

OLIVE CHARGES

Coroners Report to the Council

THE RESOLUTION WAS NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH—ST. LAWRENCE AND NOTRE DAME STREET EXPROPRIATIONS.

As was foreshadowed yesterday, the city attorneys reported to the City Council, at its afternoon meeting, that there were undesirable omissions in connection with the resolutions passed on Monday in the shape of charges against the police department on which to base an application to the courts for a judicial enquiry.

The attorneys, Messrs. Ethier, Archambault, Roy and Atwater, wrote that the last six charges drawn up by the city and adopted by council, do not contain all the elements required. What is lacking principally is that the names of the accused is missing. It would have been better, it is pointed out, to have the person named.

In a footnote, Mr. Atwater, consulting attorney, remarked as follows: "Under the act in question, the judge is required to give notice to the parties incriminated before proceeding. They must, therefore, be named, and put upon their defence. I do not think the act has the effect of giving the courts the powers and duties of conducting ex parte enquiries in municipal matters, but only of personal charges under certain conditions."

Ald. Lavallee said he considered that it would be a mere waste of time and money to proceed with the charges as presented to the attorneys. The latter declared that one-half the charges were not legal; was not the city running a danger of invalidating the whole investigation by leaving out a part of the information. If it was desired to have the investigation complete, why not insert the name of the accused alderman who had frankly meant that it was he who had been referred to by Mr. Recorder Poirier.

Ald. Laporte said that all had been done that was possible. He felt sure the courts would find enough in the resolution to order an investigation.

It was decided to allow the report to lie on the table.

It will be remembered that at Monday's meeting of the City Council Messrs. Drolet, Dufour & Co., tailors, presented a letter desiring that in substituting private clothes for police uniforms or medals paid for by the city, the firm had followed an example set by other contractors. The council at the time refused to consider the communication as no name was given, but at yesterday's meeting another letter was read from Messrs. Drolet, Dufour & Co., stating that they intended to refer to the firm of R. Charlebois.

On motion of Ald. Ames it was decided to have the letter sent to the city attorneys for advice as to whether the allegations were sufficiently specific to be investigated.

Ald. Ames suggested that the city should do its share towards entertaining the members of the Boards of Trade of the Empire to meet in Montreal next summer.

Mayor Cochrane and Ald. Laporte both replied that they had been waited on by representatives of the local board, and they felt sure the city would gladly entertain the visitors.

The council then proceeded to discuss more of the interminable proposed charter amendments.

The questions of expropriating land for widening Notre Dame street east in the Hochelaga ward and St. Lawrence street above Sherbrooke, was taken up. The Notre Dame street widening, it will be remembered, was already done once before, but the line had to be put back owing to legislative difficulties having been put in the way.

Ald. Laporte said there was a practical necessity to have the Notre Dame street east expropriation gone on with, and for this legislative authority was needed; the city's share of the cost would be about \$57,000.

The portion it is proposed to widen this year is from Frontenac to Mariborough street.

The clause was passed. Mayor Cochrane made a strong plea to have St. Lawrence street widened this year as far north as Pine avenue.

This was agreed to. The city's share of the cost will be \$45,000. In this connection Mayor Cochrane said that there was no use proceeding to spend money on these expropriations unless the city insisted that the widened street should be legitimate improvements and not disguised by poor, wooden buildings like many of the trashy wooden buildings—mere sheds—erected on the widened part of St. Lawrence street, where, according to law, none but three-story stone-front buildings should be erected.

Ald. Ames remarked that the city had power to regulate the kind of buildings put up.

The Mayor—Then I want those sheds to come down. It is disgraceful to see them.

A report will be prepared showing what can be done.

The question of keeping sidewalks clear of snow in winter was taken up, and it was decided to ask authority to have such work done by the city at the proprietors' expense.

On motion of Alderman Carter it was decided to strike out the proposed amendment, which would declare specifically in the charter that the Shakespeare property is a part of Mount Royal Park.

The clause as presented read as follows: Article 546, as amended by section 13 of chapter 93, Victoria, is amended by adding after the first paragraph thereof the following words:—"As well

MARRIAGE LICENSE LAW

JEWISH PEOPLE WILL ASK FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES.

The Jewish population of Montreal is increasing in numbers, wealth and influence. When some of the laws of this province were placed on the statute books they were a mere handicap. They did not know what their own future in this country would be. They did not know what effect the existing legislation would have upon them in the future, but, like the predominating elements of the population, they have found that circumstances have made amendments desirable. The school laws, it is claimed, need revising, and the law respecting the issuing of marriage licenses and the publication of banns is also unsatisfactory as it stands at present.

Article 59a of the Civil Code reads as follows:—"In so far as regards the solemnization of marriage by Protestant ministers of the Gospel, marriage licenses are issued by the Department of the Provincial Secretary, under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, for the purpose thereof, is the competent authority under the preceding article."

The minister who has performed any marriage ceremony under the authority of such license is not subject to any action or liability for damages or otherwise by reason of there being any legal impediment to the marriage unless at the time when he performed such ceremony he was aware of the existence of such impediment.

Article 130 reads as under:—"The publication of banns, required by article 57 and 58, are made by the priest, minister or other officer in the church to which the parties belong, at morning service, or if there be no morning service, at evening service, on three Sundays or holidays, with reasonable intervals. If the parties belong to different churches, these publications take place in each of such churches."

At the last session of the Quebec Legislature an amendment to the present law was presented to the House by Mr. W. A. Weir, K.C., M.P.P., as follows:—"An act to amend articles 59a and 130 of the Civil Code. His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows: Article 59a of the Civil Code, as enacted by article 5785 of the Revised Statutes, is replaced by the following:—"In so far as regards the solemnization of marriage by ministers of any religious denomination other than the Roman Catholic religion, marriage licenses are issued by the Department of the Provincial Secretary, under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, for the purpose thereof, is the competent authority under the preceding article."

The minister, who has performed any marriage ceremony under the authority of such license, is not subject to any action or liability for damages or otherwise, by reason of there being any legal impediment to the marriage, unless, at the time when he performed such ceremony, he was aware of the existence of such impediment.

Articles 130 of the Civil Code is replaced by the following:—"The publication of banns required by articles 57 and 58 are made by the priest, minister or other officer in the church to which the parties belong, at morning service, or if there be no morning service, at evening service, on three Sundays or holidays, and in the case of persons belonging to the Jewish religion, on three Saturdays or holidays, with reasonable intervals. If the parties belong to different churches, these publications take place in each of such churches."

This act shall come into force on the day of its enactment. The member for Argenteuil before presenting the bill, conferred with some of the leading members and no objection was taken to the proposed amendments. It was understood that it would pass almost without a word, but when it came up it occurred to the Hon. H. T. Duffy that the financial side of the question required some attention. A marriage license costs eight dollars. Two dollars are retained by the issuer and four go to the school fund. Half of the latter is expended on superior education and half to assist poor schools. This money, of course, goes into the Protestant panel. Catholic couples are married only after the publication of the banns or under authority of a special dispensation granted by the bishop.

The question then arose, what should be done with the money derived from the issue of a new order of licenses. About 1,100 Jewish children in Montreal are educated in Protestant schools; 500 in the Baron de Hirsch Institute, and a very small number in the Catholic schools. The question to be settled was, should the new fund go to the Baron de Hirsch Institute alone, or to the Protestant School Commissioners, who give a large annual grant to the institute, or be paid into the hands of the Council of Public Instruction, to be divided by them into three sections for the benefit of Protestant, Jewish and Catholic schools in proportion to the attendance of pupils at their various institutions.

As the bill was introduced near the close of the session the question could not be decided, and was held over for the coming session. Any fair disposition of the moneys thus accruing will be acceptable, it is said, to the Jewish people. All they are anxious about is to secure the amendments. Mr. S. W. Jacobs is looking after the interests of the Jewish population in this regard.

FINLAND FAMINE.

Since the last list of contributors to the fund in aid of the famine-stricken Finland was published, the following sums have been received at the 'Witness' office:—

- Already acknowledged . . . \$61 00
- A Friend, Martintown . . . 1 00
- W. S. Leslie . . . 10 00
- Robert Arnott . . . 1 00
- Mrs. E. S. . . . 1 00
- M. M. A. . . . 2 00
- F. Cattanaeh . . . 3 00
- Maggie McBain . . . 3 00
- Mrs. W. Spindlo . . . 2 00
- Friend, Montreal . . . 5 00
- Friends at Underhill . . . 2 00
- N. J. S. . . . 5 00
- Mrs. S. M. Brown . . . 3 00
- A Sympathizer, Athelstan . . . 1 00
- N. Macphree . . . 1 00
- King Street Baptist Church, Burlington, Ont., per R. D. Lang, treasurer . . . 8 80
- Robert Henderson & Co. . . . 10 00
- H. M. S. . . . 2 00
- J. B. Boulter . . . 20 00
- Mrs. and Miss S. . . . 2 00
- Rev. Robert McClelland . . . 10 00
- James Whyte . . . 10 00
- J. Bliss . . . 2 00
- C. C. Barnes . . . 1 00
- Total . . . \$102 90

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

There was a good attendance yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at the annual meeting of the Central Union. The platform was prettily decorated with plants in bloom and palms. Among the audience were noticed several from unions out of town. Miss Walker, the president presided, and in her address pleaded for more workers to help on the work, which is hindered for lack of co-operation on the part of many Christian women who have the ability and time for just such work.

The corresponding secretary, Miss Cochrane, in her annual report, touched upon the following departments: Prayer meetings, press, flower missions, in all of which much of interest was told.

Miss Holden, the treasurer, read the financial statement:—"The receipts for the year had been \$364.94, with a balance on hand of \$134.24. The report of the evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. John Murphy, pleaded for an industrial school for girls, so that they might be saved from a life of sin. Many from ten to fourteen years of age are constantly on the streets, and will surely come to a bad end if some provision is not made to save them. There was also a great need for public baths for women and girls. In visiting among the homes of the poor such a thing as a bath room was not to be found. The work of the Bible women during the year was a most varied one, and many instances were given that revealed how much of suffering there is because of the liquor traffic. Seventeen of those visited had died, and there was reason to believe that they had trusted in Christ for salvation. The mothers are being helped to train their children so that they may become useful citizens. While there are discouragements, there are also many encouragements in the department of evangelistic work."

In the report of work among lumbermen Mrs. Heller, superintendent, stated that several camps had been supplied with French and English literature, comfort bags and clothing, toys, etc., for the wives and children of the shantymen. An overseer of a camp had written a grateful letter for the kindness of the members of the W. C. T. U. to his men.

The Rev. Mr. Troop expressed his sympathy with the Union in its work. Hitherto he had not seen his way to being prohibitions, but now he intended to work and vote for prohibition. He had been led to take this stand by the unscrupulous work of the liquor element. The statement made by representatives of the liquor party that they were in the business for the money that was in it, and that they would support the party that would make them the greatest concessions, revealed the lust for gold. All Christians should take a stand against that which is ruining souls and bodies, but, like Christ, we should hate the iniquity, but pray for those engaged in it. This work required patience and courage. Get hold of the children and pray earnestly. His message to the Union was: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Miss Dougal, county president, gave a resume of the union which was formed twenty years ago. She asked all to stand who had been in the organization of the union. Ten arose.

The necessity for a new crusade of pledge signing was urged. The fact that intemperance was on the increase among women and that many, in entertaining, presented liquor in different forms, should make temperance workers zealous to get mothers and their daughters pledged as well as the men. The testimony of a celebrated physician in England revealed the startling fact that many women were habitual drunkards, and he had known of a number who had died of delirium tremens.

Mrs. (Rev.) T. G. Williams made a plea on behalf of W. C. T. U. work in the North-West, for which the collection was given.

Mrs. James Lang sang with much expression "There is a green hill far away," and Miss Copland gave a piano solo.

After votes of thanks to the speakers, soloists, Y. M. C. A., and the 'Witness,' the meeting adjourned.

THREE YEARS FOR ARSON.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 21.—Richard Healy was today sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary

IOWA SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—A St. Paul despatch says that between two and three thousand well-to-do people from Iowa are to settle on Canadian North-West lands within thirty days.

BROTHER WAS TOO LATE

AN INCIDENT IN A HALIFAX DISSECTING ROOM.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 21.—A sensational incident occurred at the Victoria General Hospital in this city to-day. A man had been admitted there for what was at first diagnosed as an intestinal trouble. He remained in the hospital for several days, no one from outside going to visit him. Then he died. The hospital staff were divided in opinion as to the cause of death. Besides this, he needed a body for dissection by the students of the Medical College, and accordingly the body was removed to the hospital morgue for this purpose. A group of medical students stood around watching the dissection. The man's heart and other organs were taken out and passed among the students. Then they took out his brain. Just at that moment the dead man's brother entered the morgue and saw what was going on. Dr. Curry was in charge, and the brother, in a state of intense excitement, accused the doctor of brutality and violently threatened him. The doctor laid down his dissecting instruments, and ordered the man out. When he refused to go he was forcibly expelled. The law gives the doctors of the hospital power to use the bodies of unclaimed persons as subjects for dissection, and this is what was being done in this case, the brother having put in his appearance too late to prevent the work.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR

HE TELLS THE LONDON CHAMBER OF SHIPPING THAT RESERVATION WILL NOT INJURE BRITISH SHIPPING

London, Feb. 21.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, in an address to the Chamber of Shipping, said in reference to the International Mercantile Marine Company that he was confident in view of arrangements made with the Canadian International companies that there need be no fear that what had occurred would seriously injure British industry or the British mercantile marine. He greatly sympathized with the argument that the restrictions imposed on British shipping should be imposed equally upon foreign ships using British ports. If the Chamber thought that an enquiry into the matter would be advantageous the government would not oppose it.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

BELIEF THAT A LEPER AT D'ARCY ISLAND LAZARETTO HAS BEEN DONE TO DEATH.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 21.—Suspicion is being expressed that a leper in D'Arcy Island lazaretto, which lies in the Gulf of Georgia, has been done to death. News was received of the death of one of them, and the sanitary officer went to bury the unfortunate man, the remaining three lepers being too weak for the disease has, many great inroads into their system. Since his return there have been rumors of foul play. The sanitary officer refuses to discuss the matter other than to say that if the body is to be exhumed some one else may take the loathsome job.

NORTH GREY

MESSRS. FIELDING AND FITZPATRICK ADDRESS MEETINGS AT OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 21.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick addressed meetings here yesterday afternoon and evening in the interests of Mr. Matthew Kennedy, the Liberal candidate for the by-election in North Grey. The meeting in the afternoon was specially arranged for the convenience of the farmers, and there was a splendid representative gathering of farmers, who listened with keen interest to the excellent speeches of the Finance Minister, the Minister of Justice, and other speakers. The evening meeting was crowded by the busy townspeople, who attended in such numbers that the seating capacity of the large hall was insufficient to accommodate them. Both ministers dwelt at length with the record of the government and the prosperity of the country under Liberal rule. Mr. Fielding during the afternoon meeting touched on the Manitoba school settlement, saying he had noticed that Mr. Monk, one of the leaders of the Conservative party, had declared recently that the question was not settled. Mr. Fielding said he only referred to the matter in order to emphasize the fact that the question, so far as the government was concerned, is settled, and that Canada has, in consequence, enjoyed a period of happiness and peace.

FROM THE CAPITAL

THE GREENSHIELDS FIRM TO BECOME A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—BRITISH RESERVISTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The 90th annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Ottawa, on March 4 and 5. Papers are promised as follows:—"Forest conditions in New Brunswick," His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Snowball; "The growth of forest trees at the Arboretum at the Experimental Farm," Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist; "Tree planting in Manitoba," A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.; "Forestry in relation to irrigation," Mr. J. S. Dennis, irrigation commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway. On Thursday evening Prof. E. C. Jeffrey, of Harvard University, will lecture on "Forest trees and their uses."

Mr. R. Finky, of Sudbury, is appointed assistant inspector of weights and measures for the district of Ottawa. The Toronto and Niagara Power Company will seek authority next session to increase its capital to five millions, and its bond issue to six million dollars.

The Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway Company will ask incorporation next session to build from Guelph to either Meaford or Owen Sound. A company will ask from Parliament power to operate a steam ferry between Cape Traverse or Carleton point to Cape Tormentine or Cape Jourdain, across the Straits of Northumberland.

The Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay Railway Company will ask power to build from Brandon to Pas Mission, and thence either to Fort Churchill or York Factory, on Hudson Bay, with branches in Manitoba. The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company will look for a renewal of its charter.

MONTREAL BUSINESS CHANGE.

Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, G. B. Fraser, E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, G. L. Cairns and Mrs. E. B. Greenshields are incorporated to take over the dry goods business of Messrs. S. Greenshields Son & Company, of Montreal.

NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURE.

A census bulletin on the agriculture of the North-West Territories shows that of the total area of this portion of Canada only 6,560,044 acres, or 8.50 percent of the land surface is occupied for farming purposes. Of the crop, 23.83 percent is wheat, 32.79 percent oats, and 5.71 percent barley, compared with the last census the wheat yields shows an increase of 205 percent, the oat yield of 172 percent, and the barley yield of 120 percent. The stock of horses has grown 180 percent in the decade, of milch cows 178 percent, of other horned cattle 151 percent, of sheep 167 percent, of swine 487 percent, of poultry 187 percent.

The value of lands and buildings on farms in the territories is \$44,803,361, of implements \$6,081,656, of live stock \$28,225,223, and of crops and animal products in census year, \$13,380,665.

BRITISH RESERVISTS.

Steps have just been taken which will likely result in Canada getting as many immigrants as a considerable body of British Army Reservists of the best class. The Hon. Clifford Sifton has authorized Mr. Smart, deputy minister of the Interior, who is now in England, to make an offer to the Imperial authorities in connection with the proposed immigration of Reservists. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. The offer on the part of the Dominion Government is to pay \$1,000 towards the transportation of each Reservist immigrant, provided the Reservists indicate they desire to lead an agricultural life, and will agree to go to the Canadian West in the first instance as farm laborers, arrangements being made to eventually settle them on lands as they become familiar with farm conditions. The proposition will also involve an inspection of the Reservists immigrants by Canadian officials, who must be satisfied of the ability, physical and otherwise, of each immigrant to take care of himself. When the question of Reservist immigration was first proposed the Canadian authorities intimated that Britain should provide the transportation and the War Office contended that Canada should do so. The present offer of the Dominion is expected to result in a settlement of the issue. There have been many expressions of opinion in the Canadian and British press with respect to the desirability of Canada securing the Reservists as settlers, as it is probable that this summer will see a large influx of these sturdy Britishers.

FAIR AND COLD

Toronto, Feb. 21, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 50; Kamloops, 38; 22; Calgary, 38; 16; Appelle, 12; 2; Winnipeg, 10; 8 below; Fort Arthur, 12; 8 below; Parr 18; 20, 12; Toronto, 24; 20; Ottawa, 20; 4; Montreal, 18; 10; Quebec, 14; 6; Halifax, 20, 12. Moderately cold, with a light snow fall Sunday, strong north-westerly winds, fair and cold.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Feb. 21, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineering Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon: To-day, 30.22; yesterday, 30.61. Temperature: Max. Min. To-day, 35 15; Yesterday, 35 16.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of Births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them...

BIRTHS.

GOWAN.—On Feb. 19, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gowan, of this city.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON — MACHPERSON — On Feb. 18, 1903, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. Henry Kitson, Maria Maud, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Pennington Macpherson, Ottawa, to John Vein Henderson, son of the late W. Knapp Henderson, of London, England.

McCULLOUGH—HAINES. — At Buffalo, on Feb. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Gifford, Margaret Cameron Haines of Cheltenham, Ont., to Dr. John Stewart McCullough, of Toronto.

MERCER—FERGUSON. — At the residence of the bride's mother, Tecumseh Hall, Thamesville, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1903, by the Rev. J. McInnis, Frederick Duncan Mercer, of London, England, to Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Ferguson.

TEMPLEMAN—STRINGER. — At the residence of the bride's father, 253 Queen st., Ottawa, by the Rev. Robert Macdonald, cousin of the bride, Mr. John Templeman and Miss Bertha, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Stringer.

WEIR—TYLDESLEY. — At Emmanuel Congregational Church, on Feb. 13, 1903, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., T. W. Weir to Phoebe A. C. Tyldeley, both of this city.

WOODBURN — BLAIR. — On Feb. 18, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Presbyterian minister of Billings' Bridge, Ont., Henry Fedon Woodburn, to Mary Christie Blair, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Blair, all of the Township of Gloucester.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—Suddenly, at St. Armand's Station, Que., on Feb. 18, 1903, Lieut.-Col. Angus R. Bethune, formerly of Montreal and Ottawa, aged 53 years.

BLAIR. — At Rimouski, Que., on Feb. 18, 1903, John Vivian Blair, son of David Blair, Esq., of that place.

HUTT. — Suddenly, on Feb. 17, 1903, at Southend, Stamford Township, Ont., F. A. Hutt, Township Clerk, in his 69th year.

HICKSON. — At London, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1903, W. T. Hickson, in his 85th year, a resident of London for over 50 years.

MAGLENNAN.—At No. 10 Murray street, Toronto, on Feb. 19, 1903, Elizabeth McGill Strange, wife of the Hon. James MagleNNAN, Justice of Appeal.

ROY.—On Feb. 20, 1903, at 273 Bishop street, William Kester Roy, of Wyoming, U.S. Army, aged 52 years, in the 52nd year of his age.

WALMSLEY. — On Feb. 20, 1903, at 110 Anderson street, William Herbert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Walmsley, aged 6 months and 11 days.

WRIGHT.—At Maple Grove, Aylmer, Que., on Feb. 18, 1903, Frances F., daughter of the late Harvey Parker, and beloved wife of C. J. Wright.

IN MEMORIAM.

DALGLEISH.—In loving memory of Marion R. Dalgleish, who fell asleep in Jesus on Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, at 390 St. Catherine st. Her name will never cease to praise throughout eternity.

These notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness," containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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

Advertisements.

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers 300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

HARRISON'S CREAMPETS And INSIST on getting them.

DUET "SAVIOUR HEAR ME," MISS BERTHA FERDUSON and MISS LAMB DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING.

PETER BROWN, Dentist Has Removed his Office to Birks' Building, 14 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Directory of MONTREAL'S FIRST-CLASS DYERS AND CLEANERS.

AMERICAN DYEING CO., Office: 60 McGill & Notre Dame, 2432 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Head Office: 60 Craig St.

EARLY CLOSING The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock Saturday during the month of February. THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED, NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE. ST. JAMES ST. FEB. 21, 1903.

ADVANTAGEOUS CHINA PURCHASE.

Found a Pottery that had a large surplus to dispose of, and was willing to accept a price below the cost of manufacture from a prompt buyer. The deal was quickly consummated, and here's your opportunity to secure values that may never again be duplicated.

- TOILET SETS, Wholesale price \$8.00 to \$12.00... \$2.49 TOILET SETS, " " \$5.00 to \$8.00... \$1.95 TOILET SETS, " " \$3.50 to \$5.00... \$1.75 TOILET SETS, " " \$1.95 to \$3.00... 99

Sale commences Monday Morning Sharp at Eight o'clock. To accommodate those of our patrons who intend to move goods will be stored free of charge until May 1st, provided order amounts to \$5 00.

LADIES' BLACK BLOUSES \$1.95 TO \$3.15 For..... 99c. Here's a Special for Monday that is sure to interest ladies. A chance to secure two garments for about the price of one.

55c AMAZON CLOTH 21 Pieces Extra Quality FOR 39c. 65c TAFFETA SILKS 20 Pieces Extra Rich quality FOR 49c.

LINENS FOR THE KITCHEN: Knife Cloths, Basin Cloths, Undressed Linen Kitchen Towels, Kitchen Cloths, Hand Loom Dish Towels.

\$3.25 SPRING SKIRTS 100 Ladies' New Spring FOR \$2.35. \$5.00 COSTUMES 21 Ladies' Fine Chevrot FOR \$4.15.

THE NEW WASH FABRICS. It is impossible to adequately portray their beauties in a pen picture—the variety is bewildering, while the delicate tones of color baffle the descriptive powers of the most imaginative writer.

KHYBER CARPET SQUARES. A line of very superior Carpet Squares in rich Brussels effects, with handsome borders, all woven in one piece, will be offered at the following reductions:

FURNITURE SALE ENDS. The coming week will witness the conclusion of the discounts. Regular prices will then be restored. This sale has proved an unparalleled success, greatly in excess of our anticipations, and we expect that all sales records will be greatly exceeded during the coming week.

TRY A DINNER AT OUR RESTAURANT MONDAY. THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED, 1756 to 1783 Notre Dame Street. 184 to 184 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. FIRST SPRING OPENING OF WASH FABRICS! 200 Patterns FINEST ENGLISH CAMBRIC PRINTS, all the choicest 1903 shades and patterns, 13c yard. No duplicates in the trade.

THE TROY LAUNDRY. is at all times the safest place to send your linen to. Thousands of Troy patrons will tell you they could not do without it.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE EAT HARRISON'S Bread and Cake. OFFICE... 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount. Tel. Mount 356.

NOTRE DAME FESTIVAL. The Monument National was crowded at last evening's presentation of the musical festival, the special attraction being military night. One of the keenest cake walks of the series held during the week at the Monument National was that of Thursday night, when the big auditorium was crowded.

100 PAIRS MEN'S BOOTS At less than Half-Price. 100 Pairs Men's Black and Colored Lace Boots, in box calf and Dongola kid; they are odd lines and come in sizes 6 to 11.

65c SCHOOL UMBRELLAS 20 Dozen Children's School Umbrellas, good Union covering, strong frame, natural wood handles. 49c.

60c MEN'S UNDERWEAR 50 Dozen Men's Shetland Ribbed Underwear, Shirts well finished. Worth 60c. 44c.

70c BOYS' SWEATERS 23 doz Boys' heavy-ribbed wool sweaters FOR in Navy Blue or Cardinal, high roll collar. Worth 70c. 59c.

\$6.50 OFFICE TABLES 5 Office Tables, flat top, 2 FOR drawers, top 30 in. in width, by 4 feet 6 inches in length, covered imitation leather, and usually sold at \$6.50. \$5.00.

MANTLES FOR \$1.00. Ladies' Jackets and Mantles not the latest styles, you understand, though many of them can be altered to conform to the newest modes.

\$1.25 FEATHER PILLOWS 45 pairs Feather Pillows, in fancy striped sateen ticking, size, 21 x 27 inches. Regular price, \$1.25. 99c pr.

75c ALARM CLOCKS 150 String-Nickel Alarm Clocks, good reliable movement, loud alarm, perfect timekeepers. Regular, 75c. 50c.

\$2.00 PING PONG SETS 25 Genuine English Ping-pong Sets, with two vellum bats, net, posts and six balls. Regular value, \$2.00. \$1.39 set.

45c BEDROOM TABLES 45 Small Bedroom Tables, FOR in elm, golden finish, suitable for lamp or flower stands. Regular value, 45c. 30c.

YOU CAN DISTINGUISH THE AROMATIC BOUQUET OF

Tetterly's TEAS

From ARABIAN INDIA and SWEET SYLON. FROM ALL OTHERS. They are FRAGRANTLY DELICIOUS. Prices—\$1.00, 70c, 50c, 40c per pound.

WOMEN, WHY SUFFER?

Paine's Celery Compound Permanently Banishes Nervousness and the Many Female Weaknesses That Afflict Women Young and Old.

Nervous disorders and diseases are on the increase, and women of all ages are sufferers. Digestion gives out, there are pains in the head, the tongue is coated, the muscles ache, there is constipation, heart palpitation, gloomy fears oppress continually, and sleep is broken and disturbed.

It affords me much pleasure to testify to the great good that Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was completely run down in health and a victim of female weakness, and after using three bottles of your wonderful medicine I was completely cured.

THE NEWARK DISASTER

WHY IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR SUCH A THING TO HAPPEN IN MONTREAL.

In connection with the terrible catastrophe at Newark, N.J., whereby a fast express on the Lackawanna Railway cut through a trolley car, killing eight children and injuring many others, the Montreal Street Railway management stated yesterday that a similar accident would be almost impossible in Montreal.

ZION CHURCH CONCERT.

Monday evening next is the date of the concert to be held in the lecture hall of Zion Church in aid of the fund to reduce the church debt.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Miss S. M. Etches will give three Bible readings at St. Luke's Church, the first on Sunday evening after service, the other two on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Advertisements.

"77"

The instant a chilly sensation is felt, use Dr. Humphreys' SEVEN-SEVEN, and take some form of gentle exercise until perspiration is induced.

GRIP

SPRING MILLINERY.

Flat Hats Trimmed With Fruit, will be the Vogue. BUT AS THE SEASON ADVANCES FEATHERS AND FLOWERS WILL RECEIVE THE STAMP OF APPROVAL.

While we are still wrapped snugly in furs, the airy creations of chiffon, tulle, net, and all sorts of diaphanous materials that are to adorn our heads in the approaching season, which is not so very far off after all, are already in the hands of the artists who plan such things.



Picture Hat, showing scarf drapery and garniture of roses and fruit.

buyers have brought back with them after their visits of inspection and acquisition in Paris, London and New York, are displayed in charming array. Time was when Fashion's decrees settled the choice of head-gear for every woman, on a few general principles, and few were brave enough to depart from them.

For the spring and summer of 1903, there seems to be no radical change suggested from the chapeaux of last year. The same flatness, and the same depression or droop at the back prevail. Hats are both large and medium.

Toques are a little larger than during the winter, and have more softness of outline. So little change having been made in shape, the details are of greater interest, and in many toques there is a notable simplicity of detail.



Picture Hat of Lac Blue Straw, with garlands of small pendant flowers.

ored, the popular green of the last season having subsided into a sort of greenish-blue. A noticeable feature of the spring millinery will be the lavish use of fruit in decoration.

apples, plums, acorns, holly berries and leaves, all are used, having at least the merit of being fashioned with conscientious truth to nature. It is probable that the fruit-trimmed hats will take well for the early spring, to make way later for flowers and feathers.

Chiffon, malines, tulle, lace, and diaphanous materials generally, enter largely into fine millinery—tucked, gathered, in ruchings, in folds, and plain, for the facing of brims, and also forming the hat itself, or alternating with strips of braid in the formation of the hat.



Gainsborough Hat, with trimming placed underneath the brim.

shades to match the hat. As matters stand at present there seems to be rather a fancy for uniformity of tints in straw and trimming, although contrasts are by no means eschewed. Chantilly is a favorite among laces.

In ornaments, which appear on almost every description of hat, there are some new designs, in buckles, brooches and pins, of cut steel with jewels, steel and verdi, and cabochons of pearl or jet.

When ribbons are used—and they will be used to a considerable extent—they must be soft, and they are nearly all wide. Royal and Duchess satin, Louise and glacé silks, are among the favored weaves, all exquisitely fine in texture, and limp enough almost to be drawn through a ring without crushing.

A lovely Linn Faulkner picture hat was all in the shade to be known as lac blue. The rim underneath was faced with finely pleated chiffon, with a bunch of pink roses placed where the left side of the brim was circled by a guirlande of ivy leaves and small drooping bluish flowers, bows of soft ribbon were brought forward on the top, and a scarf of Calais lace, colored lac blue, fell in ends at the back.

A Poyanne toque in burnt straw was rolled high all round, except at the back, where a bunch of acorns drooped. Ivy leaves and roses formed the garniture.

Colonial House, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

Spring Novelties.



AMERICAN GOODS.

Just received from BAIRD-UNTIEDT and E. A. MALLORY, American Hat Manufacturers, best styles and trimmings, no freakish shapes.

ALSO SHOWING

NEW BOOTS and SHOES, NEW SHIRTS and NECKWEAR, NEW HOSIERY and GLOVES, NEW TROUSERINGS, NEW SUITINGS, NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

very handsome, was of chip, trimmed with tulle, sequins and laize scarf, which was continued down over the depression at the back.

A picture hat of white chiffon and tulle had both upper and lower brim veiled with sequins, which hung pendant from the under side of the brim. White taffeta ribbon in a band and bows ended in a bandeau under the crown, and a sequined pendant fell over the back.

A large white Marie Antoinette hat of fancy straw was faced on the under brim with bands of tulle. Bows of velvet ribbon and a steel ornament formed the trimming together with an effective spray of shaded marguerites along one side and trailing over at the back.

A Duchess of Gainsborough hat, in white, was made up of the soft fancy straws that will play such an extensive part in the making up of the coming season's headwear.

The ready-to-wear hats claim perhaps the largest share of attention at the opening of a new season, being adaptable for semi-season wear. These hats are taking on a touch of daintiness that was lacking in the beginning of what has turned out to be a successful career.

The next symphony concert, which will be the last but one of the season, will be held in the Windsor Hall on Friday, Feb. 27, at 4.30 p.m.

The veil is a finishing touch, without which many women do not feel perfectly dressed. The daintiest new veils are in chiffon, either with lace or embroidered borders, or with dots.

COWAN'S

Perfection COCOA

The Purest, Most Nutritious, and Most Economical of all Cocos.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The East End Methodist Sabbath School will celebrate its seventieth anniversary to-morrow. Three special services will be held, and extensive preparations have been made for the occasion.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The next symphony concert, which will be the last but one of the season, will be held in the Windsor Hall on Friday, Feb. 27, at 4.30 p.m.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. Specimens in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT
Doors Open at 7.15
Match Starts at 8.30
Ottawa vs. Montreal.

Entrance to 35c Seats by St. Catherine Street.
25c. General Admission by Wood Avenue Only.

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM,
PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK.

Open from 9 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.
BAND EVERY NIGHT. Admission, 10 and 15c.
LARGEST SHEET OF ICE IN THE CITY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, THE GREAT DURBAR OF INDIA.

ALL SKATERS
Ladies and Gentlemen to be in fancy dress costumes.
THE CONGRESS OF THE VICE-ROYAL ELEPHANT.

ARTISTIC REGITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

Philip Hale, of Boston, says of Mrs. Child who will sing at above recital: 'Mrs. Bertha Oushing-Child, soprano, has a voice of unusual beauty, a distinguished voice and personality. She promises a successful and artistic career.'

ZION CHURCH GRAND CONCERT

LECTURE HALL, MANCE STREET
... IN THE ...
... MONDAY NEXT ...

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL,
WINDSOR HALL, Feb. 27.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Exhibition of West African Curios
collected in West Central Africa by the late Frank W. Reed and Annie Williams Reed, of this city.

MEN'S OWN, CALVARY CHURCH, Guy St.

OPEN MEETING. The members of the Brotherhood will be the speakers.
Solist, Mr. LAURENCE A. PICHE.

MEN'S MEETING, ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. W. H. WALKER, D.D., of LYNN, MASS., WILL SPEAK.
Topic: 'THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MOSES.'

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

MORNING SERVICE, EVENING SERVICE.
REV. T. J. MANSSELL, REV. C. A. STEES.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Corner of Mance and Milton Sts.
The service at 11 a.m. will be in memory of MISS A. ALAND, lately deceased.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

PROTESTANT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION
Will Meet in the Y.M.C.A.,
Next Monday Morning.

Y.W.C.A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

396 Berchester Street.
Demonstration MONDAY EV'G, 8 o'clock.
"AN ECONOMICAL MENU."
ADMISSION, 10c.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

Public are invited to attend the PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING in Lecture Hall, KNOX CHURCH.

NOTICE.

The BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Baron de Hirsch Institute invite all Jewish and other citizens interested in securing the rights of all children, irrespective of Creed, to receive education at the public schools of the city, on an equal basis.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY.
FEB. 26 AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MONTREAL SENIOR SCHOOL ANNUAL CONCERT

(In aid of the Library Fund.) in the HIGH SCHOOL HALL, (PEEL STREET) THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26th, at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Windsor Hall 7TH SYMPHONY CONCERT, At 4:30 FRIDAY, February 27.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Montreal Day Nursery

Will be held at the Nursery (50 Belmont Park) On FRIDAY, Feb. 27th, at Four o'clock.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, corner Notre Dame and St. Alexia streets, Montreal, on FRIDAY, March 6, next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

DR. AMI HONORED.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—An Evening Telegram's special cable from London says:—At a meeting of the Royal Geological Society to-day, Dr. Henry Ami, of the Geological Survey of Canada, was awarded the Bigsby medal.

COMING TO CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—An Evening Telegram's special cable from London says:—A number of artificers formerly employed at the Woolwich arsenal, will leave for Sydney, C.B., in a few days, to enter the employ of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to clubs; World Wide, \$1.00, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Great Britain and foreign countries.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903. THE AGE LIMIT.

We are printing one or two letters on the retirement of respected veterans from McGill University, as they evidently give voice to a naturally universal sentiment. We have not given space to other protests, which have been couched in terms which would have rendered reply impossible, as raising personal questions.

WALL STREET AND THE PRESIDENT.

The 'Wall Street Journal,' a New York financial authority, avers that there are many signs pointing to the fact that the presidential campaign has already been started, so far as the large financial interests are concerned. Some time ago it directed attention to the fact that what are known as the large financial interests in Wall street are bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt's continuation in office, and are determined to defeat him, if possible, in the convention, and if not in the convention, at the polls.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE DOMINION.

With the exception of the Alaska boundary, the questions to come before the Joint High Commission are the same as were contained in the original reference. All of these are such as two neighboring and friendly nations should be

glad to settle on an equitable and business basis. The relations between the Dominion and the republic are becoming more intimate and complicated every year, and it is desirable from every point of view that all possible causes of friction should be removed. It is plain, however, that any understanding that may be arrived at must be on the basis of mutual concessions. The commercial bodies, newspapers and public men in the New England and Western States have furnished abundant testimony in recent years of the good results that would flow to those states from reciprocal agreements on all the questions submitted to the Commission. On this side it is felt that geographically we hold the key of the position in many important particulars, and that the natural resources and commercial opportunities our country offers to all sorts of business and industrial enterprise are at least equal to anything the United States can offer in return.

DEAD SKUNK POLITICS.

There is something rotten in our Canadian politics. Mr. Munns, the temperance candidate for North York, was very savagely handled, as was one of his supporters, Mr. J. A. Nicholls. Among other pleasantries, the electors of the constituency threw a dead skunk at Mr. Munns, and only for a few 'cooler heads' he would have been kicked to death. The telegraphic report says that he was hooted and jostled and knocked down several times, and that when he had succeeded in reaching the hotel one of the mob 'jumped upon him and dragged him down the steps, and others piled on.' Only a shocking crime could account for such a lynching. Whether Mr. Munns' shocking crime was being a prohibitionist or whether it was his daring to appear without a party machine behind him is not set forth; but we suspect that neither would have been sufficient without the other to bring about the disgrace of a Canadian county. The demon of party would not have been able to behave quite so disgustingly without the aid of the allied demon of rum, and the dirtier demon would hardly have ventured had it not had the backing of the demon of machine politics urging him on. Parties would seem to hate each other above all other hatred, but it seems only necessary to intrude a non-party candidate to make the two opposing camps coalesce in the common interest of kicking independence in politics out of doors. Was not that dead skunk thrown at a gentleman whose only purpose is his country's moral elevation a fitting offering at the shrine of Canadian partyism?

On the evening before this ruffianism there had been a joint meeting in the same constituency between the 'straight' party candidates, the 'Hon.' E. J. Davis and Mr. T. H. Lennox, who might be better described as the 'saw-off' candidates. The meeting, says the Toronto 'News,' was a representative one in the fullest sense of the word, the audience having assembled from every quarter of the riding. 'Both candidates were given an enthusiastic reception and the cheering was renewed when Mr. Davis held out his hand to his opponent, and the two shook hands.' Mr. Davis distinctly wanted to be 'nice,' and in his speech avoided the 'late disagreeableness' which had prevailed between them, but Mr. Lennox, even though Mr. Davis had resigned rather than face a protest, and had paid the costs of Mr. Lennox, insisted upon going into details of the scandal. According to the 'News,' the speaker 'wanted to know whom he was fighting, the Davis who had resigned or the Davis who had not resigned. He wished also to know whether the premier, Mr. Ross, had lied when he said that Mr. Davis had no intention of resigning or whether Mr. Davis had been ashamed to inform him of the settlement. Mr. Davis said the settlement was a compromise. It was a compromise in which he had got all he wanted and had forced Mr. Davis to do what he wanted. He denied Mr. Davis' charge that the \$800 paid by him was excess of costs, and offered to submit the matter to the arbitration of Judge Morgan. If the decision went against him he would retire. At this point he produced a Bible, and taking an oath that his statements were true, repeated his challenge to have the matter put to the proof. As to the charge that he had had outside workers in the riding, there were, he said, only the two detectives, one of whom had discovered the \$5 bill which Mr. Davis gave to a hotelkeeper to advance the cause of temperance (laughter).

Mr. Davis, in reply, said that he had settled the case to avoid expense, which made no difference to Mr. Lennox, as his costs were paid by Conservative subscriptions. Then Mr. Lennox took the floor for the second time, and said that Mr. Davis had not taken up his chal-

Mr. Davis returned: "I had not time. Yet, says the 'News,' the meeting (the representative meeting of the 'free and enlightened electors') broke up with cheers for both candidates. Are these the same 'free and enlightened' electors who 'stoned' and jumped on Mr. Munns? Crime against party has also been committed in the constituency of Manitoulin, this time not in the interest of a lofty cause, but of selfish interests. All the same, it is a crime against the party system, an apostasy, and the whole country is horrified. Manitoulin elected Mr. Gamey to represent it as an independent Conservative, but when he found that the Liberals had manoeuvred what looked like a working majority, he elected himself to act as an independent Liberal. 'Manitoulin is my politics,' he said. Surely the frank selfishness of this excuse should have stood between Mr. Gamey and severe condemnation, even if he has blasphemed his country's gods.

MACHINE CHARITY.

A model for charity was put on record in the beginning of the gospel when the apostles, confronted by a helpless cripple, said: 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee,' and took him by the hand and lifted him up, and by that brotherly touch put faith and life into him. The world has grown so busy that we want to do everything by the method of silver and gold. If there is any taking by the hand to be done we have to hire that done, too. The actual touch, without which the divine word charity, or love, had better be put on the shelf, is counted out of the question. We are all too busy. There is still, however, a certain amount of benevolence in our hearts as we set money aside for the House of Refuge or the hospital. Even this it seems to be pretty well eliminated by the further organization of society. A proposition has recently been made to organize a great charity trust in the United States. As trusts are the order of the day in all things, it is pertinently asked why charities ought not to be put into the hands of men who have made a humanitarian study of philanthropy on scientific lines? The new trust would act as banker and administrator for those millionaires who possess more money than they know what to do with and feel called upon to devote some of their surplus to worthy purposes, but do not know how to do so to the best advantage. A trust with millions at its disposal, under the direction of men of undoubted probity and established reputation, who would manage its operations with the utmost publicity, could exercise the functions of investigators and distributors in all matters of charity and benevolence, and, in the event of great conflagrations, floods, famines, or disasters of any kind, go to the immediate relief of the victims and prevent much suffering and loss of life. With its systematized plans of relief it would be in a position to deal with many problems that now vex and baffle the charitably inclined, and which the Organized Charities' Associations in many cities are endeavoring to solve. As financial trusts are said to manage and administer estates much better and more satisfactorily than private agencies, so those who make this proposition hold a charity and benevolent trust would do with funds placed at its disposal. Its agents would be professional experts in the art of aiding without pauperizing or encouragement of unthrift and idleness. What things are coming to us for economic prophets to say; but, to begin with, this scheme would seem to eliminate the touch of personal brotherliness on the one hand and all sense of gratitude on the other. The money would be regarded by the recipients not as benevolence but as conscience or license money paid by plutocrats as a sort of decant to absolve them from their crime of being rich. It would hardly escape developing that sense of claim to be looked after at the public cost which is the most unmanly of sentiments. In spite of the experts in suspicion who would watch at its door, the treasure-house of bounty would be the cynosure of the thrifless, to be ingeniously pillaged by these resourceful persons who are always working out the borrowing schemes which fill rich men's waste baskets and who never for a moment imagine themselves to be playing the pauper. Then there is that Roosevelt clause, 'with the utmost publicity.' Nothing could be better conceived to guarantee both the donors and the public against maladministration. But! but! could anything be better devised to exclude the deserving from benefit?

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION.

Among the manifold operations witnessed these days of the under working spirit of centralization without doubt one of the most interesting is the application of its principles to the educational system in many of the states of the union. 'Rural consolidation,' as the movement has come to be termed, is at present in operation in eighteen states, and its growth in favor of all districts where it has been tried testifies in a re-

markable manner to its efficiency. In the majority of cases it had independent genesis arising out of similar discouraging conditions being met and faced with a faith to which no difficulty was insurmountable and a determination that the various handicaps must be removed. In Kansas it had its origin about two years ago in an effort on the part of the residents of a certain township to introduce a 'graded school to replace the several 'single handed' schools which were the best that at the time could be afforded. The four schools in operation were of the usual country type of inferior construction, badly ventilated, scantily furnished, with no attempt at decoration and unsuccessful endeavors after comfort and convenience. In each one a poorly paid teacher of moderate attainments wrestled with the problem of how to hold the attention of a herd of children of all ages, disorder reigned supreme, and the benefit to those who struggled through the short term of from five to six months was often far from apparent. To replace such an institution there came into being a building rivaling many a city school in point of efficiency. Well lighted, heated and appointed, pictures on the walls, a library in connection, books and apparatus 'up to date,' three teachers and a respectable class system. Afterwards a two years' high school course was added, rendering a fourth teacher necessary, but the slight increase in the aggregate expenses was felt to be amply compensated for in the improved facilities for education, and the average daily attendance was so largely increased that an actual saving per capita was effected.

An interesting feature of the plan as it was first operated was for some of the more distant farmers in each district to make daily trips to the school house and pick up all the children along the way, the districts remunerating them for their trouble. This mode of transportation in the process of evolution was changed for the regular employment of persons with covered spring wagons, who now carry the children back and forth in comfort and safety. Other districts in the state, hearing of the success of the experiment, wished to try it also, and after due application the legislature passed a general law authorizing the consolidation of school districts by the vote of their taxpayers, and under the auspices of Mr. Frank Nelson, state superintendent of public instruction, the plan is being rapidly introduced in every quarter of the state. The movement has had a similar history in the other states. A small beginning as a hazardous innovation, a proved efficiency and a rapid and steady growth in favor of those concerned. In the large majority of cases, in spite of free transportation and more highly paid teachers, no increase in the school tax has been required, in many instances, indeed, a considerable reduction has been rendered possible by reduction of the number of teachers and by the various other economies which have generally been resultant from similar simplification of machinery in other departments of life. According to universal testimony among the chief advantages of the new school are: better teachers, better classification of pupils, reduction in the cost of education per capita, easier oversight by the central authorities, due to decrease in the number of schools, increased enrollment, longer school terms, larger attendance, much greater punctuality, larger classes, better health, more competition and greater enthusiasm among the children, better buildings and appointments, and—an advantage denied hitherto to many children residing in the country—a short but complete high school course. Besides these, the libraries, music classes, debating clubs, lecture courses, athletic associations, and so forth, which have grown up in connection with many consolidated schools have opened a new world of thought and experience to the residents of many country districts, both young and old, and enriched the whole social life of numberless rural communities.

The growth of the modern city and the consequent depopulation of the rural districts has long been counted one of the most serious difficulties confronting our civilization. It is not unusual to hear it spoken of as due to a feverish hunger on the part of young men and women born and brought up in the country for participation in the excitements of city life and much have many of them been blamed for forsaking the ways and paths of their fathers. In a great measure, however, the longing springs from a healthy and perfectly natural desire for culture for which they city offers so many opportunities, and for a knowledge of the great world movements which generally find their headquarters in the larger centres of population. 'Consolidation' is said in many places to have solved the problem and to have sensibly checked the tide of immigration to the cities. A farmer, ambitious that his children should have a thorough education, is no longer under the necessity either of disposing of the old homestead and settling among the noise and tumult of the city, or of sending his boy or girl out to cope with unaccustomed difficul-

ties and temptations; for by bringing all the advantages of the city, without its dangers, among the healthy influences of home and country life the new schools have given existence to an ideal state of affairs long and anxiously sought by the greatest educationists from Plato to Ruskin. Our Canadian rural school system is acknowledged to be falling behind and to be in some places very bad. It is possible, of course, that the plan of 'rural consolidation' as in practice in the United States might not be universally applicable; it should, however, suggest methods both to the educational authorities and to our people at large which with modification would prove practicable in many sections of the country and which might eventually bring about the educational revolution which has so beneficially affected many of our cousins to the south.

For the 'Witness.' 'YE NEEDNA FEAR FOR SCOTLAND'

It is an inspiration to hear two hundred and fifty children sing Scotland's songs. So a Scottish Canadian poet found it the other evening when listening to the Caledonian Society's children's choir. The following lines resulted: 'Ye needna fear for Scotland!' Rang the voices loud an' clear, An' nae favrock's notes were sweeter To a listenin' Scottish ear, For the innatist thocht gaed hameward Like a swallow on the wing— Oh! ye needna fear for Scotland, Gin ye hear the bairnies sing!

Ye heart may aften hanker For the hills sae faur awa', Ye may weary for the heather, Whaur the murrian' breezes blow; An' the youthfu' years may haunt ye, Like a laugyne gint o' spring, But ye winna fear for Scotland, Gin ye hear the bairnies sing!

Ye winna fear for Scotland, Wi' the blid sae leal an' true, For there's naecht in a' the world, An' there's naething 'neath the blue, Can pairt the dear aud mither frae a luvie time canna ding— Oh! ye winna fear for Scotland, Gin ye hear the bairnies sing! JOHN MACFARLANE.

TO WILLIAM MUNNS.

Organs which offer advice to William Munns without the 'Mr.' or the 'Rev.' are not favoring the gentleman with illuminated addresses. They would like to keep silent would the whole tribe of organs, headed by the 'Globe.' But what can the organs do? There is William Munns endangering the temperance cause (tears from the 'Globe'), putting a 'temperance' government in jeopardy (more tears from the 'Hamilton Times') by attempting to defeat a life-long total abstainer, Hon. E. J. Davis (still more tears from all the crocodiles of the Ontario Liberal press). Advice to William Munns is somewhat of a superfluity. Perhaps the Munns can afford to remember that the organs are intended for the welfare of the Ontario Government and not E. J. Davis, and thenceforth be laudably in the face of William Munns or the triumph of the Prohibition cause.

RULING PRINCE RESIGNS.

The recent resignation of the Maharajah Holkar of India is an event altogether unprecedented in Anglo-Indian annals. It has happened, on several occasions, that a native potentate has been deposed by the British authorities; but this is the first time that a ruling native prince has abdicated on his own initiative. Possibly he acted in consequence of some secret pressure hitherto unsuspected. However this may be, it is certain that the Maharajah's rule has been marked by several serious scandals, but a strong point in his favor has been his intense personal loyalty to the British Crown. Some of his most questionable proceedings are explained by a hereditary mental taint which only manifests itself at intervals. His retirement was agreed upon in accordance with his own request, last summer, but was postponed in order to enable him to appear with full rank at the coronation dinner. He is said to have conducted himself with great dignity during the ceremonies attending his resignation, in favor of his son. Matters for the present will go on very much the same as before, under the guidance of the British resident. The old Maharajah, with plenty of money and leisure, will follow his own desires, while his son and successor will remain in the hands of his tutors until he is qualified to assume the duties of a figurehead. N. Y. Evening Post.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

A very pleasant event took place at the Grey Nunnery yesterday, when an old inmate named Jacob Winkler celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the institution. This old pensioner came from Germany when only 25 years old, and being stranded in Montreal, was recommended to the Sisters by a German Jesuit then in the city. He was taken into the institution as a handy man in 1833, and has remained there ever since, leading a quiet life and rendering valuable services to the Sisters. The centenary yesterday was celebrated as a special feast in all the departments of the institution. In the morning there was a religious service, after which old Jacob held a regular levee in a specially decorated hall, the orphans, cadet corps serving as a guard of honor. The veteran pensioner was presented with addresses

Advertisements. Scrofula. It is commonly inherited. Few are entirely free from it. Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it. Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

Are you a friend of Temperance? Express your interest by attending Alliance Anniversary, Thursday Night, American Presbyterian Church. and received many gifts, and at noon the old men and women, as well as the orphan boys and girls, were entertained at a banquet in his honor.

THE PASTOR'S GARDEN. CULTIVATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL RECOMMENDED. What does the Sunday-school afford the pastor? was the subject of Mr. Alfred Day, general secretary of the Michigan State Sunday-school Association, speaking yesterday before the annual convention of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec. He likened it to the question 'what does the garden afford the gardener?' It would afford him just what he put into it, and where it is well cultivated, it will afford a most valuable opportunity to every pastor for recruiting for active Christian service in the church. Fifty per cent of the members of the church came from the Sunday-school, and if the Sunday-school was neglected, it would not be long before the church was closed.

Advertisements. Advertisement for a private type of the highest order of excellence, Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

Advertisements. Advertisement for a champion of all moral reforms that purposed to uplift humanity.

Advertisements. Advertisement for a large mercantile house, which has continued to exist as one of the best known departments in the city.

Advertisements. Advertisement for a woman who has been a member of the Cobourg Town Council for many years, and in 1875 was elected Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature.

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Advertisements. Advertisement for HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2172 St. Catherine St. Opposite Bible House.

Advertisements. Advertisement for TOILET LAUNDRY, 290 GUY STREET, Phone Up 2501-2502.

Advertisements. Advertisement for M. S. O. DRAWER BOXES, For Documents, Scraps, Music, Etc. DRAWER CABINETS, Cloth Covered, with Lock.

Advertisements. Advertisement for FLOUR, FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY. Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour. BREADS OF ALL KINDS. BRODIE & HARVEY, 16 & 18 HENRY STREET.

Advertisements. Advertisement for MARRIAGE LICENSES. MONEY TO LEND. Cushing & Barron. NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, Merchants Bank, Main Entrance, 245 ST. JAMES STREET.

Advertisements. Advertisement for ODD NEWSPAPERS, suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 14-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Advertisements. Advertisement for ANOTHER NEWARK VICTIM. Newark, N.J., Feb. 20.—Miss Jennie E. McLelland, one of the injured, died to-day. She was 16 years old. Her mother, who arrived a few minutes before, collapsed, and is in a serious condition.

Advertisements. Advertisement for SPECIAL NOTICES. New Spring Wall Papers.—This section's Wall Papers far surpass anything the S. Carley Co., Limited, have ever shown in variety, coloring and newest designs. Prices are fully 20 percent lower than ordinary stores.

Advertisements. Advertisement for Auction Sales, UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT. IN RE THE DOMINION HAY CO. In Liquidation.

Advertisements. Advertisement for Auction Sales, At No. 22 St. John St., Montreal. Office Furniture \$50.00. At Farnham, P. Q. 1 Cheebro' Hay Press, 14 x 14, or 16 x 14 \$1,000.00. 1 1/2 H.P. Leonard Engine 250.00. 1 Bellows Boiler 600.00. 1 3/4 H.P. Dutton Engine 150.00. 1 2 H.P. Dutton Engine 150.00. 2 cars, 1 Feed Water Heater, 1 Northy Pump, Scales, Tools, Stores, etc. 2,152.50. Rails on siding and in shed 1,600.00.

Advertisements. Advertisement for Auction Sales, At Deserches, P. Q. 1 Dedrick Hay Press, 14 x 14, or 18 2,000.00. 1 1/2 H.P. Dutton Engine 150.00. 1 3/4 H.P. do 100.00. 1 Bellows Boiler 600.00. 1 2 H.P. Dutton Engine 150.00. 1 1/2 H.P. do 150.00. Sundry Tools, etc. 550.00.

Advertisements. Advertisement for Auction Sales, At Louisbourg, P. Q. 2 Cars fitted with the following—1 Dedrick Hay Press, 14 x 14, or 18 \$2,000.00. 1 1/2 H.P. Engine 150.00. 1 3/4 H.P. Engine 100.00. 1 2 H.P. Engine 150.00. 1 1/2 H.P. do 150.00. 1 3/4 H.P. do 150.00. Car Lathes, Forges, Drills, Scales, Hay Tools, Stores, etc., etc. 2,152.50. 1 Barn 100 x 20 2,500.00.

Advertisements. Advertisement for Auction Sales, At Wakefield Station. 1 Barn 600.00. At St. Bartholomew, P. Q. 1 Dedrick Press 12 x 15 1,500.00. 1 1/2 H.P. Engine and Boiler 150.00. 1 3/4 H.P. Engine 100.00. 1 2 H.P. Dutton Engine 150.00. 1 1/2 H.P. do 150.00. 1 3/4 H.P. do 150.00. Car Lathes, Forges, Drills, Scales, Hay Tools, Stores, etc., etc. 2,152.50. 1 Barn 100 x 20 2,500.00.

Advertisements. Advertisement for MARRIAGE LICENSES. Issued by JOHN W. H. DUVE, 217 St. James Street, 25 Brunswick Street, INSURANCE POLICES FORWARDED.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Trousers for Men

Perhaps you need a pair to finish out the season before you buy that new Spring Suit. We would like to serve you. Our line of Ready-to-put-on TROUSERS is perhaps larger than most stocks in the city.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS and DARK OXFORDS, with light stripe, will give excellent wear, at \$2.00 and \$2.50. FINE WOOL TWEEDS, in nice gray shades, well trimmed, and best make, at \$2.75.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL. Mrs. Lennox Mills returned to Kingston on Thursday. Mrs. J. A. Burns is the guest of Mrs. Downey, Brockville.

NORTH YORK

The Hon. Mr. Ross Refers to the Munns Incident at Aurora. ALMOST COMPLIMENTS THE ASSAILANTS OF THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 21.—The Hon. Mr. Ross almost complimented the Aurora assailants of Mr. William Munns, the prohibition candidate, in his speech there last night. He said: 'I had almost hesitated in coming to Aurora. There seems to be some heat in this place notwithstanding where the mercury stood. I do not know whether there is as much light as heat, but there is certainly a great deal of heat, and for me to bring goals to Newcastle at this time seems like a work of supererogation. You are not as bad as you are painted. I do not know what the bad reporters have been doing. I think if we saw in the House, we will have twelve galleries. It seems, from yesterday's proceedings, that Mr. Munns is out of the running, if he ever was in it. That to me is not to be regretted, because it made it perhaps easier for some to determine which choice they should make. I do not know that those who favored Mr. Munns's candidature ever took him seriously.'

ROYAL TEMPLARS. THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION AT COBURG. Cobourg, Ont., Feb. 21.—(Special)—The Grand Council, E. T. of T., concluded the session here on Wednesday night, the meeting lasting until after midnight. The committee on temperance brought in the following report: 'We most heartily endorse the action taken by the Grand Council that the magnificent vote of Dec. 1 demands the enactment of the largest measure of prohibition within the power of the Provincial Legislature, and we believe that nothing less than such legislation can be accepted as a satisfactory reply to the mandate of the people.'

NOVA SCOTIA. THE PREMIER ANNOUNCES IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL PLANS. Halifax, N.S., Feb. 21.—The Hon. Mr. Murray, the Premier, announced today that in a few days the government would announce details of its plans for the establishment of an agricultural college in Nova Scotia, the institution to be equal to any in the country.

POISONED CHOCOLATES. THEY WERE SENT TO CHERIVION AS A PRESENT, AND NEARLY FINISHED HIM. Wabigoon, Feb. 21.—A man named Chervion, at Gold Brook, on Friday last, received a box of chocolates by mail, with a slip of paper, on which was written: 'Jack, a few candies for yourself.' His companion, who merely tasted one, was seized with violent pains, exhibiting all the symptoms of being poisoned. He and the candies were taken to a doctor's house. While the candies were on the table a man named J. Joy took one before the doctor could warn him, and was seized with convulsions, which would have finished him had the doctor not been there and applied immediate remedies.

MUST TAKE OUT A LICENSE. The case of K. T. McCaskill, charged with running a detective agency without paying the usual license imposed on such agencies, came up yesterday morning. More than a dozen witnesses were heard on behalf of the city, among them being several private and city detectives. The defendant was found guilty, but sentence was suspended in order to give Mr. McCaskill an opportunity to take out a license.

"A LARGE, FREE SAMPLE PACKET"

Of Delicious "SALADA" Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this Coupon, and sending to us with 2-cent stamp for postage. "This is an opportunity not to be missed." Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Name..... Address..... Address "SALADA," Montreal.

GREAT BARGAIN

For Ready Money No. 816 PARK AVENUE. Handsome, modern, sand stone front, solid brick, three story residence, containing square reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantries on ground floor, library, 4 bedrooms and bath-room, upper floors; full sized basement, concrete floor, containing laundry, furnace room, etc. Ground floor finished in hardwood. Daisly furnace and exposed nickel-plated plumbing in perfect order. Owner out of town. FRANK E. DONOVAN, Room 225, Temple Building. Telephone—Main, 2084. Up, 2282.

DARING JAPANESE

THEY CAPTURE TWO BEARS WITHOUT WEAPONS, AND PRESENT THEM TO THE 'ZOO'. Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 21.—The Rev. Goro Kaburagi, Japanese missionary in this city, has asked the Vancouver 'Zoo' to accept a male and female bear captured alive without the aid of weapons by eight of his countrymen. The Japanese were at work in the woods cutting shingle bolts, when one of them noticed something bright in the dark hole of a hollow tree. It was the eyes of a bear. They built a cage in front of the hole and started to smoke the animal out. The female bear left the tree and rushed into the trap. The Japanese were dancing around the cage with delight, when the huge male bear rushed from the tree and charged them. They scattered and never heard of in the wildest tales of British Columbia, threw himself on the back of the huge monster. He was able to hold the brute just long enough for his comrades to arrive, and all eight of them fell on the bear and crushed him to the earth. The bear was secured by means of a rope, and was hauled into camp none the worse for the tussle. The Japanese were scratched from head to foot and their clothes torn, but they had no serious wounds.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. BETHUNE. The announcement of the death, suddenly, at St. Armand's station, Que., on Thursday, of Lieut.-Col. Angus R. Bethune, formerly of Montreal and Ottawa, brings to memory a figure well known in Montreal in insurance circles and social life in the sixties and the seventies. Colonel Bethune served in both the Fenian raids, and was colonel of the Victoria Rifles about 1875 or later. He was an efficient officer, and was very much liked in the regiment. After going out of the insurance business Colonel Bethune removed to Ottawa, and had been lost sight of by many of his old friends for many a year. He was a son of the late Norman Bethune, and has a number of relatives in the city. It is understood he will be buried at the Mount Royal Cemetery.

TENDER LEAVES TRACK. Last night about half-past nine o'clock the New York Central train coming into the Windsor street station narrowly escaped a serious mishap at the Mountain street bridge. At that point, when the train was slowing up, preparatory to reaching the yard, the tender of the engine left the track. This was due, it was found out, to a flange of one of the wheels having become spread. The train was brought at once to a standstill, and the passengers walked the short distance to the station.

WESTMOUNT LECTURES. Prof. Penhallow delivered the fourth of the free lectures to the inhabitants of Westmount in Victoria Hall last evening, on 'British Columbia and Alberta.' The lecture was very interesting, and was beautifully illustrated with the Blackmore views of Western scenery. The professor advised those who travelled to go and see the grandeur of the Selkirk and Rockies, as these were far superior to much of the scenery of the old world. Mr. Thos. Hasling introduced the lecturer, and at the close of the lecture Major Macaulay moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Penhallow, which was enthusiastically carried.

GRAND COUNCIL MEETINGS. The Royal Templars of Temperance of the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario will hold their annual Grand Council meetings in Montreal, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 23, 24 and 25, 1903. On Feb. 23, at 8 p.m., a council of instruction and welcome to delegates will be held in the Royal Arcanum Hall, 244 St. Catherine street, open to Royal Templars only. On Tuesday, Feb. 24, the Grand Council sessions will open at 9:30 o'clock a.m. and continue throughout two days. A prayer meeting precedes each session at 8:30 a.m. In the evening a mass meeting will be held in the lecture hall of Knox Church, commencing at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Gilmour, E. A. and the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D. Solos will be sung by Miss Murray and Miss Irons. The Mount Royal male trio will also contribute suitable selections.

BIRTHS. ANDERSON.—At 171 Park ave., Montreal, on Feb. 15, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker Anderson.

MARRIED. DEANE-BYRNES.—On Feb. 15, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Maplewood,' Cumberland, Ont., by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, George Deane, of Fairfax, Manitoba, to Catherine Byrnes, of Cumberland.

LOST. SMALL COTTAGE IN GOOD REPAIR, containing six rooms on Elm ave. of St. Roch street. Apply 83 1/2 DuRocher street.

WANTED, GOOD COOK, ALSO YOUNG Girl to assist as Tablemaid. 730 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY Room 13, Fraser Building, 43 St. Jacques street.

WANTED.—GORMAN'S AGENCY WANTS General Servants, Cooks, Tailors, Chamber Girls, Country Servants, come right in, good places guaranteed; highest wages. 920 Dorchester street.

FRENCH METHODIST INSTITUTE. This association of former and present students of the French Methodist Institute held its annual gathering on Thursday afternoon at the Institute. The following officers were elected: President, Principal Villard; vice-president, the Rev. A. Desjardins; journal secretary, Mr. Libot; treasurer, Mrs. Ross; corresponding secretary, Rev. L. Massicotte. Advisory committee: Miss Watson and the Rev. W. H. Hasling. It was decided to expend the money on hand in buying books for the library and slides for the magic lantern to be used illustrating lectures in the school.

A resolution was passed expressing the sympathy of the association with the president, the Rev. Mr. Massicotte, in his illness, which prevented his being present. The greetings of the similar associations of Pointe-aux-Trembles and Grande Ligne were expressed by their respective delegates, the Rev. Mr. Ducloux and the Rev. Mr. Therrien. The Rev. Mr. Rondeau, of the Presbyterian College, also gave a stirring address.

The graduates and friends of the institute stayed to tea in the dining hall, and in the evening a concert was held, in which choruses were well rendered by the pupils of the school. The following also took part: The Misses Goutier, Miss Osmond, Miss A. L. and H. A. Shaw, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Dawson, Miss Powell, Miss De Gruchy, Miss Blanche Mercier, Miss Bidman, Miss Cairns, Miss Henderson, Miss Evans, and Messrs. P. de Launay, F. Hilland, W. A. Gies, W. De Gruchy, and Messrs. Alvin and Willie Goodier.

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WANT ADS.

FOR THE WITNESS, may be left with W.L. BRIDGEMAN...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant. Station Wanted. People Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Household Articles Wanted or For Sale.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY. Postage stamps will be accepted. The above rates are CASH with order.

Property.

FOR SALE, NO. 10 SEYMOUR AVENUE. fine solid stone and brick house; all modern conveniences.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WASHINGTON IRONING. Work of any kind, by the day, by a respectable woman; good references.

To Let.

TO LET, AT LONGUEUIL WEST. A Semi-detached brick house on Victoria avenue, 3 apartments.

Business Chances.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE. Apply to C. J. COVERTON & CO., 25 years on the corner of Bleury and Dorchester sts.

Bake House Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, A BAKE HOUSE. one with a revolving oven preferred.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FOR SHIRT FACTORY. Young men for sorting, boxing and shipping. Apply, stating experience, to A. B. 5084, 'Witness' Office.

Church of England.

Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices' on the sixth page.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BOARD FOR FAMILY FOR the summer from May 1st next, in the country, near Montreal.

Church Notices.

Methodist Churches. [Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices' on the sixth page.]

Church Notices.

Presbyterian Churches. [Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices' on the sixth page.]

Church Notices.

Baptist Churches. THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 120 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON BELLEVILLE STREET, LADY'S Gold Watch; initials, F.E.L. in back. Finder please return to 251 St. James st.

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NEW HEADMASTER

THE REV. E. J. BIDWELL THE CHOICE FOR BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Lennoxville, Que., Feb. 20.—The Rev. Edward John Bidwell, M.A., headmaster of the Cathedral Grammar School, Peterborough, England, was today appointed to the headmastership of Bishop's College School.

The school association held a meeting here to-day, which was attended by Messrs. C. M. Holt, E. T. Heneker, and Geo. K. Hooper, of Montreal; the Rev. Dean Williams, and Mr. Edmond Joly de Lothbiniere, of Quebec, and decided upon Mr. Bidwell as their choice, being afterwards confirmed by the corporation of the university.

Mr. Bidwell is 35 years old and married. He was educated at Bradfield College and Wadham College, Oxford. He won an open classical scholarship at the latter, and took his degree in 1888, gaining a second class in both honours—classical moderations and finale. He was captain of football and cricket at both Bradfield and Wadham. He was ordained in 1891, and was assistant master at Linsington College. There he took the classical sixth form and organized a preparatory department with a large special boarding house. He was appointed headmaster of Peterborough Cathedral School in 1897, and raised its numbers from forty to ninety in two years, at the same time adding considerably to its buildings and equipment. His testimonials from the bishop, some of the canons of Peterborough, and others, refer to his energy, perseverance and thoroughness. He has a sound moral influence over boys and is keen about sports. He has an attractive personality and has got on well with his assistants. A good preacher and a sound moderate churchman, he has conducted a school with pupils of other denominations without the least friction. He will come out to Canada and take charge shortly after Easter.

PRINCE PHILIP

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST KING LEOPOLD'S SON-IN-LAW.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—Grave charges against Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is an Austrian field marshal, and husband of the Princess Louise of Belgium, eldest daughter of King Leopold, were made to-day during the debate on the army bill in the Reichsrath by Herr Daszynski, the Polish leader. The latter denounced the prince as a criminal, and referring to the imprisonment of the former lieutenant of Hussars, Mattiasch (who eloped with the Princess Louise of Coburg several years ago, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in December last for forging the signature of Princess Stephanie, Countess of Lonyay), asserted that while in prison, Mattiasch drew up a formal accusation charging Prince Philip with forcing the Princess Louise, who was confined in an asylum for the insane near Dresden some time after her elopement, to encourage the advances of the late Baron Hirsch, and with compelling her to ask the Baron for money.

NO CATTLE DISEASE IN MEXICO.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received word from Inspector Shaw, of the Bureau of Animal Industry at San Luis, Potosi, Mexico, saying that he has failed to substantiate the report of the occurrence of foot and mouth disease reported here by the British consul.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Petherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Toronto, with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct: Canadian Patents—W. J. Good, general surveyor; H. N. Whitcomb, M. Auger and J. L. Fontaine, gun and accoutrement makers; W. G. Clements, try squares; J. L. Kleffer, stitch forming mechanism for boot and shoe sewing machines; T. F. Patterson, anti-condensation chimney flues.

Advertisements.

Good Houses Wanted.

We have a large list of desirable tenants who wish to rent good houses. Owners of such houses who wish to let them are requested to communicate with us immediately.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 2ND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

OLIVIER AVENUE, WESTMOUNT

Two Solid Brick Self-Contained Houses. Each house is laid out as follows: Basement, concrete floor, furnace, coal room, etc.; first floor, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; second floor, five bedrooms, bath and w.c.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

PEEL STREET—FOR SALE ABOVE SHERBROOKE ST.

Stone front house with side light, in perfect condition; five bedrooms, dining room, library, etc.; hardwood floor. Lot contains about 3,750 feet.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

SPECIAL HOUSES FOR SALE.

MANCE STREET. A choice eight-roomed Cottage near corner of Milton street; hot water heating; possession May 1st. Price \$5,500.

MILTON STREET. A double Brick House, containing thirteen rooms, heated by hot water. Price, \$5,750.

ELM AVENUE. A charming Brick Cottage, containing all modern improvements, including electric light, tiled bathroom, and conservatory, and extensive kitchen. In possession immediately if desired. Price, \$7,000.

H. L. PUTNAM, 1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING

FOR SALE.

A very desirable BRICK AND STONE HOUSE, Semi-detached, on AYLEA STREET, Westmount, opposite the Academy. Apply at 235 St. Catherine street.

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in the City

on household furniture, pianos, organs, houses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from \$10 to \$10,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discounts if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would prefer by discreet treatment and fair prices. Besides, we are giving new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and see for yourself. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 331 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO

WANTED TO RENT

A SMALL HOUSE OF 5 OR 7 ROOMS Address, Stating Rent R.H. P.O. Box 229

GOOD WORKMEN

Can be had at the OLD BREWERY MISSION, 788 CHAMPELLE STREET, Tel. Main 2911 a.

Prompt attention and satisfaction.

W. E. Cook, rotary pumps; W. E. Cook, rotary pumps. American Patents—O. H. Burdon and T. F. Adams, amalgamator; G. T. Hyde, general; J. A. Macdonald, devices for removing grease; J. Tourigny, making wool fabrics.

EXCHANGE AND MART

The appendix to 'The Annual Financial Review,' taking the year up to Dec. 31, 1902, has just been issued. It contains all statistics available up to Jan. 15, 1903, of the various securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, and a mass of other interesting information and statistics valuable to investors. It is compiled by Mr. W. R. Houston, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

The Ottawa Clearing House reports: Total for week ending Feb. 12, 1903, \$4,800,240.55; corresponding week last year, \$1,800,590.26. The Bank of British North America will open a branch at Toronto Junction on the 23rd inst. under the management of Mr. J. W. McEachern. In addition to a general banking business, special attention will be given to deposits and savings bank accounts.

New York, Feb. 20.—The following are some of the weekly clearings for the week ending Feb. 13, with percentages of increase and decrease compared with the corresponding week last year:—New York, \$1,400,469,386, inc. 2.3; Chicago, \$70,400,000, inc. 2.2; Montreal, \$12,250,201, dec. 1.2; Toronto, \$27,047,223, inc. 3.3; Winnipeg, \$3,343,244, inc. 34.5; Halifax, \$1,227,443, dec. 5.3; Ottawa, \$1,829,340, inc. 9.5; Vancouver, \$1,900,000, inc. 7.2; Quebec, \$1,111,555, dec. 14.8; Hamilton, \$985,000, inc. 11.5; St. John, \$85,000, inc. 277.207, inc. 4.4; Victoria, B.C., \$468,133; London, Ont., \$750,023.

THE CANADIAN INVESTING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTION OFFER, AND TO SEND FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS AND MAPS OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, WHICH WILL BE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL NOW BE RECEIVED FOR THE LIMITED NUMBER OF 50,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co., Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.) AT PAR VALUE OF \$5.00 EACH.

CAPITAL:

\$1,000,000, DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT \$5.00 EACH. 140,000 Shares of which are owned by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

- J. RICHARD BROWNE, Esq., Capitalist, President. Montreal, Can. HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., M.P. Montreal, Can. S. H. MOHRER, Esq., Chief Engineer Canadian Pacific Railway. Montreal, Can. HON. T. MAYNE DALY, K.C., Ex-Minister of the Interior, Canada. Winnipeg, Can. WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Wm. Johnston & Co., Implement Dealers. Winnipeg, Can. HUGH S. CAMERON, Esq., Real Estate. Winnipeg, Can. GOM. J. U. GREGORY, Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Quebec, Can.

Two representative English Directors will be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England at the close of this subscription.

CHAS. F. FLAKE, Treasurer. Montreal, Can. WM. H. JOLLY, Superintendent. Winnipeg, Can. BANKERS. BANK OF MONTREAL. Montreal, Can. PAR'S BANK. London, Eng. SOLICITORS. WILLIAMS & NEVILLE. London, Eng.

AUDITORS. HARRY VIGOR, F. C. A., Imperial Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. CHANTREY, CHANTREY & CO., London, Eng.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has secured 10,000 acres of the choicest wheat lands in Assiniboia, Canada, having paid to the owners in addition to cash, 60,000 shares of its Capital Stock, for which the owners are completely equipping the property with all the necessary buildings, steam ploughs, steam threshers, drills, wagons, tools, fences, and everything necessary to operate the said 10,000 acres. In addition, the Company is to pay to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the other vendors of the said lands \$50,000 in yearly installments of \$10,000 each, being the balance of the purchase money. These lands are capable of producing, at a fair estimate, 30 bushels to the acre of the best wheat produced in the world, or a total capacity of 300,000 bushels per year. Owing to the rich, prolific nature of the North-western Canadian soil, this product can be duplicated each year indefinitely. The Company's property will be equipped with all the latest improved steam ploughs, drills, threshers, and necessary machinery to produce wheat at the lowest cost. It is the intention of the Company to have its own elevator, of a capacity sufficient to store its entire production, thus enabling them to take advantage of the highest market prices from time to time. The market for wheat is unlimited. The Company also has an option on 10,000 additional acres of the same character of wheat land as the 10,000 acres above mentioned, the property being located seven miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, where large elevators are ready to receive the product. This is an investment that will enhance in value as time goes by, not only from the large production of wheat, but the increased value of the Company's lands from year to year.

APPROXIMATE EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY

Are Estimated as Follows:

The average yield of wheat in Western Canada varies but little under all conditions. In some years the average has been over thirty-five bushels per acre. Many individual cases report as high as forty-five and even fifty-five bushels to the acre. But, taking the lowest average, there is no industry that will produce better profits. Owing to the modern steam machinery and economical methods employed in cropping, harvesting, threshing and marketing, as well as the special case with which in the prairie country of Western Canada, wheat is produced, there is always a splendid profit. The cost of raising an acre of wheat, being placed by farmers and experts at about \$5.00 per acre, there have been cases in the past few years where as much as \$5.00 has been realized, less the cost of \$5.00, leaving a net profit of \$0.00 per acre. A safe and conservative estimate of the Company's earnings, taken much below the above figures, is herewith given:—

APPROXIMATE YEARLY STATEMENT

Table with 4 columns: Description, 10,000 acres at \$1.00 per acre, 100,000 bushels, 10,000 acres at \$1.00 per acre, \$100,000. Rows include: Cost of Steam Plowing, Harvesting, Cultivating, Seed for, Drilling, Binding, Threshing, Incidental, wear and tear of Machinery, etc., Salary of General Manager, per year, Clerks, office expenses, per year, Annual Deferred Payments on Land, To pay Dividends of 15 per cent per annum, Estimated Surplus, after payment of Dividends.

ESTIMATED NET PROFITS PER YEAR.

It will be seen that, after paying the expenses of raising wheat on 10,000 acres, amounting to \$50,000 each year, and paying \$10,000 per year to the Canadian Pacific Railway (for 5 years) as yearly payments on the property, it is estimated there will still remain a profit of \$120,000 per year, or over 20 per cent per annum on the stock issued.

TREASURY ASSETS.

The Company now have, after paying the 60,000 shares to the owners for the lands, improvements and equipment, 140,000 shares still in the Treasury, the same being set aside as a Treasury Fund. 50,000 of these shares are now being offered for subscription in Canada and England, and are to be sold for the purpose of taking up the option, and acquiring the 10,000 acres of new wheat territory, and the equipment of the same, together with working capital. By acquiring the additional 10,000 acres, making 20,000 in all to be owned and operated by the Company, the profits will be more than doubled, or even 40 per cent on the 110,000 shares of stock issued. The balance of 90,000 shares will be held as an asset of the Company, which can be sold when required for extending the operations of the Company.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends of, say, 15 percent, per year, it is estimated, can be paid semi-annually, December 1st and June 1st of each year. Outside of the amount paid in dividends, the surplus earnings will be accumulated, and will either be divided among the shareholders as extra dividends, or used to purchase new wheat territory; or be otherwise employed as may be hereafter determined.

WESTERN CANADA

is fast becoming the Eldorado of Great Britain. Its wheat lands are creating vast wealth, and are attracting the attention of the whole world. The failure of a crop is unknown. (See the report of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Canada, extracts of which are published in the prospectus of this Company.) The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely hard No. 1, the best quality grown in the world; the yield also being considerably more per acre than in the United States. The sub-soil throughout the intense heat of summer is kept moist by the slow melting of the deep winter frosts, the moisture ascending to the surface and moistening the roots of the grain, thus stimulating growth and producing a bountiful crop.

DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

The demand for wheat from England alone is over 160,000,000 bushels per year, and from other European countries about 250,000,000 bushels, most of which is obtained from the United States, but of a poorer quality than can and will be furnished by Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs within easy hauling distance of the property and is doing everything in its power to increase what raising.

A RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

This Company has an advantage over many industrial enterprises through the fact that while the Company's earnings from its wheat products will be constantly growing, and advancing the price of the Company's shares, the land of the Company is continually enhancing in value, creating a double source of values.

There is no business in the commercial world so profitable as raising wheat, and the investment is as safe as first-class Railway Bonds, for the reason that the land and improvements of the company are always a security for its shares, besides its ability to raise immensely profitable crops. The possibility of this Company are unlimited, as the surplus earnings can be devoted to the acquisition of additional wheat lands, thereby increasing the earning capacity of the Company and lowering the average cost of production. Owing to the intrinsic value of the property of this Company, and its estimated vast earning power, we confidently expect that this issue of 50,000 shares will be largely over-subscribed.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

The full amount of \$5.00 per share must accompany the order. The right is reserved to allot a smaller number of shares than the amount subscribed for, in which event the balance of the money will be returned with the shares allotted. Application will be made for a settlement of these shares on the London, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in due course. MONEY MAY BE SENT BY POST-OFFICE ORDER, EXPRESS, REGISTERED LETTER OR BY CHEQUE.

Address all communications, including applications for shares, to

BRITISH-CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING CO., Limited, British Empire Building Montreal, Canada.

Advertisement for Catarrhozone. Text: 'JUST BREATHE IT! CURES COLDS, ASTHMA, CATARRH. Catarrhozone is the only remedy that can reach all the air passages in the head, throat and lungs. It is guaranteed to relieve a cold in a few minutes, and will permanently cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Trouble. Your money back if it fails. Two months' treatment costs only one dollar, sample size, 25 cents. At all druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.'



WOMAN'S WORK

OFTEN LEADS TO A BREAKDOWN IN HEALTH.

Severe Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms Follow.

Woman's cares about the household are many and often worrying, and it is no wonder that the health of so many give way under the strain. To weak, tired-out, depressed women everywhere, the story of Mrs. Geo. L. Horton, the wife of a well known farmer living near Fenwick, Ont., will come as a message of hope.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished just such good results in thousands of other cases among ailing men and women, and sufferers from any of the numerous ailments resulting from poor, watery blood will soon be on the high road to health and strength.

KANO EXPEDITION

MAJOR HENNEKER, OF SHERBROOKE, LEADS THE AUXILIARY COLUMN.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—An Evening Telegram cable from London says: Major Henneker, of Sherbrooke, Que., commands the auxiliary column of the Kano expedition.

AN ENGINEER KILLED.

Mr. Frank Barrett, a Central Vermont Railway engineer, who is known to railway men in Montreal, was killed at noon yesterday in the yard at St. Albans.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On behalf of the committee of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, which has in charge the free toboggan slides for children, the treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Weil, acknowledges a toboggan from Mrs. J. S. Nicholson, and is from H.O., with which she purchased toboggans.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Sebium Bacillus is the microbe of common baldness. Its discovery created commotion at the time its discoverer, M. Dequeant, a Parisian pharmacist, demonstrated to the Paris Academy of Medicine in two memoirs (March, 1897, and May, 1898) that all diseases of the hair and scalp were due to its presence in the sebaceous glands.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box.

THE WHITBY ACCIDENT

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAIN LEAVING THE RAILS STILL A MYSTERY.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 20.—Messrs. McGuigan and Blacklock, general manager and superintendent, and other prominent officials of the Grand Trunk, arrived this morning from Montreal and inspected the scene of the wreck yesterday. Careful examination of the tracks shows clearly that the accident was due, not only to the spreading of the rails, though that was an after effect of the actual occurrence, but something happening to the forward truck of the second car in the train, a combination coach for first and second class passengers.

REBELS WITHDREW

TURKISH TROOPS FIGHT DESPERATELY WITH ALBANIAN INSURGENTS.

London, Feb. 21.—A despatch to the 'Morning Leader,' from Sofia, says that a serious engagement is reported to have taken place near Kastoria, Albania. Capt. Tschakelarf, with a band of revolutionists, had been hiding in the village of Dubeny, near Kastoria. A spy revealed his presence, and 800 Turkish troops, supported by Bashi Bazouks, were hurriedly despatched to surround the village.

The fighting was of the most desperate character. The Turkish firing line was decimated, and many were lost in the river. Altogether 90 were killed, and a large number wounded.

McGILL NEWS.

The principal topic of discussion at McGill is the proposed students' club, toward which two McGill graduates in Boston have offered \$5,000 each, as announced in Thursday's 'Witness.' Many are of opinion that the club could only succeed if combined with the McGill Y. M. C. A., which has the best possible site for the building, and already supplies the need as far as its limited funds will allow.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will preach at the North Baptist Mission, corner of Duluth avenue and St. Lawrence street, tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock. The annual Sunday-school festival of the Mission was held on Wednesday last. Over 140 of the members sat down to tea. At 8 p.m., a short programme of songs and recitations was ably rendered by the scholars, followed by an illustrated lecture by Mr. John McKergow, jr., assisted by Mr. James Griffin, who operated the stereopticon. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the large number present.

CONCERT BY SENIOR SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Montreal Senior School will give their annual concert next Thursday evening in the assembly hall of the High School, when a programme of nine musical and literary numbers and an operetta, 'Princess Paragon,' in seven scenes, will be presented. Those assisting in the programme are:—A. Gardner, H. Vineberg, D. Boyd, S. Lepage, W. Allan, M. Upton, R. Kay, C. Dougherty, H. Rosenthal, A. Mintz, A. Glover, and E. Roy.

MOCK COUNCIL'S MEETING.

In connection with the Men's Union of the Olivet Baptist Church there is a mock city council. At a meeting last night the mock aldermen decided that henceforth the tax for water supply should be levied on proprietors instead of on tenants, and by a vote of fourteen to six, defeated a motion to petition the Legislature to amend the city's charter so as to permit electric cars to be run into Mount Royal Territory.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Monday evening at eight o'clock. 'Trematode parasites of man and the other vertebrates,' illustrated with lantern slides, will be the subject, by J. Stafford, M.A., Ph.D., lecturer in zoology, McGill University, and curator of Canada's Marine Zoological Station.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Snow and silence came down together, Through the night, so white and still; And young folk, housed from the bitter weather— Housed from the drift and storm and chill. Heard in their dreams the sleigh bells jingle. Coasted the hillsides under the moon. Felt their cheeks with the keen air tingle. Skimmed the ice with their steel glad shoon.'

So February is passing—with deep snow that glitters and dazzles in the daytime, and gives us a white and wintry landscape swept with the 'wire of sunset.'

Discouraged—there are people in this contrary old world who seem like square pegs trying to fit into round holes, and such seems to be your case. Evidently you think the wire has lost a genius because you have not had a chance to gain an education easily, but have you done the best with what opportunities you have had? No one can enjoy their work, it is true, unless the are unison with it, and although it may be well done in a mechanical way, it will not be the best work unless we can adapt ourselves to circumstances, and determine:

'To take the good, when we lose the best, And school ourselves, till it seems as well.'

Do not let discontent become stamped upon your face, for it is more to make you prematurely old than many years.

Oh, these square pegs, even in the plant world they are found, out of places, and discontented.

Remember what is the matter with my fern, says one: 'It is in a sunny window and gets commercial fertilizer, but withers and shrivels, leaf by leaf.' Of course, it is a plant out of place. When you want to live in the woods, ferns you found there living in soil, moist, and shaded, like some human plants do not thrive if taken out of the 'state of life into which it has pleased God to call them,' and planted in surroundings against their nature.

A rose bush here has buds lying in the pot that have dropped off. It should be close to the glass, not set behind those big geraniums. It needs the sunshine of love to bring its buds forward to perfection and will hardly exist without it.

There is a heliotrope that is too dry. It needs plenty of water, and the plant food the fern did not need will serve a good purpose here, as the ferns are so good for the elements that promote growth and beauty, and will, let us hope, soon see better times, and better nourishment.

In this warm corner a geranium has been putting out flowers, growing too fast, and its spindling stems incline one to believe it is threatened with nervous prostration. It requires to be hardened with light, air and sunshine to renew its nerve power, and to wilt down in despondency because it had not the culture or position of the orchid or jasmine. Better a good geranium, cheerful and bright, not however, spending such nervous energy, as the one that is busy growing strong and vigorous in God's blessed sunshine, and looking with cheer and comfort upon those around who need encouragement.

EARLY FLOWERING VINES.

G.H.E.—The old-fashioned woodbine, or English honeysuckle flowers, are beginning of June, and the crimson Rambler rose follows. But if your Japanese Honey-suckle is 'Halliana' it ought to bloom from early spring till autumn, and Ramona Clematis is a perpetual bloomer, but rather a hardy plant, and requires a strong soil of a light, loamy character, and the roots to be mulched with well rotted manure on the approach of winter. A new vine flower, called Actinidia Polyantha, has fine large foliage, but has not blossomed here, and winter killed, though growing fast all last year. One good quality is its freedom from insects and diseases, and its ability to grow in a Dutchman's Pipe, blooms in May and June. Its stems are twining, and it grows well when once established.

The Wistaria flowers from May till August, and is a hardy climber, and will climb high, must have very rich soil. It is not customary for the hardy Hydrangea to be diseased; it must surely have wet feet.

There are different methods of propagating roses, the most general in use being by cutting out layers, and growing them in the ground just where a bud is coming is most likely to grow, and cuttings can be taken at any time of the year, if in proper condition. They can be made between the joints, and with rather and put into pots of sand to root, which will be in four or five weeks, if kept warm and moist. But the sand must never be allowed to dry, and when rooted the plants should be potted in two and a half inch pots.

Layering is done by putting down a branch of young wood of either the rose or clematis. It is a slow method, but the clematis and honeysuckle will often make roots in the soil, and can be cut apart when rooted and potted. This explanation is not for the commercial florist, who has budding and grafting at his disposal with skilled labor, but for the amateur, who may wish to increase the stock of a favorite variety.

OVER-WATERING.

Annie J.—You may have had the best of intentions in filling the jardiniere full of water on Saturday in case you forgot it on Monday, but it reminds me of a story one of the horticultural lecturers told last winter. A lady called him in to see what was the matter with her azalea. He lifted the pot out of the large jardiniere in which it was set, and found it as full as it would hold of water. She stated that she sometimes went from home for a day or two, but always left plenty of water for it.

Advertisements. Various small ads for services and products.

Just Try to Get Well. Find out what I know. Learn why my offer is possible. Write me a postal—that's all. Then I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Note What That Means My Method is this: No matter about your prejudice and doubts. They are natural—but put them aside for once. Look at it this way.—If my treatment succeeds, you are well. If it fails, it is free. Your whole risk is the postal you write.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative on Trial.

ashes, or if not procurable, a few pounds of potash can be purchased from the seedman, scattered over, and raked thoroughly. Morning glories are especially tenacious of soil. I have seen the wild vine grow between two brick walls in a dry place. Give the ground several rakings to kill weeds and mint before planting; nor is it advisable to put in seed in such ground. Better put it into one little plot of clean, rich ground, and then transplant after mint has been destroyed. After the first summer, with watchful care, it will not be so bad. You should be able to grow petunias, mignonette, and others as well. A few put in late make a good display in autumn.

BULBS FROM SEED.

M.H.—The seed will take several years before coming to flowering bulbs, but is worth the trouble. It often ripens when the bulbs are kept in a very warm place, and the seeds are sown in a bed of peat, and the peat were put there to clean up the ground. They were a fine lot of flowers, and the mint has had to succumb to the hoeing they got. Planting is a small part—it is the after-culture that tells, and nothing quite so important as the cultivation of the land.

HYACINTHS, ETC., AFTER BLOOMING.

S.C.—Chinese Lilies may as well be thrown away. Easter Lilies can be gradually dried off and kept in the same pot all summer. Often the next season they will bloom better than the last. Hyacinths are best set out in the garden, if there is one, to recover, and will bloom next spring. We had success this season with some that were left in the pots the same as the lilies, but it all depends on the strength and vitality of the bulb. Hyacinths that have bloomed in winter are generally too much exhausted to be of any further use.

RUBBER PLANT.

Westmont.—The fern you mention and the Ficus Elastica, or Rubber Plant, are considered the toughest and easiest plants to grow of all that are used for decorative purposes. In fact, the Rubber Plant is called 'the plant for the million.' Thousands of them are imported in a single year from Europe, when they are an article of commerce. But to tell why those leaves have dropped so very freely is no easy matter, and who can tell whether the treatment has been such as to induce a growth resembling its natural conditions or not? Let us see. The rubber plant is a native of South America. It would seem weekly bath be suitable for that climate where they have a rainy season and a dry one? Old leaves must drop off, but not in such a wholesale fashion, and the loss of a room where left in this season with some heat were not to allow a fern to thrive must be too dry and close. Let the plants have more ventilation, and if the florists who did the re-potting did not find any disease in the plant it must be that the conditions are at fault. Besides ventilation it is a good plan to sponge the leaves, particularly the underside, with wood alcohol, letting a little of it run down the stem. Give light as the spring advances so as to develop those new leaves. It is subject to the attacks of fungous diseases, as the leaves become weaker.

FAILURE WITH AZALEAS.

S.J.—Your plants were too small to bloom the same season. Flowering plants are not sold at that price, and unless you were very particular as to soil, it is a wonder they lived at all. The best soil for the Azalea is a compost of peat and leaf soil, with good fibrous sandy loam. It is very necessary to plant firmly and have good drainage while the base of the stem should be just above the surface. It must have perfect drainage to do any good at all. If the air is dry the almost invisible red spider is sure to attack them. Syringing with warm water is the best remedy. Most of the plants used for forcing are imported from Belgium and Holland, they like a moist atmosphere and make their growth during summer after the blooming season is over. The great point at that time is to keep them growing so that the buds will form for winter flowering. The leaves must be kept moist, and if the atmosphere is very dry, let the plants be removed to a place where they can have steam for a few hours of the day. Do not re-pot or loosen the soil too often.

PAST CHANCELLOR OF IVANHOE.

Mr. William J. Brown, who is the new past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, joined the Knights in 1898, being a charter member of the lodge. He has occupied the following offices in his lodge: Chancellor commander (one term, 1898), master of exchequer (one term, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903). The degree of past chancellor was conferred on him in January, 1902. He has done considerable good work in connection with Ivanhoe Lodge. He is a good loyal Pythian.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

The annual festival of St. Thomas Sunday-school was held in the school room of St. Thomas Church, on Friday evening. The infant class assembled in the afternoon and had a most enjoyable time with games, etc., after which came cakes, milk, etc., which the little ones relished most heartily. In the evening the older scholars and Bible class met, and after recitations, dialogues, music, etc., and selections on the phonograph, by Mr. R. A. Blake, sat down to supper and partook of the good things. Prizes were distributed by the rector, Canon Renaud, and all went away feeling that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. Are an invaluable remedy for all diseases and disorders arising from Weak Heart, Worn Out Nerves or Watery Blood. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health to those who are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, After Effects of La Grippe and all troubles arising from a run down system.

SATURDAY SPORTS The Com son will est IN THE W LOCAL ENC This year will Anglo-American every branch o hold the palm o everything c quantity of c of the Henley rowing one of fort that must Sir Thomas I rolling with his effort this yachtmans, who stituous omens, attempt to lift he falls this t At Newport t tennis team w Davis trophy f On their visit n will defend t which their r brothers, won l Soldiers' Field tum be the BOCF reorganize la ward and the O Johns Hopkins, pions at the ol contest with the sylvania, Swa Greent Athlet An English p eric and tour make a long a and clubs. En Yankee cricket for an English The American S Shurkoff, dou lish entries, a are anxious to ard as possible a very high sc many of the h here and part Golf stock w The interest in American sport ping up, so th bows the knee far as the old have just been Cambridge number of rep next fall to m will tour make a long a termination to of golfers, is the men who andy at the and lords of t players as feet to coin a term "water course" will be can athletic o is yet young, Scotch sporti in the associa plans for the But even with on the tapis, o one in the st tween America The outloo tion is inde ditions prov season in th an athletic c and attr crosse's field is expect to see Montreal as a already in a members o made. The c and aggressi is saving a g with underso for next sum recent meeti "Witness," de East End grou every day, an year by the s bitious playe although proa to predict the lovers of Clubs, Corri clubs are all of ship and, into cup no tence and a premier hono Of course, a lost if Easte and possibly if pressed, ried out, cert sion by some type. The lover wicket declar preceded b already the d district, leagu even at thol the game. As regards ction, the e thousands ev even at thol the game. As regards ction, the e thousands ev even at thol the game.



MARTINEAU CASE Charge of Forgery Laid Against an Ottawa Civil Servant.

JUNIOR CLERK, YET HE HAD OPPORTUNITIES FOR STEALING THOUSANDS UNDETECTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Abundus Martineau, the clerk in the Department of Militia and Defence arrested on Thursday, charged with the theft of \$16,000, was arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. O'Keefe, in the Police Court this afternoon, and remanded for a week, as was expected. The prisoner sat in the dock looking very unconcerned, although quite pale. He wore a rich looking fur-lined overcoat. He was represented by Mr. J. B. T. Carron, attorney, and among the lawyers table sat Mr. Ritchie, Crown Attorney, with Lieut.-Col. Sherwood and Inspector Hogan, of the Dominion Police; Mr. G. F. Henderson, who was watching the case for the Royal Bank, and Mr. J. F. Orde, solicitor for the Bank of Montreal, the bank most interested.

The charges to which the accused was called upon to plead to-day were the forging on July 7, 1902, of a bank cheque for \$9,200, and the uttering of the same cheque. As each charge was read the magistrate asked the usual question: 'Do you desire that this case shall be tried by me or go before a jury?'

Mr. Orde stated that he had only been called into the case a few hours before, and had had no time to confer with his client, and therefore the prisoner was not ready to elect.

Mr. Ritchie, Crown attorney, said the government was not ready to proceed, and asked for a remand for a week, which was granted. The case will come up again on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock. The court then adjourned after sitting about five minutes, and the prisoner was removed to the cells, and later on four spectators in the room.

This morning there were two other charges laid against the prisoner by the Dominion Police. The first was the forging of a bank cheque for \$5,700 on July 7, 1902, the same date as the cheque on which he was arraigned, and uttering such forged cheque, and another, a general charge of breach of trust as a public officer.

How a junior clerk in an important department could have the means and opportunity to make such a haul of current money is, perhaps, an enigma to people who are unacquainted with departmental business methods. But when it is remembered that even as in banking institutions, it is frequently the employee who holds the least important position who has it in his power to get away with collateral in one shape or another, if he is bold enough to run the risk of almost certain detection in the end, surprise at the extent of Martineau's alleged pilfering gives way to wonder at the man's temerity.

In two of the local banks Martineau is known to have had accounts, namely, the Sovereign and the Royal. It is believed he had money on deposit in others, but as it was not in his own name, the managers declined to make any statement on the subject, claiming that they have no knowledge that any depositor of theirs is the defaulter.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Forgery, malfeasance in office and uttering forged cheques are the main charges against him, and the Dominion police are said to have abundant confidence of securing his conviction on all three charges. But doubt is expressed by some who ought to know as to whether the proof exists which will make good the forged cheques. If Martineau has destroyed all the cheques upon which he obtained funds, it would seem that he has covered his tracks in that particular. But it may be that a cheque of recent date has fallen into the hands of the detectives. There will not be any certainty upon this point, however, until the evidence for the Crown is put in at the trial, for the authorities are absolutely reticent upon the point, refusing to discuss any details whatever of the investigation.

Investigation into the departmental accounts was in progress all day, and at 6 o'clock this evening the amount of Martineau's peculations were stated to be ascertained as between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

It is not improbable that these defalcations in the Militia Department will lead to an inquiry by the Auditor-General into the method of payment and checking, and as a result probably such changes will be effected as will render a repetition of such acts impossible.

SNOW BOUND

TRAINS BLOCKED ON NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 20.—Two passenger trains are frozen in snow banks in the almost uninhabited interior of Newfoundland. They have nearly one hundred passengers aboard, who are short of provisions. One train, the farthest from relief, has only two days food. The relief trains are also blocked. One relief engine was ditched yesterday, and most of the working party of thirty men were frost-bitten. The chief trouble is that the relief parties are unable to venture far from their own trains because of the blizzard which has been raging during the past week. An expedition with dog sleds, laden with food will start at daylight to-morrow in an endeavor to reach the distressed passengers. Snow banks twenty feet high extend for miles, and the cuts made by the engines fill again almost instantly. Yesterday one train made only two miles. The whole railway service is paralyzed. The trains, having consumed all their coal, are now burning the wood of fences and trees alongside the tracks. No mail has come in or gone out of the colony for over a week.

MR. COLMER'S PLANS.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 20.—An Evening Telegram's special cable from London says: 'The Daily Chronicle,' in commenting on the resignation of Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., from the position of Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, says that his financial and general ability is bound sooner or later to bring him into a wider sphere. It is not improbable that before long Mr. Colmer may stand for the British Parliament, where he would be a useful addition to the colonial element.'

INTERVIEW PRIVATE.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—An Evening Telegram's special cable from London says: 'The interview between the Reputation from Galt and Lord Strathcona yesterday in regard to the Canadian fast line was strictly private, at the particular request of Lord Strathcona.'

M. S. R. EMPLOYEES

MEN ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

Empire Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon and evening with Street Railway employees, called together by the committee to decide the question whether it would be wisest to join the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees or form an independent organization.

None but employees were allowed in the hall and it was with difficulty that representatives of the press gained admission. When the meeting was called to order, Mr. Bumbay addressed the men and advised them to take plenty of time to consider the matter.

Mr. Varin, the president, pleaded that everything was being done by the committee for the men's interests and urged that discussion should not be allowed to enter.

(A voice)—The committee does not want to have a vote taken.

Mr. Varin became excited and said that he had heard a great many reflections cast upon himself and Mr. Bumbay. As for himself, he did not care, as the men ought to know him to be worthy of trust. But regarding the statements that were so freely circulated, that Mr. Bumbay had been bought over by the company, as far as he could ascertain there was no truth in this and he certainly had failed to find any proof. The rumor that Senator Forget had contributed or was willing to contribute \$15,000 to the union was also false. He had further made enquiries with regard to the training-machines, said to be at Cote street station; that such a machine existed, he continued, was a fact, but he had no doubt that the company would discontinue its use if properly approached by the men.

Mr. Varin, the president; Mr. Bumbay and Mr. Thompson, a conductor, counselled time to take the matter into consideration, and ascertain whether it would be better to affiliate with the Amalgamated Association or remain independent. They strongly advocated a week's consideration; the men, however, in the excitement of the moment, wanted immediate decision, or at latest, that votes should be taken to-day.

This announcement caused an uproar, when Mr. Bumbay declared that all through the campaign he had been loyal to the men, and had made it his business that everything should be carried through legally and in conformity to the law; that he would, as legal adviser, give them good counsel, and that if they would follow his advice things would shape themselves for the best, but they must allow the committee to decide the best time for a vote to be taken. The men would be told what steps were being taken.

Those present appeared to consider that they were being dictated to, and shouted: 'The committee are our servants, not our masters.'

Mr. Bumbay and the president followed by the remainder of the committee, then left the hall. After the committee had left the hall the men insisted upon some definite arrangement being made. The meeting was recalled to order by Messrs. Thompson and Meloche, who addressed the men, and stated that as the committee had now left without carrying out the object of the meeting, it was necessary that they should make arrangements, and after a lengthy discussion by the men it was decided to send a special messenger to the Grand Union Hotel to invite Mr. John A. Flett, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to attend the meeting. Upon Mr. Flett's arrival, Mr. Meloche was elected chairman pro tem, and Mr. Aubey secretary pro tem.

Mr. Flett explained the constitution of Street Railway Employees, and a resolution was proposed that an application be made by those present for a charter from that body. More than a hundred members signed the application, and a sufficient sum of money to cover expenses was paid in. It was further decided to hold two meetings, one at two o'clock in the afternoon, and one at eight o'clock in the evening, to enable all to attend, and to complete final arrangements. It is expected that the first division of the union will be opened early next week.

A telegram was sent to the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees in Detroit to hurry up the matter and send a grand officer to supervise further developments.

WILD WEST SHOW

THREE THOUSAND OF LONDON'S SCHOOL BOYS HONOR 'BUFFALO BILL'.

London, Feb. 20.—There was a great scene of enthusiasm at 'Buffalo Bill's' show this afternoon, when over 3,000 boys from the London schools attended the performance, carrying little American and British flags. They vociferously sang the 'Star Spangled Banner' when Col. Cody appeared in the arena. The Colonel made a patriotic speech, and predicted that the two flags would continue to wave in unison, and that the peace of the world would thereby be maintained.

LLOYD'S HOW IT OBTAINS ITS SHIPPING NEWS.

The majority of people have but a very hazy conception of what Lloyd's really is, the popular notion being that it is a place where one can insure against practically anything and everything. This is quite correct so far as it goes. But the fact is generally overlooked that, in addition, to insuring against disasters at sea, not to mention twins, smallpox, and coronation processions, Lloyd's is an enormous organization for the collection and distribution of marine intelligence.

Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that Lloyd's possesses the smartest intelligence department in the world, and was originally established about a century and a quarter ago to meet the public desire for information with regard to vessels at sea.

It is mainly owing to the remarkable fact that there is no line of seacoast in the whole world which is not watched by its agents that Lloyd's is able to collect and distribute its maritime intelligence with far greater rapidity than any other institution in the world. And since the introduction of cable and telegraphy the work of the intelligence department has, of course, developed enormously.

In addition, however, to having representatives all over the world, Lloyd's has its signal stations at all points of the globe, and it is chiefly by means of these that underwriters, shipping owners, and merchants at home are kept informed of the exact locality of their vessels.

It is an astonishing fact that not one vessel in ten, bound to ports in the United Kingdom from abroad, arrives at Liverpool without first being reported from one of Lloyd's signal stations. As a ship proceeds on its voyage, and passes Lloyd's agents, and stations, so the news is flashed by telegraph and cable to the intelligence department. The information is thereupon immediately entered in one of a series of great volumes, in which can be found the position of every over-sea ship, or the date and place at which she was last spoken.

As regards the code of signaling between a station and passing vessels, it is interesting to note that only one is adopted by all the nations of the world. Briefly stated, the code is worked by means of twenty-six flags, these representing separate letters of the alphabet, and one pennant for replying. From these twenty-six flags no fewer than one hundred thousand distinct combinations can be obtained.

Outside each station is a tall mast from which the land signals are worked, and flying from this are two flags bearing the letters 'B D', which mean, 'What ship is that?' When a vessel passes the station it displays her national ensign and four flags, each of which latter represents a letter, and by the aid of his telescope the signal-master is thus able to determine the name of the ship. He thereupon answers with his pennant that he understands, and then goes to the telegraph instrument and wires to Lloyd's that he has spoken such and such a ship.

The captain of each vessel also reports at the signal stations any information regarding derelicts, wrecks or any disasters to other ships which he may have witnessed, and in this way the news quickly reaches London, and is flashed all over the world. The countries to which a passing vessel belongs is immaterial. It may hail from China, Turkey or Japan, and have no one on board capable of speaking a word of English. Still it can readily make itself understood, the registered signal letters being the same for all countries.—'London "Lit-Bits".'

ROMANCE AND SCIENCE

HOW JAMES SMITHSON GAINED AN ENVIABLE IMMORTALITY.

(New York 'Mail and Express'.)

If the project to exhume the remains of James Smithson, at Genoa, where a marble quarry has encroached upon the old Protestant cemetery where they were interred in 1820, to transport them to Washington, and to give them honorable sepulture on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, is carried out, a very interesting international romance will be provided with its proper climax. Not long before he died Smithson wrote—altogether mysteriously at that time, for he was an obscure scientist: 'My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberland and Percys are extinct and forgotten.' He spoke the truth when he said that. The titles of the Northumberland and Percys are not yet extinct, but they are of exceedingly 'little consequence now to either Britain or the world, and have not the slightest ground to hope for such immortality as the founder of the great scientific institution connected with the United States government, at Washington has already bestowed on the first Duke of Northumberland's illegitimate son, James Smithson—or, as he was, at first and properly called, James Macie—had no right to the name or title of the first Duke of Northumberland, which descended to the duke's lawful son. Nevertheless James Macie was the best blood of England on both sides. His character was excellent, his aspect noble. He was singularly proud of the blood which ran in his veins, though it came to him by no lawful inheritance, and his position became to him one of such bitterness that he resolved to establish his name, in a manner as useful as it was brilliant, in the free land beyond the seas. The fact that he had never seen America, and had no tie whatever with this country, did not deter him from sending hither all his wealth—though in the main it had come from the British nobility to whom by blood he was allied.

His bequest of his fortune after the death of a nephew, who died without an heir, to establish at Washington an institution for the increase and

diffusion of knowledge among men, was an astonishment to the world, and particularly to the Americans, who look several years to 'scout them-selves to the notion and provide for the foundation of the institution he had decreed. There was nothing, however, really astonishing in the bequest. Smithson cared more for science than he did for anything else. He was a passionate investigator and a really great collector. He knew that the terms of his bequest, which had in view nothing less than universal enlightenment, could be carried out in this country in a manner more sincere and untrammelled than in Europe. So he sent his money here—and good use has surely been made of it.

By all means let Smithson's body be sent to Washington and interred on the grounds of this great and beneficent institution. Nothing could be more fitting.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Thursday, Jan. 29, is the anniversary of the institution of the soldier's most precious decoration—perhaps the most precious decoration in the world—the Victoria Cross, for it was instituted by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria on the 29th of January, 1856, and is not quite fifty years old. While it is the most prized of all the decorations and orders an Englishman can win, it is also the most democratic decoration in the world, for, although it is the official badge of an act of sublime personal courage and daring, it has no concern with rank, long service, or wounds, and it may be worn by one who has been only a few months or even weeks in the army, while others who have spent their lives in the service and gained rank and other decorations, may not possess it. It may be worn by a private soldier or a field marshal, and on the roll of the heroes' names are to be found almost every rank in both the services; for the winning of the Cross is possible to any one, as it is granted 'as a reward for conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy, or as the inscription upon it records, 'For Valor.'

The Victoria Cross had its birth during the Crimean war, when Queen Victoria felt that some recognition of the personal daring and heroism of her soldiers in that terrible struggle was needed; and it is said that the designs for the first Cross were made by no less a person than the late Prince Consort, who needless to say, was most interested in the institution of the decoration and the selection of those on whom it was first bestowed. The royal warrant clearly lays down the conditions under which the Cross may be won, but the whole of them may be summarized in the one sentence, 'For conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy.'

There are not many who are unfamiliar with the appearance of the Cross, but for the benefit of those who have only seen it in photographs or pictures, I may say that it is about an inch and a half wide and has in the obverse centre a crowned lion, underneath which is a scroll bearing the words 'for Valor.' It is attached to a bar on which is a spray of laurel leaves, and is suspended by a broad ribbon, which is blue for the naval service and a dark red for the military. Both the Cross and the bar are made from bronze which formerly formed part of some of the Russian guns captured during the Crimean war, and complete with the ribbon, and pin, weighs just under an ounce, or 432 grains, to be exact. It is engraved with the name and regiment of the recipient, as well as the date on which he won it, and as soon as this is done it is dispatched from the makers to the Sovereign to bestow upon the hero; for it is the one military decoration which is always, when practically conferred by the Sovereign in person.

One could well fill a bulky volume with stories of how the Cross has been won, for there has not been a single Cross granted the winning of which would not fill a chapter of itself, and so only a few details concerning some of its wearers and how they won it can be given. It is strange to have to record that the first Victoria Cross was won by a sailor, for it has come to be looked upon as almost entirely a military decoration, yet such is the case—and it is still stranger that the deed which gained it was performed a year and seven months prior to the institution of the decoration. Another feature is that at the time of winning it he was a boy serving his time as a midshipman on board H. M. S. 'Hecles,' and the story of how Charles Davis Lucas, now an admiral, won the one of the most glorious stories among the many in its history. It was at the bombardment of Bomarsund, in the Baltic, on June 21, 1854, that a live shell dropped in the midst of a group of men of whom young Lucas was in command. The fuse was almost burned away, and an explosion seemed imminent, but without a moment's hesitation the young midshipman sprang forward, grasped the spluttering shell in his hand, and rushing to the side of the vessel, hurled it overboard, where it exploded before it reached the water. Such an act as this displays the sublimest courage, for it combines intelligence and instantaneous action, and in a boy it was especially chosen as the first recipient of the decoration eighteen months afterwards. The next Cross was also bestowed upon a naval officer, now Rear-Admiral Bythsea, for an action performed during the Russian war while he was serving as a lieutenant in H. M. S. 'Arrogant,' on Sept. 16, 1854. During the Crimean war altogether 111 crosses and two clasps were awarded, and it should be explained that a clasp, which is equal to a cross, is awarded to any holder of a cross who performs some act of bravery for which a cross would have been granted were it not possessed already. The winning of a cross, it may be explained, carries with it an annuity of ten pounds, which may be increased to fifty pounds, payable quarterly, to all excepting commissioned officers, but including those who have risen from the ranks, while for each clasp an extra annuity of five pounds is awarded. The power to increase the

annuity for the winner of a cross from ten pounds to fifty pounds only came into force in 1890, and was directly attributable to Piper Findlater, the Dargai hero's action in going on to the music-hall stage.—'St. James's Gazette.'

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

'L'Action Sociale' reproduces a letter addressed to the 'Peuple' by Paul Cour, in which he says:—'The state committed a serious fault in permitting Catholic missionaries to establish distilleries in their mission, for everywhere the priests of the Congo are great drinkers of beer and spirits. With skill and the means at their disposal they distill alcohol for their consumption, and some of them are known for the excellence of their productions. It is a bad example they set, and we prefer the Protestant missionaries, who are the advocates of temperance wherever they are established. It is thus that can be explained the most of the charges that are made against the agents whose mental state is deranged by alcohol. Lacroix and Breughels, notably, are alcoholized brutes who have a distillery in their post, and are constantly drunk.'—'Temperance Record.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Six high caste native officers are to be in attendance upon the King as Emperor of India from April next.

The old catalpa tree in Gray's Inn Gardens, brought from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, and planted there by Lord Bacon, is said to be dying.

Two commercial firms at Huddersfield have given £50 each towards the sending of local boys abroad to learn foreign languages.

Manchester is about to celebrate the jubilee of its free libraries. It is calculated that during the fifty years 52,000,000 reference books have been read or consulted.

An enormous gathering of Wesleyan Methodists was held at the Royal Aquarium to celebrate the acquisition of the building as the headquarters of the Connexion.

Since Mr. Chamberlain's effort to aid Jamaica the importation of bananas into England has risen from one and a half million to three and a half million bunches per annum.

A new temperance reform scheme proposes legislation enacting that every person shall have a registered medal permitting him to obtain drink, and lacking this no publican shall serve him.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered Dover the munificent gift of £10,000 for the purpose of a free library. The only stipulation is that the town shall provide a site and agree to a penny rate.

Cuckfield, Sussex, has just been visited by a Canadian named Agate, who once was a workhouse boy there. He thanked the guardians heartily for the start they gave him years ago by helping him out to emigrate.

An explosion took place recently in the Gas Works, Belton. The engine house was wrecked, and a portion of the works damaged by fire. The superintendent of the fire brigade, in driving to the scene, was thrown from the vehicle, and sustained a broken collar bone.

Dr. John Webb Watkins, who has died suddenly at his residence, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, was the first human being subjected to chloroform under Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh University, when the anæsthetic had only just been introduced.

The East Coast folk are moving; so is their sea. Frinton urban district council (Essex) have decided to promote a bill in parliament to enable them to carry out a comprehensive scheme of sea defence work at a cost of £20,000. The sea has been encroaching on land in this part of Essex at the rate of nine feet a year.

A telephone cable has just been laid between Britain and Belgium, and is to be opened soon. It crosses the English Channel from St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, to a point on the Belgian coast near Ostend, a distance of over sixty miles, the longest submarine telephone in the world. The charge is to be eight shillings for a three minutes' conversation.

Automobile trains are to be run on the North-Eastern Railway. Two autocars are being constructed at York, each of which will carry a complete apparatus for generating motive power. Seating accommodation will be provided in each car for fifty-two passengers, and as storage will be furnished for thirty gallons of petrol, it is anticipated that the automobile will be able to work five hours at a stretch without replenishment.

A remarkable picture, which is likely to create a sensation in London, has just been secured by the Doré Gallery, where it will shortly be placed on exhibition in a room by itself. It is entitled 'A Mysterious Painting of Christus,' and the mystery lies in the eyes of the figure depicted. The face—ineffably sad and tranquil so long as the eyes remain closed—apparently becomes transfixed as they slowly open, and turn a piercing gaze on the spectator. The change is startling in the extreme, but not less so than that wrought by the subsequent closing of the lids over the eyes. The closest inspection of the picture will be invited, but the secret lies in the painting and with the artist.

SCOTCH.

The vane of Dornoch Cathedral steeple, which was damaged by the storm some weeks ago, was blown down during the gale on Jan. 25.

Four hundred and fifty acres of land have been obtained in Blairgowrie to enable Scottish peasants to try the Irish scheme of small holdings, but without aid from taxation. Fruit-growing and fowl-rearing are to be insisted on.

Among some old books which he bought for a few shillings a Broughy Ferry coachman named Lawson has found a copy of the rare Kilmarnock edition of Burns. He has been offered £50 for it, but the last perfect copy sold fetched £27.

The Glasgow Maudslayi Society has made a public appeal for £200 to complete the endowment fund of £2,000 required to increase the annual allowance for subsistence of the inmates in the Burns Cottage Homes. We must confess that ever since it first came before the public this society has been the most persistent beggar ever we came across.

The anniversary of the birth of Burns has been fittingly celebrated throughout Scotland by many Burns Clubs, at whose gathering 'The Immortal Memory' was toasted, and speeches were made in praise of the national bard. In many places 'Burns concerts' were also held. The Town Council of Dumfries visited the Burns Mausoleum in St. Michael's Churchyard in the course of the day, and placed a wreath on the poet's grave.

IRELAND.

About 200 convicts in the prison of Maryborough, Queen's County, were taken ill from poisoning on Jan. 22 after partaking of soup for dinner. A similar case of wholesale poisoning occurred in the same prison on Jan. 29, when 150 convicts were affected.

A strong effort is being made by the Association of Irish Schoolmistresses to secure the admission of women to Trinity College, and hopes are entertained that this privilege will soon be obtained.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have taken steps to place on view for a period of three months at the Imperial Institute, London, the extensive collection of Irish minerals and building stones which formed one of the most interesting and valuable of their exhibits at the recent exhibition in Cork.

Another redistribution of seats bill is expected during this session of the British Parliament. It is said that the government has resolved to reduce Ireland's representation. With a Redistribution of Seats Bill, an Irish Land Bill, and a London Education Bill, the government's hands will be quite full.

A strange street subsidure occurred recently in Drogheda. A horse accidentally put his hind hoof into a hole in the street, about the horse and trap had moved away, about three square yards of the street subsided into a cavity beneath, fully twenty feet deep. On examination it was found that a large arched roof of an old, disused sewer had caved in.

The Marquis of Londonderry, presiding at the annual meeting of the North-East of Ireland Agricultural Association at Belfast, said agriculturists in Ireland had a right to congratulate themselves as regards prices in nearly all branches of their industry. The Irish farmer was holding his own with English and Scotch competitors, and by his energy and ability and zeal he had been making more out of his land than for some years past.

There has just died in the parish of Aftymore, near Ballina, a man named Lynskey, who had attained the remarkable age of 104 years. Deceased, who was a farmer, enjoyed wonderful vitality up to a short time before his death. He was a strict total abstainer, scarcely ever drank tea, and never smoked tobacco.

A correspondent of a Belfast paper states that the London and North-Western Railway Company are making efforts to acquire increased control of the cross-Channel traffic. At an early date the company will probably be in a position to run a line of steamers from Dublin to Liverpool, and thence up the Manchester Ship Canal to Manchester.

Mr. Michael Davitt last August unveiled a memorial by the Armagh Nationalists to Hugh Carberry, an Armagh man, killed while fighting with the Boer Irish Brigade at Modderspruit. Letters have now been received from Preoria stating that Carberry is alive, and desires the money realized forwarded to him, as he needs it badly.

The official returns of the Board of Trade for the past year disclose a very substantial increase in the numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs shipped from Ireland to Great Britain, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, but in the case of horses a somewhat smaller number was exported than during the last few years, when, in consequence of the extensive demand for army purposes in South Africa, a considerably larger number were shipped from Irish ports. The exports of Irish cattle during the year were the largest on record for any previous period, and amounted to a total of over 900,000 head, as against 642,000 head in the preceding twelve months. Sheep, too, were shipped in large numbers from Ireland, the export of these animals comprising over a million head, which was the largest total for the past nine years, and which also showed a great increase on the 843,000 exported in the year 1901. The number of pigs shipped advanced from 595,000 in 1901 to 638,000 in 1902, but the number of horses sent across Channel showed a decrease of from 25,000 in 1901 to 25,315 in 1902.

Perhaps one of the most curious collections of mural inscriptions in Ireland, where they abound, is to be found in the ancient city of Galway. It has four gates (we are informed in a newly-published work, 'House Mottoes and Inscriptions'), facing respectively north, south, east, and west, and on each wall a precatory motto. That facing north bore the words:— 'From the ferocious O'Flaherty, Good Lord, deliver us! 'On the south gate: 'From the devilish O'Duyls, Good Lord, defend us! 'On the east gate: 'From the cut-throat O'Kellys, Good Lord, save and keep us! 'And on the west gate: 'From the murderous O'Maddens, Good Lord, preserve us!

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

HABITS OF THE FINNS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE FAMINE IS NOW RAGING.

(New York Tribune.)

Reports of terrible famine in Sweden and Finland have brought that part of Europe into general notice.

Bordered by the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia on the south and west, and bounded by Russia and Lapland on the east and north, Finland is away from the beaten path of the tourist, and consequently its features and characteristics of its people are not well known.

Finland is larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands combined. It has its own constitution, which was framed in 1772.

A visitor to the capital, Helsingfors, in speaking of the place, said that the first thing that attracted his attention in the place was the great number of bicycles.

The inhabitants of Finland are a serious people. They know nothing about humor, and a joke told to them must be explained.

Since 1893 women have been eligible as members of the school boards, but among the working classes equality with men has long been established.

For hundreds of years Finland belonged to Sweden, and although it is nearly one hundred years since Russia came across the border and gobbled up the country the upper class still speak Swedish.

Mr. Shoddy cannot live and be comfortable in Finland. He cannot pretend to be a man of large income, when, in fact, he is on the ragged edge, because one of the customs of the land is to publish in the daily papers at a certain time every year, the income of every citizen.

But don't think, said the man from Finland, that because the mean temperature of Northern Finland is 29 degrees, and near Helsingfors 38 degrees Fahrenheit, that we have no summer. The summer is short, but we have warmer weather than they have in England, and we have better wild strawberries between June 15 and July

15, and more of them, than in any other place I know of.

A peculiarity of Finland is the bathhouse. Every house in the country, no matter how small it may be, has its 'sauna,' or bathhouse. This stands away from the other buildings, and is always easily recognized by the blackened wall against which the stove stands.

In the rural districts no one is allowed to sell liquors or to distil them, and no person, unless he is licensed to sell spirits, is allowed to keep more than six litres in his house for every adult living in the establishment.

There are choirs and musical societies everywhere in the country, and the people are thoroughly musical.

How severely the famine now rages in Finland is shown by an account in the 'Skandinaven,' a paper published in Chicago as the organ of America's citizens of Scandinavian origin or descent.

The victory of the Sultan of Morocco over the pretender inspires us to repeat a couple of anecdotes given in the 'National Review,' which show how Mulai Abdul Aziz has been driven by Moorish etiquette to seek relaxation among Europeans.

There is a tradition that no Sultan will ever die in the palace at Fez. Certain it is that no Sultan has died there, but these charms will be broken down should a particular duty be neglected.

GERMANY VS. ENGLAND.

The following schedule was prepared for the Emperor William, reprinted, framed and hung in one of the lobbies of the Reichstag for the edification of the German members:

- Battleships—Great Britain, 35; Germany, 8.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 12; Germany, 2.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 66; Germany, 12.
In reserve:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 7; Germany, 4.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 2; Germany, 0.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 43; Germany, 5.
Totals of each class:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 42; Germany, 12.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 14; Germany, 2.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 109; Germany, 17.
Vessels building:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 12; Germany, 6.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 20; Germany, 3.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 8; Germany, 6.

LONDON'S KINKAJOU.

A new specimen of this curious little bear-like creature from South America has just been added to the collection of live beasts in the Regent's Park.

FALLACIES ABOUT FOODS

SOME EMINENT BRITISH ADVICE ON WHAT TO EAT AND WHY.

One hour was spent at the headquarters of the National Health Society by Dr. Robert Hutchison in ruthlessly destroying some cherished popular fallacies about food.

The poor should give their children less bread-and-jam and more dripping, he said. The main fault in our national feeding is that we consume too much starch and sugar and too little fat.

Lentils, peas, haricot beans, and oatmeal should be eaten, and meat in proper quantities. Oatmeal should be given to children, particularly in place of the bread-and-jam.

I would not urge the town-dweller to be a vegetarian, continued Dr. Hutchison, but I would advise the poor that they can get a much larger quantity of waste-repairing and energy and heat-forming food for a shilling in the form of pulse food than in meat or animal form.

Some things largely taken are of no use in keeping up the human fabric, and supplying energy. Tea is one of these things, and the much-lauded mace-extracts are certainly of no use in replacing the wear and tear of the body.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The victory of the Sultan of Morocco over the pretender inspires us to repeat a couple of anecdotes given in the 'National Review,' which show how Mulai Abdul Aziz has been driven by Moorish etiquette to seek relaxation among Europeans.

There is a tradition that no Sultan will ever die in the palace at Fez. Certain it is that no Sultan has died there, but these charms will be broken down should a particular duty be neglected.

GERMANY VS. ENGLAND.

The following schedule was prepared for the Emperor William, reprinted, framed and hung in one of the lobbies of the Reichstag for the edification of the German members:

- Battleships—Great Britain, 35; Germany, 8.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 12; Germany, 2.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 66; Germany, 12.
In reserve:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 7; Germany, 4.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 2; Germany, 0.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 43; Germany, 5.
Totals of each class:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 42; Germany, 12.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 14; Germany, 2.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 109; Germany, 17.
Vessels building:—
Battleships—Great Britain, 12; Germany, 6.
Armored Cruisers—Great Britain, 20; Germany, 3.
Protected Cruisers—Great Britain, 8; Germany, 6.

LONDON'S KINKAJOU.

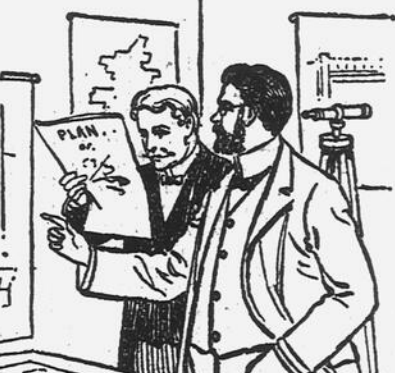
A new specimen of this curious little bear-like creature from South America has just been added to the collection of live beasts in the Regent's Park.

ASSISTANT CITY ENGINEER OF LOUISVILLE, KY., SUFFERED FOR YEARS WITH CATARRH OF THE HEAD. SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.

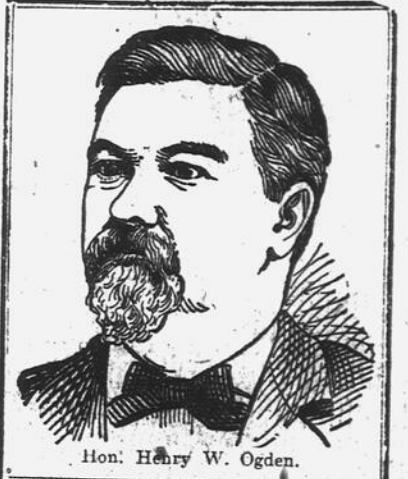
Charles C. Roe, Assistant City Engineer, Louisville, Ky., writes: 'Peruna has a large number of admirers in this part of Kentucky, but none more honest than myself for what it has done for me.'

I was troubled for some years with catarrh of the head and throat which was to me a serious annoyance to me and must have been to my friends. Nine bottles of Peruna cured me and built up the nervous system, regulated digestion, and drove away the headache, besides curing the catarrh.

I have never known of any medicine which seemed to go through the entire system and do so much good.



"I know of No Better Catarrh Remedy Than Pe-ru-na," Says Congressman Ogden.



Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D.C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well known lawyer of Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., at Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen.—I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna, and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others.

Catarrh Sixteen Years.

Miss Orelie Guimond, Guimond, N.B., writes:

I had catarrh of the head for sixteen years, and could not get rid of it. After using one bottle of Peruna I was completely cured, and I advise all who are afflicted with this disease to try this remedy. I thank Dr.

WOMEN PRAISE PE-RU-NA. Orelie Guimond, Grange, Md., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Peruna as a medicine. I was subject to catarrh of the head and throat until I tried Peruna. After taking eight bottles, Peruna cured me. It also acts as a special preventive of throat difficulties. It keeps me in fine health, and I value its fine qualities very much. We all use Peruna in the family and there are seven of us. I recommend it to my neighbors, and they all take it."

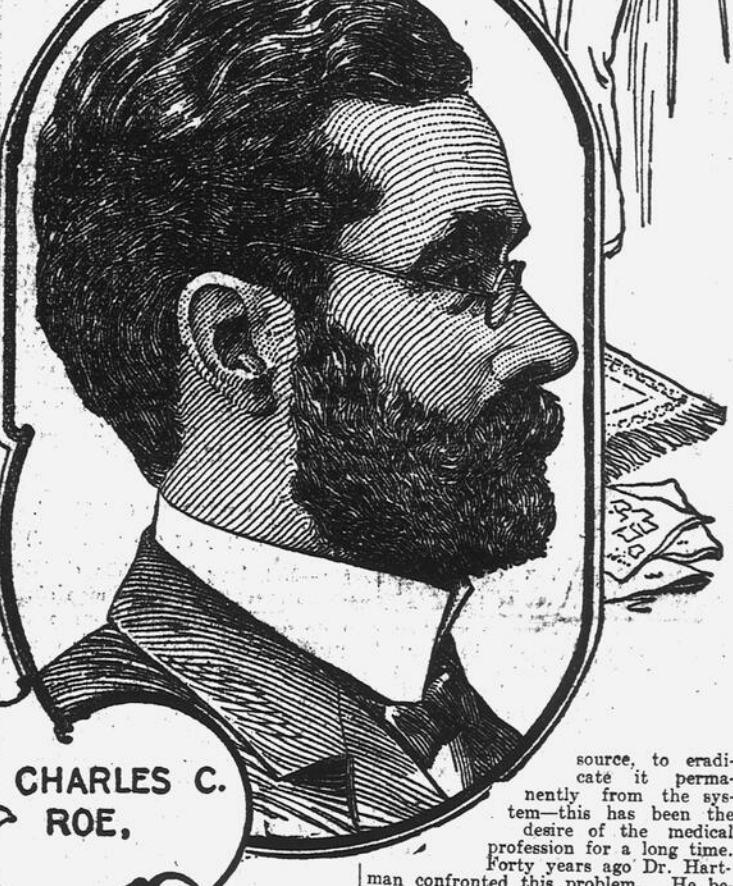
Many Have Catarrh and Don't Know It. Catarrh is almost a national cure. Nearly everybody has had it more or less. A majority of people who have catarrh in its incipient stage don't know it.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 257 West 129th street, New York, writes:

I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicines without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna.

I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured and can recommend Peruna to any one as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh in whatever form. Accept no substitute for Peruna. Peruna is the only systemic remedy for catarrh yet devised.



CHARLES C. ROE.

CATARRH of the head, nose and throat are very frequent. These victims crowd the offices of catarrh specialists in vain.

There are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject.

The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief, but they fail to cure permanently.

Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs, which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment.

To devise some systemic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time.

Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes that he has solved it. He still believes that he has solved it. He still believes that he has solved it.

PERUOGRAPHY OUTFITS. Also any part of the outfit separate. White Wood Articles for Decorating Boxes for Oil and Water Color Painting.

McARTHUR & CO. Artists' Materials & Painters' Supplies 1807 NOTRE DAME ST.

NUREMBERG'S FALLING WALLS. Nuremberg, whose walls are reported to be showing signs of rapid decay, was once about the richest and most famous town in Europe.

painting on glass. For 800 years its now decaying walls defended the valley of the Pegnitz against Pope and Emperor. Four hundred towers once topped the walls, but only about one-third of them now remain.

Advertisement for Queen's Laundry Bar Soap. FREE. The best way to get handsome Gifts is to use QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR SOAP. the best soap made for Laundry and Home use—and save your wrappers. We exchange them for Jewellery, Silverware Toys, Etc., Etc. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord, Montreal. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Baby's Own Soap.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The recent announcement of the practically compulsory retirement of Professors Johnson and Clark Murray, of McGill University, brings to the front the wisdom of compulsory retirement at a given age. These men are still in the full possession of all their faculties—mental and physical—which have contributed so much in building the reputation of that university. Why should they be called upon to cease active work? There are many, myself among the number, who think that there are some positions in life where an age limit for retirement exists, and which when put into force, is to the detriment of the position and the service. It is only a few years ago that 'Broad Arrow' had a very strong article on the retirement age in the British army. It proved to my mind, conclusively, that it caused the loss of many valuable officers. When engaged in active work, they are well up in their profession, but when placed on the shelf, even with a view to future service, if required, they soon become rusty and useless. One man is old at fifty; another is young at a much more advanced age. We have seen this in the late South African war, where Lord Roberts, well on in the seventies, successfully conducted one of the most intricate campaigns of modern times. Where would the British Empire be if there was an age limit for its prime ministers? Active brain work has helped most of those who have guided the destinies of that Empire to live to a green old age. If a man wishes to work and is able to do it well and thoroughly I fail to see why at a fixed age, he must be cast aside. It is puerile to say he should have rest, and take his later years in ease and comfort. Remember, however, that while rest from active work is agreeable to some, whether young or old, there are many, especially among brain workers, whose very existence depends upon a continuous regular amount of their life work. I believe we all should be allowed to work so long as we are able and willing to do so.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—We are reading up here in the country that McGill is now measuring men by their years; a poor figure to cut in the world, to an onlooker. The great board does not seem to recognize the well-known fact that some men are younger at their 'age limit' than others are twenty years younger. Why not employ the immature men as curators or helpers, to work with these men of ripe judgment and wide experience? The older men are needed to give dignity to the university, and inspire veneration, so essential in this very irreligious age. Said a student the other day: 'Prof. Murray is a young man in feeling, sympathy and power. His influence is greater than that of any other man in the faculty, towards all that is noble and good. His lectures are models of lucidity, clear cut as crystals, and suggestive of a wise solution of life's problems, and a trustful acceptance of its mysteries that has brought peace to many restless hearts. Do you think such a man can reach any 'age limit'? Is such usefulness and influence ever limited?' The death of Dr. MacVicar is brought forward as proof that men of that age

fall from overwork, but it is too paltry a reason to be worthy of comment. Such men prefer to die in harness.

Out here, we sometimes read old stories and there is one of a working man of the lowest type, who turned his aged father out of doors. His little son looked thoughtfully on and then asked: 'Is that what I am to do to you, father, when you get old?' ONLOOKER.

'SINGLE TAXER' REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Another Farmer' asks me some questions in your issue of Feb. 14. If your readers are not already tired of this subject of Single Tax I will gladly try to reply.

Question 1.—Certainly I would not be willing to clear a farm and then turn over the result of my labor to a spendthrift lazy neighbor. This is just what Single Tax would prevent, for if there was no tax on improvements the first occupant would remain in possession as long as he paid the tax on unimproved land values. Does any citizen remain in possession of his property if he cannot pay the taxes? Will not the sheriff sell him out? But under the present system the vacant lot owner or holder of unworked lands does pocket the increased value such lands receive by the presence of buildings and improvements of neighboring working farmers. Otherwise, why are alternate sections given away in our North-West and the others held for the rise in value?

Question 2.—The unimproved land value is the rental I have spoken of in my letters. This is the result of population. It increases or decreases with the presence or absence of an orderly community. For the community to appropriate the value it creates would not be confiscation. You cannot confiscate what is your own.

Question 3.—Is no question, and is answered above. Natural facilities for distribution and manufacture are the primary factors in the birth and development of villages, towns and cities. Which came first, Montreal or the St. Lawrence? New York or the Hudson, and its grand harbor? Natural advantages of certain parts of land attract population; then come land values. Have certain individuals in justice more right to such favored spots than others? I think not. Then why not equalize by letting the privileged spots to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the public treasury for public purposes.

Question 4.—Bank stock could not under Single Tax escape the same taxation a farmer would be subject to who paid the unimproved rental value or 50 or 60 percent of it, as might be necessary. No banker is fool enough to store his money. Unless loaned it is absolutely useless. It is scarcely possible to name any industry to which a banker would loan money that was not a user of real estate. Consequently, to tax bank stock and land values would be double taxation, and also make it more difficult for our farming friend to get cheap money. A tax on

bank stock is a tax on all farmers who at any time require loans on crops or farms.

The confiscation charge has already been answered by Mr. Sale and myself in our replies to Mr. Roswell Fisher. As for land values in towns being 'purest nonsense,' I suggest that our farming friend come to town and try to buy a city lot, and see if he can get the present owner to accept his 'purest nonsense' in payment. A vacant lot of small dimensions changed hands in Montreal the other day for \$77,000. If the value was 'purest nonsense,' you will observe the 'nonsense' comes first and the improvements afterwards. Pay before you build. Conundrum: Which creates the land value, the population or the improvements?

Permit a parting word to my friendly critic 'Ontario Farmer.' I challenge his statement that miners could obtain 'farm lands anywhere by paying for the improvements.' 'Ontario Farmer,' in letter Feb. 14, now disproves his own statement by admitting that his own farm cost him uncleared \$5 per acre. If land could be had for cost of improvements, unimproved land ought clearly to be had for nothing, then why give \$5 per acre for unimproved, uncleared land? The miners would certainly have to pay similar prices for as good land, or go further back to get free land, and have to pay the equivalent of rent in the cost of transportation to market. 'Ontario Farmer' now defines labor value as \$250 per year. What has the miner to gain by coming to Canada if that is a correct definition? Improvements yearly depreciate in value, while land values rise in growing communities. Those which one farmer might value at \$250 another might not consider worth \$50. A connection of mine built a \$15,000 house on a \$10,000 lot years ago, and thirty years later the land sold for \$52,000, but not one dollar would purchasers allow for the house. Query: Where was the labor value then? Another point: Henry George claimed the Single Tax system would secure equal rights of all men to the land, but not equal rights to the potatoes that some men might grow on the land; therefore, on the same principle, Henry George's books, the products of his brain, cannot be obtained free, but must be paid for. Time and space forbids me pointing out other irrationalities in 'Ontario Farmer's' opinions. SINGLE TAXER.

Montreal, Feb. 18, 1903.

SENDING BOYS TO COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Not long ago while chatting with an earnest, Christian man about his son's future, he said: 'I would sooner send one of my sons to one of the city "hells" than to any college.' Of course I was shocked. I asked why, and he said: 'There would be a chance of his being disgusted and cured there, but at college the dissipation is so fine—lawlessness and the social glass are only "students' pranks," and rather smart than to be condemned.' The 'burning in effigy' of Recorder Poirier, with the cries of 'chou, chou, honte, a bas,' and that 'for a time it was feared that they would set fire to the neighborhood, in fact, so much so, that the fire brigade and police force were called for,' makes one pause and wonder what would have been the result had it been negroes, Chinamen, or the roughs (so-called) of the city. Being a 'college student' gives a young man a kind of prestige that few are slow to take advantage of, and if ready for fun at any cost, is easily the beginning of the 'downward slide.' The Recorder seems to have been as lenient as justice would permit. Yet he was outraged as far as they dared to go. Is that courage and manliness? So long as the colleges, even indirectly, allow such things to go on, or are unable to make a better standard of manliness the ideal of the 'student,' who can wonder that parents do not desire to subject their sons to the ordeal? Human nature being what it is, should not our institutions of learning be founded upon justice and honor first of all? If the graduates of our colleges use their advantages for license and lawlessness, and go unpunished, where are we to look for the right training, and who can wonder that there are serious objections to sending a boy to college? A LOVER OF LEARNING.

THE KIND OF IMMIGRANT NOT WANTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I see by the papers that the immigration agents here and in the Old Country are encouraging the importation of gentlemen's sons and the like to learn farming and to help with the work of the farm, in return for which they are to receive a small wage (seven to ten dollars per month). Now I think this is a mistake. There are very few of that class of young men who are worth their board, let alone earn seven to ten dollars per month. I have some knowledge of quite a few of them and my experience is that they are a very poor lot. All they are good for is lying around smoking and wearing for meal time. Their belly is their principal concern. A man had better do what he can alone and let the rest go. He will be a better man at the end of the year, as it requires more patience and philosophy than the average man is blessed with, to get along with that class of young men. What we want here in On-

Advertisements. So Wholesome! So Bright! (both dishes and dishwasher) when Pearline is used. That cloud on your china glass and silverware after washing comes from the resin in the soap. You eat it at the next meal. Try washing your china glass and plate with Pearline. Result—clear cloudless, bright, wholesome.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' Natural Toilet Preparations. 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Does Your Roof Suit You? Suppose You Try US Once! This is a bid for your permanent Custom. GEORGE W. REED & CO., - 785 Craig Street.

COAL English Yorkshire Hard Coal Stove and Chestnut, Delivered at \$7.50 per ton W. LAMARRE & CO. Atwater Ave., near St. James St. Bell Tel. Mount 409.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

'MISSIONS VERSUS MUSIC.' (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the article under the above caption your able correspondent, 'A Presbyterian Layman,' made a mistake in his article by saying: 'We nowhere in Scripture, old or new, find any command or expressed approval by God of instrumental music in his worship,' etc. If 'A Presbyterian Layman' will please turn to II. Chron. xxix. 25, he will discover his mistake. R. MALLETT, Wallace, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1903.

A SCOTCHMAN. Oxford County, Ont. NAMES ASKED FOR. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Every friend of temperance work watched with keen interest the steady growth of the large number of names returned on your pledge blanks last fall. Such important work must not be allowed to drop with that first effort. In connection with the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec there is a simple yet splendid scheme for perpetuating the work. The Union is anxious to further the work in the Sunday Schools, and would be glad if those schools in the Province of Quebec which have used your pledge blanks would send the name and address of their superintendent to the undersigned. E. W. HALPENNY, 372a St. Antoine street, Montreal.

CUT RATES AT Harte's Drug Store, 2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET, (Corner Drummond). Abbey's Salt, large, 60c size, for 30c; Enos's Fruit Salt, 100c size, for 50c; Peruna, 100c size, for 50c; Fellow's Syrup, 100c size, for 50c; Scott's Emulsion, large, \$1.00 size, for 50c; Wampole's C. L. Oil, 100c size, for 50c; Hood's Sarsaparilla, 100c size, for 50c; Ayer's Hair Vigor, 100c size, for 50c; Williams' Pink Pills, 100c size, for 50c; Carter's Pills, 100c size, for 50c; Dodds' Kidney Pills, 100c size, for 50c; Stuart's Tablets, 100c size, for 50c; Castoria, 100c size, for 50c; Mariana Wine, 100c size, for 50c; Dyer's Jelly, 100c size, for 50c; Stearns' Wafers, 100c size, for 50c; Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 100c size, for 50c; Paine's Celery Compound, 100c size, for 50c; Warner's Safe Cure, 100c size, for 50c.

Prescriptions. In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind. We make a reasonable charge for CAREFUL and ACCURATE COMPOUNDING. Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmont. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store. When you have a prescription, telephone us, and we will send for it, dispense it, and return it promptly.

ROAD DEPARTMENT. Tenders for General Supplies, also for Curbstones, Flagstones, Scoria Blocks, Paving Blocks, and the Laying of Stone Work, etc., for 1903.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, will be received until 12 o'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1903, for the supply and delivery of materials required by the Road Committee during the year 1903, as named below, and more fully detailed in the specifications and forms of tender, which may be obtained at the office of the City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

No tender shall be entertained unless submitted on the said forms. The quantity of the materials required, as stated on the forms of tender, is only approximate; the contractors will be required to supply whatever quantity the Road Committee may order at any time during the year. The Road Committee reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender. The tenders will be: 1st. For the supply and delivery of Lumber, Brick, Vitrolite, Clay Pipes and Inverts, Hardware, Wire Spikes, Iron Castings, Coal, Lubricating Oils, Paints and Oils, Coal Tar, Creosote, Pitch, Cement, Bars for Brooms and Sweepers, Duoline, Detonators and Fuse, and sundry other materials. 2nd. For the supply and delivery of Curbstones, Scoria Blocks and Flagstones for Sidewalks and Crossings and Paving Blocks. 3rd. For the cartage and laying of Flagstone Sidewalks and Crossings, Curbstones and Scoria Blocks.

The deposits asked are approximate. The successful tenders will have to deposit an amount equal to Ten percent of the total amount of contract as soon as the quantity of materials to be supplied, or amount of work to be done, is fixed. The tenders must furnish samples, otherwise the tenders will not be entertained. Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties at the first meeting of the Road Committee following their reception.

By order, L. O. DAVID, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, Feb. 20th, 1903.

To Steal Your Property the burglar must first gain admission to your residence or store. When our electric protection system is in use this is impossible without giving the alarm in our operating room. Every means of entrance is protected. Besides this protection it is well known that no burglar will attempt to enter a building he knows to be fitted with this system. In private residences as well as in the principal banks and business premises of this city are protected by our system. THE DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE COY., Limited, 140 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

IS YOUR BACK LAME? IF YOUR BACK IS PAINFUL AND WEAK, COLOR SALLOW, APPETITE AND DIGESTION POOR, URINE SCALDING AND DISCOLORED, IF YOU SUFFER FROM FEMALE WEAKNESS, FAINTING SPELLS, PAINFUL PERIODS, THEN YOUR KIDNEYS ARE DISEASED. When the Kidneys become affected, the liver quickly grows torpid, the bladder and urinary organs get out of order, poisons accumulate in the system, the blood is poisoned and impoverished, and headaches that are almost unbearable follow. AN UNFAILING CURE Ferrozone is an unailing cure for all forms of Kidney Disease. Not only does it relieve pain in the back, headache, pain when urinating, etc., but it drives every trace of the disease from the system. Ferrozone is a marvellous remedy for the blood and eliminates Uric Acid and all other poisons and impurities. FERROZONE Imparts strength and vitality to the organs that have been weakened through Kidney Trouble; it energizes and invigorates the enfeebled body and makes broken-down men and women feel youthful and full of endurance and power. Ferrozone makes it impossible for Kidney and Liver complaint to exist. No matter how chronic the case, we guarantee Ferrozone will cure it permanently. Ferrozone, though mild, is wonderfully certain, and never causes bad after-effects. It is a remedy for men, women and children that affords prompt relief and certain cure. A trial proves this. People suffering from Kidney Trouble quickly lose strength and ambition and often die young. Therefore it is highly important to use a proper remedy like Ferrozone and eradicate every symptom as soon as possible. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Buy it from your druggist, or order by mail from THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LAURIER AND HIS TIMES.

The advance sheets of the first volume of an important historical work have been received. The author is Mr. J. S. Willison, recently editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' and now of the Toronto 'News,' and the title of the book, which is to be complete in two volumes, is 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party, a Political History' (George W. Morang & Co., Toronto). Mr. Willison has an interesting subject, and has apparently spared no research in securing a complete and trustworthy account of the important episodes of Canadian history of which he treats. The style is lucid and whether one agrees with the author on all the points or not, there can be no doubt that his method of treating his facts is so fascinating that open where you may it is difficult to close this volume, which takes the reader from the days of the Reformers of 1837 to the time of the North-West Rebellion in 1885. Premising that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no connection with the preparation of the book, and that he has no responsibility for the material collected, or the manner of its presentation, or the opinions expressed, Mr. Willison in his opening chapter gives a brief but interesting survey of the formation of the Liberal party from the Ontario point of view. He says:

We may find the sources of the Liberal party of Canada in the eager enthusiasm and the heroic purpose of William Lyon Mackenzie, the fiery genius and fervent radicalism of Papineau; the saner counsels and more responsible statesmanship of Baldwin and Lafontaine; the reforming zeal and splendid optimism of George Brown; the intellectual dominance of Edward Blake; the constitutional prescience of Oliver Mowat; and the sympathetic and sagacious nationalism of Wilfrid Laurier, Holton and Dorion. If we except the issue of Confederation, were likewise consolidating and unifying forces in the creation of the Liberal party, and Alexander Mackenzie had a zeal for reform equal to that of Brown, and a prudence in days of stress and storm which the great journalist did not possess in equal measure. Many other men also have honorable fame in the Reform party, but these are the names that history will preserve.

Among these leaders he naturally gives special emphasis to the position taken by George Brown, to whom he pays the following tribute:

While Mr. Brown was sometimes a restless and uncomfortable yoke-fellow, he never stooped to treachery or intrigue, and he was resolutely faithful to accepted co-workers in the great movements in which he was concerned. The passion of jealousy he never knew. He cared not how high men towered at his side, so long as they did not betray the reforms that were dear to him, in order to make more profitable alliances and step obliquely into office and emoluments. He was, in short, a simple, candid, loyal comrade, a bold reformer, an eager and even tempestuous agitator, a statesman in scope and vision, an unwavering champion of British constitution and British institutions, and in his life and achievements are set deep the roots of Canadian Liberalism.

Mr. Willison dwells fondly on the circumstances which helped to shape the character of the admired leader whose life he is describing. All down the generations, he says, the green and quiet country has been the nursery of poets, philosophers and statesmen, and it was the portion of Wilfrid Laurier

to be born in 1841, in a rural home, set in a quiet land.

In so far as Mr. Laurier represents inherited qualities, we may look for scientific and mathematical susceptibilities from the father, and for grace and art from the mother. Both parents had the gracious manner and wholesome simplicity of character which so beautifully distinguish the best stock of the rural parishes of Quebec. The marks of a happy childhood, the look that is caught at a mother's knee, never quite pass from the human face, and the face of Mr. Laurier in his softer moods suggests that the home in which he was reared was a centre of all the domestic affections, and of all the sweet courtesies of sympathetic family intercourse. He still makes an annual pilgrimage to the old home at St. Lin, and cherishes and unfolding affection for the aged stepmother.

Wilfrid Laurier first attended the elementary school of his native parish, and then, in order to learn English, from September, 1853, to June, 1854, he was a pupil of the Protestant elementary school at New Glasgow. It was here that he had much friendly intercourse with the family of Mr. John Murray, a Presbyterian elder, who was a great friend of his father's. To this friendship he referred in after years when asked why he was so tolerant of the religious beliefs of the Protestants, ever ending with the remark, 'The pure family life and the godly conduct of the Murrays so impressed me that I am convinced a Protestant can be an earnest, true Christian as well as a Catholic.' For seven years, beginning with September, 1854, he studied in L'Assomption College. The atmosphere of the college was conservative, but according to a fellow student, Mr. Arthur Dansereau, 'Wilfrid Laurier at sixteen exercised a veritable domination within the walls of this institution, which, however, did not share his political ideas.' In 1861 Mr. Laurier entered the law office of Mr. Rodolphe Laflamme, in Montreal, and took the law course at McGill University, ranking high in all his classes. His valedictory in 1864, in its essential teaching, expresses, as Mr. Willison points out, the spirit and purpose which have animated all his political career. The eloquent young valedictorian expressed his enthusiasm for his chosen profession, with its mission of 'causing justice to reign,' and bringing together the two races. He spoke of the work of the reformer in the old world, and said:

The law is called upon to play another role in this country, an immense role, and one which belongs to it nowhere else. Two races share to-day the soil of Canada. I can say it here, for the time is no longer, the French and the English races have not always been friends; but I hasten to say it, and I say it to our glory, that race hatreds are finished on our Canadian soil. There is no longer any family here but the human family. It matters not the language the people speak, or the altars at which they kneel. We are coming every day upon happy results of this holy work, and at this celebration we have had still another proof of it. You have heard French and English names here, graven on the tablets of honor. You have heard some address the word to you in English, and I who am now speaking, I am speaking to you in my mother tongue, I am speaking to you in French. There is in this fraternity a glory of which Canada cannot be proud enough, for many powerful nations might come here to seek a lesson in justice and humanity. To whom do we owe this happy state of affairs? There may be more than one cause for it, but the principal cause is the study of law. Two different systems of law rule this country; the French and the English. Each of these systems places under obligation not only the race to which it properly belongs, but each rules simultaneously the two races—a fact worth remarking—this introduction into the same country of two systems of legislation, entirely different, was carried out without violence, without usurpation, but solely as an effect of the laws of justice.

Shortly after Mr. Laurier began the study of law in Montreal he joined the Institut Canadien, a literary and scientific society, with a reading room and library, founded in 1844, by a group of young men, progressive and independent thinkers. The act of incorporation, obtained in 1852, stated that its object was to extend and develop a taste for science, art and literature. It naturally became the literary and political work-room of many of the brilliant spirits of the time, and it is said that at a meeting of the Institut in 1854, addresses of congratulation were presented to fourteen of the members upon their election to seats in Parliament.

When the association was founded in 1844, there was no French reading room or library in the whole Province of Quebec. But the organization of the Institut at Montreal furnished the nucleus of a popular and widespread movement, and ten years later there were more than one hundred such Institutes in the province, and of these, sixty-two were incorporated. They

received a small annual grant from Parliament, and were held in great favor by the masses of the people. By the clergy, however, they were regarded with grave and increasing distrust, and soon indirect measures were taken to accomplish their destruction, or at least to alter their character and limit their activities.

It was first sought to secure the adoption of a rule by the St. Jean Baptiste Society, under whose auspices many of the Institutes were conducted, that only French-Canadian, or those married to French-Canadian women, could become members. Mr. Francis Cassidy, although of Irish birth, belonged both to the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and to the Montreal Institut, and when it was desired to make him president of the Institut, the constitution was amended so as to open the doors to all nationalities. This angered the clergy, and they organized a general attack upon the Institutes throughout the province. They opened many rival institutions under clerical control which they named Instituts Nationaux.

Spiritual terrors were also employed, the character of the libraries attacked and loyalty to the Institut became hardly distinguishable from denial of the Catholic faith. This was an intolerable situation for many Catholics who had sought only congenial companionship, access to good reading and intellectual culture, and they yielded dutiful obedience to the clerical command. By 1858 all the original Institutes outside of Montreal had closed their doors or passed under clerical control.

The Montreal Institut, however, offered prudent but determined resistance to the ecclesiastical authorities. It had seven hundred members and commodious premises, and was unwilling to accept dictation with regard to its membership and periodical literature. It was accused of having books of an immoral character in its library, and one hundred and fifty members were induced to withdraw in a body and organize the new 'Institut Canadien Français,' which, though established by laymen, was aided by clerical subsidies. In 1858 it was suggested by some members that a list should be made of such books as ought to be excluded from the library. The majority of the members, however, refused to sanction the proposition, and held that the Institut contained no improper books, and that it was the sole judge of the morality of such works as the library contained. Bishop Bourget, who led the attack, declared that some of the books were in the Index at Rome, and cited a decision of the Council of Trent that any one who read or kept heretical books became subject to excommunication, and that any one who read or kept books forbidden on other grounds was open to censure and punishment. No Catholic could be permitted to remain in membership with the Institut unless it expunged its resolution declaring its competency to pass upon the character of the books supplied to its patrons.

In 1860, Gonzalve Doure was sent to Rome to press the appeal against Bishop Bourget's interdiction. The Bishop, however, also visited Rome, to attend the Vatican Council, and before long sent out a pastoral letter to Canada announcing that the Pope had rejected the appeal and condemned the Institut, declaring further that all persons who persisted in remaining members of the Institut or in reading the Annuaire of 1863, would be deprived of the sacraments. Out of this condition of things arose the famous Guibord case, which Mr. Willison says 'reads like a tale set far back in the despotism ages.' Guibord was a printer, of good character, and highly esteemed by his fellow workers. He had been employed for ten years in printing in the Indian language the catechism and hymns for the Roman Catholic missions in the North-West. He early became a member of the Institut Canadien, and refused to withdraw when the society was condemned. A few weeks before his death he sent for a priest, who came and heard his confession, but, by the Bishop's direction, refused to administer extreme unction unless he withdrew from the Institut. He died suddenly, on Nov. 18, 1869, and ecclesiastical burial was refused to him. Mr. Willison gives a vivid account of the proceedings which were immediately begun to cause the church authorities to bury Guibord in the consecrated portion of Cote des Neiges cemetery, and of their successful termination, and the pastoral letters which followed. Archbishop Lynch wrote to the 'Globe' in September, 1875, stating that 'the library of the Institut Canadien was filled with books fetid with the most rampant infidelity such as was destroying the faith and morality of France, with other sweeping statements. In response Mr. Doure wrote to the same paper.

He denied that the library was filled with

The Dry Cough of Bronchitis

The Distressing Asthma Gasps

The chest pains and soreness, the tightness and desperate struggle for breath, with recurring and increased violence, drive many to despair who have not yet learned of the efficiency of

Dr. Chase's Syrup of LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Bronchitis and Asthma are very similar in nature and frequently go hand in hand. They require similar treatment, for in both diseases the distressing symptoms result from contraction and closing up of the bronchial tubes and hence difficult breathing, coughing and expectoration.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine not only affords prompt relief, which in itself is considered sufficient reason for its use, but actually cures these ailments and prevents their recurrence. This great prescription should not be compared with ordinary cough mixtures, for it is entirely different, acting, as it does on the whole system and entirely overcoming disease.

BRONCHITIS

Or "cold on the chest," as it is known to many, is marked by chest pains and soreness, which become more severe on taking a long breath and are aggravated with coughing. The cough is at first dry and harsh and and there is little expectoration. As the disease continues the cough becomes looser and expectoration more profuse and less painful, being frothy, viscid and often streaked with blood.

Bronchitis is most dreaded because it has a tendency to become chronic and return again and again until the patient becomes worn out or falls an easy prey to consumption or pneumonia. Only the most robust constitutions can throw off bronchitis. Aged people, children and all who are in delicate health or have weak lungs have every reason to fear this ailment.

Because it is mistaken for an ordinary cold bronchitis is too frequently allowed to fasten itself on the system. Just as soon as there is a feeling of tightness in the chest or soreness on taking a long breath you have reason to fear bronchitis and any delay at this point is dangerous to say the least.

ASTHMA

Occurs in paroxysms and usually at night. The patient awakens with a feeling of suffocation; he is unable to lie down, but finds relief in sitting with his elbows on his knees, head thrown back and mouth open. Breath is drawn with the greatest effort and air is expelled from the lungs with a wheezing sound. The face is pale, the skin cool, perspiration is profuse and the countenance exhibits anxiety and distress.

There is considerable coughing with asthma and expectoration of mucus, but this varies according to the amount of accompanying bronchitis. That there is relief and cure for asthma is attested by all who have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for this ailment. The great remedy gives relief by clearing the bronchial tubes, making breathing easy and soothing the excited nerves.

Language fails to express the gratitude which asthma sufferers feel for the discoverer of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine when it has freed them from one of the frightful paroxysms, and many state positively that it is a permanent cure as well as a prompt relief.

Be Suspicious of the Substitutor

When you decide that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will be of benefit to you do not allow your dealer to persuade you to accept something said to be "just as good." No substitute is just as good as the article it is made to take the place of or why should it not sell on its own merits. Any dealer who would substitute another remedy in place of what you ask for would not hesitate to substitute one drug in place of another in the prescription you give him to fill. Insist on seeing the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the bottle you buy. No medicine can have a stronger guarantee. 25c. a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60c., at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Infidel books, pointed out that no such sweeping charge had ever been made by Bishop Bourget, and mentioned that when a similar charge was made by the 'Nouvelles Mondes,' an action for libel taken by the 'Institut' was maintained. He said that members of the 'Institut' had not claimed the right to read a disapproved book, but had held and asserted the right to be members of a literary society which might have condemned books in its library. If they were wrong no Catholic could be a member of Parliament, inasmuch as the library of Parliament contained books condemned at Rome.

The credit and fortunes of the Institut were greatly shaken by the assaults which had been made upon it.

A stern and gallant band heroically withstood the assaults of the clergy, but few new members were added, and Catholics naturally shrank from identification with the society. By 1875 the membership had been reduced to 150, and half of these were English. Thereafter the support which the 'Institut' received from the Catholic people steadily declined, and the necessity for Protestant support was less apparent. Finally the books and papers were handed over to the Fraser Institute, a free public library, founded by the bequest of Hugh Fraser, a Scottish Protestant citizen of Montreal, and the active work of the Institut Canadien terminated. The Fraser Institute has about 41,000 books, and of these the Institut Canadien contributed 8,000. The chief librarian is French, and the assistants speak French. There is no other free library in Montreal except that in the basement of the Jesuit Church, and that in the Cercle Ville Marie, controlled by the Sulpicians. These libraries are rather for theological students than serious attempts to supply literary and scientific works. The result is that one-half of the patrons of the Fraser Institute are French Canadians.

The Institut Canadien, however, still exists in name and meets once a year for the election of officers. At the last meeting there were three members present.

Mr. Laurier's connection with the Institut lasted apparently only from 1862 or '63, until 1866, when he left Montreal for Arthabaskville, but his connection with it influenced his career. That career as revealed in this interesting book we cannot follow at length. We have given space to the description of the state of feeling when he first entered on public life, as these episodes

are almost unknown to the present generation. We have room for but one more extract, dealing with Sir Wilfrid's knowledge of the English language. On this subject Mr. Willison says:

He has always revered his native tongue and facing an unsympathetic Parliament on a memorable occasion in the mid-stream of his political career he uttered the fine sentence: 'So long as there are French mothers the language will not die.' But he was quick to recognize the fact that on this continent English must be the language of commerce, of politics, and of literature, and that a command of English speech was essential to full and effective participation in the life of the community. Even in youth he had to meet the taunt that he spoke French with an English accent, and it was sought to use the gibe to his discredit among his compatriots. But he smiled at such attacks, perseveringly perfected himself in English, and knew well that he was steadily increasing his capital both as a lawyer and as a politician. He derived his knowledge of English mainly from the study of English books, and from the habit of thinking in English. It is said that he translated from the English into French all of Shakespeare and much of Milton, while he has dipped deeply into English poetry and the great English essayists, and has devoted long and laborious study to the choicest specimens of English oratory. He is fond of Burns and of Tennyson. Bright's speeches he knows as they are known to few English readers. Macaulay's history and essays are among his favorite studies.

BY PROF. STALKER. In the 'Little Books on Religion' series, Prof. Stalker follows his essay on 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' with another on 'The Seven Cardinal Virtues' (Hodder & Stoughton). The Greeks, it appears, counted four cardinal virtues, wisdom, courage, temperance and justice, as the four sides of a perfectly symmetrical character. The fathers of the Church,

in constructing an ethical system, took the triad of virtues from the New Testament, faith, hope and charity, and added to it the quartette of the Greek philosophers, thus making up the list of the 'Seven' virtues discussed all too briefly in this little book. Dr. Stalker's style is very clear and his teachings will be found most helpful. On the subject of 'Wisdom' he goes back to the Shorter Catechism, and says:

"That which in the old language of the catechism is called 'the chief end' is exactly the same as in modern language we call 'the ideal,' and every modern mind can appreciate the importance of the question, 'What is man's ideal?' for no belief has more complete possession of the modern mind than the necessity of ideals, and the maxim is common that if you wish to find out a man's moral worth, you have to find out what his ideal is. . . . The ideal of the first answer of the Shorter Catechism is a very high one, 'to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever.' But if we are to have a conscious and avowed ideal, how can we pitch it lower? Can we be satisfied without having the approval of God in this life, and the prospect of spending our eternity with him in the life to come? . . . This is wisdom. (Upper Canada Tract Society, 50 cents.)

A NEW MAGAZINE. The 'Booklovers' Magazine' is a new claimant for public favor which is perhaps best described by saying that it is unlike every other magazine of the day. The February number has over two dozen colored full page pictures, many of them portraits, and a great many other illustrations. Thirty pages are devoted to portraits, some facsimile correspondence and personal glimpses of the sage by Julian Hawthorne, with other similar matter. About a third of the magazine is given to 'the best new things from the world of print, and this section is by no means the least interesting of the whole. Short, pungent, signed editorials are asked for by men and women 'who have things to say,' and who want to say them 'hard.' (Library Pub. Co., 1223 Walnut street, Philadelphia, \$3 a year.)

Advertisements.

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."—D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# Home Department.

## A Successful Runaway.

(Mrs. F. M. Howard in the "Standard.")

The train was full that day when Grandma Lee ran away. The conductor came in with her and carried her basket, his keen eyes searching down the car for a comfortable seat. "Here you are, ma'am," he said in his big, gruff voice, as he took her by the arm, and guided her into the seat he had found. "On the shady side, too. Shall I lower the window?"

"O no, thank you. I like a bit of fresh air," she answered, smiling. "Thank you, sir; thank you, kindly. Now if you will help me off when we get to the city I'll be all right."

"Yes, ma'am. I'll remember you," and the big hearted man who had an old grandmother in his own home, passed on to his other duties.

"Queer her folks should be letting her travel alone, isn't it?" he said to the brakeman when the train was in motion, pointing with his thumb over his shoulder.

"Why not? She's a lively old party."

"Yes, but she's blind as a bat, and seventy odd or I'm greatly mistaken."

The brakeman gave a low whistle. "I hope she has friends to meet her at the station," he said. "It's risky business for a woman with eyes to get through the jam sometimes, without getting rattled."

"If I forget, look after her a bit, will you, Jim? I'd hate to have any harm come to her."

Meantime the old lady had leaned back in her seat with a happy, satisfied look upon her face as she felt the train in motion, and judged from the rush of the purer air that they were clear of the town.

She was dressed in fine, soft garments of black, and she had a well kept, well cared for appearance; evidently she was no lonely, friendless body in pathetic need of sympathy and help, but an alert, cheerful old lady who asked for no pity from the world about her.

At the second station a lady came in, and sat down beside her. She could tell by the odor of violets, the swish of silk, and the rattle of a heavy watch-chain, that her companion was of the well-to-do class, and how she wished she could brush away the dark curtain from her eyes and see if she was kind and gentle, too, but with the thought came another which caused her wrinkled old face to beam with a hopeful smile.

The lady turned toward her, observing with quick, pitiful eyes the unseeing expression, the contented smile on the old face.

"Are you going far, grandma?"

"Only to the city, ma'am. We get there about two, I believe the conductor said."

"Two twenty. Do you live there?"

"O my no. A little laugh broke from the withered lips. "I'm going in on a little matter of business. I—I'm running away, too. Now I expect you'll think I'm funny. She was as guileless and confident as a child, this dear old lady whose life had been so peaceful and happy that she had not learned the sad lesson of distrust. The voice beside her was kind, as she had hoped it would be.

"That would depend entirely on circumstances," replied the lady, with an amused smile. "Aren't you afraid your friends will be anxious about you?"

"O no, for I've fixed all that," replied the old lady, eagerly. "You see, they'll think I've gone over to Mary's for a day or two, as I do so often, and before they find out they will get a letter from me in the city, saying that I took a notion to go in, and get there all safe and well, and they'll never mistrust but what I got kind of homesick to see Albert's folks and went straight there."

"And aren't you going there?"

"Not a bit of it; leastwise not now. You see I'm blind, ma'am."

"Yes, and I am so sorry. The lady's beautifully gloved hand closed over the old withered one with hearty sympathy.

"It's hard to be blind at eighty when there is not much left that one can do or enjoy," said the old lady, a plaintive ring in her brisk, ambitious voice.

"It is very hard, I should think, at any age," was the reply.

"When the cataract came on ten years ago, I just thought I could not endure it. I made myself real unhappy over it, ma'am, and I am really afraid I got cross sometimes. Then Laura (that's my youngest granddaughter—that I live with), she got married to the nicest man, and between them, they couldn't do enough for poor old blind grandma, so it would have been just wicked for me to repine and fret, but oh, I do want to see. Just think, ma'am, I've never seen Robert (that's Laura's husband), and he is so good to me, and the baby—I do want to see that baby so. I set-hour after hour with that darling little creature in my arms, and wonder how he looks."

"Is there no hope of curing your eyes?" asked the lady, the moisture of sympathy in her own.

"Yes, O yes, and that is what I am running away for. The doctor in town examined my eyes, and said there was no doubt it could be taken off, but my folks they are all so pitiful and tender of me, that they won't bear to me going through the operation at my age. Laura made herself sick over it, and even Robert, he isn't willing. But if they don't know anything about it until it's all over with, why, I'll have all the suffering alone, and they can share the joy with me afterward."

"You surely do not mean that you are—"

"Yes, I do mean it," the old head nodded vigorously. "I've got the name of the doctor who does such things, and I'm going

straight to his office to-morrow mornin'."

Dismay, amusement and admiration struggled for the mastery in the lady's face. She wondered if at eighty there would be enough of courageous blood in her veins to start her off on such an uncertain errand. She was only forty, and inclined to think sometimes that life was scarcely worth the living, and she felt reproached in the presence of this cheery old lady whose life journey had doubled her own, yet with the courage and ambition of a girl.

"Isn't there something I can do to help you?" she asked. "If I lived in the city I would take you home with me and see you through, but I am only going in on business like yourself."

"I was in hopes I would find some one who was going to the Dennis Hotel, but if you are not it'll be all right," replied the old lady cheerfully. "The conductor will help me off, and some one will get me a hack. Thank you kindly just the same either way."

"Well, I am going to the Dennis Hotel," replied the lady, with sudden decision, "so set your heart quite at rest. No harm shall come to you this day, at any rate."

"How good the Lord is to me," said the old lady, gratefully. "I asked him for you this morning, and see how he has answered me."

"For me?" and the lady looked at her companion with surprised eyes.

"Yes, for some one whom I could feel to cling to, who was going my way. You see Robert's folks sort of baby me, and it's a bit lonesome being alone."

Four weeks later "Robert's folks" were taking tea in their pleasant dining-room. The baby was in his high chair making melody after his own heart with his spoon and tin plate. He was a beautiful little fellow with great black eyes like his mother's, and a most engaging smile.

"I do believe baby misses grandma," said Mrs. Forbes. "He points to her chair, and says 'Ah, ah,' in such a questioning way."

"A queer freak of hers, wasn't it, going off to Albert's so unceremoniously?" Robert replied, as he cooled his tea. "If I had not been so hurried in the office I should have run in to see if she was all right. Albert never mentioned her when he wrote, but he is a careless fellow."

The outer door opened, and a quick, firm step pattered through the hall. "Why Grandma Lee!" both exclaimed together, as the little grandmother stepped into the room, not groping or taking uncertain steps, but looking at them through a pair of gold-bowed glasses, her old face fairly radiant with delight.

"Oh, children, I can see, I've been through the operation, and I can see as well as ever I could," she cried in a voice shrill with joy and excitement, and after kissing Laura she went over to Robert and with his hands in hers, studied his face earnestly. "Oh, it is so good to see your face," she said, with a sigh of perfect happiness. "I guess heaven will be like this, when I can see Him face to face."

"Tell us all about it, grandmother. We supposed you were with Albert all this time, but I begin to mistrust, for I know he would never have consented."

"I knew it, too," and the old lady shook her head sagaciously, "but he was the tickledest man you ever saw when I drive up there in a hack and went in same as I did here. 'Da, da, da, you little darling, you want grandma to notice you, don't you?' And with the baby on her lap, her eyes taking in with rapture every infant perfection, grandma told her story."

"Of how she had met the kind lady on the train who had taken her to the hotel, and also taken every precaution for her safe arrival at her destination, making her promise to write her when she got safely home. Of the operation and how much less painful it was than she had expected, of how kind every one had been, and her sensations when the bandage was removed and she could see, dimly at first until her eyes grew stronger."

"Albert says the doctor I went to is a regular old quack, and that it is the greatest wonder he didn't put my eyes out entirely, but I'm not going to throw stones at the bridge that carried me safe over the stream," she concluded, with a happy laugh. "And now, children, if you will forgive me this time, I'll never run away again."

## Home Thoughts.

TRUST.

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the wrong go right. I'm only to discover and to do. With cheerful heart the work that God appoints."

I will trust in Him That He can hold His own; and I will take His will, above the work He sendeth me. To be my chiefest good."

—Jean Ingelow.

## HOW ONE WOMAN BUYS.

(By Mabel Leta Eaton.)

"I have a man," she replied in answer to my question.

"What! in your kitchen?" I asked.

"Oh, no," she laughed cheerily. She was always cheerful.

"I knew her to be a woman who never seemed troubled by the humdrum details of everyday life. She was in moderate circumstances, lived in apartments in Harlem, kept one servant, and did all her own buying. I never saw her rushing to bargain sales, or in fact rushing to anything. Her gowns and shoes and hats as well as those of her two children were always in good taste and in excellent condition; no frays nor thin places nor worn skirt braids; her dinners were always simple, but delicious. She never seemed to

be afflicted with poor steak or week-old vegetables; her house was always in perfect order." Yet I knew she was not a born housekeeper, nor even a trained one, for in our school days together she was the most ignorant among us as to the commonest facts of home-making. We often laughingly commiserated her future husband. Even to-day she has many large outside interests, and was never known to talk of food or clothes or servants.

"One day I could no longer stand the un-solved problem: 'Why is it,' I cried, 'that you seem as free from humdrum cares as a millionaire?'"

"I have a man," she said, "or rather, I have many men and women, too, friends of mine, who help me keep house. When I first married I knew absolutely nothing about housekeeping, and less than nothing about marketing, or buying, so for three dark months I experimented. When I began I called every piece of meat 'beef,' and didn't know 'chuck' from 'sweetbread.'" I did not read books; I went like Diogenes in search of an honest man. I kept at it until I found an honest butcher, an honest dry-garmer, an honest grocer, an honest shoemaker, an honest man and woman in every department where I had to buy. I looked for more than honesty, too; I looked for men and women who knew their business 'down to the ground' and who took a delight in it. There are such. I know them; my glove girl would rather sell gloves than be an opera singer, and I never have an ill-fitting, ill-wearing pair of gloves in consequence."

"Having found my honest man I never go to any one else for his commodity; he is always ready to serve me at once; for he knows I come to buy and to pay for cash. He almost always knows what I want before I tell him, and has it right at hand for me. Why should I learn a dozen, two dozen, three dozen trades in order to be a housekeeper, when there are thoroughly reliable men ready to serve me better than I can ever serve myself? If my man makes a change he lets me know beforehand, and helps me to find some one equally reliable."

"I never hobnob with those friends of mine; they are too self-respecting for that, but I do know them in a very delightful way. They tell me of their home interests, their social interests, their church interests, their ambitions and hopes. Some of them have come to me in trouble, we are 'neighbor' to each other in the Gospel sense. No, I never get cheated, not even by my ice-man; he is a comfort to me these days, he is not under a trust. My general house-worker does not stay forever, but we both take care that the change means a step upward for her, and I am personally acquainted with the woman who keeps the bureau, where I always go for help. She has been in my home herself and knows just what I want. She is a woman who takes a personal, practical, Christian interest in every girl that comes to her. She paused here for breath."

"It sounds very simple and very beautiful," said I, "but—"

"It takes time, and insight," she said, simply, "and faith. I think I got my inspiration for it from my study of the true social meaning of everyday intercourse. Each one of my helpers has opened a new world and new thoughts to me."—New York "Observer."

## THE RIGHT WAY.

"After all," said Captain Abram, gently picking up the treacherous rake and resting his benign hand upon it, "of religion ain't somethin' to be messed right in along with our daily livin', then I don't know what it is. Now, for instance, the religion even jest in tuckin' a man's bed in to the foot, way it ought to be tucked."—From "Flood Tide," by Sarah P. McL. Greene.

## A SUGGESTION.

(Mariann: Farningham, in "League Journal.")

I cannot tell why there should come to me A thought of someone miles and years away.

In swift insistence on the memory, Unless there be a need that I should pray.

He goes his way, I mine, we seldom meet To talk of plans or changes, day by day. Of pain or pleasure, triumph or defeat, Or special reasons why 'tis time to pray.

We are too busy even to spare thought For days together of some friends away; Perhaps God does it for us, and we ought To read His signal as a call to pray.

Perhaps, just then, my friend has fiercer fight, A more appalling weakness, a decay Of courage, darkness, some lost sense of right—

And so, in case he needs my prayer, I pray.

Dear, do the same for me! If I intrude Unasked upon you, on some crowded day, Give me a moment's prayer, as interlude, Be very sure I need it, therefore pray.

## Household Hints.

A COMICAL CURE.

It would have been a laughable sight, writes Pebe Humphreys in Will Carleton's magazine, had there not been such evident suffering connected with it—this new remedy for earache. It was just a 'happen so' that we managed to discover this new cure for earache in the process of preparation the other day. A lusty-voiced youngster who had followed the example of many of his kind, and settled down on the damp ground for a good rest while he was over-heated and perspiring, had of necessity been taken with that dread of summer and early fall (when sultry days make the damp, cool dew-covered grass especially inviting in the cool of the evening), a jumping, throbbing earache. While the little sufferer

was screaming lustily, a little old lady, evidently his grandmother—or at least some one to whom his comfort was very dear—with a look of equal distress upon her face, was hurrying from closet to pantry to sink and range, hurriedly heating the griddle and mixing up a batch of griddle cakes. One was inclined to wonder if the toothsome compound was to cure the earache through tickling the palate; but not so. That is where the laughable part came in; as soon as the first light, flaky, steaming griddle cake was pronounced done, and appeared to be ready for tempting the appetite of the little sufferer, it was found that it was not intended for his stomach but for his ear. It was taken steaming from the griddle, waved to and fro for a moment that it might not be hot enough to raise a blister, and then slapped unceremoniously upon the aching ear, and bound upon it with a towel. While we were smiling at the strange procedure the screams immediately became less violent, a look of satisfaction also overspread the features of the grandmother doctor, and as the first griddle cake worked its soothing power upon the ear, the remainder of the batch was baked to continue the charm by appealing to the appetite. And grandmother answered our inquiries by announcing that 'for a sure cure for a jumping earache there's nothin' like slappin' on a hot griddle cake baked in plenty of grease.'

A Novel Vegetable Bin.—Boards were nailed crosswise to three rafters below the kitchen floor, and then end pieces nailed to these, thus forming a box, with a rafter passing through the centre, serving as a partition. The flooring just above this box was carefully taken up and made into a trap door, making the bin easily accessible to the housewife. Potatoes were kept in one compartment, and other vegetables in the other in small baskets. It has saved many a step, for without it all vegetables had to be kept in the basement.

## Selected Recipes.

WINTER PRESERVES.

(Isabel Gordon Curtis.)

Orange and Lemon Marmalade.—Wash in cold water, scrubbing the skins with a vegetable brush, one dozen sour oranges and six lemons. Dry them and cut off the ends, then slice very thinly on a vegetable cutter. Pick the seeds from this pulp, and put them to soak in two cupsful of cold water. Put the pulp in a large preserving kettle, cover with one gallon of cold water, and let it stand for thirty-six hours. Then strain the seeds, add the water from them to the shredded fruit, and set the kettle to boil slowly for two hours. Add ten pounds of sugar, and boil for another hour, or till it jellies. Pour into tumblers, and when cool cover with melted paraffine. This marmalade, if made when oranges sell for twenty-five cents a dozen, costs about four cents a tumbler. If you desire a more decided tang of acid to this preserve, use four grapefruits instead of six oranges, and make the marmalade after exactly the same rule.

Orange Jelly.—By following the directions just given for orange marmalade up to the point where the pulp and water is boiled for two hours, a delicately tart jelly may be obtained. After boiling the water and pulp, pour it into a strainer lined with cheesecloth, and let the liquid drip. To one pint of juice add one pint of heated sugar. Boil till a drop will jelly when poured on a cold plate. Put into glasses, and cover with paraffine.

Raisin and Cranberry Jam.—Seed one cupful of fine plump raisins, put them to stew in a granite saucepan with one quart of cold water. When the liquid is reduced to one pint, add four cupfuls of cranberries and two and a half cupfuls of sugar. Simmer very slowly till the cranberries are thoroughly cooked, then can and seal.

Apple Jelly.—If you own a barrel of apples, and they begin to spot slightly, as even the best apples will do during the winter, it is economy to pick them over frequently and use all the specked apples for jelly. Pick out with a sharp knife every morsel of decay, then wash the apples well in cold water, rubbing them with a cloth, for winter-stored apples have a faculty for accumulating dirt. Cut the fruit into thin slices, using both cores and skins. To each quart of apples add one pint of cold water, and set it over the fire in a large preserving kettle. If the apples are rather flavorless, add one lemon, finely sliced, to two quarts of fruit. Stir frequently to prevent the fruit from burning. When it is reduced to a mush, pour it into a jelly bag of crash or flannel, which has been wrung from hot water. Hang it to drain for 24 hours in as warm a place as possible. There is a large amount of gelatinous substance in apples. When gelatin is chilled, of course it solidifies, so if a jelly bag cools before the juice has run out quite an amount of it is lost. An excellent winter method for jelly making is to keep the bag suspended as near as possible to a hot register. Allow for each pint of juice one pint of sugar. Set the juice to boil for twenty minutes, and put the sugar to heat in a moderate oven. After the boiling down process is done, pour in the heated sugar, when the bubbling will scarcely be interrupted. Pour it into heated tumblers after five-minutes' cooking. Leave it to cool, then cover with paraffine. One secret of quick and perfect jellying is to have everything which comes in contact with the juice quite hot.

Preserved Figs.—This preparation is more of a confection than a preserve. It is delicious, and affords at a moderate price a dainty which costs extravagantly when bought at a grocery. Buy the finest dried figs, pull them apart, and wipe each one with a piece of wet cheesecloth. Weigh them and set aside their weight in granu-

lated sugar. Soak the figs over night in cold water, then simmer very slowly in just enough water to cover them. Lift them out carefully and set to cool. Make a syrup from the water in which they were cooked and the sugar. Put the figs back in the syrup, adding a few bits of green ginger, the juice of two lemons—and the rind of one—to one pound of figs. Simmer for ten minutes, drain off the figs, set them to dry slightly in a moderate oven, and boil the syrup till quite thick. Put the figs in glass jars, pour the syrup over them, and seal while hot.

Jellied Prunes.—Soak one-half a box of gelatine in one-half a cup of cold water; wash one-half pound of prunes and let them soak several hours in one pint of cold water; then put them in an agate stew-pan over the fire, and let them cook until very tender; lift them from the liquor and when they are cool remove the stone and cut in quarters. To two cupfuls of water, in which the prunes were cooked (if any has boiled away add enough water to give the two cupfuls), add one cupful of lemon juice; then the soaked gelatine; let scald one minute; strain and add the prunes; pour into a mould. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened.

Cream Puffs.—Almost every one likes the delicate little cakes known as puffs or eclairs, but almost every one imagines that they are too difficult for an amateur cook to attempt. Directions given for them in the recipe books usually are for a great number, and sound like professional work. But the following makes a couple of dozen of small puffs, which may be baked in gem pans and then filled with whipped cream, custard or whatever is desired. Boil together for one moment one cup of water, one-half cup of butter and one cup of flour. Set away to cool, and then stir in, one at a time, three eggs, not beaten. Drop in on the greased pans and bake. Surely there is no easier cake to make than this, and none surer to 'turn out well.' After baking, which must be done in a steady oven, let them cool, cut a slit in the side, and insert the filling as fancied.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on.

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

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

"The darkest hour is just before the dawn." So it is with many of us. The raw days which must precede the balmy June weather will be dull enough to many. This is the time then that all Sunshiners should show the light that is in them and do all the good they can, in all the ways they can to all the people they can. And there are so many ways of scattering sunshine—a kindly smile, a word of encouragement, a friendly clasp of the hand, a few lines penned to one in a remote place—who can estimate the sunshine that these simple actions have shed into souls that were starving for sympathy? Then there are the other means of helping less fortunate ones—the giving of money, of food, of clothing, of fuel—supplying the material needs of the body which go such a long way towards crushing the heart. Let us each, during the week that is to come, see how many faces we can brighten, how many burdens we can share, how much anxiety we can remove, and we shall at the end of it realize as we have never realized before that life which to some of us may have seemed at times empty is in very truth worth living. To do these things one does not have to have unlimited leisure; they can be done along with the duties of everyday life and by them labor will be sweetened.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH ITEMS.

The literature committee has this week sent out a barrel of magazines and books to a lumber camp.

A letter of thanks for the Sunday-school books sent to Algoma has been received saying that the Sunshine Society has been the means of starting the long-wished-for library. The society wishes to thank all who contributed. Miss Stewart, Guilb, Ont., sent thirty books direct to Algoma.

Letters concerning Sunshine work have been received from British Columbia, Algoma, Toronto, Headford, Nananee, St. Eustache, St. Canute, South Dunham, and Fredrickton.

A sunshine friend sends stamps, each of which makes it possible to pass on more good cheer.

Literature is gratefully acknowledged from: Miss E. Scott, Miss Warren, Miss L. Robertson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Ross, Miss Macfarlane, Miss M. Hill. A generous donation, all charges paid, came from St. Canute, Que., from a sunshine member, signing 'Giantie.'

Some time ago a request was received for literature for a lumber camp at Corria, P.Q. A donation was sent, and Mr. MacDougall, the manager, writes to the secretary:

Dear Madam,—Your consignment of books, magazines, etc., to hand, and I may say that for the short time they have been in camp they have changed the entire aspect of our evening's pastimes. All, without exception, take an active interest in reading and looking over the magazines. I feel personally grateful to the Sunshine Society of Westmount for their generous donation and hope

that they will prosper and do good work over and above their most sanguine expectations."

From a Manitoba town the mother of a family to whom Christmas gifts were sent, writes:

"Many thanks for the pretty picture books and the kind letter you sent. The children will enjoy the books and cards. We are so far away from school for them to go now. My little girl is learning to read and write at home, and she has already written down several pieces out of one of the picture books you sent her. I could not afford to buy them Christmas presents this year, as was just dreading their disappointment, but your gifts came. May I ask another favor? If you have a book of good humorous sayings, sent in as a donation, I should be glad to have one."

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door, let in the air; The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair. Joy is abroad in the world to-day, If our door is wide open it may come our way.

Open the door, let in the sun; He hath a smile for everyone. He hath made the raindrops gold and gem. He may change our tears to diamonds.

Open the door!

Open the door of the soul, let in Strong pure thoughts that shall banish pain. They will grow and bloom with a grace divine, And their fruit will be sweeter than that of the vine.

Open the door!

Open the door of the heart, let in Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin. It will make the halls of the heart so full. That angels may enter unaware.

Open the door!

COMING MUSICALS.

The Westmount Branch is arranging to give a musicale in Victoria Hall in the near future.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch is Miss MacDonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The next meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. Leonard, 23 Arlington avenue, at eight o'clock. Musical, the various lines of work of the branch are being carried on.

The secretary of the Montreal Branch is Miss Gibson, 2336 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

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

## SAFETY FOR LITTLE ONES.

Mothers Should Exercise Great Care in Choosing Medicine for Children.

Every little one needs a medicine of some time, and mothers cannot be too careful in making a selection. The so-called "soothing" preparations invariably contain opiates and other harmful drugs, which stupefy the little one, and pave the way to a constant necessity for the use of narcotics.

Undoubtedly the very best and the very safest medicine for the little ones is Baby's Own Tablets. They are mildly laxative and gentle in their action, and cure all stomach and bowel troubles, relieve simple fevers, break up colds, prevent eruptions, and lay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Where these Tablets are used, little ones sleep naturally, because the causes of irritation and sleeplessness are removed in a natural way. Experienced mothers will praise this medicine. Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Man., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for children of all ages. They are truly a blessing to baby and mother's friend."

These Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate, and can be given to a new-born babe. Sold by all druggists, or sent post paid, at 25c a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Advertisements.

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We advise everybody to use Sunlight Soap—It makes child's play of work.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

We have used "Sunlight Soap," and we want to tell you that it is the best soap made, that's why we are writing. We found out that the Sunlight way is the best way to wash with "Sunlight Soap." At first we used to wash with Sunlight Soap in the old way as we did with common soap, but after we washed according to directions printed on the package, we would never wash the old way again. We first soap the articles, leave them to soak and then rub out lightly on the wash board. Not much to do and it makes the clothes white as snow.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 10a

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Newspaper accounts say that prohibition Kansas now has not a single pauper, and that 47 counties have not had a criminal trial during the last year.

The Church Missionary Society hopes to send out at least fifty-seven new missionaries during this year. There is a steady increase to the contributions of the society.

The report of the Massachusetts state board of charities, just out, declares that four-fifths of all crime committed in Massachusetts is directly chargeable to the liquor traffic. The local option towns are comparatively free of it, some being almost exempt.

Miss Helen F. Clark, director of the evangel bank work in New York city, says that there are in Greater New York and Brooklyn over 2,200,000 people who have no affiliation with any religious body, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Scientist, Spiritualist, or any other, unless it be with some pagan religion.

The American Missionary Association proposes to raise half a million dollars by donation this year. Several churches already have sent an example by largely increased contributions. The increasing demands of the society's work in Porto Rico, in the south and in the west, among the Indians and Chinese, seem to its officers to make the advance effort imperative.

St. James Square Church, Toronto, will next May enter upon its second half-century of honorable and influential history. The occasion will be a memorable one in the congregation and city. The Rev. Dr. Munro Gibson, of London, one of the most outstanding representatives of English Presbyterianism, and one of Canada's most honored sons, will, says the "Presbyterian," be present and take a leading part in the services.

Dr. E. L. Eaton, pastor of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, Penn., debated the prohibition question recently with Attorney Harvey Henderson, one of his parishioners. Dr. Eaton brought out the startling fact that the liquor power is seeking to defeat the purpose of law requiring instruction in the public schools as to the effect of alcoholic liquors by getting control of the schools. In Allegheny county twenty-three of the thirty-nine members of the Central School Board are connected in some way with the liquor power. There are only three wards in Pittsburg which have not members on their school boards not connected with or influenced by the saloon—"Christian Statesman."

The recent voting in New Zealand showed an extraordinary increase in the

popularity of the prohibition movement. Up to the present prohibition has been in force in only one district of New Zealand—Gutha, in which it has now had a six years' trial. At the preceding elections, while prohibition was reaffirmed at Clutha, it was not carried in any new district. At the election which recently ended, however, the people by more than the necessary three-fifths majority have agreed to give it a trial in no fewer than five different electorates, while in several other districts the advocates of total prohibition came within a very few votes of victory. There has accordingly been a serious drop in brewery shares and public-house property. It is calculated that if the prohibition movement progresses during the next six years at the same rate as in the last six, there will then be a sufficient number of voters to carry prohibition by a three-fifths majority in nearly every district of New Zealand.—Correspondence of the "Christian World."

SUCCESS OF TORREY AND ALEXANDER IN ENGLAND.

(By special correspondent of the New York Observer.)

The visit of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Chas. Alexander, fresh from their experiences of the remarkable revival in Australia, has awakened in England considerable interest. It is about thirty years ago since the country was set aflame by the zeal of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey; and on all hands there has been a readiness to encourage anything like a revival of religious fervor. A census undertaken by a London daily newspaper is revealing every week the exceedingly small proportion of the population which attends religious services on Sunday. One large district of the metropolis yields, according to this census, only one person in ten as an attendant in church, chapel or mission hall.

The reports which have reached England of the great success which had attended the work of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander in Melbourne, Sydney, Ballarat, and other Australasian cities, had prepared the way for an enthusiastic greeting to the evangelists when they were welcomed in historic Exeter Hall, where Mr. Moody was introduced as the "Reverend Mr. Moody, of Chicago," on the occasion of his first visit. It would have been hard to have collected a more representative audience or platform of supporters than greeted the American evangelists on Jan. 9. Presiding over 1,400 people, who had met Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander first of all at a social and informal gathering, was the veteran Mr. T. A. Denny. He is acting as the chairman of the committee which arranged the first mission of the evangelists. Mr. Denny's generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and many other good works, has won for him the respect of all branches of the Christian church. His wife, who retains her title as Lady Hope, her books on temperance work have introduced her to a wide circle of readers. Near Mr. Denny one saw many members of what the Rev. F. B. Meyer described as the "Old Guard" who had aided Moody and Sankey in past years. Among those who spoke in the most cordial terms of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander were Lord Kinnaird (who has stayed at the Moody Institute, Chicago); Dr. A. T. Pierson, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son and successor to Charles Haddon Spurgeon; Prebendary Webb-Peploe, a leading clergyman in the Church of England, and Mr. Henry Varley. Dr. Torrey delivered a most impressive address, outlining his methods of work and his entire reliance on God for the success of it; and Mr. Alexander led the audience in gospel songs with an enthusiasm which soon proved infectious.

For three weeks the evangelists have been holding two services a day and three on Sundays in the great Convent Hall at Midway. It is a huge undecorated building, well suited for the accommodation of two or three thousand persons, and it has been filled with attentive audiences all the time of this preliminary mission. The press of Great Britain has devoted considerable space to the evangelists, and although little advertisement has been arranged to make known their plans, there has been such a friendly spirit manifested towards them by the newspapers that their work has been widely noticed. Scores of people

have testified to the blessing which they have received during the mission, and a large number of definite conversions have to be chronicled. Of course the situation of Midway, four or five miles from the centre of London, has not conducted to attracting the outside public. Indeed, there would hardly have been room for many of the outsiders if they had come by train from different parts of London to attend the meetings, except in the afternoon, when Dr. Torrey has been speaking more especially to Christian workers.

A large committee is in process of formation for the purpose of preparing for the evangelists' return visit to London next October. It is hoped that a sufficiently large and central building will be obtained to enable thousands to come within sound of Dr. Torrey's voice. London is just now deficient in such meeting places, and after July the city is losing St. James's Hall (the scene of Hugh Price Hughes's labors for the last few years), as it has been purchased by a hotel company. On the occasion of Mr. Moody's visit about twenty-eight years ago the Opera House and Agricultural Hall were both requisitioned for daily services, and a large building was specially erected in the East End of the city. Since then the great Opera House has been demolished, and on its site has been built the Carlton Hotel, where, curiously enough, Mr. Charles Alexander was staying during his London visit. The Agricultural Hall was used by John MacNeill some years ago, and proved fairly suitable for vast audiences, although it is better adapted for cattle shows.

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander are now going to Edinburgh, where also there is a difficulty of obtaining sufficiently large buildings for mass meetings. They hope to work in Edinburgh for about three weeks, and great interest is already being shown in preparations for their arrival in the beautiful capital city of Scotland. From Edinburgh they propose going to Glasgow, the second city of the British Empire, where the late Professor Henry Drummond was such an influential personality. After Glasgow they will probably go to Dundee, and from Dundee their itinerary has still to be settled. Before returning to London in October, Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander hope to conduct missions in Belfast and other great cities. Their movements are being chronicled at considerable length, and they cannot complain of any lack of friendliness as regards the press, religious and secular. One of the most widely circulating Sunday newspapers devoted nearly two columns to a kindly report of their doings, and in the "Times," the chief newspaper in Great Britain, there have been already two reports; while as regards the weekly religious journals such as the "Christian," the "British Weekly," and the "Methodist Times," there is no dissentient voice in welcoming the evangelists, who now stand on the threshold of what may prove as great a revival as Australia experienced.

A GERMAN DOCTOR'S ESTIMATE.

The influence of strong drink in afflicting posterity is summed up in the following manner by Dr. Kraft Ebbing, one of the chief medical authorities of Germany:—First generation—Moral depravity, alcoholic excess. Second generation—Drink mania, attacks of insanity, general insanity, paralysis. Third generation—Hypochondria, melancholia, apathy, and tendency to murder. Fourth generation—Imbecility, idiocy, and extinction of the race. Dr. Ebbing has likewise made a comparison of ten families of drunkards and ten temperate families with the following results: The direct progeny of the drunkards amounted to fifty-seven, twenty-five died of insufficient vitality in their first year, six were idiots, five dwarfed, five had hydrocephalus, harelip and clubfoot. Of the temperate families there were sixty-one children; five died of insufficient vitality, four had curable nervous affections, two had congenital defects, and 81.9 percent were sound in mind and body.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

Dr. John Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland, has been preaching every day, except Saturday, at noon in Tremont Temple for the past two weeks, says the Boston "Congregationalist," and the attendance has been so encouraging that the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance of Boston and vicinity voted last week to continue the services till Easter and invited the Evangelistic Association of New England to join with them. The invitation was accepted, and Dr. Robertson consented to remain in Boston for a while longer, speaking daily at 12.30 p.m. Other men will be heard occasionally. Last Thursday Dr. P. S. Henson, of New York, gave an address on prayer. And if one had gone to Park Street Church at six o'clock any morning last week, he would have found fifty or seventy-five earnest people praying for a blessing upon Boston and New England.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM IN PITTSBURG.

Attention has been called in the daily papers to the fact that there is a good deal of missionary work being done in Pittsburg and Allegheny by Mormon missionaries. It is stated that Allegheny is being systematically canvassed by the elders of the Mormon Church, to remain elders and one woman missionary are making a house-to-house canvass, distributing religious tracts pertaining to the Church and explaining the doctrines of Mormonism wherever the inmates will listen to them. For twelve years the missionaries from the Church of the Latter Day Saints have been working in Pennsylvania, but their work has been confined generally to rural districts. About a year ago the work was started in Allegheny in a small way. Recently however, the Church has been given much encouragement and thirteen elders and one woman missionary are now in the field. Many others are working in the West Pennsylvania Conference, which embraces all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river. The West Pennsylvania Conference is a branch of the eastern states mission field, which embraces all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Penn-

TWO STANDARD RULES

Keep the Stomach Right with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and the Blood Pure with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

These are two rules of health that stand out in red letters and throw all others into the shade. Those two are: (1) Keep the stomach in shape to supply the body with the nourishment it needs; (2) Keep the kidneys in shape to extract from the blood all the worn-out tissues and waste material the body would throw off.

These two rules followed out give the body the strength it requires to resist disease as well as to throw off numerous diseases arising either from the Stomach or Kidneys.

And the two remedies that work most admirably together to accomplish these purposes are Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills. Here is an example, Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby, N.S., writes:

"I had Dyspepsia for over nine years. I tried doctors and got no relief. I had to starve myself from eating and had given up hope of ever having any help. No tongue can tell what I suffered. I cannot describe it. I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills and bought six boxes of each. I have taken the most of them and I am thankful to say I can eat most anything and sleep comfortably, which I never expected to do in this world. I advise all who suffer as I have to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Advertisements.

For over 31 Years Shiloh's Consumption Cure

has been doing its wonderful work among the thousands who suffer from weak and affected Lungs.

No other remedy can show such a record of actual cures of Consumption in its earlier stages.

It immediately relieves congestion, soothes irritation and heals and strengthens sore lungs. Any good dealer will recommend it.

From a Sister of Charity.

Kimouski, Quebec. I have the pleasure to tell you that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the best that we ever employed for a bad cold, bronchial affections and even consumption. Everybody agrees in saying so. The Sisters of Charity of Kimouski, BY SISTER MARY OF SERAPHIM.

Saved from Consumption.

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Words cannot express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It cured me of a serious chronic cough, in fact, I was in the first stages of Consumption. Mrs. J. EATON NICKERSON.

Cured Bronchial Trouble.

Toronto, Ont. After taking two bottles of your Shiloh's Consumption Cure, my bronchial trouble was cured. I take great pleasure in recommending this remedy, there is nothing better than Shiloh's for colds, throat and lung trouble. I have spoken of it in the highest praise to all my friends. (Rev.) Mr. PATON.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

sylvania. In the conference, embracing Allegheny and vicinity there are about two hundred members followers of the faith. While the congregation is not large the elders say they have been well received in most of the houses and have made many friends throughout the country. In the country districts the elders have been working for some time and have held meetings in many localities. They have not always been kindly received and on several occasions were compelled to leave, but they only regard that as natural. It is not time for the Church and all good citizens everywhere to wake up to the fact that this evil, which is a menace to our national life, is gaining ground everywhere, and to take steps towards every entrance of a high official in the Mormon Church and a believer in polygamy into the United States Senate—"Presbyterian Banner."

LONDON SCHOOLS FOR INVALID AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Mrs. Humphry Ward recently published in the London "Times" a long article with reference to the special schools established for invalid and crippled children are proving themselves most salutary. For some time excellent work has been done there for "mentally defective" children, but there remained a large number who could not go to school without risk or danger, children with hip disease, spinal curvature, bone diseases and infantile paralysis, whose brains were normal, whose wits were particularly keen and teachable while their bodies were poor, sickly and stunted.

Of the mentally defective classes there are now 1,800 under the care of the board, while in this new field of physically defective children more than 4,000 have been gathered into schools. The good influence of this work is already apparent, as the school boards of Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield and other cities in consultation with eminent surgeons are making preliminary inquiries looking to the establishment of similar schools.

Mrs. Ward states that there have been several private schools for some years for this class which have been supported by philanthropic women, but it is only three years ago that the subject was taken up by the London school board and special committees appointed to investigate hospitals, get the names of many out-patients and collect statistics and so on looking toward a larger work. In a short time schools were established, special furniture for the little invalids provided, transportation ambulances purchased, nurses engaged, and in Feb., 1899, the first school was opened. The conference passed resolutions recommending to the board (1) the appointment of local committees of not more than twelve for each invalid school, half of the number to be women, and to include, if possible, medical help; (2) the provision of ambulances; (3) the appointment of a nurse to superintend the ambulances transport, and for the care of the children at school; (4) an adequate arrangement for the children's midday meal; (5) that the local committee should arrange during the dinner hour or play-time for the supervision of the children. The children are, as a rule—certainly

when they enter the class—in frail general health, even when the disease from which they suffer is no longer acute. All of them want special consideration, occasional lying down, special care in food, and medical supervision. They at first brought 1½d. for their dinners, which consisted of meat, one vegetable and pudding, but as this food, both in kind and amount, did not seem sufficient, they were asked to bring one penny more, and the dietary was increased by having more hot meat, eggs, milk, cream, vegetables and fruit. What the children themselves brought paid three-fifths of the cost, the balance being made up from the special appropriation of the school board.

Meanwhile, the physical and mental results of the increased expenditure are already unmistakable. Partially paralyzed children have been recovering strength in hands and limbs with greater rapidity than before. A child who last year often could not walk at all, from rickets and extreme delicacy, and seem to be fading away—who in May was still languid and feeble—is now racing about in the garden on his crutches; a boy who last year could only crawl on hands and feet is now steadily and rapidly learning to walk, and so on. The effect, indeed, is startling to those who have watched the experiment. Meanwhile the teachers have entered in the log-book of the school their testimony to the increased power of work that the children have been showing since the new feeding has been adopted. Hardly any child now wants to lie down during school time, whereas applications to lie down used to be common, and the children both learn and remember better.

There seems to be much artistic capacity among them, and the artistic trades requiring delicacy of hand and brain, rather than physical power, naturally suggest themselves as an outlet. But not many of the parents can find or secure this outlet for themselves. The child must go through a long training, and will meanwhile be bringing no money home. Without skilled help, the little crippled fellow, if he can work at all, will sink naturally in to the shop or news-vendor's drudge, where his small physical strength will be soon exhausted, and where his probable quickness of brain will have no fair field. The committee can find and apply apprenticeship and scholarship funds; can watch and inquire for trade openings, and, in general, can help the parents to think out each individual case, stupid or clever, as it arises.

The actual school life of these children is similar in detail to that of the best of our ordinary schools. In reading, writing, and arithmetic they have made good progress, whilst in the varied occupations—e. g., clay modelling, brush work, cane weaving, and plain needlework, many excel.

After the second year Mrs. Burgwin writes:

"The classes have had a year of steady progress, and as the benefits get known we have had much difficulty in keeping our numbers within the limits of accommodation. The improvement in the pupils—physically and intellectually—demonstrates the value of the classes to these afflicted children, who, in spite of pain and disease, seem generally bright and happy. We are looking forward to some of them getting scholarships through the London County Council."

Since these lines were written, one boy who came to the school two years ago in a weak and sickly state, with a heart badly damaged after rheumatic fever, has been apprenticed by the help of the Drapers' Company to a firm of silversmiths, and is doing remarkably well. A second boy—a case of spinal curvatures—is going to the Bolt Court schools in October, with a county council scholarship, and arrangements are being made for a third very lame boy, with marked artistic capacity, to go to the same schools in the autumn with a maintenance allowance. All these three boys have artistic capacity which has been developed by the special training of the school. None of them could have gone without serious danger, or great irregularity, to ordinary school; whereas their attendance at Tavistock place has been most regular, and their physical and mental progress uninterrupted.

For the benefit of invalid and crippled children in country towns and districts it has been suggested that annexes to county convalescent homes be built, adapted as boarding houses and schools established.—Chicago "Standard."

MRS. PHAIR.

Mrs. Phair, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Phair, superintendent of the North-West Indian Missions of the Church of England, died at an early hour on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at the family residence, Winnipeg. She had been an invalid for several years, but the complications which led to her death set in only a week ago. She was sixty-two years of age, and had been the faithful companion of the Ven. Archdeacon in his arduous labors among the Indians in the Rainy River district and elsewhere, for over a quarter of a century. Mrs. Phair was closely connected with the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Dynevor Hospital and other beneficent institutions. She leaves, besides her sorrowing husband, a large family of children, among whom are Dr. Phair, of Winnipeg; Prof. Phair, of St. John's College; Robert Phair, student at the C. M. S. College at Islington, England, preparing for foreign missionary work; a married daughter, Mrs. Tredennock, in England, and three daughters at home. The funeral took place on Monday at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Matheson and the Rev. A. G. Cawley.

Advertisements.



This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

# The Boys' Page.

## COASTING COMPETITIONS.

### Prize Winners for the Best Model Sleighs.

1st Prize. Set of Carver's Tools or Barber's Improved Brace and three Bits. Walter H. Warren, 160 Drolet street, Montreal.

2nd Prize.—Pocket Tool Case, Rosewood Handle, seven tools. Edwin Norrish, Elmbridge, Grey county, Ontario.

3rd Prize. Rogers Jackknife or Penknife. Edith J. Hunter, Ste. Etienne de Beauharnois, Quebec.

Honorable Mention to Myrton N. Johnson, Claremont, Cumberland county, N.S.; Cyril Cole, 88 Riddell street, Woodstock, Ontario; Philip Martin, Prospect Hill, Ontario; Percy Shorey, Napanee, Ontario, and Arthur Hone, Petrolia, Ontario.

The readers of the Boys' Page may well be proud of the showing of sleighs made for this competition, and we will write more fully in regard to the different models sent in when we announce the results of the whole competition in the 'Witness' of Saturday, Feb. 23. So many drawings and stories have come in, and indeed are still coming from away in the North-West, that it has been impossible to announce the prizes before next week.

The sleighs have been placed on exhibition in the window of the 'Witness' office to-day.

### Rodney Smith's Five Demerits.

"I gif you feif demerits, Schmit. Dot teach you how you makes treifles mit me!"

Professor Keyser glared indignantly over his glasses at the culprit standing in the middle aisle of the school-room. Rodney Smith's face was a study. Amazement, incredulity, chagrin made up its expression.

As unable as Rodney to understand the occasion of their music teacher's displeasure were the seventy or more girls and boys, pupils of the First Grammar School, seated around him. From their teacher, Mr. Davis, down to the lowest boy in the grade, Rodney was held to be incapable of a deliberate misdemeanor. What, then, had he said or done that Professor Keyser, ordinarily so mild-mannered and indulgent, should appear so incensed?

Up to that moment the music teacher had borne himself with more than his habitual air of genial comradeship; had indeed lavished compliments on the class collectively and individually on their mastery of a difficult score in rehearsal for a concert to be given the following week in the town hall. Then all in a moment Rodney rising to ask some simple question, had unconsciously given serious offence.

Rodney was a boy of unusual equanimity. Amazed and puzzled though he was, he quickly recovered his poise.

"I do not understand, Professor Keyser. What harm have I done?" he asked, calmly.

"Vat harms? Mein kractios! Haf I not more as seventy-feif demerits dot you was an insult ven you calls men reinoin a fiddle? You haf feif demerits so as you next dines 'alf remember. Sol!"

In truth the music teacher, having no association with the mass of the pupils of the First Grammar School other than that afforded by this semi-weekly occasion of a music lesson, was not aware of Rodney's unimpeachable standing in the school. His sensitive ear had been more than once offended by discovering that the boy often sang out of tune. Unconsciously he had become slightly prejudiced against him. Harold Blake, whose clear, mellow voice rang out in the chorus, stood higher in his regard.

It is doubtful whether knowledge that Harold was rather dull in arithmetic and grammar would have lessened Professor Keyser's admiration of him. The music teacher naturally measured his pupils by a musical standard, according to which Rodney had been found wanting.

Withal Professor Keyser was ignorant of the weight of the penalty he had inflicted. Five demerits meant ordinarily a humiliating interview with Mr. Davis after school, the infliction of that precise number of black marks being reserved for rare and flagrant offences. The professor's wrath was therefore not unminged with curiosity when he saw Rodney, with horror in his eyes and the just but of color blanched from his rigid features, sink back into his seat.

A hush fell on all the class. This, Professor Keyser interpreted as expressing full appreciation of the enormity of Rodney's offence. Several bad boys on the back seats smiled maliciously. One presently broke the spell by audibly murmuring sentiments of satisfaction at the prospect of Rodney's suffering a 'lamming' later.

"You see old Davis plays a fiddle himself. He's bound to warm Rod Smith this time."

This opinion was felt to be purely speculative by another.

"In the first place, how'd old Davis going to find it out? Rod isn't bound to report on himself, he whispered, alluding to their teacher's absence from the room at the time.

"You bet he'll report; I'll see to that," whispered the first speaker, who, by reason of a peculiar obliquity of vision, had been dubbed 'Squinty' Flynn. 'Squinty' wagged his tongue sagaciously, hinting an experimental knowledge of the ordeal awaiting Rodney. The suggestion seemed to have reached Professor Keyser's ears.

"You reports mit Meester Davis behind de schule, Schmit. You tells him vat I haf say."

Rodney's face flushed slightly. A great boy like him, nearly fifteen, subjected to such an indignity! A low murmur of sympathy thrilled among the girls, succeeded by an exclamation which electrified the hearers: "Shame!"

Instantly Professor Keyser relaxed his gaze on Rodney's burning face.

"Who was cry sch-a-me?" he demanded in high displeasure.

A tall girl on the opposite side of the room rose promptly, and stood facing him. Her look was firm and unflinching, although her eyes twinkled as if she were half-disposed to smile.

"I say it is too bad that a boy whom everybody respects should be so humiliated. I am sure Rodney did not mean to offend. It was an unfortunate slip."

Professor Keyser stood as if paralyzed. The girl's attitude was respectful, but resolute. A dozen of her schoolmates, seated near her, reflected in their faces and by their demeanor confirmation of her fearlessly avowed sentiments.

The moral effect of this double protest was not wasted on the music teacher. Obviously a struggle was going on within him. Gradually his features softened. When at last he spoke both tone and manner were subdued. For Miss Alice Haynes, who had dared openly to challenge his harsh treatment of Rodney, was his most favored private pupil, appointed to sing a soprano solo at the coming entertainment, and therefore she was one to be conciliated.

"Mees Haynes was kvite welcome mit her openions. Ve 'vill not kvarell about dat. Seeing page feifty-von—' 'Der May Kveen,' he said, dismissing the subject in controversy with a wave of his hand.

"He dasn't give her five demerits!" murmured 'Squinty' Flynn, admiringly. 'She'd break up his concert if he did. An' what she said was jis' what I was gittin' ready to say, only she headed me off."

"Yes, I imagine I see you doing such a thing!" sneered a companion. "You've seemed so dreadful afraid Rod might git into trouble!" "Huh!"

Consoled by the assurance of his vindication in the eyes of his schoolmates, Rodney still found it incumbent on him to obey Professor Keyser's mandate. When school was dismissed he remained in his seat.

"What is it, Rodney?" Mr. Davis asked pleasantly.

Rodney's face flushed. Professor Keyser ordered me to report to you. He gave me five demerits."

Mr. Davis's look became serious. "I am indeed surprised. I don't understand."

"I asked him a question about the lesson and I—I forgot, and I—I accidentally called his violin a fiddle."

Mr. Davis looked mystified. "Eh! Still I hardly understand. Was that all?"

"Yes, sir. He said it was an 'insult to him to say fiddle. He had told us several times that we must say violin, but I spoke before I thought."

"And he gave you five demerits, did he?"

"Yes, sir. Rodney's gaze was directed plaintively at the floor. He looked up timidly. His teachers' eyes were fixed on him. Rodney thought he saw in them the dawning of a new intelligence. Then he detected a slight quirk about the corner of his mouth. Mr. Davis coughed and blew his nose with a sonorous ring.

"Try always to bear in mind, Rodney, that Professor Keyser's tid—eh—violin is sacred in his eyes. He paid several hundred dollars for it. I have been told. You may go now," he said, talking through his handkerchief.

Despite the fact that he had not a true musical ear, Rodney was deeply interested in the coming concert, and was uniting in his efforts to sell tickets. The time was one of unparalleled prosperity in Olmsburg; but for all that, it appeared that among the three thousand inhabitants of the town were many who thought fifty cents an exorbitant price to pay for admission to a concert given by home talent.

In consequence of the general apathy, only one hundred and three tickets had been sold up to six o'clock of the appointed evening. To add to Professor Keyser's discouragement, a heavy snow-storm arose. Within an hour a blockade of the sidewalks seemed imminent. A cold blast drove through the deserted streets, making great white drifts. At five minutes after seven a mighty, rumbling roar resounded from the direction of the railway station. From all quarters men and boys ran pell-mell to the spot. It was rumored that the great water-tank which supplied the engines had been blown from its supports and had burst. Some one recalling that the 'Chicago Mail' was due at the moment, suggested that the locomotive had exploded. This conjecture came nearer the truth; it was learned that the locomotive had blown out a cylinder-head.

Rodney was among the first arrivals at the scene of the disaster. He had been assisting to light the town hall, which stood in plain view of the station, only a few rods distant. The engineer, enveloped in a vast cloud of steam, was dimly visible in the cab, tugging at the throttle lever. The fireman, with the conductor stood beside the engine, ruminating. "Can't you shut her off, Jack?" shouted the fireman. Rodney could barely make out the words above the awful din of the still escaping steam.

The engineer came to the cab window, shaking his head. "The throttle valve is jammed. Can't budge it. And the reversing bar won't work, or I might close the cylinder ports. We're bound to lose our steam!" he shouted through his trumpeted horns.

Fully fifteen minutes the roar of escaping steam continued, then gradually subsided until Rodney could hear more distinctly what was said.

"I've telegraphed for another engine," said the conductor, returning from the telegraph office near by. "That means a two-hours' wait, at least," he growled.

A bright idea suddenly occurred to Rodney, as he glanced back at the train of ten coaches and ten sleepers.

"May I go through the train?" he asked the conductor, eagerly.

The conductor glared at him surlily. "Got a spring crop of sandwiches to sell?" he asked indifferently.

"N-no, but I've got these," Rodney handed him a ticket.

The conductor reflected a moment. "I suppose the passengers may as well go where they'll be able to keep warm, if they see fit. With no steam to heat the cars, they'll be stamping holes in the floor in another ten minutes."

He entered the first coach Rodney found evidence of discomfort already prevailing, in consequence of repeated opening of the doors. Some of the passengers were gazing wistfully at the brilliantly lighted building looming up a few rods distant. In a short time he had sold forty tickets.

News of Rodney's enterprise spread quickly throughout Olmsburg. Many of the before indifferent were at the last moment impelled by curiosity to buy tickets. Then came a report which raised a furor of excitement—the prima donna of a French opera troupe, one of the passengers, having conceived a liking for Rodney, had volunteered to sing a solo.

A score of boys scurried out into the less frequented streets, offering tickets from house to house.

"I declare, folks, I've a mind to go, after all," said Rodney's aunt Sarah, who had before thought the weather too inclement. "I do enjoy music, despite the fact that I could never see any difference between 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'Comin' Thro' the Rye,' often as I've heard Alice Haynes sing them. And I've never seen or heard a prima donna."

"I'll go myself, to help you through the drifts," cried Rodney's father. "I doubt whether a crowd tell the difference between a violinello and a violin solo, but I'll go. And what is a prima donna, anyhow?"

The audience which greeted Professor Keyser, when he waved his baton for the opening chorus would have flattered the vanity of a leader of far greater fame than he hoped ever to enjoy. Before the second number on the programme could be rendered, the doors had to be opened to admit an eager throng of late-comers. Dozens of chairs were brought up from the basement, and still many of the men and boys had to stand. Professor Keyser was flushed with pleasure.

Mademoiselle La Blonde, the prima donna, held everybody enraptured with her wonderful voice. Twice she responded to encores. Then Professor Keyser, stimulated to his best effort, gave a violin solo.

To the pupils of the First Grammar School this was a thorough novelty. Twice a week for a year the professor had given instruction in the school-room. Though he and his violin had always been inseparable, suspicion had arisen that he could no play.

All they had ever heard from him were some brilliant chromatic runs and dazzling trills, which seemed to be a prelude to a great composition. But while the pupils listened expectantly for what was to come, the violin would go back to its old place under his arm. Then he would run his eye, with a kindly expression, over the class, and ask softly: "Vot leedle boy tells me how many sharps in de key of D?"

"That's what I call playing a fiddle—I mean a violin!" whispered Rodney's father enthusiastically, as the storm of applause which greeted the professor's solo subsided. "I'm in favor of having this concert repeated. The old town needs a good stirring up like this about once a month."

The concert was indeed a highly successful affair. Never had the chorus been better, never before had Alice Haynes been in such voice. With the eyes of a famed prima donna fixed upon her, many another girl would have faltered through nervous apprehension. Not so Alice!

Her voice rose clear and vibrant, under perfect control, while the audience exchanged congratulatory glances, as if it were tacitly understood that this test of local talent by the standard of renowned foreign talent was by no means certain to prove discreditable to Olmsburg. Another whirl of applause shook the hall when she had finished and Mademoiselle La Blonde attested her appreciation by crossing the stage in full view of everybody and warmly congratulating the singer.

With the last note of the closing chorus Professor Keyser lowered his baton, bowing right and left to the delighted audience. Then a rising tumult of voices, growing presently into a clamorous demand, arose:

"The mayor! The mayor! A speech from Mayor Dunham!"

A stout, pleasant-faced man rose irresolutely and made his way through the crowded aisle to the dais where Professor Keyser was standing. Several moments he stood bowing, waiting for the tumult of applause to subside. At last he spoke:

"Ladies and gentlemen, our very welcome guests who by an accident—shall I say, an unfortunate accident? (Cries of 'No! No!')—have been detained to share with us the enjoyment of this evening; citizens, all, I congratulate you on this opportunity of participating in this rare entertainment. For one, I had not dreamed that Olmsburg held within its borders mazzens for such a glorious chorus." (Applause.)

"And how can I find words to express for you, and for myself personally, the great pleasure afforded us by one who, coming among us a stranger, has won her way to the hearts of the hundreds—I had almost said thousands—of the citizens of Olmsburg?" (Great applause.)

"Probably no one in this great audience could give a parallel instance of an ill wind blowing so great good from a quarter so unexpected." (Applause and laughter.)

"In behalf of the citizens of Olmsburg, most of whom, I presume, are within reach of my voice" (laughter), "I thank this young lady whose disinterested kindness has been the means of greatly enhancing the enjoyment of this occasion." (Prolonged applause.)

"I thank Miss Haynes, who seems to have won new laurels; I thank the chorus, individually and collectively" (applause); "I thank you all for your many tokens of appreciation for their most worthy efforts."

"I have reserved for special mention, last but not least, the prime mover in this scheme for our entertainment—Professor Keyser. All honor to him for what, through great painstaking and untiring energy, he has accomplished. Of great scheme—vat you call heem—de big human voice, my own preference is for a fiddle." (Applause.)

"No other musical instrument thrills my soul exactly as do the strains of a good fiddle, well handled—as Professor Keyser handles one." (Applause.)

"Judging from your manner of greeting his solo this evening, I suspect that I am not alone in my opinion. Again I thank you all—guests, strangers, Professor Keyser, pupils of the First Grammar School, and fellow-citizens." (Applause.)

As the audience slowly dispersed, Professor Keyser rapped with his baton on his music stand.

"Attention, efferybody," he cried, addressing the chorus. "Von wort, please. It was a debt vot ve owee Schmit, ven dot concert wasn't a failure. He was a all means for evoking music, next to the head—de same like de finest seenger on de concert. Come her, Schmit. I was proud mit you. I schakes you mit de hand. I takes away dot feif demerits: I puts heem on de mayor. Sol!"—The Youth's Companion.

THE WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN.

The range of the white-tailed ptarmigan is from the summits of the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, and north to British America, west to the higher ranges of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The bird which forms the central feature in summer is brown and black; in autumn, greyish, mottled, and in the winter is as white as the snow by which it is surrounded.

These changes are accomplished by moulting and feather growth, and not by change in the color of the existing feathers, and the colors protect the birds from their enemies by keeping them in harmony with their surroundings and inconspicuous.

In speaking of the group and the peculiarities of the ptarmigan, one scientist said:

It is a law among birds that the adults undergo a complete moult immediately after the cares of the nesting season are over, and that there shall be no further feather growth until the following spring or summer. The ptarmigan, however, obey only the first portion of this law. In response to what are evidently imperative physiological demands they moult directly after the nesting season, but if they were to pass at once into their winter plumage, as is customary among birds, they would become pure white before snowfall, and hence be made conspicuous by the plumage which is designed to protect them.

To bridge over the period between the normal, postnuptial moult and the season of snow, an additional plumage is assumed on the exposed parts of the body. This is worn only during late summer and early fall, and is immediately succeeded by the white winter plumage. The changes in the nature of the birds' surroundings are therefore, as it were, imitated by the birds, which consequently are always difficult to see in the treeless regions they inhabit.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

HOW TO MAKE A FOLDING BED.

Nashwaaksis, Feb. 9, 1903.

Dear Editor,—I am a reader of the 'Witness,' and would like if you would send me through your valuable paper the model of a folding bed.

Yours truly,

ROY C. BURPEE.

The simplest folding bed we have ever seen was made with one of the ordinary woven wire mattresses. Four boards were fastened to the frame of the mattress, deep enough to allow room for bedding; two legs were fastened to one side with bolts, so that when not in use they could be folded in. The other side was fastened by large hinges to the wall of the bedroom in such a way that the bed could be folded up against the wall, where hooks and screw eyes at the

upper corners held it fast. Straps may be put on at head and foot, which, tying across the bedding will prevent it slipping down, and a shelf long enough and broad enough to cover the bed when folded up may be fastened to the wall, and a curtain fastened to it will conceal the bed during the day.

If you cannot get a woven wire mattress, you might make the frame of four boards and stretch canvas or weave rope across the bottom. This is a good bed for a boy whose room is small, or for one who has to sleep in a room which is needed by the family during the day.—Ed. Boys' Page.

THAT HONORABLE FEELING.

Teacher—Some one has been throwing paper behind my back, James, do you know who it is?

James (who is the culprit himself)—Yes, sir, but I hardly like to tell.

Teacher—A very honorable feeling, James, you may sit down.—Teacher.

Advertisements.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

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DR. BARNARDO says.— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory." July 27th, 1901.

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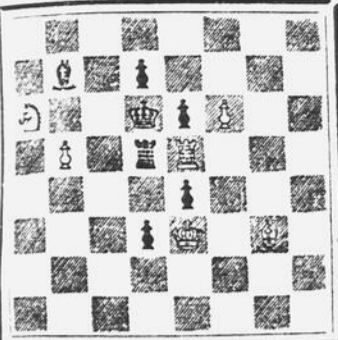
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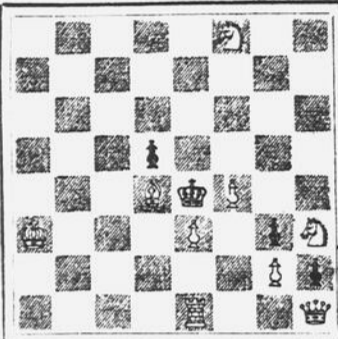
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness', Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 690. (By H. F. L. Meyer.) Black-7 Pieces.



White-6 Pieces. White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 687. (By H. F. L. Meyer.) Black-4 Pieces.



White-9 Pieces. White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 680. Taverner. Two moves. Key: R-B7.

No. 681. Vatesnik. Three moves. Key: R-K2. Correct from E. W. Allen. A masterpiece of the Bohemian school.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE. Novice, T. H. W. Barry, 110; E. W. Allen, 105; George Patterson, 90; Pawn, 82; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 27; Sec. P. Q. C. A., 25; H. J. Rose, 14; Bluebells, 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Mrs. F. J. Pentelow. In 688, Carpenter, you have spotted a very close try in R-Kt 4. It is defeated by B x B. Hope you are not getting starved by the run of three moves. You shall have some more 2-ers shortly.

E. W. Allen. Many thanks for Meyer's two pretty problems, which you find are printed to-day. No, could not find any trace of your solutions. Too bad; perhaps, the overcrowded mails at Montreal were responsible. Am going to be an occasional four-er soon, and it is also likely that there will be a good stiff 'batch' about Easter. Beat up your solving friends for the fun.

H. W. Barry. Have addressed a note to you at Tremont street.

Novice. Yours of the 10th to hand. Glad to note that you will resume solving. Your prize was posted to the address you gave about ten days ago, perhaps a little longer—and a letter as well. I hope you will be able to get both all right. If you have any difficulty, please let me know.

NOTES AND NEWS. As the Monte Carlo results appear in our sporting columns from day to day, little chess being one of the most popular of the games, it is to be hoped he will justify his friends' expectations, and come out a good first. The faculty of including Moreau becomes more evident at each round. One is reminded of Trenchard at Vienna, only in this case there is less excuse, obviously. Taubenhuis promises to establish a claim to be considered really first class, a claim which his recent performances entitle him to submit.

The local activity shows no sign of flagging. Westmont has just concluded its handicap tourney with Dr. McArthur 1st, Mr. Trenholme 2nd, and H. B. Monseratt 2nd. A 'ticket tourney' is talked of now. At the Cercle St. Denis a championship tourney has begun with a good entry: Messrs. Bertrand, Pelletier, Germain, Sawyer, Dubreuil, Trompe, Collins, Clement, Wilson, Cartier, Lafontaine, and Lantier being the competitors, 'all the talent' in fact. Go ahead, St. Denis!

The Kent Falkbeer Gambit Tourney was brought to a conclusion last Saturday, in the Montreal Club. In the semi-finals Mr. Short lost, by a blunder, to Mr. Stewe, when he had a fine prospect of winning.

We should not like to mention how many blunders there have been in local match games recently, but they must amount, by now, to at least two percent of the blunders committed in off-hand games by those who never take part in such a tourney, and what that means only those who know could guess. Mr. Falconer won from Mr. Kurrle after drawing twice. In the final round Mr. Falconer defeated Mr. Stewe by steady play in a difficult game, having two minor pieces and two pawns as compensation for the loss of his queen. The tournament produced great interest in the opening chosen and the practice was of much benefit to those who participated.

The championship tourney this year is to be a two-round affair so that each competitor may meet each other on equal terms, chess being one of those games in which you cannot change courts or service till the game is over. The first round is to be played on Wednesday next. Mr. W. de M. Marier, the very active president of the club, is giving the first prize, value \$15, and the club gives the second, value \$10. A brilliancy prize is also offered. In addition to Mr. Marier's prize, the winner becomes champion of the club for the year ensuing and has his name placed upon the Thomas Workman Shield. By the time this tourney is over, members should be pretty fit for the tourney of the Province of Quebec Chess Association, which will probably be held again in Montreal about Easter.

GAME NO. 604. Café de la Regence Masters' Tourney.

November, 1902. Notes by Janowski, from the 'Monde Illustré', Sicilian.

White. Black. Taubenhuis. Albin. 1 P-K 4 1 P-Q B 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 Kt x P 4 P-K 3 5 P-Q R 3 (a) 5 Kt-B 3 6 Kt-Q B 3 6 P-Q R 3 7 B-K B 4 (b) 7 B-B 4 (c) 8 Kt-Kt 3 8 B-K 2 9 P-K 5 9 Kt-Kt 1 10 Q-Q 2 11 Kt x P 11 B x P 12 Castles 12 B-K 2 13 P-Q 4 13 P-Kt 5 (d) 14 Kt-K 1 15 B-K 3 (e) 15 Kt-Q 3 16 P-K R 4 16 Kt-K 4 (f) 17 Kt (K 4) (g)-B 5 18 Q-Q 3 18 Kt-K 4 (g) 19 Q-Q 4 19 Kt-B 3 20 Q-Q 2 20 Kt-K 4 21 Q-R 1 21 Kt (K 4)-B 5 (h) 22 B-Q 4 22 P-K 4 (i) 23 Kt-B 5 23 Kt-B 4 (k) 24 K x K P 24 B x Kt 25 B x Kt 25 Q-Q 2 26 Q x B ch 26 Q x Q 27 B x Q P 27 Q-B 2 28 B x Q ch 28 R x B 29 Kt-K 4 29 R-K 1 30 B-B 5 30 B-B 1 31 B-B 5 31 R x Kt 32 B-Kt 4 32 Kt-Q 5 33 R-K R 1 33 R x B 34 B x R 34 R-B 2 (l) 35 P-Q B 3 and wins by the extra pawns.

GAME NO. 605. Played on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Blackburne to the Brantree Chess Club, on Dec. 11, 1902. Sicilian Defence.

White. Black. Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Mr. P. B. Tillet. 1 P-K 4 1 P-Q B 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 Kt x P 4 P-K 3 5 Kt-B 3 5 P-K 3 6 Kt-Kt 3 6 B-Kt 5 7 B-K B 4 7 B x Kt ch 8 P x B 8 P-K 4 9 Kt-Q 6 ch 9 K-Q B sq 10 B-K Kt 5 10 P-B 2 11 B x Kt 11 P x B 12 Q-Q 3 12 Kt-Q sq 13 Q-Q 3 13 Kt-K 3 14 Q-R Q 5 ch 14 K-K 2 15 Kt-B 5 ch 15 K-B sq 16 Q-R 3 16 P-K R 4 17 B-Kt 3 17 P-Kt 3 18 Castles 18 B-R 3 19 Q-R 4 19 P-Q sq 20 K-R K sq 20 K-R sq 21 R-K 3 21 B-B 5 22 Kt-Q 6 22 B x B 23 Kt x R 23 B x B P 24 Q x B 24 B x P 25 R x B 25 Q x Kt 26 Q x B P 26 R-Kt sq 27 Q x K P 27 K-K 2 28 Q-Q 6 ch 28 R-K sq 29 Q-Q 3 29 B-Kt 4 30 P-B 4 30 R-K B 4 31 P-K R 3 31 Q-B 4 ch 32 Q x Q 32 P x Q 33 Q-R K 2 33 P-Q 4 34 P x P 34 R x P Resigns.

-East Anglian 'Daily Times'.

GAME NO. 606.

One of Mr. Pillsbury's blindfold games, played at the Corn Exchange, Plymouth, on Jan. 28. Four Knights' game.

White. Black. H. N. Pillsbury. C. F. Cooper. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-Q B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 P-Q 4 4 B-Kt 5 5 Castles 5 P-Q 3 6 Kt-Q 5 6 B-R 4 7 P-Q 4 7 Kt x P 8 P x P 8 Castles 9 P x P 9 Kt x P 10 B-Q 3 10 B-K Kt 5 11 P-K R 3 11 B x Kt 12 Q x B 12 P-B 4 13 B-K B 4 13 B-Kt 5 14 B-Q 1 14 Q-B 2? 15 B x Kt 15 P-B 4 16 B-B 4 16 Kt-K 4 (a) 17 Q-Q Kt 3 (b) 17 Kt x B 18 Q x Kt 18 R-R B? 19 Kt-K 7 ch 19 R-K 1 20 Q x Q 20 R x Q 21 Kt x R 21 Resigns.

GAME NO. 607.

Played in the North vs. South Correspondence Match. Mr. W. S. Daws, Norwich, South, and A. W. Overton, Leeds, North: King's Bishop's Gambit.

White. Black. W. S. Daws. A. W. Overton. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 B-Q B 4 3 Q-R 5 ch 4 K-B sq 4 P-K Kt 4 5 Kt-Q B 3 5 B-Kt 2 6 P-Kt 3 6 P x P 7 Q-B 3 7 P-Kt 7 ch 8 K x P 8 Kt-K R 3 9 K-Q 5 9 K-Q sq 10 Q-Q 4 10 B x P 11 Q-Q Kt 3 11 Q x Q ch 12 P x Q 12 Kt-K 5 13 Kt-B 3 13 B-Kt 2 14 Kt x Kt P 14 Kt-K 4 15 B-B 4 15 Q-Kt 3 16 Kt x R P 16 Kt-K 3 17 B-K Kt 5 17 P-K B 3 18 Kt x P 18 P-Q 3 19 R x R ch 19 B x R 20 R-K R sq 20 B-Kt 2 21 R-R 7 21 B-B 5 22 Kt x Kt 22 Resigns (a).

(a) Very finely played. If B takes Kt White mates in three moves. And if Kt takes B instead, there is also a forced mate. Suppose, 27, Kt x B; 28, Kt-Q B 4.

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ch. P x Kt; 24, Kt-Q 5 dis ch. B-K 1 (must); 25, B x B ch. K-Q 2; 26, B-Kt 5 dis ch. K-K sq. best; 27, Kt-B 4 ch. K-Q sq. best; 28, Kt-Q 5 dis ch. K-K sq; 29, R-K 5 ch. K-Q 2; 31, Kt-B 6 ch. K-Q sq; 32, R-K 8, mate.—Leeds 'Mercury' Supplement.



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JUMPERS.

What They are Like.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN IN MAINE WOODS WHO HAVE NO CONTROL OVER NEARBY SYSTEM.

A Bangor, Me., correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: That a jumping Frenchman is a dangerous person to have about was demonstrated in a Maine lumber camp recently, when at the sudden command of a joker, one of these strangely afflicted creatures struck a fellow workman a fearful blow over the head with a sled stake.

"Smash him!" Instantly the jumper, mechanically responsive to any quick command, felled the man in front of him to the floor, and then, seeing what he had done, stood there, trembling, over the prostrate form of his victim.

The jumping Frenchman has for long been known as one of the peculiar institutions of northern Maine, and a few of his kind are to be found in the rocky towns like Lewiston and Biddeford. These jumpers seem to have no control over their nerves or muscles when taken off their guard or startled in any way, and while there is a certain drollery at times in their antics, the humorous element is, to thoughtful persons, overshadowed by the tragic possibilities.

A jumper is liable to kill a man at an instant's notice, and be no more responsible for his act than would a mad bull or a runaway locomotive.

Physicians say that jumping is the result or manifestation of an hereditary nervous disorder for which there seems to be no help or cure. In childhood the weakness may not be apparent, but it is developed by the first sudden shock and accentuated by each succeeding disturbance of the nerves. A young French-Canadian boy in Aroostook county, the son of a famous jumper, gave no sign of the disorder until one Fourth of July, when another boy fired a cannon cracker close to him.

From that day he has been a nervous wreck, and often the coarse jokers of the village when he lives have made him miserable by startling him into exhibitions of his pitiful infirmity. In some towns severe punishment awaits the man who is caught jumping one of the poor wretches, and on several occasions the friends of the jumper have taken the law into their own hands and visited just revenge upon the jokers.

It is not long since a Boston commercial traveller was chased across the St. John river and far into the woods of New Brunswick by a mob of infuriated French-Canadians for having created a panic at a French church fair by teasing a jumper in the audience, and thereby causing a mad rush for the doors. Had the Boston man been caught there is no doubt that he would either have been hanged to the nearest tree or thrown into the St. John.

A jumper will do at once whatever he is suddenly commanded to do. He will strike any person who may chance to stand before him, put his own hand into the fire, or even jump overboard. "Jump in!" yelled a stevedore on a Bangor wharf to a jumper—and into the Penobscot the poor fellow dove like a flash. As the time was April, the river was full of floating ice and running swiftly, and it was with great difficulty that the jumper was rescued. Another man gave the joking stevedore a first class licking on the spot, and that seemed to "about square things," as the crowd said.

A jumper has been known to leap from a train running at full speed because a drunken driver yelled "Jump off!" and the story is told that a jumper created a scene at his own wedding by frantically embracing the bride on the way down the church aisle in response to a yell of "Hug her!"

While nearly all the jumpers are French-Canadians, there are a few of other nationalities. A Bangor printer of Irish descent is famed as a jumper, although his affliction is not of the violent order. When startled he will jump two feet from the floor and yell like an Indian, while for half an hour afterwards he will be in a state of semi-collapse.

The most famous jumper that Maine ever knew, however, was a pure Yankee, Preston B. Jones, who for twenty years was one of the most interesting characters in Bangor. Pres. Jones, as he was commonly called, was a soldier in the Union army, having gone to the front from the quiet life of a farm in the town of Holden, near Bangor.

When Pres. Jones went to war he was a robust country boy, with nerves like leather and muscles like steel. When he came back he was still strong physically, but a nervous wreck, the dooming of the big guns before Petersburg having been his undoing.

stock of whiskey on hand, but nothing could be found in the house. Pres. sat watching the search, and finally, becoming impatient at the non-success of the sheriffs, yelled out: "Look in the woodpile!"

They did look in the woodpile, and there found two barrels of whiskey. Pres. knew that the whiskey had been hidden in the woodpile in the backyard, and, although he was a friend of the owner, he could not resist the impulse to make the fact widely and loudly known. That break of his cost the saloon-keeper about three hundred dollars.

At other times Pres. would do like a steam calliope. Hide your stuff! The sheriffs are coming! The sheriffs are coming! When Pres. got his pension he would stock up with liquor, tobacco and provisions, leather and literature, and on his way up town he would repeat in loud tones a list of his intended every-chases. One day he had secured everything except something to read, and for that he made a special trip.

He had made up his mind to get a copy of an illustrated paper, and his choice was thus indicated, in stentorian tones, as he went stamping down Main street:

"A pint—no, —it—a quart of whiskey, and (jump) 'Police News' or 'Pack,' I don't care a — which!"

There were a few people who thought Pres. Jones put on part of his shouting and jumping, but they all changed their minds when one night in the winter time he made a break that led to his arrest. It had been a hard winter for Pres., and he was finally reduced to the necessity of borrowing a few hodfuls from a yard across the street from his shop. The thefts had not been noticed, and no one ever thought of poor Pres. in connection with the matter until one bright moonlight night when two policemen were going down Broad street, he stopped in the middle of the roadway with a hod of stolen coal in his hand and shouted so that he could have been heard across the river.

"Come on, come on!" Here I am, Pres. Jones, stealing coal!"

He had seen the policemen blocks away and all he had to do was to keep quiet and let them pass, but he could not resist the impulse to "give himself away," and they were obliged to arrest him. Pres. got off with a reprimand, and as he left the courtroom he thanked the judge and then gave a tremendous jump that brought the dust out of the floor, yelling:

"That's what—that's what I call a deuce of a good joke!"

SPEAKERS AND THEIR METHODS.

Since Mr. Marcell's visit to the city last week, considerable discussion has gone on in reference to the merits on the one hand of an extempore and on the other of a carefully prepared address. Mr. Marcell, it will be remembered, followed his notes very closely and there were those who held that he would have been much more effective if he had spoken directly to his hearers. The subject is one that has been threshed out frequently before, and each method has had its warm supporters. There have been speakers who have made it a practice to commit important speeches to writing and then to memorize them, their matter thus showing thoroughness of preparation, while its delivery was in no way impaired. The man who can do this possesses extraordinary mental powers as well as considerable leisure. Such procedure, needless to say, is open to few. Roscoe Conkling, whose oratory was a force to be reckoned with in the American Congress for a whole generation, adopted it on every occasion of any importance.

Once he had an address to make which lasted over an hour. He gave a friend his manuscript and told him to sit in the gallery and follow him. So well had Conkling mastered his matter that only three words were changed in the course of the whole effort. The Toronto 'News' in referring to the habits of Canadian speakers, notes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never prepares a speech in the sense of getting it structurally complete, let alone memorizing it. His notes do not often take up more than one side of note paper, or the back of an envelope. Of course, if authorities have to be quoted, the books are used. But the argument comes largely to Sir Wilfrid's mind as he progresses through his speech. Before he makes it the plan is plotted, but there is never any attempt to go any farther than the skeleton of the address. Perhaps the most laborious preparer of speeches that Canadian politics ever knew was Mr. Justice Mills, now of the Supreme Court. When in the House of Commons, Mr. Mills was known as one of the most erudite of its members, and also as one of the most voluminous of its debaters. When Mr. Mills had to participate in a full dress debate as they call it in England, the desk in front of him was piled high with books, manuscripts, pamphlets and all kinds of paraphernalia. The then member for Bothwell was not the man to allow the most minute point to escape him, and he was a terror to the Hansard men with his unusual phrases and recondite references. Sir John Macdonald was not in the habit of paying compliments to the Liberals, but he is said to have remarked that if Mr. Mills should decide that there were two 'e's' in 'the,' he would be inclined to believe him off-hand. The member from Bothwell was always very accurate in his references.—Woodstock (Ont.) 'Sentinel-Review.'

Three years ago some gold rings, chains, and a crown decorated with jewels were found in the Dresden Kreuz Kirche in the grave of Duke Albrecht of Holstein, who died in 1619. They were claimed by Duke Ernest Gunther, and the courts have now acknowledged his title to them.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

THE ARMS OF AN ANIMAL ARE FOR DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE.

(London 'News'.)

Many interesting things were said yesterday by Prof. Poulton, F. R. S. (Hope Professor of Zoology at Oxford), in a lecture at the Society of Arts, on the subject of the means of defence exhibited by animals in the struggle for life. Having spoken on a previous occasion upon the ways in which various creatures protect themselves by concealment, he now dwelt upon the singular defence which others made by rendering themselves conspicuous. The examples of the second class are not really so numerous, he said, as those of the first, but seem common because the attempt to be seen is so successful. The little lady-bird beetle is a familiar instance; the wasp and hornet are others. The lady-bird has taste and smell which are unpleasant to insect-eating animals, and the wasps have stings; and it is characteristic of creatures possessing such means of defence that they advertise themselves as much as possible. The skunk, slow and marked for display, was exhibited on the screen as a case in point, but the skunk, it appears is not up to date. Accustomed to be fed from, through the fear of the ill-smelling fluid which it ejects when in fear, it expects—it would seem—the locomotive also to run away, and is itself run over for its want of discrimination. A dog will not take hold of a salamander twice, on account of a poisonous secretion in the skin; this amphibian, again, has great patches of light color on a dark ground.

Orange and black would seem to be, in the insect world, warnings of something disagreeable to the taste. A European moth was shown which, on being disturbed, falls to the ground on its back, revealing that arrangement of colors as a notice to all whom it may concern. Another species, when alarmed, keeps its hold, but curves its body downward and raises its wings, revealing the yellow and black markings on its body, and on two of its legs, which are put conspicuously forward. The professor exhibited another showy moth, which its enemies—spiders, lizards, birds and marmosets—agreed in declining, if they could get anything better to eat. A Belgian naturalist, Professor Plateau, had, however, objected to the lecturer's conclusion as to the meaning of the colors; and to disprove it had eaten this moth and its chrysalis, finding the flavor rather agreeable—sweetish, somewhat insipid, with a slight flavor of sweet almonds. This was all very well, but Professor Poulton had a simple reply; the question was not what was agreeable or disagreeable to a non-eating palate, but what was disagreeable to the creatures that would not eat these moths. The lecturer therefore pronounced this experiment "superficially plausible, but not convincing."

The professor described the experiments of Prof. Lloyd Morgan, at Bristol, in hatching pheasants and chickens in an incubator and then playing practical jokes upon their inexperience. But they soon learned the lesson that orange and black things were not good. From this he showed, with many illustrations, the tendency there was, especially in the tropics, for moths and butterflies to imitate the warning coloration of other species, so that, though a bird would destroy some life in gaining the knowledge of what to avoid, life would afterward be saved, because it would not attack other moths and butterflies similarly marked and colored. This fascinating subject was followed and illustrated at considerable length.

The professor had much to say about the threatening attitudes and noises of various creatures. Some of the manifestations were ridiculous, as in the case of caterpillars that swelled their bodies on the appearance of danger, raised a grotesque frill or hood, or developed what seemed to be angry eyes on the body when there was really no means of defence whatever. Of course, said the lecturer, it needed considerable size, or the possession of poisonous stings, to make an angry manifestation really alarming. The object of all the apparent hostility of some snakes was, not to threaten punishment, but to prevent an enemy from pushing matters to extremes. There was our old friend, the cobra, which usually retreated, and was most horribly frightened, for all its angry seeming, when it could not do so. A friend had told him that when in Burmah he met with a cobra, and not having a butterfly net with him with which he usually caught these creatures, he sent his servant to fetch it, keeping the snake occupied with a switch. The cobra made the most enraged demonstrations, but was all the time feeling the ground with the sensitive under part of its body until it found a crack large enough for its purpose, and then it was gone in a moment. Prof. Poulton expressed utter skepticism with regard to stories of hamadryads pursuing men. Colonel Bingham had told him of finding in a Burmese wood a male and a female hamadryad, but they were only anxious to retire, and he was not molested. The rattlesnake, again, warned an intruder, so that he might escape.

Among other things which the professor spoke of was the alarming demeanor of the male swan when he fancied his consort and her nest were in peril. This, the lecturer had watched at Brading Harbor. A dog produced these symptoms of anger more than a man, but he had seen a swan sufficiently terrifying to cause a photographer to disappear with his camera more than once.

The next line was pregnant with deep and solemn meaning. "Dear in God's sight is his saints' death." The thought was full of comfort; for Claverse and Grierson were close at hand. And as the dragons came nearer and the little band heard its doom approaching, there came the word of resignation and of self-surrender. "Thy servant, Lord, am I." Or, again, if not death, but length of days had been granted, if victory had crowned the contest, or when the days were shortened for the elect's sake, they sang:

"When Zion's bondage God turned back, As men that dreamed were we, Then filled with laughter was our mouth, Our tongue with melody." The Action Psalm was succeeded by an Action Paraphrase, Morrison's beautiful hymn.

"Twas on that night when doomed to know," and it, in turn, has been replaced by many compositions of varying merit, not a few utterly worthless. We trust that the Psalms will long continue to hold their own on the occasion. The traditional order of sacred song on Sacrament Sunday need never have been departed from. What opening more dignified and appropriate than the sound of 'Invocation' to the noble words of the forty-third Psalm: "O send Thy light forth and Thy truth: Let them be guides to me, And bring me to Thine holy hill, Ev'n where Thy dwellings be." What more touching than the strain of thanksgiving uplifted by a whole people after the Dispensation of the Ordinance? "O thou my soul, bless God the Lord, And all that in me is, Be stirred up, His Holy name To magnify and bless." Or lastly, to what higher pitch can the last act of worship be raised than in the familiar words:—"His name for ever shall endure, Last like the sun it shall, Men shall be blessed in Him, and blessed All nations shall Him call." We have probably quoted enough. But many memories are recalled by other lines, and many passages suggest themselves to the mind. There is the "Old Hundred," borrowed and spoiled in English hymn-books, by the misreading "Him serve with fear," for "Him serve with mirth," and by the substitution of the confidential whisper.

The beautiful lines of Milton's famous ode, beginning "Ring out, ye crystal spheres," have been set to worthy and dignified music by the late organist of an Oxford College chapel, and it is regularly sung as a Christmas hymn. The idea of singing poetry in church, instead of rhyme, must have been a great surprise to you, but the characteristic remark of an English Fellow to a Scottish colleague. Few Englishmen, and fewer English Churchmen, understand anything about Scotland; least of all can even the most sympathetic Anglican appreciate the Scotsman's devotion to 'The Psalms of David in metre,' according to the version approved by the Church of Scotland, as more smooth and agreeable to the text than any heretofore. Part of the difficulty lies in the usual reluctance to admit that anything Scottish can be better than its English parallel, and Englishmen, of all churches, have largely abandoned the use of their own metrical versions of the Psalms as unfit for public worship. It is true that, like the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Shorter Catechism, the Scottish version of the Psalms is largely a gift to Scotland from England. But it represents also the traditional Scottish versions in existence before the Westminster Assembly, and like the Catechism, it is Scottish, and almost exclusively Scottish, by usage and history. It is unquestionably superior to the inflated rhetoric of the version which used to be common in the Church of England. And this is the main reason why the metrical Psalms have survived the introduction of hymns and anthems and of prose chants into the Scottish Churches. It is a good version of the Psalms; it is met to be used in the service of praise. We hope to show this by the quotations which we shall make, but we must first admit that there are other reasons as well.

THE CHARM OF THE SCOTTISH PSALMS.

(By R. S. Rait, M.A.)

In the first place, the Psalms maintain their hold upon Scotsmen because they represent the teaching of childhood. "Back to the prayer beside thy mother's knee, Back to the lesson and the childlike mind." The first consecutive sentences that most Scottish children learn are these: "The Lord is my shepherd, I'll not want, He makes me down to lie In pastures green; He leadeth me The quiet waters by." And those who have stood by the death-bed of aged Scotsmen and Scotswomen will bear record that the last conscious thought and the last articulate words come from the same Psalm:—"Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale, Yet will I fear none ill; For Thou art with me, and Thy rod And staff me comfort still. Goodness and mercy all my life Shall surely follow me; And in God's house for evermore My dwelling-place shall be." This version of the twenty-third Psalm is the most familiar, though not, we think, the best; its hold on Scottish hearts lies in its familiarity; in the associations with days lived long ago, and with dear ones now passed away from among the living, in whose mouths these words remained while life lasted. In like manner, there is another Psalm—the twentieth—which is rendered sacred by the sorrows it has comforted, and by the hope and assurance it has brought. In times of personal and private grief, when men have sought to know things that were too hard for them until they went into the sanctuary of God, they have stood up there to sing:—" Jehovah hear thee in the day When trouble He doth send, And let the name of Jacob's God, Thee from all ill defend, And then understood thee." Or again, in days of national disaster, in time of anxiety and danger, the troubled heart has fallen back upon the glorious version of the ninetieth Psalm (unsurpassed even by Watts's great hymn):—" Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place In generations all." And, once again, when general penitence has been expressed in unrivalled form in one of the best-known of the Scottish paraphrases:—"Come, let us to the Lord our God, With contrite hearts return, Personal contrition finds freest and fullest outpouring in the version of the great penitential Psalm:—"After Thy loving-kindness, Lord, Have mercy upon me, For Thy compassions great, blot out All mine iniquity."

But it is not only with our own lives and our own hopes and sorrows, not only with the life of our own day and generation, that these Psalms connect themselves. They are irrevocably and indissolubly related to the days when Scotsmen fought and died for the Scottish Church. Between Scottish Episcopacy and the Scottish people there lie Greyfriars Churchyard and the dungeons of Dunnotar; and with the metrical Psalms are associated the struggles of the Covenanters. The old 'Action Psalm,' the traditional song before the tables, is enriched by its memories of days on the hillsides:—"I'll of salvation take the cup, On God's name will I call, I'll pay my vows now to the Lord, Before His people all."

The next line was pregnant with deep and solemn meaning. "Dear in God's sight is his saints' death." The thought was full of comfort; for Claverse and Grierson were close at hand. And as the dragons came nearer and the little band heard its doom approaching, there came the word of resignation and of self-surrender. "Thy servant, Lord, am I." Or, again, if not death, but length of days had been granted, if victory had crowned the contest, or when the days were shortened for the elect's sake, they sang:

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"The Lord, ye know, is God indeed," for the bold and strong assurance of the original:—"Know that the Lord is God indeed." Again, we have the noble forty-sixth, not less spirited than Luther's "Ein feste Burg"; the eighty-fourth, "How lovely is Thy dwelling-place," surely not less happy a rendering of the original than Lyte's "Pleasant are Thy courts above"; the dainty metre and delicate touch of the hundred-and-twenty-fourth, "Now Israel may say"; and many stray passages which we must not stay to enumerate. It is true that there are in the Psalms passages which were never intended and are certainly not suited for use in Christian worship, and it is also true that some of these passages are less suitable in the metrical version than they are in the prose. It might be worth considering for the two Assemblies to appoint a committee to select from the metrical Psalms and from the Paraphrases the portions best fitted to be retained for use in worship. Any such selection would have to be generous and liberal, and it must be based on association as well as on intrinsic merit. But the Scottish people will be ill-advised if they allow themselves to be deprived of their traditional sacred song. Such rubbish as

"When we asunder part, It gives us kindred pain, But we shall still be joined in heart, And hope to meet again."

(which can be found in the joint Hymnary) is a poor exchange for "Behold how good a thing it is," rugged as these verses are. It would be difficult to select from the 'Church Hymnary' a larger amount of poetry, worthy to be retained in the affections of the Scottish people than could be chosen from the Psalms of David in Metre. Future generations of Scotsmen will not heap blessings on our memory if we take from them the heritage of the Psalms. The charm of the Scottish Psalms should endure while Scottish religion still lives, and while Scotsmen remember their past.—'British Weekly.'

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FELINE ETHICS.

A correspondent sends the following story to the January number of 'Animal Life':

"I called the kitten," writes the correspondent, "who sprang from her basket where she had been lying with her mother, and followed me into the next room. The cat followed, growling warningly, and taking it up by the neck, replaced it in the basket. Again I called it, and again it came at my call. This time the mother, growling still more threateningly, followed us again; but this time she seized the kitten by the tail instead of the neck, evidently as a punishment, and pulled it roughly along, the kitten moving helplessly. For a third time I called, and once more it came to me; but this time the mother was silent. She came, took up the kitten, dragged it off, and then began to bite it again and again, in order to secure its obedience. This method was successful, and the next time I called it was in vain."

Several St. Petersburg merchants are organizing a private expedition for the exploration of the whole of Northern Siberia with a view to ascertaining the commercial resources of that region.

AN OLD LONDON CHURCH.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO DEMOLISH ALLHALLOWS, IN LOMBARD STREET.

Although it is well known that the average attendance at some of the old churches within "the one square mile" is not such as to inspire the preachers to heights of supreme eloquence, a sentimental regard is nevertheless felt towards such buildings, more especially when historic associations cling to them, that render their preservation imperative in the eyes of antiquaries. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, to learn that a movement which is on foot to demolish the Church of Allhallows, in Lombard Street, has come as a shock to some people, and that an agitation has been started in consequence to resist the proposal in question. The project, it appears, arises from the appointment by the Bishop of London of a commission to consider the union of the Parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr with that of Allhallows, the Parochial Churches Trustees having, upon the death a few months ago of the former vicar, suggested that the site of that interesting edifice might be disposed of. Against this proposition protests not a few have been lodged. Thus the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, at its last meeting, passed a resolution expressing "astonishment and regret at the proposal to destroy a church of such exceptional beauty and interest," and urging the parishioners to "withhold their consent from any scheme that contemplates the destruction of their church." The Society of Antiquaries has raised its voice to similar purpose, as have other like bodies interested in the preservation of relics of the past.

Allhallows, which might easily be founded with other places of worship of the same name in the city, of which there were once no fewer than eight, all boasting antiquity, is one of the towers rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the great fire, and, both as to its exterior and interior, may be said to be characteristic of him. It has been called the "invisible church," from the fact that many people trying to find it have failed to discover its whereabouts at first. But this circumstance can certainly not be advanced as a plea for its destruction. Wren rebuilt the church in 1694 in a plain, unpretentious style, and at a cost, it is said, of rather more than £8,000. But the building underwent restoration in 1870, and almost exactly twenty-two years ago witnessed its reopening. A feature of the church is its splendid Grinling Gibbons carvings, the head of which has been frequently expatriated upon, while its pulpit, also a very fine piece of work, enjoys the distinction of having more than once been occupied by Wesley. Indeed, it was here, history relates, that the great preacher first learned the art of holding forth without notes.

He himself recalled the occasion of his first visit. "I remember it," he said, "from a particular circumstance. I came without a sermon, and going up the pulpit stairs I hesitated and returned to the vesty under much mental confusion and agitation. A woman who stood by noticed my concern and said: 'Pray, sir, what is the matter?' I replied, 'I have not brought a sermon, and I do not know what to say.' Putting her hand on my shoulder she said: 'Is that all? Cannot you trust God for a sermon?' The question had such an effect upon me that I ascended the pulpit and preached extempore, with great freedom to myself and acceptance to the people. I have never since taken a written sermon into the pulpit." It is not without interest to observe that the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, the parish of which it is proposed to amalgamate with that of Allhallows, is also situated in Lombard Street, and is on the site of the old grass market. Like the building which demolition has been suggested, it was destroyed originally in the historic fire which destroyed so great a portion of old London, and was reconstructed by Wren in 1670.—London 'Telegraph.'

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GEN. GOUGH'S VICTORY.

A good story is told in connection with one of "Goo' Bahawder's" battles with the Sikhs. Gough was a man of extraordinary personal bravery, but he was also extremely reckless and impetuous, and his great idea on all occasions was to charge. His staff, soon realizing what risks attended this dashing description of tactics in dealing with such an enemy as the Sikhs, persuaded Gough at the commencement of one of the more important fights to mount a high tower, only accessible by a ladder, the suggestion being that he could better direct the operations from that eminence. Gough climbed to the top of the tower, and rapidly came to the conclusion that the only course open was, as usual, to charge; but when he wished to descend the staff and the ladder had disappeared. The story goes that there was no immediate charge, and that the battle was won for that reason.—London 'Globe.'

A FAMOUS 'WHITE FLAG.'

In Lord Roberts's town house in Portland Place is an interesting relic which never fails to attract attention. It is a small and not over clear 'white piece' of linen of irregular shape, and is placed in a very conspicuous position. Very few visitors fail to notice it, but none can even guess what it is until they are told. Then they learn that it is Cromwell's 'flag of truce' which he sent in preparatory to his surrender at Paardeberg, now nearly three years ago. Lord Roberts, says 'To-day,' is an enthusiastic military collector, and his house is literally crammed with relics which he has picked up in the course of his lengthy military career, and all of which have some interesting story attached to them.—'St. James's Gazette.'

The 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets in the city of Montreal, by John Dougal, Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed John Dougal & Son, Witness Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed Editor of the 'Witness.'