

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c. The announcement of funeral services to death notices, 25c extra; other notices, such as short notices, 10c; two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

PYKE—On March 4, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Macdonald Pyke, 277 Coopers street, Ottawa.

RUSSELL—At Pictou, Nova Scotia, on March 5, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Russell.

MARRIED.

GOUGH-GRIFFIN—At the Methodist parsonage, Leamington, Que., on March 1, 1899, by the Rev. F. A. Read, John R. Gough, telegraph operator, Sutton Junction, Que., to Mildred Violet Griffin, of Johnville.

GRAY-CAMERON—At the residence of the bride's father, on March 2, 1899, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, of Cumberland, Mr. John M. Gray, of Lunenburg, Ontario, to Margaret (Birdie) Cameron, only daughter of Donald Cameron, of Mayville, Russell County, Ontario.

HAIGHT-MACKAY—On March 1, 1899, at Chicago, by the Rev. Frank Dumesnil, William Lockwood Haight, Crown Attorney, Parry Sound, to Helen, daughter of the late Hugh Mackay, Esq.

McTAVISH-CARSCALL—At the residence of Mr. William Hendrick, Perth, on March 1, 1899, by the Rev. Dugald Currie, B.D., Mr. Peter A. McTavish, of Drummond, to Miss Grace Carscallen, daughter of Peter F. Carscallen, Esq., of Tamworth.

SPARROW-DEAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 1, 1899, by the Rev. E. E. Logie, R. G. Sparrow, of Norton, Man., to Teresa, youngest daughter of Noble Dean, Esq., of Fakenham, Ont.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At Hill street, Compa-Angus, Scotland, on Feb. 14, 1899, John Alexander, aged 86 years, father-in-law to J. H. McDonald, Woodstock, Ont.

BADGER—At the residence of his father, 275 St. Catherine street, of pleuro-pneumonia, Franklin H. Badger, Jr., aged 35 years and 9 months.

BOWLES—At his late residence, 2512 St. Catherine street, on March 7, 1899, Henry Bowles, aged 65 years.

CROMB—At 11 Park Terrace, St. Henry, on March 6, 1899, Archibald Cochran McGeechey, dearly beloved son of William and Janet Cromb, aged 2 years.

CURRIE—At 33 Somerville ave., Westmount, on Tuesday, March 7, 1899, Nancy Davis, wife of David Currie, aged 50 years.

FRASER—At Nevada City, California, in the 50th year of her age, on Feb. 21, 1899, Catherine Geddes, wife of the late James Fraser, and mother of Mrs. Sutton, of Conitook. A former resident of St. Catharines.

GAGNON—At his son's residence, No. 272 Dalhousie street, Ottawa, Prof. Eli Gagnon, sr., aged 61 years.

HINTON—On Feb. 20, at Pincher Creek, N.W.T., Alberta, of typhoid fever, after four weeks' illness, Joseph Benjamin Hinton, aged 33 years, 2 months, a native of Gloucester, Eng.

HOOGLAHAN—At her late residence, 677 St. Denis street, on Feb. 8, 1899, Annie Pheasant, beloved wife of John Hoolahan, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LACON—On Feb. 23, 1899, T. B. U. Lacom, Esq., of the late Sir Edmund Lacom, Bart, of Ormsby House, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

LEITH—On Feb. 17, 1899, at 2 Cleveland row, St. James, London, England, Alexander Leith, J.C., formerly of Toronto, elder son of the late James Leith, of Walmers, Kent, aged 75.

MACHILL—Of the after effects of the grippe, on March 4, 1899, at 95 Bellevue avenue, Toronto, Dr. Arthur G. Machill, of Owen Sound, in his 43rd year, son of Samuel Machill.

McCLENNAN—At Riversfield, P.Q., on March 2, 1899, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph McClellan, aged 36 years.

MUNHARVEY—At Cannarone, of lung trouble, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 1899, John A. Munharvey, aged 23 years.

NIGHTINGALE—At the residence of his father, 194 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, on March 3, 1899, John Alexander Nightingale, only son of Albert and Lizzie Nightingale, aged 9 years and 3 months.

ORR—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on March 5, 1899, E. S. Orr, registrar of Compton County, aged 60 years.

THOMSON—Suddenly, on March 4, 1899, at Orillia, Ont., Eva, beloved wife of Wm. Thomson, president of the Longford Lumber Company, aged 32 years and 8 months.

WAY—At Montreal General Hospital on Tuesday, March 7, 1899, Geo. J. Way, Esq., Federal will take place from 10:30 St. Catherine street, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 2:30 p.m., to St. Luke's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

Gloucestershire (Eng.) papers please copy.

Those sending notices for the above columns will send with them a list of names of interested friends. Careful copies of the 'Witness' containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal accepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
—THE—
UNDERTAKERS.
300 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 377. Uptown, 1501, 1510.

DESIGNING.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPING
Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 8, 1899.

Fifteen Hundred Dozens
PURE LINEN TABLE NAPKINS

From one of the best makers of fine linens in Ireland, that fact alone is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. They are pure and spotless in two magnificent damask designs and two sizes. This is a Linen Event that has no parallel on this side of the Atlantic, and will be hailed with delight by the hundreds of careful housekeepers who are sure to be here for them to-morrow morning.

The sizes are 20 and 22 inches square. You can have choice of either size, which is rare value at \$2.15 per dozen, Thursday for \$1.55 per doz.

ELEGANT
NEW DRESS GOODS.

A collection of matchless beauty in new Dress Fabrics is displayed in The New Dress Salon, the showing tells of consummate skill and taste in selecting. The marvellous weaves from Paris, the rich mixtures from Germany, the rich and dignified plain cloths from the west of England, make up a gathering rarely seen in Montreal. You're invited to come and see them.

NEW COSTUME CLOTHS.

The quiet dignity of these handsome materials mark them as general favorites among the wearers of tailor-made dresses. **NEW AMAZON CLOTH**—A very rich material in new green, new blue, new fawn, new brown, new red and new purple colors, special price, 50c.

NEW VENETIAN CLOTH—For tailor-made costumes, in splendid variety of the latest color tones; a material that is specially adapted for handsome gowns, 60c yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW DRESS FABRICS

The New Dress Goods demand special mention. They are extremely rich in beauty and texture and remarkably cheap.

FANCY FIGURED DRESS GOODS—In magnificent designs and rich colorings, in shades of blue, green, brown and gray; also heliotrope and pink; forty inches wide; special price, 25c.

SILK AND WOOL FINE DRESS MATERIALS, in a specially rich assortment of large figured effects, splendid silk and wool fining, 40 inches wide; special price, 40c yard.

SILKS (continued).

NEW SHOT GLASS SILKS, in a host of pretty color effects, extra fine quality and specially priced for to-morrow, 70c yard.

NEW FIGURED SILKS, black foundations, 10 different styles, satisfactory silk; at \$1.10 a yard. Special price, 85c.

NEW LYONS SILKS.

A beautiful lot of New Silks will bring the ladies here in hundreds to-morrow. Their exquisite beauty and small price is irresistible.

New Check Gown Silks, in rich shot effects, small, medium and large check, right for shirt waist, and cheap at 75c. The Big Store's special price, 50c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

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

THE LOCKHART BEDDING CO.,
MONTREAL.

TWO OPENING LEADERS FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
15 Phillips Square (Art Gallery's Block.)
THREE MORE DAYS ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1.

1 4 ft. Iron Bedstead, brass knobs, white enamel... \$5.15

1 Woven Wire Spring, made of best seasoned maple, and best steel spring wire, with extra triple strands to prevent sagging... \$1.95

1 well made Fibre and Wool Mattress, good ticking... \$2.75

1 pair of Pure Feather Pillows, 'Alaska Brand'... \$1.50

The whole this week for \$9.25

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2.

1 All Brass Bedstead, 4 1/2 feet wide, by any length desired, bow foot, fancy ornamentation, regular price, \$16. Our price... \$34.50

1 Walcott Upholstered Spring, the best money can buy (250 like these in the Glasgow Frontenac) New York price, \$15. Our price to fit this bed... \$15.00

1 Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, better than any other, New York price, \$15. Our price, to fit this bed... \$15.00

1 Patent Elastic Felt Wedge Bolster, upholstered and with bound edges... \$4.50

1 pair of 21 x 20 Prime Goose Feather Pillows (Alaska Brand)... \$7.20

The whole this week only \$69.00

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grain Elevator and Warehouse
Separate Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Grain Elevator' or 'Tender for Warehouse' as the case may be, will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p.m., received at this office on SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1899, for the erection of a Grain Elevator at St. John, New Brunswick, and for the erection of a Freight Warehouse and for the new Terminal Wharf now under contract at that place.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 25th day of February, 1899, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal, N.B., and at the Engineer's Office, St. John, N.B.

In the case of Firms, the Tender must bear the actual signature of the full name, the occupation and residence of each member of the firm.

All the Conditions of the Specification, including those requiring a security deposit with each Tender, must be complied with. Tenders must be made on the Printed Form supplied.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Montreal, N.B., Feb. 27th, 1899.

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.

Montreal, 7th March, 1899.
ROBERTSON, FLETCHER & FALCONER,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

REV. DR. CADMAN

IS COMING.

THE MOLSONS BANK

57th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 30th March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 28th Feb., 1899.

HOT AT MANILLA.

Manilla, March 8.—3.55.—The temperature to-day at three o'clock was 87 degrees, but the cloudy air was like steam and the troops were greatly inconvenienced in the line, in spite of the temporary shade afforded by matting and bamboos wherever feasible. There were fewer prostrations, however, from the heat.

AN UPWARD JUMP.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.—Steel billets took another jump upward to-day and sold at \$24 a ton, the highest price since 1890. Several large sales were made at that price.

CITY ITEMS.

The Grand Trunk 12.10 St. Lambert suburban train will in future run to Longueuil.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

OUR GREAT
GLOVE SALE

Still runs, and a crowded counter daily attests its success.

17,350 Pairs of Genuine French Kid Gloves, manufactured by such world renowned makers as Trefousse and Rouillon. All their latest creations as to style and colors for Spring '99.

Bought at from 33 1/2 to 50 percent below regular manufacturer's rates, and passed on to the public at proportionately low prices.

EVERY PAIR PERFECT.

LOT 1—1,110 pairs Ladies' 2-Clasp Fine Quality Kid Gloves, with silk embroidered backs, and in seasonable shades. This glove was made to sell at \$1.15 pair. Our price during the sale **69c**

LOT 2 consists of 3,300 pairs of Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique Sown Kid Gloves, for walking or driving, with self or colored embroideries. Colors—black, brown, white, tan, blue, green, red and pearl. A quick seller at **95c**

LOT 3 only contains 1,100 pairs. This lot we show in tan and black only, with neat embroidered backs. This glove is a great favorite at **\$1.00**

LOT 4—Just 5,200 pairs will interest hundreds of shrewd buyers during this sale; colors, black, white, tan, blue, green, red, pearl and purple; contrasting and self-embroideries. Ladies who like a really fine glove swarm around this lot. Sale price **\$1.25**

LOT 5—A 3,500 lot of the Finest Kid Gloves ever made; colors, black, white, tan, brown, blue, green, red and pearl, with three clasps. Money could not buy a better glove. Our sale price **\$1.50**

We beg to call attention to the fact that we have received and placed into stock a full and well assorted importation of **New Embroideries** in all the latest designs. Also a very fine assortment of **Feather Boas and Leather Belts** in pretty designs.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Witness Office,
March 8, 1899.

GRAIN.

Oats are weaker to-day in sympathy with the foreign market. Buckwheat is quiet and rather dull. The receipts of grain to-day were 668 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of peas, 9,900 bushels of oats and 900 bushels of barley. We quote:

Oats, No. 2, wh. 33c to 34c; No. 3, 32c to 33c; No. 4, 31c to 32c; No. 5, 30c to 31c; No. 6, 29c to 30c; No. 7, 28c to 29c; No. 8, 27c to 28c; No. 9, 26c to 27c; No. 10, 25c to 26c; No. 11, 24c to 25c; No. 12, 23c to 24c; No. 13, 22c to 23c; No. 14, 21c to 22c; No. 15, 20c to 21c; No. 16, 19c to 20c; No. 17, 18c to 19c; No. 18, 17c to 18c; No. 19, 16c to 17c; No. 20, 15c to 16c; No. 21, 14c to 15c; No. 22, 13c to 14c; No. 23, 12c to 13c; No. 24, 11c to 12c; No. 25, 10c to 11c; No. 26, 9c to 10c; No. 27, 8c to 9c; No. 28, 7c to 8c; No. 29, 6c to 7c; No. 30, 5c to 6c; No. 31, 4c to 5c; No. 32, 3c to 4c; No. 33, 2c to 3c; No. 34, 1c to 2c; No. 35, 0c to 1c; No. 36, 0c to 1c; No. 37, 0c to 1c; No. 38, 0c to 1c; No. 39, 0c to 1c; No. 40, 0c to 1c; No. 41, 0c to 1c; No. 42, 0c to 1c; No. 43, 0c to 1c; No. 44, 0c to 1c; No. 45, 0c to 1c; No. 46, 0c to 1c; No. 47, 0c to 1c; No. 48, 0c to 1c; No. 49, 0c to 1c; No. 50, 0c to 1c; No. 51, 0c to 1c; No. 52, 0c to 1c; No. 53, 0c to 1c; No. 54, 0c to 1c; No. 55, 0c to 1c; No. 56, 0c to 1c; No. 57, 0c to 1c; No. 58, 0c to 1c; No. 59, 0c to 1c; No. 60, 0c to 1c; No. 61, 0c to 1c; No. 62, 0c to 1c; No. 63, 0c to 1c; No. 64, 0c to 1c; No. 65, 0c to 1c; No. 66, 0c to 1c; No. 67, 0c to 1c; No. 68, 0c to 1c; No. 69, 0c to 1c; No. 70, 0c to 1c; No. 71, 0c to 1c; No. 72, 0c to 1c; No. 73, 0c to 1c; No. 74, 0c to 1c; No. 75, 0c to 1c; No. 76, 0c to 1c; No. 77, 0c to 1c; No. 78, 0c to 1c; No. 79, 0c to 1c; No. 80, 0c to 1c; No. 81, 0c to 1c; No. 82, 0c to 1c; No. 83, 0c to 1c; No. 84, 0c to 1c; No. 85, 0c to 1c; No. 86, 0c to 1c; No. 87, 0c to 1c; No. 88, 0c to 1c; No. 89, 0c to 1c; No. 90, 0c to 1c; No. 91, 0c to 1c; No. 92, 0c to 1c; No. 93, 0c to 1c; No. 94, 0c to 1c; No. 95, 0c to 1c; No. 96, 0c to 1c; No. 97, 0c to 1c; No. 98, 0c to 1c; No. 99, 0c to 1c; No. 100, 0c to 1c; No. 101, 0c to 1c; No. 102, 0c to 1c; No. 103, 0c to 1c; No. 104, 0c to 1c; No. 105, 0c to 1c; No. 106, 0c to 1c; No. 107, 0c to 1c; No. 108, 0c to 1c; No. 109, 0c to 1c; No. 110, 0c to 1c; No. 111, 0c to 1c; No. 112, 0c to 1c; No. 113, 0c to 1c; No. 114, 0c to 1c; No. 115, 0c to 1c; No. 116, 0c to 1c; No. 117, 0c to 1c; No. 118, 0c to 1c; No. 119, 0c to 1c; No. 120, 0c to 1c; No. 121, 0c to 1c; No. 122, 0c to 1c; No. 123, 0c to 1c; No. 124, 0c to 1c; No. 125, 0c to 1c; No. 126, 0c to 1c; No. 127, 0c to 1c; No. 128, 0c to 1c; No. 129, 0c to 1c; No. 130, 0c to 1c; No. 131, 0c to 1c; No. 132, 0c to 1c; No. 133, 0c to 1c; No. 134, 0c to 1c; No. 135, 0c to 1c; No. 136, 0c to 1c; No. 137, 0c to 1c; No. 138, 0c to 1c; No. 139, 0c to 1c; No. 140, 0c to 1c; No. 141, 0c to 1c; No. 142, 0c to 1c; No. 143, 0c to 1c; No. 144, 0c to 1c; No. 145, 0c to 1c; No. 146, 0c to 1c; No. 147, 0c to 1c; No. 148, 0c to 1c; No. 149, 0c to 1c; No. 150, 0c to 1c; No. 151, 0c to 1c; No. 152, 0c to 1c; No. 153, 0c to 1c; No. 154, 0c to 1c; No. 155, 0c to 1c; No. 156, 0c to 1c; No. 157, 0c to 1c; No. 158, 0c to 1c; No. 159, 0c to 1c; No. 160, 0c to 1c; No. 161, 0c to 1c; No. 162, 0c to 1c; No. 163, 0c to 1c; No. 164, 0c to 1c; No. 165, 0c to 1c; No. 166, 0c to 1c; No. 167, 0c to 1c; No. 168, 0c to 1c; No. 169, 0c to 1c; No. 170, 0c to 1c; No. 171, 0c to 1c; No. 172, 0c to 1c; No. 173, 0c to 1c; No. 174, 0c to 1c; No. 175, 0c to 1c; No. 176, 0c to 1c; No. 177, 0c to 1c; No. 178, 0c to 1c; No. 179, 0c to 1c; No. 180, 0c to 1c; No. 181, 0c to 1c; No. 182, 0c to 1c; No. 183, 0c to 1c; No. 184, 0c to 1c; No. 185, 0c to 1c; No. 186, 0c to 1c; No. 187, 0c to 1c; No. 188, 0c to 1c; No. 189, 0c to 1c; No. 190, 0c to 1c; No. 191, 0c to 1c; No. 192, 0c to 1c; No. 193, 0c to 1c; No. 194, 0c to 1c; No. 195, 0c to 1c; No. 196, 0c to 1c; No. 197, 0c to 1c; No. 198, 0c to 1c; No. 199, 0c to 1c; No. 200, 0c to 1c; No. 201, 0c to 1c; No. 202, 0c to 1c; No. 203, 0c to 1c; No. 204, 0c to 1c; No. 205, 0c to 1c; No. 206, 0c to 1c; No. 207, 0c to 1c; No. 208, 0c to 1c; No. 209, 0c to 1c; No. 210, 0c to 1c; No. 211, 0c to 1c; No. 212, 0c to 1c; No. 213, 0c to 1c; No. 214, 0c to 1c; No. 215, 0c to 1c; No. 216, 0c to 1c; No. 217, 0c to 1c; No. 218, 0c to 1c; No. 219, 0c to 1c; No. 220, 0c to 1c; No. 221, 0c to 1c; No. 222, 0c to 1c; No. 223, 0c to 1c; No. 224, 0c to 1c; No. 225, 0c to 1c; No. 226, 0c to 1c; No. 227, 0c to 1c; No. 228, 0c to 1c; No. 229, 0c to 1c; No. 230, 0c to 1c; No. 231, 0c to 1c; No. 232, 0c to 1c; No. 233, 0c to 1c; No. 234, 0c to 1c; No. 235, 0c to 1c; No. 236, 0c to 1c; No. 237, 0c to 1c; No. 238, 0c to 1c; No. 239, 0c to 1c; No. 240, 0c to 1c; No. 241, 0c to 1c; No. 242, 0c to 1c; No. 243, 0c to 1c; No. 244, 0c to 1c; No. 245, 0c to 1c; No. 246, 0c to 1c; No. 247, 0c to 1c; No. 248, 0c to 1c; No. 249, 0c to 1c; No. 250, 0c to 1c; No. 251, 0c to 1c; No. 252, 0c to 1c; No. 253, 0c to 1c; No. 254, 0c to 1c; No.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARELOAN
EXHIBITION.

Members are reminded that the Loan Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 11th, at 6 o'clock.

The Rev.

John Robertson

Evangelist of Glasgow.

Will Commence Services in this city, SATURDAY.

March 5th.

Arrangements, so far, are as follows:
CALVARY CHURCH, Gay Street, above St. Antoine Street. Every evening at 8 o'clock, from 6th to 10th inclusive.
BIBLE READINGS each afternoon in the Lecture Hall of Emmanuel Church, at 4 p.m., beginning with Monday, March 5th.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Officers and Brothers of Fraternity Lodge, No. 21, I.O.O.F., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother Geo. Way, at 2:30 p.m., to-morrow, (Thursday), from the Lodge room, 1003 St. Catherine street, Brothers of Sister Lodges are invited to be present.
 The body of our late brother will be on view in the Lodge room from 6 o'clock this evening until the hour of funeral. By order, J. RAMSAY MELVILLE, I.P.G.

S. O. E. B. S.

On the 7th inst. at the General Hospital, Bro. George Way, Grand Master of Fraternity Lodge, No. 21, I.O.O.F., died at 2:30 p.m., from 1003 St. Catherine st. Members requested to attend.
 E. LOW, President.

DON'T FORGET

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH BIBLE CLASS DRIVE

To-morrow Evening,

MARCH 9th.

TICKETS, 35c. including Refreshments.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

SIR JOHN G. BOURINOT

Will Lecture in the Star Entertainment Course of the Y.M.C.A. on the 14th. Subject:

The Loyalist Makers of Canada.

SIR MELBOURNE TAIT, Chief Justice, will preside and introduce the speaker.

One hundred reserved seats at 50c. General admission, 35c. Y.M.C.A. Hall.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

REV. DR. CADMAN
IS COMING.

WINDSOR HALL,

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

TUESDAY, March 21st.

Handel's 'SAMSON'

Terms of subscription:

Three Seats for Five Dollars.

Six Seats for Ten Dollars.

Single Seats Two Dollars.

Subscription list closes on Saturday, March 11th. Plan opens to subscribers only, on Monday, March 13th, at 9 a.m., at Star Branch Office, Cor. Peel and St. Catherine.

Circular mailed on application to P. O. WARD-WHITE, Secretary, 8 Bishop street.

Plan opens to the General Public, Thursday, March 16th.

Reserved seats, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.

Vocal scores (80c) at Star Branch Office, and at Shaw's, 274 St. Catherine street.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.
 The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899.

In his bolt against the Salisbury Government Lord Claud John Hamilton affords a striking illustration of a class of politicians, by no means rare in the United Kingdom, who regard their private interests and the British constitution as identical. To touch their pockets or threaten their sacrosanct dividends is to destroy Church and State and bring the whole British empire to ruin. The growth of the empire has been achieved in the teeth of men who, generation after generation, have raised similar cries. Tax anybody, tax everybody, but leave us alone. This time the noble kick is against the adoption of the automatic car-coupler, as in the days of Sir Robert Peel, to go back no farther, it was against the repeal of the corn laws. The car-coupler act is to protect the lives of the working people, as then the act to repeal the corn laws was to give them cheaper bread, and thus enable them to live. Sir Robert Peel was a Tory, but the Tories never forgave him for abolishing the corn laws. Lord Salisbury may take warning by his fate, should he persist in legislating for the masses against the interests of the classes.

Expansion is a word with a meaning other than what has been given to it since the United States entered upon the policy of foreign conquest. An idea of the expansion of the trade of the republic may be gathered from the official statement that since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1898, the exports of United States manufactures to foreign countries amounted to an average value of nearly one million dollars per day. A nation doing a foreign trade in manufactures alone of such an enormous amount as this should surely not be afraid of its home market being captured by Canadians, or, for that matter, by anybody else. It is pleasing, however, to observe this expansion, because along with expansion of territory must come sooner or later expansion of ideas in accord with expanded responsibilities, and burst the swaddling clothes of restrictive tariffs. Expansion and protection are incompatible and irreconcilable. Either the one will be strangled or the other exploded in the United States before long. To work them together in harmony is an impossibility.

The United States is a very big and an exceedingly rich nation, and its public expenditures are on a commensurate scale. The appropriations of the Congress which has just expired amount to \$1,596,899,016. Of this amount about \$300,000,000 is chargeable to the war with Spain. Had the Nicaraguan canal scheme, the ship subsidy project and the Hawaiian cable proposals been put through, as they probably would have been had the late session been a long instead of a short one, about \$300,000,000 more would have been added to the total sum. Yet the appropriations exceeded those of the last Congress by only \$40,000,000. The deficit at the end of the present current fiscal year is estimated at about \$160,000,000, and in spite of the maintenance of the war tax the deficit

of the following fiscal year is expected to be upwards of \$100,000,000. By that time the money obtained by the sale of bonds authorized five years ago, amounting during that period to \$400,000,000, will be gone, and there will have to be fresh taxation or new issues of bonds. Even the protectionist leaders hoped that the war taxes would enable the United States Government to escape from the necessity of increasing their high duties for the purpose of increasing the revenues. They even hoped that by the maintenance of the war taxes the reduction of the protection duties would in the near future be made possible. But there seems to be no such prospect at present. Some time in the first decade of the next century, perhaps, tariff reform will be taken up in earnest in the United States. In the meantime, with such expenditures and deficits staring them in the face, it is not strange that protectionist American statesmen should not be eager to negotiate a reciprocity treaty which would have the effect of reducing the revenues from the tariff even to a very small degree.

It is something new, but not at all surprising, that Americans brought into close touch with Canadians in a country where the interests of both are identical, as at Dyce and Skaguay, should prefer annexation to Canada to remaining mere outposts for the exploitation of their distant countrymen whose alleged patriotism is rooted less in love of country than in a desire for personal profit. The strip of coast held by the United States is of but little practical value save as holding the gateways, so to speak, between the sea and the really valuable hinterland which is within the boundaries of Canada. The merchants of Dyce and Skaguay see plainly that their interests are bound up with those of Canada; the country behind them, without whose trade their occupation would be gone. It is easy, moreover, to perceive that should the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Seattle people prevail, Canada is bound to find a way into the hinterland over her own territory, and thus divert its trade from its natural outlets on the coast, simply by reason of the unnatural obstacles raised through a blind and selfish policy. In time, however, and should the new gold fields develop, as they probably will, into populous, wealthy communities, the coast strip must, by force of circumstances, become more Canadian than American. Geography, commercial necessity and what our neighbors themselves would call the eternal fitness of things, will in a few years make the continuance of the present fence-line policy impossible.

The closing of the Armenian orphanages supported by British and American funds raised from private subscriptions, by order of the Turkish Government, is an act of heartless tyranny and of insolence towards two great powers. It adds one more proof of the incorrigible character of the Turk, and the utter impossibility of getting him to understand western ideas or Christian methods. But, as the Sultan never ventures to do anything nowadays without the backing of some one of the powers, the question may be asked, which of them is behind him in this move. In reply it may be said that there is but one power which has any interest in the matter, and that interest is less with regard to the Armenians than it is concerned in preventing the growth and spread of British and American influence in Asia Minor. The sinister hand of Russia has been all too plainly visible throughout this whole unhappy Armenian business. The British ambassador to the Porte has protested, but apparently without much avail, against the closing of the orphanages. The orphanages are, however, for the most part American. The missions in Asia Minor are chiefly in the hands of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, almost all other missionary societies acknowledging this board's right of preemption to that field. It is therefore primarily the part of the United States to protest. If the American minister should act with our ambassador, the two powers should be strong enough, even in the face of the bear that looks like a man, to enforce respect for the rights of their missionaries.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

We cannot for the life of us understand why the Toronto 'Globe,' which has always been an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, should be so very persistent in urging upon the Canadian Government an outlay of a couple of million dollars or thereabouts upon the Pacific cable, which will be of little benefit for long years to come at least to the Canadian taxpayers, who will have to

foot the bill. Why is the 'Globe' so anxious that the Canadian taxpayers, who are not directly interested in the project, should be saddled with the cost of it, while it has not the least anxiety in the world that the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company and the Commercial and other Atlantic cable companies, which will benefit greatly by the laying of the cable, shall be asked to contribute a cent to a project which will give them a large share of the cable business between Great Britain and Australia? Why should the Canadian taxpayers be called upon to contribute a couple of million dollars to provide a great cable extension for the Canadian Pacific and Commercial and other cable companies, and the latter not be even asked to contribute a cent, simply to accept the benefits of the cable as a free gift? It is curious to notice how government organs, and even ministers of the Crown, are anxious to endow great business corporations out of the national treasury. The 'Globe' regards the Pacific cable as an Imperial project, which will help to bind the empire together. So does the 'Witness,' which has strongly advocated the undertaking upon that ground, but when we find that the organs of the government, which urge the national expenditure upon the cable, to the cost of the taxpayers, ignore, or at least keep silence about, any contribution to the project on the part of the telegraph and cable companies which will gain business from it, we feel that the project is not ripe. The 'Globe' can see plainly enough that the 'Eastern Extension Cable Companies,' whose cables at present do the business between Great Britain and Australia, have valuable interests which they seek to protect by offering to contribute a large share of the cost of new cables by way of Africa, and it seems to blame the Imperial Government for not ignoring the interests of these cable companies, and proceeding to create a rival cable route with public funds. But it cannot apparently see that if the interests of these eastern companies in the Australian business are regarded by them as so valuable as to justify the expenditure by themselves of millions of dollars in their protection, the interests of the western cable and telegraph companies in the Australian business created by the laying of the Pacific cable must be correspondingly valuable, and worth a considerable contribution. The cost of the Pacific cable has been estimated at \$7,585,000. Of this amount, Australia and New Zealand offer to contribute four-ninths, or \$3,371,008, and Great Britain and Canada are asked to make up the remaining five-ninths, or \$4,213,885. Canada is expected to contribute half of this amount, or \$2,106,942. It seems to us that the Canadian telegraph and the Atlantic cable companies interested might very well be required to contribute this latter sum to the project, and leave about the same amount to be met by Great Britain and Canada between them.

There have been persistent rumors that it is the intention of the federal government to take the ground that the number of votes cast for prohibition on the twenty-ninth of September was insufficient to constitute a mandate, and that it will simply ignore the result of the plebiscite it ordained. At the opening of the session that gave us the Scott Act there appeared an announcement in the 'Globe' that there was going to be no temperance legislation that session. Some of the prohibitionists considered that as final. Sir Alexander Galt, a very experienced parliamentarian, on reading the announcement, retired from a deputation which was just starting for Ottawa. The deputation went, however, and assembled at the capital in great strength, and other expressions of the people's mind no doubt reached the government. At all events, the government gave the deputation a favorable answer and we got the Scott Act. The question now simply is whether the people want the government to act or not. If they do, they have the means of letting their members know where they stand, and what the reckoning will be if it shall seem that, as Mr. Foster and other enemies of the government have insisted, and as certain friends of the government give out, that the plebiscite was only devised as a means of shelving the question. The government cannot ignore that the opposition to prohibition is of a sectional character, and that the recorded opposition has been more than doubled by fraud. It cannot deny that leaving the Province of Quebec out, 122 constituencies voted for prohibition against 26 that voted against it, and that the majorities, averaging over a thousand, are very much greater than those by which any govern-

ment rules in Canada. It cannot deny that seven parts of the country out of eight want prohibition, and that it takes very great daring to hold that one section is to dictate to all these. If they do not wish the Province of Quebec dictated to, neither do the others wish to be dictated to by it. Merely doing nothing is practically decreasing the latter result. There is always some way to solve every political problem, and we submit that the way to carry out a mandate which cost the country a quarter of a million of dollars and the people a great deal of time to register, is not simply to say that nothing will be done. If we are to learn anything, however, from past experience, we can assure the prohibitionists that nothing will be done if they do nothing now. The matter now rests with them. They can give their members, now preparing for Ottawa, their mind on the subject. They can also hold meetings in every congregation and pass on resolutions to their members and memorials to the government. They can make the temperance vote a power or they can leave it where it seems to be considered now 'a negligible quantity.'

READING OF THE BIBLE.

PRONOUNCEMENT OF AN OFFICIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ORGAN.

Referring to the reading of the bible, the 'Semaine Religieuse,' which is published by priests of the archiepiscopal household, and voices the ideas and feelings of Mgr. Bruchesi, publishes the following article:—"There are, says Bacon, a small number of books which one must read, and read over again, with the utmost application. The bible is one of them. Leaving aside the worship which Saint Jerome, Saint Augustine, Saint Bonaventure, and so many other saints and doctors in all ages, had for it, let us quote the example of Bossuet, who read and re-read it continually, acknowledging that it was his passion, and that he could not live without it. When he had to go out, even for an hour or two, the bishop of Meaux took the bible with him, as his best and dearest companion! The Holy Church has always recommended the reading thereof to her children, because it is most profitable to well disposed souls."

How admirable it is, wrote Pope Pius VI., to exhort the faithful to read our holy scriptures: they are most fertile sources that should be open to all Christians."

Father Lacordaire, in one of his letters to a young man, said to him: "Read attentively every day two chapters of the holy scriptures, one in the Old Testament, the other in the New. Go on your knees for a moment to prepare yourself for that reading, and kiss your bible lovingly when beginning and when finishing. You must come to this, that you will value every word in that book over and above everything, and value the books of men inasmuch only as they come near to that book."

The holy scripture, adds the illustrious Dominican, elsewhere, 'is the mouth of God on the heart of humanity.' Leo XIII. said in his Encyclical of Nov. 18, 1893: 'It is expedient that all should understand in what esteem they must hold the holy scriptures, with what zeal and religion they must come to them as to an arsenal.'

Finally, His Holiness, in an audience to the cardinal prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and of Rites, on Dec. 13, 1898, grants all the faithful who shall have piously read the gospel for at least one quarter of an hour, an indulgence of three hundred days that can be gained once a day, provided the edition of the gospel has been approved by the legitimate authority."

Moreover, the Sovereign Pontiff grants a plenary indulgence once a month to all those who shall have gone through such reading every day in the month. That indulgence can be gained on the day of the month when, after having gone to confession and having received communion, those persons will say the usual prayers to the intention of the Holy See."

Those indulgences may be applied to the souls in purgatory."

'SPIRITUAL REGENERATION.'

AFTERNOON ADDRESS OF THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

The operation of the Holy Spirit in respect to spiritual regeneration and the terrible case of those who, having once heard the word and fallen away from it, formed the subject of an address delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. John Robertson, at Emmanuel Church. Despite the severity of the snow-storm, which by the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting had set in in full force, there was a very good attendance. The Rev. E. M. Hill conducted the opening exercises, which included the reading of a part of the third chapter of John.

Only a billionth part of the heat of the sun, said Mr. Robertson, reached the earth and scientists had spoken of this

great waste of heat. In nature God was prodigal and He was likewise in grace. God moved as God with an infinity of resources, and in spiritual regeneration the Holy Spirit was the executive of God, and was also prodigal in the extent of its operations. Bezaleel, the son of Uri, when filled with the spirit of God, became filled with the knowledge of many things pertaining to the arts and sciences. But to fill with knowledge was not the most important work of the Holy Spirit—it was regeneration and the aforsaid gifts the Holy Spirit dropped on the way to regeneration. Mr. Robertson here referred to religious revivals and the good they wrought, and the quickening of the spirit that they caused, but at this, he said people should not stop, but should exercise the spirit of God that had been created in them, so that it might develop.

For those who had known the way of righteousness and departed therefrom, as St. Peter had said, it was better that they had not known it at all. Not only the mental faculties, but the moral faculties must be regenerated as well, and self-righteousness that went no further than the quickening of a man's mental faculties was of no use. Spiritual regeneration was a blessing from God and he cared for those whom he thus saved, for as Jesus had said in John x., 28: "And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand."

The storm prevented many from reaching the meeting in Calvary Church, last night, but those who went were well repaid.

The Rev. John Robertson's sermon was throughout a strong shewing of the insufficiency of even the highest worldly success to satisfy the highest natures. He took for his text the story of Paul's address on Mars Hill, which resulted in the conversion of Dionysius, the Areopagite.

Paul's visit to Athens, he said, was no mere happening, but a clear guidance of the Holy Spirit, who forbade him preaching in Asia, and led him on and on, past Mysia to Troas, and then across the channel into Macedonia. When they arrived there, the first place Paul found to preach was an open meeting held by a few women. From that little nucleus he grew the mighty Corinthian Church, which was able to digest some of Paul's wonderful special letters. From this little gathering his way gradually led to Mars Hill, and there was effected the notable conversions.

There was no non-success with God's messengers if they were faithful. When Paul began to speak in the market-place his hearers were full of skepticism and pride. He could have chopped the straws of Grecian logic with the best of them; but no, he stuck to his message, and so among those who came to him was even Dionysius the Areopagite, the clever, witty Greek lawyer; the type of the successful barrister, that came-faced, intellectual chief judge. Is that the man God is to save by the simple proclamation of the simple gospel? Ay, verily. He was clever and accomplished and successful, but under all its ermine, the strong heart was weary and unsatisfied. Eternity was in the strongest heart. The greatest, wisest heart was made for God and could not rest until it found him. The very success of the greatest worldling but prepared him more for God. The soul of man would outlive the sun and the stars. Take the most successful man, not the failure or stranded castaways, but the king among men, who has reached the highest plane of worldly success. His soul is born for immortality which only Christ can give. Without Christ his heart is miserable, starved, withered, and he knows it.

Athens was convulsed with the news. What! had the judge stepped down from the supreme bench and gone away with Paul and Paul's Christ. Ay, for with all his success, his heart had cried out with the earlier Greeks, 'Surely God will come out of the silence and visit us! And soon the keen debater, the subtle wit, became the hunted, persecuted preacher, and in the face of the howling Athenian mob steadily echoed Paul's message.

And did he regret it? 'Have you ever met a soul yet,' continued the preacher, 'who did regret accepting Christ? Nay, to possess Christ is unsearchable riches. For—"Ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." No matter what your worldly attainments your heart cries out for God, God, God, and you can only find him in his Son.'

The Rev. Principal George presided, and conducted the opening exercises.

THE SOMERVILLE LECTURE.

The topic to be dealt with in the lecture of to-morrow evening, 'The Canals of Canada,' is one in which the commercial community of Montreal is more interested than in almost any other in the whole realm of science. The prosperity of the city depends much upon its shipping, and there must be canals to secure cheap transport from the interior of the continent. Engineering skill has already accomplished a great deal in this direction, which Mr. Kerry, an expert of the staff of McGill College, will describe, with the aid of the lantern, as well as outline what remains to be done.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Bill Again Before the Legislative Councillors Yesterday.

NEEDS OF THE CITY PRESENTED BY HER ALDERMEN.

Quebec, March 8.—When the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council met yesterday afternoon the Montreal city bill was again taken into consideration.

Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, attorney for the Royal Electric Company, and some other companies, spoke against the taxation of poles, wires, etc., as immovables.

The city comptroller furnished some figures, which showed that the arrears of taxes amounted to \$632,000. A great many of these were proscribed, because some of the claims dated from 1885. The arrears for 1897, however, were only \$87. Property was taxed at one percent, and an additional quarter of one percent for schools.

A desultory discussion of the tax on property and banks followed between Messrs. Stephens, Gilman, De Boucherville and McCorkill. Mr. Stephens cited British customs in favor of taxing dividends. The Bank of England remits the dividends less the income tax.

The Hon. Mr. Gilman remarked that this was a national tax.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens argued the principle was the same. He complained of the power of the city to apply the proceeds of forty-year loans to such objects as buying coal and scavenging. He said the corporation preferred borrowing to collecting the taxes due. He referred to the \$30,000 of law claims against the city and the loan of \$100,000 which the legislature authorized a few years ago to pay these claims. He read a list of floating deposits from the Abattoir Union, contractors and the General Hospital, and there were other sums, making a grand total of deposits with the city of \$815,015.

The Hon. Mr. De Boucherville found these statements extraordinary and, though he did not doubt the hon. minister's word, he would like to hear the version of the civic representatives.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens said the statement was issued by the city and if they have not spent these deposits they should not ask to borrow.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill thought that if the sums had really been spent they must give the city the means to replace them.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens thought the money would be forthcoming if it were necessary.

CITY NEEDS MONEY.

The Hon. Mr. McCorkill asked whether the money had been spent and whether the city now wanted to borrow to replace it.

Mayor Prefontaine answered affirmatively.

The Hon. G. W. Stephens thought clause 347 covered all needs and was in favor of striking out clauses 344 and 345. He stated that, although \$117,000 had been borrowed to repair the reservoir, now it was leaking. He blamed the city for selling a portion of the reservoir wall. He then referred to the bills for widening St. Antoine and Notre Dame street east, and said it was better to tax for any such improvements than to borrow.

Mayor Prefontaine denied the accuracy of the statements. He said there had been no loans for this object.

The Hon. G. W. Stephens admitted that part of the statement was inaccurate, but said that \$110,000 had been voted this purpose some years ago and never spent.

Mayor Prefontaine said they had never been authorized to borrow a cent for the reservoir.

Mr. Hanson corrected the Hon. G. W. Stephens's statements regarding the British tax on dividends. This tax was not imposed on foreigners or on the people of the colonies.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens said he had seen a friend's receipt, which corroborated the statements he had made, but Mr. Hanson informed him that the gentleman could have secured a refund on application.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens still doubted, when Mr. Dunlop mentioned a case in which one of his clients had had the tax returned.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens thought his friend, Mr. Joseph, would feel bad because he had been paying for thirty years something which he was not obliged to pay.

Mr. Hanson next addressed the committee against the imposition of a special tax on dividends.

In answer to the Hon. John Sharples, who asked him what alternative there was, in the present financial condition of the city, Mr. Hanson said there were numerous economies that could, and should, be effected, such as the costs of lawsuits. On the other hand, the city could make all who paid no other taxes contribute a small poll tax.

Mr. Gustave Lamothe, Q.C., spoke on behalf of the Real Estate Owners' Association, against increasing taxes on real estate and the payment of aldermen. If they intended to pay anything at all, they should pay more than was proposed, but the principle was a bad one.

The president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Union, Mr. Max Murdoch, opposed the three percent tax on the salaries of those doing business or

earning their living in Montreal and paying no other taxes to the city.

Mr. Falconer spoke against the tax on dividends, which, he claimed, was discriminatory. He did not think holders of stocks should be treated otherwise than the holders of bonds or mortgages or the private investor.

Mr. R. T. Heneker, on behalf of the C. P. R., submitted that the clause regarding the regulation of speed of locomotives and other clauses of like import were matters which belonged to the federal authorities to settle.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

Dr. Brodeur, who owns part of the property which it had been proposed to expropriate to enlarge Bonsecours market, came before the committee with petitions from the farmers of several counties around Montreal. In answer to the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, he said he had some from taxpayers in Montreal, too, even from some who were not directly interested in the expropriation. He contended that the additional market receipts would make up for the additional expense. The city had given the Grand Trunk property worth \$80,000 to \$100,000 for nothing, whereas if this market were enlarged it would raise the valuation of the property in that neighborhood and the city would make up the difference. He said the proprietors' demands were very modest, only 25 percent in addition to the assessed value. Continuing, he said that the Chambre de Commerce, and even the 'Witness,' to which he had shown the plans of the expropriation proposed, had admitted that if all expropriations were made on the principle introduced in the new charter, the city would not now be so deeply in debt. The whole cost, including the indemnity to tenants, would be at the most \$447,000.

One point he wished to raise was that some had said the city, by losing the taxes on these properties, would lose large sums, but they would lose only about \$8,500. By making these improvements the property would be assessed higher, and the difference in tax will be about \$4,500, but even that would not show the real result because the business tax and increased water taxes in that neighborhood would make up the difference.

Mr. Brosseau said the Attorney-General knew what inconveniences would result from having a market alongside the Court House. He thought they might add a clause which had been put in by the select committee of the Assembly, which allowed the city to contract with companies for a modern market like those in Philadelphia and Washington.

Mayor Prefontaine said they had come down with the bill, and had no orders to accept any such amendment. He thought the charter covered all cases.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. H. Archambault, thought clause 38 went farther than the proposed clause.

QUESTION OF TAXES.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier appeared on behalf of the Bankers' Association. He thought that the business tax should be increased to ten percent, which would give an additional tax of \$80,000, which would be more just to all and more profitable.

Ald. Rainville thought the city's finances had not been so badly administered as some pretended. The limit of 15 percent was not unreasonable for a debt. The act fixing this limit gave power to borrow a certain sum up to \$24,000,000, and fixed the amount for certain expenditure. Another million had been borrowed for harbor improvements. Had the city been left to settle their own business the finances might have been in better state, but the chapter of the statutes immediately following had imposed the payment of expropriations to much larger amounts by raising the amount to be paid by the city, causing them to pay \$1,200,000.

The Hon. Mr. De Boucherville wanted to know where they got the money.

Ald. Rainville said this amount had been obtained before by a special loan which has to be paid up by the proprietors, but the action of the legislature had imposed this additional burden of interest on the city. The city debt is now \$27,000,000.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens said this was too much and that they should come to the 15 percent limit. Mr. Stephens's plan is to tax every ratepayer, but the city does not approve of this and depends on clause 344. If they kept on borrowing 15 percent on the property, they would never get within their limits, but instead of that they will borrow on the increase of assessed value 10 percent, so that 5 percent will be kept as a sinking fund.

Ald. Rainville went on to quote figures to show the increase in assessable value and showed that if property increased in the same proportion they would be within their limits in ten years at the latest.

The Hon. Mr. Chapais wanted to know whether the city intended to go on borrowing from year to year.

Ald. Rainville said that the limit of \$25,000,000 was fully spent and surpassed by \$2,000,000, and they must borrow for permanent improvements, and if they had no power to borrow within a certain limit the improvement would be at a standstill. The \$27,000,000 had been used for specific purposes and other improvements had to be made.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Chapais, Mr. Rainville said the ordinary increases of the revenue would be sufficient to meet the obligations imposed with the new revenues authorized. He went on to point out that though the city asked for these powers there was no reason to use them all at once, but they did not want to come back year after year for additional powers.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Gilman, Mr. Rainville said the city should have \$400,000 more each year.

ALDERMEN HEARD.

Ald. Beausoleil approved of all that

Mr. Rainville had said. In answer to the Hon. Mr. Stephens, he went on to show that though there were arrears each year, the city collected each year about the amount imposed in taxation, because they collected part of the arrears of former years, which made up for the amount of the year's taxes which was not collected. It was impossible to collect all the water taxes, because many of the poor were given permits by the health officer to have water furnished to them. As to the trust funds, Ald. Beausoleil argued that so long as the city paid interest on these funds they had the right to use them. By a statement which he read to the committee he showed that the amount due on these trust funds was about \$400,000, and not \$800,000, as the Hon. Mr. Stephens had said.

Mr. Beausoleil went on to say that if the committee allowed the charter to pass the city of Montreal would be able to progress favorably and thus add to the prosperity of the province, for the prosperity of a large city like Montreal could not fail to help the province.

Ald. Laporte fully concurred in the remarks of his two colleagues who had preceded him. The charter now before the committee represented the work of the City Council for the last six months and though there might be some clauses to which he was inclined personally to object, the ensemble of the bill met with the full approval of all. Some had abused the City Council here, but he could say that since he had taken any interest in city affairs he had found the council anxious to do all possible for the city's welfare.

Ald. Ames wished to put himself on record as to the importance of the passing of the present bill. He would not refer to past mistakes. They had all they could do to keep things in proper order. During the last two sessions \$1,300,000 had been authorized as temporary loans to be repaid before May 1, 1899. If this charter were not passed the people of Montreal would have to be taxed to pay this \$1,300,000 before May 1 because the actual revenue was not sufficient. He asked the committee to pass this bill and not to pass any other bills, which might interfere with this one.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Prefontaine said this charter represented the work of the best citizens of the city. It had been prepared by experts, the Hon. Messrs. Atwater, Choquet and Weir and David, with the aid of the city attorneys. The municipal elections of Montreal were run on this question in 1898, and the people of Montreal had favored the proposal. He with some of his friends, had been severely attacked here, but the fact that last year when he came before the people of the city, notwithstanding opposition from certain quarters from which he had a right to expect sympathy, he had been unanimously elected and his programme approved. He pointed out that in the \$255,000 of special expenditure the Road Committee, of which he had been chairman, appeared only for \$1,800, which had been spent for necessary work. He had laid before the electors all the questions regarding the new charter, and it had been approved. He expressed surprise to see some people come here before the Legislative Council and make such strenuous opposition to certain clauses of the bill, when they did not profit by the many opportunities they had before the council of the city and before the select committee of the council. The objection is that they should not tax capital, because it might go from the city. They did not want to send capital out, but they wanted no more than many cities in the United States and in Ontario. They could not tax real estate any more, for during the last few years, while the proportion of revenue from real estate has decreased considerably the amount invested in commercial enterprises has gone up over fifty percent. The increase to ten percent of the business tax would be unfair to the smaller merchants. The Mayor went on to cite the figures of the taxes imposed in many cities of America.

The Hon. Mr. Gilman thought that if they wished to tax dividends they should tax all incomes.

Mayor Prefontaine said that all the cities in Ontario imposed this tax, therefore banks would not move to Ontario. The city did not want to impose any tax on personal property in Ontario. He pointed out that the tax on capital was in the same nature as the tax on the butchers, who paid the property tax, the business tax, just like the banks, and commercial corporations paid, and besides had a special tax to pay. The Mayor went on to explain the payment of \$225,000, which the Hon. Mr. Stephens had tried to make out was a dishonest action. He said aldermen had examined these claims and gone to the Bank of Montreal and the bank had advanced the city the money necessary on the word of the Mayor and the treasurer. Another chapter that had occasioned this extraordinary expenditure was for the pumping of water into the reservoir. When the scavenging appropriations were exhausted he did not want to authorize any further expenditure so several important citizens, among other Mr. James Craithern, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Hugh Graham, had given their personal guarantee for the money, which was then advanced by the bank.

SOME AMENDMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater wanted to know whether the representatives of the council would be allowed to speak on any clause as it came up for there were certain amendments made in the Assembly, and the city wanted the bill restored to its original form as regarded some of the clauses. He was informed that they

would be allowed to speak on each clause as they came up.

Mr. L. J. Ethier had an amendment to clause 5, to arrange the boundaries so that the village of Delorimier would not be deprived of any of its territory. This was accepted by the committee.

Clause 7 was also amended by making the boundary of the east ward, whose boundary is changed so that it will begin at the intersection of Craig and Lacroix streets, following Lacroix street to the river. The other wards are also changed to meet this change of boundary. St. Mary's east and west were changed in conformity with the changes made in the city boundary in the direction of Delorimier.

The Hon. Mr. Rolland proposed to give corporations the right to vote as at first provided in the charter. This was put to the vote, and lost on a vote of ten to eight.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Perreault the hours in which bars must be closed on election day were fixed at the polling hours instead of all day, as formerly.

The committee adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday Afternoon Spent Mostly in Supply.

USUAL NON-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS PUT AND DEFEATED.

Quebec, March 8.—Although when it adjourned yesterday afternoon until 11 this morning, the Assembly had disposed of most of the remaining business before it, and the Supply bill is ready to be introduced at its next meeting, the prospects of prorogation to-day appear very slim, and the general impression is that it cannot be reached before to-morrow evening. The Legislative Council Private Bills Committee is still wrestling with the Montreal City bill. At six o'clock last evening it was still hearing the delegates and others on the contested clauses.

Before going into committee yesterday afternoon, to continue on the Montreal bill, the Council sat for a short time and passed the Verdun bill as amended by the committee in the morning.

In the Assembly yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Chas. Langelier presented the first report of the Select Committee on the publication of the debates of the House, recommending that it be considered in the public interest to publish the said debates officially; that a select standing committee be appointed to supervise the work, which should be under the direction of the clerk of the House and performed by two French and one English stenographer, only discussions on questions of public interest to be reported and then only in the language devised; and the committee estimated that the proposed provincial Hansard would form a volume annually of 700 to 1,200 pages, and cost in round figures about \$2,500 a year.

In moving the adoption of this report, the Hon. Chas. Langelier strongly supported it and Mr. Marchand, in moving the adjournment of the debate which was agreed to, said the government would like a little time to consider the matter before committing itself definitely to the project.

The Premier then gave the Opposition an opportunity to propose their remaining non-confidence motions by moving the House into Supply.

Mr. Dufresne moved in amendment that the House regretted to observe that the government, notwithstanding the previous protests of the Ministers and their political friends against certain taxes, still persisted in retaining and sanctioning them and especially the taxes on commercial corporations and successions and for the maintenance of asylums for the insane.

After a very brief discussion, the House divided on this amendment and negatively it by a vote of 42 to 18.

The House then went into Supply and passed some of the remaining estimates.

When it rose and reported, Mr. Marchand moved it again into Supply, and Mr. McDonald put a lengthy amendment before the House, setting forth that in times past Mr. Marchand and his friends had on various occasions placed themselves on record as advocates of the abolition of the Legislative Council and of Spencerwood as the gubernatorial residence, of a reduction of the number of Cabinet Ministers, of the suppression of all lapsed railway subsidies, etc., and regretting that, in spite of the opinions so solemnly expressed, nothing had been done by it to redeem their pledges in these particulars.

The members were again called in, and this amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 18.

The House then went into Supply and passed the remaining estimates, with a few exceptions.

Mr. Bourbonnais then moved the third reading of the St. Antoine street, Montreal, widening bill.

Mr. Bickerdike moved in amendment to refer back the bill to committee to amend it as follows: 1. That the second line of paragraph (a) of section 1, the word, 'may,' be substituted for the words, 'shall be bound to.' 2. That paragraph (c) of section 1, be replaced by the following: 'The cost of the above improvement shall be paid as follows: One-third by the proprietors expropriated, one-third by the Montreal Street Railway, and the remaining third by the city of Montreal, and shall be collected in the same manner as the general taxes.'

This amendment was promptly rejected by a vote of 26 to 15.

Mr. Bickerdike then moved a second

amendment to substitute the word 'may' for 'shall' in the first section, which was also defeated on division, and, failing in all these, he moved the six months' hoist, which was defeated by a vote of 25 to 18 and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

In reply to Mr. Cardin, who asked: What amount of money has the Agricultural Society of the district of Three Rivers received from the Provincial Government since its foundation? the Hon. Mr. Decheve replied that the total amount covering payments extending over a number of years, was \$13,000.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned until eleven a.m. to-day.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

The report set afloat about the resignation of Mr. Champagne, M.P.P., is altogether false, and appears to have been started by some practical joker.

The abattoir scheme is now conceded to be dead for this session.

The Hon. G. W. Stephens's bill for the further protection of bees was killed in the Legislative Council last evening.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

New York, March 7.—The annual meeting of the commercial cable company was held here to-day, at which the following directors were re-elected: Messrs. John W. Mackay, Gardiner G. Howland, James Gordon Bennett, Col. Wm. Jay, George G. Ward, Sir William C. Van Horne, Edward C. Platt, Lord Strathcona, Charles R. Hosmer, Thomas Skinner, Clarence H. Mackay, Albert B. Chandler, and Dumont Clarke.

The net earnings from cables and land lines during 1898, after deducting reserve for renewal of land lines, amounted to \$2,024,500.95. After the payment of working expenses, dividends and interest on Bonds, and providing for depreciation of cable plant, etc., an amount of \$404,462 was carried over. The report states that the revenue from the operations of the cable and land lines, after deducting all expenses, shows an increase over 1897 of \$107,409.83. An amount of \$350,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$3,037,103.45. One hundred thousand dollars has also been added to the reserve for the insurance of the company's stations, apparatus, and repairing steamer. This fund now amounts to \$200,000. The balance sheet shows that at the end of the year the company had in cash \$1,055,611. Interest on investments amounted to \$78,774.05 for the year.

COMMERCIAL CABLE DIVIDEND.

New York, March 8.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial Cable Company, held here yesterday the regular dividend of one and three-quarters percent was declared, payable on April 1. The transfer books will be closed on March 21 and re-opened on April 3.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure, 25c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. DR. CADMAN

IS COMING.

WARNING!

Any person found bottling fictitious or so called

Caledonia

Waters

or retailers selling or having such in stock, will be vigorously prosecuted.

No Cheap John

Service,

But a full luxurious bath, worth what you pay for it.

Turkish Bath,

NO. 57, MONIQUE STREET.

CHAPPED HANDS

prevented and cure

SOFT DELICATE SKIN

obtained

BY USING THE

LANOLINE & WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

Colonial House.

Marcotte Bros.

\$200,000.00

SECOND GRAND SALE BY AUCTION OF

McINTYRE & SONS' STOCK AT MONTREAL.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in lots to the trade and positively without Reserve, at No. 220 St. James street, on TUESDAY, 4th March instant, and days following, till the whole is disposed of, about \$200,000.00 worth of Dry Goods, as follows:—

\$80,000.00 Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Plaids.
\$40,000.00 Linens, Napkins, Towellings.
A big lot of Tailors' Trimmings, Silk, Kid Gloves, Cambrics, Pearl Buttons, Velvets, Veltreens, Braids, Bindings, Handkerchiefs, \$5,000.00 Perfumery, Toilet Powder and Soap; about \$70,000.00 worth of Goods damaged by water. Sale at 11 A.M. each day.

MARCOTTE FRERES, Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA ON NOSE

For 9 Years Cured by CUTICURA In a Short Time After Five Doctors Failed.

I have suffered for nine years with sores in my nose. I consulted with a first-class doctor, and he told me it was never so bad as it would soon pass away. I had four doctors treat me for nose trouble, but without seeming to do any good. My trouble was so bad my husband decided that I should go to N. Y. City and get treated. The best doctor in the city for nose, eye, and throat told me I had eczema in the worst form, and I must stay and get treated three times a week. I did not seem to get any relief, so my husband sent me to come home. While I was home I decided to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I got CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and I was surprised to find it was but a short time when my nose was all well. MRS. C. S. VAN POSTRAAD, April 23, 1898. Point o' Woods, Bay Shore, L. I.

HEAD A SOLID SORE

From a very small girl I had a breaking out on my head every spring, which would become a solid sore. Finally my father procured a box of CUTICURA Ointment, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I have never been troubled with the disease since. NORAH B. HANNA, April 23, 1898. Mt. Vernon, Ark.

CUTICURA

Begins with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

That is to say it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GRANA, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, greatest of emollients, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently and economically cured the most torturing, disgusting and humiliating humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Forster & A. L. C. Co., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

JOHN M. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,

107 St. James St. and 245 Prince Arthur St.

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond all, all wholesome and beneficial. Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health. See Trade Mark on every genuine package.

TRADE MARK

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,

NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,

110 St. James street.

Auction Sales.

The Edward O'Brien Co.

Spring Sales.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO.

With a announce that they will make a specialty this spring of the sale of Household Furniture at private residences, and beg to solicit from those who intend to dispose of their effects the favor of their commission to conduct the sale.

MR. E. O'BRIEN, who has had many years' experience in this line, will give his personal attention to these sales, and conduct them in a manner that will give the best satisfaction to our patrons, and most pleasing results to those who favor the sale with their presence.

LISTS FOR MARCH AND APRIL, booking are now open, and we would be glad to have your name registered as early as possible to secure the best date.

MERCHANDISE of all kinds consigned to our rooms for sale will be displayed to good advantage, and best results guaranteed.

OUR AUCTION ROOMS are the largest, most central and best lighted in the city. We have also an Art Room, specially fitted up for the Exhibition and Sale of Pictures and Art Objects.

GOOD DRY STORAGE for Furniture, Pictures, Pianos, and all kinds of Valuables. CHARGES MODERATE. RETURNS PROMPT.

Hoping to be favored with a fair share of public patronage.

Yours, respectfully,</

REQUIREMENTS OF CITIZENSHIP OF ENGLAND,
requires board and lodging; central lo-
cality; terms moderate. Address ANGLI-
CAN, 'Witness' Office.

The Boys' Page.

Holding The Express.

(George Ethelbert Walsh, in New York 'Ledger'.)

'I'm going to make out my application for promotion to the Junction this morning,' remarked Ray Stannard, emphatically. 'I don't believe the railway would ever promote one if he didn't ask for it.'

'Probably not, Ray,' answered Arthur, his brother, and senior by two years. 'But on the other hand you might lose your position if you seem dissatisfied. I've been promoted twice, and I never once asked for an advance.'

'That's the difference between your store, where the officers are all gentlemen, and the J. T. & W. Railway, where you don't know who is in authority. Those who pay me my wages never come down to see me. They even send the agent down to collect the monthly bills. If I could get up at the Junction in the main office I might get a chance to work up. But down here, at this small station, I'm not noticed, and nobody knows whether I do my work well or not.'

'Do you believe that?' Arthur asked. 'Don't you think they know up at headquarters what agents do their duty thoroughly? I don't know, but I'll bet they have a record of you and of every other employee on the road.'

'Well, my record is clean,' Ray replied. 'My reports have all been correct, and I have never made a mistake of a serious nature in my office.'

'Then I should say that such a record will tell in your favor in time.'

'In time? Yes, when I'm an old man, I've been here four years—ever since I left school—and I'm no nearer promotion than at the first.'

Arthur shook his head. At the fork in the road they separated, and Arthur's last words to his brother were:

'Don't do anything hasty, Ray. Remember, we must support mother, and if you lose your position things will go hard this winter.'

'Oh, they won't drop me,' Ray answered a little proudly. 'They know that I'm valuable to them, and they won't get another agent here to do their work so well.'

The two brothers worked about a mile apart—Arthur in a large factory below Jamesport, and Ray in the railway station just outside of the village.

Four years before Mr. Stannard had died, leaving his wife and two children practically penniless. Both of them were at school at the time, preparing for college; but with praiseworthy zeal they gave up their cherished plans without a murmur, and secured employment to support their mother.

Arthur was doing well in the woolen factory, where he was liked and trusted, and Ray had always performed his duties satisfactorily as agent for the railway at Jamesport. He was quick at figures and a good telegraph operator.

But as the months and years passed his ambition to secure a position in the main office at the Junction grew upon him, but seemed to be doomed to disappointment. His position was made more irritating because his brother had twice in the same time been promoted in the factory.

He felt particularly gloomy and dissatisfied this morning, as he left Arthur and trudged on towards the railway. He entered the small station and proceeded slowly to perform the routine duties of his office.

Then, when the morning express had passed and the way bills had been made out, he sat down before his desk and began to write out his application for promotion.

'It's the only way I'll ever get advanced,' he muttered to himself, as if to strengthen his wavering of his decision. 'I've waited four years for some recognition of my services from the company, and at this rate it will never come. I believe every one who succeeds in railroading has to push his way forward.'

Satisfied with this argument, he proceeded to frame his thoughts, and to put them upon paper. He found, when he came to enumerate his good points, that he had done nothing extraordinary—only administered the affairs of his office intelligently, and without any serious mistakes.

Ray had fair gifts as a writer, and his petition was well worded. When finished he read it over to see if it sounded just right. He was right in the midst of it when his telegraph instrument began to click. He listened to its sounds and read the message:

'Hold the west-bound express at Jamesport until further orders. Track is torn up between Jamesport and the Junction.'

E. T. T.

Ray took a mental note of the message and glanced at his watch.

'She won't be here inside of half an hour,' he said.

Then once again he started to read his petition. After making a few corrections he laid it down on his desk with a satisfied smile.

'There, if that doesn't do the work, I'm mistaken,' he muttered in an undertone. 'I don't think even Arthur could find fault with it.'

It was only natural that the idea of securing promotion should stimulate the boy's imagination, and that he began to plan for the future. Tipped back in his comfortable chair he thought of the time when he might become superintendent of the division, and probably in time general passenger agent, and even president of the road. Then, with a big salary and a private car, he could be his own master, and support his mother in the style she deserved.

A wave of compassion for other boys and poor station agents swept over him. He would make an innovation in the management of the railway. He would visit every station at certain times and personally inspect the record of the agents, then, where good services warranted it, he would make promotions, and not keep deserving employees in one place for a long time.

It was pleasant to think of the gratitude the men would feel toward him, and in his dreams he posed as a benefactor to the deserving poor on the road with considerable grace and condescension. It was an added satisfaction to know that he had worked up from the lowest position to the highest, and that he was familiar with all the discouragements and disappointments of the various employees.

In the midst of his dreams he heard the shriek of an engine, but it seemed more like the echo of a dream than a reality. It took some moments for Ray to bring himself back to practical thoughts.

Suddenly he dropped his feet from their perch on the desk with a bang, and jumped with the startled exclamation:

'The express is coming!'

It was indeed the whistle of the approaching express that had sounded so far away in his dreams, and now he could hear the roar and rumble of the train as it bore down upon him, at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

In an instant the telegraphic order to hold the express at Jamesport flashed across Ray's mind. That order had not yet been countermanded, and the express was down upon him without any signals to stop her.

The boy turned deathly pale as he sprang to his feet and rushed for the door. Just as he reached the platform of the station the express gave utterance to another shrill whistle and flashed by the small depot like a hurricane. In the strong suction of wind that followed in the wake of the flying train Ray lost his hat, but, unmindful of that, he stood as if petrified by the awful catastrophe which his negligence had caused.

The express was rushing on to its doom, carrying with it probably several hundred people. Ray was helpless to avert the terrible calamity. The track was torn up between the two stations, and it would do no good to telegraph on to the Junction. The harm was already done, and no earthly power could save the train.

Ray staggered into the office. Every particle of blood had left his face. He felt weak and helpless. Burying his face into his hands, he gave vent to sobs that shook his frame. Before him was his petition for promotion. The sight of it brought a revulsion of feelings, and he took it up and tore it into shreds.

'If it hadn't been for that I would have attended to my duty,' he muttered.

Then the cold perspiration broke out upon his forehead as he again realized the horror of his situation. He was a murderer a hundred times over; in all probability the train was already wrecked, and scores of mangled, bleeding corpses were crying to heaven against the perfidy of the man who had so suddenly launched them to their destruction.

'Oh, God, help me,' the boy cried, in his utter helplessness.

Under the strain it seemed as if he would lose his mind, and he rose from his seat and paced back and forth in the narrow office.

'I must do something,' he said, finally. 'I'll face it all and telegraph to the Junction for a wrecking train. I shall not try to excuse myself.'

He seated himself at his desk again and seized the knob of the telegraph machine, but before he could call up the operator at the Junction a message for him came ticking over the wires:

'Release the express. Track all clear.'

E. T. T.

For an instant the boy could not comprehend the full import and meaning of this message to him. Then, as it dawned upon him, the revulsion of feeling was too much for his strength. He dropped back into his chair, and for an instant it seemed as if he lost consciousness.

When he recovered himself he walked unsteadily toward the door and opened it to take a full breath of fresh air. The world never seemed so beautiful to him as at that moment. Every familiar object of the landscape impressed him as being dear and attractive. He was in love with his native village, and his small insignificant office appeared in a new light. When he turned around and realized it all, he said aloud:

'Thank God it is not true; it is not true.'

That night Arthur asked Ray if he had forwarded his petition for promotion to headquarters.

'No,' the boy replied, 'I have thought it all over, and I feel content where I am.'

am. I won't make any request for a promotion.'

Arthur looked queerly at his brother and wondered at the cause of his sudden change of opinion, but Ray did not divulge his secret until long after. One day there came word from the chief at the Junction requesting Ray to appear for examination for promotion.

That night, when he was assured of his new place, he related to Arthur the terrible accident that his neglect had nearly caused to the express.

'I was so thankful when I found that it was not true,' he concluded, 'that I had no further desire for promotion. It made me satisfied with my position, and warned me that I could do more good in attending to my duty than in worrying for something higher. It was an experience and lesson, Arthur, that I can never forget.'

And the boy shuddered at the mere recollection of his terrible mistake—a mistake which none but himself knew about, but which might have ruined him for life and precipitated two hundred lives into eternity!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDITOR OF THE CANADA REVIEW

Recommends Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—Two boxes cured him of backache, indigestion and palpitation of the heart.

Mr. A. Philatrault, editor of the 'Canada Review,' Montreal, was for two years a victim of serious complications of the kidneys and liver. In the following letter to the manufacturer he states his case:

'I cannot recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills too highly. For two years I was a victim of diseased kidneys and liver. I had terrible pains in my back, indigestion and palpitation of the heart. After having tried many remedies in vain I resolved to buy a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The first box brought great relief, and before I had finished the second box was completely cured. The disagreeable symptoms mentioned above have entirely disappeared. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only remedy having a combined action on the kidneys and liver. For this reason they cure the most complicated diseases of these delicate organs after other means have failed. Keep the liver and kidneys right and the stomach will do its work. Headaches and backaches will vanish. One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.'

YOUR EVENING DRESS.

A little care used in the cleaning of your evening dress is all that is needed to make it fit for the next social season. We put in new-like shape the fabric and most delicate fabrics—good and safe work assured.

R. PARKER & CO.,
1898 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.
Phone (Bell) 1597. Phone (Merchandise) 1597.

Women Need Not Suffer

From those terrible back aches, back aches, and headaches and one other ill which makes life full of misery.

Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the kidneys are not acting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor.

Here is an instance:

Mrs. Harry Fleming, St. Mary's, N.B., says: 'The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the loins, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist.

I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered.

My back has not ached since taking the first box and I feel built up and strong. I feel assured that anyone who tries these pills will be more than pleased with their good effects. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25 at all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

FURS! FURS!

Importer and exporter of all kinds of furs for men's and women's wear. Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul St., Montreal.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

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

Bakers and Confectioners.

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

Whole Wheat Health Bread, a specialty. Once tried, always used. Cakes, Tarts, Pies, Buns and Rolls, in great variety. Always fresh and of the best materials.

Tel. Mount 13.
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Builders and Carpenters.

CHAS. FYFE, Established 18 Years
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
OFF 222 University St. Phone Up 2407

STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS A SPECIALTY



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

On and after Monday, October 3rd, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Saturday excepted. Monday excepted.

Depart. 1.05 p.m.	Montreal	4.10 p.m.	Arrive
8.15	St. Hyacinthe	2.10	"
9.05	Drummondville	3.15	"
10.15	Levis	10.55 a.m.	"
4.05	St. Eustache	7.15	"
10.15	Campbellton	1.10	"
2.40 p.m.	Moncton	7.55 p.m.	"
7.25	St. John	4.30	Depart
7.50	Truro	7.30	Arrive
9.55	Halifax	1.30	Depart

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Sunday excepted. Sunday excepted.

Depart. 7.40 a.m.	Montreal	10.30 p.m.	Arrive
8.55	St. Hyacinthe	9.07	"
10.05	Drummondville	8.05	"
1.45 p.m.	Levis	4.20	"
1.15	Riviere du Loup	11.50 a.m.	Depart

H. A. PRICE,
District Passenger Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
145 St. James Street, Montreal.

Shippers can obtain freight rates and other information by applying to

JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent

Room 112, Board of Trade, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

OTTAWA SERVICE.

From MONTREAL:
Leave Windsor St. Station 9.45 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
Leave Place Viger Station 10.25 a.m., 11.45 p.m.

Arrive OTTAWA:
Central Station 12.25 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m.
Union Station 12.40 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m.

From OTTAWA:
Leave Union Station 4.45 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m.
Leave Central Station 10.15 a.m., 11.00 p.m.

Arrive MONTREAL:
Windsor St. Station 8.05 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 10.40 p.m.
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(Daily except Sunday, 'Daily')

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Arr. TORONTO	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	8.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	8.40 a.m.	10.10 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10.40 p.m.	12.00 noon.
Arr. CHICAGO	8.50 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
	8.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
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Cabin rates,

A BROKEN THREAD.

(R. Gallienne Robin, in 'S.S. Times,' London.)

It was a warm autumn day and London's sharp outlines were toned almost into lines of beauty by the soft grey haze which hung over the mighty city—while the sun, far away, a glittering red ball, kept watch over palace and slum.

'Now, lads, in with you, only an hour to spare to-day,' rang out the cheery tones of a manly voice. A shout from at least fifty hoarse, shrill, boy voices came in answer: 'Ere's Mr. Carrill, hooray for Mr. Carrill!' followed by a stampede through a narrow doorway and passage into a somewhat dark room in one of the back lanes of Bethnalgreen. The room was furnished as a school-room, but ink splashes were more abundant than anything else.

'Six o'clock! to work at once, and silence, boys!'

The crimson sunlight glinted through the dusty window, and crowned with glory the head of the young man as he stood facing the boys whose eyes were bent upon him. First duty was roll-call. 'Bob Jones.' 'Where's Bob Jones?' No answer, but much shuffling of feet and turning of heads. 'Do you hear, boys, where's Bob?' Crash!

A stone flung through the window and aimed for the master's head was the only reply.

'Shame! coward, that Bob.'

'Silence boys! Stay where you are, I'll see to Bob.'

The master strode over the boys, knowing in search of Bob, knowing full well Bob would not be upon the scene. But he wanted one minute to collect himself; the stone came very near his temple, it was a sudden blow—and then what was to be done with this incorrigible Bob? After five minutes' thought he returned and lessons began.

Guy Carrill, a tall, broad-shouldered young doctor, was junior partner in an east-end practice, and lived with his little sister in rooms in Approach road, facing the Chest Hospital. The trees around the square were little Ruth's daily delight, she said the wind rustling the leaves reminded her of home and the sea. Three evenings a week Guy devoted to his evening-school for slum-boys, and all the time he could spare to visiting their homes and haunts. What was left was given to Ruth and her small allowance of pleasure in their town-life. She was at school all day, but it was lonely for a child of twelve, and she was all he had.

Lessons were soon over in the dark school-room, books put away, and everything locked up. Guy heard the last 'Good-night, Mr. Carrill, sir!' shouted from afar as he turned his face towards Victoria Park and home. He had promised to take Ruth to the Museum that evening to see her favorite picture of John Kemble. She was ready waiting when he returned, and they started at once.

'Guy, what's the matter, your forehead is bruised. It's those boys again; I would not teach the horrid things!'

'Ruth, don't talk like that; poor little chaps, they are not so bad. No, it was that young rascal Bob, again; but I'll get him some day, there's good stuff in him.'

'Good stuff! when he throws stones at you?'

'Yes, why not? That is part of the good stuff.'

'Well, I— Oh, look, there's that lovely nurse we saw at St. Augustine's Church, just going to the Museum. Oh, I am so glad. Do speak to her; I must know her!'

Guy laughed, but his eyes followed the graceful figure with a very lingering look. 'What,' he said, 'are your favors to be divided to-night between John Kemble and the pretty nurse?'

'You know why I like Kemble's picture; only because he reminds me of you, so you need not laugh at me.'

'A very safe and proper hero-worship for a little girl, my dear; no one can be better than a brother.'

'No one can be better than you, Guy. But Guy was not listening now; he

was watching the nurse. 'She looks very sad, but it is a lovely, womanly face.'

'What did you say, Guy?'

'Nothing, dear. Now come to Kemble.'

But somehow dark Kemble had lost his attraction to-night, and Ruth could only talk of the nurse and watch her. She evidently was another admirer of Kemble, for she sat opposite his portrait and was gazing dreamily at it.

'Now she's there, I'll go too.'

Before Guy could turn, Ruth had seated herself beside the nurse. Guy hovered near.

'Oh! Guy! I left my catalogue at home, and I want to find out about that other picture, you know.'

'Will you have mine, dear? I don't want it. I come here so often that I know all the pictures by heart,' said the nurse.

'Oh! thank you. Do you really often come here? So do we, but we never see you.'

'I generally come in the afternoon, when I am off duty. You see, I am a nurse in the London Hospital, so I cannot go out when I like.'

'Nor can I, because I go to school; and Guy is a doctor, and he can only take me out sometimes in the evening.'

'Is that your brother?'

'Yes, do speak to him.'

'Oh, no!'

'Guy, my pretty nurse wants to speak to you. Come here.'

What could Guy do but approach, hat in hand? The first look into each other's eyes seemed satisfactory, for before half an hour had passed they were talking happily and merrily about all things under the sun or the roof of Bethnalgreen Museum. But happy half-hours are the shortest, and this one fled before the wind—it was time to close.

'Oh, you have not told us your name, and you do not even know ours—we are Guy and Ruth Carrill.'

'And I am "Sister Dorothy," of the London Hospital. Good-bye.'

'Oh, Guy, is she not sweet, lovely, a darling?'

'Yes,' said Guy, lazily; his thoughts were far away.

This was Ruth's introduction to many happy meetings in the Museum, and even in that very East-end resort, Victoria Park. But who shall say there are no pretty nooks and corners even there, nor enticing shrubberies around the lakes? East-end people must not be too particular.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE COMING OF THE 'BO.'

(Union Gospel News.)

A few weeks ago there was great excitement at our house. We are a big family—Mr. Lee, four girls and two rolicking boys of our own, and myself, who live upstairs, and 115 Bengali girls of different sizes who live downstairs.

These girls, although they have brown faces, and wear different clothes, are just as bright and nice as our American girls, and they have just as much curiosity as our home children.

What do you suppose the excitement is about? The young Bo has just come. 'Bo' is a Bengali word meaning little wife.

The new comer was the little girl wife of our durwan, the man who watches the doors and takes care of the house, carries letters, buys stores, (rice and grain), goes on errands, and helps in work generally.

He came to us a high cast Hindoo, but he had heard the Gospel, and was reading the Bible.

He came to me one day and said, 'Mem (lady) I would like to become a Christian, and be one of you, and would be happy to be baptized, but I have a little wife back in my village home, among our Hindoo friends.'

'If I become a Christian, she will have to be like a widow. They will make a man of straw, and burn it, and she will always have to suffer like a widow. She will only be allowed one meal a day, and will be treated badly all her life, and I can't bear the thought.'

I said, 'Kaminee, if you love and believe in Him it is your duty to confess Him. You be baptized, and we will ask God to give you your wife, and I believe He will.'

Soon after he became baptized, and has been living a good honest life, and he saved up a great deal of him. He saved up his wages and one day I said to him, 'Now we must try and get your wife. You write to her mother to send her to you, that you now have work and need her, and we will send your friend to bring her.'

'I will do what you say,' answered Kaminee, 'but if they have heard that I have become a Christian, they will kill her, rather than let her come.'

So the letter was written and the friend sent. It took a week to accomplish the journey, and there was more than one anxious heart awaiting the result. At first the mother did not wish to give her up, but the friend prevailed, because the young wife said, 'Yes, mother, my husband has sent for me and you have always told me that it was a terrible sin to disobey him, so I must go. And she came.'

You should have seen her! Not thirteen years of age, and had been married four years. She came upstairs to see me, with her clothes drawn closely over her face. She did not speak, but bowed down to me with her face to the floor. I lifted her up, and told her that she did not have to salute me that way, that we were Christians and only bowed down to the true God. I also told her that she had come to be like a daughter, and

that I wished her to be very happy with us.

I wish our young people could have seen this dear girl. Her body was covered with Heathen charms and trinkets. She had a hole in her nose with a large ring in it, and her ears loaded down with heavy, though not expensive jewellery. She was also painted in the forehead as Hindoo wives are. She had never heard a Christian song, nor seen Christian people. Neither had she ever heard of Jesus.

Next morning was the Sabbath. She came out to go to church with the other girls. She had taken off her Heathen charms, and told me that she had heard it was wrong to worship idols, so had put all such things aside. She is now in school learning to read, and being taught about Jesus. She cooks for her husband so nicely, and is very dutiful to him, and he seems to love her very much.

She has never yet uncovered her face, nor spoken above a whisper in my presence, as she looks upon me as her mother-in-law. But she will soon forget that Hindoo custom too, and will soon do as our other Christian girls do. The first time she went to church, when she saw the great number of men, and heard the singing, she was so afraid she clung for dear life to the girl next to her, until I went to her and told her that nothing should hurt her.

She seems very happy and we love her very much. Will you not all pray that she may soon find Jesus, and you also do all you can to help us find others who wish to serve God and leave idolatry.

Your friend,

ADA LEE, Calcutta, Ind.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

RISEN, HID, APPEAR WITH CHRIST.

1. Risen with Christ.—Raised together with Christ Col. iii., 1. We were raised with him through faith, Col. ii., 12. If thou shalt believe in thy heart that God raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved, Rom. x., 9. The resurrection life secures to us the power of that life; see Phil. iii., 10. In Eph. i., 19, we are to know the exceeding greatness of his power to usward—such as He wrought in Christ when He raised Him from the dead.

2. Hid with Christ.—Ye died, and your life is hid with Christ in God, Col. iii., 3. Here is the security of the life, 'Your life is hid with Christ in God above the reach of harm.' Because I live, ye shall live also, Jno. xiv., 19. We sometimes hear this life spoken of as an 'attainment.' It is the heritage of every believer in Jesus Christ. I give unto them (my sheep) eternal life, Jno. x., 28. Every child of God has it, whether he knows it or not. Your life is hid with Christ. Believe it, and you shall have the assurance of it.

3. Appear with Him.—This is the manifestation of 'the life' before the whole world. When Christ, who is our life, shall be manifested, then shall we also with him be manifested in glory, Col. iii., 4. Our life began at Christ's tomb. It is the power in us now, at the same time it is hid above, and not till Jesus comes will its glory be fully known. The life of Jesus and the life of His people is one.

A STORMY NIGHT.

What has angered the winds this year? Rushing and roaring, restless and loud, They bend the tree and they drive the cloud.

They swoop on the earth with powerful wings, They have no pity on men or things, As if there were battle and slaughter near, Their shrieks in the night are weird to hear.

The day was at peace until eventide, Laughing and sparkling, the stars shone out, Then the winds came forth with an angry shout,

The black clouds gathered, in wrath arrayed, And the stars hid away, as if afraid, While it seemed that the whole earth shook and sighed,

As the wild winds hurried from far and wide.

But the morning brought us sweet peace again, Gently and quietly dawn came in, The storm seemed hushed for the day to begin,

Timidly sang the birds their songs, And the joys of the morning came in throngs: Duties and pleasures, love and gain; And calm followed storm, as rest follows pain.

So is it ever with us who dwell, 'Mid storm and tempest in depth of night; The darkness yields to the healing light, Crises are stilled, and a thankful psalm Rises to God in the hour of calm, And those who have felt how the storm-winds swell,

Can say, nor falter, 'All's well, all's well,'—Marianne Farningham, in 'Christian World.'

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'In my own case the trouble was very similar, i.e., constipation, fluttering and palpitation of the heart, and pains in my legs, like rheumatism, when I lay down at night. I have only taken the pills a short time, but every one of the unpleasant symptoms has disappeared. The pills did their work thoroughly, yet so mildly that a person would not think he was taking medicine at all. I am highly pleased with their effects, and recommend Laxa-Liver Pills to all who suffer as I did.'

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Mrs. Tweedles—'Got any dried currants?' High school graduate—'We have very small, sweet dried grapes, or raisins, from Corinth, Greece, formerly called Corinthus, but since corrupted into currants.'

Mrs. Tweedles—(switching out and speaking in a loud voice)—'I don't want no corrupted goods.'

High school graduate loses his job.—Roxbury 'Gazette.'

EMBARRASSING FOR THE LECTURER.

Civilized people when they listen to a lecture on some abstruse scientific subject applaud even if they do not understand. But there is evidently more frankness among savages, according to a story told by Capt. Guy Barrows. A white man one evening tried to explain to some members of an African tribe, the Mobunghi, the wonders of the steam-engine and steamship. He drew diagrams on the sand, and the audience listened and looked with apparently intense interest. At last he asked his hearers whether they understood. 'Yes,' they replied, 'they thought they did.' 'There was a deep silence,' Capt. Barrows says, 'for some time, and then a voice in the centre of the crowd expressed the unspoken sentiments of the whole assembly in one emphatic word, uttered in a tone of the deepest conviction:—"Liar!"' Embarrassing for the lecturer.—Westminster 'Gazette.'

AN INVINCIBLE SHIELD AGAINST THE GRIPPE.

Have you got the Grippe, or do you suffer from its unhappy results? Have you it now? In any case, take 'Martin's Wine Cress-Phates.' It is an invincible shield against which that terrible enemy, Grippe, breaks its force.

Take it with confidence, it will cure you when all other remedies fail.

THE REASON.

Some time ago while on a holiday cycling in Ireland, a friend beheld a curious spectacle. Upon turning a bend in the road he was surprised to see a collection of household furniture scattered in every direction outside the door of a small cabin. In the midst of this scene of disorder sat an old woman. The whole scene led him to believe that an eviction had taken place. He immediately dismounted, full of sympathy, and went to her side. Placing a few silver coins in her hand, he asked why she was evicted.

'Ah, sir,' she exclaimed, after pocketing the money, 'it's no eviction at all; only my husband, Pat, is whitewashing to-day.'

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THE SCRIPTURE IN SCHOOLS

THE 'MINERVE' ANSWERED.

At the First French Methodist Church last Sunday evening, the Rev. J. Massicotte, in the course of a lecture on the reading of the Holy Scriptures, answered the 'Minerve's' assertions that 'all the children in the Catholic schools have in their hands the Holy Scriptures, which they read and learn; that the Catechism is a summary of the Old and New Testaments; and that the Sacred History, Mass Book and Prayer Book contain the whole of the New Testament.'

The speaker denied that the Catholic children had studied the New Testament in the schools. The Word of God was not found within their precincts and ninety-five out of every hundred Roman Catholic homes do not possess the Scriptures and have never read its contents. The Catechism, far from being a synopsis of the New Testament, contradicts the teaching of the latter in almost every one of its pages. This little book is simply an exposition of the particular tenets of the Church of Rome. It has only one passage of the New Testament, namely, the Lord's prayer. Here are a few of its teachings:—(Page 12), 'What made you a Christian? It is baptism which made me a Christian. What is the mark of a Christian? The mark of a Christian is the sign of the cross. What is baptism? Baptism is a sacrament which washes away the original sin, makes us Christians and children of God and of the Church. Is baptism necessary to salvation? Yes, baptism is absolutely necessary to salvation. (Page 34)—What is the sacrament of penance? The sacrament of penance is a sacrament which remits the sins committed after baptism. (Page 40)—Can one be saved outside of the Church Catholic, Apostolic and Roman? No; outside of the Church there is no salvation. What must we think of all those sects which are separated from the Catholic Church as so many human institutions and false religions, which can only lead men astray, and which cannot lead them to God? (Page 27.) Then follows a long chapter on the necessity of believing the Church, a commentary on the Apostles' Creed, on the seven sacraments, and on the commandments. This book teaches auricular confession, purgatory, intercession of saints, the papacy, and infallibility of the Pope, the immaculate conception of Mary, the sacrifice of the mass, extreme unction, etc., etc. Salvation, according to it, is obtained through the means of the sacraments and the intermediary of the priest. Besides the ten commandments as given in this book are a mutilation of the ten commandments found in Exodus xx. Here is the first, (page 7):—

I.—One God only thou shalt worship, and love perfectly.
II.—Thou shalt not swear in vain, by God, nor of any other thing.

IX.—Work of the flesh thou shalt not desire, but in marriage only.
X.—Others' property thou shalt not desire to have it unjustly.

But where is the second commandment?—Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image, etc.? Suppressed, and for cause. In order to have ten the Church of Rome has divided the tenth in two, leaving thus two commandments against covetousness. The middle part of the tenth—'Thou shalt not covet his wife'—has been struck out and the ninth commandment made out of it. Is this what the 'Minerve' calls a summary of God's Word?

On page 8 are found the seven commandments of the Church. Here is the first:—'1. The holidays thou shalt sanctify; which are, to thee, a commandment.' How does this agree with Exodus xx. 9.—Six days shalt thou labor? Nevertheless, the Church of Rome teaches in this book that it is a mortal sin to work on a holiday.

One would look in vain in the whole of this Catechism for a word on Salvation through the blood of Jesus Christ, or regeneration, holiness, the new birth, the assurance of salvation.

The same must be said of the 'Sacred History,' spoken of by the 'Minerve.'

It is simply a brief, dry and superficial summary of the historical facts of the Old and New Testaments, but nowhere are the Gospel truths or precepts presented.

The 'Mass Book' is but a parody of the great drama of the crucifixion. The few passages of Scripture quoted are so surrounded with other material that their meaning cannot be seen.

But does the prayer book contain the New Testament? No; two-thirds of this book consist of prayers and litanies offered to the Virgin Mary the saints, the angels, etc. As an illustration of the teaching of this book, the speaker quoted the following passage, (page 280):—'Holy mother of God, mother of the Creator, mother of the Saviour, mother without corruption, mirror of justice, throne of wisdom, cause of our joy, mystical rose, tower of David, tower of ivory, golden house, ark of the covenant, door of heaven, morning star, healer of the sick, refuge of sinners, comforter of the afflicted, queen of the angels, etc., pray for us.' On page 423: 'I hail thee, espouse of God, the Holy Ghost.'

Thus are the saints substituted for Jesus, the only Saviour. And the 'Minerve' calls this the Scriptures! It only gives another proof that it itself, with the great majority of the Roman Catholics, ignores the teaching of the Word of God.

M. Massicotte closed his discourse by urging his hearers to study the Word of God, 'which is a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path.'

Miss R. Morin, the leader of the choir, sang with great effect a beautiful French hymn, and the benediction was pronounced.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

MRS. BLESSING-EYSTER TELLS HOW IT IS TAUGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Blessing-Eyster, of San Francisco, has strong ideas as to the importance of scientific temperance instruction in public schools. Mrs. Eyster has been for years W. C. T. U. state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in California. In this capacity she spent four or five years visiting every school throughout the state and showing the children in the simplest language possible just what effect alcohol has on the different organs of the body.

'I understand,' she said, 'from a talk I have had with some of your teachers, that you do not take this matter up in your schools except in the higher grades, and only by way of asides in physiology and gymnastics. What a pity, oh, what a pity! It is the younger children from ten or eleven to fourteen years old who need it most. And it is they whom it will most benefit, for they are at the most impressionable period of their whole lives.'

'We went into this very thoroughly in California,' she continued, 'and we found the gravest need of proper instruction, for ours is a wine-growing state, and the dangers to our children are peculiarly great. One difficulty I discovered in going among the schools, after we had secured a law making temperance training in our schools compulsory, was that so few of our teachers knew how to teach it. They did not use wine themselves, and knew that it injured the body, but they did not know just what the injury was, or how it was done, and so could not clearly tell the children. It was with this in view that I prepared my lecture—I had only one, remember—I gave it, illustrated by manikins that showed just how the heart and lungs and stomach of a man looked after he had used much. The children and teachers listened together, as many of them as the room would hold. Each child took notes and each passed an examination on the lecture afterwards and prizes were given for the best answers. And after it was all over the teachers would thank me and say "We never understood it ourselves before, but now we do and we shall enjoy the teaching in the future."

Mrs. Eyster is also the editor of the 'Pacific Ensign,' the state organ of California white-ribboners. She is now on her way to New York, where she hopes

to introduce into the schools there the system of teaching which has been found so valuable in the schools of the Pacific slope.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

MISSIONARY SERMONS BY THE REV. E. CRUMMY.

The Mountain Street Methodist Church anniversary services were held last Sunday, when the Rev. Eber Crummy, B.A., returned missionary from Japan, preached eloquent and stirring sermons both morning and evening. He also addressed the Sunday-school in the afternoon.

In the morning Mr. Crummy's text was taken from Zec. iv. 6, 'Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.' He drew a picture of the return of the Jews to Palestine under the leadership of Zerubbabel, describing the captures and the difficulties which stood in the way of their returning to their own land. He used those as typical of the hindrances which obstructed missionary work, not only in Japan, but in other foreign countries. He cleverly described the Japanese, with their old customs and superstitions as well as their subservience to political power in Japan, which made it a difficult matter for the foreign missionary to reach them. However, latterly there was some improvement in this respect. The late war had had much to do with it, and now the great need was for more missionaries and more money.

In the evening he took for his theme love. 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.' This was also a most instructive sermon, full of missionary fire and enthusiasm, and was much appreciated, as was the morning discourse, by a large congregation.

The Rev. Eber Crummy is an able and scholarly man, and it is hoped he will soon have an opportunity of returning to Japan to engage in this work which lies so near his heart.

THE FILIPINOS.

AMERICANS PREPARING TO WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THEM.

Washington, March 7.—There is some reason to expect important news from Manila within the next fortnight. It has developed that General Otis has practically completed his plans for a grand onslaught on the insurgents which is expected to deprive them of offensive power at least. It is probable that he will form a large part of his force into columns as soon as his reinforcements arrive at hand and will push this in parallel lines straight through the jungles, clearing out the insurgents in every direction as the troops go forward. The American troops are getting restless and nervous under petty but annoying shooting of the Filipinos and are so anxious to put a stop to this that General Otis has yielded to their desire.

Berlin, March 7.—A high official of the German Navy Department has informed the correspondent here of the Associated Press that the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, to the command of the East Asiatic squadron, had been considered for months past and was finally decided upon as being the most available, the Emperor desiring to show the American people that he is thoroughly friendly to them, knowing that Prince Henry is popular in the United States. When the official referred to was asked whether the appointment was equivalent to the disgrace of Admiral Von Dietrichs he said: 'Not exactly. If Admiral Von Dietrichs had shown more tact last summer before Manila it would undoubtedly have been productive of good results all round. Our government, unfortunately, was advised too late of a number of occurrences before Manila, none of which were really important, but they showed grave want of tact upon the part of Admiral Von Dietrichs. The main trouble was that Admiral Von Dietrichs was insufficiently informed regarding international naval usages in such a delicate situation. Consequently he continued naval movements, drill and searchlight practice as if elsewhere than a blockaded port, thus arousing distrust upon the part of the Americans.' This is important as being the first admission that Germany was at fault in Manila Bay.

TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON.

The 'Patrie' announces that the government has decided to construct a telegraph line to unite the Yukon with Vancouver, and that a party of engineers will soon leave to commence work. It says: 'The government plan is to construct immediately a line between Lake Bennett and Dawson City, and at the same time a party will leave to examine the country to the west of Quesnel, which is the present terminus of the government telegraph system. When these explorations are completed it will be the policy of the government to connect Quesnel with the line which will then be constructed between Lake Bennett and Dawson. The connecting point has not yet been decided upon, but this will be the work of the two surveying parties after they come together.'

RECOGNITION WANTED.

DETECTIVES WOULD LIKE THE REAL NAMES OF SIX PRISONERS.

The police authorities of Montreal are anxious to receive information as to the antecedents of the men whose pictures are given herewith. It is not known what their proper names are, as several



OLIVER J. OLSON,
No. 3361.

of them have known aliases. It is with a hope of further identification that the detective department has requested the publication of these pictures. The



WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
No. 3360.

suspicion that the gang is a notorious one would seem to be confirmed by the accompanying letter from the Kingston authorities.



EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Alias Mason, No. 3358.

Their arrest was made on March 1, and their preliminary trial is fixed for to-day. The charge is suspicion of burglary. Communications have been exchanged



EDWIN MCCARTHY,
No. 3359.

with the authorities of Toronto, Buffalo, Chicago and other Canadian and American cities. The following letters were received at police headquarters yesterday: Kingston Penitentiary.

Warden's Office, March 6, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the re-



CHARLES WAGNER,
No. 3362.

ceipt of yours of March 3, with photos enclosed, and which I return herewith. Our officers recognize Charles Wagner, Oliver

J. Olsen, Edward Mansfield, alias Mason, and Edwin McCarthy as having been some time in this institution, but are doubtful as to their names at the time. Policeman James



THOMAS RYAN,
Alias King, No. 3357.

J. Graham, of the Kingston city force, who was formerly a guard at this institution, recognized Charles Wagner as ex-convict Joseph Weir, and as having been in this city in company with an ex-convict named Joseph Fitzstephen last fall, about the time of the Windsor robberies, with a large amount of money in their possession.

GEO. C. FOSTER, Warden.

To Geo. A. Hughes, Esq., Supt. of Police, Montreal, Que.

Office of A. F. Campeau, Chief Ont. Police, Windsor, Ont., March 6th, 1899.

Silas H. Carpenter, Esq., Chief of Detectives, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir—The revolver taken from Powell's Bank on the night of the robbery can be positively identified by Mr. Powell, his son and the cashier, and we would request you to kindly express to us any revolvers that you may have found on the prisoners, which we will return to you immediately should they not be identified.

We are going to Blenheim to show the photos to-day.

Respectfully yours, CAMPEAU AND MAHONEY.

A SELF-CONFESED MURDERER.

Detroit, Mich., March 7.—John Bell was sitting in the Recorder's Court, this afternoon, awaiting trial for the murder of James Goodwin, in Kent's barn, when he suddenly called Lieut. Myler over to his side.

'Say,' remarked Bell, nervously, 'I killed him all right, and want to plead guilty.' The officer was thunderstruck, and the admission took the breath from Attorney Groesbeck, who represents Bell.

In the examination in the lower court, Bell was held because it was thought that something might develop. There was very little direct evidence, nobody saw him commit the crime, and Bell's alibi was reported to be perfect. The police despaired of convicting him, and in the prosecuting attorney's office it was thought that the trial would be brief and result in an acquittal.

Attorney Groesbeck is placed in an unpleasant predicament by the man's statement, to Lieut. Myler, as he believed him innocent. However, Groesbeck says the confession is the strongest evidence that Bell is not sound mentally, and it is thought he will conduct the defence on that line.

TRADE OPENINGS.

Ottawa, March 7.—The following trade enquiries are reported from the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, for the week ending Feb. 25:—

A Scotch firm of timber merchants desire to correspond with Canadian exporters of hardwood manufactures, mouldings in oak and pine, blind laths, picture backing, floorings in oak and white maple and furniture finished and unfinished.

Two large firms of belting manufacturers require agents with a good connection in the machine line in the Dominion.

A Liverpool firm of commission merchants in a good position to buy cottons, woollens, linens and hardware, desire to get into communication with Canadian houses who wish for such representatives.

A German firm engaged in the manufacture of a special kind of musical box and automaton, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian firms inclined to do business with them, and also to have a suitable agent to represent them.

CAUGHT IN THE SHAFT.

Acton, Ont., March 7.—Robert Wilson, aged 16, son of James Wilson, foreman in W. H. Storey & Sons' tannery, while adjusting a belt near a shaft, to-day, was caught in the shaft and so badly injured that he died within an hour. Both legs and arms were broken and some of his ribs. Doctors were immediately summoned, but could do nothing to save his life. He was conscious to the last and wished to die. He was so badly mangled that he could not be taken home and his poor mother, sisters and brothers were called to the heart-rending scene.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, March 7.—The chemical compounds known as safety bates and tanning preserver, which are imported by tanners to be used exclusively in the tanning of leathers in their own tanneries, may hereafter be brought in free of duty, an order-in-council having been passed placing them on the free list. Cotton yarn, polished or glossed, when imported by manufacturers of shoe laces will be admitted free.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON BRIG-STOCKE.

St. John, N.B., March 7.—The remains of the late Archdeacon Brigstocke were interred yesterday with impressive ceremonies. All the Episcopal clergy of the city and many clergy from other parts of the province took part. Services were conducted by Bishop Kingston and Dean Partridge. An immense procession of citizens followed the remains to the grave at Fernhill.

NEW ONTARIO TAXES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY'S CONTRIBUTION WILL BE LARGE.

Toronto, March 7.—The clause in Mr. Harcourt's new revenue bill, which levies a tax of \$15 per mile upon all subsidized lines of railway in the province, will cost the Grand Trunk Railway Company \$18,000. That means that the Grand Trunk has obtained control of 1,200 miles of the subsidized railways of the province.

There will be an objection to the revenue producing measure from the telephone companies. The local manager of the Bell Company was at the Parliament Buildings to-day. The telephone companies think they are taxed too much in Mr. Harcourt's bill. They are to pay by one sixth of one percent, while banks are compelled to pay only one-tenth of one percent. The telephone companies think that they should not be required to pay any more than the banks. The telegraph companies are also of the impression that they are taxed too high.

A meeting of the license-holders is being held this morning at the offices of the association in connection with the increased license fees which the government of Ontario is about to impose. They profess to be angry at the proposed injustice. A committee was appointed at a preliminary meeting, yesterday afternoon, and a deputation to the government to ask for concessions has been appointed. An attempt will be made to secure longer hours for sale.

CHURCH EXEMPTION.

Toronto, March 7.—The Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector of St. Luke's Anglican Church, addressed a meeting of the General Ministerial Association, yesterday, on the bill at present before the Legislature, in regard to the abolition of the tax exemption. He argued the case very fully in favor of the exemptions which have existed, and declared that should taxes be declared on church property, Ontario would hold the unenviable position of being the only country which taxes its churches. After a full discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the denominational associations to be discussed.

HEALTHY SIGN.

VANKLEEK HILL PRESBYTERIANS MUST EXTEND THEIR CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

Lancaster, Ont., March 7.—At a congregational meeting of the Presbyterians of Vankleek Hill, held yesterday, to take into consideration the question of church accommodation, whether they would repair the present building or erect a new church, the matter was viewed in all its aspects, and the decision was finally reached that steps be taken at once to build a new church with a seating capacity of not less than 600. The congregation is numerically one of the strongest in the presbytery of Glengarry. Its large membership includes a dependent mission, known as the 'Ridge.' Financially they are among the strongest in the presbytery. Last year they contributed over \$1,500 to missions, and the schemes of the church, besides supporting their pastor and keeping everything in exemplary condition.

This church enjoys the pastorate of the Rev. John McLeod, whose gifts and graces make him capable and popular, and much of the covetous success of the Presbyterians of Vankleek Hill may be attributed to the devotion and sagacity of their pastor. He is certainly one of the best known and most popular ministers in the presbytery.

DE BEAUREPAIRE GIVEN ANOTHER SLAP.

Paris, March 7.—M. Queyran de Beaurepaire's Panama canal bill has fallen flat. In his book 'Panama and the Republic,' the former judge of the Court of Cassation declares the new French President, as Minister of the Interior, concealed knowledge of the Panama plot to save the guilty deputies from prosecution.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

'Dear Sirs,—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have rarely used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very constipated. My mouth and tongue were most of the time appetite fair, but would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and come few and thinful of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.
Sold by DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen's Street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

CURLERS DINE.

An Interesting Function Under the Auspices of the Caledonian Club at the Windsor Hotel Last Night.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

The annual dinner of the Montreal Caledonian Curling Club was held last evening at the Windsor Hotel. The event seemed to have taken an additional brilliancy, and surpassed those of past years. The dining-room was a scene of beauty, bunting and flowers combining to lend attractiveness of an appropriate nature to the place.

The president of the Caledonian Curling Club occupied the chair, while the vice-presidents were ably aided by Messrs. W. P. Scott and James Stevenson. Among the merry-makers who surrounded the board were:

Messrs. J. H. Hutchison, J. L. Bittinger, David Guthrie, St. Lawrence C.C.; Geo. W. Cameron, Thistle; Ed. Sheppard, M.A.A.A.; J. W. Hughes, Duncan McCormick, Geo. I. McKay, James Currie, T. Barbeau, T. J. Quirk, J. Leslie Tedford, J. R. Wilkes, J. Morrison, W. G. Slack, Ed. T. Houghton, John E. Fairchild, J. H. Robertson, W. H. Murphy, George Willis, A. Gowen, J. W. Lean, James Simpson, George J. Sheppard, W. T. McLaughlin, Alex. Scott, John Wignton, T. A. Morrison, Wm. Young, E. Ryder, Chas. Sheppard, Jsa. Hays, T. O. Lyall, H. R. Hutchison, W. P. J. Hughes, J. W. Lean, Wm. L. Lamer, Robt. Peel, B. Tedford, Walter Livermore, J. R. Sparrow, C. W. Tremblay, Richard A. Walter, H. P. Scott, P. R. Ometrad, Cincinnati; W. E. Davis, Geo. W. Sadler, J. T. Toug, Wm. Alley, R. Thomson, H. Andrew Thomson, R. M. Simpson, T. R. Lankall, S. H. Cameron, David Robertson, John Robinson, A. Stevenson, H. L. Lyall, Raymond Bingham, Montreal, Snowshoe Club; Arch. McCormick, Ormstown, James Rodger, Heather C.C.; A. F. Riddell, Montreal C.C.; Geo. W. Wood, Branch.

After a loyal honoring of the toast of the Queen, Mr. McCormick was called upon and proposed the toast to the President of the United States, Mr. Bittinger, U. S. Consul, in this city, then proposed the toast to the Caledonian Curling Club, president of the Caledonian Curling Club, who was cheered and cheered again. In the course of his remarks he said that Americans congratulated themselves that president of the greatest republic on earth stood side by side with Her Gracious Majesty, the greatest Queen and Empress in the world. He also paid a neat tribute to the Scottish people.

Mr. G. W. Scott proposed the toast to the Governor-Generals. He remarked in a neat speech that all the Canadian Governor-Generals were born curlers.

The secretary, Mr. George Sheppard, then read a list of regrets, not being able to be present—Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Alex. Murray, secretary of the Branch; T. Christie, Lacerte, Mr. McLaren, Buckingham. A touching letter was read from the chairman of the club, the Rev. Canon Ellego, J. The toast of the Branch was ably proposed by Mr. Peter Lyall, in the course of which he referred to the recent international match for the Gordon medal.

Mr. George Wood responded, and pointed out that, in his opinion, the conditions of the jubilee trophy might be changed to advantage, making single rink matches as opposed to the country club's chance.

Mr. W. P. Scott proposed the toast of sister clubs and guests. Mr. A. F. Riddell responded on behalf of the Montreal Curling Club; Mr. George Cameron spoke for the Thistle Club; Mr. James Rodger on behalf of the Heather Club; Mr. David Guthrie for St. Lawrence and Dr. McCormick on behalf of Ormstown.

The M.A.A.A. trophy was then held up to admiring eyes, and the toast of the M.A.A.A. was proposed by Mr. Ed. Sheppard.

Mr. Raymond Bingham then spoke as representative of the Montreal Snowshoe Club. Mr. W. J. Hughes proposed the ladies' health and Mr. George Cameron responded. Music, vocal and instrumental, also recitations and sketches, added pleasing variety to the evening. The meeting merged away off into the same hours. The contributors comprised the orchestra under Mr. Sullivan, Messrs. J. R. Wilkes, Leslie Tedford, C. J. Sheppard, E. Laugstaff, H. Thompson, E. Varney and Bert Cooke.

THE M. A. A. A. TROPHY. The M.A.A.A. trophy of 1896, which was not presented as a trophy to the Montreal Club, but as a cheque for forty dollars, has had of late much of the club's attention. The first match reducing the club's creditors to the second brought this down to 14. These were reduced to seven by the third match, and the seven curlers finished the series yesterday.

It is now often that any team skipped by Mr. D. Williamson gets beaten, but this occurred yesterday when Mr. McCormick's team ended the final match with a majority of two shots. The gentlemen of Mr. McCormick's team, mentioned below, are each the winner of a prize (medal, or of other description), valued at one-fourth of the trophy's value.

Scores were yesterday:

D. McGill	A. W. Shearwood
H. Cameron	G. P. Walker
F. N. Southam	S. A. McCormick, skip
S. A. McCormick, skip	Williamson, skip

MONTREAL LADIES WON. Quebec, March 7.—The Montreal Ladies' Curling Club met their Quebec sisters at the Victoria rink, the 25th club's first afternoon and evening. A large number of spectators viewed both games. The Montreal ladies were accompanied by a large party, while all Quebec turned out to watch the match. The ice was in good condition, and the ladies showed a skill in the handling of the broom that would have done credit to the best man in any curling league. The four years' experience of the ladies from the metropolitan city militated in their favor, for the fair sex of this city have taken the game up only this year, and the visitors won by 18 majority on the following scores:

Montreal.	Quebec.
Miss Smith	Miss L. Casault
Miss Oswald	Miss Scott
Mrs. Whitehead	Mrs. Browne
Mrs. Brainerd, skip	Miss Brodie, skip

After the first match the Montreal ladies were entertained to a lunch by the Quebec players, and the second game took place with the following result:

Montreal.	Quebec.
Miss Pangman	Miss Pope
Miss Johnson	Miss Welch
Miss Syre	Miss Casault
Miss Hutchins, skip	Miss Breakay, skip

The Montreal party entertained the Quebec players at dinner at the Chateau Frontenac after the match.

CHESS.

AN ACQUISITION. The question asked by several club members as to the length of Mr. J. Harrington's connection with the Cercle St. Denis for whom he played in the league match on Saturday, is answered by Mr. C. J. Dixon, secretary of the St. Denis Club, who wishes it

stated that Mr. Harrington's application for membership was received over three weeks ago. The Cercle is to be congratulated on the acquisition of this rather strong player. They will be able to make things more interesting in the next encounter between the two, which it is understood is to come off soon.

HOCKEY.

A DRAWN GAME.

Halifax, N.S., March 7.—The Montreal Shamrocks and Halifax Crescents played a fast game of hockey in the North End rink to-night, on ice which was damp when play started, and was decidedly wet when it ended. The game proved a tie, each side scoring two goals. The contest was exciting, but not as rough as some which have taken place here. The Shamrock forwards, Scanlan, Trihey and Farrell, were all in superb shape, and performed fine work. Halifax played magnificently against the Canadian champions, and got the first goal in 20 minutes after the game began. Crockett being the lucky player. There was no more scoring in the first half, but in the second Scanlan and Trihey scored for the Shamrocks, and Maher got about the Shamrocks could not increase their score. The Crescent goal-keeper had numerous shots to stop. Crockett, one of the Halifax team, had his shoulder knocked out of place, but it was reset as he lay on the ice, and he continued at the game.

ALMOST A WHITEWASH.

Sherbrooke, March 7.—The Mets, of Sherbrooke, met the Bishop's College team on Saturday evening on the skating rink. The Mets, who were in the lead, and the play, on account of the bad ice, was slow. At half time the game was 8 to 1 in favor of the Mets, and in the second half the latter scored six, and the game closed with 13 to 1 in favor of the Mets. The teams were:—Mets—Rocque, goal; Davis, point; Spafford, cover point; Bowen, Wiggitt, Moe, Sangster, forwards. Bishop's College: Winter, cover point; Thompson, point; Wurtelle, Brown, Richmond, A. Wurtelle, forwards. Timekeepers—Odel and Rankin. Umpire—Ward and C. A. Pope. Referee—J. C. Robins, jr.

RAILWAY HOCKEY MATCH.

The Auditor of Disbursements' hockey team, champions of the Grand Trunk Railway, met and defeated the Car Accountant's team of the same club, 4 to 2. The above team is open to challenges from any other Grand Trunk team. Challenges should be sent to the secretary, H. Somers, Auditor of Disbursements' Office.

A TEMPTED MATCH.

A Buffers vs. Duffers hockey match is contemplated at the Arena for Saturday night next, and the proceeds will be for charitable purposes.

WINNIPEG PLEADED.

The Winnipeg "Telegram" says editorially:—The defeat of the Montreal Victorias by the Montreal Victorias of the eastern championship, and the right to defend the Stanley cup, is greeted with pleasure in Winnipeg. Believers in the eternal fitness of things, cannot but regard the swift retribution by the offended duties upon the Montreal Victorias for their treatment of the Winnipeg Victorias in the recent Stanley cup contest. It is to be hoped that the Eastern champions will defend their title in a more honorable and sportsmanlike manner than did those from whom they have wrested the laurel.

A LAUNDRY TROPHY.

An enthusiastic match was played between the American Steam Laundry and the Black Diamond Hockey Clubs at the Jubilee rink on Monday night, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of three goals to one.

The teams were as follows: American Steam Laundry—Kneen, goal; Beard, point; Galtier, cover point; Nebbis, Plannagham, Danseur and Murray, forwards. Black Diamond—Rielly, goal; M. Vipond, point; E. Vipond, cover point; Ladd, McGregor, Philnie and Lancaster, forwards.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

New York, March 7.—Representatives of the leading clubs of the Amateur Hockey League met yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas rink, Sixty-sixth street, near Columbus avenue, and completed arrangements for the coming season. The hockey team which is to play hockey against the Victoria and Shamrock teams of Canada this month. George D. Phillips, of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, was elected president of the league. Howard Drakeley, and Charles E. Keeler represented the Skating Club of Brooklyn; E. C. Wallace, the New York A.C., and the captains of the Hockey Club of New York, Montreal A.C. and St. Nicholas Skating Club, their respective organizations.

The following schedule was mapped out: March 10, Skating Club of Brooklyn vs. Victoria, at St. Nicholas rink; 11, All-American vs. Victoria, at St. Nicholas rink; 16, Shamrocks, of Montreal, vs. All-American team, at Clermont avenue rink; 17, the Skating Club of Brooklyn vs. Shamrock, at Clermont avenue rink; 18, All-American vs. Shamrock, at Clermont avenue rink.

The following seven were chosen as the All-American team: E. O'Donnell, Hockey Club of New York, goal-keeper; James A. Drysdale, Skating Club of Brooklyn, cover point; William H. Doherty, Skating Club of Brooklyn; Robert H. Wall, Skating Club of Brooklyn; E. C. Phillips, New York A.C., and Benjamin Phillips, Hockey Club of New York, forwards.

The committee in charge of the visitors' trip is as follows: Lathin Skating Club, St. Nicholas Skating Club, John DeCoursey, Ireland, Brooklyn. The Skating Club of Brooklyn finished the season last week, and captured the championship by winning all its games.

The record to date follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Play.
Skating Club of Brooklyn	8	0	0
Hockey Club of New York	3	2	3
New York A. C.	3	3	1
St. Nicholas Skating Club	2	6	1
Montclair	1	6	1

The games—Hockey Club of New York, 1; New York A.C., 1.

It will be interesting to notice the composition of the All-American team. No wonder the Brooklynites won all their games. If Drysdale, or Doherty, or Wall, have been teaching the Brooklynites anything, they will forget they ever knew anything about hockey when they run up against the Cedars.

CEDARS WHITEWASHED.

On Monday evening the Heather and Cedar hockey teams met on the Arena to play off their drawn game in the Metropolitan League. At the start of play the Heather's rushed matters so that after three minutes of play Winn secured the puck and he scored the first goal for the Heather's. After this the play became more even, and it was not until within five minutes of half time that the Heather's after a fine piece of combination play scored their second goal.

In the second half the Cedars tried hard to score, but the brilliant rushes of Macdowrie and Bain were of no avail, for the Heather's got in some more of their rushes and scored the third and fourth goals, leaving the score four to nothing in favor of the Heather's.

Green, in goal for the Cedars, played a wonderful game, and had it not been for his untiring efforts the score might have been much larger; the two Bains also did

good work for the Cedars. For the Heather's, the defence played a fine game, and it was with difficulty that the Cedar forwards got past them, the Heather forwards played a good combination game, more especially Winn and Smith.

The teams lined up as follows: Heather's—Anglin, goal; McGinnis, point; R. Vallance, cover point; Winn, A. Tallance, G. Smith and W. Brown, forwards. Cedars—Green, goal; McGinnis, point; and Hughes, cover point; G. Bain, J. Bain, Macdowrie and Shaw, forwards. Referee Mr. Small.

GYMNASTICS.

A COMING COMPETITION. The M.A.A.A. gymnasium annual competition will take place on March 20, 23 and 25, at a club house, Mansfield street, for the championship and other medals. On April 13, the yearly exhibition will take place.

SKATING.

There is fairly good ice at the M.A.A.A. skating rink, and it will remain open as long as the weather will permit.

A RECORD HIGH JUMP.

New York, March 7.—Fred. Gerner, of Astbury Park, broke the record for jumping on skates at the Clermont avenue rink in Brooklyn to-night. He cleared the bar at four feet one-half inch after the third trial.

THE ONTARIO RINK.

A fancy dress carnival will take place in the Ontario rink, corner of Delorimier ave. to-night. A first class band will be in attendance.

WHEELING.

THE M. B. C. The annual meeting of the Montreal Bicycle Club will take place to-morrow night at the gymnasium, Mansfield street, when the various reports will be received and officers elected for the ensuing year.

THE RACING DIFFICULTY.

Mr. A. G. Batchelder, the chairman of the so-called Outlaw Association of Cyclists, has still hopes of a peaceful arrangement of the racing difficulty. In the meantime, he has, in the hope of settling the various reports, will be received and officers elected for the ensuing year.

New York, Feb. 28, 1899. Mr. Henry Sturmy, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer International Cyclists' Association, Coventry, England:

Sir—Undoubtedly the cycle racing situation in America is being closely studied by yourself in view of the international complications that may result therefrom. While it is true that the I.C.A. should be the utmost discretion in the matter, the members may feel called upon to take, the general good of the entire association would appear to be the point at issue. It would be to the disadvantage of the racing organization possessing membership at the time any contention arose; but if it were apparent that this body had released a firm grasp upon the sport to such an extent that the members of the I.C.A. should be held responsible for the actions of the I.C.A. would be justified in considering the general good of all in preference to the protestation of a member which, to a great extent, had become discredited in its own country.

A plain statement free from bias, of the conditions now existing in the United States will make apparent the fact that the N.C.A. is not a "flag in the pan," as the I.C.A. fornia Cycling Club has been in control for the past two years; the Western Cycling Association, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, proceeds without interference in the matter, with its principal offices at New Orleans, Louisiana, looks after matters in several southern states. The N.C.A. will have arranged alliances with these three bodies, with the next fortnight. Collectively this practical amalgamation of four associations, furnishes more strength than the L.A.W. can hope to possess.

The N.C.A. comprises all the tracks in the metropolitan district, and this means much. Possibly you can imagine what the tracks outside of London or Paris would do if the tracks and riders of those two cycling centers were united with the metropolitan tracks and others in Washington, Buffalo, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities. The N.C.A. can supply more than enough racing to keep the riders busy the entire season.

With one exception all of the professional riders are identified with the American Racing Cyclists' Union, which is a part of the N.C.A. in that it is allowed a member of each district board, and one member on the National Board of Control. This entitles the Union to five votes in the general assembly, as the country is divided into five districts.

Many of the most prominent race promoting clubs in the eastern states are either members of the N.C.A., or in sympathy with it, which guarantees the but a very small contingent. At our amateur qualifications built on somewhat different lines than those of the L.A.W., we find that these riders are more inclined to register with us.

I can honestly express to you without any attempt at boasting the firm belief of the N.C.A. leaders, that we have not the slightest doubt of our ability to win in a contention which the League may see fit to wage. We are simply following out the lines laid down, paying little attention to the League, and we intend to continue this course unless we are forced into a bitter contention.

While it may be true that the I.C.A. constitution forbids the recognition of only one governing body in a country, it is to be noted that the United States is not in the United States might call for unusual action, perhaps to the extent of modifying the I.C.A. constitution. Without the N.C.A. riders at Montreal, the championship of the I.C.A. will suffer to a very appreciable extent, if not vitally. Your letter of some time since to President E. C. Bald, of the Racing Cyclists' Union, was referred to me, and this answer is a joint one by both the N.C.A. and the A.R.C.U. The N.C.A. would like to arrange, if it can be done, for the presence of its riders at Montreal. If no solution of the difficulty can be arrived at, then the Grand Circuit of the N.C.A. will be arranged without reference to the Montreal races.

This letter is more in the line of a personal communication than an official one, and my idea is to say that we cannot call a success to a way out of the middle that will result in a satisfactory settlement of the complications.

If in your judgment you consider that the I.C.A. might discuss the advisability of the I.C.A. properly admitting the existence in the United States of bodies other than the L.A.W., then the N.C.A., S.C.A., W.C.A. and C.A.C., might apply for membership at the meeting to be held in Paris in May. Possibly the C.W.A. might see fit to advise these applications and their acceptance.

Were such a plan of procedure followed, is it your idea that the Grand Circuit of the N.C.A. will be less embarrassed by the refusal of international recognition than will the C.W.A., one of your members, which now finds a white elephant on its hands in the possession of the world's championships?

While in England, over a year ago, I called at the office in Coventry, but unfortunately we were away.

If not too much trouble could I bother you for a copy of the N.C.U. constitution and by-laws, and also racing rules, and further still a copy of the I.C.A. constitution and by-laws. I realize that I am presuming upon your indulgence, but I will thank you for an early reply to this communication. Believe me to be, very truly yours,

A. G. BATCHELDER.
Chairman N.C.A. Board of Control.
No. 150 Nassau street, New York city.

THE DOMINION MEET. Simcoe, Ont., March 7.—This morning H. B. Donly, secretary of the C.W.A., received from J. B. Walker, chairman of the Bradford meet committee, that city's formal application for the Dominion championship meet, to be held next September. The only other applicants for the meet are the associated clubs of Montreal, who ask that it be broadcast off in connection with the world's meet. To accept the Montreal invitation, however, would necessitate a change in the by-law of the C.W.A., as the date of the world's meet has been fixed for the second week in August.

FOOTBALL. A POINT AFFAIR. On Friday, March 17, the Point St. Charles A.A. Football Club will hold an "at home" in O'Brien Hall, when it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. THE MONTREAL CLUB. On Good Friday the annual meeting of the Montreal Football Club will be held.

HOUSE OF REFUGE CONCERT. The St. Gabriel Christian Endeavor Society gave their closing concert for this season at the Protestant House of Refuge, Dorchester street, last Friday night, when many friends assisted. Miss Atkins's piano solo and her selections from the organ, as well as her solo songs, were much admired, whilst Miss Campbell's rich contralto voice contributed much to the evening's pleasure. The soprano songs rendered by Miss Keane were much appreciated. The humorous part of the programme was very well upheld by Mr. C. Hodge and Mr. E. Vernot, by their songs and speeches; no less enjoyable were the songs given by Mr. J. H. Clelland, tenor, whose fine baritone voice did much to make the evening a success. The clever manner in which Master DeGruchy handled the bones, the great pleasure of all was when to the sound of the bagpipes, Miss Isabel Forbes marched on to the platform, and to the delight of those present, danced the Highland fling, and other Scotch dances. Her dancing received great credit on her teacher, Mr. A. Fraser, who also gave some selections on the bagpipes. The pianist, Mr. Jerome, did more than his share in helping on the work. The singing of the National Anthem brought the concert to a close.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. When the Court of Queen's Bench was opened yesterday at ten o'clock, the name of John Lavery, charged with receiving stolen goods in connection with the recent wholesale burglaries, was called, but the accused did not appear. A delay was arranged until eleven o'clock, but at that hour he was not on hand, and as no other cases were ready, the Court adjourned until this morning.

On Monday afternoon the Court did not sit, because there was no case ready. A plain statement free from bias, of the conditions now existing in the United States will make apparent the fact that the N.C.A. is not a "flag in the pan," as the I.C.A. fornia Cycling Club has been in control for the past two years; the Western Cycling Association, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, proceeds without interference in the matter, with its principal offices at New Orleans, Louisiana, looks after matters in several southern states. The N.C.A. will have arranged alliances with these three bodies, with the next fortnight. Collectively this practical amalgamation of four associations, furnishes more strength than the L.A.W. can hope to possess.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM. Severe Paquette has entered an action, claiming five thousand dollars damages from F. Poirer and Son, contractors, on account of the death of her husband, who was killed while working in their service. Deceased was employed at a derrick used for the construction of a house at the corner of Prince Arthur and DuRocher streets in October, 1897, when he was killed by the derrick, having become connected at the top with a live wire, he received a fatal shock.

STRUCK A WOMAN. Aguste Labelle struck a woman named Aguste Mary Bell on the forehead, cutting it severely, broke a tooth and otherwise injured her. The body. In the Police Court yesterday he would give no good reason for his conduct, and admitted it was done without provocation. He was fined twenty dollars or one month in jail.

ANOTHER BOY ARRESTED. Michael O'Brien, alleged to be a member of the gang of boys, five of whom were arrested last Friday, accused of being implicated in a large number of petty thefts, was arrested yesterday. He was remanded for trial with the others.

VERDUN HOSPITAL. The report of the medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the fortnight ending March 6, 1899, shows:—Admissions, 6; discharged cured, 1; discharged improved, 1; discharged on trial, 3; deaths, 2. Visiting governors for the week commencing March 13, are Messrs. James Currie, Wm. Currie, Wm. Drysdale and H. Gatehouse.

MR. TARTE PURCHASES A HOUSE. The "Minerve" announces that the Hon. Mr. Tarte has purchased one of the finest residences in St. Louis square, at a cost it is said, of ten thousand dollars.

THE CITY FURNISHES SECURITY. Security was furnished by the city yesterday in the appeal taken from the judgment rendered against it in the case of Cadieux vs. the City.

PERSONAL. Mrs. J. P. Hunter, of Cleveland, has arrived in town and during her visit she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hopkins, 500 St. Urbain street.

Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, who was taken ill some time ago at the concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties at the City Hall.

Mr. Beckles Wilson, the well known correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," is at present in the city, in connection with his forthcoming book upon the history and operations of the Hudson's Bay Company. This work promises to be of considerable interest, seeing that the plainest narration of the power, prestige and adventures associated with this organization for over a century, must necessarily have all the elements of romance.

A. O. U. W. GRAND LODGE.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 7.—The twenty-fifth annual Grand Lodge session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen opened in Empire Hall in this city this morning. All of the grand officers are present, except Grand Medical Examiner Briggs of Buffalo. This morning the reports of the credential committee showed 410 delegates present from all parts of the state. Today will be given up to the conferring of the Grand Lodge degree and the reports of officers.

GRIPPE IN MEXICO. Tuscon, Ariz., March 7.—Lautero Roca, who for the past year has been official translator at the American embassy in the city of Mexico, has returned to this city. He reports an alarming death rate in the city of Mexico, owing to an epidemic of grippé. There were 720 deaths in forty-eight hours and as many as 400 deaths occur each day, he said. It is estimated that 20,000 people are sick, most of them being among the poorer classes. There is also much smallpox there.

ITALY IS ANGRY. Rome, March 7.—The Italian Government is fully determined to obtain an apology from China for the Tsung-li Yamen's refusal of the demand of Signor Martino, Italian Minister at Peking, of a concession at San-Moon Bay, province of Che-Kiang, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. A squadron of five cruisers, with 100 guns and 1,500 men, will soon be at San-Moon Bay.

Washington, D.C., March 7.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, expresses himself as highly gratified at the definite determination of the United States to keep her hands off China and to resist intimations of other powers that the time is ripe for this country to take for itself a port of the coast line of China, as made known by an authorized statement given out yesterday. The Minister had a long conference yesterday with Secretary Hay, as to the situation in China. While he will not discuss the conference, he undoubtedly learned in an official way what was made known to the public later in the day and communicated the information to Peking. It is expected the position of the United States, in refusing to seize any territory will have an important effect on affairs in China, strengthening the hands of those in authority.

Speaking of Italy's action in seeking an "open door" on the Chinese coast, by the acquisition of San-Moon Bay, Mr. Wu says he was much surprised at this move, as Italy has practically no trade with China. He said that he never has seen more than two or three Italians in China; there are no Italian commercial houses that he recalls, and no Italian colonies. Under such circumstances the Minister is inclined to believe Italy would not have acted until some of the other powers had been sounded. What China will do as to accepting or rejecting the Italian claims, Mr. Wu, has not been advised officially. He says, however, that the reports that the Tsung-li Yamen has returned the Italian request should not be construed to mean that any summary course has been adopted. All his information indicates that the return of the request was in no offensive spirit, but was merely to explain the difficulties of complying with such a request.

Mr. Wu pointed out that China continues to have a great stretch of coast with a number of large ports, including Canton and some twenty-five treaty ports, through which the commerce of the world can flow uninterruptedly. The Russian port of Port Arthur, and that of the British Wei-Hai-Wei, are more particularly naval and military ports. Kiaochau, the German port, is better adapted for commerce as well as naval uses, although Mr. Wu says his understanding is that the "open door" policy is to be maintained by the Germans at Kiaochau, so that all countries would share alike in its advantages. In any event, he says, the free entry of goods would relate only to Kiaochau and its hinterland, and that when these goods passed into China, the Chinese customs would be levied.

The recent visit of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, afforded an opportunity for exchange of views between him and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Wu, all of whom are intimately familiar with the large question engrossing China. Lord Charles had conferred with officials of the Tsung-li Yamen, and with the viceroy and the leaders. The result of all his study of the Chinese question was summed up in the belief, openly announced, that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, and Japan, having the bulk of commerce and interest in China, should unite to protect these interests by assuring to China a stable government, free from the constant harassment of movements from without for territorial acquisitions. Mr. Wu does not commit himself on the wisdom of Lord Charles Beresford's plan of solving the Chinese problem, but he is inclined to believe that His Lordship's mission, which, thus far, is unofficial and in behalf of the Chambers of Commerce of England, on his return to England will have official results.

A SYNAGOGUE SOLD. Halifax, N.S., March 7.—The Jewish synagogue was sold here to-day by the sheriff at the instance of the Baptist Conference, which put a foreclosure upon the property. Mr. Abraham Michaels purchased the edifice.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN.

NOTE OF WARNING FROM THE WOMAN'S FEDERATION OF CLUBS.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the Woman's Federation of Clubs, has issued a circular letter to the president of the 527 clubs in the federation, in which she says: "The Federation has become a vital part of the great historical movement of this century and the work it has accomplished for the cause of education has made a permanent impression, which will gather force as it continues."

"In the light of recent events, noticeably the discharge of all women employees in the service of a great railway system in the west and the attitude of labor unions toward wage-earning women, we must plainly see that the time has come for united action among women for women."

"A great struggle is going on in the labor world and the working woman must play her part in all its phases and bear the burden of the result equally with the man."

"As an organization the Federation is a powerful weapon to be wielded in behalf of this helpless and dependent class, but in order to work effectively we must study conditions, seek to know what is needed and then strive to become helpful in discovering and apply the remedy for the wrong."

TWO THOUSAND VOLTS. TERRIBLE CHARGE OF ELECTRICITY RECEIVED BY A NEW YORK MAN, WHO SURVIVED.

New York, March 7.—Joseph Hampel, an employee of the Lexington avenue cable power house, while working at his switchboard to-day, received and survived an electric shock of about two thousand volts. The man's body was burned black from head to foot, every stitch of clothing was torn from him and he fell senseless through a hole instantaneously burned in the floor by the terrific electrical power. Hampel is expected to live. The doctors who attended him say there is no case on record of a man withstanding a similar shock. The accident was caused, through Hampel trying to tighten a loose screw on the switchboard, and in some way creating a circuit. The enormous power of the shock may be judged from the fact that until the circuits were readjusted all the cars of the road were brought to a standstill.

FINE BLOCK FOR TORONTO. Toronto, March 7.—Another important office building for Toronto is being planned by a syndicate which proposes to build

THE WATCH FAKIRS.

THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS ON THE WATCH FOR THEM.

Some time ago certain local confidence men were, after a long career of swindling, brought to justice, mainly through the efforts of the 'Witness,' and latterly countrymen coming to the city have been free from the operations of those who trade upon simplicity.

The case mentioned the other day in this paper would indicate that the lesson taught has not been sufficiently severe, and that it may be necessary to make fresh examples. The officials of the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. stations have always been on the lookout for the 'gold' watch fakirs. The latter have never been permitted to enter the premises of either railway. It may be said that the utmost protection is afforded the passengers while the latter are upon railway premises. All suspicious characters are rigorously excluded from the stations. Even the hotel runners are not allowed to ply their trade upon the companies' property. The railway policemen are constantly on the lookout in the interests of the travelling public, and it not infrequently happens (though these are instances of a paternalism which is not provided for by the regulations) that simple-looking strangers, being seen by the policemen or other officials to be possessed of a considerable amount of money, when about to leave the station, have been advised (where return was necessary to catch a train), to leave their purse in charge of a responsible official, rather than have such run the chance of loss while wandering about the streets. However, once the passengers get beyond the station precincts they cannot be longer safeguarded, and in the case of simple country folk it not infrequently happens that losses are met with. These occur in a variety of ways. The countryman with a fat wallet is usually easily led. The suggestion of a drink is seldom rejected. He is taken to a low restaurant, down town—probably on Commissioners street. It is not necessary to drug the victim. A few drinks, to one who has led a simple, abstemious life, are sufficient. In a state of torpor or daze the companions who hung to him like barnacles from the moment he left the Grand Trunk or C. P. R. station find it a simple matter to rob him of his money and leave him lying drunk in the saloon. There is generally complicity on the part of the proprietor of the place to which the countryman has been inveigled. It has been mentioned how immigrants and others are enticed to go with strangers who, in the kindest manner, offer to direct them to the stores where they can buy cheaply the articles they require, or to accompany them to the money exchange, where they can have their foreign money transmuted into Canadian currency. The watch fakirs, notwithstanding frequent exposures, have still an easy time of it with the credulous countryman, who joins to simplicity a taint of that cupiditry which is in no respect different from the feeling which animates the bargain hunters in the dry goods stores. The offer of a forty-dollar watch for a ten-dollar bill has an irresistible appeal, for even Arcadian simplicity confesses the desire to obtain something for nothing. The fakirs, of course, must make a careful study of each possible victim. The general aspect offers broad marks to indicate and illustrate status and degree of intellectual alertness, but the countenance must be carefully regarded. In nine cases out of ten the fakirs will be accurate in their analysis. A snag is met with once in a while, which compels a revision of the rules, but the shock is painful, as evidencing the fact that no system, however elaborated, will meet every case—nature desiring now and then to express an originality which will disconcert the most careful interpreter of certain broad recurring features of physiognomy and character. Not merely do the fakirs experience a mental shock, but where there is promptitude and natural robustness, a black eye, while poetic justice appears (but this too rarely, it must be confessed) in the form of a policeman.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

BILL TO LEGALIZE MARRIAGE DEFEATED IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

London, March 7.—The bill introduced in the Manx Legislature for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister received a check at its second reading.

Deemster Gell moved an amendment: That it is not advisable that the legislature of this island should proceed with any measure for the legalization of marriage between a widower and the sister of his deceased wife before there has been legislation by the Imperial Parliament.

The amendment was seconded by Archdeacon Gill.

The Attorney-General dissented. If the bill were restricted to domiciled residents, he said he could not see that it would cause difficulties with England, and it had been found to work extremely well in Jersey. Only the Attorney-General voted against the amendment, which was carried.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, March 8.—An important change in the classification of mail matter will go into effect in about ten days. The present 'fourth class,' which fixes rate on closed parcels up to five pounds in weight at six cents for four ounces, is abolished, and the present fifth class will become the fourth. This decision has been reached in order to avoid confusion, and to bring the Canadian mail classifications into uniformity with other countries' postal union.

The Rev. W. T. Herridge was on Monday night given an increase of \$1,000 a year as pastor of St. Andrew's Church. His salary is now \$4,500 a year, with free manse. The increase was recommended by the temporal committee at last night's annual meeting, and agreed to by the members of the church who were present.

In the Rockliffe range expropriation case in the Exchequer Court yesterday evidence was given on behalf of the Queen by Messrs. C. B. Taggart, real estate agent; James Henderson, of Gloucester, farmer, and real estate dealer, and Mr. J. Snow. Their valuations of the land varied from \$75 to \$90 an acre.

A carload of cement brought from Montreal on Monday by Messrs. Bourque and Poulin, the main drain contractors, was yesterday refused by Mr. Kerr, drainage engineer. Mr. Kerr said the material was not up to the quality required by the specifications.

Mr. Frank Goldthrite, of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of stationery, made vacant by the death of the late Thomas Roxborough.

THE MUSCAT DISPUTE.

FRENCH VERSION OF THE INCIDENT SEVERELY CRITICISED.

London, March 7.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, gave a different complexion of the Muscat incident to the version of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Broderick said that by the original concession secretly obtained in March, 1898, France secured land upon which she would have been at liberty to hoist her flag and build fortifications. Immediately after the proceedings became known Great Britain declared them to be contrary to the treaty of 1862, and the Sultan was required to cancel the lease, which was annulled. The Under-Secretary added: 'We have not expressed disapproval of the action of the British agent, who acted under instructions, and Lord Salisbury informed the French ambassador on several occasions that he considered the British contention absolutely right, and that it was impossible to recede therefrom. M. Delcassé's statement omitted to mention that he stated to the British ambassador a few days ago that he had heard nothing whatever of any French acquisitions of land on the littoral of Muscat; therefore the French agent must have exceeded his instructions.'

'We hold that the action of the British agent in threatening a bombardment of Muscat was absolutely right. By the convention of 1862 there is nothing to prohibit France from having a coal store at Muscat, provided there is no concern of territory, and it is understood that France will avail herself of this power subject to those limitations.'

Paris, March 8.—A semi-official statement regarding the Muscat affair was issued last evening. It says: 'Contrary to what was stated yesterday in the British House of Commons the Sultan's act conceding to France a coal depot did not carry the right to hoist the French flag or liberty to erect fortifications. In declaring that the British Government had not expressed disapproval of its agent's action the Under-Secretary for the Foreign Office did not deny that it had admitted the incorrectness of the proceedings and that it had expressed profound regret therefor.'

London, March 7.—The discrepancy between the versions of the Muscat incident given by M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, and Mr. William St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the British Foreign Office, has started a lively press discussion on both sides of the Channel. Mr. Broderick read his statement in the House of Commons yesterday from manuscript, which, it is understood, was dictated by Lord Salisbury.

The 'Times,' discussing the matter editorially, refers to the story of M. Delcassé as 'transparently misleading,' and in common with other papers, invites the government to publish the official documents bearing on the case so as to set the question at rest.

DAN GODFREY'S BAND.

Washington, D.C., March 7.—Lieutenant Dan Godfrey and his British Guards band, which arrived in New York on the 'Lucania' last Saturday, gave a concert this afternoon in the east room of the White House, in the presence of the President and Mrs. McKinley, and ladies of the Cabinet. That the distinguished company fully appreciated the music of this famous organization was demonstrated by the enthusiastic applause which followed each number rendered.

GERMAN NAVAL COMMANDER RESIGNS.

Berlin, March 7.—Admiral Von Knoor, commander-in-chief of the navy, has resigned. His intention to take this step was announced last autumn.

ANNEXATION.

Canadians do not Think of Such a Course.

CANNOT BE COERCED INTO IT, AS AMERICANS THINK.

Washington, D.C., March 8.—While the Hon. John Charlton, M.P., member of the joint high commission, was in this city he delivered a private lecture on Canada and her relations to the United States. Mr. Charlton began by giving a general routine of physical, social and governmental conditions existing in his country, interlarding his remarks from time to time with sparkling wit and brilliant anecdote.

Adverting to the proceedings of the commission temporarily suspended, he said: 'We hope to retain, in the future, as in the past, only the most friendly and amicable relations with the United States. To this end we shall accord to your country every prerogative and privilege that is rightfully hers, and we expect in turn to ask for no more than Canada is justly entitled to, but this much we feel should be accorded us. We regret that it has been found necessary to break off negotiations for the time being, but when they are resumed we are confident of making a satisfactory adjudication of pending claims.'

Turning to the fiscal condition of Canada, Mr. Charlton continued: 'My country has for many years maintained a comparatively low protective tariff, which has militated against the progress of her people and their industries, because of the fact that the United States has persistently adhered to a high protective tariff.'

'Canada buys annually in the markets of the United States nearly \$40,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, principally in the form of farming machinery, which is very largely in excess of the amount bought from England. In turn the gloomy tariff barrier which you have erected debars us from selling in your markets the products of our farms, and consequently the balance of trade is strongly against us year after year.'

'There is manifest injustice in this. Physically, the two countries are one, and it is just as natural for the people of our southern provinces to trade with those in your northern states as it is for the various members of your Union to trade among themselves. The same freedom from tariff restriction that exists between your states should be extended to us in order that friendship and commercial interests be promoted.'

'The question is frequently asked me: "Do you people favor annexation to the United States?" and I reply without hesitation, "They give the matter no thought." You are surprised, but let me tell you that your country has never given them a single inducement nor an opportunity to think on the subject. Rest assured that Canada will never be coerced into such a step by assurances of good will and flattering newspaper editorials, but she will have to be won by years of sweet commercial wooing. To this end, if you want her to become a part of your own vast domain, you must melt the glacier of tariff restriction and give the two peoples opportunity to fraternize and to learn of each other.'

'Though the day is yet far in the misty future, I look for a coalition of these two great English-speaking nations. I am not overly sanguine, but the day is sure to come. Then, when dark prejudices and jealousies and bickerings have all faded into remembrance, when the sunshine of resplendent enlightenment shall have laved the bosoms of the two nations under one glorious banner, we shall march forward to splendid destiny a united people with common interests and purposes.'

DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST ITS LEASE TO AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Ottawa, March 7.—The Vancouver delegates who arrived in Ottawa last evening for the purpose of protesting against the sanctioning of a lease of Deadman's Island for the erection of a saw mill, were heard this forenoon in the Premier's office. There were present Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, and the Hon. Dr. Borden. Each of the five delegates, Messrs. Senkler, McQueen, McLagan, Buscomb and Cowan in turn addressed the ministers, pointing out that the lease would mean the destruction of property for park purposes and the injury of Stanley Park, adjoining. It was further claimed that the island had been handed over to the city in 1887 by the government, unless needed for military purposes. In the course of discussion it was brought out that the City of Vancouver voted a bonus of \$100,000 in 1890 to a concern which proposed erecting a marine railway thereon. Another point to which attention was drawn was that the island had been used at one time as the site of the isolation hospital and cemetery for smallpox victims. This was taken as evidence that the sanctity of the property for park purposes was not at that time recognized by the city. The

Minister of Militia, from whom the lease was recently obtained by Mr. Ladgate on the recommendation of the local member, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, stated that he had taken all due measures to satisfy himself that the island was not needed for military purposes, having been so informed by the admiral on that station. It was represented to him that \$250,000 was to be expended in improvements, a thousand men employed, and that the sawmill enterprise would be of direct advantage to the city. It was on these grounds that the lease had been granted, the rental being fixed at a reasonable sum. The Premier desired the delegation to embody its views in a memorial which would receive due attention.

MANITOBA SETTLERS.

LARGE NUMBER CARRIED WEST OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Toronto, March 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway settlers' excursion to the west this afternoon took about five hundred settlers from western Ontario. The Grand Trunk train to North Bay will be divided into two sections.

THE SUPREME COURT.

TWO QUEBEC CASES HEARD YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, March 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the arguments in the Queen vs. Montminy, were concluded, and judgment was reserved. The Attorney-General for Quebec proceeded by scire facias to have letters patent for a farm lot in the Township of Forsythe, Beauce county, on the ground that the grant had been obtained through false representations, and was issued by inadvertence, and in ignorance of important essential facts. The Superior Court at Quebec maintained the writ, and annulled the letters patent, but this judgment was reversed on appeal by the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General appeals, asking the restoration of the Superior Court judgment. Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., and Lane, for appellant; Messrs. T. Chace Casgrain, Q.C., and Taschereau, Q.C., for respondents.

On the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. Demers being called, Mr. Belleau, Q.C., moved to quash the appeal on the ground that it had been taken too late as an appeal of right, and that the judge's order, which permitted the appeal after the expiration of the time fixed by statute did not show that it was based upon special reasons by which it might be justified. The Hon. Solicitor-General, Fitzpatrick, Q.C., opposed the motion, contending that neither the petition nor the order required to allege the special circumstances, which sufficiently appeared by the record then before the judge, who made the order. The motion was refused with costs. Mr. Belleau then moved to stay proceedings on the appeal pending the result of a cross appeal by Demers to the Privy Council. After hearing Mr. Fitzpatrick in opposition to the motion an order was made granting the application to stay proceedings with costs.

The hearing was then proceeded with in the case of Price vs. Roy. This appeal is from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, affirming a judgment of the Superior Court at Three Rivers, awarding \$1,800 damages to the plaintiff, as damages for the death of her husband, who was in the employ of Price, and was killed whilst engaged in an attempt to save a bridge near Price's Mills on the Batiscan River from being carried away during spring floods in 1897. The bridge suddenly broke up whilst the men were at work upon it, throwing them into the river, the deceased was drowned, and his body has never been recovered. The appellant denies any responsibility for the accident or any fault from which it might have resulted, and claims that the deceased volunteered to do the dangerous work, and took the risk by which he lost his life. Messrs. Stuart, Q.C., and Olivier, for appellants; Mr. R. S. Cooke, for respondent. Judgment reserved.

RAILWAY LABORERS ON STRIKE.

Victoria, B.C., March 8.—The laborers on the White Pass and Yukon Railway have gone on strike. Of the fourteen hundred employed a thousand men have gone out. The cause of the strike is due to a reduction in wages recently made by the railway from 35 to 30 cents per hour. After the strike all the workmen who had not joined in it were laid off, the company deciding to suspend grading operations until more favorable weather.

OTTAWA SUNDAY CARS FIGHT.

Toronto, March 7.—The advance guard of the Ottawa deputations to oppose the running of street cars in Ottawa on Sunday arrived in the city last night. This morning the Rev. J. A. MacFarlane, president of the Ottawa Lord's Day Alliance, and the Rev. J. Scanlan were up at the Parliament Buildings interviewing the members with a view to securing their support when the question comes up before the Private Bills Committee.

GRAND TRUNK WON.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 7.—Eliza Jack lost her suit against the Grand Trunk Railway Company to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband. A jury reported a verdict of no cause of action in the Supreme Court to-day. Jack was an Erie engineer and was killed in the Grand Trunk yards in Canada.

FRANCE, RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Paris, March 7.—The 'Journal,' in an article dealing with the question of common action on the part of France, Russia and Germany, declares that it has no wish to exaggerate the importance of such action, but confines itself to pointing out, first, that by the Anglo-German treaty, the terms of which are still secret, Germany remains unpledged to any course regarding Egypt, and, second, that despite the differences between France and Germany, both can unite in common action for the defence of their joint interests in Africa and Asia.

'It was Prince Bismarck's provocation,' the 'Journal' says, 'that led to the Franco-Russian alliance proceedings, and the insatiable rapacity of Great Britain to-day will produce temporary understandings which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible.'

BANKERS INDICTED.

New York, March 7.—The federal grand jury for the February term to-day handed in an indictment against James MacNaughton, formerly president of the Tradesman's National Bank, for violating the banking laws in fraudulently ordering the certification of a cheque for \$510,000, and also an indictment against James and Allen MacNaughton conjointly for conspiracy in procuring the alleged fraudulent certification of a cheque for \$510,000 in favor of Allen MacNaughton, when he had not funds to that amount to his credit.

TORONTO BRICKLAYERS.

Toronto, March 7.—A demand has been made by the Bricklayers' Union for an advance of wages from thirty-two cents to forty cents an hour. What the outcome of this demand will be it is impossible at present to foresee. The prospects are bright for great activity in building operations this spring, but although architects have quantities of plans on hand, contractors are holding back until a definite understanding has been arrived at with regard to the rate of wages and few permits for buildings have been issued as compared with the many works in contemplation.

REFORM OF THE SENATE.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SCHEME ENDORSED BY THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, March 7.—Attorney-General Longley's resolution calling for Senate reform on the lines laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was debated in the House of Assembly to-day and adopted, 30 to 2. The most notable feature of the debate was a statement by Mr. Wilcox, the Opposition leader, that the Liberals were in for a long time of power in Nova Scotia and that the Laurier Government was reasonably sure of a further ten years' lease of power at Ottawa. By that time, he said, there would be a Liberal majority in the Senate, and, therefore, the proposed reform was unnecessary.

FASHODA INCIDENT.

PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Paris, March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening: 'A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile.'

London, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce. In reply to a toast the French ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with governments, but with the peoples. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations and to foster 'that spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled.'

These utterances of M. Cambon are particularly notable as reflecting the improvement in the relations between London and Paris.

KNIT GOODS COMBINE.

Utica, N.Y., March 7.—Knit goods manufacturers here and in the Mohawk Valley have received invitations to a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, on March 15, for the purpose of forming a knit goods trust. Fifty-eight concerns are said to have signified their intention of sending representatives to the meeting. One of the largest manufacturers of knit goods in this section says that he is very sorry to see this movement as the trade is in excellent condition and prices are good. He does not believe that combination will be as well for the manufacturers or the public. The proposed trust will be capitalized at fifty million dollars if it is organized.

SUGAR DUTY IN INDIA.

Calcutta, March 7.—The government has decided to introduce in the Legislative Council, on Friday, a bill modelled on the United States act of July, 1897, giving the government power to impose a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

CANADIAN HEROES.

Faced Almost Certain Death in an Attempt to Rescue Their Comrades.

Sarnia, Ont., March 7.—Shortly after 7 a.m., Archie Galloway, foreman over a gang of men at the Imperial Oil Company's works here, ordered some of his men to clean out one of the oil tanks in the company's yards. James McCue proceeded down into the huge tank. When he reached the bottom he was seen by his fellow employees to be down. Another workman named John Carter went down to rescue McCue, but no sooner reached the bottom of the tank than he too was overcome by the fumes of the gas. The foreman, Galloway, was the next to attempt the rescue of the men, and he shared the same fate as the preceding two men. Henry Willis then came to the unfortunate men's rescue, but he, too, was overcome, as was also another employee, named William Brimbs. By this time the alarm had been given that some men were being smothered in a still, and a gang of men from the boiler-shops were soon on the scene and proceeded to tear the covering from the mammoth still to allow the gas to escape, and thereby make it safe for men to descend into the still. Before this work was completed William McCue attempted to go down the ladder, but when half-way down he fell, being almost overcome, but managed to climb part way up again, and was pulled out of the still just in the nick of time, and went into a swoon as soon as he reached the ground. After the covering had been torn away, and the gas allowed to escape, other employees descended into the still, and the five men who were lying in a heap at the bottom of the still, were hoisted to the top with ropes, and were taken to the warehouse of the company's works, where all that was possible was done for the unfortunate men. Doctors, who were hastily summoned, worked over the poor fellows from that time until late this afternoon, when their efforts were finally successful in the cases of three of the men, Galloway, Willis, and McCue, who had sufficiently recovered to be able to return to their homes. The other two men were still unconscious at the last report.

A MURDEROUS YOUNG MAN.

ATTEMPTED TO TAKE AN OLD MAN'S LIFE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.—A most serious attempt to take an old man's life occurred near the city last evening. Richard Bolton, aged 70, had a disagreement with Albert Price, a young married man of about twenty-five, over a calf-skin. It resulted in an information being laid at the police station against Price. Yesterday Bolton left home to come to Winnipeg to attend the trial. After walking about six miles he was overtaken by Price, who insisted on Bolton riding towards the city with him. After a short while, however, instead of continuing towards Winnipeg, Price started off across country in the direction of the Seine river, which is surrounded with bush. Seeing this, Bolton attempted to get out of the sleigh, but Price caught hold of and endeavored to hold him in. The old man made a second attempt, when the horse became restive and Price covered him with a revolver, saying he would show him what he was going to do when they got to the bush. On the road they approached two sleighs loaded with hay and as they passed Bolton jumped out and ran for the sleighs, calling on their driver to save him. Price followed and ordered the driver to throw Bolton off the load or he would shoot. Bolton secured a hay fork and threatened to kill the man if he attempted to do so. Price then fired several shots at Bolton, one of which took effect, shattering Bolton's chin. Price then drove home, and Bolton came on to the city, where he lodged an information. Price was arrested at his home to-day and brought into the city. Bolton is doing as well as can be expected, several pieces of the bone having to be removed.

SPANISH POLITICS.

Madrid, March 7.—The Republican deputies, at a meeting just held, have decided upon a vigorous Republican propaganda. The 'País,' a Republican newspaper, has been seized.

AGONCILLO IN LONDON.

London, March 7.—Agoncillo arrived in London from Oban to-day. He was exhausted from his travels, and remained in bed all day. Agoncillo visited the London Filipinos agent to-day, but keeps his place of residence secret.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Vienna, March 7.—Constantinople advices say that Alban Mussulmans and Turkish troops engaged in a fierce battle in northern Macedonia recently. Several hundred are reported to have been killed on each side.

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