Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S W
Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXIX., No. 49. MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

THE GRAND TRUNK MEETS THE C. P. R.'S CUT IN RATES.

The Grand Trunk has, as it says, followed the example of the C. P. R. To-day the company is selling tickets from Montreal to Toronto for five dollars. All other points, both east and west, have been similarly met. A new tariff has been prepared which will be effective from the present date, in which, all over the system, and through its connections with the American lines, it meets the cut rates of its great rival. Thus it may be said that from the remotest eastern to the farthest western point the Grand Trunk is face to face with the C. P. R. in a challenge to contest.

If the question be asked why the Grand Trunk did not take immediate measures to meet the cut of its rival, the answer is that it was hoping that the C. P. R. would see the imprudence of forcing a rate war which could only have the most disastrous consequences. The Grand Trunk looked for an act of contrition on the part of the C. P. R. It hoped it would cry 'Peccavi.' It waited, thinking it would come to its senses, and restore the situation to normal conditions.

This attitude is regarded by the C.P.R., on the other hand, as almost Pecksniffian in its hypocrisy. The officials will point to the evidence of rate-cutting on the part of the Grand Trunk and its allies long before it had the least thought of bringing matters to a head. They will tell you that two years ago the Grand Trunk announced its intention of cutting into the Kootenay business, which the C. P. R. had made its own. They will demonstrate that this talk of the Klondike business is insincere, and that the Grand Trunk, in cooperating with its allies to hurt the C. P. R., is simply carrying out a policy which it has long been contemplating.

And the statement of the Grand Trunk—not an official statement, but, nevertheless, representing the views of those in high position—that this company had made sacrifices to build up the Eastern Provinces, which the C. P. R. had done its best to depopulate by giving low west-bound rates in order to fill up Manitoba, provokes the scorn of its rival, which points to the notorious facts of the case.

For instance, Mr. McNicoll will put a scornful finger upon a special paragraph in the petition of the Grand Trunk and its allies to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which it is pointed out that prior to the completion of the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk and its friends were enabled to do a large and profitable business by carrying passengers to the North-Western States—a business which the C. P. R. eventually deprived them of.

'This contention of the Grand Trunk is amusing to those who know the situation,' said Mr. McNicoll, this morning. 'Look at the argument the Grand Trunk makes before the Inter-State Commission that they did all in their power to people the North-Western States with people from the eastern provinces, and contrast this with its claim that it has made large sacrifices to conserve the interests of these very same provinces.

'Why, the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, are almost half populated by Canadians, brought there in the manner described by the Grand Trunk in its petition to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. As a matter of fact, we have agents in the states I have mentioned, endeavoring to bring back our Canadian people to our own North-West, and with great success. Of course, we give a low west bound rate. We do not want to fill up the Western States with our Canadian people, we want to populate our own territory. In Nova Scotia, for example, our policy has been to divert a stream of migration to the New England States to our own North-West—a policy which has been crowned with much success. For this the C. P. R. has labored; for this it has offered low rates; and when it has accomplished this task its duty will be done. But how ill it becomes the Grand Trunk to talk of conserving the interest of the eastern provinces, in the teeth of the declaration as to what it has been doing in the past, before the C. P. R. was in a position to divert this traffic which went out of our own country, to the North-West? In this connection I have evidence that the Grand Trunk recommends its passengers for the Klondike to do their outfitting at Seattle as being the best and cheapest place.'

Mr. McNicholl also refers scornfully to the statement of the Grand Trunk that this situation has been precipitated by the C. P. R. because of the discovery of the possibilities in connection with the Klondike business. 'The Klondike business is simply an added feature of the situation,' he said. 'Back two years ago the Grand Trunk expressed the determination to cut into our Kootenay business, but as the company was then contemplating the Crow's Nest Pass line, the matter was not taken up as it has been at last, when the Grand Trunk, with its allies, has carried out its original intention of attacking our business wherever it could find it.'

The Grand Trunk, on the other hand, states, with reference to the petition of the western lines before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that that petition was drawn up not by the Grand Trunk itself, but by those systems with which they have connections, and that they are not responsible for the verbiage of it. Moreover, that while the C. P. R. had made a cut rate to encourage its North-West business, the Grand Trunk, which was amenable to the Inter-State Commerce Commission while the C.P.R. was not, maintained its rates in their integrity.

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All communications in connection with the business of the Wabash Railway over the line referred to above should be addressed direct to the officers of that company, at St. Louis, Mo.

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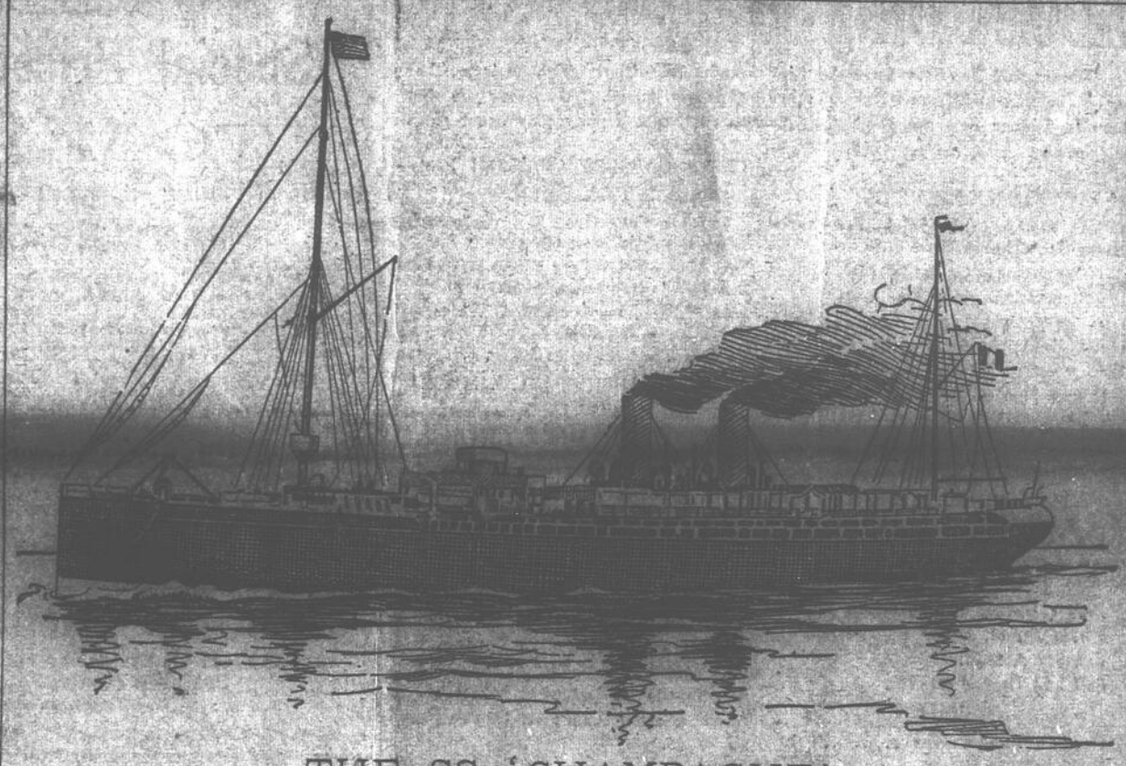
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BREAD RIOTS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 28.—Serious bread riots have taken place at Gallipoli, where a mob attempted to burn the government offices. The police made thirty-six arrests.



THE SS. 'CHAMPAGNE'

WHICH WAS TOWED INTO HALIFAX HARBOR YESTERDAY MORNING, A WEEK OVERDUE.

The Dominion line steamship 'Roman,' which towed the disabled French liner 'Champagne' into Halifax harbor yesterday morning, is owned by Messrs. Richards, Mills & Co., of Liverpool, and commanded by Capt. Roberts, who sailed the 'Roman' between Liverpool and Montreal in the season of 1895. The 'Roman' is one of the Dominion line steamers sailing in the Boston service along with the 'Canada,' 'New England' (a new steamer of ten thousand tons and a speed of seventeen and a half knots), 'Cambroman,' 'Norseman' and 'Ottoman.'

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT EVANS.

The death took place early this morning of Mr. Robert Evans, the well-known coal merchant, at his residence, 1127 Dorchester street. Mr. Evans's health had been poor for some years past, but it was not until about two weeks since that he became seriously ill.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Montreal, being born in this city about seventy-five years ago. He was the son of the late William Evans, who came to this country from Ireland early in the present century. Mr. Evans received his education in Montreal and in 1853 entered into partnership with his brothers, the late Messrs. John [illegible] and Thos. W. Evans, in the wood and coal business in which they were amongst the earliest pioneers in this city. Their first place of business was not far from where it is at present situated, being on the old Haymarket, now Victoria square. Mr. Evans continued in the business till about four years ago, when his health failing him, he retired from its active management, leaving his son, Mr. W. Herbert Evans, to conduct it. He was for a number of years a member of the Board of Trade and was also a governor of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Mr. Evans was a member of the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral and for some eight years held therein the office of churchwarden, always taking an active part in church affairs. Outside of the foregoing Mr. Evans lived a retired life.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, at 2.30 p.m., from 1127 Dorchester street, to Christ Church Cathedral.

MR. DUPONT'S CONDITION.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 28.—The doctor who is especially giving his attention to Mr. Dupont, the member for Bagot, injured in last week's accident, reports this morning that his patient is not so well as on Saturday. He more frequently relapses into unconsciousness, and otherwise his condition is less favorable.

ASSAULT ON KING GEORGE.

ASSASSINS MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO KILL HIM.

Athens, Feb. 28.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate King George of Greece.

There was a great patriotic outburst over his escape, with thanksgiving services everywhere. All the members of the Royal family, the Ministers and the entire diplomatic corps attended the Te Deum at the Cathedral yesterday [illegible] crowds went to the Palace and gave King George an ovation.

His Majesty has received telegrams of congratulation from all the Sovereigns of Europe. The press, even the papers opposed to the Royal family, is unanimous in its expressions of indignation.

One of the men who attempted the life of the King of Greece on Saturday has been arrested. His name is Karditza, and he is a minor employee in the Mayor's office here. He refuses to give the name of his accomplice.

The municipal councils throughout the country are addressing messages of sympathy to the King, and thousands of congratulatory telegrams are arriving at the palace. The royal families are greatly touched at the expression of loyalty.



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

MR. EWAN McLENNAN ILL.

The friends of Mr. Ewan McLennan will regret to learn of his illness and that it was necessary for him to undergo a serious operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital this morning. It was learned this afternoon that Mr. McLennan was resting as comfortably as could be expected.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—In the absence of his parents to-day a three-year-old son of Mr. D. Saunders, a painter, was fatally burned by playing with matches.

ACTORS IN COURT.

The Police Surprise the Performers at the Theatre Royal.

A VERY EXCITING SCENE.

For some time past Mayor Prefontaine has been in receipt of complaints from [illegible] city, including the Citizens' League, regarding the immoral character of the performance at the Theatre Royal, situate on Cotte Street, and as these letters could not be passed over and no notice taken of them he instructed Sub-Chief Kehoe, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Chief of Police, to investigate the matter. Sub-Chief Kehoe, not having policemen in plain clothes, placed the matter in the hands of Chief Detective Carpenter with instructions to detail special constables in plain clothes to visit the theatre and report. Accordingly, during the fore part of the week, the special constables, or acting detectives, as they are now termed, placed a report before Judge De Montigny who deemed it sufficient to issue a warrant for the arrest of those taking part in the show alleged to be indecent and immoral.

One of the acting detectives then signed the information which read as follows:—

Canada, Province of Quebec, City and District of Montreal, in the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal:

The information of the City of Montreal taken before me, the undersigned Recorder of the city of Montreal, at the said city, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:

Who saith that Larry Smith, Glen A. Emery, a man named Ashley, H. Voultizer, a woman named Valesca, Mamie Champion, a woman named Muriel, Kitty Wells, Blythe Tyson, Bessie Marlowe, Millie Webb, Pauline Moran, Blanche Martin, Maud Gilbert, Lottie Nelson, Kittie Clements, Mary Fisher, Ella Florence and Ella Bealer, on the twenty-fourth day of February, instant, at the said city, as members of a theatrical company called 'Jermon's Black Crook Extravaganza Company,' you did unlawfully, and jointly perform in indecent representations given by the said company, in a certain playhouse or theatre of the said city known as the Theatre Royal, and situated on the line of Cote street; contrary to the by-law of the said city, in such case made and provided; whereof the said city prays that the said defendants may be apprehended and held to answer the said charge, and further dealt with according to law.

Taken and sworn before me, the day and year, and at the place first above mentioned.

(Signed) P.R.,
Constable of the City of Montreal.
(Signed B. A. T. DE MONTIGNY, Recorder.

The section of the by-law under which the charge was laid is civic by-law No. 119 which reads as follows:

By-law for the protection of public morals, and it was passed May, 20, 1879:

If any person shall appear in a theatre, academy, or other place of public resort in this city, in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any lewd or indecent act or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell, any indecent or lewd book, picture or other thing, or shall exhibit or perform, or take part, in any indecent, immoral, or lewd play or representation, such person shall be liable to an imprisonment, the term of which shall be fixed at the discretion of the Recorder's Court, but not for a longer period than two calendar months.

This by-law, however, has since been amended as to the penalty, which was made the same as all other civic by-laws, viz., forty dollars or two months' imprisonment without hard labor. This, of course, is the maximum penalty.

Armed with this warrant Sub-Chief Kehoe with his staff of men, composed of Chief Detective Carpenter, Sergeant-Detective Campeau, Detectives O'Keefe, Suthergill, Lamouche, Guerin, Collins, and Charpentier, Acting Detectives Picard, Despault, Maguire, Vaughan, McLaughlin, Riopel, Richard and Cote, marched to the Theatre Royal about three o'clock. Previous to this Acting Detectives Vaughan, Cote, McLaughlin and Richard, had secured seats in the front row and when a certain young woman was in the act of going through a rather vulgar performance the officers in question suddenly stood up and leaned over the orchestra railing as if very intent on the performance. The action did not seem peculiar to the crowded house at the time, but when the curtain fell down with a bang in the midst of the act, and loud voices were heard from behind the curtain the audience evidently began to realize that there was some[illegible]

[illegible] was exceptionally beautiful coolness and for a time the house was kept in order. Ultimately the voices from the 'gods' grew louder and louder and feet were continuously knocking against the boards. Whistling was much in evidence, and a general uproar was the result. The orchestra, in ignorance of what was really taking place behind the scenes, kept up some lively music, although their suspicions were no doubt aroused as the forms of policemen could distinctly be observed passing to and fro across the stage owing to the curtain not being let down to the bottom. All this time most exciting scenes were taking place in the dressing rooms.

The manager of the Theatre Royal, Mr. E. Leclair, was never more thunderstruck and alarmed than when fifteen policemen filed in through the stage entrance, and read out the warrant. It was then that the curtain went down in a hurry. Everything was in disorder. The women hurried to the dressing-rooms where stolid officers watched over them until they were prepared to go to the Central Station. Entreaties were of no avail, although many were made. Ultimately Mr. Sparrow, who is the owner of the theatre, and is responsible for allowing such performances to be placed on the boards, put in an appearance and endeavored to fix matters up, but without success.

Those in charge of the affair concluded that it was best to take matters quietly, with the result that the female prisoners were removed to the station in cabs, and the male culprits went on foot.

The accused left the theatre unobserved and then the audience were informed of the occurrence. This made matters [illegible] was the confusion which ensued indescribable. People shouted 'shame,' while others cried for their money back, but there was no response.

At the police station the prisoners were taken before Captain Beattie, who took down their names, which were given as follows:—Harry von Tilzer, New York, 26 years, Hebrew; Herbert Ashley, 24 years, New York, Hebrew; Wm. T. Stokes, Philadelphia, 60 years, Methodist; Benny Stokes, Philadelphia, 9 years, Methodist; Lettie Stokes, Philadelphia, 11 years, Methodist; Kitty Wells, New York, 26 years, Episcopalian; Ada Clemens, New York, 22 years, Catholic; Ada Muriel, Paris, France, 26 years, Catholic; Bessie Marlow, Toronto, 24 years, Presbyterian; Blythe Hyson, New York, 10 years, Lutheran; Kittie Webb, New York, 25 years, Catholic; Blanche Martin, New York, 24 years, Catholic; Polly Moran, New York, 18 years, Catholic; Lottie Nelson, New York, 19 years, Protestant; Mamie Champion, New York, 23 years, Catholic; May Fisher, United States, 26 years, anything; Glen A. Ernest, United States, 32 years, Catholic; Larry Smith, United States, 35 years, Catholic; Valeska Clements, Germany, 20 years, Catholic.

After these preliminaries had been gone through the party were removed to the cells there to await the arrival of Recorder De Montigny to make arrangements about bail. About six o'clock His Honor appeared and Mr. Sparrow, the proprietor of the theatre, was represented by Messrs. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp. After a short argument the accused were each bailed out in the sum of a hundred dollars, to put in an appearance at the Recorder's Court on Monday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Sparrow also personally supplied a fifty-dollar bail bond in each case.

When the bail bonds had been amicably arranged the company returned to their hotel.

This morning the Recorder's Court was crowded to the doors, every available seat being occupied as well as standing room, when the case came before Judge De Montigny. The names were called and the female defendants, all well dressed, stood up in a row before His Honor.

Mr. Greenshields, Q.C., appeared as counsel for Messrs. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp and asked for an immediate trial but Mr. Forget, in the interests of the prosecution, objected and requested a week's delay.

Several objections were raised with the result that the trial was fixed for to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Greenshields contended that the affair was a perfect outrage and he would adduce evidence showing that there were no indecent representations.

Mayor Prefontaine this morning explained that the raid was made because of letters he had received from the highest ecclesiastical authorities and influential citizens. It was on account of these officially written letters that he placed the matter in the hands of the police.

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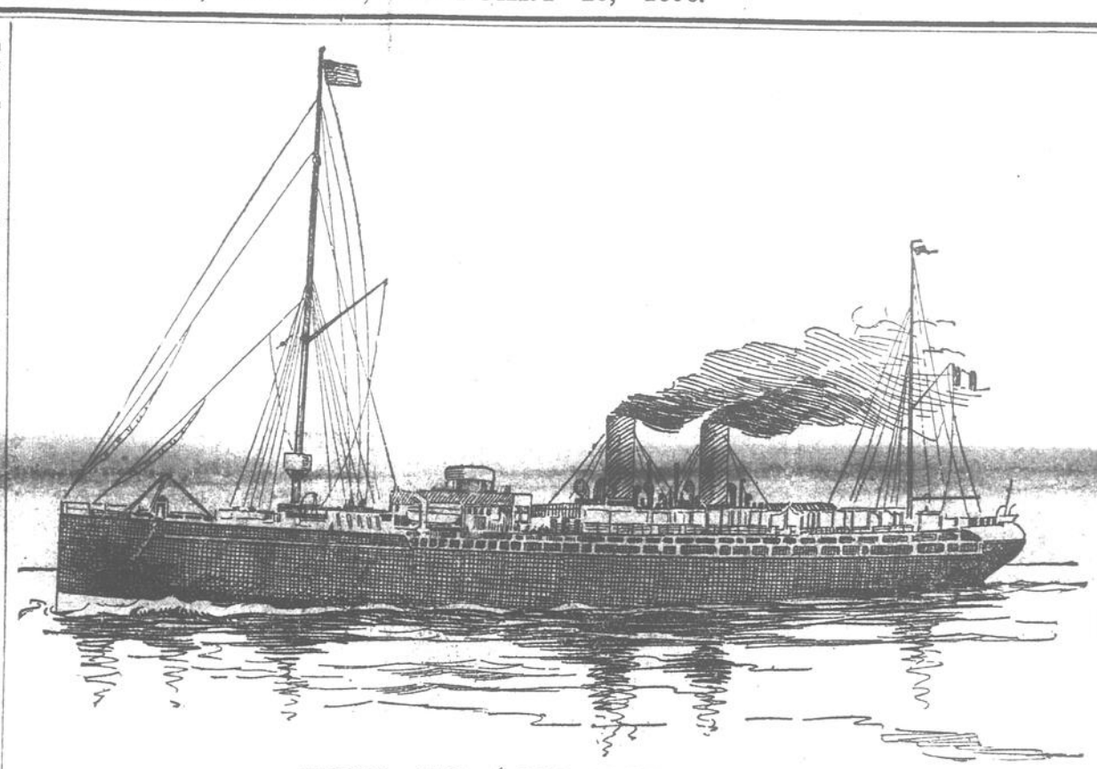
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THE SS. 'CHAMPAGNE'

WHICH WAS TOWED INTO HALIFAX HARBOR YESTERDAY MORNING, A WEEK OVERDUE.

The Dominion line steamship 'Roman,' which towed the disabled French liner 'Champagne' into Halifax harbor yesterday morning, is owned by Messrs. Richards, Mills & Co., of Liverpool, and commanded by Capt. Roberts, who sailed the 'Roman' between Liverpool and Montreal in the season of 1895. The 'Roman' is one of the Dominion line steamers sailing in the Boston service along with the 'Canada,' 'New England' (a new steamer of ten thousand tons and a speed of seventeen and a half knots), 'Cambroman,' 'Norseman' and 'Ottoman.'

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT EVANS.

The death took place early this morning of Mr. Robert Evans, the well-known coal merchant, at his residence, 1127 Dorchester street. Mr. Evans's health had been poor for some years past, but it was not until about two weeks since that he became seriously ill.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Montreal, being born in this city about seventy-five years ago. He was the son of the late William Evans, who came to this country from Ireland early in the present century. Mr. Evans received his education in Montreal and in 1853 entered into partnership with his two brothers, the late Messrs. John E. and Thos. W. Evans, in the wood and coal business in which they were amongst the earliest pioneers in this city. Their first place of business was not far from where it is at present situated, being on the old Haymarket, now Victoria square. Mr. Evans continued in the business till about four years ago, when his health failing him, he retired from its active management, leaving his son, Mr. W. Herbert Evans, to conduct it. He was for a number of years a member of the Board of Trade and was also a governor of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Mr. Evans was a member of the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral and for some eight years held therein the office of churchwarden, always taking an active part in church affairs. Outside of the foregoing Mr. Evans lived a retired life.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, at 2.30 p.m., from 1127 Dorchester street, to Christ Church Cathedral.

MR. DUPONT'S CONDITION.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 28.—The doctor who is especially giving his attention to Mr Dupont, the member for Bagot, injured in last week's accident, reports this morning that his patient is not so well as on Saturday. He more frequently relapses into unconsciousness, and otherwise his condition is less favorable.

ASSAULT ON KING GEORGE.

ASSASSINS MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO KILL HIM.

Athens, Feb. 28.— An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate King George of Greece.

There was a great patriotic outburst over his escape, with thanksgiving services everywhere. All the members of the Royal family, the Ministers and the entire diplomatic corps attended the Te Deum at the Cathedral yesterday, and after which an immense crowd went to the Palace and gave King George an ovation.

His Majesty has received telegrams of congratulation from all the Sovereigns of Europe. The press, even the papers opposed to the Royal family, is unanimous in its expressions of indignation.



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

One of the men who attempted the life of the King of Greece on Saturday has been arrested. His name is Karditza, and he is a minor employee in the Mayor's office here. He refuses to give the name of his accomplice.

The municipal councils throughout the country are addressing messages of sympathy to the King, and thousands of congratulatory telegrams are arriving at the palace. The royal families are greatly touched at the expression of loyalty.

MR. EWAN McLENNAN ILL.

The friends of Mr. Ewan McLennan will regret to learn of his illness and that it was necessary for him to undergo a serious operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital this morning. It was learned this afternoon that Mr. McLennan was resting as comfortably as could be expected.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—In the absence of his parents to-day a three-year-old son of Mr. D. Saunders, a painter, was fatally burned by playing with matches.

ACTORS IN COURT.

The Police Surprise the Performers at the Theatre Royal.

A VERY EXCITING SCENE.

For some time past Mayor Prefontaine has been in receipt of complaints from several very influential gentlemen in the city, including the Citizens' League, regarding the immoral character of the performance at the Theatre Royal, situate on Cotte Street, and as these letters could not be passed over and no notice taken of them he instructed Sub-Chief Kehoe, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Chief of Police, to investigate the matter. Sub-Chief Kehoe, not having policemen in plain clothes, placed the matter in the hands of Chief Detective Carpenter with instructions to detail special constables in plain clothes to visit the theatre and report. Accordingly, during the fore part of the week, the special constables, or acting detectives, as they are now termed, placed a report before Judge De Montigny who deemed it sufficient to issue a warrant for the arrest of those taking part in the show alleged to be indecent and immoral.

One of the acting detectives then signed the information which read as follows:—

Canada, Province of Quebec, City and District of Montreal, in the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal:

The information of the City of Montreal, taken before me, the undersigned Recorder of the city of Montreal, at the said city, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:

Who saith that Larry Smith, Glen A. Emery, a man named Ashley, H. Voultilzer, a woman named Valesca, Mamie Champion, a woman named Muriel, Kitty Wells, Blythe Tyson, Bessie Marlowe, Millie Webb, Pauline Moran, Blanche Martin, Maud Gilbert, Lottie Nelson, Kittie Clements, Mary Fisher, Ella Florence and Ella Bealer, on the twenty-fourth day of February, instant, at the said city, as members of a theatrical company called 'Jermon's Black Crook Extravaganza Company, you did unlawfully, and jointly perform in indecent representations given by the said company, in a certain playhouse or theatre of the said city known as the Theatre Royal, and situated on the line of Cote street; contrary to the by-law of the said city, in such case made and provided; whereof the said city prays that the said defendants may be apprehended and held to answer the said charge, and further dealt with according to law.

Taken and sworn before me, the day and year, and at the place first above mentioned.

(Signed) P.R.,
Constable of the City of Montreal.
(Signed B. A. T. DE MONTIGNY, Recorder.

The section of the by-law under which the charge was laid is civic by-law No. 119 which reads as follows:

By-law for the protection of public morals, and it was passed May, 20, 1879:

If any person shall appear in a theatre, academy, or other place of public resort in this city, in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any lewd or indecent act or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell, any indecent or lewd book, picture or other thing, or shall exhibit or perform, or take part, in any indecent, immoral, or lewd play or representation, such person shall be liable to an imprisonment, the term of which shall be fixed at the discretion of the Recorder's Court, but not for a longer period than two calendar months.

This by-law, however, has since been amended as to the penalty, which was made the same as all other civic by-laws, viz., forty dollars or two months' imprisonment without hard labor. This, of course, is the maximum penalty.

Armed with this warrant Sub-Chief Kehoe with his staff of men, composed of Chief Detective Carpenter, Sergeant-Detective Campeau, Detectives O'Keefe, Suthergill, Lamouche, Guerin, Collins, and Charpentier, Acting Detectives Picard, Despault, Maguire Vaughan, McLaughlin, Riopel, Richard and Cote, marched to the Theatre Royal about three o'clock. Previous to this Acting Detectives Vaughan, Cote, McLaughlin and Richard, had secured seats in the front row and when a certain young woman was in the act of going through a rather vulgar performance the officers in question suddenly stood up and leaned over the orchestra railing as if very intent on the performance. The action did not seem peculiar to the crowded house at the time, but when the curtain fell down with a bang in the midst of the act, and loud voices were heard from behind the curtain the audience evidently began to realize that there was something wrong with the show. The performance continued and the performers in the dodges in an excellent manner with beautiful coolness and for a time the house was kept in order. Ultimately the voices from the 'gods' grew louder and louder and feet were continuously knocking against the boards. Whistling was much in evidence, and a general uproar was the result. The orchestra, in ignorance of what was really taking place behind the scenes, kept up some lively music, although their suspicions were no doubt aroused as the forms of policemen could distinctly be observed passing to and fro across the stage owing to the curtain not being let down to the bottom. All this time most exciting scenes were taking place in the dressing rooms.

The manager of the Theatre Royal, Mr. F. Leclair, was never more thunderstruck and alarmed than when fifteen policemen filed in through the stage entrance, and read out the warrant. It was then that the curtain went down in a hurry. Everything was in disorder. The women hurried to the dressing-rooms where stolid officers watched over them until they were prepared to go to the Central Station. Entreaties were of no avail, although many were made. Ultimately Mr. Sparrow, who is the owner of the theatre, who is responsible for allowing such performances to be placed on the boards, put in an appearance and endeavored to fix matters up, but without success.

Those in charge of the affair concluded that it was best to take matters quietly, with the result that the female prisoners were removed to the station in cabs, and the male culprits went on foot.

The accused left the theatre unobserved and then the audience were informed of the occurrence. This made matters worse and the confusion which ensued is indescribable. People shouted 'shame,' while others cried for their money back, but there was no response.

At the police station the prisoners were taken before Captain Beattie, who took down their names, which were given as follows:—Harry von Tilzer, New York, 26 years, Hebrew; Herbert Ashley, 24 years, New York, Hebrew; Wm. T. Stokes, Philadelphia, 60 years, Methodist; Benny Stokes, Philadelphia, 9 years, Methodist; Lettie Stokes, Philadelphia, 11 years, Methodist; Kitty Wells, New York, 26 years, Episcopalian; Ada Clemens, New York, 22 years, Catholic; Ada Muriel, Paris, France, 26 years, Catholic; Bessie Marlow, Toronto, 24 years, Presbyterian; Blythe Hyson, New York, 19 years, Lutheran; Kittie Webb, New York, 25 years, Catholic; Blanche Martin, New York, 24 years, Catholic; Polly Moran, New York, 18 years, Catholic; Lottie Nelson, New York, 19 years, Protestant; Mamie Champion, New York, 23 years, Catholic; May Fisher, United States, 26 years, anything; Glen A. Ernest, United States, 32 years, Catholic; Larry Smith, United States, 35 years, Catholic; Valeska Clements, Germany, 20 years, Catholic.

After these preliminaries had been gone through the party were removed to the cells there to await the arrival of Recorder De Montigny to make arrangements about bail. About six o'clock His Honor appeared and Mr. Sparrow, the proprietor of the theatre, was represented by Messrs. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp. After a short argument the accused were each bailed out in the sum of a hundred dollars, to put in an appearance at the Recorder's Court on Monday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Sparrow also personally supplied a fifty-dollar bail bond in each case.

When the bail bonds had been amicably arranged the company returned to their hotel.

This morning the Recorder's Court was crowded to the doors, every available seat being occupied as well as standing room, when the case came before Judge De Montigny. The names were called and the female defendants, all well dressed, stood up in a row before His Honor.

Mr. Greenshields, Q.C., appeared as counsel for Messrs. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp and asked for an immediate trial but Mr. Forget, in the interests of the prosecution, objected and requested a week's delay.

Several objections were raised with the result that the trial was fixed for to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Greenshields contended that the affair was a perfect outrage and he would adduce evidence showing that there were no indecent representations.

Mayor Prefontaine this morning explained that the raid was made because of letters he had received from the highest ecclesiastical authorities and influential citizens. It was on account of these officially written letters that he placed the matter in the hands of the police.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FOULIS—At St. Lambert, on Feb. 19th, 1898, the wife of J. L. Foulis, of a son. 26

GEORGE—On Feb. 25th at 60 McTavish st., to Principal and Mrs. George, a son. 26

MARRIED.

DUFF—NELLES—At St. George's Church, Guelph, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1898, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, J. Mowat Duff, son of Lieut.-Colonel Duff, Kingston, to Louisa Caroline, daughter of J. A. Nelles, Esq., Guelph. 26

GOODMAN—HICKS—On Feb. 22, 1898, in St. John's Church, Iroquois, Ont., by the Rev. T. J. Stiles, rector, and cousin of the bride, Arthur W. Goodman, of Perth, Ont., to Emma Hicks, daughter of the late James Hicks, of Perth.

GARDNER—GREENLAY—At the residence, of the bride's father, on Feb. 23, 1898, by the Rev. Charles A. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, Mr. Simon A. Gardner, to Miss Mary Mildred, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Greenlay, all o f the Township of Brompton. 26

HUTCHCROFT—RIDLEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Feb. 24, 1898, by the Rev. E. Butler, M.A., Mr. Thornton Hutchcroft, of Hamesville, Matilda, to Miss Lucy Ridley, eldest daughter of the late W. J. Ridley, South Mountain, Ont. 26

PICHE—GREENFIELD—At Richford, Vt., on Feb. 10th, by D. W. Carpenter, Esq., J.P., Joseph Piche, to Louise, daughter of John Greenfield, both of Montreal. 26

DIED.

BARKWELL—Suddenly, at Toronto, on Feb. 23, 1898, Stephen Barkwell, father of the Rev. W. J., J. H., and Dr. F. W. Barkwell. 26

COFFEY—At Quebec, on Feb. 20, 1898, Michael Coffey, aged 76 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland. 26

EVANS.—At 1127 Dorchester street, on the 28th inst., Robert Evans, of the firm of Evans Brothers.
Funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. 28

FILIATRAULT.—In this city, on the 27th instant, Doctor Flavien Filiatrault, Registrar of the Counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier, at the age of 46 years and 8 months, after a long illness borne with resignation.
The funeral service will take place on Wednesday, March 2, 1898, at 8 o'clock, at the church of St. Louis de France. The funeral will leave his house, No. 14 St. Louis square at 8.30 precise. Friends and relatives will please attend without further invitation. 28

FINLAY—At Kingsey Falls, Que., Feb. 15, 1898, W. Guy, eldest son of W. Finlay, superintendent of the Paper Mills, aged 14 years. 26

HAMILTON—At Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A., on her 25th birthday, Feb. 19, 1898, Maud Alice, daughter of Robert Prior, of Bayonne, N.J., and wife of Edward Henry Hamilton. 26

HOLTBY—Killed at Coteau (C.A. Railway), on Feb. 23, 1898, Wm. D. Holtby, of Ottawa, in his 56th year. 26

McDOUGALD.—At Allenford, on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898, Catharine McVannel, relict of the late Archibald McDougald, aged 84 years, 8 months and 15 days. 28

McMECHAN—At the old manse, Port Perry, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1898, aged 29 years, Sydney Hamilton Rowan, fourth son of the Rev. J. McMechan, and grandson of the late Sheriff McKellar of Hamilton.

O'MEARA—On Feb. 24, 1898, at Quio, Que., Michael E. O'Meara, aged 42 years, eldest son of the late Edward O'Meara, of Bryson, Que., brother of J. E. O'Meara, of O'Meara & O'Meara, barristers, Ottawa. 26

STEPHENSON—At Hudson, Que., on Wednesday, 16th Feb., 1898, Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Stephenson. 25

SUTHERLAND—On Feb. 22, 1898, at No. 20 Leopold street, Toronto, the residence of his son-in-law, Wilson Irwin, W. S. Sutherland, late of Glanallan, Ont. 26

SNELGROVE—At Meaford, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1898, Dr. Charles Frederick Snelgrove, in the 42nd year of his age. 26

TABB.—In this city, on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1898, George Everett Tabb, aged 48 years, 4 months and 20 days.
Funeral from his late residence 560 Cadieux street, on Wednesday, March 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 28

WARNOCK—At Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 24th, 1898, after a short illness, Eliza Warnock, formerly of Montreal, sister of Mrs. Robt. Dawes, of this city.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
800 St. James St.,
MONTREAL

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th February, 1898.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 28, 1898.

ABOUT DINNER and TEA SETS.

Dinner and Tea Sets form the firm foundation of our China Business, they make the standard from which all other things are judged. Whatever you find here in Dinner Sets are good, the quality, pattern and price play equal parts in pleasing. Ask to see these.

DINNER SETS.

At $1.89.—Good Solid Substantial Every Day Dinner Sets, $1.89 set.

At $5.99.—Handsome Dinner Sets, in new decorations, $5.99 set.

At $9.00.—Very Rich Designs, new styles, heavily gilted and enamelled, $9.00 set.

Dinner Sets up to $25.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

SILVERWARE.

Quadruple Plated, on Hard Metal in Real Silver Patterns. The good, substantial and serviceable kind that wears equal to real silver, that's the kind you'll find at Carsley's.

Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, $1.50.

Pickle Stand, Sugar Bowl, $1.35.

Egg Stand, $4.95.

Salt and Pepper set, 40c.

CUTLERY.

Good Dinner Knives .. .. .. .10
Good Dessert Knives .. .. .. .12
Good Tea Spoons 2
Good Dessert Spoons 4
Good Table Spoons 4½

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

The best kind, the kind that hold the dress in shape. You'll be delighted with the magnificent patterns these goods come in.

Ladies Black Woven Underskirts, deep covered frill and gored band, $2.45.

Ladies' Black Moire Skirt, handsome Satin stripes in rich colors, $3.90.

Ladies' Shot Taffeta Silk Skirts, beautiful shades of green, rose and violet, with deep colored flounces, $5.35 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

TEA SETS.

At 68c a Set.—Good Solid Substantial, Every-Day Tea Sets, 68c set.

At $3.00 a Set.—Very Elegant Tea Sets, rich china decoration, $3.00.

At $3.25.—The Celebrated White and Gold China Tea Sets, $3.25.

China Tea Sets up to $17.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

ABOUT LADIES' SHOES.

Last Monday we told you a Shoe Story about a remarkable fine lot of Ladies' Dongola Kid Lacing Shoes, well, half that lot has gone, and the remainder has been augmented by an additional lot just purchased.

This lot comprises about 148 pairs Ladies' Lace Shoes in Fine Dongola Kid, with patent tip and facing; there's not a pair in the lot but what is worth considerable more than what they're priced at. $1.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

SPRING VIOLETS.

You'd never think these beautiful Violet could be made for the money. Of all the flowers of the conservatory, garden or field, violets come first.

1,500 bunches of Pretty Violets, 12 flowers to the bunch, they'll not last long, at 2c a bunch.

2,200 bunches of shaded violets, with green foliage, made up in bunches of 12 flowers. Come early for them. At 4c a bunch.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

☞ Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

ONE OTHER DAY

OF

Special Prices in Mantles.

TO-MORROW

The following special prices will be continued in our

MANTLE DEPARTMENT:

75 All-Wool Tailor-Made Ladies' Jackets, in black and colors. $5.25, $5.75 and $6.25. Your choice, only $2.50.
50 All-Wool Cheviot and Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black and colors. $6.75, $7.50 and $8.25. Your choice for $3.50.
Hundreds of other lines in Ladies' Jackets at Sweeping Reductions.
LADIES' ULSTERS—Just the Garments for this kind of weather.
30 Ladies' Winter Ulsters, in black and colors. Original prices, $9.75, $10.00, $11.00 and $13.50. Your choice, only $2.50.
25 Ladies' Winter Ulsters, in heavy warm materials. Original prices, $16.10, $17.50, $19.00, $21.00 and $27.50. Your choice, only $5.00.
A line of Maids' Ulsters, to clear at $2.50. Worth from $7.75 to $11.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St.

TERMS CASH. Tel. 3833.

Open To-night till 9.30.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 28.

AT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.

A PLEASANT EVENING AT THE SCHOOLS.

The annual meeting of the Association of Pointe Aux Trembles Schools' former and present pupils, took place on Saturday last, and was largely attended. It was one of the most interesting ever held, and is proof of the increasing interest taken in these French Protestant institutions. Thousands of men and women now scattered all over the Dominion and United States, owe their education to these schools, which are supported by voluntary contributions raised amongst the Protestants of Canada.

People had flocked from every part of the province, and the spacious chapel of the boys' college was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those coming from Montreal we have noticed the Rev. Principal MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Warden, the Rev. Dr. Coussirat, the Rev. S. Taylor, and a great many others.

The assembly was opened under the presidency of the Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A., who announced that the financial report was most satisfactory showing a considerable increase in the funds collected. The routine matters were then proceeded with rapidly, the chief features of which were the usual speech of the retiring chairman, and the election of officers for the coming year, which gave the following results: President, Rev. S. Vernier; treasurer, Rev. J. J. Bourgoin, secretary, F. Cruchon.

The subject treated by the Rev. S. Rondeau, was most suitable to the circumstances. 'Education.' Mr. Rondeau took up the question from a philosophical, religious and historical point of view, and made it so simple that he was understood and appreciated by all present. The speaker severely condemned the doctrines set forth by Mr. J. J. Rosseau, in his book entitled 'Emile,' and the different theories of many so-called educationists, as impractical and subversive. If religion is ignored in the forming of a child's mind and heart, the most disastrous results would inevitably ensue. The intellectual and moral greatness of a nation depend upon its instruction and education. Hence the urgent necessity for establishing good schools such as those of Pointe Aux Trembles where a solid instruction and sound education were freely given to the poorer classes of our province.

The other speakers were the Rev. M. Bruneau, of Quebec, who referred to the harmony and good feeling subsisting between the different Protestant denominations, and the Rev. M. Lebeau, of Grande Ligne, who congratulated the Society on its success, and pointed out as an encouragment for French Protestantism, the progress and growth of similar institutions throughout the province. It was about five o'clock in the evening when the meeting adjourned to February next. All the strangers present were invited to the girls' house, where an excellent lunch was served.

Nearly two hundred persons remained to a concert which was given exclusively by the scholars. It was a real success. Fine recitations and songs — even a phonograph—excellent music, and charming ladies in brilliant costumes, everything contributed to render it a most agreeable 'soiree.' Special arrangements with the Montreal Belt Line Company had been made, and at eleven o'clock the train arrived. Everyone was greatly amused to see near the track a huge snow-house, covered with banners, and specially erected by the boys for the occasion, and which took the place of a station. These schools are full of promise for the future. Although existing for over half a century they were relatively unknown until 1875, when the Rev. J. Bourgouin assumed the principalship. Since then they have greatly developed under his intelligent and energetic direction. But there is nothing perfect in this world, and there are sometimes clouds in the brightest of skies. The actual little cloud for Pointe Aux Trembles is that the boys have got a gymnasium but the girls have none. Such a state of things should no longer exist and it is to be hoped that generous contributions will be sent to the treasurer for the erection of a most necessary and not very expensive building.

POL. PLANCON.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S A MOST POPULAR CONCERT.

An enthusiastic audience crowded every part of Windsor Hall on Saturday night, and applauded the musical talent of Madame D'Alvigny, and Messrs. Plancon, Du Dumaine and De Blanck. Each of the dozen numbers which made up the programme was persistently encored. Pol Plancon proved his right to the title of the world's greatest operatic basso, his rendering of De Grandval's 'Chanson Lapoune,' Tschaikowsky's 'Serenade de Don Juan,' Godard's 'Le Voyageur,' Saint Saens's 'Chasson a boire antique,' Goumod's 'Serenade de Mephistopheles' and Schaumann's 'En route,' being simply grand. In contrast, while on a par, with his strong tones was the remarkably sweet contralto voice of Madame D'Alvigny. The latter's opening selection was an aria from Gluck, 'Che faro senza.' Her remaining numbers were English, 'Ben Bolt,' Liszt's 'Thou art like a lovely flower,' and Rubenstein's 'Longing.' Madame D'Alvigny declined to respond to the last encore. Hubert De Blanck acquitted himself magnificently at the piano, especially, perhaps, in Liszt's Rhansodie No. 2.' Ernest Du Dumaine showed himself a master of the violin, which in his hands did everything but speak. The audience were delighted with all four. The concert was under the management of Mr. Charles Harriss.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH.

THE PARISHIONERS DETERMINED TO REBUILD IT.

The Rev. Abbé Auclair, the energetic pastor of St. Jean Baptiste, is losing no time in providing the means to repair the harm done by the fire which destroyed his beautiful church, and yesterday he called a general meeting of the parishioners to discuss the situation. The meeting was very largely attended, among those present being several prominent citizens from other city parishes.

The Curé opened the meeting by submitting a statement of the financial condition of the church up to the time of the fire, his custom having been to furnish a yearly statement of this kind ever since he took charge of the parish in in 1880. When Abbé Auclair came to St. Jean Baptiste the church was greatly encumbered, but by means of wise management, he gradually wiped off the debt, and his report yesterday showed a balance of $1,406 to the good of the parish for the past year.

Having thus shown the past condition of affairs, the Curé referred to what must be done for the future under the painful circumstances in which they were placed. There appeared to be only two ways whereby the church could be rebuilt—by voluntary subscriptions or by special assessment. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the insurance, amounting to $57,000, together with the balance of last year's loan, viz., $23,000, making a total of $80,000, be devoted to reconstruction, the remaining sum required to be secured by voluntary subscription.

Dr. Germain and Messrs. O. Martineau and N. Leclerc were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to look after the subscriptions, and it was further decided that if the money required for the rebuilding of the church was not forthcoming by voluntary subscription, the tax system would be resorted to.

Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Villeneuve, the Hon. Mr. Desjardins, Mr. G. O. Ducharme and others, who all referred in terms of praise to the business abilities of Curé Auclair and his devotion to the interests of his parish. It is estimated that the new church will cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

The subscription which was taken up in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, Feb. 13, for the rebuilding of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, reached the sum of two hundred and one dollars, and the Rev. Abbé Auclair was deeply touched with the generosity and kind attention of the pastor and congregation of St. Patrick's.

FOUGHT OVER ZOLA.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Ex-Deputy George Clemencean and M. Drumont, editor of the 'Libre Parole,' fought a duel this afternoon with pistols, at Pare Aux Princes. Six shots were exchanged without result. The dispute was brought about by an article on the Zola trial, published in the 'Libre Parole.'

THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of the Aberdeen Association held their annual meeting before Christmas, Dr. Barclay presiding. The following officers were elected for the coming year : — Mrs. Gillespie president ; Lady Hingston first vice-president; Mrs. Macdonald Oxley second vice-president; Mrs. Hanson, corresponding secretary; Miss Reid, and Mrs. F. Minden Cole, assistant correspondent secretaries; Miss Scott, recording secretary; Miss Parker, treasurer.

Committee — Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Godfrey Weir, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Miss David, Miss H. David, Miss Redpath.

Dr. Barclay, in a few well chosen words congratulated the ladies on their work, and spoke of the appreciation it met with among the settlers in the North-West. At present the Association is sending literature each month to one hundred and fifty families, and would be very glad indeed to receive contributions of magazines and books at their rooms above the Bank of Montreal, corner of Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. Most hearty thanks are due to the many friends interested in the work who have sent literature. At the last meeting the following ladies were elected on the working committee: — Miss Gillespie, the Misses Dunlop, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Carruthers, Mrs. Colby, Miss Lyman Miss Eadie, Miss Cook and Miss Vasey.

TRUANT TENDERS.

POLICE COMMITTEE ANNOYED AT THEIR WANDERINGS.

The Police Committee met on Saturday morning to consider the awarding of a contract for carters' numbers, badges, etc. The tenderers were Messrs. F. Hurtubise, Rubenstein Bros., T. A. Gauthier, C. T. Charlebois, Albert Holmes, M. Thivierge, M. Dawson and the City Stamp Company.

Before considering the tenders, Aldermen Ames and Clearihue criticised the manner in which the tenders had been received. Some had wandered first to one department, and then another, before they were received at their proper destination; some were sealed, and some were not.

It was Ald. Jacques's opinion that all tenders not received in the proper way should be rejected. This view, however, was not concurred in by certain other members of the committee, who held that most of the tenders would have been properly received had it not been for the negligence of the city's employees.

The decision finally arrived at was to receive all the tenders.

Before the tenders were opened it was agreed that the deposit of a hundred dollars made by the successful tenderer should be retained until the contract had been filled to the satisfaction of the committee, or a majority of the members of it, and that the numbers, when delivered, should be inspected and approved of by a majority of the members before they were handed over to the department for distribution.

Much time was spent in considering the tenders; but the committee could not make up its mind who to give the contract to, and so it was decided to adjourn till Wednesday afternoon.

DUTY WILL NOT BE IMPOSED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—Mr. Richardson, Liberal member for Lisgar, wires his paper here as follows from Ottawa: 'I am in a position to deny the truth of the report which came from Manitoba that the duty would be imposed on lumber. The Hon. Mr. Sifton informed me that he had never heard of it, and there was no intention of making any change so far as he knew.'

MR. PACAUD'S HOUSE.

REASON WHY IT WAS SOLD.

Quebec, Feb. 28.—The 'Soleil' published the following on Saturday, under the above heading: 'Mr. Ernest Pacaud has sold his residence on Des Carrier street to Mr. Veasey Boswell. Why did Mr. Pacaud do so is the question asked on all sides? This curiousity is fashion in "a big village" like Quebec. We shall answer very frankly. Mr. Pacaud has sold his house to pay his debts—not his personal debts, for he has none—but to pay the obligations contracted in an excess of devotion to put his political friends in power. Mr. Pacaud will not get one cent of the price of sale. We take advantage of the same occasion to repeat that Mr. Pacaud has not the remotest intention of leaving Quebec to reside in Montreal. We hope every one is satisfied now.'

The Premier has leased the residence of Dr. Lemieux, in St. Ursule street, and will occupy it after May 1 next.

Gignac, the young man arrested for sending filthy anonymous letters to respectable ladies, has skipped his bail and fled to the United States.

Mr. L. J. Demers, publisher of the 'Evenement,' has appealed from the judgment in his case vs. the Quebec Government for breach of contract. He considers that the $9,000 damages granted him by it are not enough. The Quebec Government will also appeal to have the judgment set aside altogether.

The Sincennes-McNaughton Company, of Montreal, bought the tug 'Florence' at auction here on Saturday morning for $6,925.

Owing to the still impassable condition of the country roads, the city markets were very poorly supplied on Saturday.

Another illicit still has been seized in Stadacona village.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—In the Supreme Court on Saturday, on the completion of the arguments in the case of Raphael vs. MacLaren, judgment was reserved and a pourparler suggested by the Court with a view to an amicable settlement.

The appeal in the city of Montreal vs. Mulcair, was next heard. The action was to recover a special tax for the widening of Notre Dame street, in Montreal. The respondent, by an incidental demand, claimed $5,000 damages due to the fact that the street had not been widened to an uniform width, and adjoining buildings allowed to project beyond the respondent's frontage line. The respondent obtained a verdict for $209.72 for part of the damages claimed up to January, 1893, and ordered to be set off against the special tax and had their recourse reserved for further damages from year to year, since that time. This decision was affirmed by the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, from which the present appeal is taken.

NORTHERN ONTARIO GOLD FIELDS.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Mr. W. Robbins, an English mining expert who has just returned from the Michipicoten and Rat Portage mining districts, is in the city. Mr. Robbins has spent several months in the mining districts of Northern Ontario in the interests of English capitalists. His report as to the auriferous resources of the district are most encouraging. 'The Klondike,' said Mr. Robbins, 'is not a patch on these gold fields of Ontario, within thirty-six hours of Toronto. It is a beautiful free milling ore of a high assay, and even the low grade ores return large profits. This is the country for capitalists. So far, the Klondike is a poor man's gold field, although where placers exist there must be also quartz deposits. These placer gravels are washed down from the hills which have not been exploited as yet. But there will be no quartz mining in the Klondike until there are better means of transportation, say, two years from now.'

ONTARIO CHILD IMMIGRATION LAW.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The Scotch philanthropist, Mr. William Quarrier, has written to Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, protesting against the child immigration laws adopted by the province of Ontario. Mr. Quarrier thinks they are arbitrary and unjust, and asks that some changes be made. The letter was forwarded to the Governor-General, and has in turn reached the Ontario Government authorities. An answer has been sent to the Old Country to the effect that the government will not be able to make the modifications that the requested by the Scotch society through Mr. Quarrier.

DIED FROM WANT.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—On Saturday evening John Johnston, living in the rear of 81 Tecumseh street, died suddenly about nine o'clock. Johnston had complained of feeling unwell but was not considered to be seriously ill. He lay down to rest, and when, a short time after, his wife went to him she found him just on the point of expiring. Coroner Johnson issued a warrant for an inquest, which he afterwards withdrew. Johnston's death was due to heart failure, brought on by lack of nourishment. He leaves a widow and family in absolutely destitute circumstances. He was an Englishman, who since his arrival, had encountered misfortune at every turn.

JAS. A. OGILVIE & SONS'

NEW SILKS.

Already we have received large additions to our already well stocked Silk Department. The new arrivals consist principally of New Black Silks, Plain and Figured, New Black and White. Also Blouse Silks and the Newest Shades in Taffeta Shot Silks.

New Dress Goods.

New Serge Coatings, in New Shades.
New Granite Cloth, in Pretty Mottled Effects.
New Checked Effects, the Latest Novelties.

New Black Dress Goods.

We are at present showing a lovely New line of Black Grenadines.—Special Value.

New Carpets.

For the Best and Choicest Designs in Artistic Carpets, visit our Carpet Department.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,
MONTREAL.

EUROPE UNSETTLED.

French Republic on the Verge of Dissolution.

RESULT OF THE ZOLA TRIAL.

BRITAIN WILL HAVE THE WHITE NILE VALLEY OPEN TO COMMERCE IN A YEAR.

(New York 'Times.')

London, Feb. 26.—During this dying century France has often been in the most extraordinary situations, but never in any at all resembling the present plight. On no previous occasion has she been the butt for the intellectual as well as the moral scorn of Europe. To-day her critics talk not only of the tigerish taint in her blood, but of her degenerated and clouded brain. The old brilliancy which used to illuminate her escapades into the fantastic are all gone. She behaves like a dull peasant crazed with drink and homicidal passions. When she is able to articulate, her words are of massacre. This kind of France, almost unrecognizable, is regarded by her neighbors as a public nuisance, and everybody would be glad to see her tumble into a sewer or break her own head. Both the Germans and Italians say frankly that they itch to lay violent hands on her. It is really the feeling everywhere. The 'Pesther Lloyd,' for example, the great metropolitan voice of Hungary, declares it to be the duty of Europe to draw a sanitary cordon round this uncivilized pseudo-republic, and urges self-respecting nations to refuse to take part in the Paris exhibition of 1900. Formerly Hungary was France's warmest friend and admirer. This melancholy contrast takes a sinister point from the reflection that fifty years ago this week Louis Philippe fled and the republic was proclaimed.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF ZOLA.

Zola has become the central figure of the civilized world's attention and admiration at a tremendous cost, not so much in a financial sense but in the physical and nervous strain of the ordeal. The racking nausea at the discovery of what educated Frenchmen can be in the presence of a mob has hurt him badly, and has taken years off his life. Of course, he will have a vindication ultimately, and we shall some time see a street in Paris named after him. Meanwhile he is trembling and distraught, though defiant, in the knowledge that he is the object of the ferocious hatred of twenty millions of his fellow-countrymen, who would tear him in shreds if they could. This knowledge dazes him. He could only gasp 'cannibals' at the crowd which screamed in triumph over his conviction. His own impulse was to make no appeal, but to go immediately to prison, where, physically speaking, there would be no great hardships to undergo. But consultations with Clémenceau and other wise sympathizers have emphasized the idea that the issues involved are too large and momentous for any possible chance to be wasted. Accordingly a delay of six weeks now intervenes. Apparently Zola's cross of the Legion of Honor is to be taken from him, and already ingenious punishments are being devised for all of his friends whom public malice can reach.

CHAOS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Meanwhile there is a lull of frightened and confused apprehension. Apparently chaos is close before the unhappy country. The generals have overturned the Republic, to all intents and purposes, but seem to be provided with nothing to put in its place. Boisdeffre, having compelled the judge and jury to register his decree as dictator, follows it up with nothing else. The ministry and Senate Chamber are all in a terror-stricken palsy, not knowing what is coming next, much less how they can meet it when it comes. As for President Faure, nobody honors him with a thought. His name has not been mentioned in the Paris press for weeks back. Of course, things cannot be put back as they were, and they cannot go on as they are. Some great event is coming. The people await it in complete darkness. As the Germans say, it is Boulangism without Boulanger. Naturally the Germans also point out with blunt self-gratulation that it is clear that the generals now at the head of the French army are even more ignorant and incapable than were their predecessors, of whom Von Moltke made such hash in 1870. The French papers, however, are not letting their readers see a word of this outside comment.

RUSSIA NOW SNEERS AT FRANCE.

A favorite theory among the English-speaking colony in Paris is that there will be a massacre of the Jews. This seems to me unlikely, save, perhaps, in sporadic provincial cases. For one thing, it would immediately bring down foreign complications, for large numbers of the Jews in France are either German, Austrian, Belgian, or subjects of other countries, and the French, with all their frenzy, dread war. They know perfectly that the Germans would simply murder them if they get into another fight single-handed, and it has at last soaked into their consciousness that Russia would not lift a finger to help them. The sneering attitude of the Russians at this juncture is peculiarly galling to the French amour propre. The Russians say they care nothing whether Dreyfus was wronged or not, but that surely no sane people would make such grotesque hubbub about it. This has a special quality of irony, because it was with the view of pleasing the Russians that the whole abominable business was begun. Russian officers, visiting France after the friendship was struck up between the two countries, were always dropping unpleasant hints about the Jewish officers in the French army. They constantly rubbed in the fact that in Russia, Germany, and Austria Jews were refused commissions, and it was this which prompted Col. Sandher into the original plot to throw Dreyfus out of the service. From that small beginning this monstrous edifice of perjury, usurpation, and revolution has been evolved. By the law of self-protection each rascality required a fresh conspiracy to screen it till the whole government was enmeshed in the responsibility for the crime.

UTTER POLITICAL CONFUSION.

Fancy what the necessity of electing a new Chamber of Deputies at such a time must mean? Party divisions, in the former sense of the word, have practically disappeared. The Radicals have been as much cowed by this unnerving alliance of the army and the mob as their opponents. Over half the Deputies of the present Chamber, taken man for man, are known to believe there ought to have been a revision of the Dreyfus trial. They dare not, for their lives, say so to their constituents. Doubtless some organized plan for turning this popular aberration to account against the republic will presently manifest itself. At present there is such complete political confusion that nobody has the least idea of what the new Chamber will be like except that, considering the mental and moral condition of the electorate, it ought to contain more demagogues and rogues than the Palais Bourbon has ever seen before.

WEST AFRICAN SITUATION.

English public opinion rose to such a fever height of excitement at the beginning of the week over the report of the French invasion of Sokoto that the reaction following M. Hanotaux's assurances is now correspondingly excessive, and people talk as if the West African complications were all satisfactorily smoothed out. This is very far, indeed, from being the case, and it is likely that a fortnight's time will find the English more furious than ever over the tricks which it suspects Hanotaux of playing. His first assurance that no French force was invading Sokoto, while treated by Lord Salisbury as conclusive, was discredited by Secretary Chamberlain, who put the 'Times' up to suggesting that the French Minister was guilty of a verbal shuffle, and was simply playing with the definition of the Sokoto's boundaries. This has extracted from him a more explicit declaration, mentioning the town of Argungu, and insisting that no French are there. Unfortunately, there is official British information from the Niger headquarters to the contrary which the English cannot disbelieve.

Nothing could be more extraordinary than the point of view of the French press. They scarcely mention West Africa, and profess that it is of no importance whatever. When each new French expedition thrusts its finger into John Bull's eyes, they say in chorus:—'What! so sensible a person as you get excited about a little thing like that? See how calm we are.' It is, of course, an extremely delicate piece of slack-rope dancing that Hanotaux has got to do. He must not appear to back down an inch before the British demands—at least till the elections are over—and he dare not disavow any wild claims to the whole Niger Valley that his Colonial group are insisting on, yet he must contrive not to allow England's rising wrath to reach the explosive point. Equally, of course, Chamberlain comprehends these points, and he is the kind of man to make the very utmost of his antagonist's embarrassments. Salisbury has no such truculent instincts, and would give Hanotaux all possible facilities to extricate his ministry from their predicament. Unfortunately, in past times French Ministers, and Hanotaux most of all, have taken advantage of this amiability to defraud the English, and Chamberlain, in declaring that nothing of the kind shall happen again, has public opinion vehemently behind him.

TO POSSESS THE WHITE NILE VALLEY.

While upon the subject of Great Britain's foreign affairs I may say that I have received the most authoritative information from a confidential source that after reaching Khartoum the Anglo-Egyptian force is to go straight through to Uganda, and that this date twelve months hence will see Fashoda a British post, and the whole of the White Nile Valley a safe route for British commerce. A new set of negotiations, or rather suggestions for negotiations, by England is now being considered at Brussels and Berlin for that famous strip of territory connecting Uganda with South Africa, which Lord Rosebery so signally failed to secure. The improved state of the Anglo-German relations are believed to bode well for this enterprise.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

At last, and quite unexpectedly, Lord Salisbury seems to have brought off a distinct diplomatic triumph. Although the negotiations at Pekin for an officially guaranteed loan were not directly successful, Mr. Balfour appears to have been ill informed in pronouncing them dead. They reincarnate themselves, at all events, in a nominally private loan, half English and half German, but under conditions which make it practically a government affair. A new set of concessions was obtained from China, more important than those which failed, because they involve for the first time a claim upon the Li-Kin, or internal taxation of empire revenues, heretofore absolutely in the hands of the provincial mandarins, but now apparently to be collected or at least controlled by representatives of the bond-holders. This will do more to consolidate and develop a healthful Chinese commerce than any number of new treaty ports, especially if accompanied by the opening of rivers to steam traffic, which is now the understanding in this city.

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

There is really such a kindly and almost affectionate disposition toward Salisbury personally that those who most strenuously impugn his fitness to manage the foreign affairs of the nation are always delighted when he succeeds in anything. Radical papers praise his Chinese coup quite as warmly as do those of the Tories, and nobody is impolite enough to call his attention to England now suddenly walking arm in arm with Germany as sweetly as if 'special squadrons' and 'mailed fists' had never been heard of. The German papers overflow with satisfaction at the change. Their antipathy to England is always an artificial affair which they can lay aside in a moment when business profits seem to point that way.

It would be rash to build too much on this new Anglo-German entente however. There are still ugly questions open in the North Pacific, where the Russians are pursuing a line which forever threatens friction with the English. Alike in Corea, Manchuria, and in the south the French from Tonquin are starting out to do things, just what nobody knows which may also provoke trouble. England is formidably reinforcing her Asiatic squadron all the while. The sending of the battleship 'Victorious' through the Suez Canal has excited Europe almost as much as the famous mobilization of her special squadron did. It had been an article of faith in naval circles that nothing larger than a vessel of the 'Barfleur' class could go through the canal. The passage of the 'Victorious' knocks this on the head, and all estimates of the limitations of England's naval resources will have to be overhauled in consequence.

PARLIAMENT READY FOR WORK.

Parliament has now fairly got its work before it, and there is a very generally good disposition toward both of the chief measures—the Irish Local Government and the Army Reform bills. The former will get mauled somewhat in committee, but not enough to disfigure it. The appeals of the militant Orangemen to the Irish landlords to fight the bill tooth and nail are meeting with only the slenderest success, which is largely owing to the civilized effects of Horace Plunkett's industrial propaganda and the possession of a grievance as to their financial relations on which all Irishmen can unite.

As for the army, the government has evaded a fight by conceding the bulk of what the reformers have demanded, and by going even further than they had dared to hope, in pledges that new methods shall be instituted inside the War Office.

WEALTH OF THE SEA.

OVER TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS REALIZED BY CANADIAN FISHERIES LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Canada's unrivalled fisheries yielded last year $20,400,000, according to the annual report of Sir Louis Davies, just published. This yield was the product of seventy-five thousand men, thirty thousand of whom were deep-sea toilers. The capital invested is placed at $9,750,000 and 36,600 craft of all kinds were employed. The principal fish caught and their values were as follows: Salmon, $4,000,000; cod, $3,619,000; herring, $2,900,000 and lobsters, $2,200,000.

By provinces the catch was: Nova Scotia, $6,070,000; New Brunswick, $4,800,000; British Columbia, $4,183,000; Quebec, $2,025,000; Ontario, $1,605,000; Prince Edward Island, $976,000; Manitoba, $362,000, and the North-West Territories, $585,000.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario show an aggregate increase of $575,000, the other provinces decrease aggregating $367,000. There were forty-one vessels in the fur seal and Behring Sea fisheries employing five hundred white and five hundred and eighty-seven Indians, who secured thirty thousand skins, fifteen thousand of which were got in Behring Sea.

EVE OF BATTLE.

CLOSE OF THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN AN EXCITING ONE.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The election campaign here has narrowed down to an exciting finish, no greater preparation ever having been made for even a general election. The greater amount of excitement in evidence has been gendered by the Liberals particularly in North Toronto. The only hope of a Liberal victory in the city seems to be in that constituency. The other three Toronto seats are pretty comfortably safe for the Conservatives.

Travellers from all parts of the province say that the Tories were never so enthusiastic, and that their rallies have been more liberally attended than those of the Liberals. There is no doubt that they are confident of victory to-morrow.

The prospect of the weather is favorable to the polling of a large vote throughout the province.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 28.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. John Bennett, the Independent candidate, made a very thorough canvass in such parts of the town as he was able to reach in the short time at his disposal. In the evening of the same day two well attended meetings were held in Mr. Bennett's interests. Mr. Bennett was present at both and addressed one in French and the other in English. Much enthusiasm was displayed in Mr. Bennett's favor. He is gaining ground every day in both town and country and the indications are that he will be elected by a good majority. The majority of the Liberal party in town as well as in many parts of the country is supporting Mr. Bennett in preference to Mr. Mulhern; on the ground that they have more confidence in Mr. Bennett; and that he has done what is right in the Legislature.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

London, Feb. 28.—The present year promises to witness the biggest boom in shipbuilding ever known, and doubtless the shipbuilders of the United States are arranging to participate in the consequent demand for finished iron, steel, and machinery of all descriptions. An idea of the enormous amount of work on hand can be formed from the fact that the Clyde alone now has orders for 581,000 tons, apart from the four big Cunard freight boats which are said to be in negotiation.

BRITISH FORCE FOR THE NIGER.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—The British steamer 'Bonny' started on Saturday for the Niger with a party of officers, ten non-commissioned officers, three hospital nurses, a number of huts, a quantity of military stores, and a million rounds of ammunition. The stores and the party are destined for Lokoja.

SELLS GEMS TO RE-ARM HIS ARMY

London, Feb. 28.—The Sultan of Morocco, in order to re-arm his army with modern weapons, is sending a large portion of his unrivalled collection of gems to Germany and England for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, = Phillips Square.

Spring Dressmaking.

MRS. JEFFREY and MISS FENOGLIO, with a competent staff, are prepared for a busy season.

We are now making Dresses at a greatly reduced rate, and still guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Undernoted are some of the new Dress Materials:

BEYDERE, in several effects,
EPINGLE, COATINGS,
CORDS, SERGES,
COVERTS, NOVELTY PLAIDS,
SUITINGS, NOVELTY GRENADINES,
NEW ORGANDIES, &c., &c.

Linings and Trimmings to match materials, and prices graded according to class and style.

Mourning Orders taken, and garments fitted at private residence when necessary.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended To.

SEWING MACHINES
From $20 to $45, fully guaranteed for 5 years.
NEEDLES, OIL, OIL CANS.
And Machine Sundries of all kinds.
5 percent discount for cash.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

AT WALFORD'S STUDIO,
Queen's Hall Block, St. Catherine St.
DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.
Our Prices will be nearly Cut in Half.
CABINET BEST FINISH PLATINO PHOTOS, Regular Price $4 per dozen,
PRICE FOR MARCH, $2.55 PER DOZ.
Enlargements, any style of finish, at proportionately low figures.
MAKE APPOINTMENTS EARLY. TEL. 3346.

DEATH OF DR. FILIATRAULT.

Dr. Flavien Elphege Filiatrault, registrar for the counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier, died yesterday, at his residence, 14 St. Louis square, at the age of forty-six years, after a long and painful illness. Deceased had been in feeble health for several years past. A few months ago he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, but returned without having received any material benefit and he had lingered on ever since, a complication of diseases finally causing death. He was a native of Ste. Rose and had been admitted to the practice of medicine, but never practiced his profession, having been appointed registrar shortly after graduating. He leaves a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters.

SIMPSON INVESTIGATION.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW AT ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Que., Feb. 28.—The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government will open an investigation here to-morrow, March 1, to enquire into charges against Mr. G. P. Simpson, superintendent of the Carillon and Grenville canals, for political interference in the last federal and provincial elections. The commission is composed of Messrs. Henry Tucker, advocate, Montreal; W. A. Weir, M.P.P. for Argenteuil, and J. A. N. MacKay, advocate, of this place. The commission will also sit at Grenville and Lachute.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

New York, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: 'In view of the warlike preparations being made by Chili, the Argentine Government has decided to purchase three warships and arms for fifteen thousand men. The people of Argentina are enthusiastic over the possibility of war. Many public officials have offered to give part of their salaries for buying warships. It is not generally believed that war is imminent, but the people consider it their duty to prepare for an emergency in case Chili should refuse to fulfil her promise made in the boundary treaties. Pressed by public opinion, President Uriburu has declared that there is no cause for alarm, and that the relations between Argentina and Chili are as cordial as ever. He added, however, that the nation must be prepared to avoid any surprise.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Continued from Page 10.)

CHESS.

SHOWALTER THE VICTOR.

The first game of the match for the championship of America between Champion Pillsbury and ex-Champion Showalter, was played on Friday evening last with the result that Showalter came out victorious. Pillsbury played 1. P—K 4, and Showalter put up a French Defence with 1.., P—K 3. Then followed 2. P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3. Kt—Q B 2, Kt—K B 3; 4. P—K 5; K Kt—Q 2; 5. P—K B 4. A long game ensued. Showalter early forced an exchange of Queens, afterwards handling his rooks in superb style and finally winning in 61 moves, after eight hours' play. The second game commences to-day at 12.30.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

ENGLISHMEN FALL TO PIECES.

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 28.—The visiting team of cricketers in the final test match, which began on Saturday between Captain Stoddart's English cricketers and the Australians, were all out in the first innings to-day for 335 runs. At the close of play on Saturday they had scored 301 runs for five wickets down.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan Line SS. Assyrian arrived at Halifax at 7.15 p.m. on Saturday.

The Allan Line SS. Scandinavian sailed from Boston for Glasgow at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday.

The Allan Line SS. Peruvian sailed from New York for Glasgow on Saturday morning.

The Allan Line SS. Carthaginian, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday and sailed at 11.15 a.m. the same day for Portland.

The Allan Line SS. Livonian, from London, arrived at St. John, N.B., yesterday morning.

The Beaver Line R.M.S. Gallia arrived at Liverpool to-day at 1.30 a.m.

Yokohama, Feb. 26.—The SS. Empress of India sailed from here for Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 27.—The SS. Livonian arrived to-day from London, Feb. 12, and the Lake Winnipeg sailed this afternoon for Liverpool via Halifax.

Freight delayed by the recent storm is now pouring in rapidly.

The SS. Alcides is almost loaded, and will sail in the morning.

New York, Feb. 28.—Arrived SS. Cuno, from Liverpool.

MISS LOUISA MORRISON'S CONCERT.

Music lovers are looking forward with interest to Miss Louisa Morrison's annual concert on March 15. Miss Morrison (late of New York), is a singer, a professor of voice culture, and a composer, and ranks high in all three lines. For her coming concert, she has secured the services of Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, the celebrated New York tenor, who, with Mr. Jehin Prume and other local talent, guarantee a programme of high order.

Weekly Calendar.

ANTOINETTE

SZUMOWSKA

TO-MORROW EVENING,

WINDSOR HALL.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

SCHOOL OF ART
AND APPLIED DESIGN,
2278 St. Catherine street.
CLASSES RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, Jan. 3rd.
The School will be open to visitors the FIRST SATURDAY of each Month from 2 to 6 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY
9 a. m. TO DUSK.
ADMISSION, 25 cts. SATURDAY, FREE.
Reading Room open to Members till 6 p. m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

SIXTH BATTALION
FUSILIERS.
The Non-Commissioned Officers' Class will meet for Drill at 8 p.m. every Tuesday and Friday until further orders, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of March. Absence without leave may result in dismissal from the Battalion.
By order,
T. ATKINSON,
Bt. Major and Adjt.
26

W. C. T. U.
MEMORIAL MEETING.
Every Christian Temperance Union in the city and suburbs is invited to send representatives to a Memorial Meeting to be held in honor of Miss Willard, at three o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1st, in the lower hall of the Y.M.C.A. Building.
J. E. DOUGALL
President, Co. W.C.T.U.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.
Miss MARIE HOLLINSHEAD will give a Concert of Sacred Music under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society
In St. Bartholomew's Church,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 1st,
At 8 o'clock.
The following artists will take part:—Miss Hollinshead, Miss C. Russell, Miss R. Whitham, Dr. A. F. Ibbotson, Miss Maud Arkinson, Miss S. Crawford, Miss May Reynolds, the Misses Crawford. Accompanist, Miss C. Russell.
Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.
Piano loaned by Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.
25

1st PRINCE of WALES
REGIMENT.
Regimental Orders.
ANNUAL DRILL.
1. The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Drill Order, at 8 p.m., as follows:
Right half Battalion on 1st and 15th March.
Left half Battalion on 8th and 22nd March.
The entire Regiment on the 29th March.
2. The N.C.O.'s class will, on and after the 3rd March, be held each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, instead of on Tuesdays as heretofore.
3. Recruits will parade each Friday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning the 25th February. By order,
W. L. BOND, Capt.,
Adjutant.

ZEPHYR CHOIR
CONCERT.
The Zephyr Choir will give their seventh Annual Concert in Association Hall, Dominion square, TO-MORROW EVENING, March 1st, at 8.15 o'clock. Well-known Soloists have been secured, and no expense will be spared to make this Concert worthy the praise that has always attended the efforts of this Society. With other selections, the beautiful Cantata of Ariadne, with Orchestral Accompaniment, will be given for the first time in Montreal. 28

REMEMBER THE
Recital of Sacred Music,
—IN—
EMMANUEL CHURCH,
Corner St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st, 1898.
ADMISSION, FREE. Silver Collection.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

MOTHERS' MEETING.
The Monthly Meeting of the Mothers will be held in the Hall of the Y.W.C.A., Dorchester street, corner of Stanley street, on WEDNESDAY, March 2nd, at 3 p.m.
A large attendance is earnestly desired.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Canada Paper Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, No. 530 Craig street, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 8th MARCH, at 3 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board,
JOHN G. YOUNG,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 23rd February, 1898.

F.M. 6	FEBRUARY	N.M. 20
L.Q. 13		F.Q. 28

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

The sharp and decided action taken on Saturday afternoon in raiding an immoral play-house is certainly a feather in the cap of Mr. Prefontaine, who practically inaugurated his reign by showing that a Mayor of Montreal, small as his constitutional powers are, is not the mere figurehead that some of his predecessors have claimed to be when anything but weak compliance was sought from them. Some hint that the fact that we have a new archbishop has something to do with the new order of things, as well as the fact that we have a new mayor. If so, the public will be grateful to both. The courage of the action taken is to be commended, however the case may go. The complaints against the shows that are imported into Montreal by theatre managers have been continuous and indignant. It is a kind of evil that cannot be reached by agitation. The press of Montreal, whatever reasons may have inspired it, has largely acted a wise part in ignoring the matter before the public, as nothing fills a theatre like a denunciation of a play for immorality. This method of advertising bad plays is a well-understood one, and is sometimes carried on in the most Pharisaic tones, if not for the direct purpose of filling the theatre, at least for that of getting racy matter to write about. It is very difficult for moralists to avoid abetting newspapers of this class. It is also very difficult for the authorities to take action that will not do more harm than good. A troupe that has been arrested has its future made for it wherever it can trumpet this information before it. Decisiveness and persistence are the only plan. Any weakness will only make things worse. The plea that has been urged on behalf of the persons arrested in this city that, being American citizens, our authorities should have kept their hands off them, will greatly injure their case. The idea that our public morals are to be measured by any laws or customs other than our own will prove very offensive to Canadians. Still less tolerable will it be that persons not tolerated in their own country should make this the dumping-ground of their obscenities.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON THE NIGER.

The cable report to the effect that an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and France in regard to the boundary of the hinterland of Lagos, by which France shall have all north of a line drawn from the north-east corner of Dahomey to a point above the first cataract of the Niger, is probably untrue. It is the mere guesswork of a correspondent who has drawn his own conclusions from the pronouncement of the 'Times,' that Great Britain has long held, and will maintain, control of the navigable Niger, and the declaration of Lord Salisbury, that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily with France over the question. The boundary indicated by the correspondent as a triumph for Lord Salisbury's diplomacy would in reality be a defeat. Great Britain would have to withdraw her forces from wide and valuable territories at present held by her if the boundary described were agreed upon. Great Britain claimed the state of Borgu, with whose rulers her representatives had made treaties, and it was in regard to the occupation of Niki and Boussa, in this state, by the French that the British protested most strongly. By the boundary indicated in the despatch the whole of Borgu would be handed over to France, though part of it is occupied by British troops. And that is not all. A great part of the state of Nupé, lying south of Borgu would also be by that boundary left to the French. The first great cataract of the Niger is about ten miles below Boussa. At present Great Britain holds the whole Niger valley below this cataract, so that by the supposed triumph of diplomacy of Lord Salisbury, Great Britain would be giving up all claims to Borgu and to half of Nupé, in order to be allowed to keep what she already holds. It is far more probable that the agreement finally reached will give Great Britain all of Nupé and the southern part of Borgu, including both Niki and Boussa.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

A great deal of interest has suddenly sprung up throughout the rest of the Dominion over the probable result of the elections which take place in Ontario to-morrow. While it was generally taken for granted that the Liberals would win once more, a little languid attention only was paid to the reports of meetings and nominations and claims of the parties. But during the last few days the persistence and confidence with which the Opposition leaders and journals have made the declarations that the Conservatives are going to gain a great victory, have at length told upon the public mind, and the Conservatives, at least outside of Ontario, are now really and actually hopeful of a victory. They say that their hopes are not built upon mere partisan statements, but upon the reports of commercial travellers who have been through the province recently. We do not find any unanimity in the reports of travellers, which are various. Some believe that the Liberals will lose some ground, but will retain a fair majority, while others believe that the Conservatives will win by a small majority. There is a great deal in favor of the Hardy Government. Its administration has been good, the times are prosperous, and prosperity always strengthens the government of the day. Then the Liberals being in power both at Ottawa and Toronto cannot but influence many in favor of the Liberal Government. On the other hand, the Conservatives have for a couple of years carried on a most active campaign. Mr. Whitney seems to have been well received everywhere. The Opposition has not been happy in the issues it has raised against the government, which has been vindicated in regard to all of them, piggery, timber policy and mining regulations, and the educational issue is narrowed down to whether the Minister of Education should or should not have an advisory committee. The real weakness of the government lies in the fact that it has rendered some of its best friends indifferent. Its course in regard to the license act amendment was a blow to the temperance people which they have never recovered from, and though they are not hostile to the government, many of them are indifferent. Had the government accepted the temperance people's programme and determined to stand or fall by it in an appeal to the country, if necessary, there would have been a great deal more enthusiasm on the government side of the campaign than there has been. Temperance people have, however, nothing to hope for from a victory of the Conservatives; on the contrary, they would have something to fear, as a change of leadership in consequence of the temperance policy of a former leader was forced only a few years ago, so that Mr. Whitney may be regarded as a pro-liquor leader. The Conservatives have, however, their work cut out for them if they are to secure a clear majority, as in the last Assembly they only numbered twenty-five out of ninety-four, and the Liberals held a clear majority of fifty members, the Patrons numbering sixteen and the Independents three.

URBAN SEWAGE.

In view of the practical adoption of the sewage farm system at St. Laurent, and the formation of a company in this city, which proposes to utilize sewage water for fertilizing purposes, it may not be out of place to glance at the efforts which have been made in this direction in Great Britain by municipal corporations. Nearly all the cities and more important towns of that country have either already undertaken or are about to undertake sewage operations, either in accordance with the direct irrigation system or by the precipitation of solid matter—'sludge'—and its preparation as a fertilizer. Oldham has expended nearly a million dollars in this direction. Leicester has a sewage farm of fourteen hundred acres; Sheffield, Salford, Wolverhampton and even the little town of Stratford-on-Avon, have adopted one or both of the methods referred to, of solving the problem of transforming a heavy charge into a source of comparative profit, with, at the same time, the greatest possible gain in sanitation. After the passage of the 'Public Health Act' in 1875, the corporation of Birmingham acquired a municipal farm of fifteen hundred acres. Great tunnels were constructed so as to intercept the street mains and to convey the foul liquid contents to subsidence tanks, situated at some distance out of the town. In these tanks the sewage is treated with lime to assist in the precipitation of solid matter, while the liquid portion is carried off to irrigate the land by percolation, through which, into underground tiled drains, it becomes pure enough to be passed, in an innoxious state, into adjacent streams. The 'sludge' is distributed over the farm in shallow trenches, and lightly covered with fresh earth, being thus absorbed as a valuable fertilizer, without causing any annoyance to inhabitants of the neighborhood. The subsoil of the farm is pure gravel, supplying a natural filter bed, and the farm itself is in a state of high cultivation, producing heavy crops. It may be added that, supplementary to this diversion and utilization of sewage is the system of removing kitchen garbage, ashes, and night soil to receiving stations, where the coarse garbage and refuse is consumed in furnaces, of which there are about fifty in operation. The fine contents of the ash-pits are mixed with those of closet pans, forming a fertilizer which is readily sold to farmers. Most of the night-soil, however, is made into a dry fertilizing powder by evaporation in machines, worked by the agency of heat derived from the burning garbage. This powdered fertilizer is sold at the rate of thirty dollars per ton. The residuum from the consumed garbage forms a mass of clinkers employed in road-making or for filling low-lying ground.

The city of Manchester manufactures large quantities of fertilizing matter by the evaporating method just referred to, and disposes of it without difficulty at a good price. From some of the garbage a marketable quality of mortar is prepared, and from slaughter-house refuse carbolic soap is manufactured at the municipal works. The corporation also invests in low-lying lands near the city, and uses them as dumping-grounds for non-combustible refuse, thereby raising the level and forming good building ground, which is subsequently sold at a good profit. At Glasgow the precipitation process of treating sewage is largely adopted, although not yet applied to the entire city. The sewage is received in great vats, where floating matter and also heavy articles which sink at once to the bottom are removed by mechanical means. The fluid is then passed on through a channel, in which it is treated with lime and sulphate of alumina to assist in precipitating solid matter. It is then made to flow in a shallow stream over the floors of aerating tanks. Hence it passes to a series of filtering basins, some of which are partially filled with gas coke, while others are supplied with stone and gravel. From these tanks the water passes away, to all intents and purposes, clean and harmless into the river. When the coke used in the filter basin becomes foul it is removed and used as fuel for the boilers of the engines of the establishment. The 'sludge,' or precipitated matter, is subjected to the pressure of 'sludge-rams' and 'sludge-presses,' which force all water out of it, and it is then removed in the form of solid cake to be used on the municipal farm, where fodder of all kinds is raised for the horses employed by the civic departments.

A system which may be efficiently and profitably operated in moderate-sized provincial cities and towns has hitherto been found quite inapplicable to the metropolis, and the authorities have therefore confined their efforts to conveying London sewage to two great receiving stations, there to be deodorized and subjected to the precipitating process before permitting the watery portion to pass into the lower Thames in a practically purified condition. At present the 'sludge' cannot be successfully disposed of for fertilizing purposes, and it is accordingly got rid of by being dumped in the deep water of the estuary of the Thames by means of a fleet of six 'sludge' steamers. The works at the two receiving stations have cost rather more than four million dollars, and the average quantity of sewage matter treated exceeds two hundred million gallons daily. This includes by far the greater part of London's sewage, although some portion of the rainfall finds its way by a superficial system of relief sewers into the river without passing through the intercepting sewers. It is now proposed to carry all the sewage through outfall tunnels forty to sixty miles long, and either permit the crude sewage matter to be discharged directly into the estuary of the river or to be distributed over the surface of a huge irrigated sewage farm. The latter plan will probably be ultimately adopted, but must in any case be a costly one, the capital outlay being estimated at from forty to fifty million dollars.

GOLD SEEKERS, BEWARE!

DR. CHASE DILATES ON THE DANGERS THAT AWAIT PROSPECTORS NEXT SUMMER.

Warsaw, Feb. 27.—Dr. William H. Chase, of Warsaw, writes to the Wyoming County 'Times,' under recent date from Skaguay, Alaska: 'Last fall Skaguay was inhabited by a quiet, law-abiding class of people, but to-day it has developed into a rendezvous of the most desperate thugs and outlaws of the world. If our government does not act at once there is no doubt that this will be the scene of all forms of lawlessness. In the week just passed, there have been two murders, several shooting affairs and at least a dozen people held up and robbed. Besides these great difficulties, there is at the present time an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which is almost sure to prove fatal in all cases, due to the exposure and inconvenience in caring for the patients. In the past twenty-four hours I myself, have had three cases terminate fatally, and all the physicians in town are reporting deaths from the same cause. It is my opinion that there will be an epidemic of contagious diseases as soon as the snow and ice melt in the spring, for the sanitary condition of the city will be something terrible.

'The town is built on low ground, in fact it may be termed a swamp. There is a stream running through the centre of the town from which the citizens obtain their drinking water. This stream is also the catch-basin of all kinds of refuse; and, as soon as it thaws, the water will be impregnated with all kinds of germs and foreign substances. People who are taking their outfits over the trail will not escape these kinds of exposure, for it must be remembered that there are over three thousand dead horses along the trail. I expect to see a quarantined town here and if such should be the case, no person would be allowed to leave this port or pass down the lakes to Yukon. A person entering this country should take all the care of himself that is possible. One of the most important things is to have your food properly cooked. I would advise all people who do come to Alaska to stop work in time to cook their food as it should be. A great many are inclined to work along into the night, and are then so exhausted that they take no care in preparing the evening meal, which is the most necessary one of the day.

I would sincerely advise any person who has a family or a position from which he is receiving a sufficient income to enable him to live comfortably, to steer clear of the storm-rent and bleak country of Alaska, but if they have got the "Klondike fever," the sooner they come and get satisfaction the better. Reports of the fabulous wealth of the far north have not been exaggerated, but it is a very hard matter to obtain it.'

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 26.—L. Moser, of Chicago, who was manager of the Streets of Cairo at the World's Fair, announced to-day that he has purchased forty camels with which to establish a pack train between Skaguay and Dawson City. Three camels will arrive in a few days, and be sent north on an experimental trip. Moser believes camels can get along with less food than reindeer, and are consequently better for his purpose. He hopes to demonstrate that camels can carry from five hundred to eight hundred pounds from Lynn canal to Dawson in from eight to ten days, foraging their food as they go. Their extensive use as carriers in Thibet and Siberia proves, Moser says, that they can stand rigorous weather.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26.—The steamer 'Noyo,' which arrived here from Skaguay brings news which, if true, probably will cause international complications. Parties arriving at Skaguay before the 'Noyo' left state a report was circulated that the Canadian Mounted Police had raised the British flag at Summit Lake, which is twelve miles from Skaguay and fourteen miles inside of the American boundary as at present defined. Captain Linquist, of the 'Noyo,' says the report had not been verified when he left Skaguay and that he places but little credence in it. The 'Noyo' also brings news of many deaths on the White Pass resulting from cold and exposure. On Tuesday, Feb. 15, the bodies of five men who had died on the trail were brought into Skaguay. It was impossible to learn the names of any of them. All died from what is called cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is quite prevalent in Skaguay and along the trail. It has its origin in exposure and a lack of sufficient clothing to withstand the severe cold. Stormy weather was encountered by the 'Noyo.' Thirty-one vessels were passed bound for the north.

REINDEER AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Lapland reindeer Yukon relief expedition of the government reached New York last night on the chartered steamship 'Manitoban,' twenty-four days from Arctic Lapland. The 'Manitoban' brings a hundred and thirteen immigrants, five hundred and thirty-seven reindeer, four hundred and eighteen reindeer sleds, five hundred and eleven sets of reindeer harness, and between three and four thousand bags of moss for feeding the reindeer. The immigrants consist of forty-three Lapp, ten Finn, and fifteen Norwegian reindeer herders and drivers and their families, making a party of sixty-eight men, nineteen women and twenty-six children. Among them are six bridal couples who were married a few days before the sailing of the steamer. The expedition was at once loaded on special trains and sent to Puget Sound, where they will take steamer for south-east Alaska. From south-east Alaska the expedition will cross to the Yukon valley.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee held a short session on Saturday afternoon. A number of accounts were passed in order to be ready for the meeting of the City Council this afternoon.

Aldermen Martineau, Wilson and Turner were appointed a sub-committee to take into consideration all permanent works carried on by the Road Department.

The City Surveyor was instructed to see that Moreau street was put in a passable condition. The snow upon it was so deep that it was almost impossible for vehicles to reach the Civic Hospital, which is at the head of the street.

COUNCIL MEETING TO-DAY.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held at three o'clock this afternoon to consider reports from the Finance Committee on the appointment of assessors, and that all warrants for moneys be issued from the Comptroller's Department, and also the following notices of motion by Ald. Martineau: To amend by-law No. 50, concerning vehicles; to insert in all contracts given by the city a clause fixing the wages to be paid to laborers; to amend section 93 et al. of by-law No. 107; to amend by-law No. 161; to reconsider the vote of council placing the scavenging under the Road Department.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR MISS WILLARD.

At the memorial meeting to be held in honor of Miss Willard, in the Y.M.C.A. building to-morrow afternoon Miss Saunderson will sing Miss Willard's favorite hymn, 'Gently Lord, oh gently lead us,' and Mrs. James Laing will sing 'Crossing the Bar.' There will be a number of short addresses from members of the W.C.T.U. and others. Dr. Rose, of St. James Methodist Church, and Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville, the Provincial President and treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., will be among the speakers. There is some thought of starting a memorial fund to which those may contribute who would like to give something in memory of Miss Willard to the special object in which she was so much interested at the time of her death. Further particulars will be given at the meeting to-morrow.

BREAD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Salamanca, Spain, Feb. 26.—A crowd of about three thousand workmen, accompanied by groups of women, carrying flags paraded the streets to-day, shouting for work and bread. Many houses were stoned and the railway station was stormed and considerable wheat was stolen. The authorities promised to find work for the unemployed and, as this despatch was sent, they were restoring order.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 28.—A sad shooting accident occurred on Saturday. W. S. Giffin, employed in the land registry office here, was examining a revolver in his garden, when the weapon went off and the bullet lodged in his brain. Deceased was an Englishman by birth, and was a nephew of the Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia.

PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

The Social Question with Practical Illustrations.

DR. TAYLOR'S WORK IN THE SLUMS OF CHICAGO.

Dr. Graham Taylor's lecture in the Congregational College, on Saturday evening, was attended not only by students, but by a number of the general public. The subject of his lecture was 'The social aspect of personality.' 'The first point,' Dr. Taylor said, 'at which sociological principles are to be applied to Christian work is the human personality. For the new science of sociology centres at the old citadel of man's soul. The strategic point of its new controversies is the old battle-field of the inner life—the first application of its new principles is to the problems of the existence and nature of the individual man. Upon the fact of the relation of the inner to the outer life in man is based the principle of the unity of his personality. The scientific basis and the individual consciousness of this unity of a human life are being practically demonstrated as to force the acknowledgment of it as a conditional principle in Christian nurture and evangelization.

Scientifically a man is seen to be no less a spirit than he has been thought to be, but his embodiment appears to be as essential and conditional an element of his whole being as it is found to be in his personal experience. The physiological bases and ever-present conditions of intellectual volitional and moral action are, and must be admitted to have, a large potency. Two conditions are forced upon the observer. Heredity and environment must be admitted to the very threshold of the will's throne-room, and the mind is a person thinking, the will a person willing the soul a person living a self-conscious life the personality a unit of which body, mind, will and spirit are dependent fractions. Practically the individual regards himself as living one indivisible life. It is becoming more and more manifest in practical work that the child or the adult with whom we have to do is a personal unit. The vast majority of men are unconscious of any partition between the spiritual and physical. Whatever duality may make itself felt occasionally, the trend of life is one in most men's consciousness. Few of us resemble the case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. You are only one of them. Which are you? The soul is the self—it is nothing that a man has—it is all that he is or can become. The body is as constituent a part of what we now are as is the soul. Disembodied spirit is as unknown in scripture to earth or heaven as it is among men. People should be preached to not as souls or cases, but persons—the man, the woman, the child.

Out of the growing discoveries of the relationship of self to antecedents has arisen the modern consciousness of those tremendous forces called heredity and environment. These forces have been brought to bear upon the most interesting personal and practical interests of men. The principle of original sin reappears in 'Heredity.' The term heredity is applied now to account for genius and to formulate the theories of criminal anthropology. The old contest between divine sovereignty and human free agency is shifted—it is now between man and man, reformer and inebriate, philanthropist and pauper, prosecuting attorney and prisoner at the bar, insanity expert and probate court. The science of sociology is developing a social psychology and ethics. It is making human wants and wills primary factors of the science.

Upon the relationship between the consciousness of self and of other selves is imposed the principle of the development of individuality into personality. Individuality stands for that which makes us to differ, personality for that which we have in common. Individuality divides, personality unifies mankind. Cain's excuse was the first contribution to the philosophy of individualism.

Christianity begat self-hood—the individuality of the human being. It crowned human will with sovereignty. To human consciousness it issued its bill of rights. It is the proclamation of the emancipation of personal liberty. It created the divine unrest of aspiration in the human heart. This consciousness of what man is or was made to be creates the social problem. Surely Christian history and prophecy know no higher consummation than to make the little self of every man so large as to share the life of God and the race, and to make this great world over into the greater kingdom of the Father, which shall give place and care to every child of woman born.

THE MODERN CHURCH.

It matters little what you do if you only believe right,' say some. 'It matters little what you believe if you don't do right,' was the point that Prof. Graham Taylor, D.D., of the Chicago Commons, urged upon his hearers in Emmanuel Church last evening. His text was, 'The Word became flesh' and 'Now ye are the body and members each in his part.' The bible, he said, gives the basis and method of life. It tells us what to believe and what to do with the belief. The basis of the plan of salvation and the mode by which it was realized in human existence was incarnation. The whole plan of salvation was taught from the beginning through biography and history. Genesis was a history of Abraham, the first pilgrim father. Exodus bore the stamp of the little Jewish waif of the Nile. Prominent in the book of Kings was the figure of Elijah, the grand hero of Israel's prophets. The truth was incarnate in the lives of the men and women of the time. Christ himself came not as an abstract truth nor ethereal spirit. He came as the son of Mary, the reputed son of a carpenter, in fellowship with the common people. He trod the earth as a man among men. God was among men in every-day flesh and blood. Clear and glorious was the revelation. And only when he came did men see the Father and know themselves children of the most high.

And as the Spirit of God became flesh in Christ, so will it dwell in any one of us and work out its will in and through us. More than that, he works in no other way than through living men. Apart from the contemporaneous life of those who believe it, the word of God is a dead letter.

The next incarnation was on the Day of Pentecost, when the Spirit took on the flesh and blood of the men and women of the early Church. One of the greatest of the reincarnations of God's Spirit was Paul himself. He was the greatest theologian because he was the greatest missionary. Would to God that the heat and power and passion of this man in his care for souls would animate more of our theologians to-day. They would then have less time to split hairs.

True incarnation must first live in and then live out. A man could go no further forth in service than he went back in fellowship. The very expression 'Word' itself meant expressing God's Spirit, revealing it, articulating it, but less at the sacrament than in your every-day business. You have no more religion than you have relationship. You cannot be alone with God. You will be judged at the last day by your relationships with your fellows. 'Inasmuch as ye did it, or did it not.' That is the test of justification by faith. That would tell whether or not you were elect of God.

The trouble to-day is, men hardly yet believe in the Gospel as a way to live. Ask the men on the Boards of Trade, Stock Exchanges or in the Chicago wheat pit. Did they there express their belief in God by love to their neighbor? God will never take the word just at the tip of the tongue. Much of the evangelistic work of the Church was at a little too cheap a rate.

'Ye are the body of Christ.' A clearer knowledge of this coming to him had reordained him to the ministry. It had resurrected an old, broken-down church under his care. It had given him a new vision of the Church as God meant it to be, not made with hands, but made of hands and hearts.

Dr. Taylor has very little patience with the talk of pure abstract truth. What is the use, he asked, of knowing a thing to be applied if you do not know whom or what to apply it to? Suppose you know the whole Confession of Faith? What of it if you do not do it. Running through the whole history of the Church is a divine biology. The life of the Church in all the ages was shown in its capacity to change with its surroundings. It was like a live body capable of putting forth highly-specified organs to meet specified needs. In Genesis the Church rose in the tent of an Arab sheikh; then came the Church of the patriarchs; then the synagogue, the neighborhood Church; then the Christian Church not coming down out of heaven four square, but the natural growth of mother earth. Another incarnation was the Y. M. C. A. movement. The 'Men's Own' of Calvary Church in this city was another all new creation of the God of life adapting means to new conditions.

Reincarnation was the watchword of the hour.

Look at the river wards of Chicago, with their congested poverty—forty thousand Bohemians, sixty thousand Poles, twenty thousand Italians, besides the more sturdy races, Sweeds, Danes and Norwegians. Only eight out of every hundred in these wards are American-born. Even in London there was no such social problem as this.

Dr. Taylor here paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Jane Addams, of Hull House, the simple, lady-like, refined gentlewoman who left a beautiful home to live here. The people worshipped the ground she walked on. She was to-day one of the strongest political forces in Chicago. Single-handed, she had gone to work to overthrow one of the greatest political bandits of the city, the chairman of the finance committee of the city council. The most venomous thing in life, said Dr. Taylor, is city government. No Christian man should rest without attacking it. You are your brother's keeper. You are responsible for the worst street in the city if you can help make it better. What makes the slums? The suburb, the withdrawing from the centres of population of the better element that constitutes a leavening influence.

Dr. Taylor closed with a graphic sketch of the work in the Commons. One man especially, a rabidly antagonistic working man, had for years been loudly cursing the Church to his very face. Now he is asking what I think of Christ. I waited, he said, till they were ready to ask, or I should never have had the chance to answer. But it is worth waiting for. Talk is altogether too cheap to save life. Life is dear, but it saves. There is a wonderful democracy about the Gospel. All caste is levelled before it. The Church will go on fulfilling her mission till in the New Jerusalem there will be no Church at all, for each man and woman will be a tabernacle in which God's Spirit dwells. All life will be holy. There will be no temple, for everything will be a temple.

AT THE MEN'S OWN.

At the Men's Own yesterday afternoon the principal of Mary and her lamb was illustrated. In the pew was an admiring audience of three hundred and thirty-four men. On the platform was Dr. Taylor, large-hearted, great-souled, declaring the importance of the brotherhood of man as not so much second to but like unto and equal with the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. Religion is not a thing of one dimension. It has breadth as well as length, and the length and breadth of it are equal. Man loves God no more than he loves his fellow men. Religion extends no further upward toward God than it extends outward toward man, and cannot extend any further manward than it does Godward. A showing of hands, requested by Dr. Taylor, declared the largest proportion of the audience to be tradesmen, as machinists, carpenters, etc., the balance were day laborers and clerks, and those in professional walks of life. Dr. Taylor wished that every boy was compelled to learn a trade. Jesus was a carpenter, and manual labor was ennobling. He regretted that he had not been taught a trade, even if it had only been that of a tailor. The philanthropist and sociologist was warmly applauded many times through the course of his address, which was greeted with enthusiastic applause at its close.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE CHURCH.

CONCLUSION OF THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL'S REPLIES TO THE REV. FATHER PARDOW.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell concluded his series of sermons in reply to Father Pardow last evening. He chose his text from Matt. xviii., 15-17. Before dealing with the main object indicated by these verses he set himself to answer certain questions put by the Rev. Father Pardow.

The first of these was: 'How far do Protestants exercise their own reason on the mystery of the Holy Trinity?' He reminded Father Pardow that this doctrine was nowhere explicitly stated in scripture, but was only inferentially drawn from it. Neither does it appear in the Apostles' Creed. It is not considered as essential for salvation. Neither in baptism nor in communion is a belief in it required of Protestants. Laymen are not, therefore, required to have a definite belief in it. Teachers and preachers are asked to accept it, but they accept it as a divine mystery, since it pertains to a domain into which reason cannot enter. But that is no ground for limiting the exercise of reason within its own sphere, on all matters coming under the scope of man's observation, experience and thought, as for instance, transubstantiation. This is a matter which is within the reach of human faculties, and we must not multiply mysteries or insist that they exist where common sense finds only ordinary conditions. This was his reply to Father Pardow's question about the Holy Trinity.

He then answers the question, 'How did people manage before printing was invented, if reading the scriptures was the only way in which mankind could know what Christ taught?' He declared that Father Pardow was wrong if he thought that Protestants disregarded hearing in comparison with reading the word. What they demand is personal acquaintance with the scriptures, whether gained by reading or hearing. Christians without books were no worse off than were the Jews. These latter from their childhood were well acquainted with the scriptures, that is the Old Testament. They used all the means within their reach to inform themselves in the law. If they did so, why should not Christians know the scriptures from having written copies in their homes or by hearing them read in the churches. His chief answer, however, was that now that we have printing the great object of Protestants and Roman Catholics alike should be to get the bible into every home and hand; and not to worry over what the Christians did before printing was invented.

He next referred to some quotations Father Pardow had made, disputing his statement in a former sermon, that there was nothing in scripture to show that it was necessary to be instructed by Peter or the other apostles in order to salvation. He held that Paul in his words, 'bringing into capitivity every thought to the obedience of Christ,' surely recognized the personal responsibility of the persons addressed, and their obedience was to be to Christ himself, not to any ecclesiastic and forced upon them at that.

He criticized Father Pardow's exegesis of the passage: 'If an angel from heaven, etc.,' when he declared that St. Paul's hearers were therefore obliged to accept Paul's teaching just as he gave it to them, that they were not allowed to interpret it any way but his way, and that to interpret it otherwise would really be to have a different gospel. The preacher characterized this as an astounding comment. That the Galatians were to use Paul's mind and not their own, that he projected his faculties into their minds to enable them to perceive things just as he did, was erroneous and foolish. Paul in fact appealed to them to use their own powers of reasoning and observation to discriminate between his truth and the falsehoods of other teachers. Referring to the Lord's words addressed to the twelve, 'Whosover shall not receive you, etc.,' Dr. Campbell denied ever having hinted that the apostles were not to be received and listened to. What he said was that other persons besides them could lead men to the Saviour and he instanced the cases of the woman of Samaria and of Aquila and Priscilla. Would Father Pardow deny that when the apostles quitted the earth others could not tell the story of Christ? He quoted largely to show that the private Christians in the early Church were to 'admonish and edify one another. He took up the charge that the Brooklyn preacher attacking the bible was a legitimate result of Luther's step in seceding from the Church. That minister did not represent the Protestant attitude towards the bible, which was one of great reverence. Father Pardow might as well charge the Church of Rome with producing Savonarola, Father Gavazzi and Chiniquy, not to speak of the millions of male adult sceptics in France and Italy, who nominally were of his church.

The preacher then came to the most important question, that of the true significance of the Lord's command, as mentioned in the text.

He gave the meaning of the word church as used by Christ in the text. It was, he held, the congregation or assembly of believers, not throughout the world, but in one district or section. Local differences were to be dealt with, not by the whole body of Christians throughout the world, but by the local congregation. The Church was to be consulted in only one special case, and only as a last resource. It was the exemplification of the old Jewish law. Christ wished his disciples not to take offence with each other, but to go to the offender and give him a chance to explain himself and to become reconciled. Very often this kind of conduct would end many disputes and quarrels. If, however, this course should fail to settle the difficulty, the good offices of a few other believers were to be made use of. If this failed, then the local congregation was to be appealed to. Christ wished troubles between church members to be settled by the believers and not by the civil authorities. Surely the words of the text do not mean that Christians are to come and tell everything to the Church and to be led by its guiding strings like children.

Father Pardow has said that the bible needs interpretation just as the laws. Now, would judges and lawyers interpret the words of the text in the broad sense? Surely they would consider it in its distinct and true meaning.

The preacher held that the idea that no one should hold a different opinion from that of the church was wrong.

He did not wish to belittle the influence of the Church; but he did not believe in the infallibility of the many. No church can rightly claim never to have erred. Though he considered that any person had the right to hold opinions different from the rest of Christendom, provided he use all possible sources of enlightenment, yet he held that the opinions of the many should be respected and considered.

In conclusion, Dr. Campbell said that he had not delivered the series of sermons with a desire for controversy, but he simply was defending his position as a Protestant against the charges made by Father Pardow. He had versed no ground that Father Pardow had not first gone over in his widely reported utterances.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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OUR MONTREAL SNOWS.

MONTREAL HAS NOT HAD SO SEVERE A VISITATION AFTER ALL.

It was a Yankee photographer in a romance of the South who exclaimed to the jury:—'Figgers may deceive, but the mersheen can't lie, nohow!' It was in the early days of the photographs, and the photographic machine had taken an inventory of a murder scene quite automatically. It convinced the jury. People have short memories about storms and, unfortunately, about many other events. When a photograph of a given locality, showing the actual appearance of a street in 1869, after the greatest of snowstorms, is contrasted with the scene in 1898, the conviction is irresistible that the storm of our present month has not been so productive of snow as that of 1869.

Mr. J. S. Thompson had preserved a number of views of the storm of 1869, taken by Inglis, photographer. Several of these were compared with the present day scenes. One was on City Councillor stret, looking from Berthelet toward Sherbrooke. There is evidently overwhelming evidence of great depth of snow in 1869.

Another scene was McGill College avenue looking toward Sherbrooke street. It was easy to see a greater fall of snow in 1869. A second view on the west side of McGill College avenue shows the snow piled more than twice as high as the tree boxes that surrounded the saplings. These saplings are now great trees, and hardly a tree box remained to afford comparison. In this case, too, the snow is plainly greater in quantity in the photograph than it is to-day. It was the same with the sketches at Christ Church Cathedral, St. James Club, Bank of Montreal, Drummond street, Beaver Hall Hill and elsewhere.

The photographs of 1869 are convincing. It was a record year, and that the storms of 1898 must take second place is undeniable.

A YOUNG MAN'S AWFUL DEATH.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 28.—Jeremiah Murphy, of Moosomin, aged eighteen, was instantly killed by falling on a circular saw in a lumber mill at Russell.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

Wheat Shred Drink is a liquid food. It nourishes, but does not stimulate. Call at F. H. Barr's, 2375 St. Catherine street, this week, and try some. Served free daily.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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INCARNATION A REALITY.

THE PROTESTANT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION IN SESSION.

The Ministerial Association met this morning in the Y.M.C.A. The Rev. E. M. Hill conducted devotions. There were present the Rev. Dr. Evans, president, in the chair, Canon Dixon, Principal MacVicar, Dr. Rose, Prof. Scrimger and the Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Graham, G. Osborne Troop, Moore, O'Malley, Nichols, Everett, McCarter, Clipsham, Harris, England, De Gruchy, Fleck, McKillican, E. M. Hill, McManus, Grant, George, Dewey, Gordon-Smith, D. MacVicar, Hamilton, Heine, Hopkin.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The Rev. Dr. Moore reported that Dr. Chiniquy was very well in health, cheerful in spirits and strong in faith. Moreover, the venerable father is engaged in preparing a new book—'Forty years in the Church of Christ.'

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop then addressed the association upon the 'Incarnation.' He began by saying that the members of the association were in no way rivals, or unfriendly critics. In that spirit he would approach the subject announced. He had been led to the choice of his theme by the reading of a book entitled 'Alpha and Omega'—a work he could not recommend too strongly. Next he quoted from the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, and then read from the scene at the 'Burning Bush.' He believed that Christ was perfect man and perfect God. There was nothing in this in the shape of a monstrosity—nothing contrary to reason. In referring to the 'burning bush' he remarked that the bush was there, the fire was there, the God of Israel was there. The fire did not consume the bush, God did not destroy the fire. They were all there, all were real, all remained. It was remarkable that our Lord was called the 'word of God'—spoke for God, as God. God spoke in the prophets. It was actually the spirit of Christ which was in them, testifying beforehand, of the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow. There was a close relation between the inspiration of the scriptures and the incarnation of Christ. If the scriptures be the word of God, then Christ was incarnate God. God spoge in every one of the prophets. Those holy men wrote and spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. As truly as God spoke in them, so truly did he speak in his beloved Son.

Mr. Troop went on to speak of the influence of the incarnation upon the sacraments. Baptism was by water as well as by the Holy Ghost. But water remained water; the wine of the sacrament remained wine and the bread remained bread. The sacraments are offered to our faith, not to our superstition. There is in the sacraments what our faith can bring out of them. He believed that whenever we partook of the sacramental elements in faith, in love, in prayer, in reverance, we partook of the holy communion with God.

There was mystery in all this, but that did not make it necessarily false. Human acts are eternal in their consequences. If there is anything done by us which is good and great it will be eternal, and eternal because God wrought that work. We are thoroughly human, but in a secondary sense we are divine. If the Spirit of God dwell in us we are the incarnation of God through the Spirit.

Mr. Troop spoke with intense fervor and spirituality, and sat down amid applause. A discussion followed.

Dr. MacVicar said that Mr. Troop had brought before us some great spiritual truths. God deals with our race through two heads. Through Adam we received our physical constitution and our moral evil. Through the second head—Christ—we receive our redemption and purification. All the laws of God were incarnate in the Christ. The incarnation meets all the longings of human nature; it bridges the great gulf which separates the infinite from the finite; it brings life and redemption to the race. The theory which holds that there would have been an incarnation anyway, even if men had not sinned, robs the atonement of its glory, its efficacy, and all that is vital. The learned principal urged the need of bringing the incarnation prominently before the people.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey read an extract from a work recently published on the subject before the meeting. This extract contrasted the 'new Christology' with the 'old Christology,' in which the incarnation was dealt with.

The Rev. C. E. Gordon-Smith said that the most perfect man would not satisfy the longing of his heart. The incarnation was at the root of his ministry.

Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, was here introduced and asked to sit with the association. In response, he said a few words upon the subject before the meeting, dealing chiefly with the influence of the incarnation upon the practical duties and the practical doctrines of the day. He held that every Christian must, of necessity, be an incarnation of Christ, and from this he suggested what he held to be a solution of the great labor and social questions of the day. The Christ-incarnated Christian must go down to the low strata of our great cities, and live among them. By this means only can we lift them; this is the plan which he had been trying to carry out for the last three years; he was happy to say, with some success.

After some remarks from the president the benediction was given and the meeting closed.

ELEVATOR COMPANY RESPONSIBLE.

The Court of Review this morning confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of William Johnston & Co. (Limited) vs. the Montreal Elevator Company. This was an action of damages on account of injury caused to the steamship 'Barrymore' by the sinking and upsetting of an elevator belonging to defendant, which was lying alongside the vessel named. It was pleaded that the accident was due to water which had come from the steamship, but the Court held that the evidence did not substantiate that allegation, and that the occurrence must be attributed to the fault and negligence of defendant. The judgment of the court below condemning the company defendant to pay damages was confirmed by the Court of Review.

HOSPITAL GOVERNORS MEET

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT SHOWS AN INCREASE OF PAY PATIENTS.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Montreal General Hospital, postponed from early in the month with the idea of combining it with the opening of the Nurses' Home, which, however, will not be ready, for occupation for some weeks, took place this afternoon. The president, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, took the chair at three o'clock.

The report of the medical superintendent, Dr. D. D. MacTaggart, showed that during the quarter ending Jan. 31, six hundred and four patients had been admitted, and six hundred and eight cases treated to a conclusion, of whom fifty-six died. Deducting twenty-three who died within three days, the mortality was 5.42 percent. The number of pay patients showed an increase of seventeen, and private patients, eleven. The ambulance was called out one hundred and sixty-four times; one hundred and twenty-nine cases being admitted to the wards, sixteen treated in the outdoor department, and two sent to the recovery room. Two were dead on the arrival of the ambulance, eleven were not brought in for other reasons, and nothing whatever was seen of four. In every department of the outdoor there was a decided decrease as compared with the same period of last year. The medical cases numbered 3,088, or a decrease of 330; surgical, 2,332, or a decrease of 326; eye and ear department, 1,387, or a decrease of 391; gynaecological, four hundred and sixty, or a decrease of one hundred and ninety-four; nose and throat, eight hundred and fifty-two; a decrease of one hundred and sixty-five; dermatological department, four hundred and twenty-seven, a decrease of eighty-two; emergency department, three hundred and sixty-five, a decrease of eight hundred and thirty-seven; or a total of 8,111 cases, as compared with 11,736 during the corresponding quarter of last year.

During the quarter the X-Ray apparatus ordered by the committee of management had been placed in the hospital. This would, no doubt, be of much benefit to the surgical department.

THE LATE LADY ABBOTT.

The remains of the late Lady Abbott were laid in their temporary resting-place in Mount Royal Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral was quite private, the hearse being followed from the deceased's late residence, 131 Crescent street, by three double sleighs containing members of the family and relatives. A solemn service was held in Christ Church Cathedral, which was reached at about half-past two. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Norton, rector of Montreal; the Venerable Archdeacon Evans and the Rev. Canon Wood. The cover of the handsome casket was laden with choicest flowers.

NO BLAME SHOWN.

Some time ago the Superior Court dismissed an action of damages taken by Miss Eliza Kerr against the Montreal Street Railway Company on account of injuries received when stepping off one of the cars. The Court dismised the action for want of sufficient evidence to render the company responsible, and the Court of Review confirmed that judgment this morning.

A STOCK TRANSACTION.

The Court of Review rendered judgment, this morning, in the case of M. Connolly vs, Meredith & O'Brien. This was a claim in connection with a brokerage transaction on one thousand shares of Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company stock. The Superior Court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $1,228, and the Court of Review confirmed that judgment this morning, with the difference that the costs in both courts go against the defendants.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

An action for three thousand dollars' damages has been entered by Miss Ellen Brooks against the city for injuries received by falling on a slippery sidewalk on Ste. Rose street.

STENOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of candidates for the position of official stenographers at the Court House, on Saturday next.

CITY ITEMS

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Homes at Longue Pointe are Messrs. Kenneth Campbell and George R. Prowse.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

PLACE FOR THE HEIR TO THE VANISHED THRONE OF HANOVER—THE CHINESE LOAN.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The Guelph question, which has given rise to much discussion of late, seems likely to be solved by the accession to the throne of Brunswick of the Duke of Cumberland's son. The young Prince, who entered the army three years ago, will, it is said, be declared the rightful sovereign of the Duchy on coming of age, in the spring. The title and dignity of Duke of Brunswick is small compensation for this scion of the royal house of Hanover, as he is by right of birth heir to the vanished throne of Hanover. The Hanoverian question was always a very sore point with the old Emperor William, and it may be supposed is equally so with the present Kaiser. For what becomes of a king's 'divine right' when one kingdom absorbs another, as Prussia did Hanover? Most certainly, if there is any semblance of logic in the position taken by the kings of Prussia, then William II. should recognize the present Duke of Cumberland as King of Hanover. The young Prince is described as an intelligent and capable youth, who gives every promise of ruling his diminutive country in an enlightened manner.

Much has been said of late concerning the supposed 'rapprochement' between the governments of Germany and Great Britain over the Chinese loan business. The tone of intense irritation, not to use a stronger term, which has prevailed in the German press on the subject of Great Britain during the past year has considerably abated of late. So marked a change has taken place in the past week that the possibility of an Anglo-German alliance has even been whispered! It will be remembered that, following the publication in the English press of Kaiser William's despatch to President Kruger in 1895, the German Emperor was severely criticised, and even insulted, by the infuriated subjects of Queen Victoria. In music halls Germany's ruler was made a subject of ridicule, with the tacit consent and approval of the British Government, for it did nothing to prevent insults from being heaped on the head of Queen Victoria's grandson. The Emperor was so displeased at this indifference of the British Government to the insults to his royal person that he gave up his yearly custom of visiting the Queen in England. It is now over two years since he put foot on British soil, while previously he had regularly attended the royal regattas at Cowes, dressed as an English admiral. Commercial competition has been another factor in developing the feeling of hostility between the two countries, and whatever diplomats may say to the countrary, the British are at the present moment cordially hated in Germany. It is true that the outward forms of this antagonism have abated since January, 1895, but the popular feeling of hostility has remained the same, and any openly avowed proposal for an Anglo-German alliance would meet with violent protests from the great mass of the population.

A few months ago the English and French press were much exercised over the so-called 'extraordinary development' of Germany's foreign commerce. The leading papers of London and Paris declared that the situation was an alarming one. It was with fear that they saw the 'German commercial stream flow triumphantly onward to conquer all the markets of the world.' It is often a mistake to draw conclusions from commercial statistics. The last reports of the French Minister of Commerce are far more favorable for French foreign commerce than are the figures of the Imperial Bureau of Statistics for Germany's foreign commerce in 1897. The total exports from the German empire in 1897 only exceed the exports of 1896 by 54,000,000 marks. This is a mere trifle. On the other hand, German imports increased by 275,000,000 marks in 1897 over those of 1896. The remarkable prosperity of Germany in 1897 was simply the result of chance, and had nothing to do with the normal increase of the country's development.

OLD KINGSTONIAN GONE.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 28.—Thomas Gagher, seventy-eight years of age, died to-day. He was a superannuated customs officer, and had spent almost half a century in service before retiring. He had several sons in the city.

ELECTED MAYOR OF COMO.

Como, Que., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of councillors held on Saturday Mr. William Graham was elected Mayor of Como to replace Mr. William Robinson, who has retired after serving as mayor for fourteen years.

MUST BE HEARD AGAIN.

The law provides that, in certain circumstances, when one of the three judges who have heard a case in Review, disappears from the Bench, his two remaining colleagues can render the judgment of the Court, if they agree on their decision. If, however, they dissent from one another, the case must be heard again. Three cases in which Judge Jette was one of the judges comprising the tribunal happened to be in the last mentioned category, and the delibere had to be discharged, this morning. They are the cases of Mongeau vs, Fontaine, Sicotte vs. Benoit and Fox vs. the city.

A LESSOR'S RESPONSIBILITY IS LIMITED.

In the case of J. Schimouski vs. J. Higgins, the plaintiff claimed $3,500 damages from defendant on account of injuries received. Schimouski was the tenant of a furnished room in a house belonging to defendant, and on one occasion, when he was going up the outside stairs, a step broke or caved in, causing him to fall and sustain severe injuries, for which he claimed the above mentioned amount of damages. The Superior Court granted the plaintiff a hundred dollars damages, but the Court of Review reversed that judgment and dismissed the action, this morning, on the ground that the defect which caused the accident having appeared after the regular tenant had taken possession of the premises and the lessor not having been made aware of the defective condition of the stairs, nor called upon to repair the same, he could not be held responsible for a state of things of which he was ignorant.

A. O. U. W.

NEW LODGE INSTITUTED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Bro. J. J. Ulley, deputy grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has returned from Amherst, N.S., where he instituted a new A.O.U.W. lodge with the following officers:—Bro. A. W. Moffatt, master workman; Bro. D. W. Robb, past master workman; Bro. Charles Holmes, foreman; Bro. A. G. Robb, overseer; Bro. Robt. Turner, recorder; Bro. Colchester, financier; Bro. C. Burgess, receiver; Bro. George McLean, inside watchman; Bro. Roach Morrison, outside watchman; Bro. R. H. Bell, James A. Simpson and Beverly Laird, trustees; Bro. D. W. Robb, representative to Grand Lodge. The new lodge starts with a charter membership of twenty-nine.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

The Court of Review, this morning, confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court which dismissed the action in the case of P. A. Therriault, vs. P. E. Brown. By his action the plaintiff claimed a hundred and ninety dollars on account of non-delivery of a quantity of Bordeaux wine which he bought at auction. Both Courts dismissed the action on the ground that the defendant was acting simply as agent for a third party; that the sale was made conditional to the possibility of getting the wine out of bond, which condition could not be realized, and that plaintiff failed to tender the purchase price when taking out his action.

THE PREACHER DELAYED.

The congregation of the Church of Notre Dame were greatly disappointed yesterday morning when they found that the Rev. Father Hebert, an eloquent Dominican preacher, coming directly from Paris to preach the Lenten sermons here, had not yet arrived. The Rev. Curé Troie explained that the preacher was a passenger on board the disabled 'Champagne,' but he was happy to state that the passengers were all safe and that the father would reach Montreal in a few days.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 28.—A few days ago the Rev. Inspector Taylor started from Jameson's Point to drive to Philipsburg across Missisquoi Bay. When about half a mile from Mr. James Jameson's his horse dropped through a reef in the ice. This reef or crack was about a foot wide and was filled with snow. The horse lay helpless and would never have come out alive had not the trouble been witnessed by Mr. Jameson, who at once sprang on to a young horse and galloped to the rescue. Mr. Taylor had unhitched the horse and moved the sleigh to a safe distance, and with Mr. Jameson's assistance he succeeded in lifting the suffering animal by the tail until, by turning the horse partly over, Mr. Jameson pull one leg out and the horse then struggled to its feet. The thoroughly-chilled animal was hastily rubbed, and then Mr. Taylor drove it rapidly across the bay to St. Armand station where it was well cared for, and now Mr. Taylor thinks the horse not much the worse for its winter bath.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The medical superintendent's report shows that for the two weeks ending Feb. 27, 1898, there were three admissions and three discharged on trial. The visiting governors for the week commencing Feb. 28 are Messrs. Hugh McLennan, Robert Mackay, Duncan McIntyre.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

According to the statement of the Board of Outdoor Relief for the week ending Feb. 26, 253 families had been relieved, while two half chaldrons of coke, ninety-one quarter-tons of coal and thirty-four quarter-cords of wood have been distributed.

GROCERS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—A deputation from the Grocers' Association waited on the government this morning. They were introduced by Mr. Penny, M.P.

ON THE WAY TO THE KLONDIKE.

A party numbering fifty men from Cape Breton passed through the city on Saturday on their way to the Klondike, stopping at the Stanley House while in town. Another party of twelve from England is expected to arrive to-night from New York.

A WAITING MARKET.

SO THE BROKERS DESCRIBE THE LOCAL BOURSE.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 28, 1898.

The Montreal Stock Exchange seems to be very calm and collected. While the uncertain feeling which agitates New York continues, there cannot be any very decided strength shown here; yet there are signs that the exchange on St. Sacrament street would be strong if only let alone. Meanwhile the brokers describe it as a waiting market, and appear fairly satisfied with what they did on the morning board. Pacific opened weak at 82⅝, nearly a point lower than Saturday's close, but remained fairly firm around that figure, over two thousand shares being sold. In 'Street' only one block changed hands, 25 at 260, or ¾ of a point below Saturday's close. Toronto Street was stronger, opening at 98½, an advance of ⅛, it climbed on light selling to 99¼. Halifax remained about steady, while Electric rose from 156½ to 158, but only 85 shares changed hands. Dealing in other stocks was very light.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—200 C.P.R. at 82½, 150 at 83⅜, 450 at 82¾, 25 at 83, 300 at 82⅝, 150 at 82½, 150 at 82⅛, 300 at 82½, 100 at 82⅝; 50 Cable at 183½; 5 Toronto Railway at 98½, 25 at 98⅞, 25 at 99¼; 25 Montreal Street Railway at 260; 50 Gas at 195, 75 at 195; 50 Halifax Ry. at 137¼, 50 at 137, 25 Bank of Commerce at 141, 40 at 140½; 25 Electric Light at 156½, 50 at 157⅝, 10 at 158; 125 Dom. Coal, pref., at 108; 500 Dom. Coal Bonds at 106; 4,000 Cable Rd. Bonds at 106⅛.

The sales on the afternoon board were—Can. Pac., 275 at 82⅝, 50 at 82¾, 25 at 82⅝; Cable, 10 at 183, 50 at 183½; Toronto Railway, 200 at 99¾; Street Railway, 325 at 260; New Street, 50 at 257½, 25 at 257; Jac. Cartier bank, 200 at 100; Heat and Light Bonds, 1,000 at 87; Col. Cotton Bonds, 1,000 at 97½; Electric Ligt, 25 at 158, 25 at 157½; Halifax Ry., 9 at 137.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-16	1-10 prem.	⅛ to 3-16 prem.
Sterling, 60 days	8½	8⅝	8⅝ to 8¾
Sterling, demand	9	9⅛	9⅛ to 9⅜
Sterling, Cables	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜ to 9½

Reported by Messrs. Nichol & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	83¾	83¾
Do do Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	4	3¼
Do do pref.	6¾	5
Commercial Cable	183¾	183⅝
do Coupon Bonds	107	106
do do Reg'd Bonds	107	106
Montreal Telegraph	180	178
People's Heat and Light	38½	37½
do do do Bonds	....	....
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	105	103½
do do do Bonds	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	260	258¾
Montreal Street Railway (New)	257½	257
Halifax Railway	139	138
do Bonds	....	....
Montreal Gas Co.	195	194¾
Bell Telephone Co.	177½	174
Royal Electric	158	157½
Toronto Street Railway	100	99⅝
Cornwall Street Railway	....	....
St. John Railway	....	....
Bank of Montreal	240	238
Ontario Bank	....	....
Bank of British North America	....	....
Molsons Bank	205	203
Bank of Toronto	235	227
La Banque Jacques Cartier	100	99¾
Merchants Bank	185	180
do do of Halifax	....	185
Bank of Nova Scotia	227½	210
Eastern Townships Bank	160	150
Quebec Bank	....	126
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	....	103
Canadian Bank of Commerce	142	140½
La Banque Ville Marie	100	93
Hochelaga Bank	150	150
Auer Incandescent Light	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
do Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land Pfd.	....	....
Taylor Hy. Air Comp. Co. Ld	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Dom. Coal	23	19
" " Pfd.	109	108
" " Bonds	107	105½
Montreal Cotton	156½	152½
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	75	....
Merchant's Manufacturing Co	....	138
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	97	95
do do Bonds	....	....
Loan and Mortgage Co.	....	....
Western Loan & Trust	....	....

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	11¾	12
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	48½	49
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93½	95½
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hudson	....	....
Del. Lack & West	....	....
Erie, G. P. Py	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Nash	53⅞	54½
Lake Shore	191	191½
Manhattan Consolidated	101½	103⅛
Missouri Pacific	26¾	27⅛
North American	60¾	62¼
Nor. Pacific	....	....
Nor. Pac. pfd.	....	....
New Jersey Central	91¾	94
Nor. West	121½	123¼
N. Y. Central	113	113⅞
Omaha Common	70½	73¼
Pacific Mail	27⅞	29⅞
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	36⅛	36¼
United States Leather	....	....
Rock Island, Chico. & Pac.	85	87
St. Paul, Chico. & Minn.	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	92½	93¼
Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅝
Union Pacific	29¾	30⅜
Wabash Com.	....	....
Wabash pfd.	16½	16¼
Western Union Tel.	87	87½
Sugar	123	....
Lead	48½	49
Gas, Chicago	90½	....
Gen. Electric	32	33¼
Tol. Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich. B.R.T.	39	40¾
Rubber, M. T	137	140½

BRITISH BANKING RESULTS.

'All the banks have not yet issued their reports for the period ending Dec. 31, but a sufficient number have been received to indicate clearly the general character of the results obtained,' says the London 'Economist.' 'We have analyzed the profit and loss accounts of forty-two banking companies, and of these exactly one-half cover the working for the whole year 1897, and one-half are for the half year ending December 31. For our present purpose, however, especially as there was no difference in the conditions from a banking point of view between the first and second halves of the year, it will be quite convenient to deal with them as a whole. A comparison with the corresponding periods of 1896 shows that the results as a whole were considerably better, while that year was in turn substantially more profitable for bankers than any of its immediate predecessors. Taking first the dividends declared, we find that out of the forty-two banks eleven have made larger distributions to their shareholders than they paid in 1896, while in no single case has there been a reduction of dividend.'

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 28.—London sent lower quotations for Americans, and prices of the internationals responded sharply here, declines of a point being shown by Norfolk and Western preferred. Kansas and Texas preferred and Northern Pacific preferred, and a large fraction by others. Minneapolis and St. Louis rose a point.

Opening prices—Atchison, 11⅞; sugar, 122; General Electric, 42; People's Gas, 90¾; Burlington, 93½; St. Paul, 91⅞; Rock Island, 85; Louisville, 53⅞; Western Union, 86¾; Manhattan, 101½; Missouri Pacific, 26¾; New Jersey Central, 91¾.

GOLD IMPORTATION.

New York, Feb. 28.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., announce that they have engaged $500,000 in gold for importation to this country. This is in addition to the engagements of $2,200,000 announced by all importers up to Saturday.

UP AGAIN.

May Wheat Closes 2 1-4 Cents Higher.

CORN AND PORK STRONG, OATS FIRM, LARD WEAK.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened from ½ of a cent to 1 cent higher, and further advanced, closing 2¼c higher at 104⅜c bid May, 1½c higher at 89¾c to 89⅞c July, and 1⅝c higher at 78⅜c Sept. The wheat in sight was nearly 10,000,000 bushels more last year than the corresponding week of this; while the wheat on passage this week exceeds that of the corresponding week last year by nearly 12,000,000. In spite of this, however, Chicago prices keep higher than those of New York, thus showing the speculative character of the former market. Corn and pork closed strong; oats firm, and lard weak.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Feb.	....	103½	105	103½	104¾
May	102½	103½	105½	103	104¾
July	88⅝	89⅛	90½	89	89¾
Sept.	77	78¼	78½	78⅛	78⅜
Corn—					
May	29⅝	30	30⅜	29⅞	30
July	30⅞	31	31½	31	31⅛
Oats—					
May	26	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26¼
July	24⅛	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24¼
Pork—					
May	10.35	10.45	10.50	5.35	10.40
July	10.40	10.45	10.47	10.37	10.42
Lard—					
May	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.12	5.12
July	5.25	5.25	5.27	5.20	5.20
Short Ribs—					
May	5.07	5.10	5.12	5.10	5.10
July	5.15	5.17	5.20	5.17	5.17

PRICES AT OTHER WHEAT CENTRES.

New York—Opening, 104 March, 99⅛c May, 91½c July. Closing, 104 March, 100¼ May, 92½c July.

Detroit—Opening—96c May, 87½c July. Closing, 96½c May, 87⅝c July.

Toledo—Opening, 97¼c May, 87⅝c July. Closing, 96¾c May, 88c July.

St. Louis—Opening, 83¾c July. Closing, 100⅛ Cay, 84¾c July.

Duluth—Opening—97¼c bid May. Closing, 98⅞c bid May.

Milwaukee—Opening, 103 May. Closing, 103 May.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.—Market quiet. Flour quiet, and prices unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at $4 to $4.10 in barrels middle freights. Wheat weak, fair offerings, buyers not inclined to pay over 87c west for red winter; spring is offered at 90c on Midland; No. 1 Manitoba hard dull; quoted at $1.09 North Bay and $1.06 Midland. Barley unchanged with No. 3 extra at 37c west, and feed at 34c west. Oats heavy, sales of white made at 30c west and at 31c on Midland; mixed quoted at 29c west. Peas quiet anad prices unchanged; sales made at 56c west and 57c east. Buckwheat is unchanged with cars quoted at 35c west and 36c east. Rye unchanged with sales outside at 50c to 51c. Corn quiet and prices unchanged; car lots quoted at 31c to 31½c. west. Bran, demand fair, and prices firm, quoted at $12 middle freights, and shorts at $13.50 middle freights. Oatmeal firm with car lots quoted at $3.70 in bags on track.

FAIR WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 28, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 50—36; Calgary, 42—12; Qu'Appelle, 38—14; Winnipeg, 20—10; Port Arthur, 20—10; Parry Sound, 28—6 below; Toronto, 28—12; Ottawa, 32—6; Montreal, 28—14; Quebec, 40—20; Halifax, 34—30. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fair to-day and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard. Barometer at noon to-day, 29.95; yesterday, 30.03. To-day, temperature, max. 24, min. 18; yesterday, max. 33, min. 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGHT, CHEERY ROOMS TO LET, AT No. 118 Union avenue.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Situation as Cook; best of references; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply 217c. St. Mark street.

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COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 28, 1898.

GRAIN.

The market continues very quiet, with only a fair demand, and prices about the same. Oats are a trifle easier. We quote as follows:

Oats	34c	to	34½c
Buckwheat	40c	to	42c
Rye	56c	to	57c
Barley, according to sample.	41c	to	42c
Peas, cash	65c	to	00c

FLOUR.

There is no change to note in the flour market, and prices continue firm. The following list represents the widest range between the various dealers.

Manitoba strong bakers	$4.90	to	$5.00
Winter patents	4.75	to	5.00
Spring patents	5.30	to	5.40
Straight rollers	4.60	to	4.65
Straight rollers (bags)	2.20	to	2.30

MEAL.

Trade remains unaltered at firm prices, with a fair jobbing demand at $3.75 in bags, and $3.35 in wood.

FEED.

There is practically no change in feed, and prices remain firm at previous quotations. Ontario bran at $14; shorts at $16 per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran, $15, and shorts at $17 to $17.50 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

Nothing new can be said about hay: the demand is still fair, and the market is moderately active and steady. We quote: — No. 1 at $10.50 and No. 2 at $8 to $8.50 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS.

Business continues very quiet and the trade is almost dependent on small jobbing orders.

We quote: Canadian pork at $16.50 to $17 per barrel; pure Canadian lard in pails, at 8c to 8¼c, and compound, refined, at 5½c to 5¾c per lb.; hams, 11½c to 12½c; bacon, 12c to 12½c per lb.

A fair jobbing trade is being done in dressed hogs, and prices are steady at $6.75 for light, and at $6.25 to $6.40 for heavy per 100 lbs.

DRESSED POULTRY.

The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand and prices are firm. We quote—

Turkeys	9½c	to	10c
Ducks	8½c	to	9c
Geese	6c	to	7c
Chickens	8c	to	8½c

EGGS.

A fair demand continues without change in prices. We quote:

Montreal limed	15c	to	16c
Western limed	13c	to	14c
No. 1 candled	15c	to	16c
No. 2 candled, as to quality.	12½c	to	15½c
Strictly new laid	19c	to	20c

CHEESE.

There is nothing to note in the cheese market and there does not seem to be much prospect of change. As a matter of fact prices are nominal at 7¾c to 8c for finest, with undergrades at no fixed price.

BUTTER.

The butter market continues firm, but inactive. For local wants, 19c to 19½c has been freely bid for finest strictly fresh made goods. Tub dairy is held at 16½c to 17c, and rolls at 16c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 23.

There were about 525 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 25 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was good with prices a shade lower than on Thursday. Prime beeves sold at about 4¼c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3¾c to nearly 4c do., and the common dry cows and bulls at from 2¼c to 3c per lb. Calves were more plentiful than usual and brought lower prices, ranging from $2 to $7 each. Sheep sold at about 3½c per lb., and lambs at from 4½c to 5c do. Mr. Levesque bought two spring lambs paying $7 for one and $6.25 for the other. Fat hogs a re plentiful, and sold at from 5c to 5¼c per lb.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	T'tl.
Wheat, bush	....	8580	8580
Corn, bush	750	630	1380
Peas, bush	....	665	665
Oats, bush	4000	23100	27100
Barley, bush	....	1450	1450
Flour, brls	1860	860	1720
Ashes, brls	2	3	5
Butter, pkgs	215	820	1035
Cheese, bxs	18	10	28
Pork, brls	....	18	18
Lard, tierces	111	....	111
Eggs, cases	115	17	132
Ham, bacon, bxs	12	4	16
Tinned, meats, pkgs	....	31	31
Dressed hogs	427	180	607
Leather, rolls	1452	70	1522
Raw hides	90	43	133
Beef, brls	21	....	21

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	69,000	141,000
Corn, bush	538,000	250,000
Oats, bush	399,000	178,000
Flour, brls	21,647	16,482
New York—		
Wheat, bush	77,700	70,445
Corn, bush	17,550	125,290
Oats, bush	92,400	446,248
Flour, brls	12,774	1,230
Flour, sacks	18,381	66,035
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	24,000	36,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	9,000	7,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	44,000	13,000
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	33,000	8,000
At Detroit		
Wheat, bush	25,000	9,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	215,000	73,000

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Feb. 28, 1898.	Feb. 21, 1898.	Mar. 1, 1897.
Visible supply U.S. & Can.	34,088,000	35,433,000	43,797,000
On passage to U. K.	25,360,000	25,920,000	18,240,000
On passage to Continent	12,080,000	11,120,000	7,680,000
Total	71,528,000	72,473,000	69,717,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were:—London, Feb. 28, 1898.—Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet and steady, 3d lower; maize nothing doing, partially 3d lower. On passage wheat and maize easier, 3d lower.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steady; maize quiet. Futures—Wheat, steady 7s 10¼d March, 7s 4½d May, 7s 1⅜d July, 6s 6¼d Sept.; maize quiet, 3s 4¼d March, 3s 2¾d May, 3s 2⅜d July. Minneapolis first bakers' flour 26s.

Paris—Wheat, Feb. 28.90, Aug. 27.75; flour, 61.50 May, 59.45. French country markets, steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 28, 1898. —Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 36,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 13,540; shipments, 3,074; left over, 1,525; estimated receipts to-morrow, 29,000; markets slow, a shade lower; light mixed, $3.80 to $4; mixed packing, $3.90 to $4.05; heavy shipping, $3.85 to $4.07; rough grades, $3.85 to $3.90. The receipts of cattle were 1,500; market steady to 10c higher.

STOCKS IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Montreal in the dates mentioned:—

	Feb. 26, 1898.	Feb. 19 1898.	Feb. 27, 1897.
Wheat, bush	111,833	95,562	456,234
Corn, bush	54,693	55,836	23,066
Peas, bush	99,201	101,624	174,007
Oats, bush	751,693	747,811	414,256
Barley, bush	51,284	45,987	42,425
Rye, bush	33,436	24,903	56,685
Buckwheat bush	32,063	33,140	47,603
Flour, brls	18,075	15,913	52,921
Meal, brls	63	63	2,206

CHICAGO SHIPMENTS.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Eastbound freight shipments for the week ended Feb. 26, amounted to 122,667 tons against 123,396 for the previous week, and 81,564 last year, divided among the different roads as follows:—Fort Wayne, 18,489; Michigan Central, 12,598; Wabash, 7,734; Lake Shore, 17,950; Panhandle, 11,866; Baltimore & Ohio, 6,647; Grand Trunk, 5,978; Erie, 13,858; Big Four, 2,749.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1898.—Spring wheat, 8s 0½d; red winter, 7s 10¼d; No. 1 Cals., 8s to 8s 1d; corn, 3s 6½d; peas, 5s 4d; pork, 5s 3d; lard, 27s 3d; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 29s 6d; cheese, 40s.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Feb. 28, 12.30 p.m., 1898.—Consols—Money, 113 11-16; account, 113.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE SUMMARY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria and Vancouver, Feb. 26.—Wholesalers and jobbers in coast cities continue doing a good trade and buying largely in anticipation of increased outfitting business. Upper country trade quiet and collections slow, while at the coasts collections seem fairly good.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Wheat touched a dollar on Monday last, but to-day stands at ninety-seven cents. Owing to rough weather during the past week there has been little or nothing coming in from the country. Flour has risen ten cents per barrel. A slight improvement in business in general is noticeable, especially in hardware, paints, etc. Barb wire is moving freely in carload lots, and at low rate points is being sold at two and one-half cents per pound. Groceries remain firm, with a slight tendency to advance in prices, especially in canned goods. There is no new feature to report in connection with the produce market. Agricultural implements are moving and the prospects for an increased trade are favorable.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—Weather conditions, during the week, have not been favorable to business and the volume of trade has been very light. Remittances from the country are complained of. There is considerable activity in gold mining circles. St. John's, Newfoundland, reports an ice blockade on the coast, completely paralyzing all shipping business. The weather and depth of snow this winter has been exceedingly favorable to the lumbering interests of the colony. At St. John, N.B., the provision market is very firm and bread stuffs are all marked higher. The market for lumber remains very dull, with exports very small. Spring business is likely to open with a low range of price.

ONTARIO.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The reduced passenger rates on the railways has had a good effect on business this week. The heavy snow storms at the beginning of the week made trade dull in the country and greatly reduced the number of letter orders coming in, but there were more buyers in the wholesale houses here, many of them coming from distant points. The business in Klondike orders has become an important factor in wholesale trade now and the sales are very large There has been a good volume of business done in dry goods for the spring trade and owing to the improved condition of retail business merchants are buying more largely than for some years. Hides are weaker and are likely to be lower in price soon. Leathers are quiet but firm and one or two lines are higher this week. Wools are in good demand and firmer. The mills are all very busy and it is now impossible to repeat orders at the same prices quoted four months ago. There is a better business being done in metals and hardware. Boots and shoes are fairly active and a good demand is experienced for special lines for the west. The deliveries of grain, at country points which last week were very small, are increasing again. Country remittances are improving. The money market is unchanged and easy at 6 to 7 percent for mercantile discounts, and 4 percent for call loans.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—The business of the week, ending Feb. 26, has been seriously curtailed by the unprecedented snow blockade, which was caused by the storms of Monday and Tuesday. Travellers who were snow bound were unable to move until Thursday and but few orders were received until the last two or three days. Wednesday also was a legal holiday, collections have suffered accordingly. The clearing house returns show a very large increase over the corresponding week last year, which is largely accounted for by the extra activity of the stock exchange. Considerable money has been lost in Montreal by speculators who dealt in New York stocks, in some instances the losses being very heavy. The local banks are well supplied with funds, and while money is a little firmer the rates have not advanced, the rate for call loans being still four percent. Next week will likely be a busy one in Montreal, the millinery openings will be attended by a larger crowd of buyers than usual, due to cheap fares. There have not been any important failures, a few having been expected for some time having had to succumb. Prospects are entirely favorable to an expansion of business, with the advent of spring.

Quebec, Feb. 26.—Trade during the past week, both wholesale and retail, has been demoralized, caused by the heavy snow storm, in other words, a blizzard, which began on the evening of the 20th and continued until the evening of the 23rd, blocking the railways and the city electric cars, the first time the latter have been stalled this winter. It will take several days before the blockade has been properly raised and country points heard from.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Fernwood, Pa., Feb. 26.—The Fernwood Mansion, a four-story frame hotel structure, was entirely destroyed by fire early to-day. The total loss will reach $45,000.

Hanover, Pa., Feb. 28.—The large Flavine Dye Wood and Chemical Works of the John S. Young Company were destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of $40,000. The plant consisted of five large buildings, together with stock and valuable machinery.

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE CHEAP, ALMOST NEW, three-light Oval Oil Chandelier, complete with Lamp. 28 Guilbault street. 28

FOR SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and gasaliers, practically new. Will be sold cheap. 113 Prince Arthur. 26

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 2353. 8

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 18

Houses Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE SEASON, a Summer Residence, with good daily train service to the city; 5 bedrooms preferred; airy situation; boating. Address, stating rent for the season, with full particulars, to MODERATE, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

THE 'MAINE' DISASTER.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S WISE WORDS TO AMERICANS.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives through the destruction of the battleship 'Maine,' in Havana, was celebrated at the Cathedral here this morning. Cardinal Gibbons made an address and read the services for the dead. A number of naval and military officers were present, including those of the militia and naval reserve. After eulogizing the memory of the dead men, and commenting on the wise attitude of President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet as well as the House of Congress, for the calmness and tranquility, the self-control and the self-possession, which they have observed during the fearful ordeal through which the country has been passing in the last few days, said: 'It needed only a spark to kindle a great conflagration, and the patient and dignified bearing of the executive and legislative bodies are all the more commendable in view of the mischievous and intemperate utterances of some sensational newspapers. This nation is too just to engage in an unrighteous or precipitated war. Let us remember that the eyes of the world are upon us, whose judgment we cannot despise, and that we will gain more applause and credit for ourselves by calm deliberations and masterly inactivity, than by recourse to arms. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."'

FRENCH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Paris 'Temps' says of the 'Maine' disaster: 'Not only do the facts which have leaked out so far point to a submarine mine as the cause of the disaster, but there is also the argument in support of this being due to design, that the Federal Government would have undoubtedly spoken out at once if the supposition of accident had been confirmed. If such is the case President McKinley will have great difficulty in preventing a conflict.'

The 'Patrie' thinks that war is on the point of breaking out between Spain and the United States, but advises the latter to think twice before engaging in a conflict. 'Spain's army and navy,' it says, 'is composed of seasoned and tried men, whereas this quality is absent in the forces at the disposal of the United States. The American fleet is organized only for defensive war. As for the American army, it is still to be brought into existence.'

London, Feb. 28.—There is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States that Lloyds' underwriters are asking slight war risks upon Spanish steamers bound for the island of Cuba.

The 'Echo de Paris' to-day expresses the hope 'that a European statesman will be found to intervene with the view of the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain.' Continuing, the paper says it regards the dissolution of the Spanish Cortes as an encouraging symptom.

PARIS BOURSE AFFECTED.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Business on the bourse to-day was dull. Spanish fours were weak, being quoted at fifty-nine and fifteen-sixteenths, against sixty and three eighths on Saturday.

London, Feb. 28.—On the stock exchange to-day Spanish fours were flat at 59¼, a decline of five-eighths from Saturday's prices.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 28.—An infernal machine, which was doubtless intended to explode and kill the person opening the box which contained it, was sent to the Rev. F. Weber, the assistant of the Rev. M. Kuhnen, of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, by some person or persons unknown, this morning. The nature of the box's contents was discovered by a clerk in the post-office here. The box reached here in the mail from New York city. Father Weber, the priest to whom it was addressed, has attained widespread notoriety within the past few days by reason of his seditious, treasonable and un-American utterances in St. Peter's German Catholic Church, when he declared the President and Cabinet were humbugs, and ought to be blown up.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK, ALSO Housemaid. Apply 77 Durocher street, forenoon or after 7 evening. 28

WANTED, AT ONCE, An Energetic Young man for a grocery store. Apply at 398 Mt. Royal avenue. 26

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT BOY TO Learn Lithographing; also Girl who understands embossing. Apply to Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company, 9 Bleury street. 26

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, no washing or ironing, must have references 4053 Dorchester street. 25

WANTED, A STRONG BOY, ABOUT 17 years of age; one accustomed to drive a horse preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 23

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED — WILL YOU SPEAK French in three months? Apply to Miss PROULX, 158a Sanguinet street. New method; progress guaranteed. 25

PIANOFORTE PUPILS WANTED, BY A Young Lady who has studied in Europe. Terms moderate. Aply at 267 Mountain street. 16

PUPILS WANTED.—A CAPABLE COACH (B.A. of McGill, 'first rank honors'), will prepare pupils for Matriculation and Sessional Exams. Subjects: Classics, German, French, Mathematics, Literature, History, English, etc. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. Apply 267 Mountain street. 16

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, Bathroom flat; gas, hot water heating; telephone; private family of two; not moving; terms moderate. 2686 St. Catherine street. 26

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on bath-room flat; hot water heating; Auer light, etc. 3 McGill College avenue. 25

Miscellaneous.

MR. F. RAMSBERGER, LATE OF A. & S. Nordheimer, has just received a large assortment of String Instruments also Musical Boxes and Sheet Music. As I import most of my stock I am prepared to give reasonable inducements as to price. 716 St. Lawrence Main street. Tel. No. 6098. 28

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, $4,000 to $20,000. CARL WARNECKE, Real Estate and Financial Agent, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 25

Property.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers Appreciate it.

FOR SALE.—A 'For Sale' or 'To Let' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

FOR SALE, SOLID BRICK TENEMENT House; well rented; paying nine percent; h.w. heating; all in first class order. Apply 18½ Richmond square. 25

FOR SALE, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with one hundred acres of land, prettily situated on Bank St. Francis River, two miles from City of Sherbrooke. Comfortable house with kitchen, woodshed and three barns all in good order; good spring water; Bell telephone in house; forty acres under first-class cultivation, balance valuable woodland; fine garden and apple orchard. Boating on river. Famous lake fishing and hunting grounds within easy access. For terms, address H. FROST, 73 Imperial Building Montreal. 16

FOR SALE, SEVEN TABLES and Shelving cherry finish, suitable for any business; six mirrors; five feet and six feet; heavily gilt frames; will sell separate, or together, at a sacrifice, before Tuesday next. Apply 27 St. Lawrence Main st. 26

FOR SALE, STONE QUARRY, within a mile of centre of city; best quality building stone. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 25

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS ON Canal Bank, St. Henri; size to suit purchasers; suitable for manufactories, lumber or stone yards. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 25

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for good built City Property, a very desirable Gentleman's Suburban Residence, close to Steam and Electric Cars; contains nine large rooms with bathroom, w.c., and marble wash basin on bedroom flat, and two soap stone wash tubs with hot and cold water, coal room, cold larder and Daisy furnace in basement, all in very best condition. The house is fitted up with electric light throughout and supplied with fresh water from water works; grounds cover about 15,000 feet; price, $8,000.00. CARL WARNECKE, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 23

FOR SALE, IN WESTMOUNT, Three Lots, on Columbia avenue, 23 x 92; first lots south of Dorchester street. Apply to HUGH BECKHAM, Real Estate Agent, Room 40, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. Telephone 1413. 19

FOR SALE, A SOLID BRICK HOUSE, containing six rooms, pantry, and all modern conveniences, situated on St. Hyppolite st., above Sherbrooke. Address S.B.H., 'Witness' Office. 5

FRED. R. ALLEY. RICHARD COSTIGAN.

ALLEY & COSTIGAN,

Real Estate and Investment Brokers,

116 St. James St., Montreal.

TEL. 1251.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

PROPERTIES RENTED.

RENTS COLLECTED.

VALUATIONS MADE.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Commercial paper negotiated. 26

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WORK WANTED, BY A GOOD PAINTER, Paper Hanging, Whitewashing, Tinting; prices moderate; can produce references. Apply to A. FELDMAN, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park. 28

SITUATION WANTED, AS HANDY MAN, care of horses, night watchman; best of references. Apply to ALLARD, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park. 28

SITUATION WANTED, BY MAN AND wife, in either town or country, as general indoor servants; wife plain cook, man willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at THE ANDREWS HOME, 46 Belmont Park. 28

MAN WISHES TO LEARN FARMING; wife can cook; (English); two children; yearly engagement. Address MOON, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park. 28

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work by the day, stores or offices. Apply to 57 Cathedral street. 28

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, washing by the day; first-class washer. Please apply 214 St. George street, 6 doors below St. Catherine street, upstairs. 28

WANTED, A SITUATION AS Carpenter or Handy man; willing to do any kind of work. Address HANDY MAN, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow, washing, or any kind of work by the day or week. Apply Mrs. G. 228b St. George street. 26

ENGLISHMAN, AGED 23, with sound business education and experience, wants a situation; moderate salary, and willing to work. Address, H.E.B., 1278 Notre Dame street. 25

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work of any kind by the day. 214 St. George street, down stairs. 25

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, WASHing or Housecleaning; good references. Address WORK 19, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, BY STENOGRAPHER AND Typewriter, night work. Address ALIGNMENT, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, OFFICE WORK as Bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or cashier, by a person of considerable experience at that class of work; can give best of references. For particulars apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 29

Board and Rooms Wanted.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED, FOR THREE or four adults, within an hour's distance of the city and with early morning and evening train or ferry accommodation; plain; comfortable; seasonable vegetables and fruit required; also cream. Boating essential. Address, stating terms and full particulars, to 'SUMMER BOARD,' P.O. Box 2234, Montreal. 28

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM, in respectable French Protestant family; state terms, which must be moderate. Address, S., 504, 'Witness' Office. 24

To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

TO RENT, GOOD FARM OF ABOUT eighty (80) arpents, on the Montee St. Catherine, close to Montreal. For terms and other particulars apply to DUNLOP, LYMAN & MACPHERSON, Advocates, New York Life Building, Montreal. 28

TO LET, FIRST CLASS Upper and lower dwellings, Nos. 51 to 61 Bishop street. 7 Place Royale or 528 St. Paul street. 24

TO LET.

Comfortable roomy house, corner of Argyle avenue, 14 rooms, and modern conveniences; rent $20; no taxes.

Apply W. L. MALTBY, 209 St. James st. 12

HOUSES TO LET.

SELF-CONTAINED.

2738 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
485 GUY STREET.
292 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
37 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.
62 ST. MATTHEW STREET.
55 MACKAY STREET.
114 MACKAY STREET.
271 UNIVERSITY STREET.
149 METCALFE STREET.
844 DORCHESTER STREET.
229 STANLEY STREET.
232 STANLEY STREET.
24 BAYLE STREET.
55 ARGYLE AVENUE.
69 ARGYLE AVENUE.
79 BLEURY STREET.
664 SHERBROOKE STREET.
4267 DORCHESTER STREET (Westmount).
411 METCALFE AVENUE (Westmount)).

UPPER TENEMENTS.

317 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
217 STANLEY STREET.
631a DORCHESTER STREET.

LOWER TENEMENTS.

25 CRESCENT STREET.
24 MACKAY STREET.
213 STANLEY STREET.
141½ STANLEY STREET.
307 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
704 ST. URBAIN STREET.

FLATS.

208 PEEL STREET.
94 BURNSIDE PLACE.

Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, Standard Building, 157 St. James St. 24

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 feet each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.

Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office. 17

To Let.

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TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

TO LET, CENTRAL LOCALITY, DAISY Furnace, Gasaliers, nice Lower Tenement, 9 Brunswick street; also nice large Upper Tenement, 520 Seigneurs street, 8 rooms, b. and w.c.; also Lower Tenement, 115 Fulford street; rents moderate. Apply 5 Brunswick street. 28

TO LET, 103 UNION AVENUE, three story and basement; 'Daisy' furnaces. Apply, JAMES TASKER, 180 St. James street. 26

TO LET, NO. 2 Tara Hall avenue, Self-contained house, eight rooms, heated by 'Daisy' furnace; will be tinted and painted throughout; ready for occupation by April. Apply to GEO. H. MAY, 1748 or 1750 Notre Dame street. 26

TO RENT, THAT VERY Convenient Tenement, 35a Cathcart street, eight rooms; 'Daisy' furnace. Apply to 956 Dorchester street. 26

TO RENT, UPPER AND LOWER TENEments, 19 and 20 Bishop street; 'Daisy' furnaces. Apply to 956 Dorchester st. 26

TO LET, No. 2 CORNER St. Peter and Lemoine, 66 McGill, 94 corner McGill and William, 8 Lemoine. Light flats, McGill street. JESSE JOSEPH, 3 St. Sacrament street. 26

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, A SMALL Cottage, containing five rooms with garden, bath and w.c., four minutes' walk from station. Apply to JAMES MATTINSON, St. Lambert, or EDWARD MORRISON, 'Witness' Press Room, Craig street. 11

TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES IN GOOD order, on Mackay street, above and below St. Catherine street. Apply to A. McINTYRE, 132 Mackay street, or CRADOCK SIMPSON, St. James street. 18

TO LET, 17 LEMOINE ST., four stories, and basement; rent low to suitable tenant. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Timn, 313 St. Paul street. 26

TO LET, ST. URBAIN STREET (near Sherbrooke street), Nos. 273 and 277, stylish and comfortable residences, of 12 to 14 rooms each, with 'Daisy' heaters, Ontario street, No. 1726, with 'Daisy' furnace; No. 1724, stoves, 13 and 14 rooms each; also No. 1720½, very large upper tenement; 'Daisy' heater. City Hall ave. No. 59 and 63, spacious houses of 12 to 14 rooms each. Montcalm street, No. 23, a most comfortable residence, nine rooms, near river front. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Timn, 313 St. Paul street.

TO LET, Handsome Offices in Nordheimer's Building, electric passenger and freight elevators; terms moderate. Apply 213 St. James street. 26

TO LET—A STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 9 Essex avenue, seven rooms, bath and w.c.; 'Daisy' furnace, etc. Apply to DAVID MILLER, 35 Bleury street. 10

TO LET, SELF CONTAINED House, No. 778 Dorchester street, eight rooms and a bathroom; furnace; modern improvements; perfect order; also shop, 67 Beaver Hall Hill. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House.

TO LET, A SUITE OF TWO, THREE OR five offices; large fireproof safes. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis st. 25

TO LET, NEW FLATS, With all Modern improvements; rent from $11 to $20 per month; Cottages, $12; Westmount and city; also store and dwelling, Point St. Charles, $15. Apply to W. G. CRUIKSHANK, 107 St. James street. 25

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A House, containing seven rooms, including bathroom and w.c. It is very nicely situated on the bank of the river, in shade trees, and a summer kitchen is attached. Apply to G. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 5

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application, to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 17

HOUSES TO LET.

364 St. Antoine st., upper dwelling, 7 rooms, $15 per month.
252 Chatham st., lower dwelling, 5 rooms, $10 per month.
472 Lagauchetiere st., cut stone house, 14 rooms, $20 per month.
102 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
106 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
110 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
8 Fournier avenue, lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
14 Fournier ave., lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
18 Fournier ave., lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
388 Seigneurs street, lower dwellius, 3 rs., $7.00 per month.
385 St. Dominique street, lower dwelling, 6 rooms, $8.00 per month.
385½ St. Dominique street, upper dwelling, 10 rooms, $12 per month.
131 Coursol street, upper dwelling, 6 rooms, $12.00 per month.
137 Coursol streeet, upper dwelling, $12 per month.
141 Coursol street, upper dwelling, $12.00 per month.
236 Coursol street, lower dwelling, $8.00.
242 Coursol street, lower dwelling, $8.00.
250 Coursol street, upper dwelling, $9.00.
Very comfortable house with large garden, at Longueuil, $20 per month.
Also nice residence, with 11 acres of land, with large garden, fruit trees, etc., etc., $50 per month.
And several fine properties for sale.
J. M. M. DUFF, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street, Montreal.

TO LET.

886 St. Denis street, large brick cottage, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, large yard, all in first-class order.
869 Notre Dame, self-contained, 10 rooms, stone and brick, trees in front, large yard and shed, all in first-class order. Cheap to good tenant.
Nos. 31, 47 and 57 Greene ave. residential flats, no outside stairs. Trees and green plots in front, all in first-class order. Rents, $10.00 lower, $11.00 upper.
Apply A. DAVIS, Proprietor, Room 5, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street. 23

The Boys' Page.

Toy Ships.

(By James Swinburne.)

The scientific principles underlying many of the most familiar toys are not only most interesting, but frequently very intricate. The ways of the commonest spinning top, for instance, have

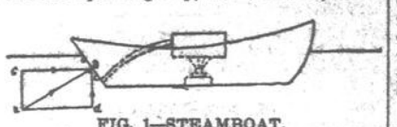


FIG. 1—STEAMBOAT.

given the ablest mathematicians a lot of trouble, while many of the most ingenious and complicated mechanical toys are merely made up of groups of the simplest mechanisms, which demand no ex-

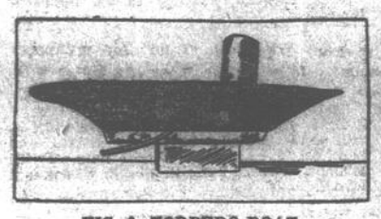


FIG. 2—TORPEDO BOAT.

planation, as a little inspection shows at once how they work. It would be of little use, for instance, discussing clockwork toys, as anyone with any mechanical sense sees how they work directly he looks inside of them. I will, therefore, refer to a few toys which seem to me interesting.

There are several forms of toy steamboat. One of the oldest has a little copper boiler, like a cotton-reel, which sits in a rest over a spirit lamp, and has a pin-hole opposite the end of a tube. This tube is carried down under a slop-

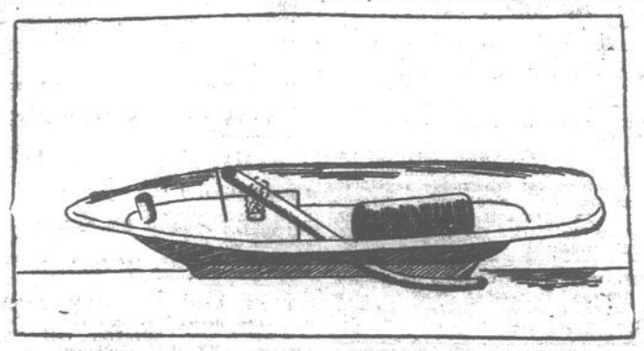


FIGURE 3—TORPEDO BOAT.

ing stern, and opens into the water there. When the boiler is at work it blows a jet of steam into the bent pipe. The end of the pipe does not fit the boiler closely, and the jet of steam carries air with it, and the air and steam are forced down the pipe into the water. The steam is condensed, but the air runs under the sloping stern in little bubbles. This pushes the steamer forward. Why bubbles which have only the power to rise in the water, should push a boat in a direction at right angles can be made clear by a diagram. The bubbles, which may be regarded as if they were little balls of cork, cannot rise directly to the surface, as the sloping stern is in the way, so they have to move up and aft, or astern, at the same time, and the aft, or sternward movement, necessitates a forward push to the boat. The bubbles can slide up the stern, so they can only push the stern in a direction perpendicular to it, as shown by the arrow a. b. (Fig.1). But a push in the direction a. b. is equivalent to two simultaneous pushes in the directions c. b. and d. b. respectively. The push in the direction d. b. tends to lift the stern up, and it lifts it a very little. The push c. b. sends the boat forward. This is an example of the parallelogram of forces, which sounds very complicated, but is really very simple. It will be referred to again in connection with the kite.

The next steamer, (Figs. 2 and 3) is by far the most interesting. The funnel almost puts the 'Umbria' and 'Etruria' in the shade, but in this case it has the engines, such as they are, inside it. A second view shows the boat with the funnel taken off, and laid inside. There are two tubes, which are seen sticking out at the bottom in Fig. 2. They are soldered into a single tube (Fig. 3), which is closed at the top, and sticks up towards the pin. The whole of the front is a tank for methylated spirit. In the extreme bow is a tube for filling in the spirit, and the wick is seen just under the closed tube and playing on it. The pin is for holding the funnel. The tube arrangement has to be filled with water, all air being displaced by water. It is to make it easy to fill that there are two tubes. The lamp is then lighted. After a while the water in the closed upper end of the double tube generates steam suddenly, and forces the rest of the water in the system out with great force. This exposes the steam to a large surface of cold pipe, which condenses it, and causes a vacuum.

The water then runs up and fills the tubes, and closed head, and so on, its inertia carrying it out after the vacuum is destroyed. The system really gets into a state of vibration, forcing the water out and in about four times a second. The steam is never blown out at the stern, only water. The theory of this sort of vibration is exceedingly complicated. Rayleigh has shown how self-induction is necessary to make an electro-magnetically driven tuning-fork vibrate, and on the same principle, there is a time lag in the effect of the heat upon the water. It thus gives a much higher pressure when forcing the water out than when it is coming in. Another point is that, though the amounts of water that go in and out are equal, the ejection is under greater pressure and for a not proportionately shorter time, making the forward impulse greater, so that the boat moves forward. This toy works beautifully.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival

And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World,
at all Drug Stores.

RESURRECTION PLANTS.

A fresh consignment just received.
ORDER AT ONCE.
25 cents each. Three for 50 cents.

S. S. BAIN,
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST,
66 BEAVER HALL HILL, Montreal
21



Beauty without Health is impossible.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Bring Health, then Beauty follows. They clear the muddy complexion, chase away Sick Headaches and Bilious Spells, cure Dyspepsia and remove all poisonous matter from the System.

Mrs. Addie Therrialt, 216 Brussels Street, St. John, N.B., says: "Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Headaches. They have corrected the irregularities of Liver and Stomach, and restored my entire system to healthy natural action."

NO MORE GREY HAIR.

A CANITOL, THE IDEAL HAIR RESTORER.
WILL NOT SOIL SCALP OR PUREST WHITE LINEN.
☞ 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

House Letting Placards, &c.

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

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

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

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

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
BAKER and CONFECTIONER.
Cleanliness is Next to Godliness.
If we can't give you the latter, we can and do give you the former.
IT'S IN OUR BAKERY,
COR. ST. ANTOINE ST. & ATWATER AVE.
TEL. 8003.
18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE
116 St. Peter street,
Mechanics Institute Building.
ALL LINES FROM
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK
—TO—
ENGLAND AND EUROPE,
Also to Florida, West Indies and All Southern Winter Resorts.
Tel. 1176. W. H. HENRY, Agent.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS.
ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.
All Lines from New York to Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, &c
COOK'S TOURS.
W. H. CLANCY, Agent.
Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James street.

IRON CASTINGS
—AND—
General Iron Work,
Good Work and Prompt Delivery.
WM. RODDEN & CO.,
Tel. 123. 110 to 120 ANN ST

Winter Resorts.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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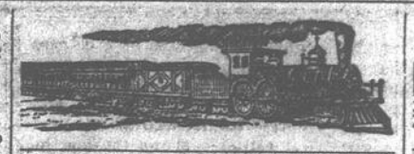
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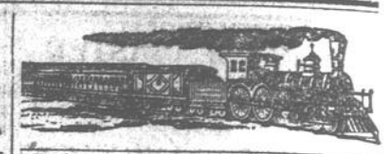
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" Moncton	8.00 p.m.
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(By Lizzie A. Hooper, in 'S. S. Times,' London.')

CHAPTER III.—'VERY PRECIOUS.'

Have you been reverent before these children whom you so little understand?—Edward Carpenter.

Nora, having at last found a friend who understood her, was utterly happy. Certainly she had rejoiced over Cook as one rejoices who has found great spoil, and from the night of Easter Eve it had been a constant source of hope, often disappointed, that she might have a few words of conversation with her.

The child had accumulated such a number of important questions, that she was becoming crushed by the load, and now she might unburden her soul, and she found the good old doctor an instructor quite to her mind.

After dinner on that first day of her visit, sitting on Dr. Anderson's knee with her head leaning upon his soft, silvery beard, the gold upon the silver, Nora told him the story of the revelation that had been given to her.

'I couldn't sleep one bit,' she said, 'because I wanted to do something for Lord Jesus, and I knelt up to think, and then I had a sort of pain inside here,' laying her hand upon her chest, 'and so I spoke out loud. And Lord Jesus heard me, and he sent Cook to tell me how I could do it.'

The doctor was intensely interested.

'What did Cook tell you?' he asked.

'Oh, she said, he told her to come and tell me that if I wanted to do something for him, I might do it for somebody-else, and then he would say, "Nora Lyle did that to me."'

'One of his brethren—brothers,' said the doctor.

'Has he got any brothers?' asked Nora, sitting up.

'Yes, anybody who is at all like him is his brother or sister.'

'Can you tell by the likeness?' said Nora. 'But I've never seen anybody a bit like him. You see, he wears his hair so long, and he would not look the same in clothes like yours, I don't think.'

'Nora, you don't quite understand,' said the doctor, speaking slowly, 'it is not the outside likeness, it is being like him in the things he did, and loving everybody, whether they loved him or not.'

'The things he did!' An immense joy shot into Nora's heart, and, slipping down from the doctor's knee, she ran out of the room.

With her breath coming in little gasps of intense happiness, she went up the broad shallow stairs to the room where she was to sleep. It was a pretty little dressing-room opening out of the doctor's, and, kneeling down by the little bed, she said in a low, intense whisper:—'Dear, dear Lord Jesus, I am going to do it! I know he is your brother, because he does like you did. He goes about to streets and houses and makes ill people well, and he loves everybody when they don't love him, and when they do love him. It's Dr. Anderson. I am a happy girl. Your loving little child, Nora Lyle.'

It had been Nora's habit to dictate letters to be written to her father in Africa, hence her untaught prayers took this familiar form.

Then, with a strange light upon her small pale face, she fumbled under the pillow, and took out a tiny parcel, carefully packed up in tissue paper. She unrolled it and disclosed a small flask of eau de Cologne.

The doctor was lying back in his chair with his eyes closed when Nora returned. His slippered feet were upon the fender-stool.

When the door opened, and the child came in with that light radiant from her face, he kept still, wondering what she would do.

There was no hesitation in her movements. She knelt in front of him, and tenderly took off his slippers, she gently tapped the brass fender-bar with the unopened flask, and, when she had succeeded in cracking it all round she held it very carefully in both hands; and pulling it apart, let the fragrant contents fall upon the old doctor's feet.

A good old man is very near to an innocent child, and the meaning of the little picture flashed upon the doctor's mind at once. She had poured out her most precious gift upon him, meaning it for his Master. The old man put out his hand, and laid it upon Nora's bowed head. For a time they both kept silence. The doctor was deeply touched, and he scarcely knew how to deal with so tender a soul as this little one.

'Nora,' said he, at last, 'you mean that for him, don't you?'

Nora looked up smiling her brightest. 'I am not worthy to be called his brother,' he went on in a low tone, half to himself.

'But,' said Nora, 'you heal people what are ill! And you don't mind them not loving you!'

'Even these least,' said the doctor, 'the least his brethren, the least like him. Yes, Nora, although I am not worthy, you may be made very sure he takes it as for himself. What made you think of such a thing, dear child?'

'Why,' said Nora, 'there's a window of it in church, and I sit by it; and one Monday I went to church, and I heard it all. Her name was Mary, and it was an allybaster box 'ceeding precious; but I haven't got such a thing as a beautiful white nallybaster box. But,' she went on, with a little catch in her voice, 'the house is full of the scent of the eau de Cologne, isn't it?'

While Nora slept that night, the doctor prayed long and earnestly. He had laid up the accumulated savings of a successful practice. He was a very rich man, and his intention had been, before the end of the year, to buy some small, well-wooded, country estate, and settle down to enjoy his well-earned rest. Now his dream was shaken.

It is hard for an old man to give up the dream of a lifetime, when its fulfilment is actually within his grasp.

Many and many a time, when called up in the small hours of a bitterly cold night, he had said to himself:—'This will be all changed soon, no more turning out at night, no more hurried meals and snatches at reading. Soon I shall have abundant leisure, good reading and time to enjoy my life.'

The earnest little voice seemed to repeat in his ears: A nallybaster box, 'ceeding precious.'

'Yes, my Master, I will give it to thee. Forgive me that I have not been as willing as thy little child to give that up that I have treasured so long.'

. . . . . .

Nora stayed long with the old doctor and, having food for her hungry soul, grew strong in body likewise.

A plain, well-appointed building has arisen in place of the well-wooded estate, and in it are beds for sick children.

Every day an old, white-bearded man, of a sweet and reverend countenance, walks round the wards, his last days are being spent in the Master's service.

To himself alone the doctor still calls this hospital, 'Nora's Alabaster Box.'

THE END.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

It was a very stormy evening. The rain came down in torrents. The wind blew around the house and whistled down the chimney and almost made the children shiver as they clustered about the fire. Amy went to the window and peered out, but there was only blackness outside. It if had not been dark she might have seen multitudes of leaves falling from the trees to the ground, and she might have seen plenty of mud, and ever so many wet and dripping things. As it was she had no view at all, so she went back to the fire, making the somewhat pointed remark, 'This would be a good night for a story.'

The other children applauded her as though she had said something quite brilliant, and the story-teller, who had seemed to be reading, though she heard what was going on, laid down her newspaper and her spectacles.

'This evening reminds me,' said she, 'of something that happened on such a night as this, a great many years ago. On that evening a certain boy named Eddie, who lived in the city of New York, had a very narrow escape. His father and mother were very fond of their children, and besides they were able to give them many pleasures that others were without. Yet Eddie was not always satisfied with these, and sometimes he indulged in things that were forbidden. You see that he had fallen into this habit when he was a little boy, and he had not altogether outgrown it, although he had come to be quite large and ought to have been wiser.

'There was a young man named Clarence Strong, who owned a boat which he was accustomed to sail on the Hudson River. Eddie had been particularly cautioned against going out with him on account of the danger, and it was taken for granted that the boy would mind.

'One day Eddie did not come home after school as he was expected to do. His mother watched for him from the window and wondered why he didn't appear. His brothers came in one after the other and each one inquired, 'Where is Eddie?' but no one could answer the question. The twilight fell and supper-time arrived, but still no Eddie. 'What can delay him,' asked the father, anxiously, as they sat down to the table, but the only response was a troubled look on the mother's face. After supper the other boys were sent out to look for their missing brother. An hour later they came in with the report that some of their playmates had seen him talking with Clarence Strong. They added that it was raining heavily and that the wind was high. Nothing more than this was needed to make the whole family exceedingly anxious, for they feared, what proved to be the truth, that Eddie had gone out on the river with Clarence, and that they had encountered the storm.

'There was nothing to do but to sit and wait. Yes, there was one thing more, they could pray. The father led them all in a petition for the safety of the erring one, and He who rules the winds and waves answered the prayer. Late in the evening Eddie appeared, drenched to the skin and shivering with cold.

'"My son, my son, how glad I am to see you!" exclaimed his mother; "Where have you been?" Eddie penitently confessed that he had gone out on the water with Clarence. He said that after the storm arose the boat became unmanageable and they were very near drowning; but somehow, he didn't really know how, they had succeeded in getting back to the city.

'The boy was dried and warmed and sent to bed, where he was obliged to lie all of the next day. He said that he was very sorry for his disobedience, and I think he was, for I do not remember that he ever did anything of the sort again.'

'Mustn't he have felt terrible when he was out on the water?' asked Amy.

'Yes, indeed,' was the reply; 'and I think the worst part of it all must have been the knowledge that he had got himself into danger through his own fault.'

The young listeners sat in silence for nearly a half minute. Then Freddie said, 'I will mind, even when I'm as big as a man.'

The story-teller kissed him and called him a good boy. Then she went back to her spectacles and her newspaper, and the children played a quiet game until bed-time. —Cousin Lois, in 'Christian Intelligencer.'

DAILY THOUGHTS.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Is there room in thy Father's house for us?' (Gen. xxiv., 23.)

'In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would not have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.' (John xiv., 2.)

'I am the way.' (John xiv., 6.)

There is one way, and only one,
Out of our gloom, and sin, and care,
To that far land where shines no sun
Because the face of God is there.
—Hymns A. and M.

WORTH WHILE.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song:
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise of earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mr. D. L. Moody says:—'When I was here in 1866, there was a merchant who came over from Dublin, and was talking with this business man in London; and, as I happened to look in, this business man in London introduced me to the man from Dublin. The Dublin man said to the London man, alluding to me, "Is this young man all O O?" Said the London man, "What do you mean by O O?" Said the Dublin man, "Is he Out-and-Out for Christ?" I tell you, it burned down into my soul.' Are you, dear young reader, all O O?

When Dr. Chalmers left Kilmeny, he mentioned in his farewell address a significant experience. At his first coming to the parish he preached sound doctrine. With all the force of his eloquent nature he denounced sin, and warned his people against transgressing God's holy law. 'I never heard,' he said afterwards, 'of a single reformation being effected by those sermons. I am not sensible that all the vehemence with which I urged the virtues and duties of life ever had the weight of a feather on the moral habits of my parishioners.' But a change came into his heart and life, and he began to preach the love and power of Christ. At once there were results. His people, broken in spirit, renounced their sins. He said at the end of his ministry in Kilmeny, 'You have taught me that the effective way of preaching morality is to preach Christ.'

What a poor idea of Christian service many Christians have. To go to church once or twice on Sunday, to attend a prayer meeting once a week, or perhaps less frequently, to contribute a few cents in the Sunday collection, and, perhaps, make a small contribution to the pastor's support, is the whole idea of serving God. Dr. Strong, secretary of the Evangenical Alliance, sends forth this ringing message to Christians everywhere: 'One of the greatest Christian words is "service." The Master said he came to "minister"; and as the Father sent him, so he sends us to serve. We call going to church "attending divine service." But reading the Word, joining in the hymn, uniting in the prayer, and listening to the sermon—these are worship not service. I know of no way to serve God except to help him to do what he is trying to do in the world—namely, to lift this poor, blundering, sorrowing, sinning race up into his light, and joy and purity. That is, the way the serve God is to serve men. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me." And love to God and Man is the all-sufficient inspiration to service. To him that loves, service is its own reward.'

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NERVES UNSTRUNG

By Indigestion are Put in Tune by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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You can do so, and at very little cost. Take a couple of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal to-day, and see if you don't sleep as 'sound as a rock' to-night, and get up hearty, hungry, and without a headache in the morning. Just try this plan to-day.

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WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 5th February, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to sections 1234, 1235 and 1236 of the consolidated statutes of the Province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for sale by public auction, in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 22nd of MARCH next, at ELEVEN A.M., at the upset price per mile hereinafter mentioned opposite each limit.

Lake Saint John North-West—No. 90, 20m, $10; No. 91, 35 m., $10; No. 92, 21 m., $10; riv. Mistassini, 6 m., $20; riv. au Rat, 8 m., $20; riv. Mistassibi No. 1, 6 m., $20; riv. Mistassibi, No. 2, 35 m., $15; riv. Mistassibi, No. 3, 13 m., $15.

Lake St. John West—Township Ross No. 2, 4 m., $30; No. 38, 48 m., $10.

Limits north of Lake St. John—1st range, No. 4, 26¼ m., $10; No. 5, 26¼ m., $10; No. 6, 38¾ m., $10; 2nd range, No. 5, 32½ m., $10; No. 6, 24 m., $10; No. 7, 27 m., $10; No. 8, 18 m., $10; 3rd range, No. 5, 35 m., $10; No. 6, 30 m., $10; No. 7, 25 m., $10; No. 8, 18¾ m., $10; No. 9, 26¼ m., $10.

Lake St. John Centre—Township Mesy, 7½ m., $20.

Lake St. John East—Ile Moncouche, 40½ m., $30; riv. Shipshaw, No. 120, 48 m., $15; riv. Shipshaw, No. 121, 36 m., $25; riv. Shipshaw, No. 122, 36 m., $25; riv. Shipshaw, No. 23, 25 m., $10; riv. Shipshaw, No. 124, 25 m., $10; riv. Shipshaw, No. 125, 16 m., $10; riv. du Moulin No. 1, 9¾ m., $10; riv. du Moulin, No. 2, 6 m., $10; riv. du Moulin, No. 3, 1¾ miles, $10; riv. a Mars, No. 1, 50 m., $15; riv. a Mars, No. 2, 50 m., $10; lake Kenogami, 5 m., $10; township Simard, 5½ m., $10; township Otis, No. 1, 20 m., $15; township Otis, No. 2, 50 m., $15; township Ferland, No. 1, 26 m., $15; township Ferland, No. 2, 20 m., $15; township Hebert, 54 m., $20; township Tremblay, 2 m., $15; riv. Valin, No. 65, 9 m., $10.

Saint Charles—Riv. Upika, No. 1, 43¾m., $12; riv. Upika, No. 2, 41 m., $10; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 1, 32½ m., $25; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 2, 29¼ m., $20; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 3 38½ m., $25; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 4, 38½ m., $25; No. 141 East 17 m., $10; No. 142, 25 m., $10; No. 144 North, 20 m., $10.

Saguenay—Saguenay West, No. 1a, 9 m., $15; township Albert, No. 89, 36 m., $15; Bergeronnes-Tadousac, 8¾ m., $15; riv. Blanche (township Laval), 7 m., $15; township Laval, 7 p.m., $15; township Laval, No. 3, 1½ m., $25.

Saint Francois—Township Chesham, 4¾ m., $400.

Saint Maurice—Rear Manouan E., 50 m., $50; rear Manouan F., 40 m., $50.

Lower Ottawa—Township Wentworth, No. 2, 6 a.m., $200.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder on payment of the purchase price in cash, or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment, they will be immediately re-offered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale are opened for inspection in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, and at the office of the Crown Lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N.B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been authorized by the Department.

S. N. PARENT,
Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills.

PAIN IN THE BACK AND CRAMPS IN THE LEGS.

Mr. H. Shephard, T. S. R. Conductor No. 885, 15 Bellair Street, Toronto, says: "About fifteen months ago I began to have a pain across the small of my back and under my heart, which, until I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, daily grew worse. For a long time the pain in my back was so severe that I could hardly turn in my bed or arise therefrom. I was much troubled with dizziness and constant and severe cramps in my legs. My urine was red color, with sandy sediment and scalding sensation in passing. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I procured a box and had not taken half of them before I experienced marked relief and my improvement was constant until my complete cure. It took just two boxes to cure me of all my pain and troubles, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills, which worked such a perfect cure in my case, are the thing for anyone troubled as I was."

Sold by druggists at 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25.

FOR BREAKFAST
NOTHING NICER THAN
CLARK'S
GENEVA SAUSAGE.
Have you tried them?
Order through your Butcher or Groe".

Picturesque Canada!

COMPLETE IN 41 PARTS.

A few complete Sets left. Will be sold for $3.00 per set.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETABLE CANCER CURE.

The new treatment (no knife or plaster) has cured hundreds, why not try it. Full particulars 6c. (stamps.)
STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

FREE! FREE!

DR. KLINE'S
Great Nerve Restorer!

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

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Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard remedy for all pulmonary complaints. A timely dose of this medicine cures the cold or cough, and

Prevents Disease.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A PECULIAR FEELING.

The sensation of homesickness has been variously described, but never more graphically than by a little girl, who, miles away from home and mamma, sat heavy eyed and silent at a hotel table.

'Aren't you hungry, dear?' asked her aunt, with whom she was travelling.

'No.'

'Does your head ache?'

'No.'

'What is the matter?'

The child's lip quivered, and she said in a tone to grieve the heart:

'I'm seasick fer home.'

It is not a frog in your throat, but a cold; take Menthol Cough Syrup for it. 25

EGREGIOUS ERROR.

'What was the cause of that shootin' affray between the Colonel and the editor of the 'Bugle'?'

'Printer's error, as usual, sah. Editor tried to refer in a jokin' way to the Colonel as a tank, and the printer got it Yank.'—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

O dear! What can I do for my poor hands? Jelly of Cucumber and Roses will cure them at once. Ask your druggist for it. John Lewis, Chemist. 26

UNPOETIC.

'What a beautiful impressive line that is,' exclaimed the man that quotes poetry; "if the waters could speak as they flow!"'

'It doesn't impress me,' answered the practical friend.

'I believe in letting well enough alone. If you had sat down in the cellar keeping track of the story that the gas tells as it flows, you'd be satisfied to go ahead paying so much a year for your water and not bother with a meter.'

Morin's Wine Creso-Phates invariably cures cold, cough, whooping cough, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. Try it. For sale everywhere. 14

'Pride,' said Uncle Eben, 'am er good t'ing in its place. But er country or er citizen is in hahd luck when he ain' got nuffin' much 'ceppin' 'is pride ter be proud of.'—Washington 'Star.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS, all Sizes, Made from Amateur Negatives, also Developing, Printing and Finishing of Amateur Negatives, at moderate prices.

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The Cheapest House in Montreal.

C. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

SUCCESSFUL LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Montreal Loan and Investment Company of Montreal was held in the Company's office, 107 St. James street, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1898, at 4 o'clock p.m., to receive the financial report of the Company and statement of the business done for the past year which was considered and unanimously adopted.

The following is a short summary and comparative statement showing growth of Company:

	Total Assets.	Loans on Real Estate and Shares.	Profits
Dec. 31, 1895,	$21,691.21	$21,275.00	$1,892.62
Dec. 31, 1896,	46,971.66	43,575.00	4,339.13
Dec. 31, 1897,	106,610.36	104,505.00	15,200.44

We believe the above showing will be satisfactory to our shareholders, as it will be seen that the profits have increased proportionately with the assets, which shows that the Company is very carefully managed.

Also, we are pleased to state the Company has been able to earn an average dividend of 12 percent for the past three years for its shareholders.

We are the leading Company on this plan in the province of Quebec. Now is the time to subscribe for some of our stock. Send for a prospectus and financial report.

L. O. DAVID, Pres.
ALFRED JOYCE, Vice Pres.

Illustrations

for Books, Catalogues, Circulars, Advertisements, &c.

Half-Tone Etchings,

Equal to the best produced, at 15c per square inch. Minimum for any single Half-tone Etching, $1.25. Vignetting extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

Line Etchings,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c. Drawing if required, extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

VICTORIA'S VICTORY.

A Most Exciting and Brilliant Hockey Match Between Victoria and Montreal Teams.

ALL THE LATEST SPORTING NEWS

Saturday night was not an ideal one for hockey but notwithstanding this fact hockey enthusiasts crowded in the Victoria rink almost to suffocation. Never before, during the present season, was such an enormous crowd seen at a hockey match and it will be a long time before a similar scene is witnessed. The scheduled senior championship match was between the rival teams—Montreal and Victorias—and it was a magnificent game throughout. Clean, brilliant hockey was a beautiful feature and only on one occasion had a player to be warned for ungentlemanly play and that was a Victoria man, McLea. Spectators filled every available seat. The windows were favorite positions and in the gallery enthusiasts sought refuge among the rafters. The excitement was intense and at times language not at all seemly was indulged in.

The ice was not in the best condition, consequently, although fast hockey was in evidence, it was not as fast as it might have been. At the start the glossy surface appeared superb, but when the players had been over it a few times small pools of water were visible and the puck got stiff and slimy. However, the respective teams throughout the contest showed what their powers really were.

The invincibles, the holders of the Stanley cup, played their usual team and had considerable advantage over their opponents as Baird, the good all-round man at cover, was unfortunately missed from the lines, not that his substitute, Charlton, did not play a rattling good game, but he lacked the cool head and excellent judgment of the missing Baird. The latter is in the Victoria Hospital, suffering from appendicitis, but it is hoped he will soon recover.

The pack on both teams played an excellent game, a game which always tells in the end. Montreal played the game of the season, but the elegant show of Lewis saved the Victoria contingent from defeat as shot after shot was rained on him. Horsfall and Howard were very conspicuous and McKerrow and Locke also did great wonders. Collins the invincible goal-keeper was really a market. Norris and Charlton also played a good uphill game. The latter was very weak in lifting and on more than one occasion instead of passing the puck to the side he pushed it forlard, yet he made a good show. When Sam. Fernie appeared in place of Locke he was not slow in showing his capabilities.

A word about the victors. The team has gained the senior hockey championship without a defeat and the seven received congratulatiins on every side. Saturday's victory was in all respects a clean one and well deserved. The players put up an indescribable game and Grant, the long lifter, exerted himself with telling effect. Drinkwater and Cam. Davidson were the stars and displayed the technique of the game with master hand. Collins and Lewis shared the honors.

Just before the teams lined up telegrams were received by the Victoria team from Shirley Davidson and Norman Rankin, two old players, who are in Jamaica, saying: 'Luck to-night.'

It was nearly nine o'clock when the game commenced. The Victoria seven got the advantage at the opening and carried the puck dangerously near the Montreal goals, where Charlton cleverly relieved. Grant returned beautifully. Again the rubber exchanged ends and the Victoria forwards seized the puck and raced down the ice, but the whistle sounded off-side. After the face Howard seized the opportunity and cleverly rushed towards his opponents' goal and shot on Lewis who deftly turned it aside. The next moment H. McDougall had taken the puck to the other end of the ice and made a desperate shot on Collins, who was equal to the occasion. The game was exceedingly fast, in fact too fast to last. The puck travelled at a terrible rate in spite of the bad ice.

Again and again the teams endeavored to score but without avail, when at last Charlton cleared with a run followed by a scrimmage in the Victoria territory. McLea and Davidson made a fruitless attempt to get the puck out, but McKerrow was too quick and he sent it flying through the goals amidst deafening applause. The game lasted twenty-three minutes.

At the restart the Victoria team forwards suddenly opened with a terrific rush, with Davidson, Drinkwater and McLea ahead. Shots rained thick and fast on Collins, but the cool-headed goal keeper knew his business, and withstood all these attacks. Eventually the puck sought the opposite end, only to return in a more vigorous manner, intent on finding its way through the Montreal goals. In four minutes it passed Collins from a capital shot from Davidson.

The third game opened with similar play but half time was called before either side scored.

In the second half the Montreal forwards went forward with a rush, and carried the puck into their opponents' quarters, where Howard, Horsfal and McKerrow, tried hard to score, but failed. The rubber again found its way back, with the result that the third game fell to the Victorias.

The fourth game was scored by the Victoria seven. The fifth game lasted nearly half an hour. In the end the Montreals came out on top, Howard doing the needful very neatly. The Montreal forwards played a beautiful combination game, which was very useful. During this game Davidson and Drinkwater came into collision, and the latter was slightly hurt, causing a delay of five minutes.

The next game ended in favor of the Victorias.

Following are the teams:

Montreal—Collins, goal; Norris, point; Charleton, cover point; Howard, Locke, Horsfall and McKerrow, forwards.

Victoria—G. Lewis, goal; H. Macdougall, point; Grant, cover point; Drinkwater, R. Macdougall, Davidson and R. McLea, forwards.

Referee—Mr. D. Brown. Shamrocks. Umpires, F. Tansey and D. Eliot. Timekeepers, —Allan Cameron, Fred. McRobie.

The games were scored as follows:

Game.	Club.	Won by.	Time.
1.	Montreal	McKerrow	23 min.
2.	Victoria	C. Davidson	4 min.
3.	Victoria	C. Davidson	5 min.
4.	Victoria	H. Macdougall	5 min.
5.	Montreal	Howard	35 min.
6.	Victoria	Drinkwater	10 min.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.



THE VICTORIA AND MONTREAL MATCH.

A SCHOOL GAME.

Abingdon School and Montreal Collegiate School met on Saturday morning on the Crystal rink, and the game resulted in a victory for the former. The play was very fast throughout the game, but the combination of the Abingdon team was very much better than that of their opponents, and only for the excellent defence of the Collegiate goalkeeper, the Abingdon score would have been very much larger. Almost as soon as the puck was started, Abingdon began to attack the Collegiate goal, but it was not till after twenty minutes of hard work that they were able to score, when Ayer, after a fine run, passed from behind goals to Ward, who sent the rubber through. The Collegiate boys now began to play more together, and soon evened the score; but just before half time, after a beautiful bit of passing between Ayer and Hill, the latter scored.

After half time the Abingdon boys scored twice, and the Collegiate once, making the final score four to two in favor of Abingdon.

The following were the teams:

Abingdon School—A. Bulmer, goal; H. Yuile, captain, point; W. Walker, cover pt. N. Hill, F. Ayer, R. Ward and G. Ogilvie, forwards.

M.C. School—Rolland, goal; Willis, point; Lockerby, cover point; Crawford, Coyle, Troutback and Turnbull, forwards.

Referee—Strachan, of the High School.

A COMING CONTEST.

Arrangements are being completed for a hockey match between picked teams of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific general offices, to take place next Thursday night at the Prince Arthur rink.

AN INTERESTING MATCH.

Lachute and Rockland hockey teams met on Rockland ice on Friday, in the second of the home and home matches.

The teams were:

Lachute—S. McKimmie, goal; E. Wilson, point; A. Kennedy, cover point; G. Fraser, D. White, F. Brennan and W. Earle, forwards.

Rockland—H. Taylor, goal; A. Kennedy, point; J. Byrnes, cover point; G. McCallum, P. Eathorne, A. Campbell and H. Barclay, forwards.

The teams, with the exception of one man, K. Fraser, who had to be laid off the Lachute team, owing to a sprain received in practice, were the same as played on Lachute ice in the first match on Feb. 7, when Rockland won with a score of five goals to two.

The game on Friday last was won by Rockland to the tune of eight straight, six of which were scored by McCallum, and one each by Eathorne and Barclay. Again, this pair seemed to be the Rockland stars, while Wilson played great hockey for Lachute, and little Dave White showed himself a good substitute for K. Fraser. Eathorne was ruled off at the commencement of the seventh game, but Rockland seemed to be in winning form and scored without him.

Lachute played a fast, snappy game, but the players were not nearly heavy enough for their opponents.

Mr. Brisbois, an old member of the Buckingham team, officiated as referee, and gave perfect satisfaction. Messrs. Neil and Campbell acted as umpires.

The teams were entertained to a supper by the lady friends of the home team, which was thoroughly appreciated, for hockey gives good appetites. Speeches, songs, etc., made the time pass quickly until midnight, and with cheers for the ladies of Lachute and Rockland, the second match came to an end.

A DRAWN GAME.

The Montagnard and West End hockey teams met on Twin City ice on Saturday. Both teams lined up with Mr. Lorne Campbell as referee. Right from the start things promised well for a lively game. Montagnard took the puck into West End territory, but the cool, steady play of McLean at cover was equal to the occasion. After several runs up the ice Montagnard succeeded in scoring. This was the only score in the first half. On resuming play Wilson was placed in goal, and Caldwell moved up on the forwards, and the change was noticeable immediately, as the West End forwards made some pretty and telling runs up the ice, and finally a neat pass from White and Caldwell scored for West End. From this time out things were pretty even, but no more scoring took place. Conrad, Proulx and Dandurand played a strong game for Le Montagnard, while Drysdale, McLean, Caldwell and White, distinguished themselves on the West End.

A GREAT VICTORY.

The Imperial-Phoenix insurance hockey team, champions of the Insurance Hockey League, Montreal, defeated the Victoria hockey team of Cowansville, champions of the district of Bedford, at Cowansville, on Saturday. Score, 9 to 4.

A BROWNIE GAME.

The Brownies received their first defeat this season on Saturday at the hands of the Maples, on Mountain Park rink, by a score of three to two.

A FRIENDLY WHITEWASH.

Two teams of the Grand Trunk, one from the general traffic manager's office, played a friendly game of hockey in the Standard Rink, Point St. Charles, which resulted in a victory for the Foreign Freight team by two goals to nothing.

The names of the players were as follows: Foreign Freight—A. F. Read, goal; G. T.

A CLOSE GAME.

The Ivy Leaf Hockey Club met and defeated the Stanleys on Friday evening at the Central Skating Rink by the small score of two to one.

The teams were as follows:

Ivy Leaf—F. Cuggy, goal; J. Ryan, point; W. McIntosh, cover point; Byers, Labelle, Murphy and McIntyre, forwards.

Stanleys—T. Sweat, goal; J. Hayes, pt. Roberts, cover point; F. Nolan, McLaughlin Waitt and Hunt, forwards.

Referee—W. Conningham.

ON THE MOUNTAIN PARK RINK.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Mountain Park Skating Rink on Saturday afternoon, between Monte Rose and the Wanderers, which resulted in a victory for the former team by a score of twelve to four. The teams were as follows:

Monte Rose—Scott, goal; L. Decarrie, pt.; Rivet, cover point; O'Connor, O'Leary and Cherry, forwards.

Wanderers—Orsley, goal; Grimsdale, pt.; A. Decarrie, cover point; Vipond, Puneau, and Hutchison, forwards.

THE GAME IN ONTARIO.

Morrisburg, Ont., Feb. 25—The final match in a series of home and home games between the old rivals, the Cornwall and the Morrisburg hockey teams, was played here last night, resulting in a victory for the home seven, the score being six to three. The teams have met three times this season previous to last night, one game being a draw, and each winning a game, so that Friday night's contest settled the summary for 1898 in favor of Morrisburg. The game was slow and ragged, although at times some brilliant play was witnessed. The Morrisburg men did not by any means put up the kind of hockey they are capable of doing. Mr. Killalin, of Iroquois, acted as referee, and is an adept at the business. Morrisburg has played eight games this season, won six, lost one, drawn one, scoring in all forty-nine goals to their opponents' twenty-two.

AN OTTAWA VICTORY.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The match at the Rideau Rink on Saturday night between the Quebec and Ottawa teams was the slowest seen here this season. The only time that the audience showed any signs of enthusiasm was when Fred. White scored the eleventh goal, which put the Ottawas one game in the lead and decided the match. The score of six to five fairly represents the play. The teams were very evenly matched, but the Ottawas were the better skaters, and this won the game for them. The game was marred by one unpleasant incident. When the Quebeckers scored the ninth goal which put them in the lead, Alderman Davidson, president of the Capitals, who was the umpire at that end, was struck on the breast with a hockey stick by Weldy Young, who said the shot never scored. Mr. Davidson promptly grappled with Young, there was a general mix up on the ice, but the combatants were separated before they did any harm to each other. The occurrence of such incidents has a most harmful effect on the game in Ottawa, and the attendance is getting smaller and smaller at each succeeding game.

The first half was slow and uninteresting. The ice was soft and slushy, and the players found it hard to pass the puck across. The Quebeckers won first blood after a few minutes play, and the small crowd of supporters of the Citadel gave vent to their delight in cheers. The Ottawas evened up the score six minutes later. Immediately after the face, Young took possession, and his rush and shot resulted in another game for the home team. The fourth game was the longest of the match, and was won by Ottawa. The fifth went to Quebec after one minute's play, and when the first half ended the score stood three to two in favor of Ottawa.

The sixth and seventh games were taken in quick succession by Quebec, and the eighth went to Ottawa. In the ninth Cahill was hurt, but resumed in a few minutes. Stocking made a number of brilliant stops, and the Quebec forwards got in a rush that ended only when the puck went whizzing through the Ottawa flags. It was then that Young struck Umpire Davidson. Fred. White played a magnificent game during the rest of the match. His rushes were superb and his shots were at all times dangerous.

Westwick was doing some brilliant work, but Watson, Scott and Stocking, were a hard trio to pass. White secured after a shot on the Ottawa flags had been turned aside, and he carried it the length of the ice and scored. This tied the score, and there was subdued excitement as the puck was faced. Both goals were threatened alternately, and then Westwick and White made a rush, and on a pass from the former White scored. There were only twenty-eight seconds to play, and the match ended six to five in favor of Ottawa.

Gillespie and Moran did most of the forward work for the Quebecs, while Watson and Stocking were brilliant on the defence. All the Ottawa men put up good games, with the exception of Hutchison. The referee, Mr. Semple, of the Shamrocks, was very strict, particularly on off-side play.

The players and officials were:

Ottawa—Cope, goal; Pulford, point; and Young, cover point; Westwick, White, Spittal and Hutchison, forwards.

Quebec—Stocking, goal; C. Scott, point; Watson, cover point; Cahill, Smith, Moran, and Gillespie, forwards.

Umpires—Jas. Davidson and C. Clendennin. Timekeepers—H. Rosenthal and J. Gibson. Referee, Mr. Semple.

BASEBALL.

NOT SATISFIED.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 26.—'Billy' Dinsen, star pitcher of last year's Eastern League, who was released by Toronto to Washington, has refused to sign a contract with the club. He received a contract which called for $150 a month, the same salary as he got last year, and says rather than play for that amount he will quit baseball entirely.

CURLING.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The district medal match of Saturday, between Arnprior and Montreal, was the second part of a contest, the first part of which left Arnprior in the lead by 18 points. Saturday's play was as favorable to Montreal as the first part had been the reverse, Montreal coming in with a lead of 18. The match was therefore a drawn battle. Arnprior, being unable to stay longer on Saturday will meet with Montreal at a later date to play off the tie. The following were the rinks and scores:—

Arnprior.		Montreal.	
J. B. Tierney		W. Brown	
R. A. Hunt		Geo. P. Walker	
E. Farmer		Jas. Brown	
W. I. Johnston, skip,	8	Thos. Williamson, skip	20
J. A. Simpson		J. Smith	
J. J. Neilson		Col. H. Miller	
J. S. Whyte		P. W. McDougall	
A. Burwash, skip,	19	H. E. Smith, skip,	25
	27		45

The match thus resulting in a tie.

Matches will be played on Monday and Tuesday evenings to decide the winner for this year of the Stanciiffe cup. Soon afterwards the winners during the last five years will compete in a final match for permanent ownership of this beautiful cup. It will then become one of the proud adornments of one of the city clubs' show case for trophies. The matches for Monday and Tuesday are:—St. Lawrence vs. Heather, 4 rinks; Montreal vs. Caledonia, 6 rinks; Thistle has the bye. The names on the cup at present are Caledonia and Montreal.

A CLOSE GAME.

Quebec, Feb. 27.—Two rinks from the St. Lawrence Curling Club, of Montreal, played a return match here on Saturday with the Victoria Curling Club for the district medal. St. Lawrence won by two points. The Montrealers had previously a lead of three stones from the match played in Montreal, making their total lead five.

Victoria.		St Lawrence.	
G. H. Thomson		D. Patterson	
J. Hamilton		D. Drysdale	
A. W. Colley		John Rose	
F. Holloway, skip,	15	W.J. Anderson, skip,	12
W. Petry		H. C. Cornell	
G. F. A. Jones		J. Johnston	
H. C. Sheppard		J. Wighton	
G. R. White, skip,	11	W. M. Kearns, skip,	19
Total	26	Total	31

BUCKINGHAM'S BEATEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The Rideaus defeated the Buckinghams here on Saturday afternoon in a friendly game by 8 shots. The players were:—

Rideau.		Buckingham.	
C. A. Elliot		A. MacLaren	
F. K. Bennett		D. McLaren	
E. L. Brittain		G. Parker	
L.-Col. Anderson, sk.	18	W. H. Lough, skip,	11
T. Ballantyne		A. Urquhart	
F. Anderson		R. J. Gorman	
A. J. King		C. W. Pierson	
Maj. Sherwood, skip,	13	J. F. Higginson, skip,	12
Total	31	Total	23

SNOWSHOEING.

A JOLLY TIME.

St. George's Snowshoe Club went to Lachine on Saturday afternoon and tramped back to their club house on the mountain side, where dinner was partaken of by the hungry trampers. A volunteer programme of music and songs was rendered, and the usual snowshoe choruses sung, and about midnight the tired out weary trampers left for home.

Pettigrew, point; A. E. Clare, cover; Fred. Brown, A. W. Farrar, E. Murphy, J. Millar (captain), forwards.

General Traffic—F. Clarke, goal; Alex. Hannah, point; L. McDonald, cover; D. Walsh, Dalrymple, G. McNichol (captain), W. Elliott, forwards.

Umpires—G. B. Wright, W. McCutcheon. Referee—C. Minto.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE DEFEATED.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 26.—The Sherbrooke Metropolitans and the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, hockey teams, met on the Sherbrooke ice in the E. T. L. series to-night. The ice was in poor condition owing to the thaw, and consequently the game was not fast. The teams were closely matched, as is indicated by the final score, which was four to three in favor of the Metropolitans. The teams were as follows:—

Bishop's College—Rothera, goal; Carter, point; Moore, cover; Boyle, Richmond, Wurtele, Browne, forwards.

Metropolitans—Lomas, goal; Lomas, point; Spafford, cover; F. Davis, Moe, Mombwell, Witty, forwards.

Umpires—Orr and Woolsey.

Referee—W. Woodley.

AN ENJOYABLE GATHERING.

The Lachine Snowshoe Club held its fifteenth annual dinner at the Stadacona Hotel, Lachine, on Saturday evening, and it was a decided success. About eighty persons sat down to the excellent spread prepared by Mr. D. O. Frye. Mr. R. C. Thornloe, the president of the club, presided, while grouped around him were Messrs. J. Stevenson Brown, Mayor Descarries, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., J. Fulton, E. Hardisty, J. G. Ogilvie, J. M. Collins, J. Rathwell, R. C. Wilkins, S .M. Lowrie, and H. Priest. After the dinner, speeches, songs, recitations, etc., were in order, in addition to which the presentation of prizes won during the winter, took place. During the evening Mr. P. Watson, secretary of the club, was presented with a handsome secretaire as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his brother members. The gathering was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and 'Auld Lang Syne.'

WHEELING.

CHAIN VS. CHAINLESS WHEELS.

Professor J. E. Denton, of Stevens Institute, has made very complete tests of the chainless bicycle for the Pope Manufacturing Company. The conclusions from the tests as published in the 'Iron Age' are as follows:

1. The results of the investigation show that both the Columbia chainless wheel and the Columbia chain wheel wastes in its propelling mechanism from about 15 percent at high speeds (30 miles per hour) and on low grades to 7 percent at moderate speed (13 miles per hour) and on heavy grades of the power applied at the cranks by a rider weighing about 180 lbs., provided the chain of the chain wheel is clean and well lubricated. Any difference of efficiency of the two styles of propelling mechanism with a clean lubricated chain is equalled by the difference liable to exist in the power absorbed by two tires of the same grade, which is about one percent of the average power expended by the rider.

2. It is probable that the efficiency shown by the chainless wheels in the tests will be maintained for long periods of road use without any cleaning or lubrication of the mechanism, but the efficiency of the chain wheels, after a short road use, may be considerably less than that shown by the tests by the soiling of the chain.

3. The tests of other makes of chainless wheels show that differences in the power wasted by different constructions of tire and by lack of proper stiffness of frame combined with an arrangement of the gears whose efficiency is affected by the distortion of the frame by crank thrust, may make the waste of power reach 50 percent of the energy applied to some chainless wheels at high speed on low grades.

A PRIMROSE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Primrose Bicycle Club for nomination of officers will be held in the Turkish Bath Hotel on Monday evening, March 7.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 26.—In the final test match between the visiting English cricketers and the Australian players, which began to-day, the Englishmen batted first and at the close of play had scored 301 runs for five wickets down.

RACQUETS.

ROLLAND WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Boston, Mass, Feb. 26.—F. F. Rolland, of Montreal, defeated A. Shaw, jr., of the Boston Athletic Association in the final match for the American Amateur racquet championship at the B.A.A.A. this afternoon, after a most exciting contest, by a score of 15-7; 11-15, 17-15; and 15-11.

BOWLING.

OTTAWA DEFEATS QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The Quebec bowlers were defeated here in rather easy fashion on Saturday evening by the O.A.A. team, who won by 346 pins. The new alleys puzzled the visitors considerably. Mr. H. Morrison's score of 661 is one of the best made in competition this year. Captain Talbot, of the Quebeckers, made the highest single string, 232.

The players and their scores were:

O.A.A.C.		Quebec.	
Payne	443	Burns	501
V. Grant	545	Boisvert	408
D. Harris	516	Noonan	593
H. Complin	577	Marcotte	468
D. Turnbull	616	Van Felson	489
H. Morrison	661	Talbot	583
	3,358		3,042

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alley & Costigan, real estate agents. Fred. Alley and Richard Costigan registered proprietors.

Balkie, W. B., stationery; partial compromise effected at fifty cents on the dollar.

Barge & Hamerton, cooked meats. Robt. J. Barge and John W. Hamerton registered proprietors.

Bastien & Gagnon, plumbers, dissolved.

Bertrand, A. P. & Co., dry goods; commencing business.

Buzzell & Smith, shippers, horses and general commission merchants. Thomas D. Buzzell and J. Henry Smith registered proprietors.

Desjardins, Louis & Co., dry goods, stock sold at fifty cents on the dollar.

Gagnon & Co., plumbers; Charles and Le. Gagnon registered proprietors.

Gareau, P. & Co., grocers; assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

Jacotel & Frere, plumbers and roofers. Joseph C. Jacotel, deceased.

Lionais & Son, auctioneers, assigned.

Miller, Robert (The) Company, limited; assets to be sold on March 15.

Panneton & Deguise, dry goods, starting business.

Phoenix (The) Bridge and Iron Works. James W. Pyke registered proprietor.

Rheaume & Beaudoin, manufacturers of boots and shoes. Magloire Rheaume and Louis Beaudoin registered proprietors.

Richardson, Mrs. S., fancy goods, assigned.

Rutenberg, D. & Co., grocers. David Rutenberg registered proprietor.

Sarno, Vincenzo, jewellery and fancy goods, assigned.

Smith & Harris, hotel, dissolved.

Stephens, J. and T. & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes; meeting of creditors on March 5.

Tester & Co., wholesale manufacturers of confectionery. John McD. Hains appointed curator.

Wighton, Morison & Co., builders. John Wighton, James Morison and David Robertson registered proprietors.

Henry H. Frederick Hughes (Caverhill, Hughes & Co.), who consented to assign a few days ago, has now filed his bilan. The list of creditors is a long one, and besides a fully secured liability of $45,000 to the Merchants Bank of Halifax, on notes, the other liabilities represent about $70,000, the principal creditors being John L. Caverhill, $26,000, and the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, $17,684, both on notes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges with thanks from Alderman H. B. Ames $50, a second donation.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

THE JAMES BAY COUNTRY.

Quebec, Feb. 26.—It is learned that it is the intention of the Marchand Government to have a thorough exploration made of the new territory acquired by the province, north of the height of land to James Bay, in order to be in a position to supply to the lumber trade and all other interests every desirable information, regarding its resources, the wooded portions of the country, the kinds of wood, the nature of the soil, the depth and character generally of the water courses, the minerals, the climate, etc.

NOTES.

Melenfant was found guilty in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The Court also passed sentence upon the other prisoners convicted during the term, Deschenes receiving twenty-three months common jail, for stealing from his employers; Laroche, a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment until payment, and Vermette two months, for aggravated assault.

A bad accident occurred at Levis on Thursday night, the victim being a poor workingman named Boisvert, who was walking homeward along the Grand Trunk Railway track, when he was run down by a train, from which he was unable to escape owing to the lofty banks of snow on both sides of the rails. He had one of his legs terribly crushed and almost severed from his body. It is feared that he cannot recover.

A steady outflow of Klondikers is constantly going on from this district. They are leaving by twos and threes; but the largest party yet left yesterday. It numbered twenty. Another party of ten strapping young fellows from L'Ange Gardien, below, are also booked to leave shortly.

It is reported that another important find of gold has been made on the De Leroy Seignory, in Beauce.

The City Council last night decided to join the Toronto Council in its protest against the Bell Telephone Company's bill now pending at Ottawa.

Mayor Parent has submitted a lengthy reply to the letter of President Garneau, of the Great Northern Railway in re. the loan asked by the latter from the city.

Another ice-bridge has formed across the mouth of the Saguenay at Tadousac.

The marriage of Dr. Simard, of this city, to Miss Marchand, daughter of the Premier of Quebec, is announced for May 3 next.

The Hon. F. G. Marchand and Attorney-General Archambault left on Friday night for Ottawa where they will be the guests of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Hon. Mr. Duffy also left the same night for Sweetsburg.

Sir J. A. Chapleau arrived from Montreal last night and is staying with the Hon. P. Garneau for a few days.

Those who surround Bishop Labrecque at Chicoutimi contend that he has received no news yet from Rome regarding the interdiction of the 'Soleil.'

All the surviving sufferers by the recent great snow-slide at Levis are now reported to be out of danger and to be doing well.

MASONIC REUNION.

THE MEMBERS OF PRINCE CONSORT LODGE GIVE AN ENJOYABLE SOCIAL.

The members of Prince Consort Lodge, No. 52, A.F. and A.M., Q.R., gave a very enjoyable social at the Masonic Temple on Friday evening. About two hundred people were present, and the spacious dining hall of the Temple was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

Among those present were R.W. Bros. W. Paterson, D.D.G.M., and R.W. Bro. George O. Stanton, P.D.D.G.M. W. Bro. John Allan, W.M., of Prince Consort, and his officers have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the gathering.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

The fraternal visit which the members of Eastern Star Lodge, paid to Victoria Lodge (Lachine), last week, was made the occasion of a very happy reunion. The members of Eastern Star and their friends, drove out to Lachine, where they were cordially welcomed by the Lachine brethren. After the meeting the visitors were entertaind at supper with W. Bro. C. O. Clark in the chair, when the usual loyal and welcome toasts were duly honored and responded to, including a toast to the visiting brethren, and another to Victoria Lodge, Lacaine. There were not too many speeches, all of which were brief and to the point, and a very enjoyable musical programme was carried out. Among those who responded to the toasts were W. Bro. Alex. Miller, W.M., and W. Brothers Alexand McLean and Bro. J. Staton, of Eastern Star Lodge; W. Bro. Thomas Laing, W.M. of Corinthian Lodge, and W. Bros. C. O. Clark, Goorge Woodlam and R. C. Thornloe, of Victoria Lodge.

OBITUARY.

London, Feb. 26.—Mr. H. D. Mitchell, the manager of the Traders' Bank at Glencoe, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 26.—Mr. Samuel F. Leopold, president of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company, and largely interested in copper mines, died to-day, aged seventy-two.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 26.—Theodore Gregory, who was associated with Arthur Irwin in the management of the Toronto Baseball Club, died in the hospital here to-day, while undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Gregory was the Canadian representative of the American Public Association. He was also a prominent member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons, who was transferred from British Columbia penitentiary to the Manitoba prison at Stony Mountain, died in the hospital here on Saturday night of a complication of diseases.

Brantford, Feb. 27.—Mr. Robert Shackell, aged 78, a much respected citizen of this place passed away on Saturday morning. Deceased came to Brantford fifty years ago, during which time he followed different occupations.

THE BAPTISM OF FIRE.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer in Brooklyn.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19.—On Thursday the Rev. F. B. Meyer preached twice in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the church in which Dr. Cuyler so long and faithfully ministered. The subject of the afternoon address was 'Conquerors.' In the evening Mr. Meyers spoke on the vision of Isaiah in chapter six of the book of his prophecy. After reading the chapter, Mr. Meyer pictured the dense crowd climbing the stairs of the Temple one afternoon about four o'clock, Isaiah, a man in early middle life, amongst them. Little did he think, as he left his home that day and hurried along the crowded, tortuous streets to the Temple that he had come to a crisis in his life. Little did you think, my friend, as after leaving your work you snatched a hurried meal and hastened here, little did you think that you were coming to a crisis in your life. Isaiah did not expect that he was to receive a baptism of fire, neither did you, as you came here. You have reached the moment fixed by all eternity when you should receive the baptism of fire from on high.

Isaiah was hustled along by the crowd to the Temple door. Inside the Temple he could see the Levite choir with their instruments. Five hundred Levites singing those wonderful songs that the Jews alone could sing. Suddenly Isaiah was away, his body remained propped up in the dense crowd, but his spirit was before the jaspar throne of Christ. All around the throne was a golden cloud of glory, which, like the celebrated golden clouds of Raphael's painting, a mass of cherub faces, was composed of seraphim. One of these seraphim brought from the altar a coal of fire to touch Isaiah's lips. From earth's altar, not from heaven's altar. The cross of Christ is the altar, the Holy Spirit is the fire. Jesus, taking the place of the seraphim, brings the fire and lays it on your heart, your lips, your life. Seraph means a 'son of fire.' This fire is for you, editor of paper; for you, merchant; for you, workingman; for you, housewife; for you, young girl in the home or in the office. Jesus is here, he is eager to do for you what was done for Isaiah that day. I want you to be as oblivious to my presence and voice as Isaiah was to the Temple service. Jesus is here. Isaiah felt his desperate need of being cleansed and set on fire. You have the same desperate need. Before you sleep to-night you have a good deal of business to transact with God. When the coal from the altar has touched you, you will be cleansed and set on fire for God.

Let us look for a moment at the condition of society in Isaiah's time. Uzziah's golden reign of prosperity had brought with it the usual accompaniments of luxury and corruption. Let the young ladies of to-day read about the daughters of Zion in the third chapter of Isaiah's prophecy, they will notice that the fashions have not changed so very much since then. Babylon was their Paris and as they came home and tripped up and down the streets showing off their ornaments, Isaiah just photographed them and handed down their picture to all generations.

The Church of God is the incarnate conscience of the world. The Church itself was being infected with worldliness. If the Church should lose its savor, what would become of the world? Christian opinion is begotten of the Church. Politics need to be embued with Christianity. God laid hold of Isaiah and put him on a high level, then Isaiah could lift his people to the same high level. God wants to get you, ministers, church officers, you, leaders of the people, on to a high level first, that through you he may lift the whole community.

Isaiah received three convictions. First, the unsatisfactoriness of his old life. Second, the nearness of heaven. Third, the possibility of receiving a new impulse.

'Woe is me! for I am undone,' wailed Isaiah. Yet this man had already written five wonderful chapters of prophecy. Inspired chapters, beautiful, holy, intense, quickening chapters, in which occur those exquisite words, 'Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow.' Isaiah must have been a wonderfully good man to be able to write such chapters, yet when he sees the glory of God he cries out, 'I am undone.' Ah, if Isaiah felt like that after five such chapters, how must you and I feel? Perhaps you have lived through five beautiful chapters of your life, yet now you have come to the place where you see that you must have the baptism of fire to enable you to live through fifty more chapters far more glorious. Ah, well for you if you see your condition and cry out to God, 'I am undone.' When a man is ill and knows he is ill, he has some chance of recovery, but when the disease is so insidious that he knows nothing of it until it has mastered him, woe to that man.

If my child is ill, and screaming with pain, the doctor may say to me, 'As long as she screams there is hope of recovery, but when she becomes still there will be no hope, it will be a sign that mortification has set in.' Presently my wife comes to me and says, the child is getting better, 'How do you know?' 'Oh, she does not seem to suffer at all now, she is lying quiet.' 'Lying quiet?' then there is no hope, ah, woe is me!'

You do not suffer with the disease of sin? Woe to you, you are in a most desperate condition. You are satisfied with your good works, with the few dollars you give to God, with the little time you spend with him. You do not realize your awful condition, you need to be cleansed, with a coal from the altar, you need the baptism of fire to-night.

Isaiah had a vision of the way the seraphim worshipped the king. Did you ever wonder what it was that made Mary at the tomb of the risen Lord, turn so quickly when Jesus stood behind her? She was speaking to the angels who sat in the sepulchre, when suddenly over their faces came a look of exquisite joy and adoration. She turned quickly to see what awakened such a look, and there saw Jesus. Isaiah saw the effect of Christ upon the seraphim, one cried to another praises of God's holiness. Were you ever out in a woodland grove in the early morning when the birds were just beginning to wake? First one bird cried out, then another answered it, then another bird cried, then another bird answered, and so on, untill the woods rang with the answering songs of the birds. So the seraphim cried, urging one another on to worship God. Notice the sweet, modest reverence of the seraphim; each had three pair of wings, with one pair he covered his face, that he might not be overcome with the brightness of God's glory; with another pair of wings the seraph covered his body, and with the third pair he flew. As they peeped through their wings and saw the glory of Christ they felt that they could not praise him sufficiently, and cried out afresh, 'Holy, holy, holy.' When Isaiah saw the use the seraphim made of their lips he was ashamed of his own lips. It is a grand thing to be lifted out of one's one school of thought and come in contact with other people's way of thinking and praising. It would be good for us all to hear the praises of the seraphim and to come in contact with other schools of praising Jesus. We should praise with all the modesty, reverence, and eagerness to obey, of the seraphim. Is your life full of praise worthy the great love of Christ to you? His love is far greater to us his bride, than to those seraphim who are at best his servants, yet, do we worship with the holy devotion they show to our Lord? They do not owe a millionth part of the debt we owe, yet how their praise and devotion surpass ours! O, for more of this modest devotion and praise to God!

'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory.' The seraphim did not say, 'Heaven is full of his glory. What help would that have been to poor Isaiah, lying there in shame and confusion? Of course heaven is full of God's glory, but so is the whole earth. God is all around us if we only had eyes to see and hearts to feel his presence. I asked a man once when he thought there had been the most electricity in England, whether in the time of King Alfred or in the present day. He thought for a long time, then he said there was evidently far more how than there had ever been before! I said, 'My dear sir, there was as much electricity in the Garden of Eden as there is in London to-day.' The earth has always been full of electricity, but only within the last few years have we known and made use of it. The earth is full of the glory of God, if we can only realize and recognise him we find him everywhere. The other day in London I was riding in a tram. We do not have such an efficient street car system there as you have here. The tram was small and dimly lighted by a smoky lamp, whose flame presently ceased to flicker and went out altogether. Now, I thought to myself, the conductor certainly cannot examine our tickets, no matter how familiar he is with his work. But the conductor touched some tiny spring on his buttonhole and out shot a ray of light. The little lamp burned steadily so that he was enabled to see the face of our tickets. How could he see? Ah, he carried the light with him. Those who carry the light of God within them can always find him outside.

The miner as he goes down into the black dark mines carries on his head a bright lantern. It cannot be dark where he goes, he carries the light with him. So the Christian in his everyday duties need never find the way dark, he carries the light with him and finds God wherever he goes. The whole earth is full of the glory of God.

Now, I want you to get alone and settle with God that there will be a change in your life. You realize the need of such a change, you realize the possibility of such a change. I am not here to condemn you, I am only a poor weak mortal myself, but when a man knows he has a pet sin and holds on to that sin God must condemn him. If you think it a good thing to smoke and your wife does not object, why smoke away—only do not hide your pipe when I come along! If you mind my seeing you how do you feel when you remember Almighty God sees you all the time?

I once went to a so-called Exhibition of Idols at a Salvation Army meeting. I expected to see some hideous little images from foreign lands; instead there were handed round for our inspection trays full of pipes, tobacco, cigarette holders, etc., and other trays full of imitation jewellery, feathers, bows and so on. I thought it the most sensible exhibition of idols I had ever seen.

You can not honor God by playing cards. You can not honor God in the theatre. You can not honor God in the dance, you have to leave Christ outside. You must 'put on the Lord Jesus Christ and make no provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof.'

I once invited a tramp to come to dinner with me. He was uncomfortable in my house. I saw that he was quite ignorant of the usages of polite society. He could not manipulate his knife and fork even. Seeing his discomfort, I made an excuse to end the meal very quickly, and gave him his dinner to carry home with him. He had not been three minutes in my house before he wished himself out again!

Dear friends, the Marriage Supper of the Lamb is drawing near. Jesus invites you to come and feast with him, to sit down at his table in heaven. Will you enjoy it? Will you know how to enjoy yourself in his presence? If you do not enjoy his presence here you will not enjoy it there. You will not be three minutes in heaven before you will wish yourself out if you have not been accustomed to the society of Jesus. Ask God to-night for that coal of fire, that cleansing, that baptism of the Holy Ghost, which will fit you to dwell forever in his most holy presence.

REV. F. B. MEYER.

There are three men whose devotional books are read by many thousands of Christians in England and America, and indeed all over the world; one of them was that much-loved man, A. J. Gordon, who, 'being dead, yet speaketh;' a second is the South African pastor, Andrew Murray. The third is the Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose theological training and early pastorates were in the Baptist denomination. He is now visiting the United States, having arranged to speak in Albany, Bay City, Mich., Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Rochester and Cleveland.

Mr. Meyer began his ministry in 1869, after graduation from London University and the Regent's Park College. After a short pastorate in York, he wentfi in 1872, to Leicester, where for sixteen years he labored with splendid success in winning the working classes to his preaching. All sorts of auxiliary agencies, such as we have come to brand with the curi-



REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

ous term 'institutional,' were employed to draw men and women to the central life of the Church and to Christ. In 1888 Mr. Meyer became pastor of the Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, London. He is now the success of Newman Hall in Christ Church. In temperance work in the Keswick conferences, in the Pleasant Sunday afternoon' movement, in Christian Endeavor circles, Mr. Meyer has been a leader. He has several times visited the United States, especially Northfield, where he is always heard with delight. But perhaps his greatest service to the world has been wrought through his many books. They are largely devoted to what may be called the practical exposition of scripture, such comment on books of the bible, biographies of bible heroes, and consideration of bible truths, as are fitted to supply the daily needs of the Christian life. Both in his larger books and in his dozens of leaflets and pamphlets, he has thus made his name familiar to hosts of readers who are grateful for the aid so given by one whose face most of them have never seen. To hear Mr. Meyer speak is an added pleasure which many will have during his present visit.

HUNTINGDON FARMERS.

ANNUAL DAIRY CONVENTION IN PROGRESS.

Huntingdon, Que., Feb. 26.—The farmers and dairymen of the Huntingdon district opened their annual convention here yesterday, and did some good educational work among the agriculturists of the district, the attendance being large and the speeches valuable. At the morning session, the president, in opening the convention, stated that the best proof that the association was doing good work was the fact that there were a hundred and eight factories in the district where there were only seven or eight ten or twelve years ago. Some no doubt would claim that there were too many, but he did not think so, for they did not suffer from the drawback of small factories in the district. After referring to the course of the market during the season he strongly advised the farmers and factorymen to go into butter-making—there were thirty-two factories in the district now equipped with both butter and cheese plants, and they had done well. He pointed out that butter-making was better in many ways for the farmer, but especially because it kept more of the products of the soil on the land.

Following upon the reading of the annual report Mr. Greig, in addressing the meeting, advised the farmers to keep hogs as well as follow dairying. He had found the hog a far more profitable animal in proportion to the outlay than the cow. He did not want to decry dairying, but simply to impress upon them the importance of diversity in farming effort.

Mr. James Alexander, the well-known cheese exporter, remarked that there was plenty of room for expansion in butter. He warned them that butter was a more delicate article than cheese, however, and required more attention to turn out a really desirable article.

After explaining the different kinds of butter wanted in different districts in England, he advised them to make a mild butter. They would find that it would sell best, taking the average. That was, provided the were carting to the export market. The Englishman wanted his butter as white as it could be got and put up in fifty-six-pound boxes, no more nor no less. They should move it regularly, say once a week, for they would find on averaging one season with another that it did not pay to hold butter, in other words, to speculate for a possible rise in price.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Walsh emphasized the importance of a more hygienic and sanitary condition of the out-buildings of the farmers, especially with regard to the effect on the question of tuberculosis, and also discussed that subject in its relation to the dairymen and public health.

Professor Van Stake followed in an exhaustive and instructive address on the relation of milk to the production of cheese.

Dr. McCormick also spoke regarding tuberculosis, after which Prof. Fletcher made a few remarks concerning injurious weeds and useful plants.

The evening session was taken up with entertaining addresses from Professors Fletcher and Robertson, and other gentlemen present. There was a large number of ladies present, and Professor Fletcher took occasion to speak on house and garden plants.

Professor Robertson, who followed, spoke on the question of the foreign market, the best method of getting the goods forward, and various other points of interest to the dairymen. He advised the manufacture of a good article as Englishmen were quick to reject a poor one. In speaking of branding cheeses the professor remarked that if they made good cheese or butter they might as well get the credit for it. By securing a registered mark from Ottawa each factory could secure this beyond a doubt. He explained that while it was optional for them to have this mark the law compelled all makers to brand cheese with the word 'Canadian.' It had not ben enforced yet, but it was on the statute books, and might be at any moment.

NORTH BAY DISPUTE.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE FAVORS THE BUILDING OF THE SUDBURY LINE.

Toronto, Feb. 26. — The Railway and Transportation Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade has come to an agreement concerning the connection between the main line of the C. P. R. and Toronto, and their conclusion is incorporated in a communication to the Council of the Board. After expressing its satisfaction with the expressions by both Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Charles M. Hays, of sympathy with the interests of Toronto, as represented by the Council, and the prospect of an early remedy of the existing difficulties, the report says:—'Your committee desires to again emphasize the fact that this city is placed in a most disadvantageous position by the conditions which govern passenger traffic, particularly, and in fact have always governed it so far as it relates to business originating at points on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver via North Bay, to this city; this is brought into greater prominence more especially in view of the fact of the impetus which has been given of late to trade both from improved mining and agricultural operations in the North-West and British Columbia. The question as it now stands appears to have several distinct issues, with only two of which your committee feel that it is within the scope of their duties to deal. The first is the possibility of availing ourselves of the Grand Trunk Railway connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bay. The second, is the proposed Sudbury-Toronto line via Parry Sound.

'In regard to the first it would appear to be a great injustice to the public (especially in view of the large subsidy given by the government to that part of the North Bay Railway known as the Northern & Pacific Railway) that, through a disagreement as to terms between the two railways interested, such disagreement cannot be at least temporarily adjusted, in order that the railway may be used.

'With regard to the second, your committee are firmly of the opinion that (more especially in view of the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway largely control the traffic between Vancouver and Winnipeg, and thence eastward to a junction point connecting the main line with Toronto) the building of the extension from Sudbury would have far-reaching advantages, and is warranted in view of the large increase of business. The proposed road, from a point south of Parry Sound, in the direction of the Sudbury, would run through a country similar to that traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, having the same equal possibilities, and, in addition, crossing two great river spans near their mouth, the Magnetawan and French rivers, down which large quantities of logs come every season.

BROTHER OF TENNYSON DEAD.

New York, Feb. 27.—The eldest brother of the late poet laureate, Lord Alfred Tennyson, died yesterday.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

The Anti-Cigarette League of Lincoln avenue held its first annual meeting recently at 28 Lincoln avenue, the residence of Mrs. A. R. Oughtred, the superintendent. A large number of friends were present who listened to an excellently prepared programme. All the performers taking their parts very efficiently. Mrs. Tytler delighted the audience with stories of life in India. The boys especially will long remember her. The report shows determination and perseverance, which must be rewarded with success. Whatever other temperance workers are doing the boys at least are in earnest and mean that as far as they are concerned the motto of our land shall be no intoxicating liquors, no tobacco, no profanity. The enthusiastic and pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by refreshments being served, after which all joined in singing 'God Save the Queen.' There were fifty-three present altogether.

SZUMOWSKA CONCERT.

Madame Antoinette Szumowska who appears at the Windsor Hall on Tuesday, stands in the front rank of lady pianists, in fact in the front rank of pianists irrespective of sex. She has the honor to be the only pupil of the famous Paderewski, who took such an interest in her, whilst pursuing her studies in Paris, that of his own accord he offered to become her teacher. She plays here under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, and is accompanied by Miss Lena Little, one of the best contraltos in America, whose vocal selections will add a double interest to the concert. Madame Szumowska's piano arrived this morning, accompanied by her 'tuner,' and will be placed in position and thoroughly toned for the concert.

TYPICAL S.S. TEACHER

INTERESTING ADDRESS AT THE EAST END ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The anniversary services in connection with the East End Methodist Sabbath-school were held yesterday. The meetings were very largely attended, the scholars being out en masse. The Rev. Mr. Melvin Taylor, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Point St. Charles, preached at 10.30 a.m. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable and Mr. George Deacon, superintendent of the Sunday-school, were also on the platform. Mr. Taylor's discourse was a strong appeal to Sabbath-school teachers to rise above the almost inevitable difficulties and discouragements which confront them in their labors among the children. His remarks were based on the subject: 'Jesus Christ as a Sunday-school teacher,' whom he referred to, not as a model or ideal, but as a typical teacher. He pointed out the several sources of discouragement which confronted Christ in his ministry while on earth, and showed that these difficulties had driven him to more frequent and closer communion with his Heavenly Father, and thus he had obtained the Divine aid which enabled him to come off more than conqueror. In like manner, may the Sabbath-school teachers of to-day obtain the grace and strength which will tide them over discouragements and eventually be the means of leading their scholars to Christ. Mr. Taylor claimed that the Sunday-school was decidedly the most important branch of the Christian Church, and should be recognized by the congregation as such. It is the duty and privilege of the Church to help sustain the Sabbath-school, both financially and by personal engagement in its work, and until such was the case the great possibilities to be derived from this vastly important institution would probably never be obtained. Christ, the Church and the Sabbath-school must be in tender co-operation and sympathy for the salvation of the scholars. It is all right to speak out the doctrines of our holy religion, but there must be the personal appeal, an appeal that emanates from a heart filled with the spirit of Christ.

At the afternoon session the superintendent, Mr. George Deacon, presided, and with him on the platform were the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns and Mr. W. H. Rosevear, the two latter having been former superintendents of the school. Mr. Ferns's subject was 'Success,' and in an able manner he laid down the rules of life that must be followed in order that our lives might prove a blessing to ourselves and to those about us. Mr. W. H. Rosevear followed, and he was eagerly listened to as he related reminiscences of the early days of this school, of which he was the superintendent, thirty-two years ago. Mr. Thomas McComb was the next speaker, and he chose for his subject 'Something more precious than gold or anything this world can give,' which, he claimed, was eternal salvation through the teachings of the Word of God. He urged his hearers to make the bible the standard of their lives. A pleasing feature of the gathering was the presentation to the school of a beautiful silk banner suitably inscribed. It was given by Mr. George Deacon.

The old East End Church was filled to the doors at the anniversary service last evening. The speakers were Principal Robins, LL.D., and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable. The superintendent of the Sunday-school presided and gave a brief opening address. Mr. Huxtable spoke principally on the relation of the Church to the Sabbath-school. Dr. Robins, whose ability on the platform is universally known, gave an able and valuable address, speaking more directly of the children of the present day, in whose hands rested the future of our land. 'The men of to-day,' said the doctor, 'are of the nineteenth century, while our children will be the generation of the twentieth century, a century which will surpass in social and religious upheaval anything in past history. I would that they were armed for its conflict; I would they realized that no man liveth unto himself, or dieth unto himself, but that they might be instilled with all the holy forces to enable them to accomplish successfully the great work that God has committed to them. The parents of to-day are under a heavy responsibility, and unless they work with the object of the consecration of their children to the service of God, their lives have proved a failure.'

Miss Ena Clarke and Mr. Sam. Dunn were the soloists, and the rendering of 'The Good Shepherd,' and 'Consider the Lilies,' was very effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ask your grocer for

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For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

CLEARING HOUSES.

HOW CLEARANCES ARE EFFECTED IN NEW YORK.

A book upon the 'History of Clearing Houses,' by James G. Cannon, of New York, now in the press, promises to the very interesting.

In regard to the origin of the clearance system, Mr. Cannon will not attempt to discover it, deeming it hidden in the darkness of the middle ages. He will show that there were many clearing houses in Europe before the founding of such institutions in America. He regards London Clearing House as the oldest of those in existence.

The chapters of Mr. Cannon's book which describe the New York Clearing House at No. 79 Cedar street will be read with interest. That part of his work which tells how the clearances at this clearing house are made will be especially valuable as illustrating what wonders may be accomplished by punctuality and system. The arrival of the clerks shortly before 10 a. m. will be described. Each bank sends two of these, accompanied by a porter, who carries a bag full of checks and drafts drawn upon other banks that are members of the association. Some, such as the Chemical Bank and the American Exchange Bank, send their clerks to the Clearing House in carriages. At least one bank, the Park, sends four clerks instead of two, with a trunk load of checks in an express waggon, with a porter and a driver. There are sixty-five of these banks, besides the Sub-Treasury, which figures on the clearing house sheet as if it were a bank, but refuses to send clerks to settle its score when the result of the clearances are known. Any bank which owes the Government must pay at the Sub-Treasury; any bank to which the Government owes money must collect at the Sub-Treasury.

All this will be explained and a description will be given of the lively scene in the clearing hall, on the third floor of the building, at 10 a. m., when Manager William Sherer, from his position in the gallery, rings the gong as a signal for the march of the settling clerks around the circuit of desks occupied by the receiving clerks of the various banks. One point of interest that will be brought out is that the illegible scribble made on every settling clerk's sheet by the receiving clerk opposite the name of his bank is a real receipt and would be so regarded in a court of law, according to good authorities, it merely being necessary to produce a number of such sheets to prove that the clerk was accustomed to sign in that way. The Boston Clearing House, according to Mr. Cannon's book, does not require receiving clerks to go through this form of signing receipts. Another interesting point noticed by the banker-author will be the system of numbering followed by the New York banks.

The original members of the clearing house were numbered from one to fifty-two, in the order of their age, and the others which have since joined took the numbers succeeding in the order in which they joined. The latest to join is No. 93. The Sub-Treasury is No. 75. And yet there are only sixty-five banks now in the clearing house. The reason is that whenever a bank has dropped out no other institution would take its number, as though there were something unlucky about that number—which would seem to indicate that there may be an element of superstition about so precise and practical a science as banking.—'Banker's Monthly.'

EARTHQUAKES IN MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat Island, which has been the scene of the recent destructive earthquakes, is the source from which the well known Montserrat lime juice is obtained. This season's crop is now on its way to England. Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, are the agents in Montreal, for this lime juice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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'CHAMPAGNE' SAFE.

Towed into Halifax by a Big Boston Freighter.

WAS DELAYED BY THE BREAKING OF HER TAIL-END SHAFT.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 28. — Prayers of thankfulness rose from the lips of the three hundred or more passengers on board of the overdue French line steamer 'Champagne,' when at daylight yesterday morning, in tow of the big Boston freight steamer 'Roman,' they sighted the shores of Nova Scotia, and were promised that before night fell again they would be safely anchored in Halifax harbor. It had been an anxious ten days on board the Atlantic passenger liner. For half of that time they had been drifting helplessly on the Newfoundland Banks, their anchoring chains having been lost, and the machinery being useless on account of the break of the tail shaft, which it was impossible to repair at sea.

Last Wednesday night two steamers, the first seen since the disaster, came into sight. Immediately rockets were discharged and colored fires burned, and the attention of both was attracted. The nearest one, which proved to be the 'Roman,' bore down on the 'Champagne,' while the other, which is supposed to have been a large passenger steamer, bound for New York, proceeded on her way. The 'Roman' took the 'Champagne' in tow on Thursday morning.

Soon after the 'Champagne,' and the 'Roman' anchored, a number of tugs with reporters, customs officers and others put out to the ship and were warmly received by those on board.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Emile Wiel, merchant, of New York and Paris, talked quite freely to a reporter, and gave the following particulars concerning the experiences of the passengers.

'We left Havre on Feb. 12, and had fairly good weather up to Feb. 17. We were then about on the Banks of Newfoundland. There were large quantities of field ice about our ship, and for several hours we passed through it. At five o'clock that day the ship suddenly came almost to a standstill, and a very great vibration was felt. For a short time there was considerable excitement and speculation among those on board as to what had happened. Some thought we had struck a small iceberg. Our fears, however, were soon allayed by Captain Periot who came among us and informed everyone that it was a slight accident that had occurred in the engine room, which would necessitate a detention of twenty-four hours to repair, and we would then go ahead again. On an inspection by the engineers, however, it was discovered that the disaster to the engines was far more serious than at first thought, and that it would be an impossibility to make the repairs at sea.

Soundings were taken, and by them we knew that we were on the Banks of Newfoundland, and in lat. 45.27 north, long. 51.33 Greenwich. On Feb. 18, at noon, the captain manned one of the life-boats and with twelve men in charge of Fourth Officer Bellauge, sent her to cruise south in the track of European steamers and try to get help. On Feb. 19 a small barrel containing a message, and with a little red flag flying on it, was sent adrift. That night a heavy gale sprang up, accompanied by a tremendous sea, in which our ship rolled and tumbled, much to our discomfort, but through it all we were not alarmed as all hands had the utmost confidence in our captain.

'The strain on our anchor chains was fearful, and suddenly they parted. The ship immediately fell off into the trough of the sea, and huge waves boarded the ship on all sides. At this time considerable excitement prevailed on board, but the captain and officers remained cool and went among the passengers, and finally managed to calm their fears. We drifted to the south and west for five days, gradually getting into the southern track of steamers. A sharp look-out was kept from the mast-heads, night and day, for vessels, but without avail. During this time the saloon passengers passed the time as pleasantly as possible under the circumstances, several concerts being gotten up.

At midnight on Wednesday two steamers were sighted coming towards us, both bound west. Captain Periot at once ordered distress signals to be made, and soon the 'Champagne' was sending up showers of rockets, burning red fire and firing guns. One of the two steamers was seen to alter its course and come our way, while the other one, which was thought to have been the 'St. Louis,' or 'Paris,' on seeing the other making towards us, kept on its course. As soon as it became known that help was coming at last, the passengers hurried on deck notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and cheered lustily as the big and unknown ship came as close alongside as possible in the sea that was running. The captain of the 'Roman' sang out to our captain: 'What ship is that? What's the matter with you?'

'Our captain replied telling him of our helpless condition, and asked for a tow. Later Captain Periot went on board the 'Roman,' and I understand he asked the captain to tow our ship to Boston. This Captain Roberts, of the 'Roman,' declined to do, but offered to tow us to Halifax.

'This offer was, of course, agreed to. The two ships lay close together until daylight on Thursday, Feb. 24, when towlines were fastened between us and we started ahead. While we were in no actual danger, and felt the greatest confidence in our captain, still, things were a little uncomfortable, and not what we expected when we started. We had lots to eat and drink, and were in no danger from starvation, the steamer having on board provisions sufficient to last for two months.'

A subscription was made up on board for the men who so bravely manned the lifeboat, and left in search of help, and the sum of five thousand francs was quickly raised. When the 'Champagne' was entering Halifax harbor Captain Periot was presented with an address signed by all the passengers, to which he made a suitable and modest reply. So thankful were some of the passengers to feel that they were safe in port that several of them were anxious to have one of the clergymen on board hold a service of thanksgiving.

The accident to the 'Champagne' is a most serious one, and will necessitate the ship going into dry dock. When the tail end shaft snapped the engines began to race at a fearful rate, and this caused the connecting rod to break.

TASK OF TOWING THE 'CHAMPAGNE.'

The work of towing the big vessel to Halifax was not a very easy task for the Warren Liner 'Roman,' notwithstanding that she is also of immense proportions. Three times the towing cables were parted by the heavy pitching of the ships, and each time it took considerable trouble to pass bthers. Finally, two large steel lines and a massive manilla one were connected, and with them the helpless ship was brought safely into port.

The 'Roman,' which has a large cargo on board, but no passengers, is bound to Boston from Liverpool. Soon after anchoring his prize, Captain Roberts paid a visit to Captain Periot, on board the French steamer. As soon as his presence on board became known in the saloon he was quickly surrounded, and had thanks and congratulations showered on him from all sides. He made a little speech before leaving to return to his own ship, saying that he had only done his duty. 'But, remember, ladies and gentlemen,' said he, 'it was my steel rope that got you here.' He then bade them adieu, saying he wished to proceed on his way to Boston as quickly as possible.

The 'Champagne's' mails, consisting of two hundred and fifty bags, were landed here last night, and given in charge of the postoffice authorities, and they, with the saloon passengers, were forwarded to New York, leaving here at eight o'clock this morning.

CREW PICKED UP.

New Yark, Feb. 27. — The Holland-American Line steamer 'Rotterdam' arrived at Quarantine last night, with Third Officer George Unsworth and nine seamen of the over-due French liner 'Champagne,' who were picked up from a lifeboat on Thursday, Feb. 24, in latitude 43.10 north, long. 57 west. The men were taken aboard the 'Rotterdam' in a helpless condition, having been in the ship's lifeboat for six days and nights. The weather proved tempestuous with intense cold. A sharp lookout was kept for passing vessels, but none were seen. The boat's crew, encouraged by their officer, kept to their oars, and for six days worked with might and main, but owing to the cold and exposure became well-nigh exhausted.

On Feb. 24, at 1 p.m., the Dutch steamer 'Rotterdam,' from Rotterdam to New York, bore down and stood by, and with no little difficulty rescued all hands. Captain Bonjer and his officers made the men as comfortable as possible and Dr. Wheat, the 'Rotterdam's' surgeon, attended carefully to the suffering seamen.

THE LATE MR. BURGESS.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Mr. A. M. Burgess, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, who died in Ottawa on Friday night, was for fourteen years Deputy Minister of the Interior. He was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, on Oct. 21, 1850. At the village school, then at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and later at Aberdeen University, Mr. Burgess acquired an excellent education. Before graduating, Mr. Burgess, having just attained his majority, came to Canada. He entered journalism at once, and for a time was with the Toronto 'Globe.' He represented the 'Globe' in the House of Commons Press Gallery from 1872 to 1874, when he became editor of the Ottawa 'Times.' Afterwards Mr. Burgess was proprietor of the 'Times.' In 1876 he accepted the appointment of private secretary to the Hon. David Mills, then Minister for the Interior. Mr. Burgess remained in the department after the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878, and in 1882 was appointed secretary of the department, and in 1883 promoted to be deputy head. Mr. Burgess had a remarkably good memory, and was acquainted thoroughly with the details of the Interior Department. His comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the department was of the greatest value and assistance to the various ministers who have held the portfolio of Interior. In 1873 he married Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Portsoy, Scotland. Mrs. Burgess and a family of eight children survive him.

THE BY-LAW CARRIED.

Goderich, Ont., Feb. 26.—The by-law under which the town is taking fifty thousand dollars' stock in the elevator company has been voted upon and carried by the handsome majority of four hundred and sixteen, which is practically unanimous.

WHEAT ELEVATORS ROBBED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Several wheat elevators in southern Manitoba have been robbed of wheat during the past week. The burglars bored holes in the buildings, and the wheat was poured out into sleighs and carried off.

GAME OF DIPLOMACY.

LORD SALISBURY WINS IN THE GREAT GAME ABROAD—INTERESTING TRANS-ATLANTIC GOSSIP.

New York, Feb. 26.—The London correspondent of the 'Herald' discusses at length to-day the successful moves made by Lord Salisbury in the great game of European diplomacy. The correspondent says:—

'The political news is all of victories of peace, and all these victories are Lord Salisbury's. Yet the greatest news is that which has not yet been published here, hinting that there is discord in the Cabinet, due to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's ambition and the inability of such Liberal-Unionists as he and such independent Conservatives as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to harmonize with the blue-blooded leader and Tory lieutenants.

Whether or no Lord Salisbury is constitutionally incapable of fighting, even with his back against the wall, he has won more without blows than Great Britain's navy could have won. Whether or no he has made a compact with the Queen to stave off war while she lives, he has pulled Britain through some nasty passages with great glory in the last fortnight.

The making of a loan with China and the gain of the freedom to trade for all Chinese ports is a grander thing than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's project of fighting to open a single port. A still greater gain is rivetting an Englishman at the head of Chinese customs. Another gain, as great as either, is the dividing of the Chinese loan with Germany and the altered friendly tone of the German press that has followed it. This is saying nothing of the successful arbitration in the Nigerland embroglio with France.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S AMBITION.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, let the cat out of the bag the other day in a sentence which betrayed what all England has been talking about in undertones, when he said:—'Salisbury is surrounded by advisers who are trying to force him into a war.' Sir William Vernon Harcourt evidently referred to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It will be remembered it was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach who, before the opening of Parliament, said England would protect the freedom of Chinese trade even at the length of war. Afterward it was whispered he had no authority to use such an expression, and that he did so to force Lord Salisbury's hand. The next hint of a difference between the Tory leader and the Liberal-Unionists in the Cabinet came when Mr. Chamberlain startled parliament with the news of the French insult to the British flag in West Africa. This set England aflame, but Lord Salisbury settled the excitement in twenty-four hours with the declaration that all was going on amicably with the French and English negotiations in Paris.

On Friday in parliament Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Chamberlain had been going around the country like Ajax defying the lightning and added these significant words: 'One can, however, quite understand that the right hon. gentleman has a legitimate ambition to be the head of the ministerial party.'

This reads tame enough until you know that it is this alleged ambition of Mr. Chamberlain, which is the subject of conversation in all circles everywhere except in print. Friends and critics alike credit the member for West Birmingham with all the ambition possessed by poor Randolph Churchill, though no one wishes Mr. Chamberlain such a fate as befell Lord Randolph when he attempted to oppose the same Gibraltarlike Premier who is still at the head of the government. There are even whispers that Mr. Chamberlain has been defeated in the Cabinet, especially in his project to impose a duty on beet sugar in aid of the suffering West India colonies. Rumors that Mr. Chamberlain offered his resignation are abroad, but I do not say this is true.

At all events, Lord Salisbury is master of his own house. Peace has greater victories than war, and the Premier seems a true Napoleon of pacific successes. It need not be inferred that Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wishes for war. The most that can be said is they share the popular feeling that Britain must show a spirit of dignity and insistence on her rights. All Great Britain is solidly behind them to that extent.

Sir Edward Grey, who is often described as the coming man on the Liberal side, displayed an instinct for the leadership in throwing the moral force of the Opposition bench against Mr. Labouchere in the West African debate. His speech has greatly increased his authority and reputation.

WAR OFFICE REFORMS.

London, Feb. 26.—The War Office scheme for the reform of the British navy, which was explained in the House of Commons on Friday, by Mr. W. St. J. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, seems to have greatly satisfied the various factions, an essential fact. The scheme adds 23,000 men, the largest increase ever proposed in Great Britain in time of peace.

So great is the Empire's demand now that one in every sixteen able-bodied men in the country is serving either in the army or navy, and one in every four youths reaching the age of eighteen years, has joined one of the two services. The great drawback of the present system, Mr. Brodrick said, was to provide for sudden small wars, and it was proposed to meet this situation by allowing 5,000 infantry to go on the reserve, and draw a shilling instead of sixpence per day, these men to be subject to call in any emergency.

Mr. Broderick outlined a scheme of War Office reforms conferring larger powers of initiative and financial control upon generals, and putting an end to the system of constant reference to the War Office of minor matters. It was proposed, he said, to create three effective army corps, of which two would take the field immediately in case of war, and 10,000 men would be in readiness for minor emergencies without calling upon the reserves. No battalion of infantry would have fewer than six hundred men; no cavalry regiment fewer than three hundred and fifty, and no artillery battery fewer than a hundred and fifty.

LONDON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

London is in the throes of the hottest campaign in its history, the contest for seats in the London County Council completely throwing into the shade even the keenest fought general parliamentary elections. For three weeks past the fight has been waging alike in Belgravia and Whitechapel. Nightly there are scores of meetings attended by Cabinet ministers and 'front benchers' of both parties. For the hundred and eighteen seats to be filled on March 3, there are two hundred and forty candidates, including a few independents. National issues have been included in the fight in a manner hitherto unknown in municipal politics, until it has become a square battle between the Unionists and Liberals, under the titles of Moderates and Progressives. Both sides have been attempting to draw an analogy between the Opposition's aims and those of Tammany Hall, parading Tammany as an awful example of the corruption which may be expected when the other side gets into power.

THE IRISH MEASURE.

New York, Feb. 27.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune,' discussing political affairs in Great Britain, says:—While Mr. Chamberlain has made the best speech of the week in parliament, three other men have scored brilliant successes. Mr. Gerald Balfour revealed a remarkable talent for lucid exposition in introducing the Irish bill. The day of miracles has not passed when a British minister can produce a scheme of Irish legislation which seems to satisfy everybody. Not even Mr. Gladstone's home rule parliament in Dublin could have proposed a more democratic plan of local government for the Island, and it could not have provided so large a measure of relief from the imperial treasury for the poor rates and county cess.

FATAL FIRE AT SEA.

SIX OF THE CREW OF A BRITISH SHIP PERISH WITH THEIR VESSEL.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—The British steamer 'Legislator,' Captain Tennant, bound from Liverpool for Colon, was burned at sea on Feb. 16 in latitude 31.23 north and longitude 44.10 west. The fire broke out so suddenly that eleven men forward were cut off from the rest of the ship, and in saving them a boat was capsized and five men, including the second and third officers, the steward and the chief cook, were drowned. A fireman received such severe burns that he died in a few minutes. The balance of the crew, twenty-eight in all, with two passengers, Dr. W. Mortimer and wife, of London, were rescued within four hours after the fire broke out, by the fruit steamer 'Flower Gate,' and brought to this port. The steamer burned to the water's edge. The names of the dead are:

Drowned—Chief Steward John Gaffney, Second Officer James Mateman; Third Officer William Martin; Chief Cook Alex. Jenkins, Seaman William Angell.

Burned to death—Fireman Roberts.

During the fire the following were severely burned, and upon arrival in this city were taken to the Marine Hospital: Chief Engineer John Traughear. Second Engineer John Holden, Fourth Engineer Robert Milne, Seaman Charles Ibbotson. The fire is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in the cargo of phosphate.

AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

GERMANS PROHIBIT THEIR ATTENDANCE AT THE BERLIN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—A decree was issued by the government on Thursday last, forbidding the future attendance of foreigners in the machinery and engineering department of the Berlin Technical High School, and it has caused much consternation among the foreign-born students in Germany, as it is believed to be the forerunner of others excluding them from all similar institutions. The Liberal newspapers condemn the decree, and express the belief that other countries will retaliate by a similar illiberal decree. The semi-official (Conservative) press, however, applauds the decree, and hopes it will be followed by others of a more sweeping and general character.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Coteau Landing, Que., Feb. 26.—Mr. Alex. Dufresne, one of the engineers on the Soulanges Canal, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon, while sounding for the depth of water at the head of the canal. Mr. Dufresne, together with Mr. A. G. Grant, another engineer, was busily engaged with his instruments when the ice suddenly gave way, carrying him with it. Mr. Grant, at the risk of his life, seized Mr. Dufresne by the neck and succeeded in pulling him out of the water, but not without difficulty. The place was a very dangerous one, being twenty-five feet deep and at the head of the Coteau Rapids.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

'SCRAP' TO BE ABOLISHED IN THE ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—For many years one of the distinguishing features of the University College Literary Society elections has been the part played in the contest by the 'moral suasion committee,' in other words 'the scrap.' The practice, which, it is claimed has existed since 1880, has been for the two parties in the contest to choose committees consisting of the good men and strong, whose especial duty it is to capture the door leading into the booth by force of strength and tactical skill. The party with the committee strong enough to hold the door has the advantage of getting its vote in early, in addition to the glory attached. Although the custom has gone on, it has not been unopposed, and latterly opposition to the 'scrap' has become a plank in the platform of one of the parties, although the fun involved and the added interest imparted to the election have maintained it as an institution in the college, and as a popular institution, particularly with the party having the strongest committee. The question became an issue at the meeting of the literary society last night, and the opposition party, being out in strength, submitted a resolution condemning the 'scrap,' and authorizing the president of the society to close the poll so long as obstruction is offered to the entrance of a voter. Mr. McGregor Young, in speaking of the motion, said that if it carried he would be forced to declare the election off in the event of a 'scrap' taking place. If the question is reopened next Friday a lively time is expected, as both parties will have every available man present to fight their several battles. In any case, the question is bound to be an issue in the approaching literary society election.

PEACHES WILL BE CHEAP.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 26.—Mr. George Sherman, of Kingsville, who makes a business of pruning peach trees, has been throughout Essex during the past few weeks, and says the prospects are bright for a large crop. He has pruned upwards of seventy thousand trees, and did not find one that had been affected by the frost.

DART SET AT LIBERTY.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Lyman Dart, seventeen years of age, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on March 3, at Truro, Nova Scotia, has been acquitted and discharged. Lord Aberdeen has signed an order-in-council to this effect. It turns out that Dart was innocent of the crime and the report of the trial judge was favorable to his discharge.

DEATH OF LADY CARTIER.

The political and personal friends of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, and of the Fabre family will regret to learn of the demise of the famous Canadian baronet's widow, Lady Hortense Cartier, née Fabre, who died yesterday at her residence, Villa la Liane, in Cannes, France.

The sad news was conveyed by cable to Archbishop Bruchesi by Miss Cartier, yesterday morning, and in the afternoon His Grace, after having gently payed the way through friends and relatives, himself paid a visit to the deceased lady's aged mother, Mrs. Fabre, to formally announce the sorrowful event. The effect upon the venerable lady, who is now eighty-six years old, may easily be imagined, especially in view of the fact that she has even now hardly recovered from the grief caused by the death of her eldest son, the late Archbishop Fabre, who died at the end of December, 1896.

Lady Cartier had resided in the south of France ever since the death of her husband, and she had made a host of friends in the famous winter resort of Cannes, where her name was associated with many works of charity. All prominent Canadians visiting France always made it a point to pay a visit to the widow of the Canadian statesman. Lady Cartier had been ailing for some time past, but her friends were far from thinking that the end was so near. She was just seventy years old, to-day being her birthday. She leaves one daughter, Miss Hortense Cartier, her other daughter, Josephine, having died a few years ago. She was a year younger than the late Archbishop Fabre. Lady Cartier leaves two brothers and one sister, the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian Commissioner in Paris, Mr. Gustave Fabre, of Montreal, and Mrs. L. J. A. Surveyer, also of this city. She survived her distinguished husband twenty-five years, and was in receipt of a pension of $1,200 a year, voted by parliament in recognition of the services rendered to his country by Sir George Etienne Cartier.

FIVE KILLED; TWO INJURED.

'BUS LOAD OF PLEASURE SEEKERS STRUCK BY A G.T.R. TRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A 'bus, partly filled with pleasure seekers, was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train at the Western avenue crossing, south of Blue Island, in the south-western part of the city at nine o'clock on Saturday night. Five of the number were killed. The dead are: Mary Ritze, seventeen years old; Sophia Van Buren, fifteen years old; Louis Sauerbier, fifteen years old, son of the driver; Fred Pelky, twenty years old; an unidentified woman. The other occupants of the 'bus, George Sauerbier, the driver, and Thos. Hayes, were seriously injured.

The train which collided with the omnibus was bound towards Chicago. It was behind time as it approached Blue Island from the south-east and was going at a high rate of speed. As the 'bus rounded a curve in the road, the train was seen approaching. A slight downgrade prevented the driver from stopping the vehicle as it slipped on the ice and snow, and just as the frightened horses left the railway tracks, the heavy train struck the vehicle fairly in the middle, hurling human bodies and fragments of debris far from the tracks and continuing on its northward journey several hundred feet before it could be stopped, passing over several bodies in its progress. Fourteen others who were to have gone in the 'bus remained to take another 'bus. The locomotive struck the omnibus with such great force that the bodies of the two girls killed at the point of contact were carried on the engine pilot. Their presence was not discovered until the train had been drawn back to the crossing. They were then removed and placed by the roadside. They were among the first to be identified, although their features were frightfully mangled and their bodies terribly mutilated.

THE DEAD PRELATE.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY POURING IN.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 28.—The remains of the late Archbishop Cleary, in full canonical robes, with mitre on head, purple gloves, with gold seams, purple hose, purple and gold sandals, are resting in the palace drawing-room and are viewed by thousands who stream into the archiepiscopal residence.

Telegrams of condolence have been sent by Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax; Archbishop Corrigan, New York; Archbishop Bruchesi, Montreal (who will attend the funeral); Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, Quebec; Bishop of Rimouski, Bishop Sweeney, St. John, N.B.; Bishop Lorraine, Pembroke; Bishop Paul, Sherbrooke; Vicar-General McDonnell, Clonmel, Ireland; Bishop Rogers, Chatham, N.B.; Bishop Gabriels, Ogdensburg; Archbishop Langevin, St. Boniface, Manitoba. Archbishop Langevin adds: 'The Church in Canada has lost a most learned and loyal prelate. As St. Paul, he has fought the good fight and received the crown of justice.'

KILLED WHILE ON DUTY

INDIANA POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLARS.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 26.—Single-handed, facing disadvantages of numbers and a murderous ambush in the dark, Officer Louis Keller, of the South Bend police, fought grimly to his death last night. Shortly before midnight Keller noticed the back door of a cigar store unlocked and the inside lights extinguished. The policeman went to investigate, and a bullet whizzed past his head. A fusillade followed. A moment later the door opened and out rushed five men, leaving Keller shot through the heart, dead on the floor behind them. Officer Derrent had just come up, and one of the men ran into his arms. Derrent found him to be mortally wounded, one of Keller's bullets having passed through his abdomen. He gave his name as Jack Burke, of New York. Four more of the burglars were captured, Robert Powers, James Burne, Frank O'Connor and Frank Monroe, all said to be eastern crooks, whose field of operations has been Montreal and Buffalo. Burke, in his dying statement, said that he fired the shot that killed Keller.

TRANSFER ENDORSED.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 27.—Resolutions endorsing the transfer of the railways to Mr. Reid passed the lower House of the Assembly last night by a vote of twenty-six to nine, four members of the Opposition supporting the government. It is said that practically no opposition will be encountered in the Upper House.

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