

MORE FIGHTING.

Colville's Advance to Heilbron Stoutly Resisted.

STEYN'S WHEREABOUTS.

Late President of the Orange River Colony at Vrede.

COLVILLE'S AND RUNDLE'S LOSSES.

London, June 2, 3.02 p.m.—It is officially announced that General Colville has arrived at Heilbron, north-east of Kroonstad, in the Orange River Colony, after meeting with great opposition.

London, June 2, 3.14 p.m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, June 1, 9.25 p.m.—Sir Henry Colville in reporting the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron, May 29, states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight men were killed and four officers and thirty-two men were wounded. Colville says the Lancashire battery of field artillery did excellent work. Grant's naval guns were most valuable and the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout the trying march. Rundle telegraphs that his casualties were thirty-two killed and a hundred and fifty men wounded.

STEYN'S WHEREABOUTS.

London, June 2.—According to a despatch from Vereeniging, dated May 27, none of the Free State Boers crossed the Vaal river. Ex-President Steyn and a certain number of his followers are reported to have fled to Vrede.

FIVE YEARS FOR TREASON.

Newcastle, Natal, May 31.—An Englishman named James Tappin has been sentenced by the British authorities to serve five years in prison and to pay a fine of £100 for grinding medals for the Boers. The charge against him was treason.

BOERS SURRENDERING TO GEN. BULLER.

Newcastle, Natal, May 31.—There is a general dispersal of the Boers in this district. Large numbers of the burghers surrender daily. Trustworthy reports say the Boers are totally demoralized.

MAHON REJOINS HUNTER.

London, June 2.—An undated despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Mafeking, sent by way of Kimberley on Thursday, says that part of Col. Mahon's relief column is leaving to join General Hunter's main force at Maribobo Junction, where they were expected to arrive on Thursday. The combined force will then probably advance to Lichtenburg.

DISCHARGED FOR DUTY.

Toronto, June 1.—The 'Evening Telegram' has a special cable from London which says that Lieuts. Stuart, of the Ottawa Company, and Pelletier, of the Quebec company, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, have been discharged from hospital for duty.

THE 'ONSLAND' ANGRY.

A MISCHIEF-MAKING SHEET'S REMARKS.

Capetown, May 31.—The 'Onsland,' an Afrikaner organ, dealing with the matter of the annexation by Great Britain of the Orange Free State, says it cannot congratulate the Orange River colonists on their new citizenship. They are now citizens of an empire which requires 200,000 men to crush two small republics. The annexation proclamation issued by Lord Roberts wins subjects, but not hearts. It will only be respected while force compels respect. Experience has proved that Great Britain treats her Dutch subjects unequally with the English. Notwithstanding the proclamation, the Afrikaner nationality will continue to grow. The paper proceeds to attack Prime Minister Schreiner's co-operation with the governor, Sir Alfred Milner, and quotes the saying of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, that 'the Schreiner ministry serves our purpose better than a progressive one.' The circulation of the 'Onsland' has been forbidden in the Briston and Prieska districts, which are under martial law.

ACTION DISCONTINUED.

In the case of Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin, & Co. vs. the 'Shareholder,' the plaintiffs, this morning, discontinued their action, with costs.



THE IMPERIAL DISPENSARY.
The Kangaroo—'I've got a sort of feeling of oppression. My doctor at home gave me this prescription:—'Abolition of appeal to Privy Council'—of course, I could make it up for you, but I think I can give you something that will exactly suit your constitution.'—'Punch.'

ST. GEORGE CHARGES.

Road Committee Proceeds With its Investigation.

THE BOILER OF MR. ST. GEORGE'S STEAM YACHT WAS NOT MADE AT THE CITY'S EXPENSE.

The Road Committee continued its investigation into the charges against Mr. St. George, the city surveyor, last evening. The result of the sitting was a most thorough vindication of Mr. St. George so far as the celebrated 'yacht boiler charge' was concerned. There was also some important evidence given referring the gully charges.

Mr. P. Amesse, founder, was the first witness heard. Producing his books he was questioned about the number of gullies he manufactured for Mr. St. George from 1886 to 1893. For these, he said, he was paid by the city, and he repaid no bonus, commission or any consideration to Mr. St. George for them. He paid, in the autumn of 1893, the sum of \$120 to Mr. St. George as royalty for twenty-four gullies, furnished to the city. This was the only sum he had paid in that way. He had not paid anything previous to that year.

By Ald. Gallery—He had sold the gullies to the city since 1888, at the rate of two cents a pound. He had also shipped them to different places out of town.

By Ald. Martineau—He had not sold gullies to municipalities for less than a royalty of \$5, except on one occasion, when he charged \$4.

By Mr. Lafleur—He was at this time a contractor of the city. He had paid royalty as high as \$7.50, and \$9.50 for privileges in the municipalities.

By Ald. Wilson—He had not paid any other bonus or royalty to anyone, nor to Mr. St. George.

'He did not even make me a present of a suit of clothes,' added the city surveyor.

Mr. St. George was next sworn. Replying to Ald. Martineau, he said he had given orders to P. Amesse to make the gullies, because he was an old city contractor. It was true that no resolution for this was passed by the committee, but he considered it was all right, as he had permission to give the contract to whom he liked. He had not stated at the former investigation that he collected no royalty from the old part of the city for these gullies.

To Ald. Gallery—Previous to 1894 the

THE IMPERIAL DISPENSARY.

THE IMPERIAL DISPENSARY.

Napoleon Cyr confirmed what had been said by the city surveyor, and went on to remark he was assisted by a couple of men, whose time was kept separate, and who were paid by Mr. St. George. He worked a couple of hours a day on the boiler, when he was replaced in his own work by another man. For this he was paid \$60 by Mr. St. George. He had also worked a few days at his house, but had been paid for it. He had also received a present of \$50 in money, for his services, he supposed. All the material used had been purchased outside, and to prove this assertion Mr. St. George threw over on the table the bills from the different dealers.

Ald. Wilson asked the witness if he had been supplied with notes to strengthen his evidence, but the latter replied he had prepared himself simply by looking over his books.

The city surveyor entered a vigorous protest against such an insinuation, in which he was supported by Alderman Gallery.

A BICYCLIST INJURED.

Brantford, Ont., June 2.—Fred Corey, a well known young citizen and an employee of the Verity Plough Company met with a serious mishap yesterday. He and a companion were wheeling home when at a street corner they suddenly met a car. Both turned quickly, but Corey's wheel slipped and threw him under the rear wheel. His right leg was terribly mangled and the bone was splintered through the flesh. On removal to the hospital it was found necessary to resort to amputation.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, June 2.—The annunciator from the vault in the Quebec Bank, St. Peter street, rang up last night, about half-past nine o'clock in response to which several policemen and a number of citizens hurried to the scene, but did not discover anything unusual in the bank. The affair cannot be accounted for.

Dr. George Turcotte, city alderman, resigned his seat last evening. He represented St. Louis Ward.

The Standard Oil Company is about to put up buildings and tanks in St. Saviour for the purpose of doing business in Quebec. Mr. W. J. Peters has secured the contract for the buildings, which will cost in the vicinity of \$15,000.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY HEINE.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Heine, of Norton, N.B., at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was the father of the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, of this city, pastor of Chalmers Church, to whom much sympathy is being extended in his bereavement.

WHAT IS A BOER?

Some of His Habits and Characteristics.

ENGLAND IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

In Emmanuel Church last evening the Rev. C. Phillips gave a most interesting and instructive address on the South African races and conditions.

In introducing the speaker, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor of the church, said the present war in South Africa had shown to the world the solidarity of the British Empire. It had been a blessing to Canada in many ways, and had shown Canadians to be men for an emergency as well as a loyal people.

Mr. Phillips, on rising to speak, expressed his pleasure at being present, and was only sorry that he had to leave the city in the morning. He commenced his lecture by referring to the landing at Capetown of the first contingent from Canada, of which he was an eye witness, and whose career he had since watched with great interest. The speaker gave statistics regarding the population and religious condition of the country. The war had made it necessary for him to leave the field of labor he had been engaged in as a missionary for several years. He expected when the war was over much of the church property would be found to have been destroyed, and there would be a heavy addition to the already large debt for which he was personally responsible. Mrs. Phillips was busy collecting cast-off clothing for the sufferers from the war, many of whom were in great need and dire distress.

The disabilities of the colored and black population were explained and instances were given of the noble characters and bravery of some of them. The Boers had taken possession of the country after terrible slaughter and the conquered people have always been treated like mere animals.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

Owing to the corruption among the officials the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives was not enforced. As a result 25 percent of the native race were engaged in the liquor traffic through the sale of the liquor to the natives. The law were detailed and the shocking cruelties practiced under it were illustrated by incidents from everyday life. A native had to wear a plate on his arm, renewable monthly, to show that he was engaged at some work, always as a servant. Natives were not allowed to become merchants or tradesmen. If they had no work they would have no 'boss,' if no 'boss,' no pass; if no pass they could be chased about the streets, beaten, kicked, and imprisoned. One such who claimed to be a British subject and demanded the protection of the British flag, was fined ten pounds, being twice the maximum allowed by law.

'I'll make a British subject of you,' exclaimed the judge, in delivering sentence. Men were taken for this simple reason, from the church door, and even out of their own beds, and dragged to jail, often being kicked along the streets.

The sweet shops of England and the lynchings of the Southern States are not to be compared with these outrages. It was very different in Natal and Cape Colony, where the natives had votes under fair conditions, the same as the whites, and enjoyed greater freedom than the English asked for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. The 'republics' were such in name only, while the colonies were republics in everything but name.

In the Transvaal the natives paid three percent of the taxes, the Boers seven and a half, and the Uitlanders eighty-nine and a half, and yet the latter had no voice in the government. An Englishman could not be a juror nor a policeman. The Boers had all the offices and emoluments. The officials had wealth, while the masses suffered in abject poverty, painful to witness, often earning only twenty-five cents a day.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

The only liberty the Boers were fighting for was the liberty to treat Uitlanders, especially the English, the same as the natives. It was not the British who commenced the war, and they were not responsible for it. The Boers issued an insulting ultimatum to Great Britain and then invaded and annexed her territory, while she was unprepared to oppose them.

The speaker believed this war would end forever the oppression, slavery and tyranny of the past. Freedom and peace would come, though at a terrible cost in blood and treasure. He hoped the time might soon come when equal rights would be given to all and the battle flag would fly no more.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

At the close of the address the audience were invited to ask any questions they wished. In reply to one regarding Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Phillips said that his influence on the war was no greater than many other capitalists. He had damaged his influence by the Jameson raid. The capitalists were not the cause of the war, though they might have had something to do with it. If the Boers

abandoned Pretoria, that would, in the speaker's opinion, practically end the war. He did not believe they would continue fighting long after. He never anticipated that such great results would be achieved without tremendous slaughter. In the early part of the campaign losses were inevitable owing to the circumstances. There had probably never been a campaign of such magnitude with so little loss of life as since Lord Roberts had set foot in Africa.

MR. MULLIN'S DEATH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE REGRETTABLE ACCIDENT.

The tragic death of Mr. Henry Mullins (or Haavy, as he was familiarly called) in the Grand Trunk Railway yards yesterday, cast a gloom over the section of the 'Point' where he resided, last night. Deceased was a popular resident and it was said of him that he was everybody's friend.

From further particulars of the accident it appears that Mr. Mullins was returning to his office from having taken dinner, and as was his custom, was about to go through the railway yards, where his office was situated. Not being able to cross the tracks at once owing to a long freight train passing at the time, he proceeded to Mr. Hutchins, the agent's office, and chatted with that official until the freight had about passed, when he bade Mr. Hutchins good-day and crossed over in front of one train but did not perceive his danger until struck by shunter 634. This knocked him down, the front wheels passing over his body, cutting it almost in two. Before it could be released, however, the locomotive had to be lifted from the rails owing to the fear that by moving it the body would have been severed. The victim was under the wheels about twenty minutes before being released.

Life was extinct almost immediately after the victim was struck, presumably from the shock. His last words to Mr. Hutchins were, 'I'm all right.' Coroner McLachlan opened an inquest at ten o'clock this morning.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

DENOMINATIONAL BODIES WILL MEET HERE NEXT WEEK.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, which opens in Emmanuel Church on Wednesday morning next, a number of important meetings of various Congregational bodies will be held. These include a meeting of the Union Committee on Tuesday evening, June 5, at Emmanuel Church; a meeting of the general and executive committees of the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, in the parlor of Emmanuel Church, also on the evening of June 5; the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, on Wednesday morning, June 6, in Emmanuel Church; a public evening meeting being held on Thursday, June 7.

Besides these, the annual meeting of the corporation of the Canada Congregational College will be held in Emmanuel Church on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, June 7, at two o'clock, a public meeting being held on Friday evening, and a meeting of the board of directors of the society on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. All these meetings will take place in Emmanuel Church. At the annual meeting on Thursday it is expected that the Rev. F. W. Macallum, from Turkey, will be present and recount ten years of labor in that country. At the Friday evening meeting Miss Emily Wheeler, from Turkey, will deliver an address.

The 'Witness' has already published the full programme of the union meetings.

TO-MORROW FINE AND COOL

Toronto, June 2, 11 a.m.—Kamloops, 48; Calgary, 40; Edmonton, 48; Prince Albert, 48; Qu'Appelle, 48; Winnipeg, 44; Port Arthur, 44; Sault Ste. Marie, 50; Toronto, 58; Ottawa, 58; Montreal, 58; Quebec, 58; Halifax, 48. Showers, strong north-westerly winds to-night; Sunday, north-westerly winds; fine and cool.

1840 and 1842, Notre Dame st., Montreal, June 2, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon
To-day, 52.7; yesterday, 50.07.
Temperature—Max. Min.
To-day 52 . . . 49
Yesterday 52 . . . 49

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise, no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 15c, marriage notices for 40c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 50c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

MARRIED. BARTON—BOYD—At the residence of G. N. Weekes, Esq., barrister, London, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, on May 28, 1900, Charles Frederick Barton, of Montreal, to Ada M., daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Boyd, of Toronto.

BRADFORD—HILL—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Fraser, on May 30, 1900, Ida Rebecca Hill, second daughter of Daniel L. Hill, of Chatham, Township of Chatham, Que., to John William Bradford, of the Township of Chatham, Que.

BOA—TRAVES—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Geo. Smith, 62 Charon street, Point St. Charles, on May 30, 1900, by the Rev. W. A. Mitchell, Coadjutor, Neiges, Robert Boa to Etta Traves, both of the village of St. Laurent, Que. No cards.

COOK—PROCTOR—By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, on May 28, 1900, at the residence of W. C. Butler, Esq., Brighton, Ont., Harry G. Cook, Esq., merchant, Toronto, Ont., to Miss Hattie G. Proctor, of Brighton.

MASON—DAWSON—At St. John's rectory, Huntingdon, Que., on May 30, 1900, by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, B.A., Mr. Ernest Albert Mason, only son of Mr. Albert Mason, of Anderson's Corners, Que., to Miss Roberta F., third daughter of Mr. John Dawson, Hinchinbrook, Que.

McCLATCHIE—SCOTT—On May 30, 1900, by the Rev. W. N. Chantler, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Scott, Thompson, McClatchie to Annie Scott, all of Hemmingford, Que.

NEWSON—WALKER—At the Hagersville Methodist parsonage, on May 29, 1900, by the Rev. Robert Walker, assisted by the Rev. Gerald Willoughby, James Adams Newson, M.D., of Toronto, to Harriette, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED. DOYLE—On May 30, 1900, at the General Hospital, Water street, Ottawa, Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle, formerly of Gaspé, aged 63 years.

HAGUE—On June 1, 1900, at Rotherwood, Redpath street, Montreal, in her 81st year, Sarah Cousins, dearly beloved wife of George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

HEINE—At Maplewood, Norton, N.B., on May 31, 1900, Henry Heine, aged 85 years.

IRWIN—On May 29, 1900, at Rawdon, Que., Mr. George Irwin, aged 65 years. Deeply regretted.

MULLINS—On June 1, 1900, accidentally killed, Henry Hayes Mullins, of Her Majesty's Customs.

SNOWDON—In this city, on May 31, 1900, at his late residence, 5 Lorne Crescent, Cornelius Camillus Snowdon, aged 63 years. Funeral private.

TAYLOR—Suddenly, at 357 Clark avenue, Westmount, on Friday, June 1, 1900, Mabel Louisa White, widow of the late Jas. W. Taylor. Funeral private.

TENNISON—At his late residence, 22 Darling avenue, Toronto, on May 30, 1900, Charles L. J. Tennison, aged 65 years. A native of County Meath, Ireland.

NOTICES received too late for this page may possibly be in time for next issue.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO. Undertakers, 300 St. James Street.

LADIES' WATCH CHAINS. In Solid Gold, \$12.00 to \$35.00. In Solid Silver, \$8.00 to \$25.00.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter St., Opposite 'Witness' Office.

TROY Suburban Service. Tuesdays and Fridays. St. Anne's and intermediate Stations.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 2, 1900.

SUMMER WASH FABRICS.

The Big Store's Wash Fabric Section is crowded daily with purchasers seeking suitable materials, light and cool, for the hot weather, these they find in great quantities, and judging by the immense quantities sold over the counters, the prices must be right; this is proof sufficient that The Big Store offers best values.

New Washing Prints, in a large variety of new and fast patterns and colorings, 9 cts. yd.

Fancy Checked Gingham, 28 inches wide, in an assortment of suitable checks and colorings, 10 cts. yd.

Fine French Chambrays, in all leading plain shades, 18 cts. yd.

Fancy Colored Dress Muslins, fast colors, in artistic and seasonable summer effects, for hot weather dresses, 25 cts. yd.

Black Grenadines, in new designs, very light, for summer wear, 38 cts. yd.

COOL WASH SKIRTS. Cool Skirts, in all favorite and suitable wash fabrics.

Ladies' Linen Crash Wash Skirts, with inverted and box pleats, extra wide and deep hem, \$1.25.

Ladies' Best Pique Skirts, well made and tailored, deep hem and wide, \$1.70.

Ladies' New Blue and Brown Duck Skirts, neatly trimmed white military braid, \$2.65.

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, full, well made, stylishly cut, and well trimmed with embroidery.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS and SILKS.

The prices The Big Store has placed on these goods are remarkably low. They mean an opportunity to you to secure fashionable Silks and Dress Goods at a very low figure. The goods here in the piece for your selection.

SUMMER SILKS. Latest productions in Summer Silks from all the leading silk producing countries of the world.

Rich Corded Striped Silks, for summer waists, several different colors, 47 cts.

Stylish Striped Silks in about twenty different colorings, handsome corded stripes, 65 cts. yd.

New Figured Pongee silks, in 25 different patterns and effects, for dresses and waists, 95 cts. yd.

Handsome Waist Silks in a variety of colors, with pretty woven lace stripes, \$1.25.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. Fabrics of stylish, seasonable and serviceable weights and textures at reasonable prices.

Plain colored Bengalines in a variety of pretty Summer Shades, 48 inches wide, 50 cts. yd.

5,000 yards Plain Summer Dress Goods in a variety of rich colorings and effects, all wool, 46 inches wide, 60 cts.

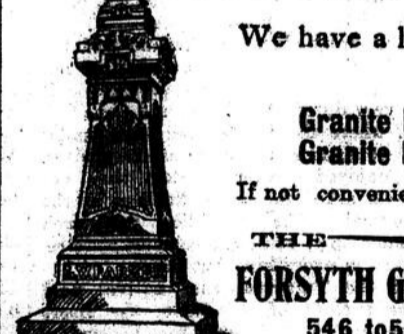
Fine English Homespun Dress Goods, in choice shadings, for tailor made costumes, 75 cts. yd.

Smart looking Muscovite Dress Goods, in swell colorings, and patterns, 85 cts. yd.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for New Catalogue.

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1765 to 1763 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st. Montreal.



Gas Fixtures!

Our new stock from L. PLAUT & CO New York, are up to date in Design, Finish and Price.

W. A. STEPHENSON & CO., SANITARY EXPERTS, 742 Craig Street.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., At Reduced Prices.

We have a large stock to choose from, at all prices.

Granite Headstones - \$20 to \$50 Granite Monuments - \$50 to \$500

If not convenient to call, designs will be furnished on application.

THE FORSYTH GRANITE & MARBLE CO., Ltd.

546 to 570 William St. (opp. Chatham) 127 Notre Dame Street Cor.

Don't buy a piano before visiting W. H. Leach's Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. Other dealers don't want you to call. Why? Because they know that prices are below theirs.

IN THE ROCKIES. The following are amongst the recent arrivals at Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies: C. W. H. Bruce, London, England; H. Smith, London, England; J. H. Thompson, New York; R. A. Wickert and son, Toronto; Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Smith; Miss Jetty, London, England; Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle; Mrs. MacRossie, Miss MacRossie, Kingston, Ont.; Col. W. M. Baker, E. Coleman, J. Davidson, London, England; Miss Ket, Glasgow, Scotland; Mrs. Cronin, Dublin, Ireland; H. A. F. Ginge, G. F. S. Ginge, London, England; D. E. Kerr and wife, Victoria, B.C.; Wm. F. Gochrane, MacLeod, John J. Young, Calgary, W. B. Poole, Revelstoke; Mrs. and Mrs. Wm. Bunker, New York; J. Hastings, Hong Kong; F. W. Hutton and wife, St. Mary's, Ont.; J. C. Hunter, Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Brimamead, Mrs. Montgomerie, Captain Montgomerie, R.N., one maid and one valet, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Helenburgh, Scotland; Miss and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, London, England; A. C. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Seaman, Miss Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seaman, Hlon, N.Y.; G. W. Stead, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. A. Morris, London, Eng.; J. M. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Birmingham, Ala.; G. W. Dickie, Mrs. Dickie and daughter, San Francisco, Cal.; F. N. Vannart, Toronto, Ont.; E. Nicholson, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, New York; Miss Triceman, New York; Miss

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FOR SUMMER USE.

Fine White Summer Blankets, Pink and Blue Border, full size. Prices from \$1.00 per pair.

All Wool Grey Blankets, \$1.50 per pair. White Wool Summer Blankets, \$2.50 per pair.

Bed Comforters, filled with fine Carded Cotton, light weight, only \$1.50. Fancy Silk Como Rugs, only 98c each.

READY FOR USE.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, all sizes, Hemstitched Linen Pillow Slips, all widths.

Hemmed Cotton Sheets, Plain and Twilled, all sizes, Laundered ready for use.

Hemmed Cotton Pillow Slips, all widths, Laundered ready for use, from 40c per pair.

LINEN CARRIAGE DUSTERS.

300 Fine Linen Carriage Dusters, Samples, all colors and patterns. Prices from 25c to \$1.15 each.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 6243 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

"The Satisfactory Store."

ART EMBROIDERY COMPETITION.

We have decided to hold an art embroidery competition for the week commencing June 11th. Articles for entry should be handed in at our office before June 9th, at 6 p.m.

1st Prize, \$10 in Goods. 2nd Prize, \$5 in Goods. 3rd Prize, \$3 in Goods.

Every competitor will receive a valuable little book on ART NEEDLEWORK.

The following rules will govern the competition. 1. All articles must be entered at our office before 6 p.m. on SATURDAY, June 9th.

2. Entries must be confined to some kind of needlework, such as lace work, embroidering of stamped materials, fancy knit or crochet work.

3. Each article entered must be the bona fide work of the person entering it, and a statement to such effect must be signed at time of entry.

4. The competition will be strictly confined to the Province of Quebec. Articles can be sent by mail if accompanied by statement that work is entirely done by competitor.

5. This contest being for amateurs, no professional work can be accepted.

6. Three competent judges to award the prizes, with absolute power to disqualify any entry violating any of the foregoing rules.

FREE INSTRUCTION.

A competent Art Embroidery Instructress will be in attendance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday between 2.30 and 5.30 p.m., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 9.30 and 12.30 a.m., to give free lessons in Art Embroidery during the week of June 11th.

We wish to make this, the first competition of its kind ever tried by a retail store in Montreal, a decided success, and look particularly to our customers and friends for their aid in making it so.

Remember everybody in the Province who conforms to the above rules may compete.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-5 St. Catherine St. and 166-8 Peel St.

The Daily Witness.

DAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 2

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

MR. FISHER'S BILL GETS A SECOND READING—OTHER BUSINESS.

Ottawa, June 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper called attention to the bill now before the House for protecting our rights in regard to copyright for which Canada has always contended. The matter was one in which we claimed supreme jurisdiction under the provisions of the British North America Act. Mr. Newcombe, the deputy minister of justice, had been sent to England a few years ago to secure in the late Lord Herschell's bill the insertion of a clause to protect our absolute supremacy in the matter. Now another bill had been introduced in the same connection in the Imperial Parliament by Lord Monkswell, and what he specially wanted to know was whether an opinion had been obtained from the Department of Justice as to whether this bill contained the same provision of protection for Canada.

The Prime Minister fully agreed with Sir Charles's view in regard to our supremacy on this question. He thought that the subject referred to, though hardly entered into the consideration of this bill. However, he would propose that it pass the second reading and then wait for a report from the Minister of Justice.

The rest of the afternoon's sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Minister of Militia's bill to amend the Militia Act, which is to provide for the appointment of full colonels in Canada. One clause of this measure which permits lieutenant-colonels to retire with honorary rank not exceeding that of colonel, and further providing for promotions in the active militia to the rank of full colonel, gave rise to a good deal of criticism, and was opposed by Mr. Fraser, of Guyaboro, who could see no sense in calling men colonel who could not so much as drill a squad. He did not like this idea of honorary appointments. They should leave the distinction of colonel to those who had earned it.

Before the House rose at six the bill was reported from committee, but Mr. Kaulbach gave notice that he would propose its recommittal to committee.

COLLINGWOOD AIR LINE.

At the evening sitting the hour for private bills was taken up in a discussion upon the bill for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway and Transport Company to construct a line from Toronto to Collingwood. An amendment was proposed Mr. Clark, of West Toronto, for the insertion of a clause in the bill giving the government power to take over the road at any time on a valuation fixed by the Exchequer Court. The Minister of Railways strongly opposed the insertion of any such conditions on the ground that they were not needed, and would interfere with the financing of the road.

THE BANK ACT.

The bill to amend the Bank Act went through the committee stage and at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance a clause was inserted to prevent a bank which has suspended and resumed business again from passing its notes until the consent of the curator has been obtained.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. Fisher, in moving the second reading of his copyright bill, said it dealt with one particular of the copyright act, and its purpose was to enable the publisher holding copyright in Canada having made a contract with a writer of a book to be protected from the importation of the same book published and printed in other countries, including other parts of the British Empire. At present British copyright extends over the entire Empire and anyone taking a copyright in Britain has the right under the Imperial act to have the books printed in the United Kingdom and copyrighted there, imported into Canada, though works published in Canada cannot be imported into the United Kingdom if an Imperial copyright exists of the same work. It seemed only fair that the same protection should now be given to Canadian publishers who are showing a commendable enterprise. The demand for this bill came at once from the British Authors' Society, and from the Canadian publishers. The bill passed its second reading and goes to a special committee.

The House then went into committee of supply when Sir Hibbert Tupper gave notice that he would move to strike out the salary of G. W. Ryley, of the Interior Department, who is recommended for an increase from \$1,850 to \$2,500. He did so because of a charge he had to make that Mr. Ryley had furnished the Minister of the Interior with incorrect memoranda and statements in order to enable him to make points against him (Sir Hibbert) in connection with Yukon matters last season.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to the address of persons removing to the country or seaside for the summer months, at twenty-five cents per month.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Commerce, from Montreal, arrived at Manchester on June 1, 1900, and landed her cargo and live stock in good condition.

The Donaldson line SS. Concordia, from Montreal, on the 19th ult., arrived at Glasgow on May 1, and landed her shipment of live stock (388 cattle), in good condition, except one bullock, which died en route.

SAILED THIS MORNING. The SS. Numidian, of the Allan line sailed this morning at 6 o'clock for Liverpool, carrying outward a full passenger list and a heavy cargo.

The SS. Vancouver, of the Dominion line, left port shortly after daybreak with an exceptionally large passenger list and general cargo, sailing direct for Liverpool. Both vessels last evening presented quite an animated appearance as a large number of people were on board running to and fro bidding farewell to friends.

NORWEGIAN SHORE.

The Norwegian SS. Acty, went ashore yesterday morning off Batiscan. She sailed from Pictou on Tuesday last with a cargo of coal for the Intercolonial Coal Company. As soon as the news was received in this port, letters were immediately despatched to the same, and as she is resting on a mud-bottom, the probabilities are that she will resume her journey to this port today.

SS. LAKE MEGANTIC ARRIVES.

The R.M.S. Lake Megantic, of the Elder Dempster line, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon and took up her mooring at the old Beaver line wharf. The vessel, Captain Taylor reports, left Liverpool on May 22, and during the greater part of the voyage across fair weather prevailed. An occasional strong wind, accompanied by heavy seas, was encountered, but it did not in any way retard the progress of the vessel, which made a good and fairly quick run across the Atlantic. The mails were landed at Rimouski, on Wednesday, and at Quebec the steership, and a number of cabin passengers disembarked on Thursday.

STRATHNEVIS IN TROUBLE.

London, June 1.—The SS. Manchester Commerce (Br.), Baxter, which passed Brock Head yesterday, from Montreal for Manchester, signalled that she had passed the British steamship Strathnevis, Capt. Tate, with the loss of propeller. The Strathnevis sailed from Avonmouth on May 19, for Montreal.

A NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ottawa, June 1.—George Webster, merchant of Montreal, Andrew Webster, Lorne Webster, John Kaine, Wm. Marsh, David Gaggie, John Holt and Gustavus Seifert, all of Quebec, are seeking incorporation with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business under the name of the St. Lawrence Shipping Company, with headquarters in Quebec.

FAST ON THE ROCKS.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 1.—The British steamer Don, which left Southampton on May 16, for Colon, via Jamaica, Hayti, arrived here this morning. She reports the Cunard line steamer Carinthia, from New Orleans, for Cape Town, with a cargo of mules, and which ran aground on May 18, still fast on the rocks of Point Gravers, on the south coast of Hayti.

Curtain Department.

Our Curtain Department is full of Novelties. Applique, Irish Point, Swiss Tambour, Renaissance, Battenburg and Torchon Lace Curtains, with shades to match, in Panel, Single or Double Borders, in White, Cream and Ivory.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

In large sizes, 4 yards long by 2 yards wide, from \$3 to \$5 a pair.

BOBBINETS.

Filled Curtains are in great demand, as they are stylish, dainty, washable and inexpensive for long Curtains or Shades by the pair or by the yard.

FRILLED MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Suitable for Bedrooms, low in price, and very stylish. Filled Muslin by the yard for Shades or long Curtains.

MADRAS MUSLINS.

By the pair or by the yard, in all colors. Furniture Coverings, over 60 patterns to choose from.

PORTIERES.

In Tapestry, Derby, Brocatelle, Velours, and Silk Brocade. Art Tickings, Art Denims, Art Muslins, Art Satens, etc.

TABLE COVERS.

All sizes in Damask, Tapestry, Brocade and Plush. Upholstering in all its Branches. Furniture Covered, Mattresses made to order. Carpets altered and relaid by experienced hands at moderate cost.

WELDON'S PATTERNS FOR JUNE.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Powerful Price Persuasions

through every nook and corner of this great store.

Another galaxy of offers in trust worthy merchandise at positively the lowest prices. The uninterrupted success of this business and the constantly increasing crowds of pleased customers are the direct result of our keeping faith with the people. 'The most for the least' is the fundamental principle upon which this institution was founded and upon which we solicit your trade.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

HATS—The largest assortment we have yet shown. Ladies' Fancy Straw Hats, 75 latest and very elegant shapes, all colors, navy blue, light and dark brown, drab, pastel shades, white, black, gray, etc., regular prices, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75; very special 25c

PIQUE—You couldn't hope to buy Pique cheaper than this: Very Fine Pique, suitable for blouses and costumes, all the newest shades in pink, pale blue, heliotrope, cream, green, yellow, regular price, 20c; very special 5c

SERGE—Undeniably the Best Serge Bargain advertised. All-wool French Vigorous Serge, the novelty of the season, new colorings in beige, drab and greys, 46 inches wide, regular price, 60c, very special 39c

FRENCH FLOWERS—Extraordinary value, 1,800 Bunches French Flowers for trimming, summer hats, regular prices, 75c and \$1.00, very special 15c

SUMMER SUITS—at a price so ridiculously low that we refrain from mentioning it, preferring to let the marvellous values we give tell their own eloquent story. Ladies' Pique and Duck Suits, in blue and white stripes, navy with white dots, plain white and plain new blue, trimmed with braid and applique, all tailor-made suits, prices marked \$8.00 to \$16.00; very special \$3.75

BLOUSES—Patrons will declare this the most astounding bargain ever heard of. Ladies' Percale Blouses in narrow, medium and large stripes, pale blue and white, pink and white, heliotrope and white, black and white, new blue, regular price, \$1.45; very special 99c

LACE—Oriental and Guipure Lace, in cream, butter and white 4, 5, 7 inches wide, very special 10c

SILK—Fancy Striped Cordonnet China Silk, for summer blouses, in blue and white, new pink and white, violet and white, green and white, navy and white, mauve and white, real value, 85c; very special 33c

E. LEPAGE & CO.,

Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.

MY LAST TRIAL

has been to perfect every arrangement in our large Dye Works, and again place the most modern and latest improved machinery to be found in Europe and America to emphasize the fact that we have by more than double the largest dyeing and cleaning works in the Dominion, as well as the latest, best and most modern equipped and

THE SENTENCE

is given by our kind friends through their very greatly increased patronage. We clean or dye. Carpets, Blankets, House Hangings of all kinds; also Gent's and Ladies' wear, Suits, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Plusies, and all kinds of textiles. Would you like to see our factory? Shall be pleased to show you round. Ladies particularly welcome. Take Wellington street cars to Lower Lachine Road, and ask for BRITISH AMERICAN DYE WORKS OFFICES, 2433 Notre Dame street, 215 McGill street, 1585 St. Catherine street.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Un. 1287.

EDUCATION FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

To know how to buy food and to use it does not come to a woman by the light of nature, said Professor Henry Higgs, in his late address before the Economic Association, in Dover, England, an address in which he urged a fuller study of that neglected department of economic science, the consumption of wealth. He might have added, nor does a woman, simply because she is a woman, know good from bad plumbing, or the laws of physics on which depends the ventilation of a room. Feminine instinct does not teach the tenement-house mother how to make and mend her baby's clothes, or how rightly to feed and tend it.

We have to learn over and over that we are most of us living in complicated and artificial conditions as compared with those which prevailed in our country two generations ago, and that more knowledge is needed in order that we may cope successfully with life. A wider range of choice is possible now as to dwelling, furnishing, clothing, food, entertainment, and education, and the spending of the now larger average income is more and more in the hands of women.

Take but two illustrations: A community no longer depends for its food supply on what is raised in the adjacent fields; cheap transportation brings the food products of the world to our door. We see proofs on every side that instinct and inherited custom are unequal to the new task of choosing from such an array what is suited to different needs and occupations.

Then the house service question: How few women see clearly that their domestic problem is but a part of the great question of capital and labor, and that it will be settled in the end according to economic law, strive as they will to sweep back the tide with their protests and blind assertions! How few

see the significance of the fact that three hundred occupations have been opened to women in the last fifty years, with the result that the wage-earner is no longer forced into housework, and that the supply, smaller in amount and poorer in quality, can make its own terms with the employer.

Education means adaptation to environment. The environment of women in the home has greatly changed in the last fifteen or twenty years, and the old education, or lack of it, will not suffice. The public conscience is but half awake to the immense importance to the state of whatever influences home life.

All of the speakers have allotted me would not suffice for a discussion of the courses that should be given the growing girl; but, happily, education is not confined now to the young.

What shall be done for the grown woman? Here is the great opportunity for women's clubs. One that is without a home economics department should feel apologetic. The work in such departments may cover a wide range, all tending to the development and education of its members. Only this work must not consist entirely of the reading of papers. There is an Arabic proverb: 'Knowledge that cometh not into action passeth away.' The full bloom of theory must be followed by fruit. Valor without discretion avails less than it ought, but far more than discretion without valor. We shall never know what conditions can be evolved out of the old unsatisfactory ones until we try, and keep on trying. Even if the way is seen but a little ahead, it is enough, if the direction is the right one. We must do, and learn by the doing.—The Woman's Journal.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, who is the president of the American Library Association for the current year, is well known to Canadians as the editor of the magnificent edition of the 'Jesuit Relations,' now issuing from the press of the Burrows Brothers, Cleveland. Mr. Thwaites was elected president last year, and it was felt that while eminently fitted in other respects to preside over the association during its Montreal meetings, his intimate acquaintance with all things Canadian, and particularly with the early history of this country, could not but render his persona grata to all Canadians with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Thwaites is of English parentage, his father and mother having removed from Sheffield, Yorkshire, to Boston, Mass., shortly before his birth. His wife, too, although born in Wisconsin, is of English parentage. He began his career in the west as a reporter for a paper at Oshkosh, whether he presided over the association, his paper was one of those journalistic rough diamonds upon which a man was compelled to do everything, from greasing the press and set type to writing leading editorials in order to hold a 'bit,' and upon this experience the youthful Dana built a career as an enviable place in the world. While attending to the manifold duties of his newspaper position he studied and prepared himself for Yale College. His college course was marked by industry and crowded with success. After leaving Yale he went to Wisconsin where he became the editor of the 'State Journal,' of Madison, a position which he held until 1857. Then it was that he became prominently identified with the library interests that now engage him. He is at present chairman of the American Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association; member of the Wisconsin State Free Library Commission; American Antiquarian Society, American Folk Lore Society, American Dialect Society, American Economic Association, and American Institute of Archaeology; of the honorary secretaries of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and honorary and corresponding member of a large number of state historical societies throughout the United States.

He has been president of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for 13 years. His principal published works have been as follows:—'The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents'; 'Witber's Chronicles of Border Warfare'; 'Wisconsin Historical Collections.' As Author:—'The Colonies: 1482-1763'; 'The Story of Wisconsin'; 'Adopt on the Ohio'; 'Historic Waterways'; 'Stories of the Badger State'; 'Our Cycling Tour in England'; 'History of the University of Wisconsin,' and numerous historical monographs and reviews.

He is a university lecturer on American history in the State University of Wisconsin, and delivers frequent lectures and addresses. He addressed the Ontario Historical Society at Toronto, in February, 1899.

W. C. T. U. FLOWER MISSION.

The W.C.T.U. Central Flower Mission met on Wednesday in the M.A.A.A. rooms, to make arrangements for the summer's work. The following ladies were present: Miss Scroggie, president; Miss McLaughlin, secretary; Miss McKeown, treasurer; Miss Cochrane, Miss Bal, Miss McKeown, Miss Kay, Castle, and Oughtred. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Francis, who made a touching reference to a recent going home of one of the former superintendents, Mrs. J. C. McIntyre. Miss Scroggie gave a synopsis of the work done during the past year and mentioned several cases that had been helped to better and brighter lives through the medium of the Flower Mission. The proposition that the generous contribution of twenty dollars, which had been sent in, be made the nucleus of a reserve fund met with unanimous approval, and the members were unanimous in their determination to increase the amount by personal efforts. This fund, it is understood, is to do special work along deserving lines, and the gift has already been supplemented by the following contributions:—Misses Dow, 45; Mrs. Corse, \$5; Mrs. Francis, \$2. Any one disposed to increase this reserve fund may feel assured that the investment will not return until they void. Such subscriptions may be sent to Miss Lily Castle, sec.-treas., 17 Lorne avenue.

Meetings are held every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. in the M.A.A.A. rooms, 149 Mansfield street, and new workers are solicited.

NO RESPONSIBILITY ESTABLISHED.

Judge Climon this morning dismissed the action in the case of Piche vs. L'Esperance et al. The plaintiff, a tutor to his minor son, Noe, claimed \$800 damages on account of injuries received by the young man, who had fallen through the floor of a house where he had been sent by the defendants, his employers, to do some plumbing work. The Court held that there was nothing to establish the responsibility of defendants.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY.

The Finance Committee met again yesterday.

Mr. James Harper, representing the Press Association of the Province of Quebec, appeared and explained it would be desirable to receive the Western Press Association on their approaching visit at the City Hall, and perhaps to drive them around the mountain. He mentioned that the Harbor Commissioners would show them the harbor.

It was decided to name a sub-committee to confer with the Mayor. They were empowered to do what was necessary to entertain the western scribes in a fitting manner. The party will number about seventy-five persons, including ladies.

It was decided to name Mr. Arnoldi assistant city treasurer, and Mr. Pelletier assistant city comptroller. At present these nominations do not carry with them increases of salary.

The committee devoted some time to the consideration of the new by-law regarding the duties of the city treasurer and the city comptroller. On motion of Ald. Smith, it was decided that in future all civic cheques must be signed by two persons, that is, by the city treasurer and the city comptroller. Heretofore but one signature was required. Another provision is that the city treasurer cannot pay the salary of an employee if it has been transferred or has been seized twice, without the consent of the committee.

CORN EXCHANGE MEETING.

At the regular monthly meeting of the committee of management of the Corn Exchange the principal matter brought up was the grain inspection dispute. The railway companies wrote saying that they would like to meet the wishes of the Toronto Board of Trade, and allow Toronto inspection to hold good here, but it could not be done unless the Montreal shippers would agree to the grain being mixed with the grain inspected here. Permission to do this the committee would not allow, as they held that the inspector here could not give certificates for grain which he did not inspect. The Harbor Commissioners sent a copy of the new pilotage bill with a request that a report be made. It was ordered that a reply be sent stating that the committee adhered to its former opinion, that the list should not be limited, and that preference be given to candidates holding masters' certificates. The present arrangement was preferred until an Admiralty Court could be established in Montreal, and it was urged that this be done during the present session.

Mr. H. D. Metcalf was appointed the representative of the Corn Exchange at the London commercial congress.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

An important action was entered in the Superior Court yesterday by Messrs. Lafleur & McDougall in the name of Mr. C. A. McDougall, curator to the estate of W. J. O'Malley. The plaintiff claims \$14,424 from three insurance companies in connection with a fire which occurred in the premises of O'Malley in January last. The companies interested and the amounts claimed are as follows: Laneshire Fire Insurance Company, \$9,779.40; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, \$2,700.34; the Scottish Union and National, \$2,444.85. The plaintiff also asks that the cases be tried before a jury. The companies contest the claims on the ground that at the time of a re-transfer of property by ex-Ald. Kinneil to O'Malley, no formal transfer of the policies was made.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Dispensary, 3384 Notre Dame street, St. Henri, was held at the residence of Dr. A. W. Haldimand. The annual report showed the affairs of the institution to be in a very satisfactory condition, both from the medical and financial standpoint. There were treated at the dispensary during the year ending April 30 last, 4,776 cases of all kinds. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Haldimand (re-elected); vice-president, Dr. Spier (re-elected); secretary, Dr. Mathewson (re-elected); treasurer, Dr. Smyth (re-elected); house committee, Drs. Fry, E. A. Robertson and Patrick; auditors, Drs. Harvey and Gilday.

DIET DISPENSARY APPEAL.

After serious consultation, the committee of the Diet Dispensary again feels the necessity of appealing to the sympathy of the public, and asking for material with which to carry on a special feature of their work among the poor. This feature is one that has grown almost imperceptibly at the years go by, and which it would now be a difficult one to drop. It is that of lending sheets, pillow cases, towels, and other articles, where it is found desirable, to make the patient more cleanly and comfortable, and the work more satisfactory to the visiting nurse and her employer. The committee find that the store of such articles, never very large, has accompanied to the wear and tear of many washings and much usage, and would seriously assist a renewal of the stock of nurses supplies from the friends whose sympathy may be aroused by this need. It may be mentioned, at the same time, that the winter supply of jelly, fruit syrups, etc., is entirely finished. These delicacies, as is well known, are much appreciated in the form of cooling drinks, especially by feverish patients, and while not seeming to afford nourishment, soothe mind and body alike, and thereby often render great benefit. Presents of these articles, even in small quantities, are most gratefully received at the Diet Dispensary, 87 Osborne street. By order of the committee.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Mantle Department.

DISCOUNT SALE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, 4th JUNE.

WE WILL OFFER

20 PERCENT OFF

LADIES' CLOTH COSTUMES, CLOTH JACKETS and GOLF CAPES, MISSES' COSTUMES and JACKETS, CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Also a SPECIAL LINE of Children's Reefers at 50 p.c. Off.

20 p.c. Off Ladies' Rain Shirts. Tweed, effect. Black and Colored Serges, Alpaca and Silk.
75 p.c. Off A few BROKEN LINES of LADIES' JACKETS.
50 p.c. Off Ladies' Waterproofs and Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs, Empire Back.

Great inducements are also offered in LADIES' CRASH, LINEN AND PIQUE DRESS SKIRTS.

Japanese Department.

SALE OF JAPANESE SAMPLES FOR ONE WEEK. BEGINNING MONDAY, 4th JUNE. CUPS AND SAUCERS, VASES, PLATES, JUGS, DISHES, FRUIT DISHES, BOWLS, TEAPOTS, CREAM AND SUGARS, PIN TRAYS, ASH TRAYS, BON-BON DISHES, all laid out on tables, marked.

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

This is a good opportunity to select pretty presents at a great reduction.

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded Saturday, by our own delivery waggons.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

W. H. STEWART

For the Privilege of Exhibiting a Portion of our

FALL SAMPLES

And would invite inspection of same.

J. & T. BELL.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries: Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. Canadian Patents.—B. E. Bechtel, improvement in off-bearing, hacking, and wheel-in of bricks; G. C. Craig, locks; L. Lambert, packing for joints; H. Truesdell, furnace grates; L. Lambert, pumps; J. P. Martyn, mouse traps; J. C. Robitaille, means for automatically opening and closing vessels; F. A. Cote, manufacture of electric fuses; W. Brandon, self-feeders and band cutters; W. H. McIntyre, car-couplers; C. L. Benedict, books and tablets; W. Spatzel, horse collars; S. S. Arnold, rocking chairs and cradles. American patents.—C. L. Benedict, books and tablets; B. F. Chapman, horse collar; E. Dronnet, case; F. Lacey, harness operating mechanism for looms; G. Leask, core lifter for diamond drills; G. Leask, wire-utter; A. E. Morris, feeding mechanism for postal cancelling machines; M. J. B. J. Schmitt, sound indicator; A. Stafford, knot fastener and trimmer for spooling machines.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

It will be four years to-morrow since the first members were received into the fellowship of Bethlehem Congregational Church, and the first Communion observed.

GEO. E. BLACKWELL

House and Sign Painter,

4184 St. Catherine St.,

Importer of Wall Papers and Picture Mountings, Etc.

Ring up Mount 55 and get my price. It costs nothing.

The anniversary services are not to be held until the Sunday following, June 10, when at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. sermons will be preached and addresses delivered by some of the ablest speakers in the Congregational Church in Canada. To-morrow the pastor, the Rev. Robert Hopkin, will preach sermons, appropriate to the occasion. At 11 a.m. his theme will be 'Joy,' and at 7 p.m. 'The great schools of life.' At the close of the morning service the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

ATTENTION!

Sons of England.

The Church Service appointed for Sunday next, 3rd June, is POSTPONED. Notice of the new date will appear in the usual newspapers.

D. J. MUNRO, Sec. Central District Church Committee.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 25c.

MR. JOHN CURRIE,

of INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, will speak at the Young Men's Meeting on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Subject: 'SHOW THYSELF A MAN.'

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

Olivet Baptist Church, Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.

REV. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, D.D., Will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

Sunday school and Bible-classes at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

MEN'S OWN, CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1900, 3 p.m. Quarterly Distribution of Books from Book Fund by Principal GEORGE of Congregational College, and Rev. E. MUNSON HILL, M.A. Soloists: Miss LILLIAN HERON and Mr. TRUMAN CLIBBON.

1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT FUSILIERS.

The Regiment will parade at the Armory on SUNDAY, June 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of attending Divine Service, Brass and Pipe and Drum Bands, Buglers, Pioneers, Cyclists and Stretcher Section will attend.

STANLEY LODGE, No. 5, A. O. U. W.

The funeral of our late Bro. H. Mullins, will take place on SUNDAY, June 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 321 Bourgeois st. A. S. ROSS, Recorder.

GOSPEL BOOK ROOM, 8 Phillips Square.

The last of the series of seven lectures will be given by W. M. HORSEY, ON THE FEASTS OF JEROME.

Subject for Lord's Day, evening, at 7 p.m., will be THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES, in which the Gospel of the Grace of God will be fully brought out. ALL ARE WELCOME.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL)

The Monthly Public Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, June 4th, at Mrs. E. J. H. Home, No. 2 Bishop street, in place of the Beaudette Hall, which is closed for repairs. All members cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

MOTHERS' MEETING.

All interested in the best welfare of their children are invited to a conference to be held at Y. W. C. A. 389 Dorchester street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, at 3 o'clock.

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, at 8.15, in aid of the Chateau de Ramezay. THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL. Magnificently illustrated with Pictures from the Battlefield.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, ANNUAL FIELD DAY

TO ORFORD MOUNTAIN AND LAKE, ON SATURDAY, June 9th.

Special train will leave Windsor Street C.P.R. Station at 8.15 a.m. Sharp. Tickets—Adults, \$1.25. Children, 65c.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, June Matriculation Examinations.

Matriculation Examinations for Arts, Applied Science, Medicine and Law, will be held at McGill University, and at local centres on the 11th June and following days. Those who wish to be examined should apply to the Secretary of the Board of Matriculation Examiners, McGill College, not later than the 5th June.

Calendar table for June 2, 1900, showing days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$2.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case to U.S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line space measurement. WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 25c per line space measurement. Yearly contracts on favorable terms.

The Daily Witness, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

We have no doubt that Canadian ladies will respond with the utmost alacrity and zeal to the patriotic desire expressed by Lady Jephson, herself a Canadian, that Canada should not be found behind the other colonies which are to be represented at the approaching bazaar in aid of Princess Christian's Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Dr. Max Nordau who a year or two ago wrote an essay showing how humanity was going into decadence or incipient idiocy, is a very loyal Hebrew. A Jew in whose mind the 'hope of Israel' had ceased to mean anything might well be a pessimist. But this is by no means to be said of Dr. Nordau, who is an ardent Zionist.

from the 'Jewish Times,' of Montreal, is very interesting as showing the attitude of mind towards Christ and towards Christianity of the ablest of modern Jews. Dr. Nordau is no doubt historically correct when he ascribes the persecutions of the Jews by Christians to theological bitterness.

When a great fortune has been accumulated in the manner by which the late Jay Gould piled up his millions, the world is inclined to take the moralist view that those who have the control of it are responsible to society for its administration in a wise, public-spirited manner. This view may also be maintained on grounds of public policy, for there is nothing in human conduct which tends to stimulate popular discontent more than the display of ostentatious luxury by people who have suddenly become possessed of great wealth.

Provincial prohibition to the extent which the law allows, is, it seems, to be tried in two of the provinces, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The Manitoba measure to be introduced by Mr. Macdonald's government, as stated by our correspondent, is as complete as the province is free to adopt. Indeed, its adoption will test most of the questions of undetermined jurisdiction so far as the rights of provinces are concerned.

To-day the official enumerators began taking the census of the United States, which will be concluded in two weeks in the cities, and in the rest of the country by the end of the month. There are different ways of taking the census in different countries, a fact which renders the work of comparative international statistics both difficult and unsatisfactory.

in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and other Southern States and after a few years trial, have been glad to escape back to the north, even though they had to begin life all over again. The usual way of stating the case is that white men cannot do out-door work in that climate and the negroes will not. With the exception of the swamps and lowlands, the soil is poor and has been cropped into barrenness by tenant negroes since the war, if not by thriftless planters before it.

BOERS AS SETTLERS.

Railway companies whose lines traverse the Southern States are reported as having started a scheme to induce the Boers to emigrate thereto, where they will be given a wide field in redeeming the swamps and lowlands. No doubt the South needs hardy immigrants to cultivate the lowlands where heretofore every attempt to provide white labor has proved a failure, but the idea of getting Boers for laborers could only occur to men who know nothing about them.

Efforts on the part of concerns interested in the progress of the Southern States have been continuous ever since the close of the war of secession, but have met with failure owing apparently to the incapacity of white men to perform the labor required. Thousands of Northern farmers have bought land

planted by her own hand. From this point of view the proceeding savors distinctly of desecration, and, on the other hand, it may reasonably be suggested that the Greek Government might readily find some better use for the beautiful and valuable island generously bestowed upon Greece by England than turning it into a gambling hell.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Lord Roberts' latest despatch to the War Office was written at Johannesburg on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and recounts General French's operations on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, when with cavalry he swept around to the immediate west of Johannesburg and advanced some distance north, occupying on Wednesday evening a position on the road—wagon road apparently—between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

A GREEK MONTE CARLO.

As if that crying international evil and blot upon modern civilization—the gambling hell of Monte Carlo—were not sufficiently effective in producing moral and temporal ruin to the majority of its frequenters, there is now, according to a report from Vienna, a project on foot for the establishment of a similar but more extensively planned institution under the auspices of the Greek Government.

It is probably indicative of hard and continuous work during the last two days that no news has been received from Lord Roberts' of his operations during them. The people of London believe that he is to-day in Pretoria and that a despatch announcing the formal occupation of the Transvaal capital will be received from him before many hours elapse.

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persing and accepting the surrender of many who are then disarmed and are required to give up their horses, and driving those who do not surrender north and east.

In the Orange River Colony General Colville, with the Highland Brigade, under General Macdonald, and a cavalry brigade, has, in face of resistance, re-occupied Heilbron, which had been occupied and evacuated in the progress of Lord Roberts's rapid advance.

General Buller is still engaged in cutting off the retreat northwards and eastward of the Boers at Laing's Nek. General Hildyard is probably nearing Wakkerstroom with Volksrust as his more distant objective, and General Clery is bombarding the enemy in their strong positions at the nek.

In the Transvaal, General Hunter is marching eastward against Klerksdorp and General Baden-Powell further north, apparently is approaching Rustenburg, President Kruger's old home.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Mayor of Richmond, Mr. J. McMorine, together with several councillors, and Mr. M. T. Stenson, M.P., and Mr. J. Bedard, M.P.P., had an interview yesterday with Mr. McGuigan, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk, in relation to railway facilities and improvements in connection with the town of Richmond.

The handsome amount realized by the employees of the C. P. R. as their contribution to the patriotic fund has been highly spoken of by outsiders, while the men themselves are much gratified that they have made such a showing in connection with the fund.

Mr. George Ham, the manager of the publicity department of the C. P. R., is in the Lower Provinces collecting material for one of those bright and readable brochures which have the flavor of literature, and are written with a delightful air of disinterestedness.

The Grand Trunk is operating the 'biograph' in the Muskoka region, which is one of the most charming in the world, and greatly discounts in natural grandeur and beauty many of the most famous beauty spots of Europe.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Belleville, Ont., June 2.—Reuben Peterson, aged 16 years, a son of L. A. Peterson, of this city, was drowned here this afternoon. Deceased was a student of Albert College and about 1.30 p.m., in company with some other students, went bathing in the river. He was unable to swim, and getting beyond his depth, was carried away by the swift current. The body was recovered an hour later. Reuben was a general favorite with the boys.

PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED.

Winnipeg, June 2.—The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, premier, in the legislature last evening outlined his prohibition policy, which appeared in full in the 'Witness' on Friday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OF BLEMISHES NOTHING LIKE CUTICURA SOAP



Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap exclusively for beautifying the skin, for the stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening rough hands, for annoying irritations, too free or offensive perspiration, washes for ulcerative eruptions, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes, and for all the uses of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

THE FAMINE FUND

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Mrs. Gray's Sunday-school class, George Palmer, Mrs. S. Reid, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including Christina Readey, Point Fortune Y.P.S.C.E., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garvin and family, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including Joseph G. Field, Stanstead, Hon. C. Colby, Stanstead, Proceeds Cinderella Concert, Stanstead, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including R. J. Holland, Union Sabbath-school of S. S. No. 4, Ryerson, Ont., Marburg Messiah Church, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Edith, Mrs. Simon Pollock, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including Grace G. Evans, Reginald Evans, G. A. Snider, etc.

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Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including Mr. W. D. Cook, Mrs. W. D. Cook, Mr. Don Gagnon, etc.

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Table listing donors and amounts for the Famine Fund, including Mrs. Jas. Beggs, Jas. H. Kerr, Della Wylie, E. Smith, etc.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Southern Indian Famine Fund, Mr. G. S. Eddy, Associate College, Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Madras, India, etc.

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INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Methodist Episcopal Mission, Previously acknowledged, Chas. H. Hope, etc.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Previously acknowledged, C. E. Chapman, etc.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Christian Alliance Mission in Gujarat, Previously acknowledged, J. H. Fraser, etc.

INDIAN AFMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Indian AFmine Fund, including American Board of Missions, Previously acknowledged, Mrs. A. B. Frost, Stanstead, etc.

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EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the East African Famine Fund, including A Reader of the 'Witness', Norwich, Class No. 18, Good Will Church, Sunday school, Syracuse, N.Y., etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Pure Food. Cure Sick Headache.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Money to lend, Cushing & Harben, Notaries & Commissioners, 218 St. James Street.

PRESS EXCURSIONISTS.

NOW ON THEIR WAY TO MONTREAL.

The Western Canada Press Association representatives have started on their second annual excursion, which will take three weeks to complete.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE POPULARITY OF Apollinaris"

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS" is chiefly due to its irreproachable character.

The Times: "DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal: Bargains in PRIZE BOOKS, PRIZE BOOKS.

SPECIAL SALE of School Prizes at Discounts of 25 p.c. to 40 p.c. from regular prices.

Teachers and School Commissioners will do well to examine our stock, which will be found to be large and well assorted, with prices extremely low.

Good Books from 6c upwards.

F. E. GRAFTON & SONS, Booksellers and Stationers, 240 St. James Street - - Montreal.

WHITE SOUND TEETH

produced by using ROWLAND'S ODONTO

which preserves and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and gives pleasant fragrance to the breath.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 87 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Wholesale Agents—LEMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto and Montreal.

AUCTION SALES.

FRASER BROTHERS.

AUCTIONS BY FRASER BROS.

TUESDAY, 6th JUNE, at 10 o'clock. Grand Assortment Choice Bedding Plants, for Mr. Davidson of the Royal Nurseries, at our Auction Rooms, 483 and 485 St. James Street.

TUESDAY, 6th JUNE, at 2.30. Regular Auction, Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., etc., at our depository, No. 131 to 137 Inspector street, corner St. James street.

WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE, at 2.30. Auction Dry Goods, Groceries, and other merchandise at our auction rooms, 483 and 485 St. James street, corner Inspector street.

FRIDAY, 9th JUNE, at 10 o'clock. Regular Auction Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., etc., at our salesroom, 483 and 485 St. James street.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

WALTER M. KEARNS.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE!

90 CITY BUILDING LOTS

situated just above Ontario Street, BELMONT AVENUE, CHATEAU STREET, PARTRIAIS STREET, and AMITY STREET.

BY ORDER OF CHARLES SHEPPARD, Esq., On the Grounds.

Two lines of electric cars pass the property. Churches and schools in the immediate vicinity. People seeking investment, and who are not familiar with this section of the city should visit the property, and see for themselves the almost marvellous growth, expansion and development of the East End, and which is yet comparatively speaking, in its infancy. No section of our great city will respond quicker to the improved tone in the Real Estate market, and

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The purchase of these lots will prove in the very best future, an investment showing a handsome profit; it cannot be otherwise, all conditions point to this end.

The announcement that this will be an "exclusive" sale, will be collected upon as the "exclusive" instructions in that regard are positive.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One-quarter cash, balance in 3 percent, of all cash will be taken and a discount of two percent allowed.

Lithographed plans may be had from the Auctioneer, 222 Notre Dame street.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT ONE P.M.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

AGENTS FOR SALE.

at 'Witness' Office.

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A. ROWLAND & SONS, 87 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Wholesale Agents—LEMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto and Montreal.

AUCTION AUCTION

REDUCTION SALE

R. A. DICKSON & CO., Jewellers, 2261 St. Catherine Street, will inaugurate one of the Grandest and Greatest AUCTION SALES ever held in Canada commencing TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30 p.m.

On account of extensive alterations of the store and having such a very large stock, they decided this to be the quickest way to dispose of it.

Greatest opportunity of a life time to buy goods at your own price. Everything will be comfortably arranged for the occasion.

Sale Every Afternoon at 2.30 p.m. Evenings, 7.30.

2261 St. Catherine Street.

PATRIOTIC STATIONERY

In attractive boxes of five quires, paper and envelopes to match, in boxes of 100 each.

MILITARY—5 quires Paper for ... 25c 100 Envelopes to match for ... 25c

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Situations Vacant.

STONE CUTTERS WANTED FOR SAND and Lime stone, 30 to 36 cent per ton. ROBERT ROSS, Archibald street, Ottawa.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS WHO UNDERSTAND boiler work; summer's work for good men. Apply to THOS. O'KEEFE, Royal Victoria Hospital.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, ONE WHO IS used to waiting on table; references required. Apply from 9 to 10 a.m. or 2 to 3 p.m., at 268 Bishop street.

WANTED, DRY GOODS TRADE, A Bright young man, of good address and education, who is well acquainted with those engaged in the trade, wholesale and retail. Address P.O. Box 927, city.

WANTED, BY A LIFE INSURANCE Company of established position, two or three men of intelligence and energy to push their business in unrepresented districts in Western Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Attractive contracts and permanent remuneration. Address, CHIEF AGENT, P.O. Box 164, Montreal.

WANTED, YOUTH FOR Manufacturer's agent's office; one with knowledge of the metal and hardware trade preferred; must know shorthand and typewriting. Address, with references, stating salary expected to P., 24, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR JUNE 11, A GOOD General Servant for family of two; must have city references. Apply 10 University st.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COOK TO go to the country; references required. Apply, mornings before ten and evenings, to 917 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, TWO CARPENTERS. APPLY THOS. KNEEN, 3 Concord street.

WANTED, SMALL LAD, AS ASSISTANT Invoice Clerk, Wholesale Dry Goods. Apply, stating age and references, P.O. Box 2323, Montreal.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 years, to do light housework; good place. Apply 460 St. Dominique street, above Prince Arthur street.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY IN writing to P.O. Box 892, city.

WANTED, CAKE BAKER. APPLY McKEOWN'S, 370 St. Antoine street.

PRESS FEEDER—WANTED, A BOY, With two or three years' experience on small press. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Printers, 1765 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, ENGLISH BOY, LIVING With his parents, for a wholesale dry goods office. Address B., 136, 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED, SHAWVILLE Academy—Principal, with 1st grade diploma and B.A.; also Elementary Teacher, holding advanced E. diploma; must be well recommended, and give satisfactory evidence of good health. Teachers with experience preferred. Apply at once, stating lowest salary acceptable for ten months' actual teaching. No teacher need apply with other than the diploma above named. Address H. LANG, Secretary-Treasurer, Shawville, May 29, 1900.

WANTED, APPRENTICE TO THE Jewellery trade; good references. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street.

WANTED, A RELIABLE PERSON TO take charge of children, and do some upstairs work; Protestant preferred. 176 Mansfield street.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES, DESIRING good references. Apply to MR. DESJARDINS, Manager, at E. Lepage & Co., corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; Family of two. Apply 183 Drummond street.

WANTED, OPERATORS ON SHIRTS, Shirt Waists, Overalls and Pants; steady work; good pay; also girls to learn. Apply to DAVIS, at the Standard Shirt Co., Limited.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a position as office hand or shipper; not afraid of work; speaks both languages; satisfactory references. Address D.B., 15, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN (PARIS), Protestant, speaking English, strong and well educated, seeks employment; excellent references. Apply C., 189, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by respectable woman. Apply 64 1/2 St. James street.

A CHEMIST AND ANALYST (experienced) desires an engagement as principal or assistant. Address CHEMIST, 'Witness' Office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, TABLE BOARD by Young Gentlemen, near Port street; breakfast 8.15 a.m.; must be first class; state terms. H. L. SHEPHERD, 1255 Dorchester street.

ROOM WANTED, GOOD SIZE, BY RESPECTABLE young man; state terms to GEORGE, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms and Board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET on very reasonable terms. Apply 236 Bleury street.

ROOMS TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED Parlor, very large, with grate; also a large front double bedroom on bathroom. 15 Park avenue, city; reference exchanged, gentlemen only.

BOARD IN QUIET COUNTRY HOUSE; pleasant locality; terms moderate; French spoken, if desired. P.O. Box 77, Grande Ligne, P.Q.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on bathroom flat, with small private family. Apply 1831 Ontario street.

LARGE FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, and other rooms; gas, hot water, five minutes from the Windsor. No. 7 Beaurivage street.

BOARDERS WANTED IN QUIET COUNTRY Home, near to river, and with easy access to train. Address, Love Dale Cottage, Allan's Corners, Que.

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable rooms and bath. Apply MISS CAMPBELL, 1 and 2 Thornton Park, 749 Avenue Mount 471.

ROOMS TO LET, Large, well furnished double room in front of house; also single room adjoining; hot and cold water. 34 Shuter street.

Miscellaneous.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, Advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 1384, St. James street, or P.O. Box 47.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, WARNING, BEWARE OF bogus Morris Pianos, advertised as a fraction of the price that a genuine Morris piano would command after years and years of use. The readers of this paper desiring a genuine Morris Piano should call upon the sole agent in Montreal, W. H. LEACH, 2140 St. Catherine street, near Drummond.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, During this month, Royal Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs of various sizes. English Oilcloth, Household Furniture and House Furnishings; four handsome Upright and one Square Piano, etc., for auction on sale every Tuesday and Friday at 2:30; private sale auction price; only a call at our commodious rooms will convince you of our unapproachable price in high grade Carpets, etc. RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, PURE BRED SABLE Collies, pups, with pedigree. Apply 619 Drolet street.

FOR SALE, BOY'S BICYCLE, IN PERFECT order; used only a few times; Dunlop tires, and all improvements; cost \$35; will be sold for \$20 cash. Apply at 879 Dorchester street.

FOR SALE, A CAMPING TENT, DOUBLE Monitor Coal Oil Cooking Stove, and Refrigerator. 404 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CHOICE BEDDING Plants of all descriptions at low prices. Westmount Greenhouses, corner of Sherbrooke street and Kensington avenue. Garage stop at the door. Telephone, Mount 589.

FOR SALE, NICE LITTLE UPRIGHT Piano, 7 octaves, nickel plated pedals. This instrument is in perfect order, guaranteed, price \$75. Bargain; don't miss this chance. LAYTON BROS., The Popular Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel st. (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE, CHEAP JOB PRINTING Plant nearly new, containing good assortment, latest types, etc., press, paper, cutter, etc. Would exchange for cheap building lot. Commercial Printing Co., Cote St. Paul, Que.

FOR SALE, LARGE BLACK WALNUT Dining Table, Black Walnut Whatnot, Bookcase, Wringing Stone Filter, small Bathub and Dishes, cheap. No. 142 St. Christophe street.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT PARLOR Organ, 16 stops, beautiful solid walnut case. This instrument was manufactured by the Bridgeport Organ Company, Conn., worth \$200; our price, \$95, to an immediate purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE, A BOY'S BICYCLE, 'Crescent' make; only used one season; suited to a boy of 10 or 11 years; will sell for \$17.50. Apply to ALLAN C. SIMPSON, 131 Stanley street, door 1, second floor.

FOR SALE, AN EXPRESS WAGON, suitable for a Milkman or Grocery, and Harness. Address 942 Sanguinet street, off Mount Royal avenue, Mile End.

FOR SALE, LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD Second-hand Pianos and Organs. These instruments must be sold at once at any cost, as our large warehouses are overcrowded. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE, HANDSOME COLLIE PURE female, from the stock, 8 months' old. Apply 630 St. Paul street.

BARGAINS—INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S Dresses and Sewing Machines; Bonnets, 10c to 1.25; Hats, 25c to 1.50. Latest English styles. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, Household Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth Curtains, etc. PRINCE CO., 23 St. Lawrence street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling 40 Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2559.

Farms For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT LACHUTE, A FARM OF 170 acres; very easy terms; small amount to be paid down; balance to remain at bank interest; also ten miles from Lachute, a farm of 200 good acres, price \$750. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, KNOWLTON FARM OF 100 acres, under cultivation; balance pasture and wood; excellent water supply; within a few minutes of P.O., churches, schools, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, MAGOG, A FARM OF 130 acres, three miles from Magog, and four miles from Ayer's Flats; 40 acres under cultivation; ten in pasture; remainder in timber and bush; apple orchard and sugar orchard, with sugar house; house, barn and stables in good condition; a bargain. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT MELBOURNE, FIVE and one-half miles from Richmond station, farm of 150 acres; 50 in high state of cultivation; 30 good pastures; balance in valuable wood; farm is well watered; there are good houses and outbuildings. Also at Melbourne, a farm of 100 acres, 60 clear, and good sugar bush; good house and outbuildings. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT PETITE COTE, 54 Acres of choice cultivated land, well adapted for fruit growing; there is a stone dwelling house; smaller wooden house, and good stables, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT COTE ST. LUC, FARM OF 120 acres, with good brick house, barn, stables, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT SHERRINGTON, A Farm of 60 acres, with good dwelling house; price \$800. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT LENNOXVILLE, FARM OF 215 acres, on Coaticook river; about 80 acres under cultivation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN Knowlton, beautifully situated on the shore of Broome Lake, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, good buildings; fine orchard, which took first prize in Broome County. For full particulars apply to H. E. Williams, Knowlton.

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Personal.

MRS. J. EUARD, SICK NURSE, HAS moved to 2050 St. Catherine street.

PERSONAL—MRS. RUSSELL, LADIES' Dressmaker, has removed to 27 Buckingham avenue.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers postage in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FINE Brick and stone house, ten rooms, and all modern conveniences, beautifully situated, on Hilsdale avenue, Montreal West; terms reasonable. Apply to Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., corner Notre Dame and St. John streets.

FOR SALE, NO. 78 ST. MATTHEW Street, a modern house, with extension kitchen. Early possession. Terms: All cash, or easy payments as preferred. Apply to H. W. WALKER, 78 St. Matthew street.

Property.

FOR SALE, A TENEMENT Property, 9 percent could be realized on the investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, ON ST. GEORGE STREET, Montreal Annex, brick enclosed cottage of eight rooms, extension kitchen, on 25.1x88.1, with vacant lot adjoining, 26x88; price, \$1,700; easy terms. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 245 and 245 1/2 St. Urban street, a first class tenement property, will bring a good revenue. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, ON BELGIN STREET, Upper and lower tenements, in good repair; a good revenue. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, ON BLOIS STREET, Upper and lower tenements, in good repair; a good revenue. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

CHOICE LOT, 162 DRUMMOND Street, For Sale; also land at Georgeville, Memphremagog, with old house, and beautiful little island, Ottawa River, Ste. Rose. J. FAIRBAIN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

FOR SALE, \$24,000 PROPERTY, Nos. 105, 107, 109 St. Lawrence street, corner LaGauchetière, two stores, rented \$2,400 a year. Also 1578, J. A. CHARLAND, 1613 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, GOOD MILL SEAT FOR Roller Mill, also Saw Mill property, good situation for blacksmith shop. Write for terms. GEO. A. HICKS, Griffiths, Ont. 30

To Let.

STABLE WITH STALLS FOR FOUR horses; large carriage room, yard, and coachman's room. No. 7 Beaver-Hall square.

TO LET, AT DORVAL, THE Property of the late Prof. D. Ducharme. Land, 300 x 175; house, 37 x 37; extension, 20 x 20; water in house; coach house and stable. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street.

TO LET, AT DORVAL, A SPLENDID Cottage, 5 bedrooms, large verandah, coach-house and stable; shade trees, etc.; opposite Dorval Island, rental, \$150. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street.

TO LET, AT SUMMERLEA, TWO NICE houses, fronting on lake, cheap. Apply to T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street.

ST. LAMBERT, TO LET FOR THE Summer, Cottage, modern improvements; garden. JOHN NICHOLS, 1724 Notre Dame street.

TO LET, NEW TENEMENTS AND FLATS of 6 and 8 rooms, well lighted, corner St. George and St. Viateur avenue, Montreal Annex; low rent. A. G. ROSS, Canada Life Building.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, AT BOUCHERVILLE, three pretty cottages, well situated and furnished; rent low. JOSEPH P. QUETTE, 59 Lacroix street.

SHOPS OR OFFICES TO LET, Altered to suit tenants, in building, cor. St. Peter and Fortification lanes; most desirable rental location. Apply for key and particulars at the 'Witness' Office.

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE for Shops, office or light manufacturing, corner of St. Peter and Fortification lanes, will be reconstructed to suit tenants; most desirable situation. Apply for full particulars to 'Witness' Office.

WESTMOUNT—TO LET, 288 METCALFE ave., new and modern House, extension kitchen, commanding view of Westmount, rent moderate. C. C. HOLLAND, 2411 St. Catherine street. Telephone Up 745, or 1284.

TO LET, FLAT IN THE SHERRBROOKE, six large rooms, every convenience, heated; immediate possession; enquire at The Sherbrooke Hotel, 1137, or add. 25, T.X., 10, 'Witness' Office.

HOUSE TO LET, 211 ST. ANTOINE Street, near Mountain street; hot water heating; all newly painted; all in first-class condition; immediate possession. Apply JAS. A. OGLIVY & SONS, St. Catherine street, city.

STORE TO LET IN ST. PETER STREET wing of 'Witness' building; splendid thoroughfare for retail business; bright and attractive front. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets.

TO LET, UPPER FLAT, Stone Front, 56 rooms, 6 and 7 c. 49a St. Hyppolite, just above Sherbrooke. Apply 544 Cadieux street.

OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification, To Let to one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, CABBAGE and Cauliflower Plants; state price per 1,000. LAMARRE, 'Witness' Office.

FOX TERRIER PUP WANTED. Color, River and white preferred. Address FOX TERRIER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions. Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box, 423, formerly of 430 Craig street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Mr. Fred Meyers, of Mountain street church, will preach in the morning and Mr. N. E. McMahon, of Point St. Charles, in the evening. All welcome. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Raney, 984 St. Denis street.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councilors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening will be in the morning, and the Rev. Principal MacVicar in the evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Mr. J. Ritchie Bell will preach in the morning and Mr. W. C. Palmer in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's C. E. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, Rev. G. W. Young.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cours and Gannin streets. Consecration service and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Mr. T. A. Halpenny will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromeo streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m. Rev. Thos. Harris, 7 p.m., Mr. W. C. Palmer. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Class-meetings at 3 p.m. Mid-week service at 8 p.m. Wednesday Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner LaGauchetière and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urban streets. Sunday, June 3. The Rev. H. G. Cairns will preach his farewell sermon at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at close of evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. E. L. Kelly will address the Sunday-school. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All seats free. All are welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Maner street, Montreal Annex. June 3. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. W. E. Dyer will preach in the morning and Mr. Thomas McComb in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all the services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor; No. 38 Waverley street.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. (The Rev. E. R. Kelley will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Mountain and Terrace streets. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor, will preach at both services to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Monday, Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Junior, at 7 p.m. and Seniors at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Montmorency and Grand Trunk streets.—Rev. J. E. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion in the morning. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Communion at close of morning service. Prayer meeting suspended owing to Union meeting. Everybody welcome. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Whitsunday, June 3, 1900. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Confirmation service. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evening service. The Lord Bishop will preach at 11 o'clock and Dr. Ker at the evening service.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 8 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

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AN ECHO.

(By Cora K. Wheeler, in 'Presbyterian Banner'.)

(Concluded.)

One night in December a fearful storm of snow and sleet descended upon us. We turned the lights on early and sat close to the cheerful fire in the library, closing all the curtains and making ourselves as cosy as possible. It lacked a full hour to dinner, and Edith picked up her hemstitching and I brought out 'Quo Vadis,' saying:

'There will be time to finish it before dinner, I believe.'

I was reading it aloud, and as I finished the scene in the arena I drew a breath of relief, and holding the book half open, turned to say:

'Ah, child, that's what it meant to be a martyr. It makes me thankful again that we live in our own day and in our own time.'

Edith made no answer for a moment, and as I turned toward her I saw that her hand shaded her face from my view, but her words followed my movement.

'Yet lives are in danger of the truth in our day, mamma. Remember those Armenian missionaries last year, and that brave girl in Turkey. All the eastern fields are dangerous.' There was a tremor in the last words that gave me the key to her thoughts.

'Not Japan, dear. Did Susie say in her letter to-day anything about Hugh's plans?'

'He leaves San Francisco on the twentieth. Susie's letter was a bitter protest against what she calls our change of plans for Christmas, mamma. They had evidently not given our visit up in spite of all I have written until your answer to Mrs. Gregory's letter reached them.'

'They must understand the truth at once, Edith. It puts both them and us in a false position. I have written to George three times already, and his answer has been each time a promise to tell at once. I do not understand him.'

'I think I do, mamma. The voice was very low, and the words slow, as though uttered with an effort. I have written twice myself, and I think George will tell after the twentieth.'

'The face was still hidden from me, and I could see only that the hand shading it trembled.'

'How contemptible! How degrading!' I said, when I dared trust myself to answer. Such a wave of pity and anger had swept over me that I had been speechless for a moment. 'I shall write myself to Mrs. Gregory to-morrow.'

'Please don't, mamma, I could not bear it. George should speak any of his scornful words before Hugh. The new false position would be even worse than the old. Leave it, please, until after the twentieth.'

I put my book down. Poor Lydia's woes were overshadowed for me by the weep of the one at my side. I touched the bowed head as I gently said:

'Is it quite right, Edith, to let Hugh make that long journey in ignorance of...'

'Quite, mamma.' The voice was firm for all the little hopeless note it held. I remembered as by a flash-light certain looks and tones, and I was not so sure. Edith looked up quite bravely, and lifted her face to kiss my anxious one. 'I think I could bear anything, mamma, rather than have him know that I gave my heart unsought.'

'Even loneliness and absence?' I said, fondly. 'But if you are not the only one who is suffering, dear?'

I saw the flush creep upward again. 'I think I am, mamma.'

I held her close for answer, and then lifted the book again, but my reading for that night and many a one to come was over. I had hardly read three words when Jane opened the door of the library, and in a half frightened voice, began, 'I said you were to be excused to company, Ma'am.'

'But not to me, I hope,' came from behind her in that clear, strong voice that could never be mistaken, and a moment later Hugh was in the room.

Edith followed my example, by rising, but though she held out her hand, it was fully a minute before she could speak, and I think Hugh misunderstood her silence, for his voice had lost its exultant ring when he answered my questions about the home people. I tried to keep the conversation in safe channels, but right in the midst of one of my most flowery periods regarding foreign travel, Hugh said, abruptly, in

a tone that showed plainly my efforts had been unappreciated:

'I should have asked permission to stop, Mrs. Maxwell, but I had no time. I have only known the truth thirty-six hours.'

Edith rose hurriedly, the crimson and white waves chasing each other over her face. 'I will order dinner, mamma,' she said, in a low, frightened tone, and slipped out of the room before Hugh could intercept her. He came over and stood before me, with his back to the fire.

'I don't know what made me come, Mrs. Maxwell, but the news that she was free seemed to set my blood on fire. I see now that it was a mistake. She has grieved terribly for that heartless fellow; her looks show it. I had meant to carry my secret away to Japan with me, Mrs. Maxwell. I never meant to wrong her by a thought or a word, but I could not do that way after I knew.'

What a weight his words had lifted from my heart. 'When did you find out? Did George tell you?' I said, quietly.

'I do not understand why we were not told at once, Mrs. Maxwell,' he said for answer, beginning to pace up and down before me. 'If Susie had not been in New York with me I should have departed in ignorance. Miss Austin told her of her engagement to George, and when Susie flashed out in her indignation, declared that George had broken his engagement last summer on her account, and was surprised that we had not known of it, I went to George at once, (yes, I did not doubt that as I saw the firm lips close) and he said he had been silent at Edith's request, but he overreached himself as usual, Mrs. Maxwell. He hung some taunts at me for interfering and using my influence to make him appear at his worst, and at last he said that if Susie had held her tongue I would have been on the opposite side of the globe before he should have spoken. That taunt sent me here; but I see now that it was a mistake; she has grieved for him.'

'Has she?' I answered, dryly. 'You had better ask her.'

'What do you mean?' he cried, eagerly, bending over and clasping my hands.

'Why, I mean, I answered, as I gently pushed his hands aside and rose to my feet, 'I mean, I suppose, that I never heard of any man since the days of Miles Standish who had any success in wooing by proxy.'

A great light broke over his face, and as I saw Edith's hand on the curtain I slipped quietly away through the hall.

They sailed from San Francisco on the 20th, and as I stood on the wharf at the Golden Gate, and watched the last glimmer of smoke on the distant horizon, the tears that blotted my sight were not sad ones, but there was a catch in my voice as I turned to Mr. Gregory (who stood at my side) to say:

'She shall never be "only a voice to me," for neither seas nor continents can divide our hearts.'

'You should have gone with them,' he answered. 'It was their most earnest wish, you know; and you will be so lonely.'

'Not lonely when I have the thought of their happiness for company.' I spoke more bravely than I felt, perhaps. 'It has always been my settled belief, Mr. Gregory, that two and not three make a new home happiest and best; they need no one but each other now.'

'You are a wise woman. I shall not dare contradict,' he answered, kindly. But though I had been both brave and wise

From out the vast of the deep, And from out the vast of the sky The sweet voice called to me again and again, in the days that followed, 'Good-by and good-by, but not forever, mamma dear.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(Mary F. Lovell, in 'Humane Society Leaflet'.)

My Dear Boys and Girls,—I want to ask you some questions and make you think for a few minutes. Did you ever have a pain, or get hurt? Yes, and you wished the pain would stop pretty soon, didn't you, because that was suffering. Now I want you to take notice that it is because you can feel that you have suffered, and to remember that everything can feel, horses and cows, and cats, and rabbits, and birds, and insects—every creature that is alive, can suffer.

You all know that it is bad to hurt,

and that it is hard if some one goes on hurting you just for fun. It is no fun at all for you. That is the way it is when you hurt animals, or birds, or insects. Just think, they cannot speak and tell you how much you hurt them, and that makes it still more wrong for you to do it. When you feel like throwing a stone at something, 'just for fun,' stop a moment and think, 'How would I like it myself? How would I like some big, strong person to throw stones at me?' You know you would not like it. Do you know what a coward is? One kind of a coward is a boy or girl, or anybody who hurts anything for fun. It is not real fun, it is a very ugly thing indeed; cruelty.

There are ever so many kinds of cruelty. Sometimes boys have to drive horses with heavy loads, and the horses want to go slowly as they should, for a heavy load cannot be drawn fast without hurting the horse; yet the boys do not think, but beat the horses and jerk the lines. Boys, that is cruelty. If any of you want to do it, stop, and say, 'How would I like it myself?' Think how it would seem: if you were the horse, pulling a heavy load; straining hard to do it; perhaps thirsty and not able to say anything about it; and with somebody behind you constantly beating your tired back with a whip, and jerking a hard bit in your mouth. Boys, will you not try to think when you drive? Learn to use the whip as little as possible; encourage your horse with kind words—they are what you would like if you were a horse—and never jerk the line and never have a tight check rein.

It is cruel to drive cows fast. Cows were not made to run as fast as boys, and when you hurt the cow by making her run you spoil her milk too, and it is likely to make people ill when they drink it. It is cruel to do anything that you would not like yourself if you were in the dumb creature's place.

A lady once told me of two pictures she saw. One was a very large frog sitting on the edge of a pond and throwing stones at a very small boy, and asking him 'how he liked it.' The other picture was a large fly hurting a little boy and paying no attention to anything but the fun he was having. How dreadfully cruel such a frog and such a fly would seem. But boys, you know it is really the other way, and it is boys who are cruel to the poor creatures who cannot speak or protect themselves.

Sometimes boys think it is fun to frighten animals. There are boys who think it no end of fun to say, 'Shoo!' whenever they see a cat, and there are so many boys that the poor cats are being 'shooed' all the time; and I have actually heard of boys who throw stones at cats! How would the boys like it themselves?

Suppose that whenever they dared show themselves in daylight somebody a great deal bigger than they, should make a great noise and chase them and frighten them dreadfully and throw stones at them; wouldn't they be very unhappy boys?

In hot weather, when dogs have gone a long distance or are very thirsty they sometimes grow feverish and ill, just as human beings do. Sometimes, also, they have fits, and people who do not understand are afraid, and perhaps chase them. Then the poor things grow still more ill, just as you would if you were so cruelly treated. Any animal that is ill should be very kindly treated, and given some water, and allowed to rest quietly in a shady place.

Another way of being cruel is by neglect. If you have a pet of any kind do not neglect to give it food and water. If you have cats or dogs keep a pan of clean fresh water where they can get it when they are thirsty. Once I knew a little girl who, because she had company in the house, forgot to feed and give water to her bird, and when she thought of it, it was too late, and the bird was dead. Think of that, children. Starved to death. Think how uncomfortable you are when, even for a little while, you need food or water and do not have it, and then think of doing without it until you died. Now, do you not see how very wicked such thoughtlessness is? God made all the dumb creatures, and he made the dear little birds, and he did not mean them to be put in cages, but if we do it we must take care of them.

And now I want to speak of the birds that are not in cages, but in the woods and fields. How beautiful they are, and how sweetly they sing, and how cruel it is to kill them or to take away their eggs or their young ones. Once I read of a boy who stole a nest of young birds, and he did not care, though the old ones shrieked and cried in their grief at losing their children, and the little ones cried for food and their mother's care and her warm wings; and his little sister cried for pity and said: 'Ah, the poor birds!' But after he had taken the nest he fell asleep, and dreamed that someone, cross and ugly, came and took him away from his home and his mother and all his friends, and put him in a cold, dreary place, and that it was because of what he had done to the birds; and he was so sorry that he took the bird's nest right back within half an hour to the tree where he had found it, and the old ones came to it, and he never again touched a bird's nest.

The people who wear hats or bonnets are doing a cruel thing, for the men who catch them often kill them in a manner far worse even than shooting, and leave their young ones behind to slowly starve to death. Girls should never wear birds in their hats, nor birds' wings; they are helping to encourage very cruel work if they do.

The dear birds were made to sing and fly about and be happy, and make us happy with their beauty, not to be cruelly killed and put in hats and bonnets. And it is wrong for another reason. When the birds are killed there are too many insects, because birds use a great many insects and their eggs for food. Insects eat up the farmers' crops and do much harm in other ways. It is said that one-tenth of what is grown is eaten every year by insects. You may often see birds hunting in the bark of trees for insects' eggs.

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

JUBILEE.

One of the great blessings God conferred upon Israel was the year of Jubilee. The root meaning of the word is 'to flow,' referring to the joyous flow of sound through trumpets which ushered in the fiftieth year. This joyousness was connected with the restoration of lands to the original owners and the setting free of Jewish bond-servants. It was a time of rejoicing and shouting. The law regulating it is laid down in Lev. xxv. It suggests the acceptable year of the Lord, of Isa. lxi. 2, and Luke iv. 18. The liberty which Christ came to give the oppressed and burdened. It may also have reference to Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the deliverance from Egyptian bondage. (Deut. xvi. 12.) It dated from redemption completed. Atonement precedes redemption. Christ is our pass-over, then fifty days after comes the gathering of harvest. At Pentecost 3000 were gathered to Christ 'beginning of an harvest which has gone on multiplying to this day. The Gospel Pentecost began with a flowing sound which filled the house. There was proclaimed deliverance from sin and death and the restoration of man's lost inheritance. (Those who believed rejoiced together, eating food with gladness of heart and praising God. (Acts ii. 46.)

THE CHARITY THAT DEGRADES.

Elsewhere (but not, I think, in print) I have related an incident in this connection of which one is almost tempted to say 'ex uno disce omnes.' Approaching one day, when I was a pastor in a great city, the door of one of my clerical brethren, I observed a woman leaving it who, though she hastily turned her back upon me, I recognized as a member of my own congregation. On entering my friend's study I said to him:

'I beg your pardon, but was not that Mrs. — whom I saw leaving your door a moment ago?'

'What was she after, may I ask?'

'My friend—now, alas, no longer living—was a man distinguished by singular delicacy and chivalry of character and bearing, and he turned upon me with some surprise and hauteur and said:

'Well, yes, you may ask; but I do not know that, in the matter of the sad and painful circumstances of one of my own parishioners, I am called upon to answer.'

'Precisely,' I replied; 'but as it happens, she isn't your parishioner.'

'What do you mean, sir?' he exclaimed, with some heat. 'Do you suppose that I don't know the members of my own flock?'

'On the contrary,' I said, 'I have no doubt that you know not only them, but the members of a great many other flocks, as in the instance of the person who has just left your door, who, as it happens, has been a member of the church of which I am rector for some fifteen years.'

The remark and the abundant evidence with which I was able to reinforce it at last persuaded my friend to institute further inquiries, which resulted in the discovery that the subject of those inquiries maintained similar relations with some seven parishes, from every one of which she was receiving, as a poor widow, a monthly allowance!

And yet my reverend brother was one of the most strenuous opponents of any system or society, any challenge or interrogation which, as he said, came between him and his poor—From 'The Help That Harms,' by Bishop Potter, in 'Appleton's Popular Science Monthly,' for October.

The following is from a non-Christian Hindu paper, the 'Indu Prakrasa' of Bombay: 'Education provided by the state simply destroys Hinduism; it gives nothing in its place. It is founded on the benevolent principle of non-interference with religion, but in practice it is the negation of God in life. Education must destroy idolatry, and the state education of India, benevolent in its idea, practically teaches atheism. It leaves its victims faithless. Our young men are, many of them, forced by it into the unholy position of the skeptics and infidels of Europe. As soon as this is generally perceived and felt, the cry will go up to England, "Father, father, give us faith!" Knowledge alone does not suffice men, nor material prosperity, nor good government; the things of this life are fleeting, the life to come is eternal; and men and nations can only be happy in recognizing and acting righteously on this divine fact. Without faith life is without an aim, death without hope; and there can be neither individual happiness nor national greatness. If England will not hear our cry, and indeed anticipate it, then will the shriek go up to our Father in heaven, "Father, Father, give us faith!"'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Elder Sister (crying up)—'Kitty! what have you been saying to Captain Coward? He looks dreadfully offended!' Kitty (engaged to the Captain)—'I only told him that if he had gone to the war and been shot, I should have been so proud of him!'—'Punch.'

FEAR NO MORE.

Pale, weak women and girls, almost at death's door, your cure is found. In Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills lies your certain remedy. 5

BETTER OFF THAN SOME OTHERS.

Once when Judge Gary, of Chicago, was trying a case, he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the room, sitting on chairs and looking under things.

'Young man,' Judge Gary called out, 'you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?'

'Your Honor,' replied the young man, 'I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it.'

'Well,' said the venerable jurist, 'people often lose whole suits in their without making all that disturbance.'—Woman's Journal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Artistic Wall Papers!

We have the largest stock of choice and novel patterns in Canada, and the best workmen to hang them.

HOUSE DECORATING

In every branch. We keep a record of the times in all departments of our business.

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Than a Nice-framed Picture. We have always on hand a good collection, and at prices to suit everyone. G. W. WILSON & SON, 628 Craig Street, Next door to 'Witness' Office.

Ulley's Brush Works, 75 VICTORIA SQUARE—75.

House-cleaning Brushes of every description sold at Factory Prices. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. Main 5740.

THERE'S A SILVERY SHEEN of lasting beauty about our REPLATING

that will make you one of our satisfied customers. Tea Spoons, \$1.75 per doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, \$2.50 per doz.; Table Spoons and Forks, \$3.50 per doz. All Rogers' plates. Other goods in proportion. Orders promptly executed.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1194 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff, and cures itching scalp. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, promoting a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear hair makes a superior dressing, and is the only one of its kind. For sale by all Druggists or by A. B. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

A retired merchant, after returning from a Continental tour—on which he had long set his heart—was narrating one evening to his friend, the doctor, how he had visited 'the majestic lake of Geneva and trodden the banks of the Blue Leman.'

'Excuse me,' interrupted the doctor, 'Lake Geneva and Lake Leman are synonymous.'

'That, my dear sir,' replied the merchant, 'I know very well, but are you aware that Lake Leman is the more synonymous of the two?'—Bombay 'Guardian.'

MORIN'S WINE CRESSO-PHATES.

Cresso and Hypophosphites gives relief at once and cures all weakness or pulmonary diseases such as Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, etc. Ask for Morin's Wine. Sold in every drug store.

BY THE WAY.

Mrs. De Fashion—'What perfectly horrible creatures these Chinese are! I am told that in China the men actually buy their own wives.'

Mrs. De Style—'Yes; isn't it horrible? By the way, when is your daughter to marry the old banker?'

Mrs. De Fashion—'Just as soon as he recovers from his last attack of gout.'

Broma—'Powerful tonic for weak people. It is a builder up of the blood and nerves.'

A SERMON IN BRIEF.

A man met a bull in a field. 'I'll toss you to see who stays,' said the bull. He tossed, and the man lost. 'The moral is, that it is never safe to indulge in games of chance, especially when all the odds are against you.'—Philadelphia 'North American.'

'They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Wareley Pen. Sold by all stationers. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.'

KNOWING THE WORST.

An American army nurse who does not understand Spanish, was startled one day by a visit from her Cuban laundress. The woman was intensely excited and gesticulated wildly, and the nurse was frantic. She must know the worst. In the hospital was an officer very ill, who understood Spanish. This was obviously a matter of life and death, so she led the woman to the bedside. The officer listened to the story. The nurse held her breath. Then the sick man turned his head on the pillows and whispered feebly:

'She says the stripes in your pink shirt waist have run, and she doesn't know what to do with it.'—The Argonaut.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A DARK SECRET.

Foreigner—'How are your Senators elected?' American—'None of them will tell.'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASE BALL FINGERS IMPERIAL EMBROCATION. Never misses where the pain is. It is the great remedy and cure for DISLOCATED JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, Sprains, MUSCULAR PAINS, STIFFNESS, SORENESS, &c. J. R. ORR, General Merchant, Lennoxville, Que., writes: 'Dear Sir: Last fall I had the misfortune to sprain my leg in the game of baseball. Being in Sherbrooke I was advised to get a bottle of your Embrocation, and can say I cured my leg in a short time with half a bottle. I now keep your Embrocation in my store, and recommend it to all.'

CHINESE IN PRISON.

A Practical Protest Against the Laundry 'Tax.'

A MATTER OF EXPENSE INSTEAD OF REVENUE—A SUPPOSED SECRET SOCIETY.

There are now one hundred and thirty Chinamen incarcerated in the Montreal jail, undergoing two months' imprisonment each, for non-payment of a business tax of \$50, imposed by the council on all laundries in the city.

When the Chinamen were compelled to put in water meters the cost was considered necessary and some objected. At last, however, they submitted to the inevitable and hoped their hardest burden had come.

Mr. Wm. Drysdale, who has had much to do with the Chinese in this city and is interested in their welfare, from a moral standpoint, particularly, in speaking of the tax said that a business tax would be all right if equitably exacted, and he believed no objection would be made by the Chinese to paying a just rate.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, notary and mayor of Westmount, when interviewed on the subject, expressed his views quite strongly. Mr. Lighthall has had considerable to do with and for the Chinese professionally, and has become very familiar with their condition in this city.

There might be reasonable ground for excluding them or placing restrictions upon them if they were here in such numbers as to interfere with the proper control of business or wages, or the administration of municipal or political affairs, but this was not the case in Montreal.

From conversations with the Chinese themselves it is evident that they consider themselves grievously persecuted. They are inclined to speak freely on the subject to sympathizers, but are unable to suggest a way out of their difficulties, and are afraid that almost any move on their part would but take them out of the frying pan into the fire.

'Why don't you leave Montreal?' was another question put to a well informed Chinaman. 'We would all like to go,

was his reply, but it costs \$150 each to get into the United States, and the fare back to China is more than we can afford, while there is not enough business in many towns in Canada to support us in addition to the big laundry agencies. So we are compelled to stay here and get along the best way we can.'

Incidentally it might be mentioned that the gambling or 'Chinatown' element which is established in this city is very influential, and the majority are largely directed by the commands or opinions of a few recognized heads. It has been asserted upon grounds believed to be reliable that these and similar persecutions to which the Chinese are subjected in 'Christian' lands are reported home to China, and that the outrages suffered by missionaries there may be attributed to some extent to the spirit of revenge entertained by the native Orientals.

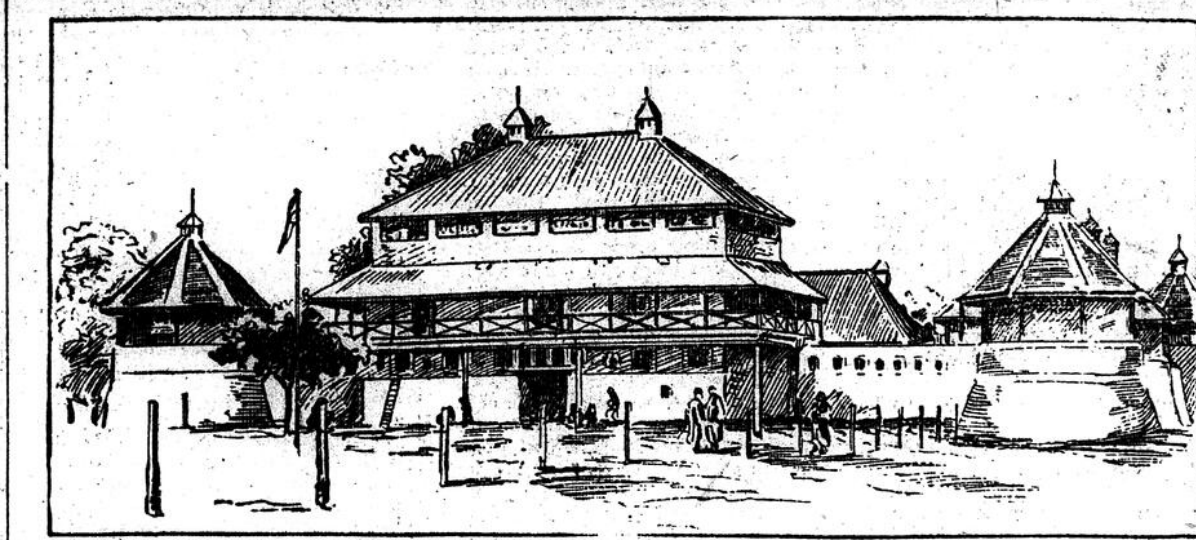
One gentleman who is much in sympathy with the Chinese in their present difficulty suggested that a petition should be got up and presented to council asking that the Chinese laundry tax be put on a fair and workable basis, and that they should be treated the same as any others or as Canadians would like to be treated in China.

A conversation with a worker in one of the Chinese Sunday-schools elicited some interesting facts. He referred to the fact that three weeks ago last Sunday the Chinamen of Montreal inaugurated a strike against the Sunday-schools, and since then the attendance has fallen off about fifty percent. The cause of this as given by those interested was not directly the imposition of the \$50 tax, though indirectly it had something to do with it.

It was reported that there is in Montreal a secret society, to which nearly all Chinamen belong. The aim of this society is to establish in Montreal a Chinatown similar to what they have in New York and Boston, where all forms of Chinese excesses are given full play.

There seemed, however, to be a minority of the members, principally those who have come under the influence of the Sunday-schools, who do not actively support this scheme, and thus it comes that the leaders of the retrogressive movement look upon the Sunday-schools as prejudicial to their aims. They succeeded in ordering a boycott against the Sunday-schools, and now any member attending is subject to a fine by the society of four dollars, half of which goes to the informer. It is said that there are spies watching all the schools for the purpose of securing the names of all attendants, and a regular reign of terror seems to have been started. The laundry tax merely serves for an argument for these secret society agents, who tell the boys that those who manage the schools, if they would use their influence, could have the tax removed, and that because they do not they have not the welfare of the Chinamen at heart.

Mr. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., said that the company had been doing business with the Chinese for the last fourteen years. The C. P. R. had carried large numbers of them to and from China to Canada. Besides, not a few were in the service of the company on board the steamers. They had found the Chinese peaceable, inoffensive, law-abiding and patient workers. It was said against the Chinese that they did not form an integral part of the population which they entered, but it was a nice question whether that was all their own fault, or partly the fault of those who refused to have anything to do with



THE FORT AT KUMASSI WHERE SIR F. HODGSON, THE GOVERNOR OF ASHANTI, AND LADY HODGSON HAVE BEEN BESIEGED.

—Graphic.

a class of work which the Chinese did which interfered very little, if at all, with white labor, and in this department they performed a useful part.

With regard to the local question, of course, he had nothing to say; but he testified with pleasure to the good character of the Chinese.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The Grand Haven (Mich.) 'Daily Tribune' publishes an extensive notice in Tuesday evening's issue of the golden wedding of the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis, of that place, which took place on Wednesday at their home on Clinton street. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married in Montreal by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, on May 28, 1830, and for the past twenty-one years have been residents of Grand Haven. 'One of the peculiarly interesting features of this golden wedding,' says the 'Tribune,' 'was the presence of the lady who was the little flower girl at the wedding, Grace Dow, now Mrs. Thomas A. Rodger.' Mrs. Rodger is the widow of the late Dr. Rodger, of the G. T. R., with headquarters at Point St. Charles, and is still a resident of Montreal. She is a niece of the bride, while Mrs. Lewis is a sister of Mr. Alexander Hart, of 2 Phillips Place, a well known Montrealeur.

FROM LORD ROBERTS.

A LETTER TO A LITTLE MONTREAL LOYALIST.

Just after the Magerfontein battle, Miss Marie McGillis, aged nine years, daughter of Mr. John McGillis, a Glengarrigan, of the city assessors' department, cried when she heard of the slaughter of the Highlanders and General Wauchope, their commander. She could not be comforted in her sorrow, and wrote to Lord Roberts her desire that he would succeed in his campaign, hoping that her cousin, Colonel Steele, would get an opportunity as commander of Strathcona's Horse to do his whole duty to Queen and Empire. Lord Roberts took the trouble to write to the little maid the following letter:—



Blenfontein April 26th 1900

Dear Marie McGillis,
Thank you very much for your letter of the 9th March. I hope you and your cousin will return to Canada in safety at the close of the campaign, and that he will distinguish himself while in command of Strathcona's Horse. Believe me yours very truly
Roberts

the Chinese. It was the fashion to be opposed to them, and, of course, white labor was against them; but there was

Miss McGillis is quite comforted now, and rejoices at the relief of Mafeking and capture of Johannesburg.

GOLD COAST ROUBLE.

REPORT ABROAD THAT KUMASSI HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

London, June 1.—The Colonial Office has received a despatch from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 31, saying it is believed there that Capt. Hall, with a relief party, entered Kumassi on May 26. The governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with the sick, wounded and refugees, was expected to arrive at Fumusu on May 30.

Troops, it is added, have been concentrated at Fumusu to overcome any possible resistance by the rebels, who are reported to be to the north.

If the report of the relief of Kumassi is correct it greatly improves the military situation. It is understood that Captain Hall has with him a force of 300 men, and that altogether 8,000 men have been marching to the relief of the beleaguered town.

The 'Spectator,' commenting upon the situation there, says: 'We hope authority will soon be re-established. Nigri has been partially stripped of troops to provide a relieving force, and if the latter were defeated, or even checked, we might have the whole of western Africa to reconquer.'

INDIAN LOYALTY.

A noteworthy article on this subject appeared in a recent issue of 'The Pioneer,' a leading North Indian journal. By way of reply to foreign critics, who have steadily asserted the widespread disaffection of the country, and who have sought to interpret recent expressions of loyalty as prompted from above, the writer dwells on a few circumstances which show how sincere and general is India's devotion to the Throne. The last few months have witnessed a striking outburst of feeling quite unlike any mere 'prosperity loyalty.' It came from all quarters; it appeared in the darkest hour, when all the elements, native and foreign, seemed arrayed against Britain. For nearly two years the public mind had been agitated by sinister prophecies and a conjunction of the stars portending general ruin. Prophecy is still a force in the East, and famine and plague had given credit to these predictions by part performance of them. All the more significant, then, is the fact that in evil days, and in the face of evil prophecies, half-fulfilled, India declared a loyalty unparalleled in history. Almost every class which could be represented has taken part in these demonstrations: the Princes of India and the aristocracy, the leaders of advanced opinion and the old religious conservative party, and especially the fighting castes and the soldiers of the Indian army. Offers of practical, unostentatious help have come not only from His Highness the Nizam, but from thousands of unnamed soldiers who volunteered a day's pay for the war fund. At the outbreak of the war, there was indeed some trace, in certain native circles, of pity for small principalities which were about to undergo inevitable absorption into a larger Empire; but a better understanding of the facts would seem to have removed any such feeling of compassion. And it is not too much, we believe, to say that, omitting individual malcontents, who are found in every state, public opinion, so far as public opinion exists, is unreservedly upon the British side. The causes of this increasing loyalty are declared by the writer to be deep devotion to the Queen-Empress, the growth of the Imperial spirit, the development of liberal policy, and the pressing forward of material interest. The Imperial spirit has a special function in India; it takes the sting out of a foreign dominion. Fifteen years ago the progress of democratic ideas in England caused offence and misgiving to the immense conservative classes in India, but the growth of the Imperial spirit at home, combined with the extraordinary demonstrations of attachment to the Queen at the Diamond Jubilee, came as an immense relief to these conservative classes. The liberal policy of the government of India is also doing its work. 'It would appear that now for the first time is government in touch with public opinion.' The growing public opinion is receiving increasing attention, and the leaders of the people have come to recognize that they have been taken into the confidence of their rulers.—British Weekly.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Mount St. Louis Cadets will be inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C., on the Champ de Mars at two o'clock this afternoon, and the Victoria Rifles at half-past three.

The Highland Cadet Battalion will hold the following drills next week and until further orders, in preparation, for the annual inspection: Monday, recruit drill; Wednesday, battalion drill, full dress uniform, pipers and buglers to attend; Saturday, gymnastic exercises.

The Minister of Militia was in Montreal this week and is understood to authorize the statement the new rifle ranges are to be ready for use by the end of August, tenders for their construction to be called for at the end of the present week, and the contract to be awarded not later than June 10, and a stipulation being that the work shall be completed by Sept 1.

The Hon. Senator J. R. Gowan, of Barrie, Ont., has presented a very magnificent solid silver challenge cup, standing eighteen inches high, and of massive and graceful style, for annual competition between the regiments of the active service militia in military districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Ontario, under conditions approved of by Major-General Hutton last December. Senator Gowan is now in his eighty-fourth year.

VISITED THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. LeBaron, of North Hatley, subscribers to the 'Witness' for over twenty years, paid the office a pleasant visit yesterday. Mr. LeBaron is the descendant of one of the oldest settlers in the Eastern Townships, and resides in North Hatley, in the old homestead, which was settled 102 years ago. Originally the family emigrated from France. Mr. and Mrs. LeBaron are in the city on their way to an extended trip through Canada and the Western States.

RIVER MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The remains taken from the river on Wednesday were yesterday afternoon identified, through the medium of the addresses found in the pockets, as those of Alfred Dubord, thirty-seven years of age, a barber by trade, who disappeared from his home, 220 Delisle street, about a month ago. He leaves a widow and five small children.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Presbyterian service will be held in the club house every Sabbath evening at seven o'clock. All are welcome.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Packard's Special Shoe Dressing, featuring a product image and promotional text.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR GREAT Summer Sale... WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, June the 4th.

On account of our Great Summer Opening Sale we decide to offer our latest importations at very, very low prices

Keeping up our new system by selling more goods with less profit, and the result is a considerable increase in our trade.

Now don't miss this chance to get a lot of goods for little money.

- 25 pieces of Colored Lawn Khaki real value, 12c; as long as they will last... 3 1/2%
25 pieces of Creponette, real value, 8c; during this sale... 3 1/2%
100 dozen Black Cotton Hose, worth 12 1/2c; on Monday... 6 1/2%
50 dozen Black Cashmere Stockings; our price was 85c; during this sale... 19%
30 dozen Ladies' Corsets; our 50c Corset; one only to each customer... 39c
100 dozen Black Shirts, worth 50c; for... 29c
100 dozen Black Shirts, worth 51c; during this sale... 65c
500 yards White Table Linen, 72 inches wide; real value, 75c and 81c for... 33c
300 Ladies' Umbrellas (samples), worth \$1.25 to \$2.00; as long as they will last... 99c
20 dozen of Men's Umbrellas; real value, \$1.00; during this sale... 39c

CUTTING Department.

This department is one of the most important of our establishment, so you will find in there a selected choice, and the largest variety, at the manufacturer's price. You must notice that all our Blouses, Skirts and Costumes are made in here. We employ only capable and expert persons, so that we do not hesitate to guarantee the fit and the finish.

BLACK and COLORED Dress Goods

It is an acknowledged fact that MARCHAND'S STORE is the BEST PLACE for to buy your BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS. However, during this sale we shall make new reductions.

Marchand's 1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUCCESS OF "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is owing to an ever present and exacting care exercised in its preparation and make-up. No guess work. No hap-hazard methods, no kateloscopic blending of a lot of good, bad and indifferent Teas together in order to juggle with costs. Nothing but pure Ceylon Tea of matchless quality.

Sealed Lead Packets only, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c. ALL BLACK, MIXED OR UNCOLORED GREEN.

FOUR BALLOTS REQUIRED.

Montreal Methodist Conference Elects its New President.

THE REV. MELVIN TAYOR, OF MONTREAL, ELECTED SECRETARY ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Gananoque, Ont., June 2.—Dr. Griffith occupied the chair at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Montreal Methodist Conference and called upon Dr. Ryckman to conduct the devotional exercises. When the minutes of the morning's session had been read and adopted the conference continued to vote for president. After four ballots the Rev. John Mavety, of Granby, was elected. Dr. Griffith introduced the new president in a felicitous speech. The president replied and in a few well chosen words defined the position of the Church in regard to great connective interests, especially the twentieth century schemes and the St. James's Church effort.

ing away from our ranks. He hoped that the idea of unity will permeate the various sections of the Church as it has the Empire. He urged the laymen to take more interest in the conference business and in conclusion, on behalf of the council, invited the conference to a trip through the Thousand Islands. BOOK ROOM PROSPERING. The Rev. Dr. Briggs, book steward, being called upon, presented his report, showing the affairs of the book room to be in a prosperous condition. The aggregate of the year's business totalled a sum considerably in excess of half a million dollars, an advance over that of the previous years, in which every department shared. The circulation of the various periodicals published by the house has also been extended to an aggregate total of over nine million copies in the year. The net profits, in spite of large deductions for machinery, stock, etc., and the newly imposed charges for mailing periodicals, were the largest in the history of the house. The book committee was enabled to vote the sum of \$11,000 to the superannuation fund. A vote of thanks was tendered by the conference to the book steward and the editors.



THE REV. J. MELVIN TAYLOR, Secretary of Conference.

Dr. Potts, of Toronto, presented the twentieth century fund report. The subscriptions to this fund on May 7 amounted to \$777,272, of which amount the Montreal Conference subscribed upwards of \$69,000. Since the above date a further sum of \$1,496 has been subscribed. The progress reported by Dr. Potts exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine and there is reason to hope that the million-dollar mark will be passed. By ballot the Rev. James Lawson was appointed conference reporter to the 'Christian Guardian.'

PRINCIPAL MAGS WELCOMED. It was moved by the Rev. William Jackson and seconded by the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., and resolved, that the conference has based with pleasure that the board of governors of the Wesleyan Theological College has secured the services of the Rev. T. F. L. Maggs, B.A., D.D., of the English Wesleyan Conference, as principal of that institution, and we beg to assure Mr. Maggs of a hearty welcome, and pledge him our support in the very important work he is about to undertake. In this connection the Rev. Drs. Williams, Benson, Elliott and Chisholm made a most earnest appeal for support of the college and new principal, which received the hearty endorsement of the conference. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW SECRETARY. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, of Point St. Charles Centenary Church, Montreal, was elected secretary of conference on the first ballot. On nomination the Rev. A. H. Visser was appointed secretary of statistics and the Rev. C. D. Baldwin general secretary. At this point the president of Conference introduced the Mayor and council of the town of Gananoque to the conference. Upon rising to speak the Mayor congratulated the new president on his appointment to the chair and spoke of the numerical, financial and spiritual progress of the Methodist Church during the past year due greatly to the real energy and self-denial of the veterans who have passed and are pass-

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION. The local members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society are just now completing the arrangements to take part in the St. Jean Baptiste celebration to be held in New York, on June 9, 10 and 11. At a meeting held yesterday Messrs. L. O. David, A. Gagnon and Philippe Demers were appointed delegates of the central committee, and the different sections in the city and suburbs will, in their turn, appoint delegates. A large number of Montrealers are expected to take part in the New York celebration.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME. The following is the musical programme of the services in the Church of Notre Dame to-morrow: Morning service, 10 a.m.—Ambrose Thomas's Mass. At the offertory 'Erant Apostole,' by Theodore Dubois. Afternoon service, 3.30 p.m.—Vespers, Kretschmer; 'Magnificat,' de Witt; 'Erant Apostole,' Dubois; 'Regina Celi,' Fortier; 'Tantum Ergo,' Schubert.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Paris, Ont., June 2.—A horse owned by John McCann, of St. George, beat the Woodbine record and No. 1 Lehigh express train this morning. It wandered on to the G. T. R. track at St. George station and ran ahead of the train eight miles to Paris. The animal crossed three bridges, over roads and the five-hundred feet span over the Grand river without mishap. Dumfries Siding, five miles away, wired of the race, and fifteen minutes later the horse came into the station yard here with the double-header a close second.

QUIETER IN CHINA.

ACTION OF THE POWERS HAS HAD A BENEFICIAL EFFECT.

Washington, June 1.—Mr. Conger, United States minister at Peking, reports to the State Department to-day that the arrival of three hundred and fifty guards for the legations of Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States has had the effect of improving the situation. He says that Peking is much quieter, but that the 'Boxers' are still active in the surrounding country.

Nothing has been heard here from Admiral Kempff, in command of the 'Newark' at Taku since his short cablegram of Wednesday, announcing the landing of the marines at Tien-tsin.

It is hinted in diplomatic circles here that this sudden increase of activity on the part of the 'Boxers' is nothing more than part of a well conceived plan by one of the great European powers to secure a permanent lodgment in Peking, giving it full control of the approach to the Chinese capital. It is further intimated that the plan has proved premature, owing to the alertness of the other European powers represented in Chinese waters, but particularly to the readiness of the United States minister, Mr. Conger, and the American Rear-Admiral on board the 'Newark,' which at once gave the movement an undesired international aspect, and so tended to prevent the particular nation concerned from aggrandizing itself at the expense of the interests of the other nations. Therefore, it is assumed that the excitement will rapidly abate, and the 'Boxers' will disperse; temporarily at least.

FEARS MORE TROUBLE. Ellsworth, Me., June 1.—Dr. Mary T. Burnham, who has charge of the hospital, or 'compound,' connected with the Presbyterian mission at Chinanfu, China, in a recent letter, tells of the work of the 'Boxers' in that vicinity. The letter was written a few days before the massacre of several native Christians in towns near Chinanfu, and the killing, from ambush, of twenty-six soldiers in a regiment sent from Chinanfu to the scene of the massacres. Miss Burnham says:

'The new Governor at Chinanfu has succeeded in quelling all outward signs of the Ta Lu Hui (Big Knife Sect), or 'Boxers' in the city. We cannot go from the city, however, without a guard, and much of the mission work is at a standstill. The English consul, Mr. Campbell, is still here. He has had two men put to death for the murder of Mr. Brooks. It was a cold-blooded affair and was only because of the anti-foreign feeling at Peking. We fear we have not heard the end of the Big Knives yet. The new Governor is doing his duty, but is crippled by his subordinate officers. The 'Head of the Board of Punishments' has given Mr. Campbell, the English consul, much trouble. Both the English and the Americans have asked their representatives to insist on his removal. We are quite safe here now, but it has come to our ears that we had a narrow escape during the old Governor's term of office. The Big Knives, emboldened by official favor, had decided to loot our compound here. This came to his ears, and he beheaded two of three men whom he had in custody. From papers it would appear that the movement was going north, and slowly, but decidedly gaining ground. I fear that there can only be peace in China if it is partitioned, and if partitioned there will be a long period of unrest and disquiet.'

SCHOOL QUESTION NOT DEAD. At a meeting of Conservatives held last night at the Moran Club, the Hon. Senator Bernier delivered a lengthy speech dealing with the Manitoba school question, condemning the settlement made by the Dominion Government, which he termed just an amendment. He was heartily in favor of English being taught in the Manitoba schools, but declared that to learn the language of their common mother country was one of the first duties of French-Canadians. He added that the school question was not settled and that it was not a dead issue.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. BASEBALL, LACROSSE, FOOTBALL AND OTHER NEWS.

Montreal won the game with Syracuse yesterday by six runs to three. It was an interesting game, but the Montreal men had a rather easy time of it, leading from the start, and completely outplaying the men from Syracuse. The local men played a good game all the time, while Syracuse did not. Therefore, the home team won out. Felix pitched a splendid game, and until the last inning, the visitors only once could not get a man across the plate. That happened in the second inning, when Hannivan got a single, and came home on a splendid hit for three bases from Hargrove's bat. For Syracuse, Bishop pitched a fairly good game, and had the Stars fielded with any kind of dash, the home team would have had a pretty close call. Mr. Irwin's white stockings aggregation certainly put up a poor game in the field. They did not make many glaring errors, except in the fifth inning, when Bannan got a base on balls, stole second on a rather poor throw, went to third on the pitcher's wild throw to second base, and came home on Kubus's run and poor throw to the plate, all without a hit. It was their lack of dash and steadiness more than their errors, which told. Montreal got two runs in the first inning. Bannan got a base on balls, went to second on a passed ball; Lesotte got first through slow sliding, and then Johnson, who did the effective hitting for Montreal yesterday, and also contributed most of their errors, got in a pretty two bagger, scoring the runners. Moran scored next inning on his own hit, a flyer to center field, and Odwell's long fly to centre field. Henry scored in the sixth inning. He made a fine two base hit, coming home on Dooley's hit. Hits by Johnson and Moran added another run in the eighth inning, and the ninth opened with the score 6 to 1 for Montreal. Syracuse made a great attempt to win out. White batted for Latimer and made a hit, the next man was out, but Lynch got in a safe one. Kubus followed, and amidst a chorus of 'Can't tell what'll happen, you know,' from Syracuse team, made a neat single, and one run came in. The Syracuse men went wild with joy when Wrigley's hit allowed Lynch to score, and the supporters of the home team got really alarmed when Weaver got to first, and the bases were filled. A two bagger would have tied the score, but Hannivan was not equal to the occasion, and Montreal had won.

AT WORCESTER. R. H. B. Worcester000410133-9 Providence000201310-7 14 4 Batteries—Horton and Kittridge; Braun and Leahy. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

AT SPRINGFIELD. R. H. B. Hartford302120110-10 14 1 Springfield000203005-8 5 Batteries—Donovan and Steiman; Foreman, Woods and Wall. Umpire, Hagan.

AT TORONTO. Rochester-Toronto game postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Won. Lost. Per cent. Rochester19 11 .633 Montreal15 11 .577 Springfield14 12 .538 Providence15 14 .517 Worcester14 14 .500 Toronto10 18 .357 Hartford11 20 .355

NATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. B. At New York—New York321000003-4 7 2 Pittsburgh100110100-4 6 3 Batteries—Seymour and Warner; Waddell, Chesbro and Zimmer. Umpire, Swartwood.

At Philadelphia—Chicago004001200-7 9 2 Philadelphia001100000-2 5 4 Batteries—Garvin and Penabaz; Maul and McFarland. Umpire, O'Day.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn330020000-3 10 0 St. Louis100000002-3 9 1 Batteries—Kennedy and Farrell; Young and Robinson. Umpire, Hurst.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL, LACROSSE, FOOTBALL AND OTHER NEWS.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—The absence of Lajoie and Flick from their usual positions in the ball game between Philadelphia and Chicago yesterday led to a statement that they had been injured in the morning practice. It developed to-day that they had a flat fight, in which Lajoie broke his thumb and received a black eye. Flick, it is said, left the club house, vowing he would not again play on the team. The club management to-day, in admitting the cause of the two players' absence, said that Flick will play to-morrow. Lajoie, of course, with a broken thumb, will not be able to play for some weeks.

MONTREAL VS. SYRACUSE. To-day's game between Montreal and Syracuse will be called at 3.30 p.m. Farlan will be in the box for Montreal, with Patsy Moran catching, and either Pannallier or Wilkie will do the twirling for Syracuse. There should be a large crowd, for this game is sure to be interesting, and this is the last Saturday game until July 7. Syracuse also plays Montreal on Monday.

LACROSSE. M.A.A.A. VS. CORNWALL. The lacrosse contest between the Cornwall and M.A.A.A. teams to be played this afternoon on the grounds at Westmount is expected to be of an exciting character. Both teams are thoroughly fit for work so some interesting play may be expected. The game will start sharp at 3 o'clock and the teams will line up as follows: Montreal—Hamilton, goal; Taylor, point; Murphy, cover; Haynes, first defence; Moore, second defence; Mackenzie, third defence; W. Christmas, centre; Dr. Irvine, third home; Porteous, second home; E. Christmas, first home; Caldwell, outside home; Donnelly, inside home.

AT BOSTON. Boston012060003-9 8 1 Cincinnati010000100-2 6 3 Batteries—Cuppy and Sullivan; Newton and Kaboe. Umpire, Emslie.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Won. Lost. Per cent. Philadelphia20 11 .646 Brooklyn19 14 .575 St. Louis18 15 .545 Pittsburgh20 17 .540 Chicago18 17 .514 Boston12 18 .400 New York12 20 .375 Cincinnati12 21 .363

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CORNWALL—Hess, goal; Cameron, point; Broderick, cover; Tobin, first defence; White, second defence; Bogan, third defence; Burns, centre; Black, third home; Madden, second home; Turner, first home; Broderick, outside home; Brown, inside home.

Mr. P. McKowen will act as referee and Messrs. Quinn and McKenna as umpires. Wet grounds will not stop the game.

GET THE WALKER CUP. Windsor, Ont., June 1.—The final game of lacrosse of the spring season in the Provincial league was played in Windsor last evening between Chatham and Windsor, resulting in a tie, 9 to 6. Chatham, however, carried away the Walker cup on account of having won the first game. The cup had been in Windsor for two years.

ATHLETICS. CROSS-COUNTRY RUN. Toronto, June 2.—For the five-mile cross-country run, which will be held under the auspices of the New Ontario Amateur A. A. this afternoon, 34 entries have been received, including three from Hamilton. The event is expected to be most successful.

FISHING. LOOKING FOR SPORT. Messrs. the Hon. Judge Ernst, L. Heideck and E. B. Arrington, members of the G. F. Y. Fishing Club of Rochester, N. Y., are staying at the St. Lawrence Hotel. They have come to look around for some fishing grounds and for that purpose will inspect the Labelle district.

GOLF. AGAINST SUNDAY PLAYING. New York, June 2.—A crusade against Sunday golf by the Women's Sabbath Alliance is now in progress. At the last meeting of the alliance it was decided that Sunday golf was an evil and ought to be stopped. The first step taken was an appeal

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made to all the young members of the alliance, who were urged to return to go on the links on Sunday. It is expected by the alliance officials that as soon as the men find out that they will have to play alone if they play golf on Sunday, they will get tired of it and give it up. The next step to be taken will be the distribution of a large number of leaflets containing arguments against Sunday golf to all the golfers who are suspected by any members of the alliance of playing the game, or even practicing it, on Sunday.

FOOTBALL. TO-DAY'S GAME. Valleyfield meets the Point St. Charles team this afternoon on Queen's Park at 2.30 in the opening match of the league. The Points' team will be chosen from the following:—Jones, Fox, Duffy, Bird, Durcan, Roach, Lidgate, J. Strike, Hanson, Mather, McQueen, Anderson, Birchmore, Brighton, Kerneley, Eddison, Martin, Burns, Marshall, Pritchard, F. Strike, Mather, Emory, Symonds, Hale and Chapman. After the senior match the Point intermediates are to play the Highland Cadets.

BEFORE THE RELIEF. A PATHETIC MESSAGE FROM MAFKING. Perhaps the most pathetic message received from Mafeking during the siege is contained in a letter received in England not long since. The letter is dated Jan. 22, and was written by the mother of four little girls. The following is a brief but poignant extract from it:—

When shall we be relieved? Surely England cannot have deserted us. Hettie and Nellie lie in the cemetery, baby lies in her cot a little skeleton, and as I write my tears fall on the pallid face of Winnie. She is dying. This message defies comment.

THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA. Bishop Du Moulin, of Niagara, who preaches at both services on the occasion of the formal opening of the new channel and organ of the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow, arrived in the city this morning, and is the guest of Mr. S. O. Shorey, 84 Redpath street.

CONFIRMATION AT GRACE CHURCH. The Lord Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation at Grace Church at the eleven o'clock service to-morrow. The evening preacher will be the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ker.

SEEKING INCORPORATION. Ottawa, Ont., June 2.—The Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, Messrs. E. Wilson Smith, Garnett Meldrum, Montreal, and Thos. Bliss Sullivan and Humes Hall, of New York, are seeking incorporation as 'The Electric Fireproofing Company of Canada,' with a capital of \$300,000, and chief place of business in Montreal.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. Ottawa, June 2.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains notice of the following appointments: H. M. Martin, of Fort Selkirk, in the Yukon Territory; of Canada, to be a justice of the peace in and for the Yukon Territory; Joseph Knight Smith, of Dawson City, in Yukon Territory, to be a justice of the peace in and for the Yukon Territory.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for GEORGE TUCK & CO. featuring 'Just Half the Wear' for bearings. Text includes: 'In E & D four-point bearings the load cannot give itself any leverage, as the bearings only carry the load in a direct line from axle to hub. The pressure on the E & D four-point bearings is divided in each bearing between two points, while in ordinary bearings it all comes on one point. In the E & D four-point bearings, as compared with the best bearing of any other type, the pressure is just half. Just half the pressure, just half the wear. E & D National locally-guaranteed four-point wheels, \$60. E & D Specials, \$70. Ladies' and Men's Models. The National Cycle & Automobile Co. Limited 125 PEEI STREET. WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK. Phone Main 1546. P.O. Box 1118. GEORGE TUCK & CO. IMPORTERS OF Asbestos and Tuck's Packings, COTTON WASTE, OILS, OAKUM, &c. Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Coverings and General Engineer Supplies, No. 7 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for J. EVELEIGH & CO. featuring 'NOW FOR PARIS, 1900; THEN, SOUTH AFRICA.' Text includes: 'These are the chief objective points for the Tourist. Get a first-class 'Up-to-date' Trunk, and a Ladies' Neat, Strong, Feather-weight' Trunk, with a couple of good Leather Travelling Bags, and you are ready for the great opening Touring Trip of the XXth Century. All the above articles, with a wide selection of others, can be had at HEADQUARTERS for Travelling Requisites. 245 St. James Street. J. EVELEIGH & CO.'

END IS AT HAND.

Opinion General That War May be Over by the Middle of the Month.

BRITISH AT PRETORIA.

News of its Occupation Expected Momentarily.

CHANCE FOR CANADIANS IN WEST AFRICA—RUNDLE RE-OCUPPIES LINDLEY.

London, June 2, 3.45 a.m.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his own knowledge.

Some messages by courier have reached Lorenzo Marquez, but none of later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee.

PEACE PARTY AT PRETORIA.

The peace party seemed to be in the ascendant; and, as soon as President Kruger and his Cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defence, perhaps with the view to keeping order in the town.

These soldiers, falling back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with General Ian Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation, and would probably overrule the peace committee, taking the direction of affairs out of their hands.

RE-ENTER FREE STATE.

The Boers, according to a special despatch from Lorenzo Marquez, have re-entered the north-eastern territory of the Free State, and are engaged with the British near Ventersburg and Harmsmith.

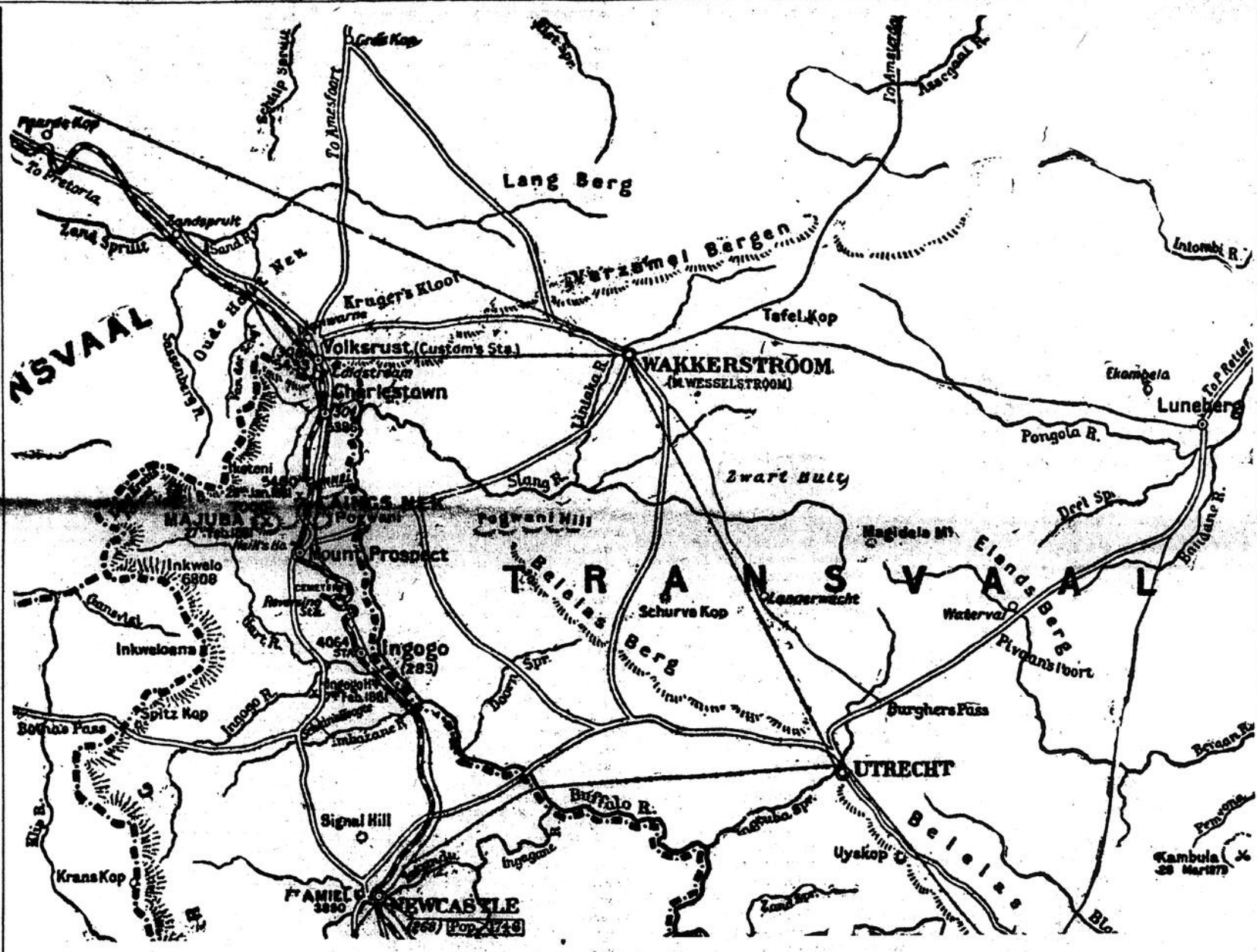
General Buller is moving slowly against the Boer flanks. Capetown advices say General Warren, with 700 men, occupied a strong defensive position at Fyberspruit, on May 29.

FRENCH'S MOVEMENTS.

MARCH NORTHWARD FROM JOHANNESBURG WAS STOUTLY OPPOSED.

London, June 2, 10.30 a.m.—Lord Roberts reports to the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows: 'Johannesburg, May 31, 9.40 a.m.—French's report of his operations during May 28 and 29 reached me at 3 a.m. to-day.

These operations of General French on May 28 and 29 were in conjunction with General Hamilton's operations on the same days, reported on Wednesday by Lord Roberts in his despatch of May 30. General French's advance was cov-



THEATRE OF GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

General Buller's army is engaged apparently in turning the left or north-eastern flank of the Boers, who still hold Laing's Nek. General Hildyard is now moving upon Wakerström, from which it will go to Volksrust, the Transvaal frontier station on the railway. General Clery's division is in front of Laing's Nek, at Mount Prospect. Laing's Nek is only about ten miles from

ered by General Hamilton, who further west fought off the Boers.

General Roberts's despatch of May 30, reads:

'The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg, in support of French's cavalry, which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria.

The right was led by the Gordons, who, after capturing one extremity of the ridge, wheeled around and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately.

The 104th led on the other flank, and would not be denied, but the chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

'Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg, and French is a few miles further to the north-east. The Gordons, the cavalry, the mounted infantry, and the seventh division are holding the heights of the town. The eleventh division, with Batteries H and G, and the heavy artillery, are south of Johannesburg.

'Hamilton speaks in high terms of praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton and Colonel Spens, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, handled their men, under Smith-Dorrien's direction. From this it would appear that the Canadians took no prominent part and their losses are therefore likely to be insignificant.'

RECENT FIGHTING.

LOSSES ON BRITISH SIDE WERE HEAVIER THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

London, June 2.—1 a.m.—The War Office closed at eleven o'clock last night without announcing the occupation of Pretoria. There was no official information from any quarter of the seat of war, and despatches in Fleet Street were meagre. There were details of General Hamilton's battle near Johannesburg, showing that the casualties were heavier than the earlier reports indicated. There were also press accounts of General Rundle's six hours' fight with the Free State forces, by which he was enabled to extend his lines from Senekal to Lindley. The casualties in this battle were more serious than the first bulletin stated, but the British losses in these two engagements were trivial in comparison with the advantages gained. Pretoria and Lorenzo Marquez are now the main centres of news, but the bulk of it is untrustworthy. Pretoria, unless all signs fall, will be occupied to-day, if Lord Roberts's forces have not already entered it. The war is virtually at an end, but se-

crets are not yet revealed. It is not clear whether President Kruger has been making a secret arrangement with the British Government or whether there has been divisions among the Boer leaders in consequence of which he has retired to the Lydenburg district. The sudden collapse of the Boer cause seems inexplicable except on the one theory or the other given in my previous despatches. While the fall of Pretoria and the release of the British prisoners there will bring the larger operations to a close, there will be heavy work for the British army for several weeks. The Free State Boers around Bethlehem will have to be dispersed, and the Transvaal occupied thoroughly by the various columns.

TASK OF PACIFICATION.

General Buller is already beginning the work in the Vryheid district, and Lord Methuen and Generals Hunter, Baden-Powell, and Carrington will co-operate in the west. This process of pacification will be prolonged by the absence of any negotiations with the Boers. There will be neither armistice nor convention, and one district after another must be occupied and the Boers disarmed.

KRUGER'S LITTLE SCHEME.

It is probable that President Kruger has retired to the Lydenburg district, in order to prolong this transition period and to attempt to force Lord Roberts to grant an armistice and negotiate with him. It is possible also that he contemplates making a final stand in the mountains with guerrilla bands.

The date named by the officials during the last two months for the close of the war has been June 15, and their cues probably came from Lord Roberts.

London is watching the closing scenes of the war with languid indifference.

The chief topic in political circles is Lord Rosebery's promised pronouncement of an Imperialist policy, which is expected to open the way for his return to the Liberal leadership and for the rallying of the party for the general elections.

RUNDLE AT LINDLEY.

DROVE THE FEDERALS OFF AND ENTERED UNOPPOSED.

Winburg, May 31.—After considerable fighting, the Boers, with two guns and several Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns, are making a plucky stand eight miles east of Senekal.

General Rundle has succeeded in driving off the federals, thus permitting, unopposed, the re-occupation of Lindley.

NOW AT LORENZO MARQUEZ. Lorenzo Marquez, June 1.—Dr. Heyman, President Kruger's physician, and F. Reichloff, President Kruger's son-in-law, have arrived here.

MUST PAY THE POLICIES.

London, June 1.—By the judgment of Justice Mathews, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, to-day, insurance companies will have to pay their policies on gold requisitioned by the Transvaal just prior to the outbreak of the war. Two claims, each for \$500,000, have been decided in

favor of the plaintiffs, mining companies, the judge holding that no state of war existed at the time of the seizure of the gold.

OPENING FOR CANADIANS.

COMMISSIONS FOR TEN OFFICERS IN THE WEST AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

Ottawa, June 1.—Militia orders dated May 29 and issued to-day contain the following with reference to appointments in the West African constabulary offered to officers of the Canadian militia: The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having been pleased to offer ten appointments in the West African Constabulary, as assistant inspectors, to officers of the Canadian militia, officers desirous of appointment will be good enough to submit their application without delay.

The conditions under which appointments will be made are as follows:—Age: Not under twenty-two years and not over thirty-five.

Should be unmarried. Pay at the rate of £300 a year, rising by triennial increments of twenty-five pounds to £350.

Free quarters, or an allowance in lieu of free quarters, and a free passage to West Africa.

Leave of absence with full pay after every tour of service of twelve months on the Gold Coast and in Southern Nigeria, and every tour of service of fifteen months in Sierra Leone, with free passage to and from England.

For the first three years the appointment will be probationary. At the end of three years the appointment will be made permanent if the officer's services have been satisfactory.

Officers will be eligible for pension under the rules laid down in Chap. XVIII. of the Colonial Regulations.

Officers selected for appointment will be furnished with further details by letter from the Colonial Office.

MACLAIREN ALL RIGHT. A cablegram has been received from James MacLaren, son of Mr. David MacLaren, from Dundee, Natal, saying he was all right. Mr. MacLaren was a member of Bethune's horse, and there were rumors that he had been a victim of the ambushade into which a portion of his corps fell near Newcastle.

TRANSFER OF MEN.

SEVERAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED AMONG THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

Ottawa, June 1.—Militia orders issued to-night contain these items:—Second (special service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, the following men have been enrolled: No. 7414, Private G. Wallbridge, 2nd Regiment 'Queen's Own Rifles.' The following non-commissioned officers and men have been transferred from this

battalion:—No. 7634, Corporal J. Gardner, to rejoin 4th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, as captain.

No. 783, Corporal H. G. Baldwin, to 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.

No. 7786, Private H. Cowgill, to 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.

No. 911, Private C. E. Parry, to 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

No. 791, Private G. Thompson, to 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

No. 7675, Pte. H. Huggall, to D Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

No. 7870, Private W. A. Roberts to C Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

OTTAWA CELEBRATING.

Ottawa, June 1.—The whole city is given over to the wildest wave of enthusiasm ever witnessed in the capital. The confusion on the main streets last night was what might be looked for in a city of a million, and though the whole community is given over to the wildest excesses, no mishaps of any consequence are reported. This afternoon was celebrated as a civic half holiday. The staff of the government printing bureau paraded this morning headed by their own band, and stopped in front of all the main buildings.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Paris, June 1.—The Senate to-day was crowded for the debate on the amnesty bill. M. Clamageran, Republican, opened the discussion by opposing the measure as a violation of rights which were worthy of respect. He contended that it was unjust to prevent men such as former Lieut. Colonel Piquart from obtaining reparation for injury which they had suffered. He further asserted that the only means of securing peace was to pursue the work of exposing the truth.

M. Maxime Lacomte, Republican, asked that amnesty be extended to Dreyfus himself in order to thus finally dispose of the affair in conformity with the wishes of the country.

This evoked noisy outcries from various sides of the Senate, ending with tumult, when M. Delpech, Republican, and Socialist, opposed the measure, declaring it was impossible to grant amnesty to those who had Dreyfus condemned, notably a former minister of war. He concluded with asking for the arraignment of the latter, General Mercier, whereupon the general rose and said he had acted for the good of his country, and that he would not hesitate to repeat to-day what he did then.

The Leftists loudly protested against this statement, while the Rightists applauded.

THE MONTEPELLIER WRECK.

Halifax, N.S., June 1.—Captain Smith delivered judgment to-day on the wreck of the steamer 'Montpelier.' He said the captain should have exercised the lead more than he did, and not having done so was negligent on his part. Captain Galt was suspended for three months.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LORD ROSEBERY WRITES OF THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THEM.

London, June 2.—In connection with the rumors current of Lord Rosebery's willingness to resume the leadership of the Liberal party, if the majority of the party desires it, he is regarded as having embodied his principles in the following letter sent last night to the Plymouth



LORD ROSEBERY.

'Mercury,' a Liberal organ, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary. After formally congratulating the paper, Lord Rosebery proceeds:

'This anniversary comes at a remarkable moment. It finds faction annihilated by the war, in which the great mass of the nation desires to stand shoulder to shoulder. With all its curses it may ultimately bring a blessing. It may brace up the nation. It may mould a nation. It may unite a nation. It must make a nation take stock of itself and examine its deficiencies.'

'Under these circumstances the function of the press, always important, has supreme value at such a juncture. It must be sincere. It must divest itself of the mere catchwords and impulses of the party. It must be prepared to discard the obsolete shibboleths, to search out abuses, to disregard persons, to be insistent in pressing for necessary reforms, social, educational and administrative, and, if need be, constitutional, and, moreover, with regard to sane appreciation of the destinies and responsibilities of the empire.'

'We stand at the parting of the ways. Will Britain flinch or falter in her world-wide task? How is she best to pursue it? What new forces and inspiration will it need? What changes does it involve? These are questions requiring clear sight, cool courage and freedom from formula. It is because I believe the 'Mercury' is facing this crisis in our fortunes in a bold, liberal spirit, that I sent a message of hearty good will.'

PROFESSIONAL SECRECY.

INTERESTING CASE DECIDED IN A FRENCH COURT OF LAW.

Paris, Sunday, May 20.—Father Breton, the vicar of Meaux, was fined £80 and mulcted in one franc damages, yesterday, for revealing secrets entrusted to him in his priestly capacity.

The case was a curious one. A Franciscan monk, Father Elysee, while preaching some years ago made the acquaintance of a young governess. A correspondence between the two followed, and eventually the girl applied for advice to Father Breton, who had formerly been her confessor.

The abbé wrote to the monk reminding him of his priestly duties, and urging him to address no more letters to the young lady; and as this had no effect he communicated with the monk's superiors. As a result the Franciscan retired to a refuge for unfrocked priests at Seves.

Three years later he commenced the proceedings which terminated yesterday, when the court decided that priests are bound by the rules of professional secrecy, apart from the confessional.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BARBADOES.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 1.—Inter-Island advices received here to-day say the financial condition of Barbadoes is very bad and that the government and people are seriously exercised over the situation. The revenue and trade are steadily shrinking and a law has been hastily passed increasing the tariff. Want of employment among laboring classes is anticipated and the consequences are likely to be very serious.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Captain Roberts, of the 35th Regiment, and two missing companions, captured at San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan, Island of Luzon, on May 29, are still in the hands of the rebels. Venezuela has accepted the invitation to take part in the pan-American exhibition at Buffalo in 1901.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

LORD ROBERTS, THE MASTER OF MEN.

(Julian Ralph, in London 'Daily Mail.')

We who are in and with the army could feel an instant and bone-deep change in the men around us when it became known that Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was coming out to take command of the forces.

The sentence 'Bobs is coming' was like an abracadabra, opening the way ahead, levelling the kopjes, vanquishing the Boers, ending the tiresome, disappointing struggle—all in anticipation, of course, and yet in an anticipation steel-girded with confidence.

It was not only the men in the ranks who showed and exulted in this reinvigoration; their officers were just as certain that it was the master who was coming.

From that day to this I have made it my task to study this unique man, who is, I believe, more beloved and admired than any living man, trusted more implicitly, followed more unquestioningly, and obeyed more cheerfully (especially when he sets his army its hardest tasks) than any living man of whom we have any knowledge.

CHARMS THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The first time the correspondents saw him was at a railway car window at Modder River. He sent for them and addressed them as one who speaks to friends. It seemed to them that he lifted every disability and brushed away every limitation which had hampered and almost crippled them in their work up to that time. They were to write what they pleased, he said, and this was not to be censored. Only their telegrams must be scrutinized. They were to go wherever he went, wherever they would to go.

Many had never seen him before, but all surrendered to the spell that surcharges the atmosphere around him—during this brief interview, in which he revealed that sympathy, trust, and frankness and that breadth of view which are amongst his most marked traits. They looked on his face as upon the face of a man-leader; a man born to ride in the van of men, to be followed and obeyed.

To me his face suggests the front of a granite mountain, seamed, lined, battered by storm, strain, and racking change. It records acquaintance with every trial to which mortals are put, all suffered in the solitude of undivided responsibility. Care, worry, sickness, danger, unceasing reflection, all had left their marks there, yet all were written across a gentle, sympathetic countenance, never gay or merry, yet seldom stern, and wholly ignorant of passion.

I have known many great faces, but that of Lord Roberts is a face apart. I fancy that, in the minds of their worshippers, some of the soberer gods of the old mythology had faces like his.

DELIGHTS THE ATTACHEES.

He was as frank and liberal in his welcome to the foreign attachés as he had been to the war correspondents. The attachés had waited in Capetown until he sent for them. They came, thinking that they were going to be shunted aside and left out of the excitement, as they had been with a lesser army and a lesser general elsewhere in the field.

But when they met Lord Roberts he said, in effect, 'You are to do as you please and go where you like—only please do not get in the way of any bullets, as I am responsible for your safety.'

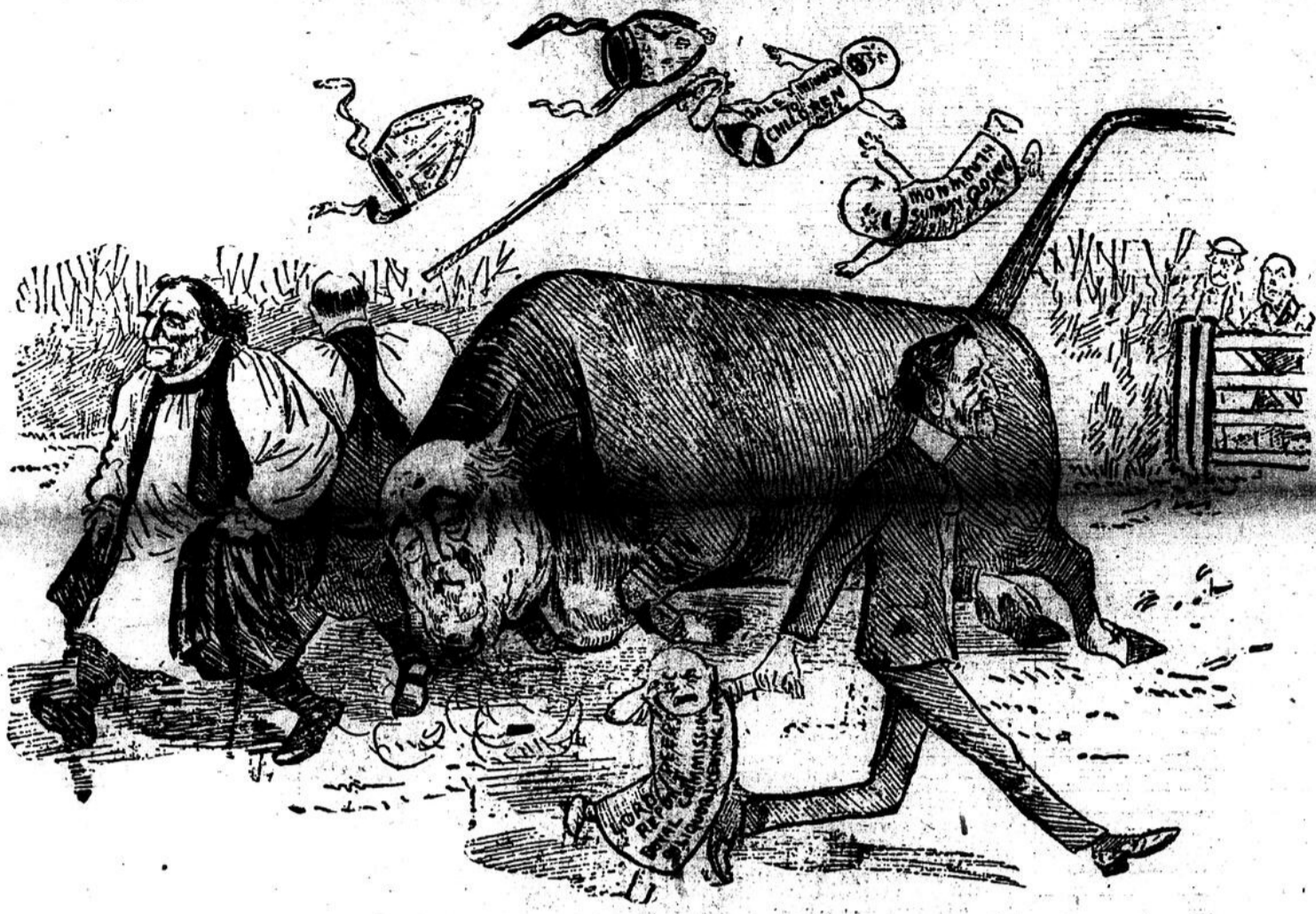
One night at a private dinner tendered to him, Sir Alfred Milner, and Rudyard Kipling by Percival Landon, of the 'Times'; H. A. Gwynne, of Reuter's; James Barnes, of 'Harper's Magazine,' and myself, he said, in effect, that as we shared the dangers of battle, exposure and hardship with the soldiers, he would like to ask, 'May I call you comrades?'

And at that dinner, when the roses hung over every man's head in token of the liberty with which all were entitled to speak, without fear of an echo reaching the outer world, I was told by one of his friends that 'Lord Roberts never objects to the publication of anything he says before a gathering of men, because it is his rule never to say what he would regret to have repeated.'

'LITTLE BOBS.'

In person he is 'Little Bobs.' He is one of those small packages in which the gods have so often packed military genius, as if it were a rare commodity, not obtainable in bulk. He dresses in serge khaki, which, plain as that always must be, he renders the more plain by ridding it of all orders and decorations.

There are men on his staff—there was even an American newspaper reporter with one of the armies—who wear a hife and a half of ribbons. But the hife, who is entitled to perhaps four lines, appears every day, for every duty and function, with a tunic as bare of decorations as that of any civilian. He is so neat and precise in his dress that I suspect he must have been a dandy in earlier life. He is quick and nervous in his movements, and his constant habit is to thrust either one or both hands under his belt. A practice which makes it easy for articles to familiarize his figure with the public. He is instantaneous and direct in conversation, and goes as straight to the



THE BULL BREAKS LOOSE AMONGST THE BAND OF HOPE.

(See Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords, May 8, 1900.)

point in view as a well-aimed bullet to a target. I have noticed that when he meets new people he advances towards them eagerly, listens intently, and in three minutes either engages the new acquaintance in earnest conversation or has done with him with a decisive nod of parting.

LORD ROBERTS'S COURT.

With the army in South Africa his headquarters form a court—almost as if he were a part of the Royalty he represents. You do not call upon him. You sign your name in a book, and he sends for you later if he wants to see you. It may be a duke whom you find in the central hall of the Residence—as it was in any case—and who offers the request for you to sign.

The Field-Marshal works continuously and to do so has to be free from interruption; therefore visitors meet him only at lunch or dinner. In Bloemfontein, where he was living between walls, his table was a small one standing a few feet from the head of the very large long table at which sat his staff—his ponderous, impressive staff of distinguished men of the aristocracy. You dined with 'Bobs' in khaki, of course, at his small table—if you were highly honored; or you may dine with his staff and be presented to him after the meal for as long or brief an interview as he pleases.

That is precisely the amount and extent of state about his surroundings. But all state vanishes when you touch the hand of 'the Little Man,' and talk with him about the two subjects which engross him—the war around him and politics at home.

A KEEN POLITICIAN.

If you wonder that politics find such spacious lodgment as they do in his mind, you have not remembered how politics have affected him in his career as a general, here in South Africa—when he could have prevented this war by a vastly smaller one—in Kandahar; in many fields.

Lord Roberts never smokes tobacco, and with drink he has little to do. A glass of wine with two of the three meals suffices for him. He preaches temperance to his soldiers, and they all know that he shows no patience with those who drink to excess. He presides at meetings of the Army Temperance Association and extols sobriety.

He has never been known to use an oath, and, indeed, there must be comparatively few men whose religion influences them so deeply as does his in every affair of life. He never parades his piety, never forces it upon those around him. Yet on every Sunday since he joined his army he has attended divine service. Not a word has he ever spoken to his staff suggesting or ordering their presence—yet he is certain to attend the weekly service—an example to the army so modestly and so persistently presented that it cannot help but be powerful. When he took the sacrament at Driefontein, the other day, in the face, one might say, of the whole army, it was without a hint of the parading of religion. All saw in it an act of simple faith.

It is almost as hard to reconcile his gentleness and sympathy with the firm—sometimes stern—course which a general so supreme in command, and at the head of so large an army, must often have to follow. I have asked many of his friends how he can be both sorts of men at once—how he can possess traits which we imagine must war with one another.

'He does possess them, that's all,' is the best answer I have had; 'I don't know how, but he does.'

WHY WE LIKE HIM.

'He is all things to all men, in the best sense of the phrase,' said one who knows him well. 'He has the royal gift of remembering everybody, the humane quality of flawless tact, the superior, almost superhuman, gift of justice. Good men like him because he is good; kindly men find a responsive chord in his nature; and those who are stern feel that he, too, is stern upon occasion.' He has complimented a Tommy on his soldierliness in such a way as to win the man's loyalty to the end and surrender of his life, and on the very same day he has ordered home a general, knowing that the order carried with it the ever-enduring disgrace of a man who meant as well as himself, but had not the capacity to realize his ambition.

His army will do anything for him; march longer, starve harder, go without tents, blankets more days and weeks, and die in greater numbers for him than for any other man alive. And they will do all these things willingly and gladly where other armies might protest and grumble and go ahead with sullenness. He can get more out of an army, from the Guards down to the roughest scouting force (as he did between Modder River and Bloemfontein), than any Russian or German general could have extorted with iron discipline and adamant authority. It was the so-called 'London pets'—the Guards—who broke all European records in a three days' march into the Free State. Instead of grumbling they made it a matter for boasting. Whenever other privates would damn another leader, Roberts's men say, simply, 'Bobs knows what's about'; 'Bobs will do the job.' It suffices the majority merely to sum him up with this phrase, 'E is a man!' He can make no mistake that his army will recognize. Whatever he orders or does is regarded as the reflection of superhuman inspiration.

HOW HIS MEN LOVE HIM.

Even if he fails he is certain to be considered infallible to the end. There may have been more than one Wellington at the head of Britain's armies in the past, but there has never been a previous Roberts—never in English history has there been such idolatry, or any such magnetic leader.

'The men feel that they know him and that he knows them,' I was told. 'It is a case of love returned for love and admiration exchanged for admiration.' He scrupulously returns the salute of every Tommy he meets. He speaks to hundreds about whatever he sees them doing, or whatever interests him or rouses his curiosity. He thanks whoever does anything for him, and compliments all who are smart or soldier-like in manner and brave in service. He knows the names of a multitude of men. 'Sometimes,' said a general, 'when I have been with him inspecting regiments in a new command, he has said—'Now in this regiment are those fellows who did so-and-so at Cabul,' or Tirah or anywhere. And he asks for them by name and talks to them. He is sharp on offenders and can detect looting, defects in dress, misbehavior of any sort with so quick and keen an eye that the men feel—in this as in his courtesy—that he is one of them. They know that he is to be reckoned with in every way.'

'LOOT.'

We have all been slightly misled by the Boer word 'Commandeering.' It makes stealing seem less offensive—in fact, under the new name of 'commandeering,' stealing comments itself to many of us. Lord Roberts has been awfully down on it. He seems not to have caught the spirit in which we would not 'steal' a pin have been commandeering Dutch Bibles, horses, and any other portables in our path. At a certain point on the veldt one of Roberts's staff was riding ahead of the Field Marshal and saw a Canadian with two fat fowls hanging from his saddle. 'Here,' said the officer, 'where did you get those fowls?' 'Commandeered 'em, sir. Well, the soldiers make hide them. Here's Lord Roberts just behind us. He'll have you shot.'

Up cantered Lord Roberts, with his face troubled. 'What is that man doing with those chickens?' he asked, sternly. 'Sir,' replied the staff officer, 'he has understood that you are on very short rations, and he desires to offer the fowls for your dinner.' He got them off a farmer close by.

'Why, how very kind,' said the Field Marshal, pleased to the heart, and smiling warmly. 'What is your name?' 'I am very much obliged to you.'

'Now, no more of that, do you hear?' the officer whispered to the Canadian, who rode away, leaving his plunder, and doubtless very glad to part with it as he did.

HIS INFLUENCE WITH OFFICERS.

The officers are as anxious to please the Field Marshal as the men, and one class thinks no less of his genius and his marvellous personality than the other. Those who are near to him say that when he is talking to an officer about his work, he makes you feel that you have his entire confidence, and that he believes you will do the business better than any one else could do it. But if you do it wrong he will tell you so as frankly, and will point out the why and wherefore of his displeasure. And I don't envy the feelings of a man who knows he has displeased the chief. In using men he is as broad as the sky. His estimate of a man's fitness or value for whatever purpose he needs him is never in the least affected by any knowledge he may have of irregularities in the man's private life.

Above all else, 'Bobs' is a man of action. His life is all activity, and his mind works with his body—that is, in the heat of affairs and of movement his brain is coolest and works most quickly. His compact, nervy little body is all a reservoir of strength, and you can speak of his physique as you speak of the physique of a giant. Indeed, he lives on his nerve and draws upon his strength, as if both were inexhaustible. He will sit and write for ten days on end, dealing with a multitude of varied subjects—civil, military, covering the enormous range of view of a soldier and an administrator; and then, if he needs more, he will bounce on a horse and ride fifty or sixty miles, tiring lieutenants whose lives are spent in the saddle.

'PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.'

He lives very plainly, asking for few comforts, and no luxuries. When he visited Modder River he found Lord Methuen established in the hotel, and that general had been at the pains to clear out a part of the building and appoint it for the Field-Marshal's lodgings. But Lord Roberts, thanking him, remarked that he had ordered his tent to be set on the veldt, and that there he meant to stay. When his army is in motion, marching and fighting, he trav-

els with a covered wagon and a tent, the first being his house and the second his workroom. The wagon is a light four-wheeled contrivance whose top is a roomy and complete enclosure and defence against rain and cold wind. On the side-board is painted 'F. M. Lord Roberts,' so that we may all know it when it comes along.

Such is the famous 'Bobs'—like so many other men at so many points, so ordinary in a hundred little human ways, yet so separated from us all in other respects—in other respects which seem to us superhuman, that are antagonistic to much of what we know of him, that are innumerable, that seem illegal when we try to account for him.

JULIAN RALPH.

COMMENTS ON LORD SALISBURY.

ATTITUDE ON THE LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette,' May 9.)

For once in a way the Bishops in the House of Lords have, on their own initiative, taken a good, clear decided line: (1) on a matter not directly connected with the Church, and (2) in opposition to a Tory Government. Yesterday, in fact, was a red letter day in the history of the Church's attitude towards temperance. . . . This last motion was only defeated by three votes! What will the Church do now, especially in view of Lord Salisbury's amazing speech? We trust that there will be no backing down, even though the Archbishop has 'not at all lost his confidence' in the government.

'We have said that Lord Salisbury's speech was amazing, but it would be impossible to do it justice in any single adjective. It was not merely full of blazing indiscretions, it is in itself as a whole a "blazer" of the most characteristic type. For, asked to legislate on lines laid down by his own Royal Commission, Lord Salisbury jeers at the idea that he is in any way concerned with its recommendations, enlarges on the folly of legislating in a hurry, and delivers a most pointed and humorous philippic against the whole structure of our licensing laws. In particular he fastens on two proposals which have already received the approval of the House of Commons. It is all nonsense to prohibit children from fetching their parents' beer—the public-house only becomes contaminating when you are over sixteen. As to Sunday closing he will have none of it. . . . Clearly, if these two bills ever get to the House of Lords they will receive short shrift at the hands of its dictator.'

But Lord Salisbury is not content with deprecating new legislation; he is in favor apparently of sweeping away all the laws which exist to make drink-selling a regulated industry: 'You wish to prevent a certain number of people from getting drunk; therefore you are asked to prevent four, five, and six times as many, who are sober consumers, from having an opportunity of the free indul-

gence to which they have a right.' What a splendid battle cry, if it is felt that Khakiness alone is not enough to go to the country on! What an inspiring placard!

VOTE FOR CECIL AND FREE INDULGENCE.

It would be almost as good as the battle cry actually used in 1885: 'A FULL PINT; VOTE FOR TIGHE.' But clearly, Lord Salisbury, if he could have his way, would go in for free and unrestricted drinking. The right of free indulgence is clearly another of those natural and inalienable rights which we occasionally discover to be our sacred heritage.

The speech altogether makes us ask whether Lord Salisbury is not trading upon the fact that he means soon to be out of the hurly-burly of politics. Such a prolonged pitch of indiscretion suggests that he declines to allow his real self to be obscured, if in part only, by any party or abstract political traditions. It was not so ever, however, in January, 1885, he expressed his 'full approval of the principles involved in Mr. Chamberlain's proposals'—the proposals in which Mr. Chamberlain had said: 'As to the first I am still inclined to say that the most urgent social reforms which can be submitted to us is a reform in connection with the promotion of temperance.' Lord Salisbury in his heart of hearts believes in laissez-faire in this matter, and it is hard lines that his own Royal Commission should have reported while he is still Prime Minister.

(From the 'Licensing World,' May 12.)

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday is by far the most important pronouncement we have had on licensing matters for years past, and deserves to be printed in letters of gold. To adopt the words used about it in the House of Commons the next evening by Mr. Maclean, member for Cardiff, 'It is delightful to read such sentiments in the present day; they are like a wholesome breeze of common sense penetrating the walls of this palace and driving away the cobwebs that have for so long blinded the vision of some of us.' His Lordship's words put an end once and for all to the sedulously-fostered conspiracy of the teetotalists to force on immediate legislation on the lines of Lord Peel's proposals, and they are no less definite in asserting that there will be no legislation during the present parliament upon the points on which the various sections of the commission are alleged to be agreed. These are indeed welcome things to the Trade, and, as we shall show presently, they are based on the highest grounds of public policy.

'We need not deal with the subsequent speeches. Lord Peel's was vehement in support of "my report," but since His Lordship's denunciation to the level of an ordinary teetotal advocate his words have lost all weight. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who has the distinguished record of having been the greatest absentee from the commission of which he was a member, also had something to say, but his views are discounted by his well-known prejudices. His attempt to spring a vote of censure upon the government, without notice, in a House which he thought favorable, was more worthy of a trickster than of the Primrose of all England. Lord Salisbury met the attempt in a properly contemptuous spirit, and the trick failed. Altogether Tuesday's debate deserves a high place in the records of the House of Lords.'

INDIANA'S CLEVER HENS.

Monon, Ind., boasts the possession of a flock of hens with phenomenal hearing abilities. The town is a railway junction where two through trains meet daily, when the dining cars are run upon sidings where the cooks clean up the kitchens, to the joy and edification of the hens of the vicinity. As regularly as clock-work the hens are on hand to enjoy the discarded scraps. But the remarkable part of the story is that they come only when they hear the through trains whistle, and are never deceived by the whistles of the freight or local passenger trains. If the dining-car trains happen to be late, they philosophically lay eggs or scratch gravel, until the right locomotive whistles for the switch. They are said to be able to distinguish the whistle at incredible distances, so that the people intending to take the train do not need to look at the bulletin board, to see how late the train may be, but can accurately gauge its distance by the remoteness of the hens picking their way towards the track.—Chicago Tribune.

CHINESE NAMES.

In China there is no fixed nomenclature—even the country itself is without a name—and this lack of distinct and recognized appellations was a frequent source of difficulty. Of personal information from natives there was none obtainable on which any evidence could be placed. A Chinaman, unless he be a porter coolie or a boatman, rarely travels or gets during his life more than a few miles in any direction from the place where he was born. When trying to procure information concerning the immediate locality, it was no uncommon thing to have a native, and even sometimes men of local position, say: 'Oh, I have never been so far away as that; or I have never been across that hill; and so do not know what is beyond.'—Harper's Weekly.

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Opens June 1. Open July 2.

A unique corner of the earth. Send for booklet. STACEY & ADELL, Fopham Beach, Me.

BEAURIVAGE HOUSE, Grand Metis.

This New Hotel, situated at Grand Metis, will be open for guests on the 1st June. First class accommodation, close to post-office, and only three miles from railway station. Fine view of the St. Lawrence, and first class bathing. Terms moderate. Guests met at station. Apply for information to J. W. GAUVREAU & CO., Proprietors.

OLD ORCHARD, MAINE.

THE NEW IRVING.

This favorably known House has been remodelled and refurnished making it more than ever an ideal family resort. Facilities for Boating, Bathing and Fishing unexcelled. Gas lighting, all modern conveniences; perfect sanitation.

Send for circular.

MRS. L. A. GOGGINS, Proprietress.

Leggatt's Point Hotel,

LITTLE METIS, QUE.

Beautifully situated between beach and public road; excellent bathing facilities; fine wharf; splendid view of river and merchant service. First class board. Opens June 15th. For terms, apply to D. MCGUGAN, Grand Metis.

EVER REST COTTAGE.

Tributary to the Adirondacks. House open June 20; pure air and water; good board; pleasant drives. Correspondence solicited. Address, MRS. H. G. LYMAN, Whippleville, N.Y.

ADIRONDACKS,

FINE GROVE COTTAGE.

A delightful home for summer months. Send for illustrated booklet. C. H. MORHOUS, Prop., Jay, Essex County, N.Y.

READY FOR BOARDERS, LARGE, Comfortable country house, three miles from Point Fortune; good bathing, boating, and driving, terms moderate. Address MISS J. T. BOA, Bay View, Chute au Blondeau, Ont.

BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, Pleasant house, with all modern conveniences; nice shade trees; good English board; near river boats and good fishing; ten minutes walk from stations; four trains daily; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. C. LORANGE, Huntingdon, P.Q.

LORDELLE, KNOWLTON, P.Q., WILL open for the reception of summer guests about June 10th. For terms, etc., address MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

LAKEFIELD COTTAGE, NOW READY for boarders. MARGARET ROGERS, Lakefield, Que.

TO LET, AT DORVAL, ON POINT EAST of Forest and Stream Club House, furnished Cottage, with abundant supply of pure water from the current; eight rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences. JOHN G. SAVAGE.

TO LET, AT STE. AGATHE, AN ELEVEN roomed Cottage, completely furnished; water in house, and ice supplied. Also, Apartments, singly, or in lots, in new cottage, now on view. Apply to MRS. RADFORD, 60 University street, or Mr. LUNAN, Ste. Agathe des Monts.

BEACONSFIELD, LAKE ST. LOUIS,—TO Let, Furnished Cottages, containing 8 and 9 rooms; water connections in each house. Plans at our Office. MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.

SUMMER BOARD AT HIGHLANDS, Lower Lachine Road, near C.P.R.; good board; plenty of shade, near water. Apply at 69 Drummond street.

THE LAURENTIDES HOTEL IS NOW open; it has been completely renovated and tourists will find every accommodation at moderate prices. Address ARTHUR TREMBLAY, Quai des Eclusements, Que.

MANSION HOUSE, Cacouna. Nicely situated on the banks of the beautiful St. Lawrence; very comfortable rooms; first-class table; salt water baths, hot and cold, in the house. Terms very moderate. For particulars please apply to A. LUCAS, Proprietor.

Lake Memphremagog. Lakeview House, Georgeville, Que., first-class private summer boarding house; Terms moderate. Apply to A. W. BULLOCK, Georgeville, Que.

HOTEL DOUGLAS, SUMMER RESORT ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. For Descriptive Booklet call at "Witness" Bureau, or write to JOHN L. MOCK, Prop., Douglas, Essex Co., N.Y.

Oceanic House, PEAK'S ISLAND, Me. One of the finest locations in Casco Bay, three miles from Portland. Bathing, boating and fishing. Pure spring water. Correspondence solicited.

BELLEVUE HOTEL, NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE. This Hotel will re-open about the middle of June. It is called the Healthy Hotel on account of its elevated situation, and its nearness to the water. Most delightful place for families. Terms very moderate. FERDINAND LEVEILLE.

HOTEL BIEN-VENU, NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE. This place, well known to tourists, will be opened the 20th June. All home comforts. Good bathing, and patronized by the best people. Terms moderate. MRS. A. MICHAUD, Proprietor.

MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, ME. Will be open about the middle of June for boarders. Everything will be done to make guests comfortable and at home. Situation is one of the best on the Island. Good safe bathing, mountain and sea air combined. Address MRS. D. McDONALD, 147 Metcalfe street.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, M. FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Broome Lake will be open for guests on June 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor.

REST, HEALTH, RECREATION, ABENAKIS SPRINGS, Que. This popular resort opens from June 1st to October 1st. The ideal spot for a family to spend the season. Country air, woods, fields, river, and the famous health-giving ABENAKIS MINERAL WATERS. Special rates for June and the season. Send for descriptive booklet, rates, etc.

ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRINGS WATER CERTAIN CURE FOR Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc. MINERAL WATER BATHS. For full particulars address RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Manager, ABENAKIS SPRINGS HOTEL CO., Abenakis Springs, Que.

A DIRONDACKS, GRAND VIEW FARM. 1,000 feet above tide. Dry, pure air. Beautiful scenery. Large airy rooms. Write for photographic circulars. H. I. ARNOLD, Keesville, N.Y.

AT SHAWBRIDGE. A Newly-Built well-situated Cottage, neatly furnished, with all modern conveniences, for a few summer boarders is now open. Further particulars may be had by addressing P. M. JORDAN, Shawbridge, P.Q.

TORONTO & CHARLOTTE LINE. Commences running Thursday, May 31st. Steamers leave Montreal for 1,000 Islands, Pointe Charlotte and Toronto, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p.m. Steamers from Montreal connect at Prescott with steamer TORONTO.

Low Rates Going West. Steamer TORONTO Finest on Fresh Water. **HAMILTON LINE.** Steamer leaves Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m., for Toronto and Hamilton, and intermediate ports. **SAGUENAY LINE.** Steamer leaves Quebec Tuesday and Saturday, 3 a.m. **Steamer LAPRAIRIE** Leaves week days from Montreal at 12:30 p.m., instead of 1 p.m. Leaves Laprairie at 2 p.m., instead of 2:30 p.m. For further information and tickets, apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Ticket Agent, 128 St. James street, opposite Post-Office, or Freight to R. McEWAN, G.F.A., Victoria Pier. Tel. Main 1722 and 2473.

The Ottawa River Navigation Co. DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS. Sundays excepted. **SOVEREIGN & EMPRESS** BETWEEN Montreal and Ottawa. Now running regularly for the season. Passengers from Montreal take 3 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with steamer "SOVEREIGN". Take 5 p.m. train for SHOOTING THE RAPIDS. Excursions to OARILLON Daily, \$1.00. Head Office, 165 Common St. Telephone Main 029.

TORONTO, \$10-AND RETURN-\$10 Single \$6 (including Meals and Berth). Tuesday and Friday At 7 p.m. Per Favorite Steamers "OCEAN" and "PERSIA." Lighted throughout with Electric Light. CUISINE FIRST CLASS. Apply to Battersby's Tourist Agency, 175 St. James street. W. Henry, 54 Peter street. G. E. JAGGS & CO., 317 Common street.

Summer Travel. **VACATION TRIPS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE,** ST. CAMILLA, BONAVISTA and COBAN to lower ports. ST. CECILIA, BELLEGRUVE, OCEAN, PERSIA and ALEXANDRIA to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes. Tickets and further particulars from W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg. Tel. Main 2646. General Steamship Agency.

Atlantic City, N. J. **Hotel Luray,** ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey. Open Pavilion directly over board walk; delightfully cool. Porches on a level with and connected to the board walk. Sea and fresh private baths. Golf privileges. JOSIAH WHITE & SON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Improved Train Service BETWEEN MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal 7:30 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa 11:20 a.m.
" 9:40 a.m.	" 11:30 p.m.
" 14:05 p.m.	" 15:35 p.m.
" 15:50 p.m.	" 17:15 p.m.
" Ottawa 16:10 p.m.	" Montreal 9:50 a.m.
" 8:45 a.m.	" 11:15 a.m.
" 14:20 p.m.	" 15:50 p.m.
" 8:35 p.m.	" 9:45 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except 5th day.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS. Toronto and West. Daily. Ex. Sun. Lra. Montreal, 9:30 a.m. S. O. P. m. 10:35 p.m. Arr. Toronto, 5:20 p.m. 8:50 a.m. 7:15 a.m. Arr. Niagara, 6:55 p.m. 8:15 a.m. 8:30 a.m. Falls, 8:40 p.m. 10:10 a.m. 10:10 a.m. Arr. Buffalo, 10:00 p.m. 12:00 noon 12:00 noon Arr. London, 10:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Arr. Detroit, 6:45 a.m. 1:10 p.m. 1:10 p.m. Arr. Chicago, 2:30 a.m. 8:15 p.m. 8:45 p.m. City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Fast Train Service Overland—Commencing June 11th "IMPERIAL LIMITED" will leave Windsor St. Station 9:30 a.m. daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Kootenay points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours. Improved Service to St. Agathe, Lachine, etc., commencing June 11th. Particulars later.

Opening of New Route between QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B., & HALIFAX, VIA MEGANTIC. In effect June 4th, Through First-class and Sleeping Car service.

SEASIDE AND NEW ENGLAND Season 1900. Improved Service. Between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard and Montreal, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua, etc.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, AND EARLY 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows: The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11:30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces. The Maritime Express from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 6:30 p.m. The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m. The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except on Sunday, at 12:00 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m. Accommodation for Levis leave daily except on Sunday, at 11:15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7:30 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B. Accommodation leave Levis at 11:40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10:00 p.m. Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first-class coaches on the Maritime Express. Through sleeping cars between Montreal and Halifax. **THE LAND OF BIG GAME.** The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, ducks, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Montreal, N.B., Jan. 12th, 1900. H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal. JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

CIE FRANCO-CANADIENNE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR. Monthly freighters service between Havre, Bordeaux, Quebec and Montreal, calling April, July, October, & January. **"MONT BLANC"** from Montreal May 18th for Havre and Bordeaux. **"Bogot"** from Bordeaux, May 15th, from Montreal June 5th. **"Mont Blanc"** from Havre June 10th, Bordeaux June 15th. Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada, Western United States and France. For freights and particulars apply to C. F. H. and G. R. agents: HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec; S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax; or A. POINDEON, 36 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S BEAVER LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool. Calling at Montevideo both ways.

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Montreal
Tues., May 1	Lake Ontario	Fri., May 15
Tues., May 8	Lantana	Fri., May 25
Tues., May 15	Lake Champlain	Fri., June 1
(New 9,000 tons)		
Tues., May 22	Lake Megantic	Fri., June 8
Tues., May 29	Lake Superior	Fri., June 15
Tues., June 5	Lake Ontario	Fri., June 22
Tues., June 12	Lantana	Fri., June 29
Tues., June 19	Lake Champlain	Fri., July 6
(New 9,000 tons)		

RATES OF PASSAGE. First Cabin, from \$32.50 to \$35 single. \$100 to \$150 return, according to steamer, location of state-rooms and number of occupants. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or London-derry. Single Return. Lake Ontario and Lake Superior, \$35.00. Lake Champlain, Lake Megantic, \$37.50. Two persons occupying a four-berthed room will be charged extra. Third class or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or London-derry, etc., \$22 and \$23, according to steamer.

MONTREAL to AVONMOUTH. SS. MERRIMACK, Montreal, May 3. SS. OREGON, Montreal, May 10. SS. STOLLA, Montreal, May 17. SS. YOLA, Montreal, May 24. These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. Rate, \$50 single, \$90 return.

MONTREAL TO LONDON. SS. Oceano, Montreal, May 12. SS. Montpelier, Montreal, May 12. **ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,** 6 St. Sacramento St. MONTREAL. Chicago Agency: J. O. WELLS & CO., 11 Sherman St. Toronto Agency—60 Yonge St.

RECORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. SS. Alcega, 4,800 tons. SS. Keston, 4,500 tons. SS. Almor, 7,200 tons. SS. Florida, 4,500 tons. SS. Annapolis, 5,000 tons. SS. Marins (cold storage), 5,500 tons. SS. Concordia, 3,500 tons. SS. Orinda, 5,000 tons. SS. Hedia, 5,500 tons. SS. Babada, 1,000 tons. SS. Indran, 5,500 tons. SS. Estrella, 6,000 tons. SS. Kastalia, 4,500 tons. SS. Marina, 5,500 tons. New Steamship building, 7,500 tons.

Weekly London Service. From Montreal. SS. AMARYNTHA, June 3. SS. BRITONIA, June 10. SS. ALDIBRE, June 17. SS. KASTALIA (cold storage), June 24. SS. IAKONIA (cold storage), June 31.

LEITH SERVICE. SS. JACOBYA, June 15. **ABERDEEN SERVICE.** SS. ESCALONA, May 31. Agents—Camp, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, 26 & 27, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland. COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamer of both lines.

LORD LINE. To Cardiff. SS. LORD IVEAGH, June 10. SS. LORD CHALMERS, June 20. Agents—Guthrie, Haywood & Co., Cardiff. Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast. Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; V. D. Biddell, Stratford, Ont.; Sobel & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or THE ROBERT RECORD CO., Limited, 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, MONTREAL.

Black Diamond Line. Steamers of this line leave MONTREAL regularly throughout season for CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., N. SYDNEY, C.B., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F. **NEXT SAILINGS.** SS. DONAVISTA, Thursday, June 15. SS. BONAVISTA, Monday, June 18. For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to **KENNAN & CO.,** 1A Place Royale.



DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. Steamer From Montreal From Quebec...

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes. THE WHEEL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA'...

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER. It is proposed to dispatch the steamers of this line...

Stationery, &c.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO., Wholesale Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers and Lithographers.

Professional.

O'Hara Baynes, NOTARY PUBLIC. Has removed to Western Loan & Trust Co. Building.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Quinn, Morrison & Lynch ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

SETH P. LEET, Q.C. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING, 204 St. James St.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT, & KENNEDY ADVOCATES, &c., Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.) In effect May 1, 1900. N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station...

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows: (In effect May 21st, 1900.) For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.37 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows: From St. John's, Farnham, etc., 7.47 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m. (except Monday) 11 noon and 8.35 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station For Quebec, 8.40 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m. daily. For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.

City Pass, Agent, 129 St. James street. Telephone, Main 3733.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows: 7.00 a.m.—Huntington, Ft. Coriavon and Massena Springs.

Trains arrive Bonaventure station 7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec. 7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Monoton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 11.30 a.m.

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

F. HYDE & CO., Phone 2612 31 Wellington St.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co., 184 McGill Street.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jank, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

'One talent well cultivated is worth twenty shallow faculties with a smattering of each.' I said this to one who had tried many ways of making a living and failed to succeed.

THE FLORAL CLUB. Oh, that one could catch these swift June days and clip their wings, that they would not fly so fast.

THE LILAC. 'T. I.' asks: 'There is a clump of lilacs on a new place I have bought, would you advise me to cut them down?'

Eczema on the Face

Would Itch and Burn until the Child Screamed with Agony—A Wonderful Cure Effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The case recorded here is one of the worst ever brought to the attention of the best physicians, and which doctors gave up all hope of recovery.

'I cannot think why lilacs flower, should bring me such strange dreams. Within their scented purple cups, a wondrous witchcraft gleams.'

'Willie D.' in a letter, says:—'You advise people to plant window boxes, and the 'Witness' has some inducements in the Boys' Page for doing so.'

'A Summer Cottage' has taken a house where there is a bit of ground enough for a few seeds and wishes to put in a little of something for the table.

MUSK MELONS. 'Ignorant'—It is rather late for melons, but if you have the seed, as you say, and wish to try them, plant in hills.

THE LEFT OVERS. Around the garden old apple tree I see a little rock garden where delicate vines, cool mosses and shady ferns grow together.

ADVERTISEMENTS. SOLID COMFORT AND LESS EXPENSE. That's a Certainty all Summer If You Buy an Oxford Gas Range.

WORK TO BE DONE. Weeds must be kept down—do not wait till they are large for the ground is all the better for being stirred and a 'stitch in time saves nine' in the garden as elsewhere.

PUSSY REASONED IT OUT. It is a common and probably correct belief that cats are attached to places while dogs are devoted to their owners.

THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE. It is instantaneous, and you don't have to wait for an answer.

BED FEATHERS and BEDDING. Repaired and Disinfected by Steam and Hot Dry Air AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Advertisement for Oxford Gas Range, featuring an illustration of the stove and text describing its benefits and availability from The Gurney-Massey Co., Limited, Montreal.

Advertisement for LAING'S COOKED CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE, describing it as a suitable meal for any season and available from WM. C. HALL, Florist & Grower.

Advertisement for BEDDING PLANTS, listing various plants like Geraniums, Petunias, and Stocks, available from WM. C. HALL, Florist & Grower.

Advertisement for Flower Seed, featuring S. S. BAIN, Nurserman, Seedsman and Florist, with a list of plants and contact information.

Advertisement for PUSSY REASONED IT OUT, a humorous story about a cat and a dog, published by The Long Distance Telephone.

Advertisement for BED FEATHERS and BEDDING, offering repair and disinfection services from MONTREAL FEATHER CO., 416 St. Lawrence Street.

HOME DEPARTMENT

WHY DORIS TELLS THE TRUTH.

Mrs. Kruger's Ways—Strawberry Ice-Cream—The Middle Daughter—Kind to Animals.

TRUTH AND HONOR WITH CHILDREN.

BY P. Q. R.

'I hate lies,' said my sister one day. 'Perfectly proper, Nell,' said I. 'Well, I really can see no excuse for a lie.'

'Can't you! I can. Unwarranted curiosity about one's private affairs. For instance, you must surely recall the time that prying Miss Staples asked you if you were engaged, before a soul knew of your engagement outside of our family. Do you remember what you said?'

My sister blushed: 'Yes,—I lied.'

'You did, Nell; and it was a justifiable act, too!'

'I'm not sure of that. I think if such an instance should occur now, I could escape with neither confession nor lies.'

'Possibly—'

'I always did try to speak the truth,' continued Nell. 'But I believe I dislike lies much more since I have children. I do so hate to have them untruthful.'

'I laughed, recalling some of little Frank's latest prevarications. 'Did you have such a siege of it with Doris?' I asked.

'Doris has had her time, but the motive in her case was a different one. Frank is ingenious, and originates a lie to gain some end, principally for the pleasure of his stomach. Doris is tempted by fear, or, rather, shame, because of some naughty thing she wishes to hide.'

'Do you mean that she still does it?' I asked in surprise, not having noticed anything of the kind in the five-year-old.

'Yes; occasionally; but I can generally get her to be perfectly truthful by not making too much of the offence she is trying to conceal. She understands now that I can endure the knowledge of any sin if she is straightforward in confessing it. It surprises me, however, that it should take so long to teach my children to be truthful.'

'Perhaps you are reaping the harvest of your lie to Miss Staples?'

'Don't,' said Nell, shivering. 'But, really, I have tried so constantly never to be untrue with Doris, when she tells me of wrong-doing that I cannot understand why I must still handle her so carefully. Often I must coax the truth from her, but I never, consciously let her go without getting her to tell me it all.'

'Both the children have good imaginations,' I said.

'Yes; but they rarely are untruthful from the impulse of that alone. A few times they have told me of events that I knew had not occurred; and I have said at the end, "That's a make-believe story, isn't it?" And they admitted it frankly, enough.'

'Then, too, don't you think children sometimes dream things that seem to them true?'

'Undoubtedly, we must make allowance for that.'

'Well,' I said, 'Doris and Frank trust you implicitly, Nell; and that will certainly make your task easier.'

'Yes,' said my sister, looking pleased. 'I think they do trust me, and they ought to. I have never consciously told either child the whitest kind of a lie. How could I expect them to be truthful, if they ever heard me say what was not true? As it is, I believe, when they are older, they will grow to love truth as much as I do. We often talk about fairies and brownies, and they understand these are creatures of fancy. And, perhaps, as something more of a reality, we have looked upon Santa Claus. For I want my children to have all the fun that others do, and I half believe in the jolly old man myself. But last Christmas Eve Doris said as I undressed her, "Is Santa Claus really or believing, mamma?" And what could I do? Was I to tell my child a first lie merely to give her a little more fun?'

'I know well enough what you did,' I replied.

'Of course,' I said, 'it's only believing, Doris, like the brownies.' "Who gives us the presents, mamma?" Doris asked. "Oh, papa and mamma and friends," I answered. "But I want you to get as much fun out of it as if it were true. So, when you wake up to-morrow and find your stockings full, I hope you'll say, just as if it were true: "Goody, goody! Santa Claus has been here and filled our stockings!" "I will, I will," said Doris, laughing gleefully. And so she did.'

'That night, as the children were eating their supper in the nursery, their mother and I sitting in an adjoining room, Frank called out—'

'Mamma, Doris jus' took anuvver spoonful of jam.'

'I didn't,' said Doris.

'There it is!' said Nell, getting up. Presently I heard her in the nursery, asking cheerfully—'

'"Most through supper, children?" Then the voices rippled on, evidently discussing different subjects. With some curiosity, I arose, and looked in through the door. Nell stood beside the little table, one hand gently stroking Doris's head. "Would you like some more jam, Doris?" "No, mamma."

'She took'—began Frank.

'You needn't tell me,' said his mother. 'Doris will, I'm sure. Don't say anything that isn't true, darling; it would make me feel so bad. Did you take some jam?'

'Yes, a little.'

'Did you have all you wanted? Wouldn't you like some more?'

'Then Nell kissed her saying, "I'm so glad you told the truth," and immediately began talking of other things.

'My sister's comment on the matter later was this:—'

'Of course, the principal thing is to get them to be truthful. Jam is entirely unimportant compared with truth.'

'When, later, we went down to tea, we saw Doris's doll on a chair in the dining room. "Don't let me forget," said Nell, "I promised to put Rosie in the playhouse before I went to bed." Neither of us thought of the doll again during the evening.'

'That night I awoke from my first sleep at the sound of careful footsteps in the hall. I feared one of the children might be ill, and looked out. At that moment my sister was about to enter the nursery.'

'"Any one sick?" I asked.

'"No," said Nell, in a whisper, "I forgot this," holding up the doll.

'"What time is it?'

'"About half-past two."

'At breakfast Nell told me how she had waked suddenly in the night with the thought of the doll. "I wouldn't lightly break my word to the children. Where an older person might understand an omission for good reasons, a child would lose confidence in you. Children are sharp observers and very critical. Once I hastily threatened to punish Doris if she did a certain wrong thing again. Not long after she repeated the offence; and, as I hated to punish her, I looked about for an honorable escape from doing it. She had hurt Frank. I said, if she would tell Frank she was sorry, and try very hard to be good to him in the future, I would excuse her that time. She did what I asked, and all seemed happily settled; but some time after, when I found occasion to tell the children how carefully one should keep his promise, Doris remarked, "You broke your word once, didn't you, mamma?" And I learned by a few questions that the little mischief had given me a black mark because of my leniency toward her that day. That taught me a lesson; and I have been more careful since to promise less, but to absolutely keep my word unless circumstances beyond my control make that course impossible. In such a case (which rarely happens), I explain the matter fully to the children.'

'One afternoon, as Nell and I started off on a walk with the little ones, Frank said he had forgotten his whistle. "If you want it, go and get it," said his mother. "Will you wait for me?'

'"Yes; I'll wait right here."

'So the little fellow ran back to the house. I have seen children look behind to see if an agreement were kept, but it did not occur to Frank to feel any doubt. It was a sunny spot where we stood, and I suggested that we should cross the street and wait under a tree.

'"You go with Doris," said Nell. "But I will stay here. Frank is so little that he might think that I had failed to keep my promise did I budge from the spot."

'Then, humorously, she drew with her parasol a circle about her in the gravel. We did not wait long for Frank. I said to him, "You see mamma kept her word and waited for you."

'"Course her did!" said Frank. "I would be 'shamed of her if her didn't!"'

'I carefully watched my sister through the remainder of my visit; and I never heard the slightest prevarication from her, although, now that my mind had been specially directed to the subject of truth-telling and the exact keeping of promises, I noted with horror the prevalence in other families of the apparent belief that no responsibility is to be attached to lies or breaches of honor with little ones.'

'I have heard mothers say, "If you do that again, you can have no candy to-day." And the box of candy would be brought by the delinquent and partaken of before my very eyes.'

'Where is my baby sister?' said a little tot one day to his mother. "I don't know," said she. "Perhaps God has taken her away. You know you struck her." And the little sister was at the time enjoying her customary carriage ride in the care of the nurse girl.

'"Does it taste bad?" said Doris, drawing back, as her mother was about to give her a spoonful of medicine.

'"I don't like it," said her mother. "But perhaps you will not mind it." When I have to take it, I swallow it as quickly as I can.'

'"No matter how desirable the end may seem," my sister often said, "no lies, no lies!"'

'Nell and I looked down from a window upon the children one day, as they played with little neighbors; and we heard Tommy, who lives next door, and is a year older than Doris, say—'

'"Let's come and ask your mother; she won't fool us." And it seemed to me that

out of the mouth of babes Nell's praise was perfected.—The Christian Register.

MRS. KRUGER.

When Mrs. Kruger has finished her heavier household duties, she dons a black alpaca dress, settles herself comfortably in the little parlor, and darns socks until evening. President Kruger is a notable personage now; consequently those of our readers who may like 'the personal paragraph' will learn with interest that he is 'heavy on his socks.' Nearly every pair in his wardrobe has been 'heeled' by his industrious wife.

Then, when there are no more socks to mend, Mrs. Kruger may take it into her head to make herself a new dress or 'turn' an old one. Every dress that the good lady wears or has worn during the last few years was made by herself. Ladies who are in the habit of presenting dress-makers' bills to their husbands at frequent intervals will be interested to know that the wife of the President of the South African Republic has never had more than three dresses at any one time, and they are all black. She is satisfied with two hats, which, like the dresses, are made by herself.

The hat reserved for special occasions, such as visiting with the President, or going with him to church, is as well known in Pretoria as Oom Paul's invariable silk 'topper.' One of the lady's many good traits is her love of animals. She deplores the fashion of wearing birds or feathers in feminine headgear, and has herself never been guilty of anything of the kind.

Illustrative of this tender heartedness is the following well authenticated anecdote: Plans were being prepared to erect a statue to the President, and when the drawings were completed they were shown to Mrs. Kruger. She was very much pleased with them, and expressed her admiration to the sculptor.

'But there is one thing I would like to suggest to you,' she said. 'The design is beautiful, and the whole plan pleases me very much, but there is one thing I would like if you can arrange it without a sacrifice of art, and that is when you design the President's hat you will leave a little hollow in the top from which the birds can drink.'—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May.

Just then a sturdy young fellow of ten came whizzing by on a bicycle. It was not his own, but one that its owner was generous enough to lend to the boys who had done, and he was taking his turn while the other boys lay on the grass and played jackstones, wishing as he rode along, 'My! if I only had a wheel for my trip to the farm!'

Just then he suddenly straightened himself up. 'Ting-a-ling-ling!' rang out the bell of the bicycle sharply, and as he slowed up the other boys half rose and looked wonderingly. They could see nothing to wonder for.

'What was it, Dick?' they demanded.

'Oh, nothing but a sparrow. I was afraid I'd run over it; the little thing stood so still right in front of the wheel.'

'Ho, ho! Rings his bell for a sparrow!' sneered the other boys as Dick dismounted. 'Mamma's itty, witty baby.'

'I don't care how much you make fun of me,' he replied good-naturedly, yet not without a red flush on his brow. 'I guess I wouldn't run over a sparrow, even when I could help it by ringing or stopping.'

'Come here, please, Dick,' called a voice from the doorstep of one of the handsomest houses on the avenue. 'You are the very boy I want to drive a pony to the country and back. It is out on the Burlington Boulevard. Would you like to go?'

'Why, yes, ma'am,' quickly answered Dick. 'I have an errand out there, and was just admiring the walk.'

'Then I am glad you may ride. I was wondering if I could trust one of those boys to be kind to Pet, when I overheard about the sparrow. That made me willing to trust you.'—Junior Christian Endeavor World.

Selected Recipes

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.—This, if properly made, is a most delicious soup, especially for summer. Stew the tomatoes (there should be sufficient to make a pint, when cooked) with a sprig of parsley, a blade of mace, and a bay leaf, allowing them to stew for fifteen minutes. Strain, and add a teaspoonful of sugar. Put a quart of milk on to boil, and when boiling thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, and one good tablespoonful of butter, which have been rubbed together. If ready to serve at once, take the tomatoes from the fire, and add the boiling milk to them. If it is not to be served immediately, let them stand on the fire separately till required and then mix, for if put upon the stove after mixing or allowed to stand any length of time, the soup will be sure to curdle. There will be no difficulty whatever in making this appetizing soup if this caution is borne in mind, never to mix the tomatoes and milk until the moment of serving.

A novel but simple soup is made of onions and oatmeal. It is easy to make, economical and much more savory than might be supposed. They who wish to experiment may fry two large cups of chopped onions with a heaped tablespoon of meat drippings or butter in the bottom of the soup kettle; when quite brown, add two cups coarse oatmeal, and this must also be stirred until well browned; it is the brownings or parching which flavors the soup pleasantly. Now add sufficient boiling water to well cover, and let it boil at least a half hour, adding more boiling water should it thicken too much. Season while cooking with salt and pepper and at the last minute add a cup of hot milk. Have dice of fried bread ready in the tureen and upon them pour the hot soup.

AS TO STRAWBERRIES.—One quart rich milk, three eggs, whites, and yolks, beaten separately, but until very light, four cupfuls of sugar, one pint sweet cream, or two cans of condensed milk. Heat the milk almost to a boiling point; add the sugar to the yolks and pour on the hot milk, a little at a time, beating all the time. Add the whites and keep stirring. Set all on the stove again, in a double boiler, or in a pan set in a pan of hot water. Stir while it boils, for fifteen minutes, when it should be as thick as boiled custard.

When cold, add the cream, beating it in slowly, and then the berries, stirring the mixture thoroughly. Put into a narrow covered pail, and set this in a larger one, filling in the space between with alternate layers of ice, pounded into bits, and rock salt. Mind, rock salt. No other is sure. Before covering the 'freezer' pail, the inner one, beat the custard for several minutes, at least five, with might and main—unless you can persuade James to do it for you, which will be far better, for two reasons: You will have saved strength, and made him think that he's indispensable, always a healthy sentiment to encourage.

Pack carefully, even over the top, with the ice and salt, then cover with several layers of carpet and leave it for an hour. Open, clean down the gathering film of ice from sides and top, beat all with a long handled spoon or ladle, as before (only longer) and again by proxy, if your proxy is on hand, cover thickly with ice, salt and carpet. If brine is accumulated, pour it off and replenish the ice. Leave it now for four hours, when the brine will have to be turned off again, and more ice put on; but you do not need to open the pail, until two hours later. Then lift it out, uncover, wrap in a large towel which has been wrung out of boiling water, turn it out on a platter which is longer than the pail, and it is ready to serve.—N. Y. Observer.

THE MIDDLE DAUGHTER.

In large families, I think a little special favor should be shown to the middle daughter, who often has to have her new things made out of her sister's old ones; the daughter for whom frocks are turned, and hats retimmed, while the next older sisters walk out resplendent in the new purchases. A pretty ribbon, a dainty pair of gloves, a fresh parasol, something to make up for what she must go without, should be the portion of this girl, on whom fall many of the family burdens, while her seniors are going through college, and her juniors are the petted occupants of the nursery.—Margaret E. Sangster in 'Good Housekeeping' for May.

MOTHER'S METHODS

THE MIDDLE DAUGHTER.

Surgery, says an exchange, is not for home practice as a rule, but there are emergencies and small wounds of children when a little knowledge may come in very handy. A famous surgeon gave to the writer the following method to extract a splinter from a child's hand: A wide-necked bottle is filled with steaming hot water nearly two-thirds up to the neck. Then place the sore where the splinter has entered over the mouth of the bottle, pressing it firmly over the skin to create suction. The steam from the hot water will allay the inflammation, and at the same time assist the suction of the bottle to withdraw the splinter. Usually the steam and suction will draw out a splinter that has been driven in so deep that nothing less than a severe cutting of the flesh would ordinarily extract.

It is an evidence of the far-reaching effects of the late disastrous fires that physical culture classes have taken up rope-climbing and descending, students hitherto unwilling or indifferent to this work being anxious to become experts. Girls are learning to hang by one and both hands, as well as to use a rope in climbing and descending. One class is learning how to dress quickly. The class declares that this greatly helps to form habits of order. Valuables, for instance, are put in boxes. In many ways these girls find that the discipline teaches them how to save time by keeping things where they belong.—'Outlook.'

WHY SHE TRUSTED HIM.

The lady of the house was standing in the vestibule, casting an anxious eye down the street.

'Are there no boys in sight?' asked a voice from within.

'Yes, plenty of boys on the street, but you know how particular I am about Pet. I should like to be sure that the boy who rides her will not be rough with her.'

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wide, 6c per yard. Surplice Linen, 14c per yard. Jutes, 10c
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IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN:

60c; 3 1/2 yards by 3 yards, \$1.52 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 25c each. Strong Huckaback Towels
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per doz.; Gentlemen's, 75c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies, 60c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 90c per doz.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS:

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CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from \$1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey"
and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "These Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts,
&c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

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India or Colonial Outfits, \$40.25; Bridal Trousseaus, \$25.00; Infants' Layettes, \$12.00 (see list).

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A HUNDRED YEARS.

CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF A SUBSCRIBER OF THE 'WITNESS,' AND A LOYAL BRITON.

Near Bloomington, Illinois, at the home of his son, William, on May 9, 1900, Francis Anthony celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Being apprehensive lest the strain of meeting and greeting his many friends might be too much for his strength, care was taken in issuing invitations that only those who had shown peculiar personal interest in the aged parent should be invited. As it was, although a hundred and twenty were present, to whom



MR. FRANCIS ANTHONY.

a delightful luncheon was served, he remained happy, calm, cool and collected, not varying in the least from his usual custom of retiring about nine in the evening, first, however, joining in family worship, he, leading generally, his voice being clear and strong, and his articulation good. Of his seven surviving children, five were present, ten grandchildren, and one great-grandson, the son of Frank A. Blair, of Chicago, whose mother had travelled over a thousand miles from Canada, to be present at her father's anniversary. Thus the four generations were represented.

Francis Anthony was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, a man of parts, died when Francis was but seven years of age. His advantages were limited. He, however, received a good education for the time. He emigrated to America in 1820, in a slow-going vessel, and was 21 days out of sight of land, during the twenty-eight days they were en route to New Brunswick. After five years' residence in St. John, he proceeded to New York city. On board the boat which conveyed him, he met Mary Stewart, the lady, who, in 1820, became his wife, and was his faithful companion for 64 years. She died in Illinois in 1890, at the age of 84 years. Preferring the British régime, Mr. Anthony purchased a farm on what is now known as the Highlands of Franklin, Huntingdon County, Que. Having endured many hardships, privations, discouragements, and bereavements, yet with good health and constitution, having strong faith in God, and being members of the Methodist Church, from 1827, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony struggled hopefully on, and in frugality, industry and energetic ambition they reared a family of eleven children. Politically, Mr. Anthony has been a life-long Liberal. He served as captain of a volunteer company of militia during the rebellion of '37 and '38. His children, with one exception, drifted into the United States, and, to be with them, he has also lived beneath the Stars and Stripes, for the last eighteen years, though his loyalty to his Queen and country has never wavered. In a recent conversation, he expressed a wish that his Canadian friends should know that he was in heart loyal to Queen Victoria and Great Britain. He has been a subscriber to the 'Witness' since 1857. Although a subscriber to a Montreal weekly at that time, his anxiety concerning the war of the Indian Mutiny impelled him to take the semi-weekly 'Witness,' though his nearest post-office was four miles distant. In reading the British Boer war reports to-day in the 'Weekly' he greatly prefers his Montreal paper, the 'Witness,' to the local daily accounts. He sold his farm in Franklin, Huntingdon County, in 1872. On the following year, when 73 years of age, he made his first trip to Illinois, to visit his eldest son. On returning, he remained in Canada until 1875, when with his wife and youngest daughter he went again to Bloomington, Ill., where he entered the grocery business with his youngest son, Aaron. In 1878, he retired, and returned with his wife to Canada, and stayed until May, 1882, since which time McLean County, Illinois, has been his home.

In a clipping from a Bloomington paper an interviewer says: 'Yesterday was the first time I had ever been privileged to see and talk with a centenarian, a privilege that really comes into the experience of but few. And to meet one so well preserved, mentally and physically, is all the more remarkable. He is bowed with the weight of years more than with the infirmities that accompany old age. He numbers his friends by the number of people he meets. I congratulated this venerable gentleman yesterday upon his remarkable age, and said, 'You should, indeed, be proud of your attainment to the centenarian age,' and he answered in a way strongly characteristic of his disposition. 'Proud? No; pride is evil, and I dislike the evil, so I try not to be proud of my advanced years.' I noticed the aged gentleman reading his Canadian paper, without the aid of spectacles, his hearing is comparatively unimpaired, his mind clear; he has remarkable vigor and good health, is unusually careful in his habits and toilet and doubt his preserved faculties may be attributed to this and his abstemiousness. His sons and grandsons have grown up in the same way. A fine

colored portrait of the Queen in all her gorgeous court regalia adorns the walls of the Anthony home and it is a cherished picture of the aged father. He never prided for long life, but says it is a verification of 'not my will, but thine, O Lord.' He has always been an earnest student of the Bible, and has upheld the family altar wherever he has been. Only those who know him best can fully appreciate his beautiful character. He is a remarkable man and has lived through a wonderful century.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Snow fell in large quantities on May 12 last, in Lancashire.

Miss Florence Nightingale was eighty years of age on Tuesday, May 15 last.

The London County Council made a profit of five thousand pounds by selling horses to the War Office.

A lady who attended the Queen's drawing-room the other day lost a diamond pendant valued at fifteen hundred pounds.

Fresh butter is selling at sixpence per pound in the southern part of Lincolnshire, so great is the quantity produced on the farms.

A Thrapston pauper, having unexpectedly received a windfall, has refunded the guardians fifty pounds, the amount of her maintenance.

A bereaved husband near Christchurch finds himself £500 the richer by his wife's death. She had hidden the sum in the bedding.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is said to have remarked to a friend who saw him off from Southampton the other day, that it would be a long time before his face was seen in London again.

Lord Wemyss writes to the papers criticising Lord Salisbury's commendation of Rifle Clubs. He claims that the Militia ballot is the law of the land, and is a much milder form of compulsory service than the Swiss model.

A one-year-old boy has been choked at Kettering by a crumb which got firmly fixed in his throat, and, according to medical evidence given at the inquest completely blocked the air passage.

The largest collection in any congregation throughout the Kingdom, in response to the Queen's appeal to the churches for the war fund, was eight hundred and two pounds from the New West End Synagogue, Baywater.

An inquest was held recently on the body of a fisherman named Owen Mulroy, belonging to Lambeth. Mulroy was sixty-five years old. He died from syncope, and his doctor stated that the deceased had the largest heart he had ever seen. The organ weighed twenty-three ounces instead of eleven ounces.

A fire, supposed to have originated from a spark from a railway engine, raged for some time on a common near Burley, on the borders of the New Forest. Aided by a strong wind the fire spread so rapidly that Lord Manners's house was in jeopardy. It was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was kept from the Bistern covers. Some three hundred acres were burnt.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Peterborough Station the other evening. A number of invalids from the front were travelling from London to Yorkshire, and on the journey one man became unmanageable, and, from his ravings, it was evident he imagined he was fighting over again the engagement at Spion Kop, in which he took part. He was with difficulty removed from the train and taken to Peterborough Infirmary, where he was detained. He belongs to the West Yorkshire Regiment.

A pleasing story of youthful pluck and promptitude comes from Swanage. Some Herston schoolboys, while playing on the golf links, lost a ball in a hedgerow. During the search which followed, a lad named Webber was bitten on the wrist by an adder. A companion named Hopcroft, without a moment's hesitation, tied a handkerchief tightly round Webber's wrist, and proceeded to suck the poison out of the wound. Major du Boulay, who was on the links, was so pleased with Hopcroft's conduct that he has since given him a watch, a handsome money-box, and four shillings and sixpence in money as a present.

In Warwickshire recently a workman was walking along the side of a stream on the way to his employment, when he noticed a swan floating on its back with its head under water. With the aid of a long pole he got the bird to the bank, and on pulling it out found to his surprise that a large pike had the bird's head in its mouth. The fish, which was also quite dead, had apparently pounced on the bird when the latter dived, and as neither could extricate itself, the one was suffocated and the other choked.

There has been an immense boom in Dickens's localities during the last few months. It is now announced that the famous Bleak House, Broadstairs, is for sale, and a suggestion has already been made that admirers of Dickens should contribute the £3,000 odd and purchase the house for a Dickens Memorial and

Museum. In spite of all the imperative calls on the generosity of the public there is little doubt that the money would be subscribed over and over again if it were properly asked for. People admire other novelists; they love Dickens.—'Globe.'

A pretty story is told to-day of an incident at Court which shows how the Queen still possesses the royal memory for which all her family are famous, as well as the happy knack of always saying the right thing. When Lady William Cecil had made a curtsy and was passing on, the Queen stopped her to congratulate her and to ask most tenderly after her sister, Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and her little son, who was only lately born, and whose advent is the more welcome as Captain Drummond, who is one of the Queen's groomsmen-in-waiting, had hitherto only daughters, but no heir.

Robert Carroll, a street vendor, was summoned at Southwark Police Court, for 'unlawfully wearing a dress having the appearance of a uniform of Her Majesty's forces, in such a manner as to be

likely to bring contempt upon that uniform.' He was selling small brooches in the street and was dressed in khaki jacket and trousers, and a brown hat similar to that used by the colonial volunteers now in South Africa. The judge asked defendant whether he had permission to use the uniform, and he replied, 'No, but I have a son in South Africa. It's not government clothing, but only like it, and I don't think I am doing wrong to wear it to get a living with.' He was let off with a warning.

More than a year ago the Court 'Hopeful Bud,' of the Ancient Order of Foresters, meeting at Blackwood, Monmouthshire, asked the German Emperor, through the German Ambassador, for a trophy of the chase to adorn their lodge room. In due course a reply was received, stating that the Emperor would be pleased to comply with the request, and in fulfilment of that promise the German Ambassador has now forwarded the stuffed head of a wild boar killed by the Emperor during the past winter. The head is on an oak mount, carved with oak leaves and acorns, the em-

blems of the order, and a silver plate is inscribed—'From His Imperial Majesty, William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to the Ancient Order of Foresters in Blackwood, 1900.'

SCOTCH.

It is announced that the Duke of Rutland is about to sell his Highland seat, St. Mary's Tower, on Birnam Hill, Perthshire, immortalized in 'Macbeth.'

Scottish recruiting districts have sent to the army during the year over 4,300 men. This does not include recruits raised at the headquarters of regiments, battalions and batteries. Scottish regimental districts contributed 2,377. Glasgow was an easy first, Edinburgh second, Perth third, and Hamilton fourth. With 359 recruits Stirling was fifth, and was a good way in front of Ayr, Aberdeen, Inverness, Fort George and Berwick-on-Tweed.

Mr. Alexander Bethune, of Blebo, in the parish of Kamback, the descendant of one of the oldest families in Fife, recently died at Castlandhill, Inverkeithing.

Mr. Bethune, who was in his seventy-sixth year, was in his early manhood a lieutenant in the 42nd (Black Watch), and when the volunteer movement took shape in 1859 he was appointed a captain of the Cupar Corps. He was noted for his pedigree herd of short-horn cattle, and as a county gentleman he took an active and independent part in public affairs.

Some folks who have the idea that our foes in South Africa are an uncouth people, not far removed from being savages, will get a shock on learning that Blair Lodge School, Polmont, has the distinction, or otherwise, of being captained by a genuine Boer. His father is a judge at Pretoria. His son, who is a smart-looking young fellow, and was in the school cricket team against Stirling County, was at home in South Africa last October, when the war broke out, and would have been commandeered to fight for the republic, but he got a pass from General Cronje to enable him to return to Blair Lodge to finish his schooling. Cronje would probably now be glad of a pass from this young man if it would get him out of St. Helena.—Stirling Observer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pale and Bloodless.



Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to backaches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anaemia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed)

J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

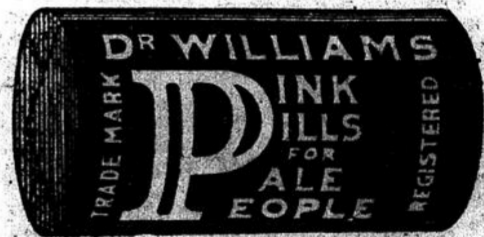
Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.

WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.



At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



The Boys' Page.

[Written for the Boys' Page.]

A Conspiracy

IN THE CITADEL OF CANADA

BY HAROLD SAXON.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

PART II.

That night, too restless to sleep, and feeling the need of a confidant, as well as an accomplice outside the walls after the event, he blurted out the whole story to his brother, much to the latter's amazement and contemptuous amusement.

'You idiot!' was his disdainful remark. 'I guess you've been reading some dime novels lately. The idea of a boy climbing into a citadel and carrying off a gun! And Bob shook with a paroxysm of uproarious mirth.

'You needn't laugh like a hyena,' said Harry angrily; 'I tell you Kruger is going to get the gun out, and I am to hide it afterwards. I thought perhaps you would help me,' he added, tentatively. 'Of course, I don't think I could do it alone.'

'I?' and Bob screamed afresh. 'Well, Harry, you do beat all! You will live to be hanged yet if you start at this early age robbing fortresses, and that kind of thing. The soldier is either gulling you or he has a screw loose somewhere. Don't make a fool of yourself and get arrested for burglary. What arrangements have you made, may I ask, in case you are caught?'

'I won't be caught,' rejoined Harry sullenly, 'and, anyway, they couldn't shoot me if I was.'

'Well, take my advice and leave the gun for someone else to bother about,' said Bob, yawning, and only half believing his brother was in earnest. 'But just the same, it would be an awful lark if it were possible to do it. Of course, it couldn't be carried off altogether, but it would be fun to tumble it into the ditch and leave them to find it next day. It would get into the papers, and there would be no end of yarns about it. Je-hoshaphat! there is eleven o'clock striking, and to-morrow is the greatest day of the carnival.' And a few minutes later Bob was snoring contentedly.

But his chance words had clinched the matter for Harry. If the whole affair were arranged, as he sanguinely thought it could be, he was sure Bob would join in, as he had acknowledged it would be a 'good lark.' The best thing would be to get Kruger himself, the shrewd and valiant Kruger, to suggest a plan to-morrow.

One of the chief events of the next day was an attack on the Citadel by the local volunteer corps and snowshoe clubs, and many amusing situations were witnessed, for a slippery crust of ice had formed over the snow, and the snowshoes continually slid back, as they gained the crest of a ridge, and their ludicrous mishaps were viewed with delight by the defenders and derisive shrieks from the spectators. During the mimic battle Harry had an inspiration. He was standing on the edge of the Citadel ditch, and here, of course, was the very place for his entrance. It was an angle not far from Mann's Bastion, where he had revealed his plot to Kruger; it overlooked the old French works, and was the most out of the way corner of the Citadel. The ditch was deep and wide, but half filled with snow from a tremendous storm earlier in the week. The leap down into it would be an easy matter, and equally easy to clamber up on the other side, while for the return a rope attached to a post which stood close to the trenches would furnish a ladder. If, now, Kruger only did his part, thought Harry, with buoyant confidence, the deed was as good as accomplished, and in spite of Bob's ridicule, it might even happen in some miraculous way that the gun could be transported even farther afield than the trenches. Whether the idea of carrying it home in a valise or a brown paper parcel rose before his mental vision, I am unable to say, but his imagination soared high during those days of illusion.

The carnival drive, the most amusing event of the week, took place that afternoon. It was a grand spectacular procession of allegorical cars and floats, representing historic and picturesque phases of Quebec life, past and present, and terminating with the father of all the calèches—the quaintest, wheeziest, rickiest old concern that ever was, destined, it seemed, to an approaching fate precisely similar to that which befel Dr. Holmes's 'wonderful one-hoss shay.' Immediately after the last car had passed Harry rushed off to the post-office to keep his appointment with Kruger, glad to get rid of the ten dollars he had been clasping tightly all afternoon in case of pickpockets. Kruger appeared shortly, and transferred the money with visible satisfaction to a receptacle inside his great-coat. 'I hardly expected you'd come,' he said, looking curiously at the boy's dancing eyes. 'Didn't think you'd be allowed, you know.'

'No one knows I'm here,' said Harry. 'That's right. Keep it quiet, especially about what you have given me, because, though you understand what I want it for, other people wouldn't, and it

mustn't get out that I'm going to cut, so remember you've promised not to tell. And you haven't changed your mind about the little gun?'

'No, I should think not!' exclaimed Harry. 'I can easily get in where the sham battle took place this morning, if you will be around somewhere inside.'

'I can manage to be on guard from twelve to two on Saturday night. If you whistle three times I'll bear you. But, see here, when are you going home?'

'On Sunday night, or Monday,' answered Harry, 'but I'll have to hurry back to the hotel now, or my tutor will think I'm lost.'

The soldier waved his hand, and then, acting on a sudden impulse, came closer and said gravely, 'Good-by; and I am really very much obliged for the money. If ever you come to the Republic find out where the Krugers are, and you'll see me there. Perhaps by that time I'll be able to show you some things in the way of fighting and shooting that you'll never see anywhere else.'

'But I'll see you on Saturday; what are you saying good-by for?'

'Oh, yes, so you will. But it was just in case anything happens to prevent you, that's all.' And he strode away down the street, wondering perhaps at a nature very different from his own, and reflecting that it ought to be considered a praiseworthy deed to cure a boy of such dense ignorance of the value of money.

The last and best feature of the week's sport, the storming of the ice-palace by two thousand five hundred soldiers and snowshoers, took place on Friday night. A rocket leaping high into the air gave the signal for a tremendous fusillade of bombs and Roman candles and dragon sticks at the devoted fortress, while the garrison returned the fiery volley by booming cannon-shots, and an equally fierce shower of projectiles from the battlements of the beleaguered castle. In a moment the eyes of the swaying multitudes below the wall ached with the blaze of colored lights, as rushing rockets crackled up into the sky, balloons burst out, and hung trembling and glowing in mid-air, multi-headed darts flew hither and thither, looking wickedly malicious, balls of molten gold and silver were hurled back and forth in glittering curves, and amid the volcanic hail, the doomed towers sparkled from green to gold, from pale carmine to Prussian blue, shining out amid the veiling smoke like an enchanted castle of crystal and gems. The pyrotechnic battle continued steadily for half an hour, and then as the fire of the garrison began to slacken, a keen bugle note sounded the advance, and the storming party rushed over the intervening space, clambered up on every side of the castle, and poured in a stupendous last volley from two thousand torches. Then vaulting over the breastworks, they captured the inner tower and wound up the spiral ice staircase, manned the turrets, and gained the flag-staff on the highest pinnacle.

Now that Saturday—the day—had come, Harry began to feel a little shaky about his cherished scheme, to think that the difficulties were insurmountable, that Kruger might not be on guard, and that even if all went well, he could devise no plan for secreting the gun when he had it in his possession. As a last resource he determined to cast himself and his perplexities on Bob's good will once more, with all the eloquence in his power, and while seeking a favorable opportunity, Mr. Flemming unwittingly aided him by saying he wished them to be in early that night, as he had accepted an invitation to supper given by a member of the carnival committee and must see them safely in the hotel before he left. Harry saw that his one chance lay in rushing Bob into the conspiracy without giving him time for thought, and he postponed his disclosure till evening, though he had to bite his lips several times to prevent the revelation from leaking out.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

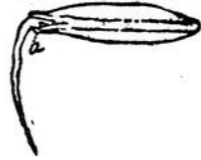
How a Squash Plant Gets Out of the Seed.

Have you ever wondered how a plant gets out of the seed? Of course you have, because a bright boy wonders about everything he does not as yet quite understand. But did you ever try to find out how and why plants grow? I do not mean in school, with the teacher

to help you, but at home, by asking the plants themselves, which is what we call an experiment.

Suppose you try an experiment with the squash, and see what it will tell you. Get Hubbard or Boston marrow, squash seed. Keep this paper and compare your specimens at the different stages with the cut of the plant at the same stage. Also make drawings of your own plant, and write down anything you notice. If you do this I should like you to send the result of your observations to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness'.

Fill a box or pan with warm loose earth and in it plant a number of squash seeds so that you will have enough to examine two or three times a



2. The root and peg.

day for several days. It is warm enough now to keep your box out of doors all the time; you may cover it with a pane of glass till the seedlings get started.

Examine a seed carefully before planting. The hard white substance inside is called albumen, and this is the first



3. Third day of root growth.

food of the plant. At the stage when the seed is sprouting the albumen softens by the warmth and moisture of the ground and becomes a jelly-like substance.

For the following drawings and observations we are indebted to L. H. Bailey, in the Cornell 'Nature-Study Leaflet':

A day or two after the seeds are planted, we shall find a little point or root-like portion breaking out of the sharp end of the seed, as shown in Fig. 1. A day later this root portion has grown to be as long as the seed itself (Fig. 2) and it has turned directly downwards into the soil. But there is another most curious thing about this germinating seed. Just where the root



is breaking out of the seed (shown at a in Fig. 2) there is a little peg or projection. In Fig. 3, about a day later, the root has grown still longer, and this peg seems to be forcing the seed apart. In Fig. 4, however, it will be seen that the seed is really being forced apart by



the stem or stalk above the peg for this stem is now growing longer. The lower lobe of the seed has attached to the peg (seen at a, Fig. 4) and the seed-leaves are trying to back out of the seed. Fig.



5 shows the seed still a day later. The root has now produced many branches and has thoroughly established itself in the soil. The top is also growing rapidly and is still backing out of the seed, and the seed-coats are still firmly held by the obstinate peg.

Whilst we have been seeing all these curious things in the seeds which we have dug up, the plantlets which we have not disturbed have been coming through the soil. If we were to see the plant in Fig. 5, as it was 'coming



up,' it would look like Fig. 6. It is tugging away trying to get its head out of the bonnet which is pegged down un-

derneath the soil, and it has 'got its back up' in the operation. In Fig. 7, it has escaped from its trap and it is laughing and growing in delight. It must now straighten itself up, as it is doing in Fig. 8, and it is soon standing proud and straight, as in Fig. 9.

There is another thing about this curi-



8. The plant straightening up.

ous squash plant which we must not fail to notice, and this is the fact that these first two leaves of the plantlet came out of the seed and did not grow out of the plant itself. We must notice, too, that these leaves are much smaller when they are first drawn out of the seed than they are when the plantlet has straightened itself up. That is, these leaves increase very much in size after they reach the light and air.



9. Squash plant a week old.

The roots of the plantlet are now established in the soil and are taking in food which enables the plant to grow. The next leaves which appear will be very different from these first or seed leaves. These later ones are called the true leaves. They grow right out of the little plant itself. Fig. 10 shows these true leaves as they appear on a young squash plant, and the plant now begins to look much like a squash vine.

You are now curious to know how the stem grows when it backs out of the seeds and pulls the little seed-leaves with it, and how the root grows downwards into the soil. Now pull up another seed



10. The true leaves developing.

when it has sent a single root about two inches deep into the earth. Wash it very carefully and lay it upon a piece of paper. Then lay a ruler alongside of it, and make an ink mark one-quarter of an inch from the tip, and two or three other marks at equal distances above. (Note.—Common ink will not answer for this purpose because it 'runs' when the root is wet, but indelible ink, used for marking linen or for drawing, should be used.) Carefully replant the seed. Two days later dig it up, when you will most likely find that the marks are practically the same distance apart as before. The point of the root is no longer at the same place, however, but has grown on. The root, therefore, has grown almost wholly in the end portion.

Now make a similar experiment with

the stem or stalk. Mark a young stem in several places, but the next day you will find that these marks are farther apart than when you made them. The marks have all raised themselves above the ground as the plant has grown. The stem, therefore, has grown between the joints rather than from the tip. The stem usually grows most rapidly, at any given time, at the upper or younger portion of the joint (or internode), and the joint soon reaches the limit of its growth and becomes stationary, and a new one grows out above it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish to thank the members of the W. W. T. Club, Grande Ligne, for the very neatly written copy of poem asked for by Harold Lewis. As it was too long to be printed on this page, it has been forwarded by mail. Will correspondents asking for lengthy poems kindly enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, and they will then receive an answer by post sooner than they could have it by waiting till space would permit us to publish it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."—BABY.

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J. S. LALINE, Manager, THE DIXON CURE CO., 572 St. Denis Street, MONTREAL.

—OR—

Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec.

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For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

No. Pulleys	Diam.	Faces.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2 1/2 in.	1 3/16 in.
1	10 in.	4 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	13 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	14 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	16 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	16 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	17 in.	5 in.	3 in.
1	18 in.	5 in.	3 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

3 24 in. 4 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in.

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BRASS WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter	Faces	Bore
1 12 in.	4 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
1 12 in.	4 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
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One Stereotype Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 2 1/2 in.

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Montreal Founding and Sick Baby Hospital, 43 ARGYLE AVE.

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Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday the First day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days included.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday the Twentieth day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
25th April, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF

HYGIENE and STATISTICS.

Tenders for the Construction of a Public Bath in St. Ann's Ward, Near the Wellington Bridge.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the City Clerk, at the City Hall, will be received for the construction of a swimming bath, required by the Committee of Hygiene and Statistics, of the City of Montreal, up to noon of FRIDAY, June 15th, 1900.

Plans and specifications will be on view at the office of the Health Department, at the City Hall, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., or in the office of Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, architects, room 79, Imperial Building, where all information required may be obtained.

A deposit of \$500 in the form of an accepted cheque, made payable to the City of Montreal, must accompany each tender and be deposited with the City Treasurer prior to the time above mentioned for the reception of such tenders.

The whole deposit of the successful tenderer shall remain with the city for one year from date of completion of the work, and \$250 thereof shall be retained at the expiration of time for a further period of one year, as a guarantee therefor, the city meanwhile agreeing to pay interest thereon at the rate of four percent per annum.

The Committee of Hygiene and Statistics reserves the right to refuse the lowest or any tender.

The tenders will be opened by the undersigned in the presence of the interested parties on the day and hour above mentioned in the room of the Board of Health.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

Committee Room,
City Hall,
Montreal, June 1st, 1900.

NOTICE.

Application has been made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to sell Gasoline on THIS PROPERTY.

Montreal, May 29th.

P. GADBOIS & CO.,
1810 St. Catherine street

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Association in London Dr. James Maxwell, of the Islington Medical Mission, said: 'If medical missions are essential abroad, they are certainly essential at home. If they are according to the will and mind of Christ, it is not the color of the patients that will determine their usefulness. His address was filled with telling points and suggestive incidents that certainly determined the value of the medical mission agency for the north of London in any case.'

An interesting paper in an English magazine, speaking of the religious life of the Queen, says that: 'In sickness or in health, in all times of sorrow and distress, and in the moments of greatest triumph, she has put her trust in God. The Bible has been the daily guide of her life, and prayer the solace of her darkest hour. . . . The Queen's Bible and Prayer Book, large and well-worn copies, have a special table assigned to them in the private sitting-room, whether at Osborne, Windsor, or Balmoral, and they accompany her on Continental journeys, and are placed each morning ready for her use when she is travelling by rail, or on board the royal yacht. . . . The Queen has always observed Sunday as a day of rest from business transactions.'

In delivering the second Lees and Raper Memorial Lecture on Friday night last at St. James's Hall, Professor Victor Horsley spoke on 'The effect of alcohol upon the human brain.' In the course of his remarks Professor Horsley said that even with a small quantity of alcohol—a quantity which would be called 'dietetic'—there was a very distinct and depressing effect upon the highest centres of the brain. It was scientifically true that wine was a mocker. He wholly excluded alcohol as a diet. From the scientific standpoint, the contention that small doses of alcohol, such as people took with meals, had no deleterious effect, could not be maintained. From the scientific standpoint total abstinence must be their course if they were to follow the plain teaching of truth and common sense.

The annual meetings of the International Bible Reading Association in London attracted a crowd, as might be expected from an organization which added thirty thousand to its membership last year, and has six hundred and sixty thousand adherents who are reading its portions in ninety languages and in all parts of the world. A conference of secretaries made it clear that no Sunday-school can be considered complete without a branch of the association, and some interesting incidents of its working were given. In Burton-on-Trent, for instance, a blind lady puts the letters and hints into Braille type for herself and another sightless member.

and a number of working men have framed a branch of their own and read the daily portion in their dinner-hour, calling it 'dessert.' At the public meeting Mr. C. Waters, who founded the society, gave some picturesque glimpses of its world-wide work, which was illustrated by a map of the world dotted with flags to represent branches, a number of youngsters who wore lettered sashes to indicate countries and colonies, and a very charming Swedish lady in Dalecarlin costume, etc. Herr Lehmann, of Cassel, gave an account of I. B. R. A. work in Germany, where it provides a much-needed stimulus to Bible-reading. From a branch in Saxony, where a Sunday-school had been closed by the police, the workers wrote, 'This union for Bible-reading and prayer no police can forbid.'—Christian World.

A PERSECUTED STUNDIST PASTOR ('Faithful Witness.')

Pastor Vasilii Pawloff was lost to sight, and it was only known that he had been exiled by administrative process to Siberia. Few men in modern times have endured more, suffered more, or sacrificed more, for the Gospel of Christ. He is but forty-four years of age, but the varied experiences of his life, if fully told, would make a story of thrilling romantic interest. A native of Tiflis, in Transcaucasia, he was converted and baptized at the age of sixteen; persecuted by his parents at first, and trained for a preacher of the Gospel at Hamburg, Germany, under the personal direction of the late Pastor Oncken, by whom he was ordained. He afterwards returned to Russia and spread the glad tidings of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ throughout the regions of the Don and the Volga, and over the Caucasian mountains to the borders of Persia and the Caspian Sea. Hundreds of converts were won to the Lord Jesus, and many churches were established by his labors.

By his arduous and extended and successful service he became widely and well known to the Russian officials, who watched him with jealous eyes, and in 1887 he was suddenly banished from his home and sent to Siberia, simply for the crime of preaching the truth as it is in Jesus. Even in that land of exile he continued to preach the Gospel during his first term of four years. At its conclusion he returned to his home in Tiflis. But a few weeks after his return he was called before the officials and commanded to sign a document pledging himself to preach no more. He refused, and was arrested without process of law and thrown into prison. For some time his friends knew not what had become of him, but at last learned that he was in the prison at Tiflis. Soon he, with another, was taken by secret ways to the station to be again transported to Siberia. Notwithstanding the care of the officials, it was learned that he was to be taken away, and a great multitude thronged the railway station on his departure.

On this second period of exile his family soon joined him, but sorrow was to be their portion. In less than a year one daughter was taken from him by drowning and the mother and three children carried away by cholera, leaving the sorrowing exile alone with but one of his family, his son, remaining. His preaching of the Gospel continued during this second term of exile and many converts were won. At the end of the second term of four years the church numbered one hundred and fifty members, and has since grown to more than three hundred.

On his second return from exile Mr. Pawloff found that it was useless for him to attempt to longer preach the Gospel in Russia. He had become so widely known that his movements were under constant surveillance of the secret police, and so he at last decided in sorrow to leave his native land, and situated himself at Tultscha, in Roumania, just over the border, where he has been joined by many Baptists who have suffered from exile in Siberia.

Mr. Pawloff has recently been visiting the Russian Mennonite and Baptist Churches in America, and assurances of support have been given which will enable him to carry forward with vigor the great work which he is still able to do in Roumania. He speaks Russian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Turkish and German, but converses only with some difficulty in English. He is preaching the Gospel, and bears upon his body the marks of the Lord Jesus.

AN UNFINISHED STORY. (Miss Moreton, of Pekin, in 'L. M. S. Chronicle.')

Nearly twelve years ago there arrived one day at one of the London Missionary Society's stations in Pekin a woman carrying a baby in her arms, enquiring for the lady teacher's house. She was at once taken to the wife of the pastor, to whom she told her simple story. It was that her husband had become a Christian, put away his idols, and received baptism, and was anxious that his wife should share in the blessings of Christ's salvation. Business had called him away from the city, but before going he had urged his wife to seek out the missionaries, and put herself under their instruction; 'so,' said she, 'I want you to teach me to be a Christian.' Although utterly ignorant, as all heathen Chinese women are, she proved a diligent and earnest scholar. Every Sunday she was in her place at the chapel, and at the enquirers' week-day class she always appeared, bringing with her an old lady to look after the baby and pick up what crumbs of fruit she

could while the mother was attending to the Bible lesson.

Time went on, the father returned home, and mother and child were baptized, the little one taking the name of Mary. By and by another girl was added to the family, and she was named Martha. Mary was very bright and quick, and learnt to sing hymns and repeat verses of Scripture, and the home was often brightened by the sound of her song and prayer. Of course all this could not go on without the neighbors' attention being much drawn to the family, and they had to bear a good deal of petty persecution; but Mrs. Ts'iu was by nature of an independent turn of mind, and by the grace of God was enabled to pass through the trial unscathed, and all the stronger and brighter for it.

Mary was always eager to learn, and as soon as she was old enough she was admitted into the girls' boarding school, Pekin, where she made good progress and showed herself a bright little Christian. Later on, when her sister joined her, it was found that each should have had the other's name, for Mary was always active either in her own or other people's affairs, and had rather a sharp tongue as well as a very loving heart. Martha, on the contrary, was of a more retiring nature—quiet and gentle, needing and content to receive the attentions of her elder sister.

By-and-by Mr. Ts'iu, whose business (a cake shop) had for a long time been decreasing, found it advisable to give it up, leave the city, and take his wife back to her native home, upwards of fifty miles away. They were both very fond of their children, and could not bear to leave them behind, but said when they had been a few months in their new home they would be glad to bring them back to school to continue their Christian education. In the village where Mr. Ts'iu's friends lived there were no other Christians—indeed, the gospel had not reached that place—so it was a lonely life for the little Christian family. They lost count of the Sabbath, but had daily worship in the home. The children's education, though so imperfect, was invaluable, and their hymn singing a comfort and blessing. Being related to the chief people of the village, they met with no open hostility, but felt keenly the lack of Christian sympathy and fellowship. Now they are longing for a visit from a Christian teacher, and hope that he may be able to accomplish what they have failed to do—that is, to win others for Christ. Though probably they have not been as aggressive as we should like them to be, still it is a matter for thanksgiving that the light in their own heart and home has not been extinguished by the corruption and superstition of entirely heathen surroundings.

A short time before I left Pekin, Mrs. Ts'iu, who had to come to the city on business, brought her eldest girl, hoping to leave her in the school, and it was with real heart-sorrow that, owing to changes in the management of the school, and to her inability to find a suitable home for Mary in the holidays, we had to let her go back home with her mother for the present. Efforts are being made to link this out-of-the-way place to one of the American missionary societies, as they are working near that district; so it is to be hoped the parents will soon get help and encouragement by the visit of a missionary or native evangelist. And if, later on, arrangements can be made for the children to return to Christian environment, we may hope that, by the blessing of God, their characters may be moulded for Christ, and they may become thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

It is not easy to name any movement which has so laid hold upon young lads and influenced them for good as the Boys' Brigade, the annual meeting of which was held at the Queen's Hall, London, recently.

In the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen—the honorary president of the society—owing to the death of the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, the chair was taken by Mr. J. Carrage Alston. The report shows that in the United Kingdom alone there are 800 companies, with 2,900 officers and 37,000 boys; besides at least 33,000 more in the United States, Canada, and other parts of the world. The definite object of the brigade is 'the advancement of Christ's kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness.' The methods employed include boys' Sunday services, company Bible classes, Scripture Reading Union, drill meetings, ambulance classes, athletic clubs, swimming clubs, instrumental bands, classes of all kinds, boys' roving for reading and recreation, and summer camps. It is most gratifying to learn that over 1,000 boys have professed being led to Christ during the past year.

The Rev. E. Grose Hodge, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, delivered a stirring address to the boys, in which he said there were three things which they needed for a truly successful career: (1) strong bodies, (2) strong and well-cultivated brains, and (3) strong characters. The latter, he said, could only be secured by receiving the Lord Jesus Christ; and he made an earnest and impressive appeal to the boys to volunteer for Christ at once, and not to put off the day of salvation.

Prof. G. Adam Smith, D.D., as the examiner in the recent competition, spoke of the good which was being effected all over the world through the Boys' Brigade. He was exceedingly gratified with the naturalness and honesty of the papers, from which he learned how the boys

loved their officers, praying for them every night, and how much they appreciated their labors on their behalf. He said, too, that from the almost universal testimony in the papers, the chief means of boys going astray, and forming evil habits, was the older boys, and especially the men with whom they had to work—the one vice was gambling. Everywhere boys confess extraordinary temptations to betting and gambling, which led to untruthfulness and dishonesty. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the excellent service rendered by the officers, and said he was deeply impressed with the privileges of the post they occupied.

The brass band of the 2nd West Kent Company of Old Boys, and the bugle band of the 60th London Company, enlivened the proceedings with selections of music; while the dumb-bell display, the company and physical drills, the display on the parallel bars, the ambulance wagon and stretcher drill, and other exercises, won the applause of the immense audience, and contributed very largely to the success of the meeting.—The Christian.

MINISTERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell says with emphasis: 'The best men are wanted to occupy pulpits or start new causes at the Cape. Men who are failures at home will do no good out here, for the colonies is a great mistake. In the most out-of-the-way places are to be found bearers of a quality that demand the best. University men are thick on the ground, but they are willing to dispense with the conventional restrictions which restrain them from roughing it at home. They are willing to listen to any man, be he Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationalist or Methodist, provided he can preach, but if he cannot they will stay away. Here church-going is laxer than at home. There are no conventional sanctions making it proper to go to a place of worship and improper to abstain, so if the preacher gets a hearing he must have a message. There is a great opportunity for men willing to give themselves to the work of training citizens for the Africa that is to be. At Caledon square, Capetown, for instance, I noted that the congregation was two-thirds men, and a numerical majority young men. The sight impressed me greatly. The ministers of Cape Colony are doorkeepers to the Empire. Most of them are sent out from home, and I can conceive of no finer sphere for a man conscientiously desirous of doing his best for the service of God and his fellows than is presented by this land of many problems.'

COLPORTAGE IN KOREA.

The history of Bible Society work in Korea has never been told, and possibly never will be, for facts are hard to get; but the following story, related by a native, is full of interest from many points of view, and shows how providential has been the care watching over the workers since its beginning. Mr. So is the elder of two brothers, both living in Wanghai Province, and doing a remarkable work there. Some years ago they were colporteurs of this society, under the superintendence of Dr. Ross, of Mukden, Manchuria. After Mr. So, the elder, had been at work for some time, he announced his intention of returning to Korea. The story is told in his own words:—

'Very well,' said Dr. Ross; 'but you must do something for Korea.' He gave me some books. Then he and Mrs. Ross prayed for me and with me, and I set out with my pack upon my back. Oh, but it was a hard journey! Presently my feet got sore, and I put down my load to see what was wrong. I found a big blister on my foot, and set down and tried to cool it as best I could. While sitting there, two Koreans came by and asked me where I was going. It turned out that we were all going the same way, and they offered to help me with part of my load. They were horrified, however, to find that I was carrying books. They asked me if it was not very dangerous, but still they helped. When we got near the western border of Korea we stopped for the night, and in the morning, just as we were about to start, up rushed my two companions in a great state of excitement, and urged me to fly. The inspector of customs is coming along. You had better slip off at once. Go further up the (Yaloo) river, and cross the border whenever you can get a good chance!' I replied that I had nothing but good books, and therefore had nothing to fear; but they refused to have anything further to do with my load. However, we soon met the inspector, and were called before him. My two companions, having no load, were at once released, and waited outside to see what would happen to me. The inspector then said:—

'What is your name?' 'So San Yan.' 'Where do you live?' 'In Wiju.' 'Have you anything contraband in your pack?' 'No.'

The pack was opened, and immediately the yamen runner, seizing the books, held up two handbills, crying out: 'Foreign religious books!' The inspector ordered the books to be placed close beside him, tied up, and sealed.

'How is it, Mr. So,' said he, 'that you said you had no contraband goods?' 'These are simply books that teach men to do right, and I could hardly think of them as contraband.'

He then said, 'Well, this is the first time you have been found introducing contraband goods. Perhaps you did it in ignorance. You will be pardoned this time; but, your goods are confiscated. Don't let us find you at this again, and, in order that we may keep track of you, give me your address in Wiju.' I gave my address and went out. My two companions were extremely surprised to see me, and had been certain that I would get a beating at the very least. We reached Wiju in safety. I had been there a few days when I was told that a gentleman wanted to see me. He was asked in, and, to my great surprise, it was the customs house officer in civilian dress.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

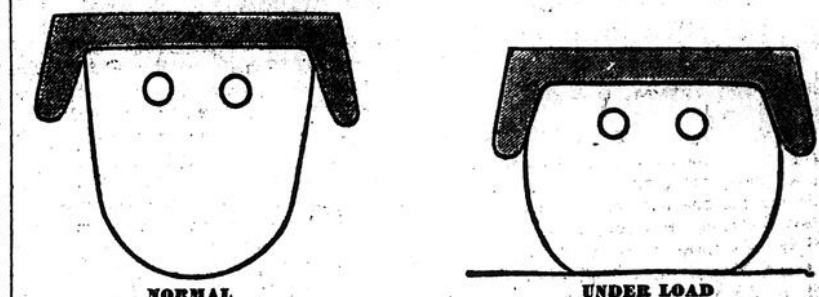
Where's the Pearline when you're bathing? Have it on hand. You don't know what an ordinary home bath can be as a freshener and brightener, as well as a cleanser, till you use Pearline in it. Try this once and see how much better it is than soap. A great many people tell us that a soak in Pearline and water helps rheumatism and eases aching feet.



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This March is a positive "rouser." Involuntarily your feet move in accord with the music, while it is alike good for bands as well as school marching purposes. It is the new "Battle Cry March" of England, and is now likely to take this country by storm. Beautifully illustrated with the flags of Great Britain and the United States of America. Regular price, 50c. Sent post paid anywhere for 25c. ADDRESS THE INTERNATIONAL MUSIC CO., 53 WEST 28th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE GREATEST RUBBER TIRE That Has Been.



After experimenting a great number of years, we have at last succeeded in getting the proper article. The tire in question is of the Langmuir Patent, and is manufactured for us by the Canadian Rubber Company of this City, which Company has spent thousands of dollars in the perfecting of these tires. The points we claim for these tires are as follows:—

- 1. They do not open at the joint and consequently do not require compression, all on account of the V-shaped space between tire and flange.
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3. They do not cut out at the base.
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5. They ride better and last longer than any other tire.
6. They wear smoother and do away with compression.

We have already placed so far this Spring, over 300 sets, and have heard nothing but praise from our customers who have used them on their Vehicles.

Do not place your order until you have seen these tires and have had our prices, which are no higher than what you pay for inferior priced tires. All information cheerfully given, and prices quoted.

B. LEDOUX & CO., Carriage Builders to England's Royal Family, 93-95-97 Osborne Street, Montreal, 97-99-101 St. Anne Street, Quebec.

A Little Money

Wisely spent on pictures to liven up your advertising and stationery will prove a good investment.

If you employ drummers they will accomplish more if you also employ pictures.

Why, for instance, were you attracted to this announcement? Because of its picture. And why did you read it through? Simply because of its good sense.

One more word. The "Witness" Photo-Gravure and Job Printing Departments will give you every satisfaction.

Mail orders attended to.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal. N.B.—MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

'Glad to see you, Mr. So,' said he, 'hope you are keeping well. That was a narrow escape you had the other day, but I hope you don't feel bad about it, I had to do my duty, you know. But those were very good books you had. I have been reading them; they're very good. I was sorry to take them away, but—' And then putting his hand away down into the big, baggy trousers they wore in those days, and up into his wide flowing sleeves, he pulled out book after book, and told me to distribute them among the people. 'Now,' said Mr. So, in concluding his story, 'if you are doing right, go ahead, regardless of consequences.' If I had tried to smuggle the books across the river further up, I would not have met the friendly inspector, and, if caught, would certainly have been punished for smuggling. I knew I was doing the right; I went ahead, and the Lord protected me.—Bible Society Reporter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOMAN'S Beautiful hair has always been woman's delight. The kind GLORY of attention a woman's hair usually gets is not calculated to make it nicer and heavier. If you want your hair longer, thicker, more glossy, softer, and your scalp entirely free from dandruff, use AYER'S Hair Vigor. It keeps the hair just the way nature intended. It always restores color to faded or gray hair; you may depend upon it with absolute certainty. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. 'I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 20 years and I can truthfully say it is all you recommend it to be. I am now 72 years of age, and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I believe I would be entirely bald and snow white if it were not for your Hair Vigor.' Mrs. ANNA LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 22, 1898. We have a book on The Hair and Scalp which we will send free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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will please you and will please us too, for we shall make special reductions on all goods.

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Very artistic Dining Room set, comprising 1 Sideboard, six high back Chairs, one large extension Table, \$19.75 all highly finished. Value \$25.50. Sale price

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Our goods are of the best style and make.

Prices are the lowest. A visit will convince you.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

AN IMPERIAL BAZAAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—A grand naval and military bazaar in aid of Princess Christian's Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, is to be held in London shortly, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Royal Family. As all branches of the service now in South Africa are represented, one stall is to be known as Canadian. Of this I have been asked to take charge, and as it will be more or less in competition with Australia and South Africa, I am particularly anxious that it should not lose by comparison with its sister colonies. My idea is to furnish it with things exclusively Canadian; and any contributions will be most gratefully received by me. Furs, Canadian homespun stuffs, or other native productions, if sent to Lady Jephson, 26 Bolton street, Piccadilly, London, will be promptly acknowledged. As the bazaar is fixed for June 19, 20, and 21, it is important that contributions should be sent at once. As regards the charity, H.R.H. Princess Christian, in her appeal, says:—'I consider it a national disgrace that any soldier or sailor of the Queen should be driven to ask relief, or obliged to end his days in the workhouse.'

HARRIET J. JEPHSON.

WILL BE CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The report that the Canadian exhibit of the Paris Exhibition is to be closed on Sundays will be received with much pleasure by the Christian community of Canada. A few days ago when Mr. Charlton raised this question in the House and expressed deep regret that the Canadian branch of the Exhibition was to be opened on Sundays, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, justified the course of the government by asserting that the Imperial Government controlled the matter as to the opening of their own and colonial exhibits, and that Canada could not act for herself in the premises. Mr. Charlton referred to the fact that the American exhibit was to be closed, and expressed regret that the contrast would thus be created so unfavorably to Canada as a Christian country. Mr. Fisher expressed doubt as to the truth of the report that the American exhibit was to be closed. It seems now that the protest entered against the opening of the Canadian exhibit upon the Lord's Day bore fruit at once, for it is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher both communicated with Commissioner Tarte at Paris, informing him that the condition of public sentiment in some portions of Canada rendered it imperatively necessary that the Canadian exhibit should be closed on Sundays. Commissioner Tarte, it is understood, was very indignant indeed at this triumphant Puritanical fanaticism; but was obliged to bow to the inevitable, and accordingly Canada is spared the disgrace of bowing to the wishes of infidel French sentiment, and ranges itself on the side of the commonwealths that publicly avow their respect for the Divine law, by admitting the sanctity of the day of rest.

It is a little singular that very few of the religious journals of Canada gave any attention to the discussion in the House, upon this question, which only drew forth remarks from Messrs. Charlton and McMullen in defence of the observance of the day of rest. This apparent lack of interest in the matter on the part of religious journalists would seem to indicate a growing apathy among professing Christians in Canada upon this subject. INDEX.

Ottawa, May 30, 1900.

THE PEW RENT ABOIMINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am delighted to note the righteous protest made by the rector of St. Martin's against the pew rent system,

and I trust sincerely, that God will give him grace and strength to remain firm in his convictions and unshaken in his determination not to be a party to any system which is in direct antagonism to the teaching of the New Testament as the new rent system most undoubtedly is. The words quoted from James ii., 1-6, do not, as the rector rightly says, need any comment; any one with an ordinary amount of intelligence can understand them. That people should be compelled to pay for a seat to hear the gospel is of itself outrageous, and that those who are unable to pay and yet are hungering for the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, should be either placed where they are unable to hear or from a sense of modesty dare not enter in at all, is equally a scandal and a reproach to any Christian Church, which sanctions so unscriptural a system as the pew rent system. Christ's offer of salvation is free to all, and his message should be delivered free to all.

In Mark xii., 37, we read: 'And the common people heard him gladly,' and if Christ is faithfully preached by a faithful minister the 'common people' will still hear him gladly—if only they are permitted to do so. Under the pew rent system, however, the poor who would welcome the 'old, old story of Jesus and his love' are to a very great extent excluded, whilst the well-to-do, fashionable, churchy folk who, as a rule, show more of the Gallic spirit and too often go to church as a salute to the conscience or to show their respectability, are privileged to occupy the best seats, not because they hunger and thirst after righteousness, but because they can afford to pay for them. Surely, this is a complete travesty of Christian worship. God is no respecter of persons, and the soul of the beggar is as precious in his sight as the soul of a prince. But man in his poor, paltry pride, would even seek to place a barrier between the poor man and himself in the house of God. There will be no class distinction in heaven, and the best places there will not be reserved for those who have been in the enjoyment of abundant means whilst upon earth. That it needs money to support a church is a fact which every one knows, but if the Church is to be a living spiritual force—and no church can be called 'successful' which is not—let it be supported by a system which is in perfect harmony with the will of God and his Son, Jesus Christ, who is the head of the Church. Surely, to make God's house 'a house of merchandise' is not in accordance with his will, and the Master's whip of cords is needed to drive out such an abomination, which tends to exclude his poor people from the blessed privilege of hearing his gospel. Let people give up their freewill offerings to support the church. This is the right method, as stated by the rector himself. Above all, let the prayer-meeting be the special feature in the administration of the church. 'The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof,' and God is ever ready to bless those who will honor him by putting their whole trust in him for things temporal as well as for things eternal. It is this wretched lack of faith which makes so many ministers descend to all sorts of unscriptural devices to make money to pay for the expenses of their churches. If only they had more faith in prayer, we should not hear so much about so-called sacred concerts, bazaars, organ recitals, tableaux vivants and other worldly enterprises carried on in connection with their churches. Ministers do these things commonly nowadays, and, helped by the money of unconverted people who would not enter a church for the purpose of worshipping God, will even boast of their churches being 'a financial success.' But what a wretched matter for boasting! No real

Christian minister would be content with his church being merely 'a financial success.' He would want something better than this; he would want his church to be a 'spiritual success,' a living spiritual force which might draw souls to God and extend the kingdom of his dear Son upon earth, a 'success' which might be measured, not by any increase of church membership or communicants, but by the fruits of the Spirit shown in the lives of the members of his congregation. May God give Mr. Troop grace, strength and courage to maintain his righteous stand. W. C. METCALFE. Peterboro', May 31, 1900.

RUM AND CIVILIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Knowing that the readers of the 'Witness' are as a rule temperance men and women, I know that they will be interested in learning something of the higher (?) civilization being introduced by the Americans into the Philippine Islands.

Before the going of the Americans there were only three saloons in Manila. Now there are five hundred. Prof. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, recently stated that while he was on the islands he never saw a Filipino drunk. In the same address he said: 'The spectacle of a drunken American awakens disgust in the Filipinos.'

A Filipino said to the members of the American commission: 'You have brought us the blessings of what you call a higher civilization, and you have lined both sides of our once beautiful escolta with your saloons.' Already the Filipinos speak of the United States as a nation of drunkards. A mestizo told Prof. Schurman that the common people of the islands never saw a drunken man until the Americans came, and he added that he himself had never seen a drunken Filipino or Chinaman. It has been several times stated in the press that hundreds of American soldiers have been brought home demented and are now the inmates of insane asylums. If this be true (and there is generally some truth in current reports), it would seem that the best way to fill asylums is to open saloons. What is civilization? HUMANITAS.

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THE ARTIFICIAL LAKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Every encouragement should be given to the 'oldermen in their endeavor to create an artificial lake in the vicinity of the mountain. Those who have lived in London know only too well how this would be appreciated. The Serpentine in Hyde Park, and the Ornamental Waters in Regent's Park are not only crowded in the summer time by the boating public, but also in the winter by skaters. True, Montreal has its river St. Lawrence, but few care to venture on its waters in small boats, especially women and children, hence the necessity of an artificial lake, where rowing can be enjoyed with safety. A lake in such a central part of the city, as is proposed would not be merely ornamental but particularly useful.

PROGRESS.

Montreal, May 31, 1900.

CANINE HOWLERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Last night I dreamed that I was in Constantinople and awoke from a horrible nightmare only to find that it was the usual midnight parade of the Montreal canine brigade. Cannot something be done to abate this dreadful nuisance? WEST END.

Montreal, June 1, 1900.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A TREASURY OF CANADIAN VERSE.

A good service to our literature has been done by Dr. Theodore H. Rand in his compilation of 'A Treasury of Canadian Verse.' Selections from the works of more than a hundred and thirty verse-writers are given. We find here represented singers of the older time, Sangster, Mair, Heavysege, Alexander MacLachlan, John Reade, Mrs. Susanna Moodie, as well as those who have in recent years made Canadian nature-poetry a distinct branch of English literature, and here also are stray verses from the pens of many who are little known to fame, together with lines from some whose distinguished literary work has been chiefly in prose, Sara Jeannette Duncan-Cotes, Horatio Gilbert Parker, even Goldwin Smith. Amid such a galaxy of greater and lesser lights, the majority of course, have only one, two, or three poems in this book. Yet many of these minor pieces are worthy of notice. The following is by W. E. Hunt: The brine is in our blood from days of yore, And ever in our ears the tide's tune rings; The wave runs through our legends and our lore, And permeates a thousand diverse things; The memory of our race's island home Is charged with salt-sea spray and ocean foam. A little piece by Annie Campbell Hues-

tis, illustrates admirably the simplicity of the form of nature-sentiment developed in this country:

The sky had a gray, gray face,
The touch of the mist was chill.
The earth was an eerie place,
For the wind moaned over the hill;
But the brown earth laughed and the sky turned blue.
When the little white sun came peeping through.

The wet leaves saw it and smiled,
The glad birds gave it a song—
A cry from a heart, glee-wild,
And the echoes laugh it along.
And the wind and I went whistling, too;
When the little white sun came peeping through.

So welcome the chill of rain,
And the world in its dreary guise—
To have it over again,
That moment of sweet surprise,
When the brown earth laughs and the sky turns blue,
As the little white sun comes peeping through!

Among the singers represented by a larger number of selections are Lampman, of course, and C. G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carmen, also Duncan Campbell Scott and Arthur W. H. Eaton. Among women writers the familiar names of Agnes Maule Machar, E. Pauline Johnson, Isabella Valancy Crawford and S. Frances Harrison receive due recognition, being represented by four or five poems each; Irene Elder Morton also, whose work shows much originality. One of her poems ends as follows:

When first earth's wrinkled face
Saw the white moon,
Gleam on unfinished work
There was no June.
But as the thoughts of God,
Showed perfect spheres,
We think he called up June,
To gem the years.

When we are inward drawn,
To God's dear heart,
And the white silence falls,
As we depart,
And the new air seems filled
With some rare tune,
How sweet our last earth-look,
If it were June!

(Wm. Briggs, Toronto, \$1.25.)

'SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.'

'Scribner's' for June is a good number, and the more interesting to Canadians that the Boer war is now getting so much attention. Richard Harding Davis writes a picturesque account of the battle of Pieter's Hill, and T. F. Millard, who is with the Boer army, describes the tactics that so long baffled a superior force. The Boer plan is to hide cleverly and then to wait daringly till the enemy is almost upon them, and their aim is sure.

The Boer selects a position which fulfils his personal idea. In the selection he is governed by such considerations as whether he shoots right or left-handed, or prefers to fire sitting, kneeling, or reclining. In a country that affords endless and infinitely varied natural cover, this task is easy. His position chosen, the Boer makes it as comfortable as possible without too much deranging the natural appearance of the ground, often artfully disposing a bush so as to afford shade or screening the cover by carefully arranging some bunches of grass or twigs.

This is a 'schanze.' They are not placed in any regular formation or alignment, but are scattered about as much as possible. The immense superiority of 'schanzes' over regular trenches is apparent. The schanze presents no distinctive target to the fire of the assailant.

Mr. George F. Becker, United States geologist, writes a description of the Philippine Islands, in which he seeks to correct false impressions which have arisen partly in the ordinary way of attributing the same characteristics to all tropical countries, and partly from the misstatements of partisans on both sides of the expansion question. With regard to the much abused climate, he says: 'The sun in the Philippines is far less trying than in British India. Men who are both vigorous and temperate, can, without injury, exert themselves in the hottest sun with no more impervious head-covering than an ordinary felt campaign hat, though a cork helmet is preferable. . . . Having no sudden changes to fear, men can and habitually do dress in the lightest of under-clothing, wearing over it only a thin, unlined duck coat and trousers; and, inasmuch as the variations of temperature are very small, people presently become accustomed to the warmth.'

This writer describes the Filipinos as brave but unreliable, credulous and yet suspicious, capable of great exertion on occasion but unwilling to work steadily. All of these traits are frequently observed in boys of the white races, and it seems to me that much perplexity on the part of Americans in the Philippines will be avoided if they will plan to deal with natives of mature years as they would deal at home with schoolboys. At forty the Filipino, though he has not outlived boyishness, usually shows diminishing intelligence and the approach of old age. The Filipino has some admirable qualities. They are extremely temperate, they usually have their tempers under good control, they are remarkably cleanly and very kind to their

families. There is room for belief that the native character is capable of better development than it has ordinarily attained. An Englishman of very large experience with Filipinos assured me that lads trained up from youth among Englishmen are much more frank, truthful and honest than the average native.

The problem, however, is complicated by the half-breeds or mestizos. The Spanish mestizos are proud and indolent:

The Chinese mestizos, as a rule, have a yellow-brown complexion, thin beard and sloping eyes, the upper lid exhibiting a tendency to overlap the lower one at the lower end or close to the nose. The resemblance to Chinamen would be more apparent were it not that the mestizos dress and wear their hair like the Filipinos. These mestizos are generally much more energetic, able, crafty, and unscrupulous than any other native class in the Archipelago. Aquinaldo has Chinese blood and most of his leaders belong to the same category.

In concluding, Mr. Becker expresses his confidence that much good will come about through the American annexation of the Philippines. 'It appears to me one of the clearest inductions from history that British politics have been purified by colonial responsibilities. . . . In dealing unselfishly with plagues and famines, in bringing peace and prosperity to millions of human beings, the character of the whole race has been improved.'

SOUVENIR OF MONTREAL.

Mr. Clarke's half-tone souvenir of Montreal is, as nearly as could be expected, the very thing which Montreal people, taking pride in their city, would like to send to their friends abroad. It is not one of those heavy leather-bound folio volumes which lumber business men's offices, being too cumbersome and too shoppy for house use. It has no letterpress but what is under the pictures. It is not too big for the mails or for the library table and is almost free from suspicion of advertising. It is on the whole just such a work as the new association for the promotion of tourist travel should procure for universal distribution. Not that we would recommend free distribution. A far better way is to make it so cheap that every person in the city can procure from one to a dozen copies to send to friends. This cheapness could easily be attained without cost if the interest of the people could only be aroused to the distribution of it. The work is one which should be progressive; every year puts some of the pictures out of date. Last year, for instance, there were four statues on St. James's Cathedral, this year there are thirteen. Out of date pictures should be replaced. Some of the colored pictures could be improved. There is no go in the tobogganing pictures; there are good tobogganing pictures to copy from. The college pictures have not proportionate prominence. That there is room for improvement does not, however, alter the fact that the work is just about the thing and should have world-wide circulation.

SCHOOL MAPS.

There are said to be almost no maps in the schools of this province. One reason for this is that maps are made in English and the schools are for the most part French. To learn geography in English would certainly do the pupils no harm and should be within the capacity of even a one-hundred-dollar teacher. But the inference to the scholars that outside of their village the world is English is one which no doubt French educators have no desire to suggest. The government of the province has come to the rescue with a very creditable map of the Province of Quebec containing the names and places first in French and then in English. We hope this map will be found in every school in the province. In fact a better service could not be rendered by government to education than by placing one in every schoolhouse that is sufficiently watertight to shelter it and by making any other aid to the school dependent on its decent preservation. Without some such incentive we fear that in many schools it would be ruined in a few months. It would be no harm if the government's enterprise were extended to the publication of a mappemonde, using red for British territory and of maps of the continents, of Canada and of the British Isles, all in the same bi-lingual form. These maps could also be used with advantage in the other provinces. As it would do French pupils no harm to learn geography in English so it would do English pupils no harm to learn geography in French, as is done in the McGill Normal School. Familiarity

with such maps would go some little way to reduce the vulgar contempt of uneducated English-speaking communities for languages not their own.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

BY EDGAR MAURICE SMITH.

Thousands of Canadians annually spend their summers on the picturesque coast of Maine, and while the majority of them make the journey thither by the route that leads through the heart of the White Mountains, very few are acquainted with any of the attractive resorts for which this region is celebrated.

And yet, by breaking the rather long rail journey by a stop-over at any such points as Twin Mountain, Crawford's or Fabyan's, the tourist can ascend Mount Washington by rail and return via stage and trolley coach—a one-day trip that has no parallel in America. It was my good fortune to have the finest day of last season in which to make this trip. I waited for suitable weather, though not impatiently, as I was established at the Twin Mountain House, the charming resort at the base of Cherry Mountain, where for years the late Henry Ward Beecher passed his summers. It was a perfect morning late in August when the start was made, and during the entire day the sun shone unhidden by any clouds in the glorious expanse of blue. On arriving at Fabyan's, five miles distant, where the Mount Washington train is boarded, I realized that our party was not by any means the only one taking advantage of the weather. The station platform was crowded with enthusiastic tourists, who jostled each other good naturedly until the doors of the cars were unlocked. After a wait of fifteen minutes the train drew slowly out from the station. A momentary stop was made at the Mount Pleasant House, about half a mile distant, where a dozen or more people joined the excursion. From this point we ran through a stretch of thickly wooded country which sloped gradually upward at first and then more steeply as we drew near to the base of Mount Washington. The smell of the pine and hemlock tinged with delicious sweetness the crisp, clear air that makes this section of New Hampshire so invigorating. In the rush that accompanied our arrival at the Base station, where we changed cars, I succeeded in securing a seat in the second of the five trains awaiting to convey us to the summit. The Mount Washington Railway was the first cog railway ever constructed upon the face of a mountain, and while there are more lengthy ones now in existence there are none so steep as this pioneer line. When the train preceding ours had obtained a slight lead, a whirring of wheels accompanied by great puffing, announced to the occupants of our car that we, too, had begun the upward journey. Progress was necessarily slow, but we were thereby enabled to examine the surroundings more thoroughly. At first I found it impossible to concentrate my gaze upon any particular point, so varied and magnificent were the views that cropped up on all sides. Far above rose the graceful pinnacles of the Presidential Range, barren of all growth but enriched by the myriads of sunbeams showered thereon like molten gold. To the right Clay's double peak covered a wide expanse and merged gradually into Clinton, while the more sombre Webster marked the extremity of the chain. On the other side symmetrical Jefferson reared its head almost to a level with Washington, and beyond its shoulder peeped Madison and Adams. Objects below became smaller and yet smaller as we ascended, though the outlook became more extensive. Looking down upon the vast expanse of valleys, woods and fields, interspersed with rolling hills and backed by noble mountains the range of vision seemed limitless. The spacious panorama exposed in the

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When in Lisbon call up Ribeiro da Costa & Co., droguistas, 150, Rua do Arsenal, 152, they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest pharmacy that keeps Humphreys' Specifics, '77' for Grip, and Colds. Specific '4' for Diarrhoea, very important when travelling. Specific '1' for Fevers, Congestion. Specific '10' for Dyspepsia, Indigestion. Specific '15' for Rheumatism. Specific '26' for Sea-Sickness. A preventive and cure; take before sailing. Specific '77' for Kidney and Bladder. Manual of all maladies, especially children's diseases, sent free. For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c each. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John streets, New York.

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clear light of the morning was softened by the magic touch of distance.

Upward we crept, the growth of trees forming perceptibly as we entered the more lofty altitude.

gradually lessened until, in place of the forest giant that festooned the base, only stunted bushes grew, and these dwindled by degrees into shrubbery.

Within a short distance of the summit the train crossed what is known as Jacob's ladder—an elaborate piece of trestlework that bridges a wide gap or abyss.

While no danger exists in traversing this part of the journey, the air line from the car to the earth beneath was viewed by a certain few of the passengers with some trepidation.

Our destination was now close at hand and all eyes turned thither expectantly. The last hundred yards or so seemed interminable, but presently we arrived at the platform, the run from the base station having occupied exactly an hour and a quarter.

This busy little settlement is hidden a great part of the time in cloud, but I was fortunate in having an uninterrupted view of the surroundings during my visit.

Washington is 6,300 feet above sea level and about 4,500 feet above Fabian's, which was quite distinct below, as were the Crawford and Mount Pleasant houses.

Looking towards the north the village of Jefferson stood out attractively in a setting of great beauty with the Green Mountains in the background.

Eastward beyond Madison and Adams a series of hills, interspersed with towns and hamlets, commanded more than passing attention, while to the south I was charmed by a stretch of undulating country, dotted with mountains, that terminated in a white streak—the rolling waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Strange to say, there was no wind whatever on this glorious observatory and a few remnants of clouds lay like beautiful stripes in different quarters of the sky.

Everything was very still, there being neither bird nor insect to make music. After dinner I scrambled into a mountain wagon and settled myself comfortably for the downward journey.

At the start we wound around the north-eastern side of the summit on a narrow road delved out of the loose rock, twisting and curving within close proximity to deep abysses.

The surroundings for the first mile or so were both awesome and inspiring. Near at hand nothing but rock was to be seen—huge jumbles of coarse jagged stone, stained a greenish hue and seeming as though cast up from the crater of a volcano.

The peaks of the other pyramids constituting the Presidential Range presented the same barren, silent aspect, and the ravines dividing them looked black and unfathomable even in the early afternoon of this August day.

What a contrast it was to the fertile valleys below, full of life and smiling in the golden sunlight!

Presently the flank of the mountain became dotted with a growth of dwarfed bushes that signified the upper extremity of the timber line, and these

gradually increased in size and quantity as we descended. The scent of the damp moss and sweet pine emphasized the fact that we had entered the outer confines of Nature's garden.

The road is wonderfully constructed on the ledges of the mountain, and in such a way that from certain points of vantage it can be seen hundreds of feet below, curving in and out like a sinuous mountain stream.

Now we drove close to a gaping chasm, fascinatingly suggestive of danger and shrouded in dark beauty, anon our way led through clusters of ambitious trees.

At the Glen, where the famed hotel of that name once stood (before fire claimed it for a victim), we changed from the mountain wagon to a trolley-coach drawn by six handsome horses.

Mounted upon this observatory on wheels, we started on our twenty-mile drive to Glen station. This proved to be a glorious link in the day's trip, for while it did not possess the sublime grandeur of the mountain side, every mile of the way was marked by scenes of perfect pastoral beauty.

The road was as level as a boulevard, and for miles lay in the shadow of the mountain. At the Pinkham Notch it reaches an altitude of over two thousand feet. On the way thither a stop of fifteen minutes was made at Glen Ellis Falls, the largest and most picturesque falls in the mountains.

The woodland from here on was poetic. In every nook and dell ferns sprouted, fresh-looking and green, the living amid the dead, while foul fungi raised their umbrella heads exquisitely white, but indicative of impurity.

And on all sides patches of moss lichened the tree trunks with damp beauty. A gradual descent of about sixteen hundred feet brought us to the pretty village of Jackson, a two-hour drive from Glen Ellis Falls that seemed to occupy less than half that time.

It is but a short distance from Jackson to Glen station, and although practically the entire afternoon had passed since we left the Summit House, I stepped down from the trolley very regretfully.

After a brief wait at the station, a shrill whistle announced the approach of the train, and soon we were being carried along swiftly towards our starting point. The road took us through the celebrated Crawford Notch. In the deceptive light of departing day it seemed endowed with new charms.

With my eyes glued to the car window, I watched the passing view, as the train traversed the track perched upon an almost invisible ledge overlooking a valley several hundred feet below.

Opposite stood Mount Webster, massive and imposing, wonderfully suggestive of the great man after whom it was named.

Its wooded slopes grew thin to baldness near the top, and the cascades descending from the summit resemble giant skeletons, lying back with arms outstretched.

But I will not dwell longer upon this superb bit of mountain scenery, as it must be familiar to thousands of Canadians. Sufficient to say that it was a fitting finale to a trip of alpine grandeur.

DR. NORDAU TO PERE HYACINTHE.

(From the 'Jewish Times,' Montreal.)

The proposition made by Pere Hyacinthe to Dr. Nordau has wider application than that made lately by Mr. Weinstock, of Sacramento, Cal., to the scholars of America.

Mr. Weinstock proposed that the children of the Sabbath-schools should be taught more of the life and work of Jesus. The famous Old Catholic of France would have the Jews the world over repair by official recognition of the worthiness of Jesus the wrong done by Caiaphas and Pilate.

This, the reverend father thinks, would counteract the spread of anti-Semitism in many quarters. In a letter to Dr. Nordau he expounds this view. It is from Dr. Nordau's reply we take the following:

Beloved and Venerated Father—Your impassioned letter does not disturb me in any way. I can answer only for myself, having no authority to answer for the Jews, my brothers.

I shall not discuss the question as to whether Jesus is an historic figure or a legendary synthesis of many real persons, or even simply a mythical incarnation of the thought and sentiment of the epoch in which tradition places his existence.

In any case, he of whom we have a glimpse through the accounts in the Synoptic Gospels is a figure typically, ideally Jewish. He observes the law. He teaches the morality of Hillel: 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'

He has the constant preoccupation in things eternal. He feels himself in spiritual communion with God. He has the scorn for what is mortal in himself and for all the ephemeral chances of earthly life.

Such traits characterize the best Jews of the time of the Roman conquest, and especially the Essenes, whose religious life was so intense. The language of Jesus, like his origin and his moral physiognomy, is absolutely Jewish.

publicly rendered homage to the sublime moral beauty of the figure of Jesus, it is because they have always been persecuted, tortured and put to death in his name. The Jews have judged the Master from the disciples, which was a wrong truly, but one pardonable in the victims of the implacable and cruel hatred of self-styled Christians.

Each time that a Jew has gone back to the sources, and has contemplated Jesus alone, without his pretended followers, he has cried with emotion and admiration: Leaving the Messianic mission aside, this man is ours! He honors our race; and we claim him as we also claim the Synoptic Gospels, flowers of Jewish literature, and nothing if not Jewish.

The revision of his trial? But that was accomplished long ago. The wisest experts in Jewish criminal law and procedure have proved irrefutably that the trial of Jesus, as it has been represented by tradition, could never have taken place, at least not before a Jewish tribunal. If Jesus was condemned to death, it solely was by the Roman judges; and no Jew, faithful to the law of his nation, could have taken the least part in it.

Before a Jewish tribunal a holy man, professing the doctrines of the Essenes, or Ebionites, even freeing himself from the law of the Sabbath, even exalting the spirit and denouncing the letter, even proclaiming himself the Promised, the Anointed One of the Lord, would never have been condemned to death on the cross, which was not a form of execution permitted by the Jewish law; and he could never have been executed on Friday, the day before the Passover, since the law absolutely forbade all executions on such a day.

If the Jews had condemned Jesus under the conditions in which the trial proceeded according to tradition, they would have committed a series of crimes, each of which would have exposed the offender, according to Jewish law, to the most severe penalties.

Thus it is certain that the entire history of the trial of Jesus can be the only revenge taken by those who wish to punish the Jews for not having recognized the divine mission of Jesus.

We have no need to revise his trial, since Jesus could never have been condemned and crucified according to Jewish law.

We should be acting unnecessarily to make public reparation after nineteen centuries, for a crime which our forefathers could never have committed, and for which we should certainly not be responsible even if they had committed it, nor would that change in the slightest degree the disposition of mind of the anti-Semites.

Believe, dear and venerated Father, in the most respectful sentiments of your devoted.

MAX NORDAU.

WHARTON BARKER.

NAMED FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE 'MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD' POPULISTS.

Wharton Barker is the choice of the American political party known as the 'Middle-of-the-Road' Populists, for President of the United States, receiving the nomination in due course on May 10 last, from the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, at their convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, Ignatius Donnelly being at the same time nominated for Vice-President. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists claim

to be the true and only people's party, none other being genuine. Wharton Barker, whom the party hopes to see the chief executive of the government, was born in Philadelphia on May 1, 1846, and is the grandson of Jacob Barker, a relative of Benjamin Franklin. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and afterwards became a trustee of that university. In 1868 he entered the banking house of Barker Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Barker is the organizer of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, and the Finance Company of the same city, with a combined capital of \$9,000,000.

In recognition of services rendered in connection with the building of some warships for Russia, the Czar Alexander II. conferred upon him the Order of St. Stanislaus, a decoration rarely given to a foreigner.

Mr. Barker's home is at Wyncote, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Since 1880 he has devoted most of his energies towards building up his People's Party weekly paper, the 'American.'

WHARTON BARKER, Named for President of the United States by the 'Middle-of-the-Road' Populists.

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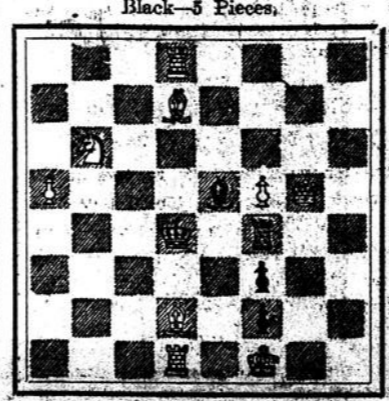
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Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

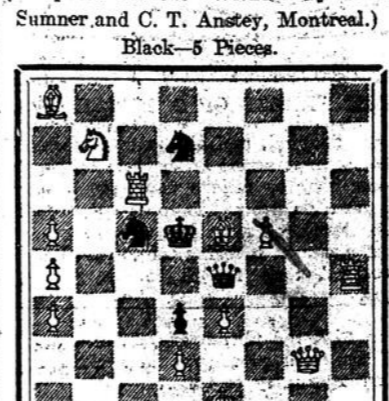
Saturday, June 2, 1900.

Problem 322.—Tourney No. 15. 'KRUGER AT BAY.' Black—5 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces. Mate in TWO. Solution June 23.

Problem No. 323. 'MAXIMUM ET MINIMUM.' (Composed for the 'Witness' by C. C. Sumner and C. T. Anstey, Montreal.) Black—5 Pieces.



White—13 Pieces. Mate in TWO. Solution June 23.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT. Solution to Two-move Problem No. 318, Tourney No. 15, 'Big Republic Place,' White K at K R 3; Q at K 7; R at Q 8 and Q B; Kt at Q R 5 and K K 7; B at Q K 8 and K R 8; pawns at Q K 2, B 3 and 6, and K R 2 and 3—ten pieces. Key moves, 1, R-K 8. Variations:

Black: 1. BxR or P. 2. Kt-B 6 mate. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-Kt 5. 5. P-Kt 3 or 4. 6. Kt-B 6 mate. 7. P-Kt 3. 8. Kt-B 6 mate. 9. P-Kt 3. 10. Kt-B 6 mate. 11. Kt-B 6. 12. Q-K 4 mate. 13. Q-K 4. 14. Q-K 4. 15. Kt-B 6. 16. Q-K 4. 17. Kt-B 6. 18. Q-K 4. 19. Kt-B 6. 20. Q-K 4. 21. Kt-B 6. 22. Q-K 4. 23. Kt-B 6. 24. Q-K 4. 25. Kt-B 6. 26. Q-K 4. 27. Kt-B 6. 28. Q-K 4. 29. Kt-B 6. 30. Q-K 4. 31. Kt-B 6. 32. Q-K 4. 33. Kt-B 6. 34. Q-K 4. 35. Kt-B 6. 36. Q-K 4. 37. Kt-B 6. 38. Q-K 4. 39. Kt-B 6. 40. Q-K 4. 41. Kt-B 6. 42. Q-K 4. 43. Kt-B 6. 44. Q-K 4. 45. Kt-B 6. 46. Q-K 4. 47. Kt-B 6. 48. Q-K 4. 49. Kt-B 6. 50. Q-K 4. 51. Kt-B 6. 52. Q-K 4. 53. Kt-B 6. 54. Q-K 4. 55. Kt-B 6. 56. Q-K 4. 57. Kt-B 6. 58. Q-K 4. 59. Kt-B 6. 60. Q-K 4. 61. Kt-B 6. 62. Q-K 4. 63. Kt-B 6. 64. Q-K 4. 65. Kt-B 6. 66. Q-K 4. 67. Kt-B 6. 68. Q-K 4. 69. Kt-B 6. 70. Q-K 4. 71. Kt-B 6. 72. Q-K 4. 73. Kt-B 6. 74. Q-K 4. 75. Kt-B 6. 76. Q-K 4. 77. Kt-B 6. 78. Q-K 4. 79. Kt-B 6. 80. Q-K 4. 81. Kt-B 6. 82. Q-K 4. 83. Kt-B 6. 84. 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A MYSTERY SOLVED.

WHERE THE WILD PIGEONS HAVE GONE.

(New York 'Sun'.)

For several years past persons in the West have been investigating the disappearance of the wild pigeon, or 'passenger pigeon,' which used to inhabit the United States in countless millions and disappeared even more suddenly and completely than the buffalo. There was an apparent parallel between the fates of these two species of game, but it was only apparent. The buffalo has gone, never to return. In the Yellowstone National Park, and in circuses here and there are scattered specimens of the bison. That is all. But the wild pigeon, while it has been swept out of this country as if a giant storm from the north had driven it forth, still exists. It seems to have been definitely established within the year that the myriads which used to make dark our heavens are now below the equator on the western slope of the Andes, flying south when the summer comes and north when the winter comes; exactly reversing their former migration when with us. As if its experience with men in this country had taught it to beware of them, it seems to be inhabiting only the most secluded regions of the Andes, finding in isolated Peruvians and Chilians such men as they need not fear, since there is little or no sport in them. There, finding their food amid the giant timber which grows just below the snow line, unharmed by human or other foes, they are multiplying into their old millions, subject to decimation only by disease and by the superfluity of their own numbers. The birds when here flew in masses about 1,200 feet above the earth. A watcher standing in some wide, brown field, saw suddenly appear upon the far horizon a small dun cloud in no way different in appearance from any other cloud. It grew in size with strange rapidity. Almost as he drew his third breath it had resolved itself into a mass of birds, and then, as he gazed, and said to himself, 'Wild pigeons,' it passed above his head and melted into the distance. There came down to him a faint shimmering murmur, a sort of keen tremor of sound made by the tens of thousands of pulsating pinions, a shadow fell upon him, passed and was gone. It was a miracle of speed. The steadiness, the persistence of its flight, was not less remarkable than its velocity. If one of the vast armies had suddenly encountered a mile-high cliff uprearing in the path, thousands of them would have been dashed to death. The number which turned back or to one side would have been very small. No man could ask for a more absorbing sight than a pigeon flight hurried by a dozen hawks and falcons. The birds of prey met the oncoming horde. They never presumed to chase it. Hovering high, they waited until the vanguard had passed under them, then struck down at the practically solid mass beneath, soaring upward immediately with dead victims in their talons. Often, in seeming wantonness, they would strike again and again with beak and claw and dead birds would come sifting down lamely out of the mass in dozens. Bronze and gray feathers floated upon the wind. The man below could know what was happening only by the falling bodies and feathers. However severe the attack, the hurdling mass of birds did not vary its formation or check its speed. It seemed unconscious of the murder being done. In that tremendous throng individuals were of no moment, nor was any account taken of them. In only a little while the hawks would be left far behind, each with its talons gorged. They were able to do much execution when the killing fit was on them, because they are themselves speedy birds, and moreover a band of passing pigeons was sometimes more than a mile long. The ability of this bird to die, its apparent willingness to die and the lack of caution or interest it showed when assailed were not less strange than its ability to devour space. Often when roosting the swarms which loaded the trees would be attacked by owls. They made no effort to fly out into the dark. They simply clung to the branches while the owls hovered near and struck their bills into them, nor did any amount of such punishment ever cause them to change their roosting places. Many of them fell during the night, borne down and disabled by the weight of the comrades above them, and underneath them always were foxes, wolves, minks, wildcats, raccoons and such things ready for the succulent feast. The ground under a pigeon roost was always half ankle deep in a mixture of guano, blood and feathers. The birds' unchangeable determination to sleep in the company of its fellows was most fatal to it. It was the most gregarious of feathered things. Companionship of its kind was as necessary to it as air. Often the experiment has been tried of capturing a half-grown pigeon and shutting it in a cage, and invariably it has lived only a few days. It did not die of bad water, bad air or bad food. Not even confinement killed it. Lack of company caused its death.

People who lived within striking distance of the 'roosts' never thought of using ammunition upon the game. It would have been sheer waste. The pigeons were taken often in nets which were cast about them as they sat upon the branches, but the favorite means of obtaining them was by the use of long poles, with which they were knocked



WITH LORD ROBERTS IN THE FREE STATE. THE ARREST OF A DUTCH SUSPECT.

The advance of Lord Roberts has been hindered by the pretended submission of burghers, who, after having surrendered and given up some antiquated rifles, take up their mausers and rejoin the Free State forces. Stringent measures have

been adopted, and the seizure of horses and prompt arrest of suspects have gone some way to relieve the lines of communication from this constant trouble. The work of arresting these people is not pleasant, savoring too much of a detective's task for it to be popular,

but it has to be done. Vehement declarations of innocence and distressful scenes with the unhappy wives and womenkind of the suspects are not always signs of innocence, and have to be disregarded.—Graphic.

down in heaps. The butchers simply walked to the roost and there lighted torches, or pine splinters in braziers carried upon their heads, or built large fires here and there. The birds, stupefied by the light beating upon their eyes, did not attempt flight. They crouched down and gazed until struck. When each of the men had filled a large cotton sack with as many of the dead innocents as he could carry, the slaughter was discontinued for the night, and this was never a matter for more than a half-hour. Hunters and that class of naturalists which takes its knowledge at first hand and not from the book of some fellow who took his at third hand, open air men generally, have often wondered at the almost total disappearance of the passenger pigeon from North America. Migration was the only reasonable explanation which offered. Nobody who knew anything at all about the subject thought that the species was exterminated. Those who have believed so are sofa naturalists and youngsters of a later generation who have no adequate idea of the numbers of the birds. It is easy to see how the buffalo died, since three or four transcontinental railways ran through his country, and not only took out hunters in hordes to slay him for his hides, but, in any instance, prevented him seeking other feeding grounds to the north and south of his worn-out or drought-stricken range. But the pathless ways of the upper air belonged to the pigeon. It was competent on occasion to put fifteen hundred miles behind it and then swoop to its rest with untired wing. In numbers it was, to even the miles long throngs of the buffaloes, as a thousand to one. The tens of thousands slain at the 'roosts' made no perceptible diminution in its ranks. It did not die from epidemic disease, because its bodies were never found or heard of. It did not perish through lack of fecundity, or wholesale sterilization of its eggs. It simply rose in gargantuan bands year after year and went to other lands. When the wild pigeon began to disappear it disappeared with unexampled rapidity. That it could not have been 'killed out' by human agency is testified to by a single observation made by the naturalist, Wilson. He estimates the length of one column of these birds which passed over him at 240 miles, and the number in the column at not less than 2,000,000,000. The extraordinary number of the birds are not explicable. No man can say how its herds got such a start. Its eggs were subject to the effects of weather and to the depredation of nest-robbing animals, as are the eggs of other birds. It laid but two at a sitting, and hatched out once a year. Its wonderfully swift flight protected it much, of course, and its young attained ability to fly in a little while. They were out of the nest and gone fine weeks after the parent began to sit. Even taking these things into account, however, the billions and billions of the birds remain unaccounted for. They left North America in the space of ten years for two reasons. They got tired of continual assaults upon their roosts, and the destruction of the forests robbed them of much of their food supply. They were passionately fond of the beech nut, for instance, and so long as the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies bore beeches in plenty the pigeons swarmed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other Eastern States. When the beech trees went down the pigeons moved west, and when the forests of the west were denuded of mast-bearing timber, they went south, never, it is thought, to return. It will be seen readily that a bird numbered in billions requires a tremendous food supply, and it is not to be conjectured that

one with the phenomenal flight capacity of the wild pigeon would remain in a barren country to starve.

IMPERIALISM AND LIBERTY.

SOUTH AFRICAN EVANGELICALS UNITED—ANNEXATION INEVITABLE

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, a well-known English Nonconformist minister, who is visiting Africa, writes as follows to the London 'Christian World':

To set forth a title of what one has learned in even the short time that one has been here would be impossible, but a few of the more obvious facts deserve mention.

The war is, of course, the one topic which excludes all others, and here I was struck by the contrast between the views of Nonconformists at home and Evangelical

Churchmen (there are no Nonconformists, because no Establishment) in South Africa. It is curious to note that at the Free Church Federation meetings in Sheffield, the war was excluded as a topic for discussion; not so here. It is the one thing upon which everybody has something to say. I knew before I came out here that such was the case, but had not quite realized it. The fact is that the English-speaking evangelicals here are practically united in their opinion as to the righteousness of the British cause. It is a significant fact that every minister who arrives here from the Old Country, no matter what his political opinions may be, soon becomes an Imperialist. A case in point is that of the Rev. 'Tom' Brown, of Kuruman. It is impossible to meet Mr. Brown without liking him. He is a genuine type of a hard-working, honest-hearted mission-



THE QUEEN LISTENING TO A DESPATCH FROM THE FRONT.

Her Majesty's interest in the war revealed itself in every possible instance. Her anxiety for the soldiers, her solicitude for their treatment and good care, her kindly attentions to the wounded men home from the front, her quick recognition of meritorious conduct, her readiness to give words of encouragement and praise, her practical kindness

to the wives and children, all these have been made manifest and are well known, not only to all the subjects in the vast Empire over which she holds sway, but throughout the civilized world. Mr. S. Begg's black and white drawing, which is here reproduced, admirably portrays a scene that must, during the past eight months, have been of almost daily occurrence.

ary, whose first impulse is to think kindly of all men. He came out in 1885, or thereabouts, strongly Gladstonian and pro-Boer, so much so that, as he says himself, he almost got into trouble with his brother missionaries for his determined championship of the retrocession of 1881. Now he is uncompromisingly anti-Boer, or rather anti-Boer Government, which is not quite the same thing. His stories of the Boer treatment of the natives and avowed policy toward Great Britain are only exceeded in interest by his account of his own escape from Kuruman, where he and Mrs. Brown suffered considerable ill-treatment at the hands of their captors.

Mr. Brown's testimony could be confirmed a hundred times over from the experiences of missionaries and others now in England. Considerable indignation is expressed in Cape circles that we at home do not pay more regard to the testimony of such men as Mr. Charles Phillips, who is certainly the very opposite of a jingo, and a man of sound, good sense, who knows matters from the inside, and is therefore entitled to a hearing. 'Why is it,' said a brother minister to me a few days ago, 'that a man whose reputation for sanity of judgment is unquestioned so long as he remains in England, is supposed by his fellow countrymen to lose it all the moment he crosses the line?' I hardly knew what to say in reply, but have done my best to assure our brethren that at any rate we on the home side of the line are as keenly interested in the war as even South Africans themselves can be, and as strongly desirous that the empire should be upheld. I cannot help feeling that colonialists are right, and that many of us Nonconformists in the Old Country are, in our distrust of jingoism, militarism and capitalism, in danger of losing sight of the world-wide interests which, in the providence of God, are committed to the guardianship of the British Empire. Surely, there is an Imperialism which repudiates these, an Imperialism to which we can all give allegiance. It is more a matter of nomenclature than difference of view, and I for one believe that as Christians we should see to it that the word Imperialism is not to be appropriated by those who forget to associate it with liberty.

It may seem strange to follow up this assertion with the additional one that after the war the annexation of the republics is inevitable, yet there is no alternative. The present conflict is one between different and incompatible political ideals associated with race prejudice. Transvaalism, with which the Free State has chosen to cast in its lot, has so far stood for a narrow, selfish policy, corruptly administered. The Boer idea of liberty is that he and his friends should be uppermost. There is little doubt about it that the dream of an African United States, with President Kruger as the George Washington thereof, has been no invention of capitalists or jingo press. Happily for the world, it has not been realized, but the price paid for our victory has been so great that there must be no chance of a repetition of the attempt to overthrow British authority in this country. Peace, prosperity, good government, and the enjoyment of the fullest political liberty, wait upon the final triumph of the British arms.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

(Chicago 'Farm and Fireside'.)

The war in South Africa has turned a searchlight on the political and social conditions prevailing in the Transvaal, and revealed something to commend and much to condemn. The great military ability displayed by the Boers in their struggle with the British for supremacy in South Africa commands admiration, and finds historical parallels in the defence of Plevna by the Turks against the Russians, and in the memorable defence of Richmond by Lee against Grant. The sagacity and secrecy with which the Boers, for many years, have been preparing for the struggle; the political craftiness which applied a system of fiscal and commercial taxation that made the Uitlanders pay for the vast, modern armament accumulated; the fineness of the preliminary negotiations; the boldness of the ultimatum when ready for the conflict, and the swiftness of their invasion and annexation of the enemy's territory have seldom been surpassed. Although they have failed so far in their bold, aggressive plans to overrun Natal and Cape Colony, cause a general uprising of the Dutch population, and sweep the British off Table Rock into the sea, they have demonstrated defensive strength of the highest order. The war is for supremacy in South Africa, and its immediate occasion the contention of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal against 'taxation without representation' by a corrupt and oppressive oligarchy; but the original quarrel began years ago because the British tried to prevent the Boers from continuing the practice of slavery and massacring natives. The 'great trek' of 1835 was made, not to gain liberty, but to hold slavery. To this day civil, political and religious liberty does not exist in the Transvaal—not even for the white man, while the native is absolutely outside the pale of human rights. Across the boundary line there is liberty for all. Black, Boer and Briton live under a government of equal laws, equal opportunities and equal rights. The civilization of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries are now in conflict, and that boundary line dividing them must be obliterated before permanent peace can be established in South Africa, and Briton and Boer amalgamated into Afrikaners.

'SAINT' BOBS.

'BOBS' IN A STAINED GLASS WINDOW AT WOOLWICH.

(London 'Mail'.)

There is a stained glass window at Woolwich which is exciting a great deal of interest just now, because it contains a remarkable portrait in glass of Lord Roberts. 'Bobs' is humorously alluded to in this connection as 'Saint' Roberts, because saints are supposed to have the monopoly of figuring in stained glass. The window in question is to be seen at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and is one of eight placed in the



LORD ROBERTS AS A STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

institution as a memorial of the Jubilee. Oddly enough, all the eight windows have figures of living people, which in itself is a startling departure, for the portraits of living people are rarely put in such memorials.

'Bobs' appears in his full dress as Field Marshal, and as a background the window has a view of Kandahar, in memory of Lord Roberts' greatest achievement up to the time of the Jubilee. Perhaps at the close of the war the authorities may want to substitute Pretoria for Kandahar.

It is an open secret that Lord Roberts was greatly amused at the idea of appearing in a stained glass window. 'Bobs,' who is thorough in everything, after giving his consent to appear in this capacity, insisted upon improving the design, and also gave his opinion on the other windows. In one case the designers for the sake of artistic merit made a Ghurka the same stature as a Highlander. 'That must be altered,' said 'Bobs'; 'never mind the picturesque effect. We must be correct in military matters, for everybody knows a Ghurka is not nearly so big a fellow as a Highlander.' The window was made by Messrs. Powell and Sons, of Whitefriars.

SAVED BY A COLLIE DOG.

Mr. Robert Macdougall, one of the meteorologists at Ben Nevis Observatory, had a most exciting experience when climbing that mountain the other day. His only companion in the ascent was a collie dog, to whom he says he owes his life. When manoeuvring on a snow-slide about 1,000 feet above the half-way station, Mr. Macdougall lost his footing, and as the surface of the snow was glazed and hard, he was soon being whirled down a gully at an alarming pace, sometimes head foremost, at others the reverse. It was at this juncture that the dog's sagacity came in. As soon as Mr. Macdougall began to slide it caught his coat with its teeth and greatly impeded the downward progress. The dog ultimately guided him to a place of safety, after the twain had slid down on the snow for nearly 1,000 feet. Strange to say, neither observer nor dog was much hurt, and the former, breaking open the door of the half-way hut, lit a fire. Here he was found by a search party, half asleep, with the dog watching over him.—Westminster 'Gazette'.

Colonel Girard, of Neuchatel, Switzerland, has had a curious experience. On one and the same day he celebrated his eightieth birthday, his golden wedding, the silver wedding of his daughter, and the marriage of a granddaughter.

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