

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

Decides What Candidates It Will Support.

POSITION OF THE STRUGGLE TO-DAY—INFORMATION FOR ELECTORS—THAT QUEER OPPOSITION TO MR. AMES.

While many electors who witnessed the nominations yesterday would have liked to have seen fewer elections by acclamation, there was much satisfaction in the fact that there were fewer by acclamation by fully one-fourth than there were at the previous municipal nominations, when so many aldermen were defeated at the polls. There is a strong feeling in municipal circles that on Feb. 1 next, many of the aldermen who are now fighting to keep their seats will find themselves snowed under.

THE BATTLE PLACES.

The following shows the wards where the battles will now be fought, as well as the knights who have entered for the tournaments:—

East Ward, seat No. 1—Ald. Beausoleil and Felix Mercier, carriage maker.
East Ward, seat No. 2—Ald. Marsolais and Raymond Chartrand, contractor.
In this ward there are only about 650 votes.

West Ward, seat No. 1—Ald. Stevenson and ex-Ald. Thompson.

West Ward, seat No. 2—Ald. McBride and William Mann, contractor. In this ward there are about twelve hundred votes.

St. Ann's Ward, seat No. 1—Ald. Connaughton and D. Gallery, merchant. In this ward there are about three thousand and three hundred votes.

St. Antoine Ward, seat No. 2—H. B. Ames and F. M. Sullivan, agent. This ward has about six thousand one hundred votes.

St. Lawrence Ward, seat No. 1—J. B. Clearhue, gentleman, and James Cochran, ex-contractor.

St. Lawrence Ward, seat No. 2—H. A. Ekers, brewer; John Scanlan, grocer, and liquor dealer, and R. Stanley Weir, advocate.

The votes in this ward number about three thousand one hundred.

St. Louis Ward, seat No. 1—P. E. Paquette, merchant; J. D. Couture, merchant, and Victor Roy, architect.

St. Louis Ward, seat No. 2—Arthur Gagnon, accountant and Dr. J. M. Beausoleil. The votes in this ward number about three thousand seven hundred.

St. James Ward, seat No. 1—C. Robillard and Ald. Brunet. Voters in this ward number about three thousand seven hundred.

Hochelaga Ward, seat No. 1—Joseph Gauthier, J. P. B. Casgrain and R. Dufresne. Voters number about sixteen hundred.

St. Jean Baptiste Ward, seat No. 1—Ald. Ouimet and Peter Leclerc.

St. Jean Baptiste Ward, seat No. 2—Ald. Grothe and Edward Roy, builder. Voters in this ward about three thousand seven hundred.

St. Denis Ward, seat No. 1—Ald. Proulx and J. N. Lafontaine. Votes about seven hundred.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Association last night it was decided to support the following candidates:

East Ward—Felix Mercier, chosen against Ald. Beausoleil, for seat No. 1. Non-committal in the contest for seat No. 2, between Ald. Marsolais and Raymond Chartrand, contractor.

St. James Ward—E. Robillard chosen against Ald. Brunet.

St. Louis Ward—J. D. Couture, merchant, chosen against P. E. Paquette, manufacturer, and Victor Roy, architect, for seat No. 1. For seat No. 2 A. Gagnon, accountant, was chosen in preference to Dr. J. M. Beausoleil.

In St. Ann's Ward Ald. Connaughton will be supported against D. Gallery.

St. Jean Baptiste Ward—Ed. Roy, builder, will be supported against Ald. Ouimet for seat No. 2; but the association will take no interest in the contest between Ald. Ouimet and ex-Ald. Peter Leclerc for seat No. 1, their voting records are about on a par.

West Ward Aldermen Stevenson and McBride will be supported against Mann and Thompson.

In the contest for seat No. 1 in Hochelaga Ward, between Messrs. Jos. Gauthier, J. P. B. Casgrain and R. Dufresne, the association will take no part.

In St. Antoine Ward Mr. H. B. Ames will be supported against Mr. F. M. Sullivan, agent.

In St. Denis Ward Mr. Eugene Lafontaine will be supported against Ald. Proulx, for seat No. 1.

In St. Lawrence Ward, in the contest between Mr. Jas. Cochran, ex-contractor, and Mr. J. B. Clearhue for seat No. 1, Mr. Clearhue will be supported; but the association could not decide to support any one of the three candidates for seat No. 2, who are H. A. Ekers,



A GAME OF SPECULATION.

Chinaman.—Who wanchee buy dis piece sixteen million cardee? No speakee allee same time! 'I'—'Punch.'

A PUT UP JOB.

Mr. Ames received a letter this morning from a well known citizen saying that Mr. Sullivan, agent, had been brought against him in St. Antoine Ward by the clique that are trying to take the seats from Aldermen Stevenson and McBride, which is also fighting against Mr. Clearhue. The letter went on to say that the object of the opposition was to draw his (Mr. Ames) help from the candidates the Municipal Association is particularly anxious should be elected in St. Lawrence and West Wards.

It appears that Mr. Sullivan is an agent for scales and has an office, or is employed on St. James street, between St. Peter and St. Francois Xavier streets. It is common talk that certain contractors and ex-contractors, are leaving no stone unturned to get into the City Council this year.

A DEARTH OF CANDIDATES.

No little surprise and amusement is being caused by the fact that St. Jean Baptiste ward could not find a candidate to oppose Ald. Ouimet, for seat No. 2, except ex-Ald. 'Pete' Leclerc, who played such a famous part in the Civic Hospital scandal, and also made himself a voting record that he never likes to see in print. Both candidates' records will be given side by side and then it will be strikingly seen what a hopeless lack of acceptable candidates there must be in this section of St. Jean Baptiste ward. A powerful effort, however, is being made to elect Mr. Ed. Roy, builder, for seat No. 2, in this ward, against Ald. Grothe, whose votes have been habitually unsatisfactory.

SUPPORTED MR. ROY.

At a large meeting, the night before last, in St. Jean Baptiste Market Hall, Mr. Edmond Roy addressed the electors of the ward on the municipal issues, Ald. Grothe and his friends had been invited to be present, and an attempt was made by them to pack the meeting to the exclusion of Mr. Roy's supporters; but these tactics signally failed, for the meeting was decidedly in Mr. Roy's favor. Messrs. Lalonde and R. Valheres were appointed joint chairmen, and besides the two candidates speeches in support of Mr. Roy were delivered by Messrs. L. A. Lavallee, Martineau, Philippe de Grandpre, and E. Lafontaine; while Messrs. C. A. Cornellier, D. A. Lafontaine and Bourbonnais spoke for Ald. Grothe.

Mr. Roy, in his address, gave a scathing criticism of Ald. Grothe's conduct while in the council, and showed how he was always on the side of the illegal and extravagant expenditure of the public funds. When tenders were asked by the Police Committee for coal he voted for the highest tenderers getting it, and in awarding the contracts for clothing for the members of the force he voted for Mr. Charlebois, whose prices were several dollars higher than the lowest tenderer's. He had also voted for the Montreal Gas Company getting the contract for supplying gas at \$1.20 per thousand feet, and voted straight against dollar gas every time. Ald. Grothe was also responsible for the illegal expenditure of that \$32,000 by the Police Committee, and always voted for the borrowing of millions to be squandered in the

most extravagant way. For these and many other reasons Ald. Grothe should be elected to stay at home. For himself, he had resided in the ward for many years and his interests were all centred there.

The meeting lasted until midnight.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.
A large and very representative meeting of the electors of St. Lawrence ward was held on Wednesday night, at the central committee room of Mr. J. B. Clearhue, 127 Bleury street. A number of strong speeches were made in favor of Mr. Clearhue. It was strongly felt that Mr. Clearhue would be a most worthy representative of such an important ward as St. Lawrence.

A general committee was formed of well known leading gentlemen of the ward, who were divided through the four committee rooms, viz.: 127 Bleury street, 654 Sherbrooke, corner of Mance street, 374 St. Lawrence street, and corner of Milton and St. Lawrence. These rooms are now well manned, and work is being rapidly pushed on. Friends are cordially welcome at the rooms.

DR. WEIR'S MEETING LAST NIGHT FOR ORGANIZATION.

The electors of St. Lawrence Ward, at short notice, turned out well last evening to Dr. Weir's committee rooms, though the notice had been only in the 'Witness' of a few hours previously. There was purpose in everything done, and when Mr. James Harper took the chair in response to the universal request, his introduction of Dr. Weir was applauded vigorously. Among those present were Mr. Lyman, of Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Samuel Baylis, Major E. L. Bond, Prof. Warriner, Mr. George Bridgman, Mr. Wand, Mr. Alex. Peden, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. James Harper and others.

Mr. Harper emphasized the need at the City Hall of an English-speaking lawyer. He pointed out that Dr. Weir had not sought the candidature, but had been requested—strongly urged, in fact, to come out—and that, if elected, he would have to give up a very lucrative appointment under the Corporation. There was every reason, therefore, why electors should each make some sacrifice on their part to elect him.

Dr. Weir was warmly greeted, and he spoke at some length, showing the experience he had had in the study of municipal questions and instancing the necessity there was at the City Hall for complete organization of those forces that make for good government. (Applause.)

He had had much to do at the City Hall in connection with certain expropriation cases, and his experience would not be to learn. He already had studied ways and means of remedying evils complained of, and would do his best. One thing, as the chairman had said, the people down to the smallest tenant of the ward, and even the boys and girls that played in the streets and squares, were interested in the good government of the city. Those who owned property were, of course, primarily interested, and in proportion to their property were more directly brought to feel the necessity for economy. (Applause.) He would counsel organization and a strict and thorough canvass of the ward,

which must, of course, be done by volunteers in the service, as there was no wealthy backing in his case. It was a fight for the electors to take up and push. (Applause.)

Prof. Warriner followed, urging Dr. Weir's fitness for the duties of alderman and the necessity of work. Major E. L. Bond said he had just an hour or two previously seen the call for the meeting. He could not be absent from a meeting in such a cause. It was the cause of the electors of the whole city. He had every confidence in Dr. Weir's ability and integrity. There were no two questions concerning the necessity of good men in the council. He desired to impress upon the canvassers and all who took a part in Dr. Weir's election that they should be moderate in pressing his claims for election. (Applause.)

Mr. Scott, Mr. Samuel Baylis, Mr. Lyman and others also spoke, and it was determined to strike committees for organization. Another meeting will be held at the same place this evening at eight o'clock.

ARCHDEACON LINDSAY'S MISHAP.

WAS CAUSED BY THE RECKLESSNESS OF A WOOD DRIVER.

The reported serious condition of the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay is causing his friends much anxiety. It appears that the Archdeacon's upset from his sleigh on Saturday was caused by a collision with a teamster supposed to be under the influence of liquor. When the old gentleman was thrown out he was, of course, very much shaken up, but he would not have been otherwise hurt had the man stopped his horses instead of dashing away for fear of being arrested. The Archdeacon's head and face were badly cut and he is sore and stiff and very weak. When last heard from he was not taking any nourishment.

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

A sheriff's sale took place this morning in the matter of the testamentary executors and trustees to the estate of the late John Torrance, against Thos. S. Vipond. Three lots were sold and bought over by the plaintiff. Two lots on Torrance street were adjudged for \$3,300 and \$3,500 respectively, and a lot on Durocher street was knocked down at \$11,600.

FRIEND OF LINCOLN'S DEAD.

Bloomington, Ills., Jan. 21.—John M. Scott, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died to-day. He was seventy-five years old. He was elected justice of the State Supreme Court in 1872 and held the position continuously twenty-five years. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln.

TORONTONIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.—A delegation from Toronto, consisting of Richard Donald, president of the Market Improvement Association, and Ald. Dennison, waited on Mayor Van Wyck to-day. The workings of the various city departments were explained to them. The visitors are making a special study of the markets.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS

CIGARETTE SMOKING ON THE INCREASE IN CANADA, WHILE BEER-DRINKING IS ON THE DECLINE.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The annual report of the Department of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, has been printed. It shows that the quantity of spirits produced during the year was 2,279,968 proof gallons, as compared with 4,382,210 the previous year. Indian corn constituted the bulk of the raw material used in the production. There was taken for consumption during the year 2,907,802 gallons of spirits, as compared with 2,463,000 in 1896. The consumption of malt liquor was 17,888,000, as compared with 18,014,000 in 1896. The number of cigars consumed was 113,276,000 as compared with 108,290,000 in 1896. There was an increase of 350,000 pounds of tobacco from foreign leaf used, and the consumption of tobacco from Canadian leaf was very largely increased, the figures being 726,000 pounds in 1897 and 463,000 pounds in 1896. The duty collected on spirits was \$4,770,000, an increase of \$760,000 over 1896. The duty on malt was \$1,026,000 an increase of \$250,000 over 1896. The duty on cigars shows a slight increase, and on cigarettes an increase of \$36,000. The number of cigarettes taken out for consumption were of Canadian manufacture 92,134,000, and of foreign manufacture 1,664,000, a total of 93,800,000 cigarettes smoked in Canada during 1897, as against 80,461,000 in 1896. Cigarettes of Canadian manufacture in 1896 numbered 77,664,000 so that there was an increase in 1897 of about fifteen million native made cigarettes consumed. The total revenues for the year of the whole department were \$9,182,000, as against \$7,956,000 in 1896. It is explained that the great increase of revenue, nearly a million and a quarter, as compared with 1896, must be held to be almost wholly an anticipation of the current year's receipts. The consumption of snuff was about the same as the previous year. The consumption per capita of the various articles paying excise duties, compared with 1896, was as follows:—

Spirits	1897.	1896.
Beer	728	623
Wine	3,469	3,328
Tobacco	884	870
	2.24	2.12

The average consumption of spirits since confederation per annum has been 1.02, and while the consumption in 1897 was more than in 1896, it was less than in 1894 and 1893. The consumption of beer averaged since confederation 2.92 and of tobacco, 2.17.

STARVING FISHERMEN.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 21.—With a view to relieve the starving fishermen and their families at East Dover and Shad Bay and other places along the western shore, a committee is being organized here to send aid. The destitution is the worst that has ever existed among the fishermen. Whole families are starving, and in many instances there is no fuel or food.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Nine Japanese Warships to be Despatched to Chinese Waters.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STEP AS VIEWED BY A LONDON NEWSPAPER.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

Yokohama, Jan. 21.—A fleet of nine warships will leave in the course of a week for Chinese waters, the Mikado previously inspecting the 'Yasima' and the 'Fuji,' (steel barrette ships of 12,450 tons displacement).

Decrees have been issued appointing Lieutenant-General Viscount Kawakami chief of staff, and creating a supreme military advisory council, consisting of the Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, Marquis Higon and Prince Komatsu.

London, Jan. 21.—The 'St. James's Gazette,' this afternoon, commenting upon the despatches from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week, for Chinese waters, says:—'Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama to-day, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Corea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China they are in a position to enforce their claims.' The 'Gazette' also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength, and says:—'Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic onlooker, it is probable Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the 'Powerful,' has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against three battleships which Japan possesses.'

Paris, Jan. 21.—The French warships 'Bruix' and 'Vauban' will sail for China on Jan. 24 (Monday) next. Admiral De Beaumont has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French squadron in the far East. He will visit his flag on board the 'Vauban.'

MASSACRED.

MARCHAND EXPEDITION SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXTERMINATED.

London, Jan. 21.—A letter which has just been received in London from a well-known resident of the British Congo, dated Nov. 6, speaks of the massacre of the French expedition under Captain Marchand, as being an accepted fact.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 21.—All the incoming vessels report severe weather in the North Atlantic. The brigantine 'Devon,' Captain Facey, for St. John's, lost her bulwarks. The British brigantine 'Dora,' Captain Brien, for St. John's, had her deck washed over. The mail steamer 'Virginia' was blocked by ice floes for four days in Green Bay. Immense bodies of ice are visible along the northern coast.

THAT I. C. R. TARIFF.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 21.—Mr. J. J. Wallace, general freight agent of the Intercolonial Railway, arrived in Halifax this afternoon, and is in conference with the mayor and members of the Board of Trade regarding the objectionable tariff rates.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Mr. Ernest Barin, the inventor of the roller steamer, is dead.

COLDER WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21—11 a.m. — The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops 32, 16; Edmonton, 20, 5; Qu'Appelle, zero, zero; Winnipeg, 26, 10 below; Port Arthur, 30, 4; Parry Sound, 24, 18; Toronto, 40, 24; Ottawa, 28, 23; Montreal, 30, 20; Quebec, 24, 14; Chatham, 23, 8; Halifax, 23, 20. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Clearing, and turning colder.

Montreal, Jan. 21, 1898.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.07; yesterday, 30.01. To-day, temperature, Max. 29, min. 15; yesterday, max. 22, min. 12.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

THE DAY BETWEEN

A Saturday and a Monday is the day one must be dressed in their very best. Our store is replete with everything in the Dry Goods line that you should require.

NOVELTIES IN LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.

We have an assortment of the most Fashionable Novelties in LADIES' FANCY COLLAR COMBINATIONS with Ribbons and Lace. Combinations made up in various styles.

RIBBONS.

From BABY RIBBON to the WIDEST MILLINERY RIBBONS, we have the Newest, the Daintiest Fancy and Figured Effects.

ROMAN RIBBONS.

ROMAN RIBBONS, now so popular in all the most beautiful color combinations, width from 1/4 inch to 4 1/4 inch.

FANCY SILK FRONTS.

Exquisite Fancy Silk Fronts in Plain, Striped and Shot Silk Effects.

BLOUSE WEAR.

Our Special Sale of BLOUSES has been a great success. We have still left: Nine only Handsome ZEPHYR BLOUSES, with a pretty Fawn and White Stripe, with Pure White Linen Collars and Cuffs; usual price \$1.25, while they last, 50c.

Thirteen only Beautiful BLOUSES, in Dresden Patterns and Stripes, Assorted Colorings, Cuffs and Collars of same material; usual prices \$1.00; your choice, 50c.

Nine only BLOUSES Black, with small Flower Pattern, Collars and Cuffs; usual price, 75c; your choice, 35c.

Six only BLOUSES in Black and White and Red and White Stripes, Collars and Cuffs; your choice for 35c.

Ten only BLOUSES Unlaundered, all in Pink, with Wild Rose Pattern, 20c each.

WHITE SHIRTS.

Our Rattler UNLAUNDERED WHITE DRESS SHIRT, made of good Cotton, warranted Pure Linen, Front and Bands all reinforced, with any length sleeve, second to none in Canada, 50c each.

Less 10 percent for Cash.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Call in to-morrow when the Boys when they are home from school and see all the extra values in our Ready-made Clothing Department.

Boys' 3-piece Suits in small Fancy Checks, a handsome \$4.25 Suit to clear at \$3.00.

Less 10 percent for Cash.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

GENUINE SHOE BARGAINS.

Lot of LADIES' GOOD GAITERS, in Colored Button, and Black Lace, nearly all sizes, 10c a pair.

LADIES' SHOES.

We have a lot of LADIES' DONGOLA KID LOW LACE SHOES, turned soles, patent leather tip, neat toe, size 2 1/2, worth \$1.50 a pair, at 50c.

MEN'S GENUINE BUCK OVERSHOES.

A lot of MEN'S GENUINE BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, sizes 6 to 8, worth \$1.75 a pair, at 95c.

Other lines equally as Cheap.
Call and See us for Bargains.

GALES BROS., 137 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Near Windsor. Tel. 2596.

A BOGUS PILL SELLER.

CANADIAN SECRET SERVICE DO GOOD WORK.

The Canadian Secret service, under the new management of Messrs. Haynes and McCaskill, has succeeded in clearing up a pill mystery which, during the past two years, has been affecting the great patent medicine manufacturers of Canada to a considerable extent. On Saturday last, the manager of the Franco-American Chemical Co., proprietors of Dr. Codere's Red Pills, notified the detective bureau in question that some unknown person was going around the outlying district of Montreal selling bogus pills, represented to be theirs. Principal Detective Haynes and his men worked assiduously on the case and traced the impostor to one H. E. Migner, who was arraigned before the police magistrate, Mr. Lafontaine, and let off with a fine of five dollars and costs for passing a false trademark. When the detective's room was searched at 31 St. Elizabeth street, it was found that Migner had been carrying on a very extensive manufacturing business and sale of these pills.

Now his release Detective Haynes received a communication from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, regarding another similar case. This investigation pointed towards the released prisoner and without further delay Mr. John A. McKenzie yesterday morning laid information against Migner for obtaining money under false pretences.

The detectives found that the bird had

left the city, but shortly after they received information that he was in St. John, N.B., and ultimately he was placed under arrest and an officer went last night to bring the accused to this city. When Detective Haynes searched Migner's room, on St. Elizabeth street, a second time, he found about thirty thousand pills stored away in bulk, several thousand labels, and quantities of boxes, etc., all the material being of that character to help out the imitation.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

The choir connected with the Free Choral Litany of this church has been augmented by well-known soloists. The soloist on Sunday afternoon next will be Miss R. M. Herrick, who will sing Marston's 'My God, my Father, while I stray.'

CALVIN CHURCH.

The annual meeting of Calvin Church was held on Wednesday evening. It was characterized by great unanimity and heartiness. The reports presented were very encouraging, the young people's work especially. Ninety names are on the roll of the Rev. Mr. George's bible class. The Christian Endeavor Society raised \$160 during the year. The managers reported a balance of six dollars on hand after all expenses had been met. It is believed the present year will be a great year in the history of the congregation. The communicant membership is four hundred. The following extract from the report of the committee of management is interesting: 'The committee believe they are justified in expressing the belief that this congregation is to be congratulated in having secured the services of our esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. L. George. All well-wishers of sound, evangelical Protestantism, will unite in the prayer that the good people of Calvin Church may be very successful in keeping the blue banner of the covenant floating in their part of this great city.'

THE ANDREWS HOME.

Its Scope and Influence Discussed by the Synod.

THE WORK OF THE SABREVOIS MISSION.

(Continued from Page 11.)

At the meeting of the Synod this morning the report of the Rev. Mr. Lariviere upon the French work, was disposed of by a resolution proposed by Dr. Davidson, which, while sympathizing with the work, and regretting that the Sabrevois mission was in financial difficulties, pointed out that there was no free or unappropriated fund out of which the Synod could render help in the premises. At the same time, it was hoped that those who had so long carried on the work with success, would be able to continue it, and that the Church might be able in the future to sustain closer relations to it than at present through the direct control of the ecclesiastical province.

The report of the Rev. Mr. Renaud upon the work of the Andrews Home, and his own work as immigration chaplain, is generally regarded as a formal document which receives the assent of the Synod without discussion. Upon certain questions, however, put to the chaplain by the Rev. Dr. Ker, a long and animated debate ensued.

The idea underlying the establishment of the Andrews Home was that Church of England immigrants might go direct to this institution and be cared for while they were endeavoring to obtain situations. This was considered the more desirable inasmuch as many were lost to the Church, who, coming out to this country, were passed on to other parts of the country without direction or help, and were lost sight of. It appears, however, that some of the emigration societies in England consign large parties direct to Mr. Marquette, the Provincial Immigration agent at Montreal, and that these not only do not reach the home, but are not met by the immigration chaplain. Dr. Ker wanted to know how it was that large numbers of Church of England members were not touched at all in their passing through Montreal. He rather thought that whether they entered the home or not they should be waited upon and have kindly offices rendered them.

This led to the statement being made that there was a certain influence at work inimical alike to the home and the work of the chaplain; but being asked specifically by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans to say whether Mr. Marquette had ever denied him the right to speak to Church of England emigrants, Mr. Renaud replied that he never had done so. At the same time the opportunity at the immigration offices was limited, and it was felt that in the establishing of the Andrews Home this would be greatly extended, the more particularly if the societies in England gave their recognition to the work which the home was doing and sent their immigrants to it. Archdeacon Evans rather thought that the opportunity of the immigration offices should be used, for he certainly could not conceive that a public officer, the servant of the people, would go out of his way to interfere with the work of the chaplain, while Dean Carmichael said that as chaplain, authorized by the diocese, it mattered nothing about the government, or any other agent, in the premises; the chaplain should be able to attend the ships or the trains, or wherever the immigrants were to be found, and, ascertaining which were of the Church of England, minister to their needs.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that Mr. Marquette was also the agent of some of the societies in England who consigned large bodies of immigrants to him, and that in such cases there was an indisposition to allow the chaplain or his agent to interfere with such persons. Pressed, however, for an explicit statement on this point, Mr. Renaud was unable to give particulars, but regarded the opposition rather as an influence. He mentioned, indeed, the case of two girls who were coming up from Quebec to the home, and who had been persuaded not to go, but by whom he did not know.

Dr. Davidson spoke of certain influences which had been brought to bear against the work of the home, but said he made no charges.

'We know that such influences exist,' said his Lordship, 'but we cannot prove the case, and therefore we can say nothing.'

The Rev. Mr. French defended the conduct of Mr. Marquette in insisting upon doing all he could for the persons who had been consigned to him, but suggested that there must be something behind the whole business, for while Mr. Marquette would naturally attend to the physical wants of the patients, he did not believe he would interfere with the spiritual work of the chaplain. In this connection the Rev. Canon Dixon praised the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Marquette in the highest terms, as he had evidence of such for the four years during which he had acted as immigration chaplain, while the Rev. Dr. Ker also gave the government agent the heartiest praise for his impartiality.

The Rev. Mr. Graham ventured to suggest that the reason why so many immigrants passed the Andrews Home was because the prices asked were beyond their means—these prices being from one dollar and a half to three dollars per week for board, according to the means of the parties. The Rev. Mr. Kittson stated that the objection of some parties

in England to the home simply applied to the accommodation of young women, who perhaps could not be so well cared for as in a home devoted exclusively for their reception; but the general sense of the Synod upon the whole question was that all Church of England immigrants, whether consigned to Mr. Marquette or not, should be seen either by the chaplain or his agent, and Dr. Ker moved a resolution in this sense, which was carried unanimously.

STAR OF THE WEST, I.O.O.F.

The Royal Star of the West Lodge No. 4313, I. O. O. F., M. U., held its regular meeting in Richmond street hall on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at which very important business was under discussion. Owing to stress of business it was left over till next meeting. During the evening P.P.G.M. Bro. John Taylor, of Royal Montreal Lodge, presented Past Grand Bro. Owen Gee, with a past grand jewel. There were a large number of visitors, every lodge in the district being represented. The members of the above lodge propose a drive to Royal Montreal South Lodge, about the middle of next month, and the juveniles will hold their annual concert and social on Saturday, Jan. 29. They have a fine programme, and a good time may be expected.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THEIR ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association took place last evening in the Monument National, Mr. M. Nolan de Lisle, second vice-president, in the chair. The members present included the Rev. John Jones, Messrs. John Barry, A. Leveque, L. Goudreau, A. Carmel, L. Michon, E. Lamontagne, A. Major, Edward Cunningham, B. M. O. Turgeon, L. Riopel, R. H. Bernier, and others.

Routine business having been disposed of, the chairman, speaking in French, and Mr. Leveque in English, on behalf of the deputation from the association sent to Quebec to watch the progress of the city bill in the Legislature, explained what had transpired, and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks, which was moved by the Rev. Mr. Jones.

A list of rules for the guidance of municipal electors was submitted to the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Jones, and considerable discussion ensued thereon, but as they were considered somewhat too arbitrary in their nature by most of those present, they were finally withdrawn by Mr. Jones.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, the Hon. J. G. Laviolette; first vice-president, Mr. John Barry; second vice-president, Mr. Nolan de Lisle; treasurer, Mr. A. Leveque; secretary, Mr. W. D. Patterson, directors—Messrs. Lucien Huot, B. O. Turgeon, Thomas Lamoureux, L. Michon, G. Lamontagne, Q.C.; Owen Hart, Dr. L. B. Durocher, Edward Cunningham, and the Rev. John Jones.

Mr. Victor Gagnon was elected a member of the association, after which the meeting adjourned.

PLANCON'S SUCCESS.

A GRAND CONCERT AT THE WINDSOR HALL LAST NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather of last night the Windsor Hall was packed with the musical community on the occasion of the long-looked for Plancon concert under the able direction of Messrs. Vert and Harris. Every available seat was occupied in the body of the hall, as well as in the upper regions. The outburst of applause which greeted the different performers was sufficient evidence that Montrealeers know how to appreciate good musical talent. The elaborate programme opened with a pianoforte solo, 'Polonaise' in A flat, one of Chopin's magnificent compositions, performed by Mr. Hubert De Blanck, whose execution, showed him a master of his instrument.

In 'Ah fors é lui,' the grand aria from Verdi's 'La Traviata,' Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli scored a perfect ovation, and as an encore gave an inimitable rendering of the quaint old song, 'Within a mile of Edinburgh town.' Her second contribution, Bishop's 'Lo, hear the gentle Lark,' with flute obbligato, was enthusiastically received. Mignone, composed by Thomas, was Mlle. Trebelli's final effort, and was most tenderly and expressively rendered. In response to the tremendous applause she brought down the house with 'Home, Sweet Home.'

But M. Pol Plancon, the celebrated French basso, carried off first honors. He was in the best of form, and he did justice to his contributions. His first song, out of 'Philémon et Baucis,' by Gounod, was so well received that he was obliged to return a third time. M. Plancon is the possessor of a magnificent trained voice, full of volume and expression, which could not be shown to more advantage than it was last night. His selection of songs was very appropriate. Schubert's 'Les Deux Grenadiers' called forth considerable applause. Mr. Max Karger, solo violinist, was not long in showing the vast audience his remarkable capabilities. In Wieniawski's 'Faust Fantaisie,' the performer exhibited a fine command and knowledge of his instrument. Mr. Karger was enthusiastically cheered on each occasion.

Madame D'Alvigny made her first debut in America, and it is only right to say that her contralto voice is of a high character, and she was very much appreciated by her hearers.

Sufficient praise cannot be accorded M. H. De Blanck, who undertook the heavy task of accompanist.

SHIPPING.

London, Jan. 21.—Arrived Mohawk from New York.

Mobile, Jan. 21.—Arrived Galia from St. John, N.B., via Halifax, for Liverpool.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR ONE DAY ONLY

Mantle Department.

JACKETS FOR \$2.00 EACH.

SPECIAL TABLES.

The balance of our \$3.00 JACKETS left from last week's Sale. Choice for \$2.00.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters Half Price
Ladies' Spring Costumes (few left) Half Price
Ladies' Winter Costumes \$3 1-3 off.
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Jackets Half Price
Ladies' and Misses' Tweed Jackets Half Price
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets \$1 1-3 off.
Ladies' Velvet Jackets and Capes \$2 1-3 off.
Children's Mantles \$3 1-3 off.
Ladies' Fur and Silk Lined Cloaks \$5 1-3 off.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers 25 p.c. off.
Ladies' Dressing Jackets \$3 1-3 off.
Ladies' Skirts 30 p.c. off.
Ladies' Knitted Skirts \$3 1-3 off.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY we will have a Special Sale of all expensive lines of

Dinner Sets, Breakfast Sets,
Tea Sets, and Chamber Sets.

Some Rare Bargains to be had on the cheap tables.

Corsets, Caps, Blouses, etc.

A Special Line of Summer Corsets, 50c per pair.
Odd Lines in Tweed Caps, 25c and 50c.
20 dozen Mob Caps at 5 cents each.
Cambric and Muslin Shirt-Waists, Half Price.
Silk Waists and Blouses, 33 1-3 percent.
Balance of Trimmed Millinery, at nominal prices.
A table of Straw Hats at 25 cents.
All Furs at 20 percent.
Ladies' Cotton Underwear, 20 percent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIAL TABLES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS at Big Discounts for two days only. ODD LINES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

IN BASEMENT.

Special Tables at Popular prices, containing every variety of KITCHEN REQUISITES, reduced for FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Special 33 1-3 and 50 percent discounts for 2 Days.

Separate Tables of odd and broken lines in Youths' Suits, 33 1-3 to 37 inch chest measurement at above discounts.
All other Tweed Suits in these sizes, with long pants, at 20 percent off.

SILVERWARE DEPT.

For Friday and Saturday only a special discount of 25 percent off all lines of Lamps and Silk Shades.
Having purchased a Traveller's line of Beautifully Decorated Globes, we will run them at a special discount of 33 1-3 for the two above days only.
There are still some very handsome pieces left on our HALF PRICE TABLE OF SILVERWARE.

All other discounts as advertised continue in force during this month.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Good Government and Civic Reform.

Dr. R. Stanley Weir.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM,

No. 92 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET,

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

Dr. WEIR'S friends of St. Lawrence Ward desirous of assisting in securing his election are invited to attend a meeting at the Central Committee Room, 92 Prince Arthur street, near St. Lawrence street, at 8.30 TO-NIGHT.

SCHOOL OF ART AND APPLIED DESIGN.

2278 St. Catherine street.

CLASSES WILL BE OPEN MONDAY, Jan. 2nd.

The School will be open to visitors on SATURDAY Jan. 8th, from 2 to 5.30 o'clock p.m., and on the first Saturday of each month during the season.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

UNION TEACHERS' MEETING.

—CONDUCTED BY—

Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY.

Meets every SATURDAY afternoon in Crescent Street, Church Lecture Room, 1.45 o'clock punctually, for one hour.

D. TORRANCE FRASER, Secretary.

TWILIGHT RECITAL

FREE

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 4.15 p.m.

Organ Soloist, Mr. F. HENRY STEVENS; Vocalists, Miss IDA MAGEE, Master FREDIE ULLERY, Mrs. JESSIE KELLOND and Mr. J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS. Accompanist, Mr. W. J. BIRKS. Collection received during the Recital.

Mr. Norman MacLeod

will speak to Young Men on SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

Topic "The Call of Christ."

BIBLE STUDY CLASSES

Sunday, at 9.45 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.

All Young Men cordially invited to these services.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, JAN. 23.

COURSE OF

SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS

—IN—

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Subjects, "RELIGION."

Preacher, REV. J. LYALL GEORGE.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23, "In the Workshop."

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY,

Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.,

—IN—

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Guy street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY.

Speaker—Dr. AMELIA YEOMANS.

Soloist—Miss BERTHA FERGUSON.

COME!

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square.

Members of the Association are reminded that a special exhibition of Paintings, kindly loaned for a short time, will open on

TUESDAY EVENING, January 25th.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH

ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE—

MONTREAL AUXILIARY of the BRITISH

AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,

will be held in St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street at 8 p.m.

On Thursday, Jan. 27th.

SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D.,

F.R.S., President.

The secretary will present the report for the year.

The Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., will speak about the

Distribution of the Bible

and the Rev. E. I. REXFORD, B.A., will speak about the

Translation of the Bible

during the sixty years

Of Her Majesty's Reign.

The committee extends a cordial invitation to all friends of the Society to attend and hear about its work.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ANNUAL MEETING will be held in

MONTREAL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

Feb. 24th and 25th next.

Miss Bertha F. Vella,

OF BOSTON.

AND OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sunday School superintendents and teachers are requested to reserve these dates.

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Gen. Sec.

JANUARY 21, 1898.

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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, \$2.35; 30, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 30c on Northern Messenger; \$3.40 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.

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 Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal'."

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

The Canadian shirt and collar manufacturers have complained to the government concerning their position under the tariff. They cannot compete with the English and German shirt and collar makers because of the heavy duty upon their raw material, cotton. Certainly the government should consider favorably all applications of Canadian manufacturers to have the raw material of their manufactures placed on the free list, for that means reduction of taxation and is in conformity with the interests of the great majority of the people. If the manufacturers of cotton claim that in case the duty on cotton cloth is reduced or abolished, the duty on their machinery or equipment should also be reduced, their raw material being already free, that also should be considered favorably. The interests of the manufacturers, of the farmers and consumers generally are identical when the proposition involves the removal of taxation.

CANADA SHOULD RESPOND.

It would have been nicer for Canada if she had had the grace to see her obvious duty to the imperial defences without increasingly plain reminders of it from the Imperial Government. The mother country forbore to say anything on this subject during our nonage, but we have been of late so vigorously asserting our national maturity and prerogatives that it was impossible to ignore it longer. Our fisheries and our sealing industry demand and receive the special protection of British North Atlantic and British American Pacific squadrons of the navy, and our commerce, coastwise and ocean-going, shares in the general guardianship which the navy exercises over all British commerce the world over. The Imperial Government allows the Canadian Government to direct and control the negotiations with the United States in such disputes as those regarding the Behring Sea sealing question and the Atlantic coast fisheries, and rightly and wisely does so, for Canada's interests are at stake, and the Canadian authorities appreciate the importance of these questions and understand them far better than the United Kingdom authorities, and therefore are in a better position to guard the interests of Canada and the empire. And the Imperial Government now recognizes this, and our negotiations are backed up by the whole strength of the British navy. As the navy is thus used in the interests of the people of Canada, they should as a matter of self-respect contribute to the support of the service which they so freely call upon and so greatly benefit by. Canada does not like to be regarded or treated as a minor under tutelage or protection; she likes to manage her own affairs; she objects to being called a colony, and claims to be a nation. She is ever demanding from the imperial authority more and more scope in the exercise of independent national functions. Is it not time that we began to take up the duties and responsibilities, as well as claim the privileges, of a nation? In spite of all Canada's claims of freedom, the fact will remain that she is a dependent, and that by her own choice, so long as she demands gratuitous protection, as a child does of its mother.

The Imperial Government is very much in earnest over this question of the duty of Canada to contribute to the navy, now that she is able to do so. In defence of the empire Great Britain has been compelled to build up and to keep building up a navy which will render that empire secure against any possible combination of foes at sea. And right well and successfully has she done so, and Canadians, in common with British people the world over, look with the pride of ownership on that magnificent sea power which to-day is seen absolutely dictating a settlement of the Chinese question which a combination of the three greatest powers has to accept. But the cost has become immense, and threatens to become a great burden to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

The Imperial Government cannot much longer accept the responsibility of asking the taxpayers of the British islands to bear ever increasing burdens for the maintenance of a navy to guard the empire, while the taxpayers of the other British self-governing countries, though equally guarded, contribute nothing, or next to nothing. During the jubilee celebration the Colonial Secretary took all the premiers of the British nations on a special steamer to see the naval review in order to interest them in the navy and sea power of Great Britain, and to bring to their attention the great cost of the preservation of the empire. At the conference they were appealed to to press upon their parliaments and peoples the necessity for the self-governing countries of the empire accepting a share of the responsibility and cost, as well as of the benefits and glory, of the navy. Now, the Chancellor of the Exchequer warns Canada, which is at once the greatest and the richest of the British nations beyond seas, and which makes no contribution at all, not even a small one, such as Australia and South Africa have made, that her welfare and safety may come to depend upon her own exertions, at least to some extent. Canada is not asked to contribute immediately her full share, but she is asked to recognize her responsibility and to contribute what may be regarded as an earnest of what she will do. The naval estimates for 1898 are placed at \$22,338,000, or say \$111,690,000, of which Canada's share, calculating by the proportion her population bears to that of the self-governing nations of the empire, would be about one-tenth, perhaps, or say over eleven million dollars. Canada is not asked or expected to make any such contribution, as her wealth is not as great proportionately as her population, but she is asked to do what she can. A vote of the Canadian Parliament, however small, to the imperial navy would make an impression out of all proportion to its mere amount upon the nations of Europe and would greatly contribute to the moral strength and power of Great Britain, as well as greatly cheer the Imperial Government. Canada's prospects are now magnificent; her prosperity is advancing by leaps and bounds, and she is consequently warranted in counting confidently upon being able to make a beginning at least in the way of contributing to the maintenance of the imperial navy.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Trade during the week, both in Montreal and Toronto, continued steady, and the abundance of snow throughout the country has been an incentive to business generally. The grocery trade continues to find a demand for canned goods at firm prices, and in nearly all lines, except perhaps the iron trade, prices are firm. The railways continue to show increased earnings, due, of course, to the larger volume of trade this year. The annual report of the Montreal Board of Trade shows the improvement in business to a marked degree. In 1897 the sea-going shipping in the harbor was the respectable fleet of 796 vessels, of 1,379,002 tons, bringing in \$47,036,000 of goods and exporting \$55,156,000. This was the greatest number of ships, tons and amount of exports the city has to record, and exceeds 1893 by 87 vessels, 163,000 tons, and \$6,000,000 of exports.

The question of an insolvency act has already been discussed by the 'Witness.' It may be well, however, to call attention to the position in which the farmer stands under the provisions of the present draft measure. He is exempt from liability to be forced into insolvency by a demand upon him, which might be made, for example, before his crops are grown. He cannot go into insolvency under the act, and therefore he cannot obtain a discharge. This would not be so hard but that the merchant to whom the farmer sells may take advantage of the act, effect a compromise, secure a discharge, and go on again, having caused

a loss to the farmer. If the farmer cannot get a discharge as against a merchant he may well ask why should a merchant be able to get one as against him. Nevertheless, we are wholly in sympathy with a general insolvency act for the whole Dominion, and the points raised should be settled either by a compromise or in some cases by slightly varying the law according to the province in which the failure may take place. It is a noteworthy point that among the classes that are most eager for an insolvency act there are not wanting men who also desire to retain all the rights they now enjoy under the provincial or other laws. While the commercial community continues of this mind, the government may be excused if it is not hasty in forcing a measure upon it.

The usual reports of unfavorable weather are now coming in, with the result that wheat prices during the week have been firm, and the week closes (Thursday) with a strong feeling and at advanced figures. Rain is reported to be injuring the crops in the Argentine Republic and lack of rain to be threatening the Indian wheat fields.

Bank reports continue to come in from institutions doing business in the Lower Provinces, and which generally close their year with Dec. 31. The Bank of New Brunswick report has already been noted, and the report of the Bank of Nova Scotia is now to hand, showing net earnings of \$218,871 as against \$259,058 for 1897. Low interest rates, a somewhat unsatisfactory condition of business in the Maritime Provinces, the holding of a very much larger amount of cash and the extension of call loans probably account for the decline in earnings.

The Toronto Street Railway has held its annual meeting, and the statement of its affairs, while by no means comparable with our own street railway, should be satisfactory to the shareholders. The company showed net earnings of \$551,811 in 1897, as against \$439,512 the previous year. In 1892 it only showed \$229,765. The company paid its usual three and a half percent dividend. As a consequence of the favorable statement the stock advanced on the Montreal stock market. It opened on Saturday at 93½, being actively dealt in all week, reached 94½ on Monday, 95 on Tuesday, 95½ on Wednesday, and after the meeting touched par yesterday, closing at 98½. The par sale is said to have been merely to establish the quotation, and was of twenty-five shares only, but four hundred shares sold at 99½. Montreal Street Railway opened at 241, and closed at 242½. Montreal Gas opened at 165½, closing one-half lower. Cable opened and closed at 182½ and 182½. Canadian Pacific opened at 87½, and sold actively during the week, closing at 90½.

According to despatches, the Indian money market is suffering from a local stringency, due to the banks remitting their capital to England. The government is about to issue currency notes against gold to relieve the tension and to advance along the path of rehabilitation the rupee. In London money is easy, with rates at one and one-eighth percent for short bills and two and a quarter percent for three months. Locally there is no change, and in New York money is at two percent on call. The clearings of the Montreal banks continue to show an important advance over the past few years, as will be seen from the figures published below:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for the week ending Jan. 20, 1898	\$14,681,555	\$1,714,168
Corresponding week of 1897	10,601,870	1,464,619
Corresponding week of 1896	10,142,690	1,640,206
Corresponding week of 1895	10,563,496	1,601,195

HAS RELIEVED THE SITUATION.

Calcutta, Jan. 21.—The bill introduced by Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Council, on Jan. 14, providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold, was adopted to-day, with the condition that the Secretary of State be given the option of paying gold into the treasury, provided India pays an equal sum into the currency department here. The bill has already relieved the stringency of the money market.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Geo. Douglas, an old lady, residing here, died suddenly yesterday and under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs, produced, the doctor says, by a fright received on Tuesday. On that day Mrs. Douglas was in bed upstairs when she was startled by smoke coming into her room. Although in a weak condition she got out of bed, but before proceeding far fell to the floor, where she was found in a helpless condition.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Quebec, Jan. 21.—All the provincial ministers are in town except the Hon. Mr. Duffy, who left for Sweetsburg on Wednesday, but who will return to-day or to-morrow. Meanwhile, the Cabinet met yesterday, and will sit daily until Tuesday next, when all the ministers will leave for Montreal, where Mr. Marchand is to be banqueted, on Wednesday, by the Letellier Club. Owing to urgent business detaining him here till Tuesday, the Premier has been obliged to regretfully decline invitations to several other banquets, including the one by the citizens of St. John's, Que., and the Commercial Travellers' Union, at the Monument National. Nothing is known exactly here yet as to the date when Lieut.-Governor Jetté will take possession of Spencerwood, but it is said that it cannot and will not be before the end of next week.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The president and other officers of the Y. M. C. A. had an interview with the city water works committee last night, to ask for an exemption from taxation for the baths which the Association is now constructing. The committee granted their prayer for a period of ten years, on the condition that the baths should be open twice a week, on Thursdays and Saturdays, for the accommodation of the general public, at a rate of admission not to exceed five cents.

NOTES.

It is said that the Quebec Government is considering the question of appointing a commissioner to represent this province at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, but that nothing has been yet definitely decided on the subject.

The local snowshoe clubs will probably give Lieut.-Governor Jetté an enthusiastic reception on his arrival.

It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Robidoux will leave shortly on a visit to New York.

Last night's storm was the worst so far here this season. All the highways are snowed up.

A fire last night at the electric power company's office did some \$2,000 worth of damage.

THE DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

AN INCREASED REVENUE REQUIRED FOR THE CARRYING ON OF THE WORK.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, was held in the library of the college last evening. It was reported that a very successful year's work had been accomplished, and that twenty-five students were now in attendance at the college. The college library had been re-organized during the year and carefully classified and catalogued. Through the generosity of Mr. A. F. Gault, the number of volumes had been increased to six thousand. The gymnasium had been completely furnished with the most improved apparatus.

From the financial statement it was seen that the college required an additional revenue of from two to three thousand dollars to carry on its present work. It was stated that special efforts had been put forth both in Canada and the Mother Country, to secure a suitable principal for the college, but the Board of Governors had not been able to secure a satisfactory man.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lindsey had been appointed clerical member of the board, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Geo. Hague were re-elected lay members. Mr. E. L. Bond was elected to replace Mr. H. S. Mussen, withdrawn. A room had been put at the disposal of the alumni, and a special arrangement made to secure their membership in the corporation of the college.

COMPTON NEWS.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Our village has been favored with a visit from Miss A. L. A. Murcutt, of Melbourne, Australia (colonial delegate to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention) which was much appreciated by all. On Sunday evening, Jan. 18, she gave a gospel temperance address in the Methodist church to a large audience, the county W.C.T.U. president, Mrs. S. J. Craig, presiding. On Monday evening the church was packed to its utmost capacity, the Sunday-school rooms having to be thrown open at the back, as Miss Murcutt was to deliver her stereopticon lecture on 'Australia and its people.' The chair was taken by the Rev. Robert Smith and musical selections were rendered by Master William Craig and the church choir. Miss Murcutt is, we consider, one of the most talented lady speakers that has ever visited Compton and the lecture proved both instructive and entertaining. The proceeds were in aid of rescue work in Sydney.

The election of municipal councillors passed off very quietly, as there was no opposition to the temperance candidates. In both the village and township the prohibitory by-law is in force and our temperance hotel much appreciated and well patronized by the travelling public.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne 'Gazette' announces that Russia has formed two new army corps on the German and Austrian frontiers.

A party of Halifax ladies were turned back by United States officials yesterday because they wore sealskin coats.

Izzet Bey, the universally execrated favorite of the Sultan of Turkey, has been married to the half-sister of the late Khedive Tewfik of Egypt, at the desire of the Sultan.

Recruits are being called to fill up the vacancies in the North-West Mounted Police. Applicants must be between twenty-two and forty years of age. They must be able to read and write French and English.

Mr. Fred. A. Saunders, B.A., youngest son of Dr. William Saunders, director of Experimental Farms in Canada, has been recently awarded the scholarship in physics at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Mr. Saunders is now in his third year of post graduate work in physics at that institution, having graduated with honors at the University of Toronto in 1894.

Former Attorney-General Morrison, of Newfoundland, is likely to be raised to the Supreme bench shortly.

The Denver newspapers have won in their fight with the departmental stores regarding advertising rates and the stores must now pay a higher rate than ever.

Frau Emilie Kempin has become insane. She passed an examination for doctor of law, at Zurich, 1887, and afterwards taught privately in America. Later, she returned to Zurich, and became a private tutor and proprietress of the Anglo-American law office.

THE BICKERDIKE CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Bickerdike Club was held last evening at their club rooms, Notre Dame street west. Owing to the absence of the president, Mr. Lockerby, the vice-president, Mr. Maybury, occupied the chair. The following were the speakers: Mr. E. B. Devlin, Mr. D. Dickson, Mr. R. C. Mullin, Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., and Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.P., and Mr. Leboeuf. Mr. Dickson discussed the educational bill and the Montreal bill, and Mr. Devlin the retirement of Sir Adolphe Chapleau from Spencerwood and the appointment of his successor, Judge Jetté. Mr. Bickerdike, the patron of the club, was the next speaker and was received with great enthusiasm. He went over the work of the last session at length explaining his stand on the various measures before the House. At the close of his address he gave his hearers an opportunity of asking any questions regarding anything pertaining to the work of the last session. Mr. Bickerdike then concluded amid deafening applause. Mr. Weir, the next speaker, discussed more particularly the school question and the Montreal bill.

THE RIVER ROADS.

The roads on the ice this year are very passable and, for the most part, straight. The snow of yesterday and to-day will help to cover the portions where the ice was rough and sleighing will be improved by it after the snow-scrappers of the different corporations pass over it.

A. O. U. W.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS LAST EVENING.

Bro. Gaspard Lefebvre, grand receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, accompanied by Bro. W. H. Johnson, master workman, and Bro. R. Perry, past master workman of Prince Arthur Lodge, and Bro. L. Thibault, proceeded to St. Lambert last evening and installed the following officers of the A.O.U.W. lodge of that town:—Bro. F. Riddington, P.M.W.; Bro. R. Doherty, master workman; Bro. W. H. Rosevear, jr., foreman; Bro. Jos. Horsfall, overseer; Bro. W. H. Hooper, recorder; Bro. G. W. Dawson, financier; Bro. D. E. Carruthers, receiver; Bro. J. G. Reid, guide; Bro. A. Heath, inside watchman; Bro. J. W. Hill, outside watchman; Bro. H. Bragg, representative to grand lodge. After the installation the grand lodge officers and others were entertained at a very successful concert, when some capital songs and recitations were given. Those who contributed to the programme included Bros. Horsfall, Bragg, Adams, Heath and Dawson. The Rev. Mr. Dart and the master workman-elect (Bro. Doherty) and the visiting brethren delivered brief addresses. A vote of regret was passed at the departure of one of the charter members, Bro. Adams, who is going to the Pacific coast to reside. A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered to the visiting brethren for their presence.

LONGUEUIL LODGE, NO. 21.

Bro. A. T. Patterson, grand recorder, installed the following officers of Longueuil Lodge, No. 21, A.O.U.W., last evening: Bro. Samuel Woods, P.M.W.; master workman; Bro. Albert Thompson, past master workman; Bro. A. W. H. Jones, foreman; Bro. J. H. Kimball, overseer; Bro. E. Millington, recorder; Bro. Alex. Patterson, financier; Bro. W. T. Moffat, guide; Bro. W. Baker, inside watchman; Bro. J. Hill, outside watchman; Bro. C. E. Gagnon, jr., J. R. Baker and W. A. Baker, trustees; Bro. Sam. Woods, representative to grand lodge. After the installation a banquet was held at the Terrapin Hotel, at which speeches were delivered by Bro. S. Woods on classified assessments; Bro. J. H. Kimball, on the fraternity, and Bro. A. T. Patterson, on the general good of the order.

GRAIN.

BUTTER.

about 85c the bag; buckwheat, 75c do.;
rice, 75c the bushel; potatoes, 60c to 70c;
the bag; beets, carrots and turnips sell at
from 80c to \$1 the barrel; parsnips, \$1 to
\$1.25 do.; cabbages, 50c to 60c do.; celery,
15c to 30c the dozen; dressed hogs, 5½c to
the lb.; beef hindquarters, 4½c to 5½c
do.; do., forequarters, 2½c to 3½c do.;

place, chancellor of the McMaster University, has received word from Crystal, N.D., informing him of the death of the Rev. A. F. Hammett, who left Toronto a year and a half ago, to assume the pastorate of the Baptist Church at that place. The deceased was a graduate of McMaster University.

to dispense altogether with the presence of the jury or lay element as a factor in the decisions arrived at in a court of law. The lecturer hoped that the time would soon arrive when the civil procedure throughout the Dominion would be

tion of titles. There were at present eight different courts of justice in Nova Scotia. Yet legal procedure had been much simplified in the province lately. Cases which formerly would have taken two years to pass through the courts

Dean Carmichael's sermon, preached here lately in the interests of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Church of England, appealed strongly to

members of the Church of England in Canada, could not complain if other religious bodies, in fulfilling what they considered their apostolic responsibilities, forestalled them in the Canadian mission field.

The Boys' Page.

Skimmin' the Dew; Or, an Irish Road to Beauty.

(Gerald Brennan, in the Chicago 'Inter Ocean.')

'Is it true what they do be sayin' about skimmin' the dew, Mrs. Geraghty?' Mrs. Geraghty took off her spectacles, laid down last week's Ballyragget 'Chronicle,' and folded her arms.

'Now, what in the world, Noreen Fleragh,' she exclaimed, 'has set your mind runnin' on such an old-fashioned pishogue as skimmin' the dew?'

Noreen cast down her eyes. 'Well, ye see, ma'am,' she faltered, 'comin' from the turkey fair yesterday, I heard two oul men (raal wise men they were) talkin' about skimmin' the dew, an' how it made any one, even a poor little orphan colleen, look purty. An'—an'—the other colleens gibe at me, Mrs. Geraghty, because I don't look red-checked an' 'big like them.'

'But we can't all be purty, Noreen. There has to be a few ugly little cratures like yerself, avic; though where in the world a dancin' child belongin' to the parish o' Ballycarney got such quare, useless little hands an' feet as you have, is more than I can tell.'

'Sure, that's the reason,' pleaded poor little Noreen; 'that's the reason I wanted to know all about the dew. I thought that maybe 'twould make me look purty an' fat an' rosy.'

Mrs. Geraghty wrinkled her honest brow, and, after a caution to 'keep an eye on the praties,' told all that she knew about the quaint Irish and Scotch superstition of which little Noreen had spoken.

'To skim the dew,' quoth Mrs. Geraghty, 'is to rise with the lark an' wander out over the fields while the dew is still wet on the grass. In your left hand you must carry a cup that none ever drank from; and in your right spoon that never touched mortal lips. U' hill an' down dale must ye go till ye find a field of clover with a brook that never was bridged runnin' through it, an' a red-berried rowan tree growin' beside the brook. When ye see such a field, ye may go down on your knees an' gather with the spoon thirty drops of dew. Only the clover an' the grass must ye skim. Take no dew from any weed, nor from any flower but the clover bloom.'

'When the thirty drops are shinin' at the bottom of the cup, dip your finger in and bathe your face with the magic dew. Then sit ye down under the rowan tree an' close your eyes. Sleep will come to ye, an' while ye sleep the dew will change your face an' make it fair to look upon. . . . At least, Noreen, achorra, that's the spell that my ould gran'mother taught me, an' there wasn't a wiser woman than herself in the County Kilmore.'

II.

That afternoon Noreen carried to the village all her little hoard of halfpennies, and at the very best shop purchased a cheap delft cup and a pewter spoon—both brand new and unpacked from their several cases before her eyes. These were the articles mentioned by Mrs. Geraghty as necessary to the success of her spell—the 'cup that none ever drank from' and the 'spoon that never touched mortal lips.'

All night the child slept but fitfully, for thinking of the 'magic dew.' The spoon and cup were hidden beneath her pillow, and when she woke up, as she did many times ere morning, her hand would steal toward these precious treasures, to learn if they still were there.

Sunshine came blinking in through the little flawed window panes at last, and the song of the lark called Noreen from her bed. Up she got and made the fire very quietly, so as not to awaken the old folk in the loft overhead. Then she put the teakettle on the hob and filled the great black caldron with potatoes. A wash in the little cracked basin by the window, a careful combing of the thick black hair, and Noreen, in her tattered frock and Sunday best pinafore, trotted out of doors into the keen, odorous air of the mountain morning.

Carefully she carried the delft cup in her left hand—the pewter spoon in her right; and very grave indeed were the great dark eyes as they scanned the far-stretching hillside, and the glens below for some such field as that described by good Mrs. Geraghty.

On she trotted, her feet now hidden in shimmering, dew-laden grass, now clambering over stone stiles or through friendly gaps in the tall thorn hedges. Streams and rivulets she passed a many; clover fields and rowan trees were common enough, but the precise combination of tree, clover and bridgless stream she did not encounter.

Noreen was beginning to despair of ever finding just such a field, when a cheery whistle in the neighboring breen revealed the presence of old Meehaul, the parish shoannachie or 'wise man.' Such information as she sought it was Meehaul's business to know; and the child lost no time in accosting him through the hedge.

'twill take to make the likes o' you purty.'

'But the field! Whereabouts is it?' exclaimed Noreen. 'Oh, the field! 'Tis down yonder at the back of Castle Carney, where the quare Yankee lady has rented the cottage from Sir Geoffrey. They say she keeps a private doctor of her own, an' is so tremendous wealthy that she can afford a new disease for every day in the year.'

But Noreen stopped not to hear anything about the 'quare Yankee lady,' who had rented Ballycarney cottage. Hurriedly thanking old Meehaul, she sped across the hills in a southerly direction; and presently—so unexpectedly does the long expected occur—found herself halfway across the very field for which she had been looking all the morning.

There was the clover; there bloomed the red-berried rowan, and, at Noreen's feet, prattled a stream so tiny that nobody would have ever troubled to bridge it over.

Down on her knees went the child in the midst of a fragrant bank of clover. Quickly the spoon scooped up a clinging drop of dew and shook it into the cup.

Another and another followed; Noreen counted aloud as she did when numbering the goslings for Mrs. Geraghty. Only at the tenth drop did she pause for breath perforce, for all the gleaming dew had been skimmed from the clover within reach.

Further down the bank moved Noreen, and, a trifle more slowly, began anew the work of skimmin'. Weeds and flowers she passed by, although the dew hung upon their leaves and petals temptingly enough. Only the grass and clover were to be skimmed, and Noreen was determined not to spoil her spell by any heedless action.

'Twenty-five,' she counted—'twenty-six—twenty-seven—twenty-eight—twenty-nine,'—and then, with a great deliberateness, followed by a gasp of relief—'thirty!'

The skimmin' had been accomplished. The requisite number of drops were lying at the bottom of Noreen's delft cup. Eagerly she dipped a small forefinger in the gathered moisture, and slowly anointed her face. Forehead, lips, chin, nose, cheeks, and above all the eyes, those offending black eyes, were all bathed in the magic dew. Then the rippling waves of dusky hair, the tiny feet, and, last of all, the little brown hands were laved in the precious fluid.

Noreen, all smiles and dimples, hastened toward the rowan tree and sat herself down beneath its spreading branches. In obedience to the spell she closed her eyes, leaning her head against the gray bole of the ancient tree.

Whether the spell was really working, or Noreen's long morning journey brought it about, the child's head began a-nodding, and little by little slipped from the supporting trunk of the rowan, until it rested half-hidden in the long grass. There, soothed by the scent of the clover, Noreen fell fast asleep.

III.

A loose bunch of red berries, detached by the breeze, fell upon her outstretched arm, but did not wake her. A hare scuttled by without arousing the spell-bound slumberer. She did not hear the rook regiment from Castle Carney woods go cawing overhead, nor the same rooks returning with clangorous rejoicing, from their breakfast amid the fallows. The blackbird in the rowan wasted his choicest notes upon her; and even the sound of approaching human voices failed to break her sleep.

'Dear me!' murmured the doctor sympathetically. 'Dear me!' he repeated more forcibly a moment later, for his companion had gripped him tightly by the arm and was pointing, half in astonishment, half in triumph, to the prostrate form of little Noreen Fleragh, lying face upward under the rowan tree.

'It is my model, doctor! My Spanish beauty of yesterday! . . . Now I can finish my picture in spite of ill-health and exile to the mountains.' Perhaps the spell passed away from Noreen; perhaps she felt, as sleeping persons are said to do, the intense scrutiny of eyes fixed upon her. At any rate she stirred slightly, opened her eyes and sat up.

'What a lovely child,' exclaimed the enthusiastic artist. 'Did you ever see such beautiful eyes?'

Noreen had expected it all. Clearly the magic dew had transformed her just as she hoped it would. So she smiled gravely back at the pale-faced lady, and promptly gave credit where credit seemed due.

'Sure, 'twas the dew that did it,' she said. 'You should ha' seen what an

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ugly little crature Noreen was afore she skimmed the dew. The strangest part of the whole affair was that, when Noreen had been taken to the stranger lady's home and arrayed in a new gown, with her dark hair neatly braided and wonderful little red shoes upon her feet, the whole parish of Ballycarney cried out in astonished chorus:—'Thanaman dhia! 'Tis the real purty colleen our Noreen is entirely.'

But Noreen only looks out across the fields toward where the rowan tree shook its red berries into the clover, and the bridgless brook went lirting by.

'It was skimmin' the dew that did it all,' she whispered; and no one has the heart to say her nay.

LACONTO.

The president of an electric railway company complained to his superintendent, a Hibernian named Finnegan, that his daily reports of trouble on the line were too long—too wordy. 'Cut 'em short,' said the busy president. The superintendent's next report of a car off the track satisfied all hands. It was:

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'Onagin.
'Awayagin.'
'Finnegin.'

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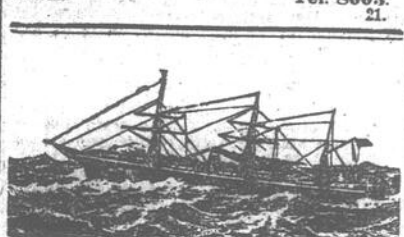
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THE NEW PIANO AT WILLARD'S.

(Margaret E. Sangster, in 'Christian Herald'.)

On all sides of the rough, rugged path-way rose splendid mountains, timbered to the top, and here and there we tramped over grand table-lands, watered by broad streams or intersected by foaming brooks. 'I love this wild country,' said Jessie Pratt, 'but I would not want to live here; it is too lonely, there is too much privation. You see how quiet these mountaineers look, how grave and self-contained, and the women—they are so patient, they all look hard-working, and as if they had been repressed. No,' continued Jessie, 'I wouldn't like to live here.'

A schoolmate of mine, said I, 'has had her home in a desolate little corner of those hills for many years. Not that the place is desolate to her; she has a fine family of boys and girls, and a neighborhood has grown around her home. But Mabel married a minister, and his work led him to the mountains; her heart was in his work, and she desired to share it, so she has been useful and happy, though not able to have the luxuries of earlier days.'

'Has she a piano?' suddenly enquired Jessie.

'She has a new piano,' I answered triumphantly, 'a Baby Grand, sent her by the alumni of her old college, who are very proud that one of their number, living in so remote a nook, has herself prepared three sons for college, and sent her daughter to the alma mater of which Mabel was once a distinguished pupil. That girl came up last year from the little manse in these highlands, passed her entrance examinations without a condition, and at once took a high rank in her class. We, old girls, remembering Mabel, felt a thrill of delight. We delicately investigated, found that Sadie had been taught music at home by her mother, and that the old piano was worn out, a perfect tin pan. So we contributed, some of us could give liberally, and all gave something, and we sent the fine piano to Willard's Landing. We will see it this evening, as we are going there for supper, and to spend the night.'

Jessie clapped her hands. 'And I will play Schubert and Chopin and Wagner for your friend, and she will feel a whiff of the old world of her youth.'

'She will probably play Chopin and Schubert for you, Jessie. Sadie said her mother had never given up her piano practice, and you must not run away with the notion that culture and refinement are monopolized by towns.'

As I spoke, my friend touched my arm. I turned, to see a procession of young girls in calico dresses and sunbonnets, walking along the grassy edge of the highway. They were slender, slim creatures, graceful and shy-looking, reminding me of fawns, and they nodded and smiled in a reserved far-away fashion, as I greeted them. All were bare-footed, and they carried their shoes and stockings in their hands.

'May I ask where you are going, young ladies?' I felt some curiosity, for it was evident their errand was one of recreation.

'To Willard's,' replied the oldest of the group. 'Mrs. Marchmont has a new piano, and she's asked us over to enjoy it. We're so glad that a splendid piano, like those people have in the great cities, has come to this place.' She spoke timidly, but my sympathy inspired her with confidence.

'How far have you come?' I enquired. 'Seven miles,' was the answer. 'We live at the Bend, eight miles from Willard's.'

'And you don't mind the walk?' 'Oh, no! We like it. The road is rough, but why should we care when there's welcome and music at the end of it.'

Often since that day, friends, when I've had a bit of rough road to go over, I've thought of that pathetic little speech, a present of weariness and hardship, but shelter and love, warmth and greeting, a welcome and music at the end of the way.

A little farther on and the ground suddenly dipped, and at our feet, as in the bottom of a bowl, lay the village in the valley, my old friend's home. The way-side friends stopped, bathed their feet in the brook, and dried them with towels they produced from the bags in which they put on their shoes and stockings, brushed their hair, and fared on. We looked along slowly, our sure-footed mare not wishing to be hurried, and soon we reached Mabel Marchmont's house, a long, low frame building with verandas and vines, a place which had the home look very strongly indicated in its cleanliness and thorough air of comfort.

'I am so glad you are here to meet some of my friends,' said the mistress of the little home. 'We are having a house-warming for the new piano, and it is beautiful. I have been so anxious to have good music in my home, that I am beside myself with joy and gratitude, and it wouldn't be complete if we did not make it a festival and call on our neighbors. Do you remember Mr. Holmes's poem about the girl who never seen a piano, and when she first heard one exclaimed, "Open it, and let the bird out!"'

Mabel talked as we ate her generous dinner, chicken fricassée and cream biscuits, apple pie and preserves, and real country fare deliciously cooked and nicely served, and Jessie and I looked at her. She was thin and worn, all the plumpness and the dimples were gone, there were angles and sharp lines and wrinkles

even in her face, but the beautiful eyes were alight with the beautiful soul, her voice was low and sweet, and her laugh as merry and spontaneous. Books and papers and never-ceasing work for Christ had kept her young and fresh. I bracket them together, for the books she read were in the line of religious life, and the atmosphere of her house was decidedly Christian. We had our feast of music, but the best of it was neither Mabel's nor Jessie's playing; it was just before we all separated, when the simple-hearted girls who had walked bare-footed those stony miles, joined hands and sang in clear, sweet tones, 'Lead, kindly light!'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SHOP-WORN.

(By Susan Teall Perry.)

'Shop-worn!' spoke the little wooden bay horse, 'Can any one tell what that means? He said it so loud the toys on the shelf were greatly disturbed in their dreams. "Hear, hear!" said the high ox, hitched to the cart, 'Why did he not ask us by day? At dead of the night to waken us up, in such an impertinent way.'

'Excuse me,' rejoined the little bay horse, 'You never had trouble like mine. To hear you're shop worn and must be sold cheap, I tell you would not be so fine.'

'Ah!' said the owl, which could see in the dark, 'Just look in the glass at daylight; You'll find you're off color on both your flanks, And your tail and mane are a sight.'

'I'm sorry for your misfortunes, my friend,' Said the kind white sheep at the left, 'And I don't mind if you did wake me up, Spoke the sweet girl image from Delft. The rest of the toys with prices marked high, Were heartless and put on great airs, And they made for the poor little bay horse A most wretched state of affairs.'

The next day a sad-looking girl came in, Her pennies were only a few, The store-keeper could not give her a toy Of the high-priced ones that were new. So she took the 'shop-worn' little bay horse, To give to the brother so ill. But little it knew, when it left the shelf, The mission it soon should fulfil:

A grand, sweet mission of joy to the heart, Of a poor, wee suffering child, The little bay horse forgot 'twas 'shop-worn,' When the boy caressed it and smiled. Sometimes it longed just to step on the shelf, To tell the Delft girl and the sheep, And those airy toys, there's value unseen In some things called 'shop-worn' and 'cheap.'

DAILY THOUGHTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

'Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?' (Job xxxviii., 2). 'Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so-called.' 'Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ' (I Tim. vi., 20; Col. ii., 8).

'Christian, dost thou hear them How they speak thee fair? "Always fast and vigilant! Always watch and prayer!" Christian answer boldly: "While I breathe I pray: Peace shall follow battle, night shall end in day."'

—J. M. Neale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALPITATION!
Nervousness!
Dizziness!

A MONTREAL LADY

Describes How All These Troubles Vanished

Mrs. Pickel, who resides at 32 St. Antoine street, made the following statements:— 'For several years I was greatly troubled with palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness and dizziness. My heart would throb and beat so that it would seem to go up into my throat, which would cause a choking sensation. I grew so bad that I could hardly get around; and going upstairs would so tire me that I would be completely used up. I was all run down and enfeebled. My nerves were so bad that I could not sleep at night, but would toss about. I used many kinds of remedies, but none seemed to do me any good. I then got MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, and received great benefit from the first. I kept on improving; and am now well, heart strong and blood enriched!'

One LAXA LIVER PILL every night for thirty days cures constipation.

WALTER PAUL,
Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

A man who would be shocked at the idea of renting a building for a saloon, votes to rent out the state's authority to the same saloon.—'Ram's Horn.'

Andrew seems to turn his lack of genius to capital account. He seems to say, 'I have no genius, I have no splendid gifts for service, but I know somebody who has. I will go and fetch my brother Simon. He is a clever man.' Dear soul, there is an example worth following. If thou art not a genius, go and find somebody who is, and thine shall be half the service. If Peter has three thousand spiritual children born in a day, Andrew may say, 'Yes; but they are my spiritual grand-children.' I knew a dear old man of God in Cornwall who was troubled about the people around him in the little village where he dwelt. In vain he had tried to get up some special services; and at last resolved to begin himself. Many laughed at the simple man, and predicted nothing but failure, and they certainly did their best to fulfill their own predictions. The first night there were only two or three little children. But he talked so simply and lovingly to them that they were brought to the Saviour. The next day one met the old man and said, 'Well, you caught a couple of minnows in the net last night, I hear.' 'Yes, thank God,' said the old laborer. 'Hardly worth while to do so much if you catch so little, is it?' 'Ah,' replied the old man, 'that is only a beginning.' The next night one of the children brought her father to the service, one of the worst men in the village, and he was soundly converted. Then came the old man's triumph. 'The first night it was nothing but minnows; but we put up the minnows and caught a salmon.' God often uses minnows to catch salmon. It may be the consolation that he gives to the ungifted that they should be the means of bringing to Jesus the eminently useful. There is Ananias leading the blind Saul to the Saviour; and little Binney leading sturdy Hugh Latimer; and John Bunyan drawn by the goodly gospel of the old women at Bedford; and John Wesley, led by the simple Moravians. In our own time instances are plentiful enough. We think of Mr. Spurgeon going burdened to the Primitive Methodists, and hearing from some plain man who murdered the Queen's English, the way of life everlasting. We think of Thomas Binney, led by a simple workman to the Methodist class-meeting, and there having the good seed sowed in the heart. Andrew did a good day's work when he brought Simon to Jesus. It is the sign of a genius when he can turn to good account the gifts of other people. Let us be the geniuses of that sort if we cannot be of any other. And the best way to turn any man's gifts to good account is to bring him to Jesus.—Mark Guy Pearce.

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Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

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Fine Apples, Florida Oranges, Pears, Navel Oranges, Grapes, Lemons, Grape Fruit, Valencia Oranges, Table Apples, West India Oranges, Almonds, Grapes, Hot House Grapes.

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IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

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BACON AND SAUSAGE MEAT

Are absolutely SUPREME, RICH, DELICIOUS, and PURE. Don't be talked into accepting others. Be bold, insist on getting "HARPER'S," and you will never regret it. The good deed of the good wife consisted in discarding all—but "HARPER'S." She now sets these before her husband, and happiness reigns supreme.

RETAIL STALLS, 24, 25, 26 and 27 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.
OFFICES AND PACKING HOUSE, 18 ST. PHILIP STREET.
AND OF ALL GROCERS AND BUTCHERS.

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

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

ASSERTING HIS AUTHORITY.

An officer who had recently been transferred to a new garrison town was highly displeased to find that the grass plots on the exercising ground of the troops were largely utilized by the inhabitants of the little town for the purpose of bleaching linen. He at once issued peremptory orders that the certificates of leave for this purpose were to be withdrawn, and expected to have no further trouble. Nevertheless, a few days later, as he marched his troops on the ground for exercise, he found his whole grass-grown surface completely hidden from view with every description of newly washed linen.

Intensely mortified at this contemptuous treatment of his orders, he commanded his troops to go through every species of evolution,—march, countermarch, right-about-face, etc.,—over the innocent bed-sheets, binders, shirts, and so on, until suddenly, pale as death, and with loose, flying hair, the officer's own servant-maid-rushed on the scene.

Wringing her hands distractedly, the girl broke forth into the lament: 'Gracious me, master, sir! what will the missis say?'

What the 'missis' had to say to the ruthless destroyer of his own 'linen' was no doubt interesting, but has not been communicated to us.—'London Tit Bits.'

AFTER YOUR MONEY,
Not your welfare, the merchants that substitute another remedy for Menthol Cough Syrup for larger profits at the expense of your health. The Menthol Cough Syrup is for sale everywhere at 25c per bottle. 27

THE EDITOR'S REGRETS.

Contributor.—Where is that poem of mine you promised to publish and didn't? Editor.—I'm sorry, but burglars broke into the office last week, and took all the valuables they could lay their hands on.

MORIN'S WINE CRESSO-PHATES IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

For all sicknesses related to the lungs, Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Whooping Cough. People suffering with sore throat would do well to try it. Morin's Wine is the first preparation for all sicknesses. Give it a trial and you will be convinced of this great truth: 'Morin's Wine first gives comfort, and then cures.'

Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and never allow him to sell you any other preparation in its place. The only good remedy for all these sicknesses.

WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

Two men, one bald and the other red-headed, met in a barber's shop. Said red-head—'You weren't there, it seems, when they were giving out hair.'

'Oh, yes,' the other replied, 'I was; but they'd only got red hair, and I wouldn't have that!'

Save time, pain and money; take Menthol Cough Syrup for coughs and colds. 21

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

Sir Frank Lockwood was on one occasion conducting a defence of a person charged with cattle stealing, and was pressing a witness in cross examination to ascertain how far he was away from the animals at a certain time. 'How could you tell they were beasts?' he asked. 'Because I could see 'em!' And how far can you tell a beast? 'Witness looked calmly at Sir Frank and said, 'Just about as far as I am from you!' In a humorous letter to the 'Times' Lockwood protested that barristers should be protected against such outrages.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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BRONZE ENLARGEMENTS, all Sizes, Made from Amateur Negatives, also Developing, Printing and Finishing of Amateur Negatives, at moderate prices.
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We are now Making New Lines of FANCY PHOTO FRAMES. New Lines of READY FRAMED PICTURES. New Lines of PICTURE FRAME MOUNTINGS. The Cheapest House in Montreal.
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For three days I will sell Cyclamen Plants in beautiful bloom at one half price, 25c each. See our window on Monday. Must have room at Greenhouses.

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NO MORE GREY HAIR.
ACANITOL, THE IDEAL HAIR RESTORER.
WILL NOT SOIL SCALP OR PUREST WHITE LINEN.
50c, ALL DRUGGISTS.

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RETURN OF NOMINATION —FOR— MAYOR and ALDERMEN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the law, the nomination of candidates for the offices of Mayor of the City of Montreal, and of Aldermen Nos. 1 and 2 for the several wards thereof, was held, this twentieth day of January, in the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, with the following result:—

MAYORALTY.

Raymond Prefontaine, advocate, 218 Sherbrooke street, being the only candidate was declared elected.

ALDERMEN.

EAST WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Cicilia Beau-sol, advocate, 201 St. Hubert street, and Felix Mercier, carriage maker, 1448 Notre Dame street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Gilbert Marso-lais, merchant, 1469 Notre Dame street, and Raymond Chartrand, contractor, 12 Sussex avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

CENTRE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Hormidas La-porte, merchant, 1286 Dorchester street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—H. B. Rainville, advocate, 590 Sherbrooke street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

WEST WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—A. A. Stevenson, gentleman, 122 Mackay street, and Edwin Thompson, merchant, 877 Wellington street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—James McBride, merchant, 388 Mountain street, and Wm. Mann, contractor, 278 University street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—B. Connaughton, gentleman, 68 Richmond street, and D. Gailery, merchant, 2187 Notre Dame street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Thos. Kinella, merchant, 218 St. Antoine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—George Walter Sadler, manufacturer, 39 Crescent street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Frank M. Sullivan, manufacturer, 228 St. Antoine street, and Herbert B. Ames, gentleman, 131 Bishop street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—James Coch-rane, contractor, 30 Mitchell street, and Jos. B. Clearhue, gentleman, 712 Sherbrooke street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—John Scanlan, grocer, 98 Mance street; Henry A. Ekers, brewer, 265 Bishop street, and Robt. S. Weir, advocate, 94 St. Famille street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Victor Roy, architect, 806 St. Lawrence street; Pierre D. Paquette, manufacturer, 158 Mance street, and Joseph D. Couture, 651 St. Hubert street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Jos. Max. Beau-sol, M.D., 11 St. Louis square, and Arthur Gagnon, accountant, 101 St. Denis street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Jos. Brunet, manufacturer, 588 Delorimier avenue, and Clement Robit, manufacturer, 1 Robit-lard avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Joseph Archambault, merchant, 46 Cherrier street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Hector W. La-rou, butcher, 357 Maisonneuve street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Hercules Dupre, merchant, 334 St. Catherine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Jos. Caulier, agent, 22 Marlborough street; J. P. B. Cas-grain, surveyor, 1154 Dorchester street, and Raphael Dufresne, gentleman, 283 Deser-vy street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—J. B. Wilson, merchant, 634 St. Catherine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Leandre Outmet, Jr., contractor, 1152 St. Lawrence street, and Pierre Leclerc, master plumber, 448 Rachel street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—T. A. Grothe, jeweller, 1061 St. Denis street, and Ed. Roy, gentleman, 494 Mount Royal avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Louis A. Jacques, merchant, 524 Charlevoix street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Richard Turner, grocer, 801 Wellington street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. DENIS WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—P. X. Preno-veau, contractor, 1801 St. Denis street, and Eug. Lafontaine, advocate, 1221 St. Denis street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Paul G. Mar-tineau, advocate, 517 St. Denis street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

The election for the offices of Aldermen Nos. 1 and 2 for the several wards of the city of Montreal, where there is a contest, will be held on TUESDAY, the first day of February next, and polls will be opened on that day in the said wards, from the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon, at the places specified in a subsequent notice.

L. O. DAVID.
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office
City Hall,
Montreal, 20th January, 1898.

50 cts.

You may enjoy a Turkish or Russian Bath at the Lau-
rentian any evening for 50 cents. No more pleasant way of passing an evening. Everything necessary for the comfort of bathers.

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Cor. Craig and
Beaudry Streets.

Ladies' Days, Monday Morning and
Wednesday Afternoon.

ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

SEVERAL MORE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Cornwall, Jan. 21.—The Reform Convention at Newington yesterday resulted in the selection of Mr. A. F. Mulhern, Mayor of Cornwall, as the Liberal standard-bearer in the approaching provincial elections. The selection was made by delegates. The first vote stood: Mulhern, 57; R. Smith, 26; D. McKinnon, 22; Dr. Munro, 8. The second ballot showed Mulhern, 65; Smith, 33; McKinnon, 18. On the motion of Mr. D. P. McKinnon and Mr. W. H. Beach, the nomination was made unanimous.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 20.—At a large and enthusiastic Conservative convention held here this afternoon, Mr. John Culbert, merchant, was unanimously chosen to contest Brockville riding at the approaching Ontario elections. Mr. Culbert has been thrice elected Mayor of Brockville by large majorities. Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, and Col. Matheson, will address a mass meeting of the electors here on Jan. 31.

Millbrook, Ont., Jan. 20.—The East Durham Liberal Association met here today for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the riding at the coming general elections. Dr. Powers, of Port Hope, the president, opened the meeting, and called for nominations. The choice fell upon Mr. Grandy, who accepted the nomination.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 20.—There will be a big Conservative rally here on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 28, when the Hon. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, and Col. Matheson, M.P. of Perth, will address a mass meeting. There will also be a couple of other speakers. On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27, they will address a meeting at Wales, and afterwards will attend a meeting in Dundas county, Mr. Whitney's own riding.

QUEBEC FRUIT-GROWERS.

The fifth winter meeting of the Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of the Province of Quebec will be held in the Victoria Hall, Lachine, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 25 and 26 next. Addresses will be made by the president, Mr. R. Brodie, and by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Several interesting papers relative mainly to fruit-growing will be read at the different sessions of the meeting, and some interesting discussions will take place on these subjects.

SAILED UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 20.—H. M. S. 'Pheasant' went to sea to-day under sealed orders. The 'Imperieuse', it is now said, will not go on Saturday, but the 'Leander' will leave on Wednesday next. Admiral Palliser refuses absolutely to say where they are going. Opinion among naval men is now divided between China and South America. Whatever it is, the Admiralty must have received reassuring news, as it was only late this afternoon that it was decided that the 'Imperieuse' should not go.

THE CASE OF COY.

Has Reached Victoria in Pursuit of His Assaulters.

WAS ROBBED OF ALL HE HAD WHILE RETURNING FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The following is an extract from a letter from Inspector Wood to the comptroller of the Mount-Ed Police, dated Skagway, Dec. 30, 1897:

'On Dec. 27 I was informed by a man, who arrived from Bennett, that an old cripple named Coy had been deserted and robbed of \$1,400 worth of gold dust by his two companions, on the way out from Dawson, and that the men, Harter and Graber, were here in town. It appears that Coy, who is sixty years old, and suffering from an injury to his hip, bought a dog team and provisions in Dawson and started out, taking Harter and Graber with him to help him along. They knew that he had a lot of 'dust' and were also aware that his relations did not expect him to come out, as he had told them so. When approaching Tagish, Harter and Graber deliberately left the old man and pushed ahead, thinking he could not follow and would perish. Coy, however, kept going until he reached Tagish and from there the police helped him to Bennett. At Bennett he was forced to rest a couple of days; but hired a man to come through here with a letter from Inspector Strickland to Marshal McGinnis, asking the latter to arrest Harter and Graber. McGinnis refused to do this unless Coy himself laid the information. The man who had followed the thieves from Bennett appealed to me. I saw the Marshal, but he said he could do nothing. I then went and saw United States Commissioner Smith, but he, too, shrugged his shoulders, and said that as the affair happened in Canada he could not do anything. I then offered to lay information before him, charging Harter and Graber with bringing stolen property into the United States. He replied that this was no offence in Alaska. Coy arrived here yesterday, and right before his face Harter and Graber sold his dogs and sleighs and laughed at him when he attempted to claim them. In the hope that these scoundrels will go down in a steamer, stopping at either Vancouver or Victoria, I have advised Coy to go by the same boat and have them arrested down there. To help him I have given him letters to the chiefs of police at each place.'

Under date, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 11, Superintendent Perry writes regarding this same theft from Coy, dated Tagish, as follows:

'In continuance of the report made by Inspector Wood, on this matter, I beg to say that Coy arrived in Victoria, per steamer 'City of Seattle', on Friday, and laid his case before the local authorities here. It was expected that the thief Harter would arrive here on the boats following the 'Seattle', but up to date he has not come. It is my opinion that he will go by the steamer 'Eldor', which was lying at the dock at Skagway, and which proceeds direct to Portland, not touching at any Canadian port. I have wired the Chief of Police at Portland to locate Harter, and also the Chief at Seattle to locate a man named McClelland, who is a necessary witness, but as yet have had no replies. The Deputy Attorney-General considers that we can make no case against Harter unless we have corroborative evidence to support Coy, as Coy served two years in the penitentiary here and does not bear a good reputation. I shall advise you later as to what further action is taken.'

'Major Walsh has sent down instructions to Inspector Wood to keep pushing in the supplies and to have eight good boats built and ready for loading the first moment the ice breaks up in Lake Bennett in the spring. A new trail from a point called the Log House on the White Pass, beyond the summit to Tagish has been located, beginning thirty-two miles from Skagway, by which the total distance from Skagway to Tagish is shortened by twenty-five miles. This route would only be a winter one, because it avoids Lake Bennett altogether. Mails from Major Walsh are sent forward by dog teams from the coast on the 8th and 22nd of every month.'

The Premier received a letter to-day from a gentleman in New Zealand offering to apply a chemical discovery of his to the thawing out of the frozen ground in the Klondike, which is now treated in the old fashioned way by which the frozen water pipeline in the streets of most Canadian towns is reached.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS ORDER WITHDRAWN.

Victoria, Jan. 21.—Information comes from Ottawa that the regulations of the United States Government allowing Canadian outfits to cross the narrow strip of American territory in the north without escort, will go into effect at once. The Hon. Mr. Sifton telegraphed that he had received word from Washington to the effect that the regulations are to be issued immediately.

A private despatch received this morning from the Hon. Clifford Sifton states that there will be no agents at Glenora, Skagway, Dyea or Lake Tagish to issue miners' licenses for the Yukon, but licenses may be obtained from the collector of customs at Victoria, prospectors, how-

ever, being required to make personal application for licenses.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Dr. Roughsedge arrived here yesterday on his way to Chicago to purchase machinery for mining in the Peace River district. He advocates the Edmonton route to the Klondike for these reasons:—A miner can prospect all along the line and so pay his passage to the Klondike if his heart is set on going, past the richly auriferous Peace River district. There is not a creek North of Edmonton, said the doctor, that isn't full of gold, while the precious metal also lies along the banks. He himself has such confidence in the Peace River district, and in the Peace River that he has taken a ninety-five mile dredging-claim in the Peace River, and will work the bed of it with powerful steam dredges for gold.

WORK SCARCE AT THE FRONT.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. More workmen than there are jobs for have gone to these towns, with the result that wages are coming down and many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing. When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be changed, for then transportation of supplies over Chilcot and White Passes will commence in earnest and every man now there can get work.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY LORD WOLSELEY—FORCE MAY BE INCREASED.

London, Jan. 20.—General Lord Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, speaking at a banquet in London this evening, refuted what he called 'pessimist rumors current about the army.' Lord Wolseley asserted that if Great Britain declared war she could have two of the finest and most fully equipped army corps in readiness for any British port before ships could be prepared to embark them. He said furthermore that, if the men were better paid, there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits.

The 'Daily Mail' commenting this morning on the recent ministerial speeches and the proposed additions to the army and navy, thinks 'it all proves that Lord Salisbury can be resolute when necessary.'

DEGRADED JOURNALISM.

BILL TO SUPPRESS IT BEFORE THE NEW YORK SENATE.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 20.—Senator Ellsworth to-day introduced in the State Senate a bill which combines his anti-cartoon bill of last year with the libel law and provides a penalty of imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than five, with a fine of a thousand dollars for the publishing of a paper containing any libelous or degrading matter of any kind. It provides that each paper published must contain a statement of the names of the publisher and all the editors, the penalty being inflicted not alone on the publishers, but on any of its agents, either in the publishing or distribution of the paper.

An indictment for violation of the act need not set forth the particular issue of the paper nor any part of the matter contained therein. Upon the trial, either party may put in evidence a file of the paper or any abstracts from any issue, and such file or abstract shall be prima facie evidence of guilt.

Whenever there shall have been two or more convictions, the further publication of the paper published by such persons shall be unlawful and the attorney-general is directed to begin an action for the forfeiture of the charter if it be a domestic corporation.

RAILWAY PASSENGER AGENTS.

New York, Jan. 20.—The General Passenger Agents' Association met to-day in this city. The excursion rates of last summer will be maintained this year. Mr. W. E. Davis, general passenger ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was elected president of the association, and Mr. George C. Wells, of Montreal, chief clerk of the Canadian Pacific, was re-elected secretary. Syracuse was decided on as the next place of meeting.

MR. HALL DECIDES TO STAY.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on whose resignation that congregation last night refused to act, said to-day: 'Whatever the congregation desires, that I shall do. I will cheerfully acquiesce.'

DIED AMONG STRANGERS.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—William Pauls, aged fifty-three, of Quebec, a painter by trade, came here a few days ago, and died at Grace Hospital yesterday. A post-mortem revealed pneumonia.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

MORTGAGE LIABILITIES.

Scotia, Ont.—1. Father and mother die intestate; family sell to one brother property in Ontario on the following terms: Mortgage deed, so many years on interest, then payment, mortgagee wished to be allowed longer time; was told, all right, provided he paid six percent interest. He never repaid anything, which was re-mortgaged to much principal and so much interest. Last payment came about a year and six months ago, and then silence until told that he was to come to the bank, now begins asking to throw off some of the interest, as he has found out he has paid too much for land. If mortgage is foreclosed now can it be collected all right; also six percent interest, without his having consented to it verbally at the time mortgage became due? 2. Is there any chance of throwing us out of interest or principal? He had the land in his possession before said, thirty years. Ans.—He is legally liable for the balance of principal and interest thereon as mentioned. 2. Not so far as can be judged from the statement of facts presented.

VALIDITY OF WILL.

B.S.G., Ont.—1. According to the laws of Ontario would a will be legal if written by the testator and signed by two witnesses? 2. Or is it necessary that it be signed by a government stamp? 3. If a stamp be necessary where can it be got, or is it necessary to be stamped by a lawyer? Ans.—1. Yes, provided it be signed by the testator, and that his signature be made, or acknowledged in the presence of two such witnesses present at the same time, and that the witnesses attest and subscribe the will in the testator's presence. 2 and 3. No stamp is requisite.

SEEKING DAMAGES.

Ont.—On Nov. 24 last, I was thrown from my wagon, the cause being a hole in the road, resulting from bad road work. One of the wheels of the wagon passed over my right leg, causing a compound fracture of same. 1. Can I compel the Council in that township to pay my doctor's bill? 2. Can I compel them to pay my time? 3. Now what action should I take? Should be taken? Ans.—1 and 2. It is impossible to tell from the above statement of case alone, whether the municipal corporation are responsible to you in damages or not. A solicitor should be consulted as to the regular way, and he should be seen at once, as in such cases delay may be fatal to the chance of recovery. 3. The corporation is liable at all its liability strictly according to the medical bill, and loss of time and even further. 3. Notice of action would first have to be given to the corporation, and that would be followed up by suit in the ordinary way. But there would be no right to trial by jury as in most cases.

A TOWNSHIP FAIR.

Ont.—1. Have all agricultural societies government charters and receive government aid? 2. (a) If they get into financial difficulties and refuse to pay the award of premiums can they be compelled to do so? Are they personally liable? 3. Have they performed a swindle by calling the members of the society out. By taking their membership fees and refusing to pay the premiums? The foregoing refers to a township agricultural fair. The society talks of breaking up and quitting. Since I have been a member the society have expended several hundred dollars on new buildings and grounds. I hear they have a debt of five hundred dollars which they have carried for several years. This year they applied the whole of the proceeds to clear this debt and cut out exhibitors of their awards and premiums. 1. Have no charter. 2. Ans.—1. They have no charter. 3. If they are organized in accordance with the Agricultural and Arts act a recognition tantamount to a charter, and incorporation; and are entitled to a legislative grant and certain privileges conferred by the act. 2. (a) It is probable that they can be, but to the extent only of such assets as the society as are available for the purpose. (b) Most probably not. 3. It does not at all clearly appear that they have done so.

WILL MAKING.

Dunboone, Ont.—Is it lawful for a man to make his own will in Ontario? Ans.—Yes.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'The Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1, physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

TYPHOID FEVER.

Enquirer.—Would like to know what to do with a fever-tick that was under a typhoid patient last March. It was well protected by an oilcloth and two sheets. No discharge ever touched it. It has been fumigated with sulphur and well washed with solution of carbolic. Is it safe to use it? or what other means should I take to disinfect it? How long will typhoid germs live in a house or in bedding? Ang.—A case of typhoid fever the stools and water in which soiled clothes are washed having been thoroughly disinfected should be thrown into a hole which cannot be reached by future rains communicate with drinking water and should be covered thoroughly with quite a thickness of earth. If the city after thorough disinfection and flushing the house drain there ought to be no infection left. Cop-peras is satisfactory, plenty of dry copperas being used in each bed pan. The infection of typhoid is not taken from fresh discharges but is present in places where discharges have been thrown or in soiled linen after three days or in some cases after twelve hours. Little danger of contracting typhoid fever exists where all discharges and soiled bed clothing are promptly disinfected. A careful nurse can usually prevent a house from infection by attending to these matters.

The bacilli are found in the sweat, in the urine and in the stools. Outside the body they retain their vitality for weeks in the soil. They may retain their vitality for months in the soil. They may live in ice for months; in fact, drinking water, the house or dust, lighting on food are probably means of conveying infection. Food or linen may retain infection for weeks.

In the cities the prevalence of typhoid fever is directly proportionate to the inefficiency of the drainage and the water-supply. There is no truer indication of the sanitary condition of a town than the returns of the number of cases of this disease. With improvement in drainage the

mortality in many cities has been reduced one-half or even more. One of the most striking instances is afforded by the city of Munich. Von Ziemssen has published charts illustrating the extraordinary reduction in the prevalence of the drainage system of that city. The average yearly number of admissions to hospital of cases of typhoid was, between the years 1866 and 1880, 294, while from 1881 to 1888 inclusive the average was only about 100. During this same period the typhoid mortality of the whole city presented a yearly average of 208, but from 1881 to 1888 the yearly average was only 40.

By most rigid methods of disinfection much may be done to prevent the spread of infection.

The following procedures, suggested by Fitz, should be carried out in hospital practice, and, with modifications, in private houses: 1. Mattresses and pillows (when liable to become soiled), are to be protected by close-fitting rubber covers.

2. Bed and body linen are to be changed daily. Bedspreads, blankets, rubber sheets and rubber covers are to be changed at once when soiled. Avoid shaking any of the articles.

3. All changed linens, bath-towels, rubber sheets, and covers are to be immediately wrapped in a sheet soaked in carbolic acid (one to forty). Remove them to the rinsing-house as soon as possible, and soak six hours in carbolic acid (one to forty). Then boil the linen for a half hour, and wash with soft soap. The rubber sheets and covers are to be rinsed in cold water, dried, and aired for eight hours. The bedspreads and blankets are to be aired eight hours daily.

4. Feeding utensils, immediately after using, are to be thoroughly cleansed in boiling water.

5. Dejections are to be received into a bed-pan containing half a pint of carbolic acid (one to twenty). The nates are to be cleansed with paper, and afterward with a compress cloth wet with carbolic acid (one to forty).

6. Add two quarts of carbolic acid (one to twenty), in divided portions, to the contents of the bed-pan; mix thoroughly by shaking and throw it into the hopper. The bed-pan and hopper are to be cleansed with carbolic acid (one to twenty) and wiped dry. The cloth used for the above purpose is to be once burned.

7. The corpse is to be covered with a sheet wet with carbolic acid (one to forty).

8. After the discharge of the patient from the hospital, the mattresses are to be aired every day for a week. The bedstead is to be washed with corrosive sublimate (one to one thousand).

9. These directions are to be followed until the patient is free from fever. When epidemic is prevalent the drinking water and the milk used in families should be boiled. These precautions should be taken also by recent residents in any locality, and it is much safer for travellers to drink mineral water rather than ordinary water or milk. Care should be taken to thoroughly cook oysters which have been fattened or freshened in streams contaminated with sewage.—From 'Dr. Osler's Practice.'

AGRICULTURAL.

THE IRISH BLACKTHORN.

Several communications have come to hand in reply to the question asked by N.F.D., of Digby, N.S., whether the genuine Irish blackthorn will grow in Canada. The first is from Mr. John Mackenzie, Township clerk of Sarawak, P.O., County of Grey, Ont., and is as follows: 'In 'Witness' of 2nd inst., N.F.D., Digby, N.S., asks if the Irish blackthorn will grow in Canada. I say, yes. On the farm of Robert Clark, Esq., near the John Clark, M.P. for North Grey, being lot 32, 17th con. Keppel, Co. Grey, Kemble P.O., a fine specimen of the real Old Irish blackthorn plant is growing. The writer cut as fine a specimen from it as the with the ever used at 'Donnybrook' or any other intelligent field of discussion in all Ireland. The seed was brought from the 'old seed' by one of the genuine sons of the Green Isle (he is dead now, peace be upon his soul), who wished to educate his sons in the ways of their fathers, but they would not educate worth a cent. The Ontario climate is too mild for good Irish blackthorn. A second is from Mr. Abraham Ellis, No. 16 Larmour street, Port Hope, Ont., as follows:—

Port Hope, Nov. 12, 1897. I see in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' for Nov. 2, 1897, N.F.D., Digby, N.S., asks: Is there any genuine Irish blackthorn growing in the Dominion? Is Ireland the only place where it grows? No; it grows in England, Scotland, France, Germany and in the Dominion of Canada. I have seen in the Township of Pickering a fine specimen of blackthorn round a garden of three or four acres as good as the white. This family brought the seed in England, to make wine of when ripe. When you sow seed of blackthorn, sow the pumice with them and they will come up the first year. If the pumice is taken off next year will not come up till the second year. Blackthorn makes good fences. The bushes are much the best, and most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to wind gaps; neither are they so apt to crop them as the white thorn. They grow upon the same soil as the other, but the richer the mould is the better they will prosper. In the County of Lincolnshire I have seen a great deal of land fenced in with blackthorn, also in Yorkshire. N.F.D. might get the quick sets of blackthorn from some nursery.

Another reply is from Mr. Charles Wilson, Toronto, as follows: 'I noticed a query in the 'Weekly Witness' of Nov. 2, re genuine Irish blackthorns. I have two trees in my garden growing nicely. I enclose a piece from one of the branches. These trees were taken from the farm of Mr. Anthony Black, at Mount Charles, about twenty-two miles from Toronto. There is a very fine hedge growing at the foot of this farm, Mr. Black himself being an Irishman, says they are real Irish blackthorns. I have picked the slices myself many a time. My wife makes jelly with them as they are good for a sore throat or diarrhoea, or if you corresponded with get some of the young trees this fall or next spring I think I could manage it for him.

Ans.—I beg to thank the above correspondents for the trouble they have taken in giving information about the Irish blackthorn. The specimen sent by Mr. Wilson has nothing black about it. The flesh is very light in color and the bark dark brown. It may be, however, that the application of oil and varnish may have the effect of turning it black.

TO PREVENT HENS FROM SITTING.

X.Y.Z., Falloufield.—We have a real good way to prevent hens hatching when they are not required. Those who have seen it are adopting the same plan. It is my own invention. Could I make any of the 'Witness', but do not give my name or address, as I do not want it known. Ans.—I doubt if your money can be made out of your device.

THE SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Bombay, Jan. 20.—During the past week the deaths from the bubonic plague numbered 851. From all causes there were 1,840 deaths. The exodus is increasing and business is stagnant.

THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

A Vigorous and Spirited Discussion of Prohibition.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The annual debate on temperance is always a lively feature of the Synod. That yesterday afternoon was notable for the positive declarations made on both sides by what may be called the leaders of the Synod. The debate was precipitated before adjournment by the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, who moved to adopt the report on temperance work in the diocese. There was nothing remarkable in the report itself except the statement that by the 'advocacy of total prohibition, by moral suasion, and by general education they should aim to keep the white flag of temperance waving in undisputed sway,' and the declaration of the mover in the course of some remarks, that it was the duty of the state to interfere to pass restrictive or prohibitory laws dealing with the liquor traffic if it was the feeling of the people that law should be enacted.

The debate was adjourned till the afternoon session, when Dr. Davidson, in the most emphatic manner, pronounced himself to be against that portion of the report which looked to the enactment of a prohibitory law. He extolled the work of temperance which had been wrought by the Church of England through her various temperance societies, which offered the dual pledge—the alternative pledge of temperance or total abstinence to its members, thus enrolling large numbers of persons who otherwise would be lost to the cause. He yielded to no man in his love for temperance or in his sympathy with those who were endeavoring to abate the evils of the drink traffic, but he denied in the most solemn and impressive manner that there was anything in the law of God or man which forbade the moderate use of alcoholic liquor, and that being the case he could not vote for the prohibition principle. There was also the invasion of personal liberty. He understood the position of those who said that rather than cause their brother to offend they would give up their personal liberty in this matter. He sympathized with such an attitude, though he was not prepared to take it himself.

The Rev. Canon Ellegood said vehemently: 'My lord and gentlemen of the Synod, if you want to increase the liquor traffic, you will vote for prohibition. Be very sure of that. Do not let me be misunderstood. I am not a pledged man, but I am practically a total abstainer. I simply know that by passing a prohibitory law, which you can never enforce, you will be augmenting the evil which you desire to remove. Look at the experience of New Brunswick. Why, when the late Sir Leonard Tilley passed a prohibitory law, the drink traffic was worse than ever. They brought in the liquor—a very bad kind, I understand—and there was more drunkenness under prohibition than under license. Sir Leonard recognized this himself and repealed the law, and if he could be here today on the floor of this house he would warn you against a prohibition law. And what you will, there will be people who will have stimulants, and if such cannot obtain liquor they will resort to opium, which is infinitely worse. Prohibition? My lord, I am emphatically against it.'

As if this were not strong enough, Dr. Johnson took the extreme stand that the proposition to pass a prohibitory law was the application of the intolerant principle which lit the fires of Smithfield. (Oh!) Yes, it was the attempt to make men virtuous by act of parliament. It was making men moral by the sword. It was the confession that moral suasion had failed. It was the principle held by good but narrow men in England who, having the power of the sword, believed they were doing God a service by exterminating those who, in their belief, were propagating wicked heresies. It was the application of the principle which, applied to France, had largely contributed to make France as infidel as she was to-day. The principle of prohibition was the principle which had left Spain a lawless infidel. This principle said: 'You must be good in our way. If not, we will be the right one, we must cut off your head.' The principle of prohibition was that its enforcement was impossible. Such a law never had been enforced in the past. It could not be enforced in a country like England; it could not be enforced in a country like France with its long frontier and its scattered population. He was in favor of temperance; he was opposed to the principle of prohibition which was a denial of liberty and the imposing upon the people a law which would make them virtuous by a sort of patent process.

On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. McManus and the Rev. Mr. Jekyll moved the amendment by their descriptions of the misery and destitution and sorrow produced by the drink traffic, as they had seen such in the East End of the city

in the course of their work; while Mr. E. L. Bond, in a temperate speech, exposed the fallacies of those who were opposed to prohibition. In the first place, prohibitionists are willing to accord the utmost freedom to all who did not hold their views. They were entitled to express their opinion without having the sincerity of their motives in the slightest degree impugned. There was in his opinion no analogy between the lighting of the fires of Smithfield and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. They did not propose to kill men; they simply proposed to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor. The speaker ran rapidly over the arguments for prohibition. There had never been a case of complete prohibition in any country; liquor was an article which easily disclosed itself, and it would be far easier to detect liquor under prohibition than smuggled liquor under license; a law constitutionally passed in a British country could be enforced. The present head of the Church in England, who was himself a total abstainer, had told him that they looked to Canada for the lead in temperance reform. The synod, itself, last year passed a resolution asking their members to support the plebiscite. Prohibition, so far from being a confession of failure, was the culmination of public opinion on this question. Nothing that the synod could do would retard the great prohibition movement. Any adverse action would be like the fly on the wheel. They believed that prohibition was in sight; at the same time agreeing with the logical position of Dr. Davidson, touching the work of the temperance societies of the Church of England, which offered the two-fold pledge, he would be in favor of modifying the report in the respect referred to.

In an impassioned speech, the Rev. Mr. French, argued against the principle of prohibition. First, he protested against this subject having been introduced in the morning when, according to actual count, there were only eleven laymen on the floor of the house. Had the report been carried, it would have been used as the expression of the entire synod, and have been employed as an argument upon the hustings.

'Is it a sin,' asked Mr. French, dramatically, 'for a man to drink a glass of wine?'

For a moment there was an impressive pause. 'No, not at all,' came from Mr. Bond, in cheerful tones.

'Then why do you invade my house, which is my castle, and—Mr. Bond, who is so British, will appreciate the phrase—why do you invade my house armed with a weapon, which you hold over me, declaring that I must not do that which you pronounce I may do without sin? You pass a law which makes me a thief. (No, no.) Yes, that is the effect of it. You say it is not a sin to drink a glass of wine, and yet you prohibit me from drinking it under penalties. That is calculated to make me a thief. Let me ask Mr. Bond this question. His name has been connected for many years, with certain reforms in this city of Montreal. Tell me, have you extirpated, have you diminished, have you in the slightest degree restrained another evil, more dreadful, more universal than the drink? No, you have not, and yet,' he added, passionately, 'you add another crime to the category.'

To this Dr. Butler replied that the evil to which Mr. French referred was largely the outcome of the drink habit. To make a thing a legal offence was not to make it a sin. It was not a sin to neglect to keep parish registers, but it was a legal offence, and it was productive of much misery. It was not a sin to drink a glass of wine, but it might be made a legal offence for the general good of society. It was owing to the work of the temperance societies during the last fifty years that there had been such a change in social customs. Prohibition was the logical goal to which these societies looked. Drink not only produced poverty, but crime.

'Are you aware of the fact,' Dr. Butler, asked His Lordship, 'that ninety percent of the persons confined in Verdun Hospital at this moment are there through drink, either by personal habit or through heredity?'

'Or, are you aware,' Dr. Butler, asked the Rev. Mr. McManus, 'that Dr. Villeneuve, of the Longue Pointe Asylum, ascribes to drink, a great proportion of the insanity in that institution?'

The Rev. Mr. Clayton was not in favor of prohibition, and yet he wanted the saloons in Montreal closed, and the village groggeries, whose red curtains seemed to him like banners of hell, and whose patrons bore the appearance of wilted cabbages. (Laughter.)

Dean Carmichael here said that he must go on record with respect to the general question. 'Some of the clergy are now standing on this question where I stood ten years ago. (Laughter.) I was not born suddenly into the teetotal kingdom—I was evolved. (Laughter.) And those who are prohibitionists to-day are evolutionists—they have reached this point by the irresistible facts and circumstances of the case. I am usually willing to follow Dr. Johnson, but in this case I must differ from him. Prohibition is not a concession of failure; it is the inevitable progression of the thought of those who have given serious

attention to the study of the tremendous evil of drink.' (Applause.) With indignant eloquence the Dean recapitulated the story of the attempt of St. George's Church to keep the saloon from invading its neighborhood; the time and the money and the energy that was spent in vain; the futile attempt to successfully invoke the law; the success of the saloon, apparently in a perfectly legal way. 'We might as well, gentlemen, have taken the money we spent in this fight, and pitched it in the river St. Lawrence. The saloons were opened. If you want to go into this saloon fight, let me tell you what you have to do. You have to haunt an office from day to day, in order to see if the names of applicants for licenses in your district have been posted up. You will examine those lists in vain; but you might happen, quite accidentally, to turn up the outer list, and beneath, concealed from the view, you would find the name of the applicant who intended to invade your district. And if you had not made the accidental discovery, you would not be allowed the privilege of opposing such application. And this is law, gentlemen, which is legal in the city of Montreal, which is (here the Dean raised his voice), 'which is under the dominion of the liquor traffic.'

'And is it any wonder,' he asked in ringing tones, 'that I, or any other man who considers the facts of the case, would be willing to put his neck under any yoke rather than that this abominable system should be continued?' (Loud applause.)

This was one aspect of the case, but the Dean said that though there might be other evils to contend with, and though the breast might harbor and conceal griefs which seemed too strong to be resisted, and though there were sorrows and trials to be encountered, the misery and sorrow and desolation and shame associated with the liquor traffic transcended them all. (Loud applause.)

'The liquor traffic is not the greatest evil,' interposed the Rev. Mr. French. 'There is still a greater and more universal evil.'

'All I will say in answer to that,' replied the Dean, impressively, 'is, God forbid that I should have to deal with a greater.' (Applause.)

The Dean then moved an alteration in the report to meet objections, making it optional with the members of the temperance societies to advocate prohibition or moral suasion or education.

'That,' said the Rev. Mr. Baylis, 'does not ask me to advocate prohibition.'

'Certainly not,' replied the Dean. 'I am glad of that,' was the reply, 'for I am emphatically opposed to prohibition, and upon sufficient grounds.'

'You can,' said the Dean, with a bow to Mr. Baylis, 'advocate education or moral suasion, while Mr. Bond, myself, and a few others, will advocate prohibition.'

'I do not like this cautious manner of proposing the alteration,' said Dr. Davidson. 'I do not like this low bowing, as if in mockery. Mr. Baylis, who has a perfect right to express his opinion, did not, I am sure, like it. It cut me to the quick.'

'I did feel it,' said Mr. Baylis, 'but did not like to say anything.'

'Well,' said the Dean, 'in the whole course of my life I never heard before that it was an offence to make a courteous inclination of the head. I must, however, in future restrain it.' (Laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Troop approved the alteration, and spoke strongly against the abuse of the liquor traffic.

'I just wish to say,' said His Lordship, quietly, 'that I heartily agree with the Dean in all he said, and I will add that I am an out and out prohibitionist.' (Loud applause.)

'Well, my Lord,' said Canon Ellegood, 'it is possible that I may be evolved myself yet.'

His Lordship (impressively)—'I hope so.' (Laughter.)

The alteration was carried and the report passed.

Another debate of an interesting character followed upon the presentation by the Rev. Mr. Lariviere of the report upon the French work. This regretted the disinclination of the Diocesan College to make the learning of French compulsory, so as to form a bi-lingual ministry, while it proposed to hand over the Sabrevois Mission to the Church. In dealing with the matter the speaker said that while the English were a fine people he did not think they believed that they were the only people on earth. They did not, he believed, hold that God had created the Catholic Church for their special benefit, nor did they think that in heaven there was a special place reserved for them, just because they were English. (Laughter.) If he thought so he would try to find another church. The Church of England was catholic, but she should prove her catholicity by ministering to the French in this province in their own tongue. He urged this with much eloquence, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Benoit, who made, in English, a surprisingly able speech, in which he pointed out the danger of the French in this province becoming infidel, and the opportunity offered to the Church to give them the pure gospel. He also urged the welding together of all the races in this Dominion so that we might have neither French, nor English nor Irish nor Scotch, but Canadians.

The Rev. Canon Davidson sympathized with this latter view, but he insisted that the impression upon this evolved type must be Anglo-Saxon and not French. He went logically into the question of the education of their students, showing that only a small proportion would take to the French as a speciality. Primarily, their duty was to address their own people, nor were there many parishes in which the French could not speak English. He admired the persistency of the Rev. Mr. Lariviere in this matter, but he did not think it was the business of the Church to provide a bi-lingual ministry in this province.

The Rev. Mr. Denis pointed out the great need for French in the country parishes, where the English were decreasing, and where the French were reaching a complete dominance, and insisted that it was the duty of the Church to bring the gospel to their brethren of the Roman obedience in consonance with the prayers and rubrics of the Church of England, which they believed to contain a pure deposit of faith; that the Rev. Mr. Renaud deplored the apathy of the Church in this matter, and earnestly urged that the hands of the Sabrevois Mission be strengthened, while the Rev. Mr. Rexford pointed out that whatever attitude the Church took as to the adherents of the Latin Church, the acquisition of French was an imperative necessity. It would be hopeless for a man to practice law in this province who did not know French; it was pitiable to see in the legislature an English-speaking member attempting to explain his argument to the majority in the English tongue. When the Roman Catholic Church did work in England she did not use the French tongue. She spoke in the tongue of the people. When her agents in this city appealed to the English people they used the English tongue. They had common sense. He admired this quality in them. They should also use similar methods.

On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Kittson said that you could never reach the French effectually through turning an Englishman into a Frenchman, or by using college French, which would result in Dr. Drummond over again, through the mixing of idioms and conjugations; but what should be done was the going to the French with men of their own race, who need not necessarily want to convert them to the Church of England, but to leave the whole being with their education and modern ideas. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was adjourned.

PILOTS' GRIEVANCES.

FURTHER EVIDENCE ADDUCED.

At the afternoon session of the pilot commission on Wednesday, Pilot Louis Belisle said he had no grievances besides those already advanced by the other pilots heard. He was secretary of the Pilot Committee, and he approved of what had been done by the committee. He did not think it was possible to have a good organization without incorporation. He wanted to be on a good understanding between all parties. He thought the pilots should be represented on the Harbor Commission when matters relating to pilotage are up for discussion.

E. P. Boucher, engineer of the buoys, read a statement showing that out of twenty-one accidents on the river during the last season, only one could be attributed to the misplacing of a buoy. He held, therefore, that the contractors had done their work in a satisfactory manner. As to the thirteen new buoys, he said all he had to do was to execute the orders he received as to locality. Mr. Boucher said that if he were a pilot he would say that the more buoys the better.

Pilot Jean Arcand was the first witness called yesterday. His evidence followed on the same lines as the witnesses who had preceded him. He would have the coaling boats placed on the tour de role, otherwise the loss of practice would expose navigation to grave dangers. On the questions of the diminution of the number of pilots, apprenticeship, and the appointment of a pilot to sit on the Harbor Commission, the witness said that he was in perfect accord with his colleagues. He was not in favor of placing all the pilots on the tour de role.

Pilot Joseph Pleau, of Ste. Anne de la Perade, was next called. He had been a pilot since 1870 and he agreed at all points with Pilot Arcand. Pilot Delavoie Nault, of Deschambault, did not wish the coal boats to be placed on the tour de role. With this exception, the only way to remedy the grievances of the pilots was the tour de role and reduction of the number of pilots. He said that the straight channels ought to be five hundred feet wide, and six hundred feet in the bends. Pilot Geo. Arcand, of Deschambault, the last witness before adjournment, gave similar evidence to the others.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Alex. Robertson, secretary of the Harbor Commission, was called to the stand and examined at some length by Mr. Allan. He said that there were fifty-two pilots on the list. Two of these had been dismissed and one suspended, their cases being still before the courts. He denied that he had ever gone out of his way to secure complaints against the pilots, and stated that he had always endeavored to keep on friendly terms with them. He said that the coal boats are alleged to gain two trips a season by having their own pilots, who know their captains and their steamers. Speaking of Mr. Joe. Thibault, the Quebec agent of the Harbor Commission, Mr. Robertson said that official received six hundred dollars per annum. He did not think that it would be advisable for the pilots to control this agent, and he had received but one complaint against the Quebec office. Messrs. Ross & Co. had complained that the office should be kept open at night.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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most delicate things you have you needn't be afraid to wash with Pearline. The fact that a thing is delicate and easily torn is the very reason why you should take Pearline to it. Nothing else can get it clean with so little rubbing and wrenching.
If you observe carefully, you'll notice that the women who are the most particular about their washing and their housekeeping, and their housework are the ones who are the most enthusiastic about Pearline.
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is a safe one if pure tea be used and the brewing well done.—
Tetley's Elephant Brand Packet Teas, sold at from 25c to \$1.00 per lb., are all pure—see certificate on every packet, and are always

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ELEPHANT BRAND

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

He did not see any objection for a pilot to sit with the Commissioners on pilotage matters providing his salary could be provided for.

CORN EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS.

Additional nominations to the committee of management of the Corn Exchange Association are:—Messrs. Robt. A. Allan, by Mr. W. Marwan; R. W. Oliver, by Mr. James E. Rendell; Wilfrid Marwan, by Mr. William Cunningham; Bartlett McLennan, by Mr. D. G. Thomson; C. B. Eadsale, by Mr. William Cunningham, and Frank Shaw, by Mr. Charles R. Taylor. These made in all eighteen names for seven seats, but Messrs. Lionel J. Smith, R. W. Oliver and James E. Rendell have retired, leaving fifteen in the field at present.

CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

One of the grandest illustrations of home mission work was given on Tuesday evening, when the scholars of the Chinese Sunday school in connection with the Chinese Baptist Church tendered a reception to their teachers and friends. The room was handsomely decorated by the scholars, while four long tables, laden with cake, fruit, nuts, ice cream, etc., presented a very tempting appearance. The pastor, the Rev. Donald Grant, presided. Very encouraging remarks were made by the Rev. James Green and Mr. L. H. Packard. Great interest was shown in this work by the large number of friends who attended and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the evening. The programme was, with a few exceptions, entirely given by the scholars, a Chinese orchestra being a special feature. Great credit is due to the noble teachers of this school, who in the faithful discharge of their duty each Sunday are thus trying to extend Christ's kingdom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. J. J. Day, \$10.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mrs. R. Campbell Nelles, \$10.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. J. Hope, 1223 Dorchester street, \$20.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. John Hope, 1223 Dorchester street, \$20; Henrietta, \$10.

The following gentlemen having subscribed \$100 each to the funds of the Notre Dame Hospital per Mr. Rudolph Forget have been elected governors of the institution:—Messrs. S. Pepin, Chs. Meunier, Capt. Chas. Darling, A. D. Forcherson, E. A. Groux and P. W. McNulty. The following donations are also acknowledged by the treasurer of the hospital. The Grand Trunk Railway Co., \$50; Dr. L. de L. Harwood, \$25; Caverhill & Kiscock, Dupuis & Freres, Letendre & Arsenault, \$10 each; D. Marzeau, E. Senecal & Cie, G. & J. Beppin, Parrotte, LeBlanc & Co., The Witham Shoe Co. Ltd., Royer & Rouger Bros., Gravel, Duquette & Duhamel, Jos. Ward, Henderson & Lovelace, Mathieu Bros., W. E. Boyd, J. L. Smith & Son, \$5 each; P. P. Mailoux, Andrew Baile, W. Haldimand & Son, \$3 each; John Robertson, \$2.50; John T. McBride, Wight & Badale, L. G. A. Cresse & Decarie, Wightman Sporting Goods Co., Hendery & Leslie, Alex. Mills, J. Vipond, \$2 each; Daly & Morin, A. Jones, Montreal Biscuit Co., S. Fisher, F. Benoit, J. Z. Desormeau, \$1 each.

The treasurer of the Dist Dispensary, 175a St. Antoine street, gratefully acknowledges the following donations for December:—J. M. Springfield, Man. Miss Ogden, Miss A. Ogden, \$1 each; a Friend, Mrs. G. Drummond, \$3 each; Mrs. George Drummond, \$1 each.

Mr. Smeaton White, M.S., Mrs. Lylly, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. Colin McArthur, Miss McLennan, Miss I. G. McLennan, Mrs. Holton, \$5 each; C.A., \$5; collection at military service of the St. Paul's Church at the St. George's Church, Oct. 27, 1897, \$9.74; Mr. John Gault, New York; Mr. Robert Archer, Anon., St. Paul's Ladies' Aid, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, \$10 each; collected by Miss Helen L. Redpath, \$15; Christmas presents to the nurses and other employees of the institution, contributed by the ladies of the committee, \$13; a Friend, Mrs. Mackay, Mackay street, \$20 each; Mr. Edward Rawlings, \$25; Lord Strathcona, \$50; Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Hugh Graham, \$100 each; also: Mrs. Morrison, four fowls, sugar and gelatine; Mrs. Laing, a round of beef; Mrs. McNaughton, parcel of toys; Mrs. Henry, parcel of underclothing, candy and dolls; the Church of St. James the Apostle, underclothing and bed linen; Mrs. Albert Nelson, women's underclothing and six pairs of children's bed boots; Anon., two parcels of clothing; Messrs. Loynachan & Scriver, one case containing nineteen fowls.

The treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital goes to acknowledge the following donations:—The Cures of Notre Dame, \$30; Messrs. Watson, Foster & Co., Dr. O. F. Mercier, John Lovell & Son; Hon. James O'Brien, \$10 each; A. Turcotte, J. O. Joseph, R. des Rivières, Jos. Rielle, Watt, Scott & Goodacre, \$5 each; F. Ricketts, \$5; A. Chervier, Sandreuter & Waters, David Robert son, J. N. Chabot, Demers Bros., \$1 each; Messrs. Kenneth Campbell, drugs, etc.; Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., 2 trusses and surgical dressing.

The Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions:—Ald. G. Marois, \$2; J. Archambault, \$1; the McLean Pub. Co., \$1; D. W. Ross, \$5; Hon. Mr. Justice Tait, \$2; Ald. E. Goff Penny, M.P., \$5; G. Ross Robertson & Son, \$5; J. C. Holden, \$5; Col. Henshaw, \$5; J. W. Emard, \$1; Hon. Mr. Justice Hall, \$2.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: The Sheddin Co., \$150; Andrew Allan, H. Montagu Allan, the Gault Bros. Co., \$100 each; officers and staff of the Custom House, St. Paul's Church Sunday-school, \$80 each; James Crathern, John Dillon, Dominion Transport Company, W. L. Maltby, Shaw, Cassils & Co., James Johnson & Co., \$50 each; Duncan McEwen (Lanaster), A. W. Hadrill, Hugh Paton, \$25 each; Gordon & Egan, D. Hutton, Mrs. W. C. Munderloh, Farquhar Robertson, \$20 each; J. Duncan & Co., \$15; J. W. Howard, M. Johnson, J. Patterson, A. D. Blackader, M.D., Hon. F. E. Gilman, Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Murdoch McKenzie, Andrew A. Allan, W. Frew Robertson, \$15 each; Wells & Richardson Co., R. J. Lockhart, W. P. Scott, St. Thomas' Church, Mrs. James McLeod, Duncan Gordon, \$10 each; Mrs. M. H. Gault, Thanksgiving service St. John's Church, Huntingdon, Kenneth Robertson, J. B. Rolland, Miss Charles Langlois & Co., \$5 each; N. Theoret, \$1.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Favorite Calendar.—With the approach of a new year most people discover the need of a new calendar. This fact accounts for the great number of these articles that burden the mails at this time. Among them all the one which suits us best is that published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper and Magazine Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. The 1898 edition has just arrived and been put in commission. Perhaps its chief attraction is that the figures are clear enough to be read across a room. It is, however, a most handsome specimen of the printer's art, while its business talk always interests business men. We are not surprised to learn that the edition has been doubled in recent years. Its price (25 cents) includes delivery by mail to any address in perfect condition.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

AN ALL-DAY CONCERT OF EIGHT HUNDRED BIRDS.

The feathered songsters at present congregated in the Vics' Armory Hall, were keeping it up with great vigor yesterday, the 'it' in this case meaning the increasing crowing and cackling that never, by any chance, pauses for a single moment. The attendance of visitors interested in birds has been pretty fair up to the present, but should increase, considering that the exhibition is one of the finest yet held in the city.

Of turkeys and geese there is a magnificent display, the bulk of this class being exhibited by Mr. A. F. Thompson, of Allan's Corners. The turkey that has won the first prize is a bronze one, a most magnificent bird, a very king of gobblers, who perhaps is able to read or at least understand human speech, for he appears to have the full knowledge of the fact that he, and no other, is the prize turkey of the show. The self-consciousness and garish pride of this turkey is a moral lesson in itself. The geese, of which there are several, both grey and white, are more subdued in their demeanor than the turkeys and evince a keen disgust for the way in which they

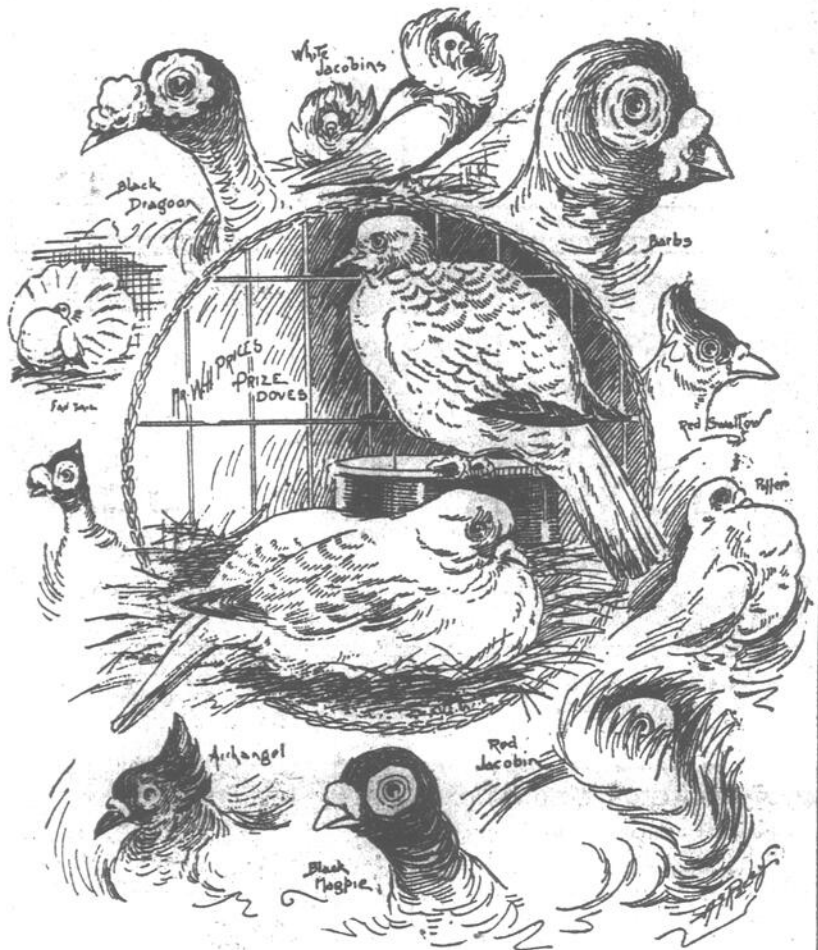
could only shake their hair, that is to say their feathers, out of their eyes, it would be well and they could live happily ever after, but nature, in a perverse mood and wishing to do something



DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

ornamental, designed these fowls, apparently for the purpose of making them the laughing stock of their feathered brethren.

The bantams make a good show, their impudent airs making them a very interesting exhibit to examine. The Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth



SOME CURIOUS PIGEON FACES.

find themselves caged, cribbed and confined. There is a look about these geese, too, that is somewhat pugnacious—as if they had a soul above sage and onions, and would like to come out and fight any

Rocks and Minorcas are all well represented and comprise many magnificent birds.

Some fine game cocks and hens are exhibited that should certainly not be passed over by the visitors to the exhibition. They all appear, without exception, to be blue-moldy for want of a fight, each with one of its own sex, for the gentlemen are most affectionate towards the ladies and the manners of the latter towards their liege lords leave nothing to be desired. An attempt to accommodate two hens in one cage was a failure, for they started to fight at once, and as for the cocks, if one is taken



THE PET OF THE SHOW.

presumptuous person who might venture to say 'Bo' to them.

The pensive ducks were resigned to their fate and dwelt silently upon the gloom of next summer when the ice and snow will have departed for a season, and they will have nothing to do but to eat, drink, and go to sleep peacefully upon the surface of a farm pond.

The varieties exhibited are of very fine quality and include Cayugas, Rouens and Pekins, the exhibitors including



A MAGNIFICENT WHITE TURKEY.

near a cage in which there is another, the hackles of each immediately expand and they struggle to attack one another. One of the cocks, which has the reputation of being a terrible fighter if he gets an accidental chance, is not inappropriately named Fitzsimmons; such a bird would never leave off fighting till either he was killed or had killed.

The pigeons make a fine display, Messrs. F. T. Robinson and P. Braehm, of the Montreal Homing Pigeon Association, exhibiting some fine carriers, one of which has beaten the record by flying from Kingston, Ont., to Montreal in three hours forty-four and a half minutes.

The pouters are there, more puffed up than ever, black dragons, with military-looking crests, peculiar Jacobins, fantails, doves (assuredly the meekest of the feathered tribe) and others.

To-day the bird-concert showed no signs of any diminution in the volume of

sound that was poured forth in the hall. It has been particularly hard on the association that the weather has been against them for so long a time for bad weather is undoubtedly prejudicial to a good attendance.

The show will remain open till to-morrow, Saturday, up to five o'clock in the afternoon. Visitors to the show in the afternoon may rest assured that they will see the exhibition in its entirety, as not a bird will be allowed to be taken away before the hour for closing.

BEFORE THE SENATE.

TELLER'S BILL LEGALIZING THE PAYMENT OF BONDS IN SILVER UP FOR DISCUSSION.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 20.—By the decisive vote of forty-one to twenty-five, the Senate to-day decided to proceed at once to the consideration of the resolution introduced a few days ago by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in silver at the option of the government.

The resolution provides: That all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress, hereinafter recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, the member of the finance committee who had charge of the resolution, spoke briefly upon it. Mr. Vest announced his intention to secure a final vote as soon as one could be reached, and accentuated his intention by forcing the displacement of the census bill with the Teller resolution as the unfinished business.

WORK OF THE S.P.C.A.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED TO.

Very satisfactory reports were presented yesterday afternoon at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The meeting was held in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute, with Mr. Charles Alexander in the chair.

The number of cases coming to the attention of the society had exceeded those of the preceding year by 725. There were 221 convictions secured, 882 warnings given, 221 reports attended to, 252 items of a miscellaneous character, and 84 animals destroyed, making a total of 1,660. This increase in the number of cases attended to was not attributed to a greater prevalence of brutality, but to the fact that the increased staff—four inspectors being now employed—had enabled the society to more closely patrol the city. The result was also partially attributable to the commendable zeal of the officers in their work.

The committee was pleased to be able to report that in addition to the small troughs placed in various parts of the city, and as heretofore kindly kept filled and clean by sympathizing friends, the large watering trough placed on the Upper Lachine Road, has proved such a general comfort to those travelling the road that the society had been requested to have one placed on the Longue Pointe Road, some of the residents there volunteering to have it cared for if one was provided.

The society had again issued calendars, to be distributed in schools and other public places, inculcating humanity to animals, and it was also noted that the amendment to the laws relating to the society, to be presented to parliament at its next session, had been sent to veterinary surgeons and others interested, and had been generally approved of.

The committee reported that in addition to the branches and agents already established, an agent, Mr. J. P. Sherfitt, had been appointed at Knowlton; also a branch established at Sherbrooke, with Mr. William Farwell, general manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, as president.

Thanks were extended to Mr. Lucien Forget for valuable services rendered the inspectors; to the daily papers for recording subscriptions and the work of the society, and to its honorary counsel, Messrs. McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan, Mitchell & Surveylor; and to Mr. J. L. Marchal, honorary veterinary surgeons, McEachran, Baker and McEachran, Dr. O. Bruneau, V.S., for gratuitous professional services, kindly and freely rendered, also to Lieut.-Colonel Hughes and officers and men of the police force.

The committee had to deplore the death of Mr. W. G. Murray, who during his life was one of the most active members, and who provided for the carrying on of the work by leaving the society a legacy of two hundred dollars, which had been received from his executors, less the government duty.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. Charles Alexander; vice-president, Mr. F. Wolfertan Thomas; secretary-treasurer, Mr. George Durnford; Lieutenant-Governor Jetté's name was inscribed on the list of patrons, and the names of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Rev. T. Harris and Messrs. R. Gohier, G. Fauteux, B. E. McGale and Edward Surveyer added to the committee.

THE NULTY TRIAL.

INTERESTING POINT GAINED BY THE DEFENCE YESTERDAY.

Joliette, Que., Jan. 21.—The fourth day of the Nulty trial opened with less attention from the public of Joliette than was to be expected; yet some of the most important evidence that was to be produced came up. In the first place, Mr. Andre Morin was put on the stand, and testified to the same old story of the prisoner's movements.

John Trudel met the prisoner about eight o'clock on the morning of the murder, and the prisoner told him that he was going home. The accused in conversation said that he thought he was going to marry Miss Levesque, but that he loved Miss L'Heureux better, but she was in the United States.

The real interest in the session, however, was aroused by the calling of Mrs. Nulty, the prisoner's mother, to the stand. At that moment the father of the accused began crying like a child, and cried as long as his wife was in the box.

Mrs. Nulty did not bring out anything new. She only said that Tom had spoken to her as to what he would do if he got married. She replied: 'Don't bring her here; we have enough children already,' and Tom said: 'I don't propose to bring her here. I am sure I can stay all winter with the wife at Poudrier's.'

Mr. Spanjaard was then put on the stand to corroborate the evidence of the accused's confession. He was allowed to go on until he said at a given point, Detective McCaskill took the prisoner apart in a separate room.

Counsel for the defence then raised an objection that it was time to know how Detective McCaskill had obtained the confession from the prisoner.

The court granted the request of Mr. De Salaberry, and Mr. McCaskill was put on the witness stand. Mr. De Salaberry asked witness whether he considered the prisoner to be an impulsive man. Witness answered that he would rather judge him a deliberate man.

A duel then began between the counsel for the defence and Mr. McCaskill, in which the latter said that the prisoner was a nervous man, a 'jumper.' When he was asked how long he had stayed in the room, he said it was a very exciting time, between fifteen and twenty minutes. At that time Nulty did not make the full confession. He (McCaskill) grouped facts that he knew and made things look as black as could be.

The witness declared that the proof that he had not used any undue influence with the prisoner was that when he made his confession he declared: 'I know that I will be hung, but I will tell the truth.'

Another legal argument ensued as to whether the defence had a right to go outside the conversation that took place in the room at Rawdon.

Finally, the court decided that the defence had a right to know under what circumstances the accused had said: 'I know I will be hung.'

Mr. McCaskill said that these words had been uttered about an hour and a half after they had left Rawdon. Mr. McCaskill said to the prisoner: 'Tom, you have committed this murder,' and showed him where he had lied. He (the witness) did not tell the prisoner, 'You had better tell the truth,' and he did not make any promises. But, on the way, as he says, he told prisoner a little story in which he pictured how the prisoner stood before God.

Mr. De Salaberry then insisted on knowing whether the court would allow the evidence or not. He declared that it was perfectly indifferent to him whether it was admitted or not. As to the facts, he had himself the intention of introducing witnesses to prove that the prisoner had freely made such a confession, but he wanted the court to decide whether such an admission was made by the witness had been made without any influence being brought upon him.

Mr. Justice Delorme said that he did not see why the defence insisted upon a decision as it was part of their policy to show that the prisoner had freely confessed his crime. But since he was called upon to give a decision, he must say that the very fact that Detective McCaskill called out the prisoner in the middle of a conversation to a private room seemed a thing abnormal. By the evidence of Mr. McCaskill himself, it seemed that the prisoner was a very nervous man, a 'jumper,' as he had said, who might be induced by exterior influences to do things which he did not think of. He did not wish to blame Detective McCaskill—on the contrary—but he as a judge was bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the prisoner.

English law, you might say, was excessively jealous of the liberty of the subject, and does not allow it to be assumed that any one is guilty of any offence until it is proved; and has special provisions to prevent any one in authority, such as constables, magistrates and detectives, from inducing prisoners to make confessions. In the present instance he might have a reasonable doubt as to whether the prisoner had been unduly influenced. He preferred to err on the part of the defence than otherwise.

It being one o'clock the court adjourned. After recess Mr. Spanjaard was again put in the witness box, Mr. De Salaberry immediately objected to his being allowed to give the details of the prisoner's confession.

A long dispute arose between the lawyers and finally the court allowed Mr. Spanjaard to go on. His evidence lasted until nearly four o'clock.

Several witnesses were called by the Crown, but failed to prove anything new.

EATON FIRE INQUIRY.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—The evidence for the plaintiff in the suit of the Bank of Toronto against the insurance companies interested in the John Eaton estate closed this morning, after lasting ten days. In the afternoon the evidence of the defence was started, beginning with that of John Eaton, in whose name the business was conducted, taken before a commission in New York. The witness stated that the day before the fire he had decided to leave the company, as at \$200,000 a year turn over there was no future in it for him. He said he thought the estimate of stock lost at \$278,000 was somewhat too large. Mr. Eaton said in reference to these figures that he was ashamed to have signed the paper representing these figures as the loss by the fire. 'I do not think,' he said, 'there was any such amount of stock as was shown in the proofs of loss.' The case was then adjourned.

THE 'KASAGI' LAUNCHED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Amid the shouts and hurrahs of a vast crowd the Japanese cruiser 'Kasagi' glided from the ways at Cramp's shipyards into the Delaware river at noon. Miss Helen M. Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, stood sponsor for the big ship. As the 'Kasagi' left its berth Miss Long named the ship and at the same time released from a basket a shower of tulips, lilies and other flowers and six pigeons. This pretty Japanese custom of christening vessels proved to be a novelty. A special train of Pullman cars, bearing a distinguished party from Washington, arrived at the shipyards at half-past eleven.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

TRIAL OF ZOLA FIXED FOR FEB. 7.—MORE RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Barthou, at a Cabinet meeting yesterday informed his colleagues of the measures taken to prevent street demonstrations. He added that the proposed demonstration on Sunday will be prohibited. The trial of Emile Zola begins before the Assize Court on Feb. 7. From the Latin quarter last night two thousand students marched to the Hotel des Invalides, some raising shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur.' They then crossed the bridges, where the police divided them into two bodies. One demonstrated in front of the Penitenciers barracks, the other, numbering five hundred, demonstrated in front of M. Zola's house with the usual cries. The police finally dispersed them, after making thirty arrests.

There has been a small anti-Jewish demonstration at Rouen. Another student demonstration has taken place at Algiers. It was dispersed several times. Many arrests were made and there were frequent fights in the Jewish market. Altogether there were a hundred and fifteen arrests yesterday, and many of those arrested are kept in custody. At Rouen the police charged the students, but failed to disperse them. The troops have been consigned to barracks and the police occupy the streets in force. Anti-Semitic disturbances have taken place throughout the day at Nancy. Several papers supporting Dreyfus were burned in the streets.

COUNTERFEIT CANADIAN BILLS.

NEW YORK OFFICIALS DISCOVER A ROLL AGGREGATING \$65,000 IN AN OLD HOUSE.

New York, Jan. 20.—In a two-story frame house on Ann street, West Hoboken, Police Officer Walter Nash, last night, found \$65,000 in counterfeit one hundred-dollar Canadian bills. The money was only printed on one side. In this house, in July, 1895, William Brockway, the notorious forger, and Mrs. Abbie L. Smith were arrested by Secret Service Agent Bagge, and a large quantity of counterfeit money was found. Brockway was tried, found guilty of counterfeiting and sentenced to a long term in New Jersey, while Mrs. Smith received a sentence of six years.

The house is now occupied by a political club known as the E. C. Schraday Association. Last night Mr. Nash, who lives next door, accompanied by the janitor of the club, searched the attic and found concealed between the beams of the flooring the counterfeit money and plate. The bills were done up in packages of five thousand dollars, and were in a waterproof bag. The bills are of Bank of Montreal. Mr. Bagge, of the Secret Service, will take charge of the plate and bills. The house will probably be thoroughly searched again.

CORNWALL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society was held this afternoon in the Ottawa Hotel. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. D. Monroe; first vice-president, Mr. A. Denny; second vice-president, Mr. Robert Shearer; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. J. Wood. Directors, Messrs. Peter H. Thomas, H. Waldorf, William Gallinger, N. Copeland, A. K. McDonald, W. Gibbons, Walter J. Wood, L. E. Bailey and James Gardiner. Auditors, Messrs. M. Mulhern and A. Cameron. It was decided to hold the annual fall fair on Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

CASE LOOKS ANYTHING BUT PROMISING FOR MRS. POIRIER AND PARSLOW.

Ste. Scholastique, Que., Jan. 20.—At half-past ten this morning proceedings in the Poirier murder trial recommenced, Joseph Meunier, who had yesterday afternoon given very damaging evidence against the prisoner, was examined as to having made a statement in public that he hoped the woman would be hanged now. However, he would make no definite admission of having done so.

Adelard Robert proved having filled Sam Parslow's whiskey bottle a day or two before the murder. He identified the bottle produced in court as being the same bottle.

Delis Lachapelle was in the company of Mrs. Poirier and Sam Parslow when the latter read aloud an account of the Rawdon horror. Mrs. Poirier remarked that murderers were not hanged nowadays. She added, 'You will see a worse crime than Nulty's before many days pass.'

Antoine Charbonneau, guardian of the Poirier house by order of the coroner, had found in the stove a charred heap of papers, cloth and woollen stuff. He was positive these were not the remains of a wood fire.

Phileas Desormeau, farmer, of St. Canut, another of the guardians named by the coroner, corroborated the evidence of the former witness with regard to the ashes and added that he had found some hooks and eyes among them, as if a woman's dress had been burnt.

The next witness was Noe Couvrette, the nearest neighbor of the Poiriers. 'I saw Parslow harnessing up alone on the afternoon of the tragedy,' said he, 'then he took the horse out of the buggy and brought it back to the stable, and again, shortly after, put it back again between the shafts. I remarked to my wife that it was strange to see Sam harnessing up alone, for always, when the deceased was there, they did the work together. That was the first time I ever saw Parslow harnessing alone. Mrs. Poirier then came out and got into the buggy and drove off. Sam handed her the reins. I went to pass the evening at John Hall's and noticed as I passed that there was no light in Poirier's house nor was there any when I returned at half-past eight. I thought that very strange. The following morning, I saw Mrs. Poirier come back and tie her horse to a tree. She went up the doorstep of her house but turned back without going in. She then came to my house and asked me if I had seen her husband about, and I said I had not, nor had I seen any light the night before. I said there was no light, everything was closed and I did not understand it. She said: 'Look after my horse; I have to play the music in church for a wedding and when it is over I will try to find him.' After mass she came to me and asked me to bring a turnsole and open one of the windows in her house as she had no key and wanted to get in. 'They have the key,' she said. I raised the window and got in, and then unlocked the door and let her in. As she came in she said: 'Go into the room where my husband is; I am afraid.' I did so, and saw him on the bed with two pools of blood on each side of his head, and a butcher's knife on the pillow near it. 'Here the witness, who was much excited, threw his head back, raised his arms, and gave a dramatic representation of the corpse as it appeared to him. 'I then turned and left the room. She asked: 'Is my husband there?' I replied: 'He is, and his head is cut off with a butcher's knife.'

'She did not say a word, and neither cried out nor fainted. She then went to the edge of the room and bent over to see her husband, then turned and went right out. When I reached my house my wife asked what was the matter, and I told her. I then started to tell the cure, but met Lauzon, who went instead, and I returned to Poirier's house. Several people came in, and then the cure came and told us all to leave. The accused remained with us four days, and during all that time did not, in my presence, speak of the murder. Sam Parslow came in on the Monday and sat down near the door, and never said a word.'

In reply to the judge, the witness said that he was there when Sam Parslow called, and that neither he nor any one else said a word about the murder. He sat down at the door and held his peace. It being five o'clock the court adjourned.

MAIL BOXES ROBBED.

Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 21.—Robbers of the United States mail boxes operated in this city early yesterday morning. Several boxes were opened with keys in the possession of the thieves or by some other method which did not injure the locks. Drafts and money were taken from the letters, which were then returned to the mail boxes. About fifty opened letters have been found.

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