, Cobbett made accusations of peevishness against several officers of it. The charges, however, were not proven, and his enemies affirmed that he had made some corrupt compromise with the accused officials. In the 'Political Register' for June 14, 1809, he made his defence. The publication of Cobbett's 'Political Register' was kept up until his death, in 1835, having been in 1802 he began to edit and run in 1802. In 1802 he began to edit and run the title of 'Parliamentary Debates,' in 1812 Cobbett gave up this work, which he thereafter undertook by Mr. Hansard, as the origin of the term 'Hansard,' as applied to such reports. In 1820, Cobbett also wrote or assisted in the writing of the publication called 'The Soldiers' Friend,' which strongly advocated an increase of which he was in the ranks. His liberty being endangered by these attacks on the military authorities, Cobbett went to France and at St. Omer took up the study of the French language and French literature. He then in 1820 emigrated to America, and lived for some time in Philadelphia. Cobbett took the Federal side in United States politics. In January, 1796, he began the publication of a political journal called the 'Gleaner.' This was a monthly paper, and was discontinued after eight numbers had been issued. From March, 1797, 'the Gleaner' was known as 'Porcupine's Gazette.' Meanwhile, he had opened a bookstore, in which he sold much of the violent-toned Loyalist literature of the day. Among the works issued by Cobbett was Chalmers's scurrilous 'Life of Tom Paine.' At this time Cobbett was strongly opposed to the opinions of this notorious sceptic, but some years afterwards his opinion changed, and such a change that on a subsequent visit to America, 1817 to 1819, he had Tom Paine's bones dug up, and transported them to England, with the object of glorifying a character which he had previously ridiculed. Returning to England from his first visit to the United States in 1801, Cobbett, having received political support from Windham and others, set up the publication of the 'Porcupine' in England, and about the same time opened a book store in Pall Mall. Cobbett also published 'The Spirit of the London Journals' for one year, 1812. He also completed a 'Panoramic History of England from 1066 to 1803; this work took up no less than thirty-six volumes. Cobbett's 'Political Register' became very popular, and attained a wide circulation, especially at the time when its price was reduced to twopenny. Cobbett unsuccessfully contested seats in parliament during 1821 and 1826, but was at length returned for Oldham in the first Reform Parliament. Being now Cobbett's parliamentary career was of short duration. He made an absurd attack upon Sir Robert Peel, which exposed him to much ridicule. His vagaries had done much to injure his reputation. Yet he was eventually listened to with respect. At the time of his death, June, 1835, he was engaged in a debate upon the malt tax. Cobbett's 'History of the Protestant Reformation' was published between 1824 and 1827. The work has been translated into many languages, and constitutes a bitter attack upon the Protestant view, and upon the tyranny and corruption of the ruling classes during the Reformation period. Among Cobbett's numerous works are to be found treatises on French and English grammar, on 'Husbandry and Farming' in the 'French Revolution,' on the 'Condition of America,' on historical, political, biographical and social questions. Cobbett's style was incisive and vigorous as a writer and speaker. He was a sincere friend of the poor and the oppressed; but his vindictiveness and erratic ways of thought and action, exposed him to bitter attacks from his enemies. A large number of law suits were brought against him, both in England and in America. He resembled both Mr. Dana as an editor, and Mr. Bradlaugh as a politician. 2. Mr. Cobbett does not seem to have pos-

RELIGIOUS, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL.

Subscriber, P.E.I.—1. State the names of the different religious denominations throughout Canada according to the last census. 2. State which provinces of the Dominion possess, and which do not possess, a legislative council, and the name of the house of assembly. 3. Are the bills of chartered banks, such as the Bank of Montreal, legal tender in Canada? Ask—1. The census of 1891 gave:

Roman Catholics . . . . . 1,852,077  
Methodists . . . . . 847,752  
Presbyterians . . . . . 647,529  
Anglicans . . . . . 609,829  
Baptists . . . . . 309,819  
Lutherans . . . . . 25,882  
Congregationalists . . . . . 25,157  
Miscellaneous . . . . . 137,728  
Of no creed and Pagans . . . . . 82,355

Total . . . . . 4,833,239

2. Quebec and Nova Scotia possess two chambers, namely, a legislative council and a house of assembly. Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, possess only the house of assembly. The North-West Territories possess a legislative assembly, and an executive council. 3. Bank bills are not legal tender throughout Canada.

HISTORIES OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870-71.

H.C.T.—Please state the titles, together with the price of some good histories of the Franco-Prussian War. Ans.—See 'France Prussian War' by Adams, thirteen parts, published at one shilling each; 'Army of the North German Confederation' by Noye, 6s.; 'The Franco-Prussian War' by Dwyer; 'Six Months under the Red Cross' by Boyland, published at Cincinnati, for \$1.50. The first four were published in London, in France with the name of 'The Franco-Prussian War' by H. H. G. Wright, London, 2s. 6d.; 'The Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71' by Russell, London, 7s. 6d.; 'Campaign, 1870-71,' by Schell, London, nine shillings; 'Campaign under Von Steinmetz,' by Capt. Hollois, London, 10s. 6d.; 'Campaign of 1870-71' by Wright, translation of Wartenstein, London, six shillings. Also, see the war correspondence of 'Daily News,' published in book form at London, 18s. Order from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal; from Messrs. Grafton, Sons & Co., 250 St. James street, or from Messrs. W. Foster Brown & Co., corner of St. Paul and St. Catherine streets, Montreal.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND PREMIERS.

J. C. Carsony.—Please state: 1. The names of the several lieutenant-governors of the provinces of the Dominion. 2. The names of the premier and the political party in power in each province. 3. The salary of each lieutenant-governor. Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Malachy Bowes Daly; salary, \$9,000. Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. A. Murray, M.P.P. Government, Hon. Thomas Brudenrich—Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. Abner Reid McLellan; salary, \$9,000. Premier and Chief Commissioner Board of Works, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Government Coalition. Quebec, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. L. A. Jette; salary, \$10,000. Premier and Treasurer of the Province, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Government Liberal. Ontario, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. C. P. Cameron; salary, \$7,000. Premier, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., Attorney-General, Government Liberal. Manitoba, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. G. A. Murray; salary, \$9,000. Premier, Hon. J. G. Cameron, Commissioner of Railways and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Greenway, Government Coalition. British Columbia, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Thomas Brudenrich; salary, \$9,000. Premier, Hon. Francis L. C. Cotton, The Government of the North-West Territories is Conservative in its policy to a large extent; that of British Columbia is probably a Coalition. Prince Edward Island, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. George W. Howland; salary, \$7,000. Premier, Hon. Donald Farquharson, Government Liberal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANGERS FROM DISEASE IN WINTER.

How to Avoid and How to Cure Them. Strengthen the System and Enrich the Blood by Using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and you are Fortified Against Colds, Grippe, Pneumonia, etc.

The present season is, by long odds, the most unhealthy one Canada has known for many years. Doctors and druggists have been busy day and night, prescribing, and compounding medicines for their patients.

Strange to say, however, there has been no decrease, but rather a marked increase in the number of sick people. No person whose blood is thin, watery, and weak, can successfully withstand the ravages of a winter like this has been.

The blood must be rich and red and nourishing, in order that the various organs of the body may be properly fed and strengthened, and enabled to perform their work properly.

Now, in order that the blood may be rich, red and nourishing, the food we eat must be thoroughly digested, just as wheat must be thoroughly ground to make good flour.

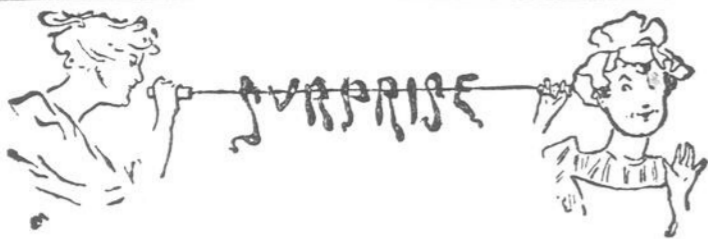
And, in order that the food may be thoroughly digested, the digestive organs must be in perfect condition, just as the mill must be in perfect condition, to grind the wheat thoroughly.

There is one way to ensure the perfect and thorough digestion of our food, and as a result, the proper nourishment of the body, and its power to resist disease. That way is to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food. They do it positively. It is no more possible for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to fail to digest the food in the stomach, than it is for heat to melt snow.

If Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets be used, digestion will positively be accomplished. The digestive organs will be strengthened, and stimulated, and the danger of contracting disease reduced one hundred percent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Celling the Truth

about SURPRISE SOAP. How much labor it saves—how sweet and white it makes all linens and cottons as well as other clothing—how smooth and nice it leaves the hands—and then 'tis cheaper in every and any way you look at it. These advantages can't be overlooked. Use it yourself; tell your servants its merits—have them use SURPRISE—it will benefit both.

It is satisfactory and saving all around. READ the directions on the wrapper.

Our Farmers Require Health and Strength for Their Life Work.

PAINÉ'S CELERY COMPOUND Is the World's Best Spring Medicine.

It Restores All Sick and Physically Broken Down Farmers to Perfect Manhood and Strength.



The successful farmer must be a healthy man. The sick and physically broken down farmer cannot successfully compete with his vigorous, strong and hustling neighbor.

Farm work and the care of stock may be looked after by paid help, but the results are usually unsatisfactory. There are serious leaks and losses from work carelessly or half done; this is clearly seen when the harvest is gathered in.

Farming work, when properly pursued, is conducive to health, strength and robustness. Farmers, however, like men in other occupations, neglect the fundamental rules of health that their fathers so carefully observed in their time. Worries and anxieties about riches and position, overwork, irregular dieting, exposure to sudden changes of weather, late hours, lack of sleep and proper rest, make wrecks of many farmers before they are middle-aged.

To-day the ordinary farmer's troubles may be enumerated as follows: Dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, kidney disease and blood troubles; these are some of the commonest life destroyers.

Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., America's greatest physician, was in his time esteemed as the "farmer's friend." He closely and honestly studied the important subject of "constantly increasing sickness and mortality in rural

life"; he noted the causes, and his life work was devoted to the perfecting of his world-famed prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, which has proved of such inestimable value as a life saver. No class of men are more deeply indebted to Dr. Phelps than the farmers, because he has saved thousands of them from the grave.

The farmer who has tired, sickly feelings at times, pains in the back and side, who is restless, sleepless, despondent, dyspeptic, rheumatic or suffering from blood diseases, should not fail to use Paine's Celery Compound. No other medicine so quickly reaches the root of trouble and danger.

The ailing man is soon made active, energetic, healthy and robust. The shrunken, tired nerves, the tissues and the muscles are all truly fed and nourished; the digestive organs are toned and work with perfect regularity, and the blood becomes fresh and pure.

In addition to all this grand work, Paine's Celery Compound bestows a long and happy life, keeping the user of the great medicine free from the aches and infirmities of advancing years.

Dear farmer friends, health and strength should be your portion. If you fully value life and its great work, and desire to extend your usefulness in your sphere of life, follow the example of the thousands who have banished disease by using Paine's Celery Compound, nature's life renewer.

FIRE BRIGADE REPAIRS.

Owing to the need for increased accommodation the Fire Department repair shop is to be removed from the station at the corner of Ontario Street and City Hall Avenue to the old Hochelaga market. The Chief wants a water motor and lathes added to the equipment. Though the staff only amounts to two blacksmiths, one painter and one carpenter, repairs costing \$600 have been done already this year, and a saving of quite \$800 effected.

DAM CARRIED AWAY.

London, Ont., March 13.—The waterworks dam on the Thames, four miles west of London, was carried away early yesterday morning by a large quantity of ice which for some weeks past had been jammed at the cove bridge, about two miles above the dam, and had been broken

up by the use of dynamite. The ice moved down with great force. The dam was built twenty-one years ago and had furnished power for the waterworks pumping house. It may take six months to rebuild it. Meanwhile it will cost the city about ten dollars a day extra to furnish steam power. The serious loss is offset in some measure by the fact that there is now no danger of the low-lying land of West London being flooded, hitherto an almost yearly occurrence.

BROKE HIS NECK.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 13.—William O'Neill, of West Oxford, while drawing hay on Saturday, in attempting to get off the load on to a fence post, slipped and fell to the ground, lighting on his head, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous. He only fell a distance of five or six feet.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic—Mar. 19, 1899.

SELF-MASTERY.

I. Cor. ix., 24-27.

(A Temperance Meeting.)

"The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish."—Psa. i, 6.

From the books of that very popular writer, Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," we quote the following:

"The Opportunity against Intemperance.—Every year the drink craze grows in intensity and volume. More human beings are drinking intoxicants now than ever before in the history of the world. There are more saloons and more fashionable wine-houses and distilleries than the world ever knew before. The amounts of money made by the sale of liquor and the numbers of people engaged in the liquor business are enormous and rapidly increasing. All this in spite of the efforts of good men and women to blot out this foul stain on the world. All this in spite of the fact that medical science claims to have discovered a cure for the drunkenness of the toper. Granted that hundreds of men are reclaimed by the establishments lately organized, that fact does not begin to compare with the fact that while one man is being reclaimed a thousand are being damned by the drink. Yes, though women's hands are lifted up to God against this curse, and though medical science has found a means to take away the drunkard's taste, no age of the world will call for so much against the saloon, no gigantic army against the peerly gates of heaven in the twentieth century as this fearful appetite. Oh, all men brave and true, ye who still feel the kiss of your mother's lips upon your brow, ye who boast of your courage or learning, or noble birth, swing open the Twentieth Door and look in and see this opportunity awaiting you. An opportunity that calls for the highest courage, the sublimest faith, the most untiring activity.—(From 'The Twentieth Door.')

You will find that this Christian life not only uses strength, but demands it. This is no sentimental thing you have undertaken—something that an old woman or any pious and feeble-minded old man could do just as well; but you will find in the new life that all your powers will have all they can do. It won't be necessary for you to go into the ministry to feel this to be true; but in your different profession or business or trade you will find all you have in you will be demanded in the service of the Master. The world has not understood this right. It has sneered at the Christian, and thought he was a weak, feeble-minded, sentimental, religious being. That is because the world has not understood the graces of meekness and gentleness of a true Christian. Because bluster and swagger and boasting have been wanting, men of the world have thought the Christian weak and lacking in manhood. I want to see that impression removed by those young men who unite with the body of Christ. You can impress the strong elements of a Christian manhood upon the world so that it shall see, even if it cannot understand, the power of the life within you. And as you put it to the test you will find this to be true—there is not a faculty God has given you which may not be used to his glory; not a latent power which may not be developed in the service of the Master; not a power of energy which may not be transformed into heat and light for the redemption of men. In fact, the Christian life is so glorious a life that it demands all you can possibly furnish. It is not a weak life, subsisting on what a man has left over after he has satisfied his own intellectual or professional hunger, but it demands the whole man—heart, mind, soul, strength—all of him, and then he will not reach the standard of achievement. That is what I look for in you, my dear friends: consecrated, young manhood, which shows that the source of its power is power, intelligent, enthusiastic, useful, untiring, patient, prayerful, strong. You will also find as you go on in this life that it not only uses strength and demands strength, but also gives strength. You will go from strength to strength. The very use of what you start out with will give you more.—From 'Richard Bruce.'

DETROIT CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME (By Secretary Baer.)

Ho for Detroit! Unfurl your banners! Begin definite plans for our annual 'field-day.' The programme committee has had several meetings; let me tell you something of our hopes for the 'best convention yet.'

Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the annual business meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor will be called to order. The business is important and interesting. Are you a member of the corporation? Why not? Send to me for a copy of our by-laws, and join us heartily.

That afternoon will be given up to the annual meeting of the board of trustees. The opening session of the convention will be held on Wednesday night in one of the great tents. The Mayor of Detroit and the Rev. C. R. Newman, representing the city pastors, and Chairman Strong, of the local committee of arrangements, will each voice a word of welcome. Then we shall have representatives from England, Canada, and our own land respond for us. After that the officers and trustees are to hold an immense informal reception. We want to meet you face to

face, and to take the delegates by the hand. Fall in line, and speak as you pass by.

You see, this is quite a change in our programme of late. The meetings we have held in churches on Wednesday night will now be transferred to Sunday night; and this arrangement also permits us to meet and greet one another as well. I like the idea; don't you?

Upon Thursday morning will come President Clark's annual address, the general secretary's annual report, and the sermon. Another change, you see; the sermon coming early in the convention proceedings, instead of among its last. What about the consecration meetings? All changed. I will tell you about them a little further on.

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The denominational rallies or conferences will be held Thursday afternoon in the churches. These will bristle with new features.

Thursday night there will be two great tent meetings, with two speakers in each, handling the problems of the day. Thursday will be a great day.

And so will Friday. In the morning two tent meetings. In the afternoon (and here is another change) we will hold two great schools of methods in the tents; these instead of the usual committee conferences in churches. In this way you can get to all the committee conferences. You will applaud this change when you learn more of the plans in detail.

Friday night will be another opportunity for two great popular mass-meetings. We have the men, and the topics, too, that are worthy of the occasion.

Upon Saturday morning you will be invited to the tents for an attractive discussion of Christian Endeavor principles, and in the afternoon we are to have a grand outing, down the river to Belle Isle.

Saturday evening, the old-time reunions by states in the church headquarters. We can make some changes in the programme with a view to improvement, but we all want our annual Saturday-night socials and receptions.

Then Sunday. What with sermons in the churches in the morning, Sunday-schools and Christian Endeavor prayer meetings at their regular hours, we will rally, expecting a great blessing in the afternoon for a Sabbath-observance meeting, and for separate evangelistic meetings for men and for women.

In the evening we are to hold twenty or thirty, maybe more, consecration meetings. Each meeting will open with a suitable address by some Spirit-filled man, and then we will close them with seasons of quiet and consecration. This, you see, makes a decided change. I believe you will get great blessing from these meetings. God will give us a great day upon Sunday.

Upon Monday, the closing day, our interest will be sustained by meetings in the tent in the morning.

This year there will be two Junior rallies, one in each tent, upon Monday afternoon.

Then we propose for the evening at least two great farewell meetings. After one address in each of these meetings we are to give the states an opportunity, by singing their state songs and in other ways, to bring our great annual feast-day to a close by appropriate exercises. Be prepared for surprises.

So much for the outline, the 'bones' of a programme, so to speak. Of course there will be the daily Quiet Hour. Led by Dr. Chapman? We hope so. We are also to have two daily bible-study hours, one conducted by Professor Morehead, of Xenia, O., and the other by Professor Willett, of Chicago. There will be other practical conferences in churches. New ideas, new features; in fact, our meeting this year will give a greater variety of meetings than ever before, making the occasion, all in all, one great Christian workers' conference as well as an International Christian Endeavor Convention.

Remember the dates, July 5 to 10. Detroit the place.

Secretary Baer recently received an amended report from the railway association on the rate for the convention. The railways have consented that tickets deposited may be extended for the return trip until Aug. 15. Heretofore the limit has usually been Aug. 1. This, with the one-fare rate from all points, makes it the most advantageous railway rate ever granted to a convention, and will no doubt offer an inducement to many who wish ample time to enjoy one of the most attractive mid-summer tours ever offered.

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The attractions of Detroit as a convention city are set forth with particular reference to the city's well known outing facilities on land and water. The close proximity of Belle Isle, Detroit's great natural park, is cited in this connection.

In conclusion the letter says: 'Crimson and white are the colors in which Detroit will array herself for the great convention. The houses of the city will be opened wide and cordiality will find expression in every face and voice and manner. You will have a one-fare railway rate; you can come by rail from everywhere and by water from almost anywhere; your entertainment will be at a reasonable cost, and you can visit the famous Northern Michigan resorts after the convention. You need the physical invigoration of the trip to Detroit, and the mental and spiritual inspiration that comes from contact with the wholesome life of the Endeavor host. But most of all we want you.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wide Awake

People will take advantage of the bargains we offer in furniture during our retiring sale.

Our big Discount of 25 to 75 p.c. on all our Furniture, with the prices marked in plain figures on every article has induced good many purchasers to buy their furniture before spring.

Be Wide Awake.

Come early, while there is a good assortment.

Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

F. Lapointe

1551 St. Catherine St. East.

PLEASING PROSPECTS.

QUEBEC SHIPPING BUSINESS PROSPECTS INCREASING.

Quebec, March 13.—All the present indications are that Quebec is about to regain some at least of its old-time importance as a shipping port. Its people, at all events, are just now more sanguine and more confident in their future in that respect than they have been for many years past and certainly the outlook would seem to warrant this better feeling. As already announced, two new lines of ocean steamers will begin running next spring directly between the British Isles and this port, making a their terminus on this side, while it is also stated that the Elder-Dempster and other lines actually running to the St. Lawrence, as if foreseeing some change in the actual conditions of the St. Lawrence trade, will open offices here on the opening of navigation. But, perhaps, the most important announcement yet made in the connection is that made to-day by several of the local papers, that the Great Northern Railway Company has completed the financial arrangements for building the 88 miles of road necessary to effect a juncture with the Parry Sound Railway, that the contracts for the purpose were signed this week with Messrs. Ross, Barry & McRay, the well-known railway contractors of Ottawa, who have undertaken to deliver the road, as well as the bridge over the Ottawa, finished in July, 1900, when direct connection between Parry Sound and Quebec will be established. What this may mean to the Ancient Capital in the near future may not be judged at present, but there is no doubt that the Quebecers look forward to it as the one thing necessary to rescue them from their position of isolation, to furnish cargoes not only for two, but for many lines of ocean steamers, and to give them back something of their former prosperity and commercial importance. Indeed, it is publicly stated this evening that the Elder-Dempster Company has entered into a contract with the Great Northern Railway and the Quebec Harbor Commission for the loading and discharging of their largest steamships, beginning in May, 1900.

THAWED BY ELECTRICITY.

Chatham, Ont., March 13.—Saturday two sections of frozen wire pipes were thawed out by electricity under the direction of Superintendent Jones, of the waterworks. The alternating current was used. In the first case the wire from a transformer of the capacity of 52 volts and 100 amperes was fastened to a service hydrant by a copper plate, and the current sent along 279 feet of pipe, 209 of which was frozen. The return wire was a six-strand cable 336 feet long, made of No. 9B and S gauge iron wire and was fastened to another service hydrant. Thirty volts were turned on first and this was gradually increased to 52 volts. It required 44 minutes to thaw the 209 feet. Understanding the current better 108 feet were afterwards thawed in twenty-four minutes.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

New York, March 13.—Charles H. Saucy, a railway mail postal clerk, of Syracuse, who was arrested here for stealing from the mails, was to-day sentenced to four years at hard labor in Sing Sing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

FREE! FREE!

DR. KLINE'S

Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

J. A. HART, Agent, 1766 Notre Dame St.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

Rumor Current That Britain Has Seized Miao-tao Island

AND THAT SIGNOR MARTINO HAS BEEN RECALLED - POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member, who recently, in behalf of British and American syndicates, obtained what appears to be an immensely valuable concession in the province of Sze-Chuen, moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the support given by the British Minister at Peking to Italy's demand for the lease of San-Moon Bay. He declared that Great Britain, the United States and Japan needed expansion of trade, and that it was a great mistake to support Italy, whose demand, he claimed, was another step towards the disintegration of China.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, defended the government's action. In doing so, he said that Italy had for many years been the friend and ally of Great Britain, and, so far as Great Britain was concerned, it by diplomacy Italy could persuade China to make concessions, Her Majesty's Government would welcome Italy's appearance in the Far East as an ally of Great Britain. Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was to safeguard British interests and as long as these were not threatened, not to stand in the way of friendly powers taking steps to safeguard their own interests. The motion to adjourn was eventually negated without a division.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' says:—'The Chinese here report that Great Britain has seized the Miao-tao Islands, opposite Port Arthur in the Strait of Pechili, north-west of the Shan-Tung peninsula.'

Rome, March 13.—The 'Tribuna' asserts that Italy has not delivered an ultimatum to China. On the contrary, the Italian Government has disavowed the action of Signor Martino regarding the San-Moon Bay affair and has recalled him, confiding Italy's interests to the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, until the successor of Signor Martino arrives there.

The news of Signor Martino's recall came as a complete surprise to the public. It is understood that his note asking China to re-accept the first Italian note was regarded by the Italian Government as too conciliatory; but the general belief is that China will interpret the recall as a sign of weakness. Count Orsini, Italian Minister at Tokio, will be appointed to succeed Signor Martino.

REBELS ACTIVE.

Tacoma, Wash., March 13.—The steamer 'Victoria,' brings news from Nankin that 12,000 Chinese rebels have crossed the Anhui border into Honan, there joining the rebels, their combined forces numbering over 20,000. Thus combined, they marched against and captured the second city of the Nyan-wei province, badly defeating General Kue and the Imperial forces. They secured large quantities of arms, and have sent out a body of raiders into Honan to secure ammunition. The telegraph lines in north Nyan-wei have been cut, and the Imperial troops are gradually being hemmed in. The latter have re-occupied, but not re-captured, Kuyang. Five hundred rebels, and many soldiers, were killed in the battle in north Kiangsu, between the rebels and the combined forces of Generals Kuo, Wu and Liu. Several rebel leaders were taken, but the main body of the rebels escaped and started for Anhui.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MOTION TO REDUCE THEM REJECTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 13.—During the discussion of the naval estimates, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, moved a reduction in the vote. He argued that the government was 'playing the game of beggar my neighbor against the whole world,' and declared it 'foolish swaggar to boast ability to build more ships than any other country.' Great Britain, he asserted, was not richer than the United States.

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, in supporting the reduction, said: 'British statesmen who attempt to induce the United States to abandon their traditions by embarking in a wild career of naval competition with Europe will bitterly regret it. For the day will come when England will be hard driven to maintain naval equality with the United States alone. The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Goschen) is trying to compete with six powers.'

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, denied that either the First Lord of the Admiralty or the government had any such insane idea. The First Lord of the Admiralty, he declared, had deliberately based his policy upon the accepted principle that Great Britain's navy should be equal to the force of any two other powers.

The House rejected the motion for a reduction in the estimates.



STILL THE 'PEOPLE'S JIMMY.'

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.

Report of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was held last evening at the House of Industry and Refuge, the president, Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, occupying the chair. Among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. Charles Byrd, first vice-president; J. H. McKeown, McDuff Lamb, D. McMillan, S. C. Kye, James Moore, Robert Irwin, James Wilson, John Doyle, Joseph Luttrell, William Galbraith, William Seale, W. Henry, Thomas Gilday and A. H. McKee, secretary.

The report of the council of the society, which was submitted by the president, stated that 36 new members had joined the society during the past year, which was very much above the average.

Mr. W. H. Warren, of Toronto, had donated 100 shares of Reading Railway Company's stock, which had been disposed of for \$1,000, and the proceeds invested in Bank of Montreal stock. A bequest of \$2,000 had also been left by the late Mr. Francis Scholes. The total subscriptions towards the charitable fund had amounted to \$829, which was about the annual amount received for that purpose. The decline of Irish immigration had made the work of the committee lighter than it was in years gone by, but still, such assistance was rendered as might be best for each case. Death had been busy among the older members of the society during the year, and there had passed away Messrs. George Horne, second vice-president, and one of the original founders of the society; D. H. Henderson and William Rodden, past presidents; Bishop Sullivan, Andrew Kirkpatrick, James Baylis, Francis Scholes and William H. Brady.

The report of the treasurer showed that, including a balance on hand from the previous year of \$602, the receipts had been \$4,800, and the expenditure \$1,200 less.

It was shown by the report of the charitable committee, which was submitted by Mr. McDuff Lamb, that at the fourteen weekly distributions that had taken place 1,243 applicants had been relieved, and there had been distributed 1,264 loaves of bread, 3,002 pounds of meat, 127½ tons of coal and 25½ cords of wood. The total disbursements of the committee had amounted to \$1,383, or about \$270 less than in the previous year.

The various reports having been adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows, all being elected by acclamation:— President—Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, re-elected.

First vice-president—Mr. Charles Byrd, re-elected.

Second vice-president—Mr. Joseph Luttrell.

Treasurer—Mr. R. K. Thomas, re-elected.

Secretary—Mr. Charles W. King.

Assistant secretary—Mr. A. H. McKee.

Corresponding secretary—Mr. William Rodden, re-elected.

Council—Messrs. James Moore, James Wilson, William Seale, S. C. Kye, D. McMillan, John Doyle, J. J. Cunningham, McDuff Lamb, William Galbraith, J. McCrudden, Robert Irwin, William Henry, John Stewart, J. H. McKeown and Joseph Dixon.

Auditors—Messrs. James Moore, William Henry and Thomas Gilday. Chaplains—The Revs. Dr. George T. E. Cunningham, T. J. Mansell, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, the Rev. Messrs. James Fleck, Canon Dixon, W. Sparling, Canon Norton, E. McManus, R. H. O'Malley, Principal Hackett and P. L. Richardson.

Physicians—Drs. George Wilkins, D. F. Gurd, G. E. Armstrong, W. H. Drummond, H. M. Patton, J. V. Anglin and W. F. Hamilton.

On the motion of Mr. James Wilson, seconded by Mr. James Moore, the following were elected life members, having duly qualified therefor: Messrs. A. F. Gault, R. Wilson Smith, James H. McKeown, Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Charles Byrd, Robert Meighen, James Coristine, Jeffrey H. Burland.

Votes of thanks were accorded the physicians and others who had rendered services to the society during the year, and resolutions of sympathy were passed with the families and relatives of members who had died since the last annual meeting.

The sum of \$25 was voted to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun and \$125 to the House of Industry and Refuge. Messrs. W. H. Taylor, John Taylor, P. Barry and Dunbar Brown, jr., were elected ordinary members of the society.

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL.

SOME BY-LAWS PASSED AND VALUATORS APPOINTED.

An adjourned meeting of the Westmount Council was held last night to consider important by-laws and general business which had been left over from the previous regular meeting on account of the absence of some of the members. There was a full attendance last night, but it was again found necessary, after a long session, to adjourn to next Monday night.

One important measure was the passing of by-law No. 31, homologating the assessment roll for Mount Pleasant avenue. It is thereby enacted that Mount Pleasant is a legally constituted street of the town and that taxes for the cost of the same shall be collected on and after May 1, of this year. Taxes

may be paid in lump or three instalments at six percent interest.

This action has been long under consideration; many difficulties have had to be faced. It is hoped that the step may be acceptable to the ratepayers, as the council believe it is in the best interests of the town.

The Selby street extension by-law was also passed.

There was but little discussion on the 'flat' question as the 'Building arrears' by-law was not quite ready for presentation.

The application of Miss Barker for tax exemption for her private school was granted, the exemption to take effect on next year's roll as regards general taxes.

Messrs. C. J. Brown, G. W. Wood and J. K. McDonald were reappointed valuers at a combined salary of \$900. The salary last year was only \$700, but owing to the rapid growth of the town and consequent increase in their labor it was considered that an increase in their allowance was justifiable. The members congratulated themselves upon having such an able board of valuers. Mr. Brown had acted as clerk of the board and his efficiency was considered deserving of special recognition.

The meeting then adjourned.

'HOUSE TO LET.'

THE KIND IN DEMAND AT PRESENT.

Although the letting season has been in operation for some time, there is not that briskness noticeable which was in evidence during recent years. While proprietors are willing to make concession to their tenants in order to induce them to remain, there is a disposition to keep up the rents of new premises, and those who desire to occupy such are holding back till the end of the letting term, in the hope that reductions may be made rather than have idle houses during the summer. Old-fashioned houses are being given up except in such instances as where the proprietors are willing to make renovations. One of the curious signs of the times is the breaking up of large self-contained houses into tenements and flats, when it is possible. Nor does this apply merely to working districts, but is noticeable in what we call the best streets. Handsome flats are much sought after, both in the city and Westmount, and fancy prices are paid in those instances in which expensive woods have been employed and the chief care has been bestowed upon the parlor. Thirty and thirty-five dollars a month are asked for flats which, beautifully finished, possess one stuffy little bedroom, a dark kitchen and dining-room, but which have one fine front apartment, which is finished in cotton-wood, and which contains handsome cherry-wood mantels with open grates. Not a few women are willing to pay this price for the sake of the elegance of this single apartment, which enables them to

receive their friends with comfort, being content to suffer from the darkness of all the other living-rooms.

A curious development has taken place in the north-east end of the city. The first block of houses beyond the Hotel Dieu, was thought, a few years ago, to be in the country. Now, this whole district is built up and occupied by an English-speaking population. So marked has been the increase, indeed, that residents and proprietors have petitioned the Protestant Board of School Commissioners time and again to build another school—the Mount Royal school having proved quite inadequate to accommodate the children of school age. This large project the board could not see its way to carry out, but it has done the next best thing—it has increased, or is increasing, the present premises to an extent which will make room for about two hundred more pupils. When this district was first opened up—proprietors were glad to get six and eight dollars a month for neat little houses of six rooms. These now rent for twelve and fourteen. The flat system, accommodated to the circumstances of a respectable though moderately-salaried clerical class, has found a varied and general expression in this locality, and the demand is still greater than the supply. Further east, on Upper St. Denis, and contiguous streets, rents are much lower and comfortable flats, with six rooms, can be obtained for eight dollars a month. The distance involves car fare, but many are willing to live at the extreme north-east end of the city, in order to secure a certain measure of repose and freedom from the noise and turmoil of city life.

The flat system has probably reached its most finished expression in Westmount, although it is now freely stated that building operations in this model town have been overdone, and that the high rents which are now asked will have to come down, or scores of flats will be left idle for the summer. There is a good deal of speculative building in Westmount just now, which may meet with a check. There has been a very general desire on the part of young people to start housekeeping in Westmount, but not a few have found that, what with the high rents and the outlay upon the street cars, the inroad made upon the moderate income was too serious to be borne, and there are not a few instances in which there has been a return to the city.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. THOMAS CROSBY.

'If I were an atheist,' said the Rev. Dr. Shaw, on Sunday night, 'and could afford it, I would give a big donation to the missionary cause. Neither atheists nor scientists can account for the marvellous things related here to-night.'

The story so well told on Sunday was continued in Dominion Square Church by the Rev. Thomas Crosby last evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society, representatives of which occupied places on the platform. The Rev. T. J. Mansell presided. He called upon Mrs. Williams, of the Woman's Missionary Society, to speak of the society's work.

That lady in a brief address reviewed the work in Japan, China and British Columbia. She was sorry that Mrs. Crosby could not be present to tell of the work on the mission field. Splendid results had been attained both in the Victoria, B.C., Rescue Home and the Crosby Home by the noble efforts of the women on those mission fields. This work should be encouraged and heartily supported. There were 24,000 Methodist women in the Montreal Conference, only a tenth of whom were members of the Woman's Missionary Society. The purpose of the society was to develop the talents and direct the efforts of the women at home.

A solo by Miss Hollinshead followed.

The Rev. Mr. Crosby then arose to deliver the address of the evening. He reviewed his tour through Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and gave a graphic account of various phases of Indian mission work and the characteristics of the red man. He paid a high tribute to the good work being done by Dr. Bolton and Miss Spence, a nurse; Mr. Cole, a missionary, and his wife, formerly Miss Stevenson, and others. The speaker was greatly encouraged to see what was being done in the older parts of Canada for missions. It would be an inspiration to the toilers on the field. It would also result in great blessing to those engaged in the work at home and who could not go out as missionaries. The Woman's Missionary Society was spreading knowledge and enthusiasm regarding missionary work, and he wished them all success.

The speaker was humorous at times throughout his address, and delighted his hearers with stories of adventure and mission experience.

'PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.'

Under the above heading, the 'Patrie,' Mr. Tarte's organ, publishes the following: 'All the newspapers in the land make comments on the Ste. Scholastique execution, and agree in declaring that hanging should be strictly private. No one should be admitted, they say, but the officers of the law, the counsel for the condemned, the representatives of both governments, and bona fide reporters. A proposal in that sense of exclusion will probably be placed before the House of Commons at its next session.'

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN MAY BE APPOINTED TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

London, March 14.—The 'Times' says: 'The government will probably appoint Lord Russell of Killowen (Lord Chief Justice of England) to succeed the late Baron Herschell on the Joint High Commission and the Anglo-Venezuelan Commission. This would be a highly advantageous selection, while his being a Catholic would make him persona grata to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a large section of the Canadians. Though it would be difficult to spare him from his important functions at home, it would not be easy to suggest an alternative appointment.'

CAPTIVITY OF RANAVALONA.

THE EX-QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Ranavalona, ex-Queen of Madagascar, has arrived at Marseilles, on her way to Algiers. At Réunion, till the arrival of the steamer, she had no notice of her removal, and only after she had gone on board did she learn her destination. She was, naturally, much pained, but was very reserved and dignified during the voyage, and won the sympathy of all. She sat on the captain's right at meals, ate sparingly and took no wine. She is thirty years of age, and the Marseilles people who—such are their ideas of geography and ethnology—expected to see a negress, ill-clad and clumsy, were surprised to see a slim figure in a green silk dress and a hat with black feathers. She bowed slightly in response to their salutations. The Prefect had sent his chief subordinate to enquire after her health and to assure her of respectful treatment. She replied that she knew the French to be kind and chivalrous, but she was vexed at having to sail for Algiers without visiting France. She spent a night at a hotel under surveillance. She is said to have jewellery of the value of 10,000,000 francs in her possession.

IRON PIPE COMBINE.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 13.—Colonel Clarence Burke, one of the promoters of the Cast Iron Pipe Trust, states that the big deal has been consummated, and that practically all the pipe foundries in the country are included in the combine, which has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000,000.

'The object of the company,' said Col. Burke, 'will not be to advance prices, as we will simply follow the prices of pig iron, and be governed by them.'

New York, March 13.—The agreement by which a majority of the leading smelters and refiners under the title of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was issued to-day. The underwriting syndicate consisted of Lewisohn Bros., Moore and Schley, and H. H. Roberts, a Standard Oil magnate. The new company will have a capitalization of \$85,000,000, half of which will be in preferred stock and the other half in common stock. Only one concern of importance, M. Cuggenheim's Sons, of this city and Mexico, is not in the amalgamated companies. All efforts to bring them into the combine have thus far proved futile.

DEATH OF M. SECRETAN.

Paris, March 13.—M. Secretan, founder of the Société Des Metaux and chief agent in the great copper ring of 1888, died to-day.

M. Secretan, in February, 1888, formed a French syndicate to raise the price of copper, then very low, by a monopoly. The syndicate had everything its own way until March of the following year, when it came to grief through M. Secretan's wild speculation in copper, its collapse being followed by a widespread panic. M. Secretan's tapestries, china and articles of vertu, with some of his pictures, were sold at public auction, realizing enormous prices. Shortly afterwards seventeen pictures were taken in London, where they were sold by Messrs. Christie for nearly £30,000. He contrived, however, to save enough from the wreck to live comfortably.

A BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Vienna, March 13.—Herr Krznanowski, director of the Kredit Bank of Lemberg, committed suicide on Friday. Residents of that town first thought that his act was the result of acute melancholia, but a letter was subsequently found in which Herr Krznanowski accused a co-director, Herr Machwicki, a member of the Austrian House of Lords, and an intimate friend, Herr Berderis, with being the cause of his ruin, by having led him to embezzle the bank's funds. A run on the bank followed. On account of the high social and political position of Machwicki the news has caused a tremendous excitement.

SMALLPOX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., March 13.—Dr. William Lewis, secretary of the State Board of Health, says smallpox is steadily increasing in North Carolina. He reports the disease prevalent in seventeen counties and a letter from Burlington, 40 miles from here, states that there are eleven cases there.

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