

END OF AN AWFUL CAREER

J. H. Holmes the Murderer Expiates His Crimes.

DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Howard W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was hanged this morning in the county prison for the killing of Benj. F. Pietzel. The drop fell at 10.12 o'clock, and twenty minutes later he was pronounced dead by the prison officials, Dr. Sharp and Dr. Butcher. The execution was in every way entirely devoid of any sensational features. To the last he was self-possessed and cool, even to the extent of giving a word of advice to Assistant Superintendent Richardson, as the latter was arranging the final details. He died as he had lived, unconcerned and thoughtless apparently of the future. Even with the recollection still vividly before him of



H. H. HOLMES.

the recent confession in which he admitted the killing of a score of persons of both sexes and in all parts of the country, he refuted everything, and almost his last words were a pointblank denial of any crimes committed, except the deaths of two women at his hands by malpractice. Of the murder of the several members of the Pietzel family, he denied any complicity, particularly of the father for whose death he stated he was suffering the penalty. Then with the prayer of the spiritual attendants still sounding in his ears, and a few low spoken words to those about him, the trap was sprung, and beyond a few incidental post-mortem details, the execution, which culminated one of the worst criminal stories known to criminology, was ended.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7.—There were comparatively few persons gathered on the outside of the county prison during the early part of this morning, and the throng which the prison officials expected would be drawn there because of the execution of H. H. Holmes was lacking. The fact that Holmes would be hanged within the prison walls made the sightseer's mission fruitless, but the celebrity of the case it was believed would attract a large crowd.

The persons holding tickets of admission to the jail began to assemble as early as 8.30 o'clock and at nine o'clock they passed within the iron gates. Mr. Rotan declined to say whether Holmes intended to make any restitution to Mrs. Pietzel or provision for any of the three women to whom he was married. Pressed upon this point, the lawyer evaded any reply for a time, and finally said he was in a position to make public what the condemned man had directed him to do in this connection. If any one gets anything from Holmes's estate it will probably be Miss Ida J. Belknap, who was the second woman the murderer married. She is living at Wilmette, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, and has with her the six-year-old daughter of whom Holmes is the father. The little girl last week wrote the condemned man a long letter couched in such childish and pathetic tone that the man who is accused of having killed a dozen people or more burst into tears when he read it.

Although in erecting the gallows only ropes and screws are used and little or no noise is made, Holmes's acute hearing made him aware of what was being done soon after the work started yesterday and the knowledge made him nervous and uneasy, although he tried to conceal it. Only the Rev. Father Dwyer, his spiritual adviser, and Mr. Rotan, who he speaks of the scaffold and who he said but a word or two.

All the arrangements for the burial of Holmes have been entrusted by the minister to Mr. Rotan. The place of interment has, it is understood, already

been selected but those who are most likely to know where the grave is to be will not divulge the place. Up to a late hour, it is said, that the undertaker had not been decided upon. Whoever may finally have charge of the burial it should take place at once, will have to file some time to-day after the execution, a 'return of a death,' with the Board of Health. This must give the name of the deceased, his color, sex, age, married or single, date of death, cause of death, occupation, place of birth and date of burial.

Mrs. Pietzel has decided to remain in Philadelphia until she is certain whether she can secure some of the money of which Holmes defrauded her. There is an obscure chance that the murderer may have made a will and the wronged woman hopes in that event to obtain at least part of that to which she is entitled. Mr. Thomas Faby, Mrs. Pietzel's lawyer, has little hope that Holmes has made voluntary restitution to his client. He says that in his opinion it will be necessary for him to attach the murderer's money if he wants any of it.

Mr. Arthur McDonald, the United States Government criminologist, arrived here last night from Washington to attend the execution. Mr. McDonald has paid several visits to the condemned man since his incarceration and has made a careful study of the criminal. The criminologist believes that crime is 'due more to conditions than heredity.' He is of the opinion that Holmes was, in many of his crimes, a victim of circumstances.

THE MURDERER'S RECORD.

Herman W. Mudgett, better known as H. H. Holmes, was one of the most conspicuous criminals of modern times, and if the 'murder confessions' which he has written can only be partially believed, he was without a peer as a blood-thirsty demon. His recent ingenious 'confession' wherein he claimed to have killed twenty-seven persons was disproved, partly at least, by the appearance of several of the so-called victims; but Holmes's object in making the 'confession' was realized, the obtaining of a sum said to be \$7,500, which amount is said to have been settled upon the criminal's eighteen-year-old son. While the 'confessions' have served to increase the sensationalism of the case, the only capital crime for which Holmes had to answer was the killing in this city on Sept. 2, 1894, of Benjamin Pietzel, his fellow conspirator. The murder was committed in the dwelling, No. 1315 Callowhill street. Holmes's conviction of murder in the first degree, the affirmation by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court of the verdict, and the recent refusal of Governor Hastings to grant a respite are so well known that a narration of these facts is unnecessary.

Holmes was captured in Boston, Mass., in the latter part of 1894, by Owen Hanscom, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, upon the strength of a telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, where he was wanted for horse stealing and for other charges of larceny. At that time officials of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia were hot on Holmes's trail for defrauding the concern out of \$10,000 in connection with Pietzel's death, the latter being insured for this amount, and as the accused believed horse stealing to be a high crime in Texas he voluntarily confessed to Deputy Superintendent Hanscom to the insurance fraud. He did not dream for a moment that he was suspected then of the murder of Pietzel and came to Philadelphia without requisition papers. He expressed a willingness to be tried here on the conspiracy charge in preference to that of horse stealing at Fort Worth. Before leaving Boston Holmes made this 'confession' to Mr. Hanscom: 'When I concluded it was time to carry out our scheme to defraud the insurance company, I secured a 'stiff' in New York and shipped it in a trunk to Philadelphia. I turned the cheque for the trunk over to Pietzel on the Sunday nearest the first of September. I instructed him how to prepare the body, and in three hours we were on our way to New York. Ten days after the payment of the money I saw Pietzel in Cincinnati. I took the three children to that city, where the father saw them. Pietzel agreed to go south, and he took one child, Howard. I took the two girls to Chicago because I had business there. We all met again in Detroit. Pietzel took the children and went to South America. During all this time Mrs. Pietzel knew that her husband was alive but she did not know he had the children. If she was aware of that she would insist that the crooked business be wound up right away. In order to keep Mrs. Pietzel away from her husband I had to tell her he was here and there travelling from one city to another.'

This was the first of a number of alleged admissions that Holmes subsequently made. In fact he acquired a penchant for making 'confessions' that

surprised the authorities. The insurance officials had good ground for believing Holmes had murdered Pietzel and the three children, so when the prisoner arrived in Philadelphia he was urged to make another 'confession,' and he did so without any hesitation; but it varied somewhat from the one he made in Boston. It graphically narrated how the body was substituted for Pietzel in the Callowhill street house, and its identification by Alice Pietzel as that of her father a week afterwards. Holmes also related how the money was received from the insurance company and its subsequent division between Mrs. Pietzel, Jeptha D. Howe, the St. Louis lawyer, and himself. It was in this 'confession' that Holmes accused Howe of receiving \$2,500 for his share in the transaction. Howe was indicted for conspiracy but recently the case against him was dropped.

Soon after Holmes was brought to Philadelphia, Detective Geyer visited him in the county prison in relation to the finding of the body at 1315 Callowhill street, on Sept. 2, 1894. After an hour's conversation with the wily Holmes, the detective secured from the prisoner a 'confession' in which the accused said that the body was not that of Pietzel, but was one substituted to defraud the insurance company. A week later, Holmes honored Geyer with another 'confession.' 'Mr. Geyer,' he said, 'that story I told you about the substituted body is not true. It is the body of Benjamin F. Pietzel, but I did not murder him or his children. On Sunday morning, Sept. 2, I found Pietzel dead in the third story of the Callowhill street house. I found a note in a bottle telling me that he was tired of life and had decided to commit suicide. He requested me to look after the insurance money and take care of his wife and family. I then fixed up the body in the position it was found. These children you speak of are all right. They are with Minnie Williams in London. I gave Howard to Minnie Williams in Detroit, and sent Alice and Nellie to her from Toronto. They met Miss Williams in Niagara Falls and sailed for Europe from New York.'

Between this time and his trial for conspiracy to defraud the insurance company, to which charge he pleaded guilty, Holmes made many other 'confessions,' but they differed very little from those already given. Each time he pretended to tell the truth, but he sedulously avoided doing so. Nobody believed what Holmes said about Pietzel, and he would not say anything about the children, except that they were all right.

In his many interviews with District-Attorney Graham, Holmes persisted that the missing Pietzel children were with Minnie Williams in London. He even persuaded Mr. Graham to have an advertisement in the shape of a cipher puzzle inserted in a New York paper, for the purpose of bringing Minnie Williams and the little Pietzels back from Europe. The District-Attorney placed little faith in what Holmes had told him, but the advertisement was published as a sort of last and hopeless effort. When the bodies of Nellie and Alice Pietzel were unearthed in Toronto, Holmes denied having killed them. When Howard's charred bones were found in a stove in Irvington, Ind., Holmes calmly denied any knowledge of the lad's death. When the murders of Minnie Williams and her sister were discovered, Holmes said Minnie killed Nancy in a jealous frenzy, and he buried the body in Lake Michigan. He vigorously denied having put Minnie to death so as to secure her property. The disappearance of Emily Cigrand was traced to Holmes, but the criminal said he knew nothing of the girl's fate. The partially consumed bones that were found in the Chicago 'Castle' are known to be those of some of Holmes's victims. About the last time that Holmes was taken to the District-Attorney's office to 'confess,' Mr. Graham lost patience with him. Holmes gave a repetition of his picturesque falsehoods. He actually gave the District-Attorney a veritable 'jolly' about the Pietzel family and Minnie Williams being still alive.

The scene that ensued was extremely dramatic. Mr. Graham said: 'Holmes, you are an infernal lying murderer. I will hang you in Philadelphia for the murder of Benjamin Pietzel.' Holmes's nerve was still with him, and he said: 'I defy you. You have no evidence to prove me guilty.' Mr. Graham looked with disgust and determination at Holmes, and said: 'You will surely hang in Philadelphia for murdering Benjamin Pietzel.'

The trial and conviction followed. The District-Attorney endeavored to prove during the trial, through Detective Geyer, that Holmes killed the Pietzel children also, but Judge Arnold, before whom the case was tried, declared this to be irrelevant. Geyer had unearthed the murder of the children after a prolonged investigation and the Commonwealth was

prepared to prove that Holmes committed these crimes also.

Holmes embraced the Catholic faith when it became evident to him that he must hang, and the Rev. Father Dailey ministered to his spiritual wants. Throughout his trial and subsequent imprisonment, this arch-criminal maintained a nonchalance that was remarkable.

Hermann Webster Mudgett was born at Gilmanton, N.H., May 16, 1860. On July 4, 1878, he married Clara A. Lovering, at Alton, N.H., and on Jan. 28, 1887, under the name of Harry Howard Holmes, he committed bigamy by marrying Myrtle Z. Belknap. A few weeks thereafter, Holmes applied in Chicago for a divorce, and the suit was pending until June 4, 1891, when the Court dismissed it owing to the non-appearance of the complainant. Holmes continued his bigamous career by marrying Georgianna Yoke, in Denver, Col., on Jan. 17, 1894, he assuming the name of Henry Mansfield Howard on this occasion. A son was born to the first wife and this is the boy whom Holmes is said to have made the chief beneficiary of the proceeds of the alleged confession.

Holmes was indicted for the murder of Pietzel on Sept. 12, last, and he was placed on trial on Oct. 28. A verdict of guilty was reached on Nov. 2, and on Nov. 30 he was sentenced to be hanged.

Miss Yoke, with whom Holmes was living at the time of Pietzel's death, was an important witness for the Commonwealth at the trial, and it was largely upon her evidence that the accused was convicted. She told of Holmes's absence from their boarding-house on Sept. 2, 1894 (the day of the murder) and of his excited condition when he returned. On that night, the couple left Philadelphia and went direct to Indianapolis. The wanderings of Holmes throughout the country then began, and they ended with his arrest at Boston.

A NOTABLE PAINTING.

MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY'S HISTORIC PICTURE AT THE ACADEMY.

London, May 7.—The 'St. James Gazette' says: 'The honor of having painted what is undoubtedly the most brilliant and striking historic picture in the present year's exhibition falls to the recent associate, Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, who has achieved a work at once artistically fine and dramatically interesting; a picture in which, in spite of its elaborately archaeological veracity, the human appeal is so forcible and direct that it could hardly fail, one would think, to be widely popular.'

All the Saturday and Sunday papers give extended comment and description to Mr. Abbey's picture. Since it is certain to be one of the most discussed paintings of the period, the following details must interest American and Canadian readers: Right athwart the whole long canvas passes a solemn funeral procession. The continually recurrent black of the mourners' dress is broken up by the slanting lines of the red staves of the reversed halberds, and the rich, elaborately ornate, and heraldic adornments of the bier form a sombre, yet gorgeous, ground for the figures of Gloucester and Lady Anne. She walks beside the bier in sumptuous dress, veiled in with crape, and having a long black train, embroidered with huge fleur-de-lis in gold, which her pages carry. Her passionate face looks out and through all the cumbersome robes. You perceive the conflicting agitations of the woman, as sinister, crimson-clad Richard follows her, a ring temptingly proffered in his right hand, while his drawn sword, which he has offered her to stab him with, is still carried in his left. The weird, limping figure of the Duke seems to possess such an uncanny fascination for the unfortunate daughter of Warwick that she cannot take her eyes off it, and yet can hardly bear to look at it.

EXPELLED FROM CUBA.

Havana, May 7.—James Creelman, correspondent of the New York 'World,' and Frederick W. Lawrence, correspondent of the New York 'Journal,' who have been expelled from the island of Cuba by order of Captain-General Weyler, will leave for New York on Saturday's steamer. The Spaniards here are intensely indignant at Creelman's articles representing that non-combatants were massacred by the Spanish at Camp Florida which together with his expulsion are the talk of this city.

NEW MILITARY REGULATION.

Ottawa, May 7.—The Department of Militia has resolved to put in force on July 1 next the following regulation: 'All appointments as commanding officer after July 1, 1896, are for a tenure of five years. Any extension will be for three years upon recommendation of the D. A. G.'

BURIED IN MOUNT ROYAL.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE FENWICK, WHO DIED IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

This morning, in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Dewey, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Barbour, Principal of the Congregational College had a solemn funeral service over all that was mortal of Mr. George Fenwick, of the Fenwick Company of Marine Engineers, of Hong Kong, China.

Mr. Fenwick was, as stated in yesterday's 'Witness' on his way to Scotland, and on Tuesday night died suddenly in the Windsor Hotel of heart disease. Mr. Meldrum, a Scotchman, of Johor, but formerly of Edinburgh, had been travelling with Mr. Fenwick, and was able to attend to him when he became so suddenly ill. Everything was done that could be done for the dying Scotchman, for Mr. Fenwick was from Brechin; but it was of no avail. On Wednesday telegrams from the friends in Scotland instructed Mr. Meldrum to have the remains interred in the cemetery here. The service this morning was very impressive. There were gathered in the church, His Honor Mayor R. Wilson-Smith, Mr. W. R. Salter, Mr. James Tasker, Mr. W. D. Hanna, Mr. Wm. Drysdale, Mr. W. S. Weldon, Mr. R. Ross, Mr. J. L. Morris, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. John Ogilvy, Mr. S. S. Bain, president, and Ald. Stevenson, Mr. S. C. Stevenson and Mr. James Harper, all past presidents of the Montreal Caledonian Society; Mrs. Dewey, Mr. A. Macchi, Col. Seitz, Mr. John Allan, Mr. J. McGillis and others. Mr. S. S. Bain had sent a beautiful floral wreath, and great sympathy was expressed in the service and prayers, as well as by the Scotchmen present, for the friends of their fellow-countryman, whose death on his way home seems inexpressibly sad. On the conclusion of the service the remains were taken to Mount Royal Cemetery, some gentlemen from Brechin seeing to the last offices at the grave.

MONTREAL RAMABAI CIRCLE.

The eighth annual meeting of the Montreal Ramabai Circle will be held on Friday afternoon, May 8, at 2 Bishop street, at four o'clock. Letters from those who are taking part in this noble work for the mitigation of the miseries of the high caste women of India are to be read, and as they are of a peculiarly interesting character it is hoped that not only the subscribers, but all who would like to know more of the work will attend.

THE WESTMOUNT POLICE.

The police of Westmount are forming a branch of the St. John's ambulance association, which will no doubt be very beneficial. A series of appropriate lectures will be delivered by Dr. Hutchinson, the medical officer of health to the Town of Westmount, on the art of bandaging, etc. The lectures will take place in the council committee room, which the council have placed at their disposal. The council has granted towards the expenses incurred the sum of fifteen dollars.

A FAST BATTLESHIP.

San Francisco, May 7.—The battleship 'Oregon' was given an informal spin on the bay yesterday. She developed 8,000 horse power with a steam pressure of 165 pounds and at 'half-speed' she covered twelve knots an hour in very shallow water, which is considered an excellent showing. Her builders are confident she will prove a faster vessel than either the 'Indiana' or 'Massachusetts.'

THE STETSON CASE.

New York, May 7.—A 'Herald' special from Boston, says:—All the mysteries about the Stetson case disappear before an array of plain facts. The will is in a safety deposit vault in this city, while the sudden death of Mrs. Stetson was due to nervous prostration and collapse, not suicide.

MCKINLEY DELEGATES.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—Gen. Alger will undoubtedly head the delegates. He is McKinley's avowed leader in Michigan, and while the delegates may go to St. Louis un instructed, the four delegates elected by the convention will undoubtedly be McKinley men.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

Mr. St. Denis, assistant Dominion statistician, leaves for Winnipeg in a few days to arrange for the taking of the census of the province of Manitoba, so as to permit of the arrangement of the Dominion subsidy.

Complaints have been made to the Fisheries Department of illegal fishing in the Ottawa river between Skead's Mills and Britannia.

DRAWING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, May 7.—The Princess Helena, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Prince Christian T. Schleswig-Holstein, had a drawing-room on behalf of the Queen in Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The weather was fine. Among those presented was Mrs. A. R. Conkling of New York, who wore a white satin dress embroidered with pearls. Her ornaments were diamonds, Mrs. F. Sanford, of Canada, and her daughter, Miss Muriel Sanford, were also presented. Mrs. Sanford wore a dress of shot pink and white satin with pearl ornaments. Miss Sanford wore a white satin dress with a lily of the valley design.

BRITISH IRON TRADE.

London, May 7.—A conference of the British iron trade was opened yesterday. Speeches were made and the papers read dwelt upon the serious competition which is being offered to the British iron trade from American and German sources. Sir A. Hickman, representative in parliament for North Wolverhampton, who is himself an iron master, presided over the conference. In the remarks which he addressed to the meeting he urged that a reduction of one farthing a ton in the charge for the carriage of minerals would revolutionize the English trade. Another speaker thought that the chief reason for England's loss of trade was the great strikes and lockouts which have occurred in the iron trade of late years.

EXCAVATIONS AT DELPHI.

Athens, May 7.—The French excavators at Delphi have unearthed a life-size bronze statue of a bearded man, the largest yet discovered. The date of the work is 500 B.C. The statue is holding the bridle of a horse, and portions of the horse's figure have also been found.

GERMAN ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

Vienna, May 7.—The Reichsrath today passed the third reading of the government electoral reform bill by a vote of 234 to 19. The bill adds 72 members to the existing 353 deputies in the Reichsrath, the additional members to be elected by universal suffrage.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, May 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for April show an increase in imports of £1,470,000 and an increase in exports of £1,170,000 during the month as compared with April of last year.

MR. BEARDSLEY HAS RECOVERED.

London, May 7.—Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, the English artist who was reported to be very ill in Brussels, has recovered his health and has resumed his work in London.

FIRES.

Stoney Point, Ont., May 5.—The flour mills of Stoney Point, owned by Samuel Mathers, were burned this evening. The loss on the building and flour is \$6,000; insured for \$2,000.

Toronto, Ont., May 7.—Fire broke out shortly before two o'clock this morning in the basement of the Toronto Lead and Color Warehouse, 60 Adelaide street west, corner of Bay street. The flames went up the elevator to the fourth story setting each flat on fire. The total loss is about \$3,000, divided as follows: Building, owned by the Strathy Estate, \$1,000; Lead and Color Company, \$2,000; Brush Corset Company, \$4,000; G. T. Gorrie, embossed signs, etc., \$1,000; all covered by ample insurance.

Elyria, Ohio, May 7.—Fire started here last night in the Salvation Army building on East Broad street and raged for two hours. Several business houses were destroyed with their contents. The loss is \$60,000.

Berlin, May 7.—The riding school attached to the university of Heidelberg was burned last night, and two women, two children and twenty-seven horses were burned to death.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., May 7, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Edmonton, 36; Calgary, 39; Prince Albert, 38; Qu'Appelle, 38; Winnipeg, 54; Port Arthur, 42; Parry Sound, 48; Toronto, 42; Ottawa, 40; Montreal, 48; Quebec, 38; Chatham, 28; Halifax, 32. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Moderate easterly to southerly winds; rising temperature; fine to-day and to-morrow.

Montreal, May 7. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.38; yesterday, 30.24. To-day, temperature, max. 61, min. 41; yesterday, max. 57, min. 48.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c 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.

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

BIRTHS.
FULTON.—At Pasadena, California, U.S. on April 12, 1896, the wife of John Hamilton Fulton (formerly of Montreal), of a daughter.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—BURNLEY.—On Wednesday, May 6, 1896, in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. W. H. Emmsley, George, eldest son of the late Wm. Johnson, of Liverpool, Eng., to Dora, second daughter of John C. Burnley, of New Brighton, Eng.

DIED.

ANGLIN.—At his residence, Queen street avenue, Toronto, on Sunday, May 3, 1896, the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, in his 74th year.

LA PRAIRIE.

In this city, on Thursday, May 7, 1896, at 137 Chateaugay street, Tilly Blanchard of Whitehall, New York, wife of A. B. La Prairie.

SHAW.

On May 6, James Gibb Shaw, F.R.G.S., of St. Margaret's, Great Malvern, late Port Warden of Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal Notice.—C. W. Lindsay, Importer of Chickering & Sons' pianos, Boston; Emerson Piano Co.'s pianos, Boston; Heintzman & Co.'s pianos, Toronto; Newcombe & Co.'s pianos, Toronto; removed to 2366 St. Catherine street, next to Hamilton's.

Diamond Rings.

In Solitaire Diamond Rings, \$10 to \$125. In Half Hoop, three and five stones, \$20 to \$150. Ladies' Gem Rings, splendid assortment, from \$2 to \$25.

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5c.—BOOKS AT 5c. Just secured, a line of magnificent books in cloth and paper. Fiction, travels, science, history, etc., for spring reading. 2,000 volumes. Retail price, 40c to \$1.50 each; to-morrow we drive them out at

5- per Volume. Only early comers have any chance here.

10c.—FOLIOS OF MUSIC & SONG. 10c. 500 copies English Folios of Music and Songs, instrumental, anthems, songs, etc. Bound in paper covers, about 30 pieces to each book, 7 varieties, worth 50c each; will be slaughtered to-morrow 10c per copy. Come early.

MUSIC AT 2c. In compliance with many requests we will continue the sale of our Popular Music to-morrow at 2c each.

A BIG DAY IN THE BASEMENT TO-MORROW. A BIG PURCHASE A BIG PURCHASE

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just purchased to-day at a large discount, the entire stock of this season's sample pairs of Ladies' Boots and Shoes from

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SLATER & SONS' TICKETS. Each pair of Boots and Shoes bears the original ticket on which is marked in plain figures the price at which Slater & Sons sold them to the trade.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD. LAID OUT ON TABLES. This lot, comprising 800 pairs, will all be laid out on tables in the Basement, and the

SALE BEGINS At 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

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A BOUND "SCOTT" at 1/2 PRICE. Last week a great many asked for a bound set of "Scott." We have it now. A complete set containing in all 25 novels, bound in handsome cloth, extra and neatly boxed. Regular price, \$7.00; to-morrow,

We Sell \$2.25 per Set. Also a few paper sets left, 79c per set. Thousands of popular books in every style, at correspondingly low rates.

STATIONERY.

POPULAR LINES for FRIDAY. 200 page Scribbler, full size... 3c each. Faber's H.B. Pencils... 14c doz. Office Cedar Pencils... 5c doz. Toilet Paper, in rolls... 4 1/2c roll. Toilet Paper, in packets, (full size)... 7c p'kt. New lines in Writing Pads for Ladies, in White, Cream, Azure, Siurian, Linen, etc... 17c pad. Envelopes to match all lines, neatly boxed in 125, 20c, 25c, 35c box. Jameson's "Death on Moths," Moth Bags, Camphor Moth Balls.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LTD. Crepe, Crinkled, Shaded and Plain Tissue, immense quantities, lowest prices.

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Some To-Day Thoughts For To-Morrow's Sale.

Nine out of ten women who have a cent to spare and are well enough to walk will go shopping To-morrow. They will go for a walk anyway and end up at a bargain counter. These To-day Thoughts are to bring you here first of all To-morrow, for we have again been inveigled into making some rash price promises. We'll keep them, though.

SPECIAL BLOUSE SALE. Blouses made to sell at 90c and \$1. That's the test of their worthiness. They are not cheap Waists—we offer them cheap. Your choice of many new patterns for 67c. A one day Blouse chance you shouldn't miss.

GRANITE CLOTH. In six shades, hard finish, heavy goods which will not catch the dust, and wear like granite. Good value to day at 65c—To-morrow, 50c a yard.

ESTAMENE SERGE. We manage to keep a little of this on hand—sold lots of it last Friday—some more To-morrow at 90c—to-day, 50c.

EMBROIDERIES. We bought a very choice line this Spring "Guess we have too many, though. You can have the benefit of the doubt anyway by getting them To-morrow at 20 percent off.

JOB LINENS. Another table full—We had them marked 1/2 less regular price before—10 percent more off for To-morrow. Napkins, Table Cloths and Linen Remnants.

LANSLOWNE CAMBRIC. Just a little left of that best Cambric for Ladies' or Children's Whitewear—Remnants and Short Ends at 9c To-morrow. Regular price, 10c.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-2403 St. Catherine Street.

The Up-to-Date Tailor

Is the place to get your Spring Suits made to measure. You'll always find us in the front rank as far as style and assortment is concerned and in the rear when it comes to prices.

Our Cutters are the Best, Able and willing to comply to the wants of the Best Dressers in the city, which fact has been appreciated by the liberal patronage of nobby dressers.

SEATH & SONS, Tailors,

1817 Notre Dame street.

ARMSTRONG, The Undertaker,

HAS REMOVED TO 74 VICTORIA SQUARE. ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at the "Witness" Office.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Season's Needs

—AT— Bargain Prices!

"La Belle" Refrigerators, thoroughly made of Hard Kiln Dried Lumber, Charcoal filled, with double air space in the wall, lined throughout with polished zinc, galvanized iron shelves and ice rack. The "La Belle" Refrigerator is constructed on scientific principles and is without doubt the biggest Ice Saver in the market. Prices range

From \$9.50 to \$51. 500 doz. Glass Preserve Jars to clear as follows: 1 pint size, 68c doz.; 1 quart size, 78c doz.; nicely packed; one dozen in a wooden box.

Oil Stoves for light work, 1 burner, 69c each; 2 burners, \$1.27 each; 3 burners, \$1.85 each; extension tops to fit 2 and 3 burners.

Blue Flame Oil Ranges, 2 burners, \$7.00 each; 3 burners, \$9.50 each.

Brooklyn Gas Stoves, 3 burners, with oven, \$7.75.

"Lightning" Ice Cream Freezers, 1 quart, \$1.78; 2 quart, \$2.00; 3 quart, \$2.35; 4 quart, \$2.70; 6 quart, \$3.49.

You should see our "Vulcan" Oil Stoves no wick, no smoke, no smell. Prices begin at

\$3-75. A complete assortment of Kitchen Furnishings, Crockery, Glass and Lamps, will be found in our Basement.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe st. TELEPHONE, No. 3333.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Blouses! Blouses! SPECIAL.

The Bargain of the Season 50 DOZEN BLOUSES.

50 dozen Fancy Cambric Blouses, laundered collar and cuffs, full sleeves—the latest styles.

This line has never been offered for less than \$1.00.

Our price while they last 49c Each.

Ladies will do well to secure their requirements at once, as this line will only hold out a short time.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE prompt and personal attention.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE, 203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Telephone, 8225.

144 to 150 Mountain street. Telephone, 8225.

BRANCH - ST. CATHERINE STREET, Cor. Buckingham avenue. Telephone 3335.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

CLEARING SALE. Pink Cashmere 25c, worth 40c Fawn Cashmere 25c, worth 40c Grey Cashmere 25c, worth 40c White Cashmere 25c, worth 40c Drab Cashmere 25c, worth 40c Coral Cashmere 25c, worth 40c

SERGES. Cream Serge 20c, worth 30c Brown Serge 20c, worth 30c Fawn Serge 20c, worth 30c Drab Serge 20c, worth 30c Halifax Tweeds 25c, worth 35c Halifax Tweeds 25c, worth 45c

GEORGE H. ROWELL, 1597 Notre Dame Street, Between St. Lamberts Hill and Court House

Do Not Have Your Pictures Spoiled

And only hung into cheap frames by any of those Cheap Jacks. Send them to us, or Telephone 3629, and we will send for them, and mount and frame them right, at low price.

A large lot of FINE ENGRAVINGS, etc., FOR SALE, suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS, or General Furnishing, at low price.

Old Frames Re-Gilt as GOOD AS NEW. W. H. HOPE, 9255 ST. CATHERINE ST., near Victoria st.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, OTHER PRESENTS,

—IN THE WAY OF— Sterling Silver, Best Electro Plate, Clocks, Doulton and Limoges China, Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, etc.

First Class Goods at Moderate Prices JOHN WATSON, 2174 St. Catherine St., Art Association Building.

Open until 9 Saturday and Monday Evenings, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday until 5.

We Dislike May Moving.

It will pay every one of you to prevent our being obliged to move what's left of our stock. We have sold many lines, many pieces, many yards during the past few weeks of our Closing Out Sale. They're still going, too, very fast. We didn't have time to clear \$40,000 worth before May 1st—we didn't want to move the balance—we arranged for another month in this store.

We are going to depend on the discounts to move the goods. 20 percent off Carpets and Oilcloths. 25 percent off Curtains, Squares and Hammocks. You save Dollars by taking away this stock at our prices.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

1837 Notre Dame St., near McGill.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Movements of Leading Spirits in the World of Politics.

VARIOUS MEETINGS HELD AND NOMINATIONS MADE.

Sir Adolphe Caron, who has been in the past few days, is far from being the look of a man who was cast down by misfortune. The successful party organizer is as dapper, as cheerful as ever. He chats with his friends who surround him at the Windsor Hotel; presents a great victory for the party at the polls, and professes to be in cordial sympathy with the cabinet reconstruction of Sir Charles Tupper. This attitude on the part of Sir Adolphe is not without its significance, and gives point to the rumor that he is to be provided for in some way, either through the creation of a fresh office in which he may be removed from active politics, and no longer affront the country with a cynicism which was felt to be shameful even by his colleagues. It is said by those who know Sir Adolphe intimately that he would never consent to be turned down without making such a kick as would have a disrupting effect upon the party, had he not been promised a place in which he will still be comfortable. Just what that position will be no one can say. It may be a mission, or there may be even the bold idea of bringing Sir Adolphe forward once more in case the Conservatives should be returned and the names of the Ultramontane ministers from Quebec should have worked the will of the party under the direction of the bishops, all danger having been averted by the dropping of his name during the contest. At all events, no one believes that the last has been heard of Sir Adolphe, who, as a party worker, and as a collector and distributor of political funds, is invaluable.

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau has left for Quebec, where he will go into the situation fully with his ministers. Just what passed between him and ex-Premier Tupper yesterday cannot be known, but the latter was seen afterwards in a smiling humor, and apparently he is confident that the step he has taken will result in success.

The Hon. Mr. Nantel has been flitting about from Quebec to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa for the past fortnight. It is understood that he will have the first claim upon the premiership. He is the personal favorite of the Lieutenant-Governor, with whom (in conjunction with the Postmaster, Mr. Dansereau), he is always closeted when the latter comes to town. Indeed, these two gentlemen are the guides, philosophers and friends of the Lieutenant-Governor, who consults them in most important matters. While the Hon. Mr. Casgrain is the more popular of the two, there is little doubt that it will be found that Mr. Nantel will be on top. Time will show whether the statement that a place will be found for the Hon. Mr. Hall in the new cabinet was well founded; but the signs undoubtedly point in this direction.

The Liberals are preparing quietly for the campaign in St. Antoine division, and anticipate an easy victory for Mr. Mackay, whose name, while it is respected by all classes and standing for probity and honor, is revered by the French-Canadian representatives, as it does, an allegiance to principle in the early days of Liberalism when the younger generation of French-Canadians were beginning to feel after a broader idea of national life and duty. Mr. Mackay, while not an orator, is a weighty man in council. He is a Liberal of the English school, and had no sympathy with the later evolution of Mercurier, which he did his best to check. Apart from mere party politics, Mr. Mackay should have the support of all classes for his breadth of view, his patriotic spirit, which would have all classes and creeds as Canadians, and for the sacrifices he has made for the maintenance of the principles whose application he believed to be in the best interests of the country.

A vast amount of work has also been done in St. Lawrence division in the interest of Ald. Penny. Each district has been mapped out, and every Liberal voter should be on the list will be able to vote without question, thanks to the work of Mr. James Cochrane, who, at his own expense, attended to the revision of the list, in the interest of Ald. Penny, of the Liberal party as a whole and the instance of the great Liberal leader himself—the Hon. Mr. Laurier. Of this revision Ald. Penny will now get the benefit. It is claimed that he will be elected by a large majority. There is some talk of a deal by which Mayor Wilfrid Smith would retire from the contest and accept the office of Provincial Treasurer in the new local cabinet. What conflicting elements may be seen beneath the surface, there is no visible indication to suggest other than a contest between the two candidates.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Considerable business was transacted at the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Club last evening. The Hon. G. A. Nantel presided, and Messrs. J. A. Boyd and Marsan acted as secretaries. Some of the present were—The Hon. A. R. Desjardins, Hon. Joseph Royal, J. O. Joseph, Messrs. Raza, Donald Macmas, Richard White, F. J. Bisailon, Hon. John S. Hall, Messrs. E. M. Stanley, Bagge, Victor Roy, Hal Brown, L. J. Survever, D. A. McNeill, A. Jeannotte, Campbell Lane, Messrs. Raynes, J. U. Emard, M. Brossard, James Crankshaw, Ald. A. W. Atwater, Leonard Taney, T. J. Drummond, Dr. A. Lamarche, L. P. Pelletier, ex-Lieutenant, B. Joubert, N. Bourgeois, H. Guilbault, W. Mount, J. A. Desjardins and Chas. Chappell.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the forces of the club on a well organized basis. To this end the following committees were appointed:—

Brown, F. J. Bisailon, Q.C., R. Stanley Bagge, D. A. McCaskill, J. O. Joseph, T. J. Drummond, Charles Raynes, Alphonse Raza, and the secretaries ex-officio.

Committee on Electoral Literature.—Messrs. Richard White, the Hon. Joseph Royal, W. E. Blumhart, J. A. Martin, Stanislas Cote, Leon Globensky, Alfred Litalis, J. A. Boyd, and all the editors-in-chief of Conservative newspapers in the district of Montreal.

Committee to Draft By-laws of the Club.—Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., F. S. McLennan, J. O. Joseph, J. A. Oulmet, James Crankshaw, B. Hal Brown, T. J. Drummond, J. U. Emard, F. J. Bisailon, Q.C., and L. J. Survever.

The secretaries, Messrs. Joseph, Boyd and Marsan, with a representative to be appointed by each Conservative club, to be appointed a committee to arrange for speakers for the campaign, with instructions to have a register of speakers kept in the club rooms.

An invitation was extended to all the Conservative clubs of the city to make use of the club's rooms for holding meetings. It being decided to make the club an incorporated body, Messrs. Campbell Lane, F. J. Bisailon, Q.C., and A. W. Atwater were appointed to carry out the necessary forms. Committee meetings were appointed as follows:—House committee, five o'clock, Thursday; committee on electoral literature, four o'clock, Friday; committee on speakers, five o'clock, Friday; executive committee, four o'clock, Saturday. The executive meeting on Saturday afternoon will make the necessary arrangements for a reception to Sir Charles Tupper.

The Hon. Mr. Angers addressed the meeting last evening at some length.

ST. JAMES DIVISION.

Alderman Brunet has been asked to stand as the Liberal candidate in St. James division. A large delegation of representative citizens of the division met last evening at the Club Letellier on St. Catherine street and marched to the residence of Ald. Brunet, on Delormier avenue. Mr. J. O. Pelland acted



ALD. BRUNET.

as spokesman of the party and in a brief but eloquent speech offered the nomination. The Hon. Mr. Laurier while at Sohier Park had designated Ald. Brunet as the candidate.

Ald. Brunet replied that he would be happy to accept the honor offered by his friends but wished to consult with the leader of the party before giving a definite answer. Mr. Pelland and several others delivered addresses before the party dispersed. Some of those present were: The Hon. James McShane, Messrs. Robert Mackay, R. Latulippe, Art. Brunet, Eug. Bastien, Ulric Viau, Jos. LaBelle, Jos. Allard, Ben. Duchesne, P. Brousseau, P. Sabourin, P. Clarte, L. Pelletier, P. Lanctot, A. Boisseau, A. Depatie, F. Durand, L. H. Pavard, O. E. Brock, J. O. Trempe, J. Archambault, J. Monette, J. Chapat, J. McCall, G. Major, W. Malouin, E. A. Lapointe, J. Pelletier, L. J. Tarte, J. A. Pelland, E. A. Barbeau, ex-Ald. Hamelin, R. White, A. Lecomte, E. Rochon, T. Prevost, G. Bourgois, J. Gauthier, L. A. Lapointe, James Pelletier, J. McCall, Adolphe Quimet, Ald. Reneault, Aug. Lemieux, Chs. Jeannotte, J. A. Alarie, L. A. W. Proulx, A. V. Brunet, E. O'Leary, Eug. Tarte, E. Whiteford, J. A. Ricard, O. J. Monday, Frs. Payette, Jos. Archambault, Oscar Beauchamp, J. O. Trempe, O. Lachapelle, C. Lemay, Adolphe Depatie, Jos. Marcell, J. Beland, Alex. Richer, J. B. Sabate, W. Robert, O. A. Alarie, O. Monet, A. Melancon, L. Asselin, C. Lemay, F. Paglala, Z. Moisset, J. E. Vigier, O. Chartrand, O. Rochon, John O'Hara, X. Lamarche, M. Moffatt, E. Mandeville. Before adjourning it was decided to send delegates to the great Conservative demonstration to be held about the middle of May. The club invites all Conservative workmen to attend its meetings.

WORKINGMEN'S CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

At a special meeting of the board of the Workingmen's Conservative Club, held on Tuesday evening, the constitution of the club was discussed and adopted. The following gentlemen were then admitted as honorary members:—Messrs. J. W. Poitras, P. H. Cote, P. McDonald, A. Germain. The following were admitted as active members:—A. Roy, J. Ferrault, John Foley, Israel Langlais, Z. Moisset, J. E. Vigier, O. Chartrand, O. Rochon, John O'Hara, X. Lamarche, M. Moffatt, E. Mandeville. Before adjourning it was decided to send delegates to the great Conservative demonstration to be held about the middle of May. The club invites all Conservative workmen to attend its meetings.

A CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The Hon. A. R. Angers announced last evening that he had received a message from Sir Charles Tupper, stating that he desired that two great Conservative meetings be held in Montreal. One should take place in Sohier Park on May 15, and one in the Windsor Hall on May 16.

MONTREAL WEST.

A large and representative meeting of the Liberal electors of Montreal West and St. Pierre aux Lieux section of Jacques Cartier County, was held in Aberdeen Hall last evening. The meeting had been convened for the purpose of forming a Liberal Association to carry on the campaign.

Mr. T. A. Trenholme was elected chairman, whereupon he, in a few but well

selected remarks, opened the meeting and introduced the speakers of the evening, calling in the first place upon the Hon. Arthur Boyer, the candidate, for a speech. Mr. Boyer said that the three issues which, to his mind, the electors were called upon to consider were: First, the fiscal policy; second, the Manitoba school, and third, whether eighteen years of almost uninterrupted corruption gave the present government any claims to be again returned to power. Dealing with the first proposition, the speaker said that it was the aim and object of the government to impress upon the electors that it was the intention of the Liberal party, if returned to power, by such sweeping alterations in the tariff to practically ruin the manufacturing interests of this country. This, Mr. Boyer said, was false, and was not the platform of Mr. Laurier, but on the contrary, it was the intention of his party to work all and every industry, but upon a proper basis; and one which should not be to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. In dealing with the school question, the speaker said that if there were wrongs which required to be righted, or evils remedied, he and his whole party were in favor of it being done; but here again he claimed it must be done upon the proper lines, which lines, he maintained, could only be followed by full and careful enquiry by a well selected commission who would go into the question in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, rather than a bullying and coercing manner, such as had been attempted by the government; and he further added that if this was done he was confident that a solution of the difficulty, satisfactory to all parties, would be arrived at. The third issue Mr. Boyer dealt with very fully, quoting facts and figures most damaging to the present government. He clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated that the moral complexion of the government had assumed a complexion so dark that nothing but a cloak in the future could make them blacker. Mr. Boyer concluded his remarks by an earnest exhortation to those present to weld themselves together so as to present an unbroken front to the enemies of good government; pledging himself to do all that lay in his power to further the interests of those who he hoped would return him as the Liberal candidate for Jacques Cartier County on June 23.

Mr. C. A. Geoffrion next delivered a powerful address in French in which he accentuated and confirmed the remarks of the previous speaker; and from the way in which his several points were received by the audience he evidently voiced the opinions of the majority.

Mr. N. Charbonneau, the late member for the county, next followed, and still further drove home the various nails in the individual planks which form the solid platform on which he, and those with him, took their stand.

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields next addressed the audience in English, and all that he said went to show that he was in direct accord with the previous speakers. He exhorted his hearers to use every just effort and to leave no legitimate stone unturned to return Mr. Boyer as their representative at the next federal parliament.

Mr. N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., who occupied a seat on the platform, did not address the meeting.

Mr. B. Wilson, of Isle Bizard, was called upon for a few remarks, and in a very telling French speech he confirmed all that had been said by the previous speakers.

Mr. Boyer next proposed that the business of forming the association be proceeded with, whereupon the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. C. J. W. Davies; first vice-president, Mr. A. Doré; second vice-president, Mr. Carl Warnecke; treasurer, Mr. T. A. Trenholme; English secretary, Mr. E. I. Bedbrook; French secretary, Mr. A. Major.

A committee composed of the following gentlemen was then elected: Messrs. T. H. Evans, B. W. Grigg, D. A. Thompson, Z. Leblanc, T. Leclair, G. Richards, A. Evans, John Lambert, P. Hamel, G. Gaudron.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers, with three hearty cheers for the Queen, terminated a very pleasant meeting.

MAISONNEUVE DIVISION.

Ald. Prefontaine said this morning that it was very probable that ex-Mayor Desjardins would oppose him in Maisonneuve. There was a possibility, however, of Mr. Desjardins being asked to run in some other division.

MR. FLYNN'S STOCK GOING UP.

The latest rumor concerning the political situation at Quebec and one said to come from authorized quarters is to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Flynn will, after all, be the man called by the Lieutenant-Governor to form the new cabinet, the complications that would arise from the appointment of any of the other claimants being such that there can be no possibility of their being called.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER NOMINATED.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. A. C. Bell, ex-M.P.P., were nominated in Pictou to-day as Conservative candidates.

MR. ROBILLARD DECLINES.

Ottawa, May 7.—A letter has been received by the secretary of the Conservative Association of this city from Mr. H. Robillard, ex-M.P., refusing to become a candidate in the coming general elections.

DOINGS IN QUEBEC.

MR. ANGERS IN THE CITY.—LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CHAPLEAU ARRIVES ALSO.

Quebec, May 7.—The Hon. A. R. Angers arrived here from Ottawa this morning and has been closeted during most of the forenoon at the parliament buildings with the principal local Conservatives to whom he has been giving audiences one after the other. He also had a long interview with Mr. Gregory, the Quebec agent of Marine and Fisheries, who was afterwards seen by the press but refused to disclose its object. It is, however, well known that Mr. Angers pressed him to resign his office and take his superannuation in order to make room for Mr. Joncas, but that he positively refused to do so unless forced by the government.

The talk of the town to-day is a lively altercation which took place on the street

this forenoon between Mr. Charlebois, N.P., and Mr. Turcotte, ex-M.P. for Montmorency. Both were formerly Sir A. P. Caron's closest friends. The quarrel very nearly came to blows.

BERTHOND WAS INSANE.

According to the stories told of him to a coroner's jury this morning, particularly by Mr. Paul Katz, of 1893a Notre Dame street, in whose barber shop he had been employed since May 24 last, the young Swiss, Gustavo Berthond, found killed on the C.P.R. track at Sault au Recollet, was clearly insane. The jury decided that this was the case and that he committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train.

Katz, who is a German Jew, told a queer story. When the deceased came to work for him first, he said, he was quite intelligent; in fact, a kind of free thinker. One day he went to service at the French Methodist Church, and on coming home said that this summer he would study and become a minister. Katz told him that the New Testament in which he believed was a swindle, and Berthond showed his weak-mindedness by immediately professing to believe that. Afterwards the deceased had the hallucination that he himself was the Messiah. Katz told him he should be in an asylum, but did not take steps to place him there, as he thought he was harmless. He received six dollars weekly and paid out half of this for board; so that, as he was saving, he probably had from fifty to seventy-five dollars laid by, which his late employer thinks will be found in his trunk.

CANADIAN COLORED COTTON.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Co. took place at the company's offices on Notre Dame street at noon to-day. There were present:—Messrs. A. F. Gault, C.D. Owen, C. King, D. Morrice, D. Morrice, Jr., S. H. Esting, James Crathorn, M. Barbour, Jacques Grenier, R. Macdonald, Percy Gault, T. G. Coursolle, A. W. Ogilvie, J. G. Ross, C. E. Gault, C. E. Sprague, L. H. Archambault, L. Lichtenheim, W. Weir, R. H. Brand, Jas. Wilson, Jr., F. L. Beique, W. J. Morrice, J. O. Villeneuve. The reports of the year's business were submitted and adopted after some discussion.

Mr. A. F. Gault was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. C.D. Owen vice-president. The directors are: Messrs. C. King, D. Morrice and D. Morrice, Jr.

THE HAMMOND SERVICES.

One of the Rev. Dr. Hammond's services replaced the usual prayer meeting in Calvary Church last evening. A number of very young converts spoke from the platform regarding their conversion at the meetings held earlier in the week. A larger proportion of adults were present than usual and expressed their pleasure in the results of Mr. Hammond's work.

At the evening meeting Mr. Hammond read the following touching letter:

Mr. Hammond.—Sir—A sister's child three years and four months old said to her mother, "Mamma, do you love Jesus?" Her mother said, "I hope I do, dear." The child replied, "Oh mamma, don't say you hope you love Jesus, say yes, I do." My sister cried when telling us, saying she had never had such a sermon. Our man servant was converted through what she said to him. She could repeat forty verses of hymns, and the last she learnt was

"My knowledge of that life is small, The eye of faith is dim; But the Christ knows all, And I shall be with Him."

Many wonderful things she said before Jesus took her to himself. She died three years and four months old.

Another little girl I knew, of seven. They were rich and worldly people, but converted by their little girl, "She was so afraid of offending Jesus," and was continually going to a dark room in the house asking pardon, and also asking her mamma's pardon on her deathbed.

One day she asked her mamma to come to her, when she said, "Dear mamma, your dress is very pretty, but I want you to promise me that you will take the white robe the Saviour has for you; she called all in the house to her room when dying, telling them the angels were coming to take her to Jesus." She said: "Do you hear the music?" With these words she closed her eyes and awoke in heaven.

The Rev. Thomas Everett also took part. He spoke with much enthusiasm with regard to the meeting. He knew that great good was done by Mr. Hammond's labors here during his previous visits, and from what he had seen and felt, he believed there was no doubt the same was true now.

The singing of the hymns written and collected by Mr. Hammond, was a power and blessing.

Near the close of the meeting a praise service was held in which many from all parts of the house took part. The meetings are increasing in interest daily.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

The Battalion Parade of TO-NIGHT (Thursday) cancelled. The Battalion will meet next week as usual, viz: TUESDAY, 11th, special Drill Class and Rehearsal, and THURSDAY, 14th, Battalion Parade. By order of the Lt.-Col. Comd. FRED. LYDON, Bt. M. and Adj. R. S. of C.

WANTED,

PRECENTOR,

for a Presbyterian Church in the city, who is capable of taking full charge of choir.

Apply, stating experience and salary expected. Address S.R. 40, 'Witness' Office.

The first importation of Chickering & Sons' Pianos of Boston has been received at the warehouses of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, to whom the agency has been transferred.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

Silk Department.

The Balance of a Job Line of

STRIPED - WASHING - SILKS

To clear at 15c per yard.

Clothing Department.

BICYCLE SUITS, in sizes 34 to 40, chest measurement,

In Norfolk Jacket and Patch Pocket, Sack, Rigby, Imported Navy Serge, Fancy Duck, Drab and Blue, Grey Halifax and Diagonal Stripes.

FIRST COMMUNION SUITS,

In Two and Three Pieces, all sizes, made of imported Venetian and Corkscrew Worsteds.

Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

PALMERS HAIR CUTTING.

We make a specialty of Hair Cutting.

Skilled Artists, Rotary Brushes, Comfortable Chairs and Cleanliness. No extra charge.

PALMER'S, 1745 Notre Dame st.

DAINTY FOOTWEAR



FOR THE CHILDREN.

Our stock of Tan Boots and Shoes is complete in all the different lines. Our Tan Button Boot, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, Spring Heel, at \$1.25, is good value. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, \$1.40.

W. H. STEWART, 2295 St. Catherine Street.

Berard & Major CARRIAGEMAKERS, 1947 St. Catherine Street.

Grand assortment of Vehicles, newest styles, such as Cabriolet, Victoria, Phaeton, Rookaway, London T Car, Sandringham, Mikedo, and all kinds of family vehicles. One seated open Buggy, from \$40 to \$150. One seated Covered Buggy, \$95 to \$250. All Vehicles Guaranteed.

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Our Waggon leave TO-MORROW, MAY 8th, at 1 p.m., for

LACHINE, DORVAL, VALOIS, POINTE CLAIRE, BEAUCONSFIELD.

All orders by Telephone or Mail will receive our prompt attention.

DAVIS,

Tel. 443. 2721 St. Catherine St.

The Early Closing Movement.

AN APPEAL TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.

The Early Closing Movement is now attracting the attention of

ALL THE PEOPLE

of this city, and as it touches the lives of all in a vital way, we respectfully ask the

GOOD PEOPLE OF MONTREAL

to sustain the hands of our

CITY FATHERS

in enforcing this most beneficent

BY LAW

which will emancipate thousands from the SLAVERY of long hours, so long enforced by THE FEW, who have insisted on keeping open their places of business to unreasonable hours, thus forcing

THE MANY

who would have closed, to keep open also.

As an inducement to

PUSH THE MOVEMENT ALONG

we will give through this month 10 percent discount on all Morning purchases of \$1.00 or more.

Remember the Place:

BANNISTER'S

QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE, St. Catherine St., cor. Victoria

Weekly Calendar.

IN AID OF MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen. WINDSOR HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 7th and 8th, at 8 p.m. SATURDAY, Popular Matinee, at 2.30 p.m. Prof. F. H. Norman's "Carnival of Nations," 150 PERFORMERS 150. Assisted by Miss BELLE BOYD, Elocutionist; Mr. CHAS. KELLY, Basso and Guitarist, and other leading talent. Special Scenic Effects. Plan at Shaw's and Patten's Music Stores. Secure seats now. Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c. Lady Patrons: Mrs. R. WILSON SMITH, Lady HICKSON, Lady LACOSTE, Mrs. F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, Mrs. JUDITH WURTELE, Mrs. G. A. DRUMMOND, Mrs. H. H. ALLAN, Mrs. V. H. BENYON, Mrs. H. MONTAGNE ALLAN, Mrs. JAS. McSHANE and Madam THIBAUDEAU.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Under the Auspices of "THE MONTREAL MUSICAL CLUB." Patroness—Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

TO-NIGHT. SERANUS

AT ASSEMBLY HALL, HIGH SCHOOL. Admission, 25c. Don't fail to hear Mrs. HARRIS in this celebrated Recital Lecture on "Music of French Canada."

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE. Galleries of Paintings, OPEN DAILY, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 15

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

8th AND LAST CONCERT

MONTREAL Symphony Orchestra, WINDSOR HALL, at 4.80 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1896. SCHEUBT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY. Reserved Seats 50c and 35c. Admission 25c. On sale at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine street. C. O. LAMONTAGNE, Manager.

VALEDICTORY MEETING IN THE SYNOD HALL, On FRIDAY, May 8th, at 8 p.m., to bid Godspeed to the Rev. H. A. Naylor, B.A., on his departure for the diocese of Selkirk. Chairman, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Speakers: Rev. John Ker, D.D., Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., L. H. Davidson, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L. Singing led by the Ladies' Missionary Choir of the Gleaners' Union.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. Conversazione, Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, 51. To be had of any Members of the Committee, or at Wm. Foster Brown & Wm. Drysdale & Co., and Morton, Phillips & Co.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Ottawa, May 7.—Mr. Bert Brewer, son of the late accountant of the House of Commons, is suing for the annulment of his marriage. His bride represented herself to be a widow when in reality he alleges she had a husband living. He was only nineteen years old at the time of the marriage which took place in this city in 1891. He is now a resident of Orange, Mass. Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was married yesterday afternoon, to Miss Mather of this city. Charles Labbe, laborer, had his neck broken by falling from a building on Sussex street.

THE A. P. A. AND MCKINLEY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7.—Judge J. H. Jackson, of Fort Worth, Texas, supreme vice-president of the A. P. A., is on his way to Washington to attend the meeting of the supreme council, which will decide definitely the position of the order with reference to McKinley's candidacy for President. Mr. Jackson said 'McKinley stands all right in the order and over ninety percent of us are with him.'

WESTBOUND LAKE AND RAIL RATES.

New York, May 7.—There was a conference in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association to-day on the subject of the equalization of westbound lake and rail freight rates. The western roads said the rates to Chicago and Duluth were unequal and asked to have them changed. Any change in the Duluth rate would affect the St. Paul rate. The conference will continue to-day when a decision will probably be reached. It is stated that lake and rail rates, both eastbound and westbound, have been well maintained.

THE EIGHTH BODY FOUND.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7.—At 1.40 o'clock this morning the body of John Bears, the engineer from Lafayette, Ind., was found under a large stone in the basement of the wrecked building where the gasoline explosion occurred. This makes the eighth body taken from the ruins.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00. 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20. For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at 24.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms. WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising type. Special contract rates.

Calendar table for May 1896. Columns: Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri, Sat. Rows: 1-31.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

century the children of the Church will never dare to think for themselves or to seek a place among the enlightened? Is there not a lesson for them in the Catholic almanac of the United States, which estimates that there should be seventeen to twenty millions of Roman Catholics in the United States as the result of immigration alone, and which finds less than ten millions there? They can hardly, one would think, fail to see the extreme risks they are running by their despotic demeanor towards their own docile people. Yet, seeing them, they would hardly assume such risks except in the presence of what they consider mortal peril. What is this mortal peril? Not the absence of Catholic education. That they are free to give under any circumstances and under the sanction of every spiritual terror they can conjure with. It is not even the absence of Catholic teaching from the schools. That they are giving now in Manitoba in schools under the present Greenway system. What they think indispensable to the very life of their church is to have all schools under absolute clerical control, therein to mold every infant mind for five days in the week into a condition of servile dependence on the voice of the priest and worshipful adoration for the person of the bishop. For this they are willing to risk an explosion of repressed manhood. For this they are willing to provoke the disobedience of perhaps half their people. Without this they seem to feel that their rule is nearing its end.

THE COREAN COUP D'ETAT.

The presence in Montreal yesterday of His Excellency Prince Min, the very resplendent plenipotentiary extraordinary from Corea to Russia on his way to attend the ceremony of the coronation of the Czar, is principally interesting to Canadians because it seems to afford evidence that the most convenient and pleasantest route from the eastern edge of Asia to the western edge of it is just now, strange to say, through Montreal, by way of the Pacific ocean, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Atlantic ocean and the continental railways of Europe. That means that it is easier and cheaper to travel eastward more than three-quarters way around the globe by western routes than westward one-quarter way round by the Asiatic route. The Siberian railway which Russia is now building across Asia will change all this, but its completion is some way off yet in the twentieth century, and in the meantime the Canadian Pacific steamship and railway line is the royal road from Seoul to Moscow. The story of the recent coup d'etat as related by the illustrious Prince Min, or his interpreter, is substantially correct, but for all that it hardly does justice to Japan, with whom European peoples—Russians are essentially Asiatic—sympathize rather than with Corea or China, or even Russia. Every one knows that the war in Corea was a battle for civilization by Japan, a small nation, against China, a great nation, which defended barbarism and the exclusion system of Asia. The Japanese drove the Chinese out of Corea, thrashed them on sea and land, took their chief strongholds, and would have marched in triumph to Peking had not Russia interfered and compelled a peace and paid up China's war indemnity, taking as security for the loan a mortgage on Manchuria and the Shing King peninsula.

Having conquered Corea, which was a dependency in dispute between Japan and China, Japan set about instituting the reforms in internal administration and in the foreign policy of Corea, for which she fought. Arrayed against progress Japan found the king and queen and court, and the administration was in the hands of an executive which was composed for the most part of the sovereigns and their court. The Japanese therefore determined to bring about a separation of the court and the executive as a necessary preliminary reform. This was the only hope of restoring the financial condition of the country, putting an end to nepotism and corruption and reducing civil and judicial maladministration and confusion to something resembling order. The king and queen resisted this re-

BY MANDATE.

The Roman Catholic clergy never appeal to men's free choice where they can use coercion. Enforced obedience would almost seem to be dearer to them than loyalty. They want the backing of earthly law wherever they can get it, and to get that they brandish the direst spiritual terrors. They are about to command their followers to vote in the coming general election only for coercive remedial legislation. Are they blind to the peril of thus assuming to control a general election and to filch from their whole people the franchise? Do they think they can forever, under pain of hell, march a whole race into the fogs of mediaevalism without any defections? Do they think that even in the twentieth

form, which would have deprived them of much political power, and in doing so had the support of the Russian and, strange to say, the American legation. It was represented by the court party that the forcing of foreign methods of government upon Corea was an outrage, and that if the Coreans were left to themselves they could get along very well. The queen, who was a very astute person, managed to fan the antagonism of the Russian legation and the American residents against the Japanese, and thus made it almost impossible to carry out the reforms planned by the latter. Under Russian encouragement the king and queen began to take their own way in the administration of affairs, though they were under treaty engagement with Japan to act according to the advice of her Resident at Seoul, Viscount Muira, who found himself confronted by accomplished facts before his advice had been sought. While things were at this pass the 'Prince Parent' of Corea proposed to Viscount Muira a coup d'etat which was carried through in October, but, unfortunately, the queen, who resisted, was murdered. The executive, set at liberty for the first time to carry out its reforms without interference, pushed them too far and too zealously and without the cooperation of the king, who was really in durance in his own palace. The Coreans were, of course, roused to great anger by these events, and the court party persuaded the king to throw himself upon their protection and leave the palace, thus removing the seat of government. This he did in February, he and his court and household taking refuge with the Russian legation. The Corean forces, under command of Japanese officers, were scattered all over the country enforcing the progressive laws, and consequently the Japanese Resident at Seoul was unable to prevent the flight of the king. Once secure under the Russian flag the king formed a new Cabinet and issued edicts denouncing the pro-Japanese Cabinet. Thereupon the people of Seoul murdered the leading members of the reform Cabinet and a Japanese, and the city was given up to rioting for some days.

The king and his Cabinet are now carrying on the administration from the Russian legation, and of course their work is all reactionary. The telegraph lines constructed and operated by the Japanese have been cut to pieces and pulled down, and forty of the operators murdered. Rioters and insurgents are murdering and pillaging those Coreans who supported the progressive methods of the Japanese. What Japan will do in order to assert her treaty powers and secure the fruits of reform and progress, for which she went to war with the Chinese in Corea, remains to be seen. She has strengthened both her army and navy, and could probably reconquer the country in the face of resistance from Russia. Russia has long wanted Corea in order to secure seaports on the Pacific coast free from ice all the year round. Japan does not of course want to provoke a quarrel with a European power, and she is probably trying to secure the moral support of the Triple Alliance and England. Germany does not care to interfere with Russia in the east, however, and Austria and Italy are indifferent. England sympathizes with Japan, but does not see her way clear to aid her. There is one way in which the Japanese can secure control of Corea in spite even of Russia, and this is by colonizing it, and this the enterprising Japanese are doing of their own accord without waiting for encouragement from the government.

PANSIES.

Some beautiful pansy flowers grown out of doors by Mrs. Alfred Joyce at Outremont, are on exhibition in the 'Witness' office. The largest flower measures two and a half inches by two and a half.

A CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY.

Last evening in the market hall, corner Rachel and St. Lawrence streets, the Rev. J. H. Evans, incumbent of All Saints' Church, repeated his interesting lecture entitled 'A Clergyman's Holiday,' being an account of the lecturer's trip to England, illustrated with views of many of the charming places he had visited and brought away in his camera. Several hymns were rendered at intervals by members of the choir. The large audience present spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER ON THE STUMP IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MR. FOSTER CALLED TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—THE KINGSTON 'FREEMAN' AND SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

Ottawa, May 7.—A number of additional government appointments are announced by certain newspapers which are supposed to know just what is going on, but strange to say none of these appointments have been made. Mr. McLeod of St. John has not been made a Judge. Mr. Juncas has not been made marine agent. Mr. Metcalfe has not been made warden of Kingston penitentiary. Judge Tuck has not been made Chief Justice of New Brunswick. That all these appointments are on the tapis has been known for a long time and there is no object in referring to them further until they are made. Mr. Daly's judgeship has been knocked into a cocked hat by the refusal of Mr. Justice Gwynne of the Supreme Court to resign. Judge Gwynne was to get the chairmanship of the commission for the codification of the statutes, but he has not got it and so will not give up what he has got. As there is no vacancy therefore Mr. Justice Kilham of Winnipeg cannot come to Ottawa to make room for Mr. Daly on the Queen's bench. Mr. Daly is reported to be willing to take a temporary job as inspector of immigration agencies in Europe, a sort of boss immigration agent. The Magee Conservative Association of Ottawa have called a convention for Friday, May 15, to nominate candidates. The Conservative Association have already placed candidates in the field. In an effort to get a man upon whom all can unite Sir Charles Tupper has been induced by Mr. Magee to ask Mr. J. R. Booth to run as a government candidate. Mr. Booth is hanging back. Meantime Mr. Magee is doing his best to prevent Mr. William Hutchison accepting the Liberal nomination. Mr. Hutchison is connected with a large mercantile firm who do business with the Bank of Ottawa, of which Mr. Magee is president. It is a new idea of business for the president of the Conservative Association and the president of the Bank of Ottawa to mix these positions up.

The Conservatives of Wright county, Que., hold their nominating convention in Hull to-morrow to select an opponent to Mr. C. R. Devlin. Mr. James Stevenson, the late member for West Peterboro, is here. He will abide by the vote of the convention but is not seeking nomination. He voted for the remedial bill and is considered therefore a weak candidate. Mr. Hall, the Liberal candidate, will have the advantage of the divisions of his opponents and reliable reports put West Peterboro safely into the Liberal column on June 23. A change of a little over a hundred votes would have elected Mr. Hall last election. Sir Hibbert Tupper, although drawing a salary of \$5,000 as Solicitor-General, is at work in Nova Scotia campaigning. His first effort was to get out a gentleman named William Bill against Dr. Borden in King's, N.S., and he announced him as a remedial bill whom he could not obstruct. Sir Hibbert, in his speech, said the government were not in favor of separate schools, but they would carry out the compact. He evidently referred to a compact with certain Tory bishops to give a bill remedial in name only in exchange for votes in the elections. If, as Sir Hibbert Tupper says, the government do not believe in separate schools, and as the Minister of Justice says they were not required by the constitution to re-establish them, then the only reason for doing what they did not believe in and were not required to do is a party reason, or a bid for the Catholic vote at the polls.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

Kingston, Ont., May 7.—The 'Canadian Freeman' (Catholic), has a leading article on the entrance of Sir Oliver Mowat into Dominion politics. It says: 'Sir Oliver's presence in the Ministry will give the manufacturing, commercial and financial classes the fullest confidence that the trade policy of the new government will be on prudent lines, destroying nothing but oppressive monopolies and protecting in its best sense the business interests of the community at large. The well-known prudent character of Ontario's 'Grand Old Man' will give all reasonable assurance that the new government will be one of safety and one also absolutely free from the corruption that has disgraced the Conservative party of late years. The Manitoba school question will be settled in his hands on such conditions as will meet with the approval of the Catholics of Manitoba and do no violence to the dignity of the legislature and people of that province, and when a settlement is arrived at it will be a valuable one for all concerned, inasmuch as it will be of such a nature as will carry with it the good will of the citizens of Manitoba and thereby secure for the Catholic people a permanent recognition of their rights. The Catholics of Canada have confidence in Sir Oliver Mowat, and the Canadian people from ocean to ocean, regardless of creed, repose absolute faith in his integrity, his wisdom, his patriotism, and strong sense of justice.'

HEARD IN TORONTO.

Toronto, May 7.—The 'Mail and Empire' publishes this amusing news: Reformers almost unanimously express the opinion that Sir Oliver's action is the greatest mistake of his life; that he ought to have been content with what he has got. East Toronto Conservative convention will be held to-night. A meeting of the Conservative executive committee of Toronto West was held

at the Albany Club last evening. Mr. Bristol in the chair. There was a large attendance. Considerable organization work was put through. The Tupper Government... that ex-Mayor Clarke is favorably... of for West Toronto. The West Toronto Conservative convention... place to-morrow evening. A convention will be held in... May 19 to nominate a McCarroll... North Lanark. The 'World' (Independent-... declares that the Tupperites... do not to attempt to nominate... of the remedial bill in West... and that Mr. E. B. Osler, like Mr... is an anti-remedialist. Mr. E... Coatsworth spoke for nearly... last night before his Grand... then passed a vote of censure... his remedial vote.

CHALLENGE TO MR. WOOD. Toronto, May 7.—Mr. Dalton Wood... sent the following telegram... to the Hon. J. F. Wood, Hon... AN INVITATION TO MR. COLEMAN. Quebec, May 7.—The 'Chronicle'... that the Hon. John Costigan... question, and it is reasonably... Quebec West.

THE BISHOPS' MANUEMENT.

(Quebec Telegram) It is not our purpose to... the right or authority of the... if it be true, as reported... real despatches yesterday... Quebec Bishops, as distinguished... the general hierarchy of the... are about to issue a mandement... Manitoba school question... all Catholics under their jurisdiction... vote as a matter of conscience... such candidates as will support... dial bill approved by them... say, as will support the present... combination, and declaring... friendly settlement of the trouble... the Manitoba Government, such... proposed by Mr. Laurier, will be... acceptable, as it may be altered... time, which means in other... that Manitoba must be covered... costs, then we must respectfully... our opinion, as well as our fears... not only will the desired end... the relief of the oppressed Catholics... the Prairie Province, which every... minded citizen longs for—be... defeated and the condition of the... ills aggravated instead of improved... the break up of the Canadian Conf... tion must rapidly follow. The issue... of such a pastoral will mean a de... of war to the knife, in our humble... opinion, between the Province of Que... and the other provinces of the I... ion. It will mean the arraving of... the other provinces against this... It will mean that the opposition of... toba and its backers to any settlement... friendly or otherwise, will be intensif... and that there will be a general... against what will be construed as an... solvent attempt on the part of Quebec... its ecclesiastical leaders to dictate to... other provinces. It will mean the id... of the Church in thousands... upon thousands of honest minds... the cause of the men at Ottawa, whose... dishonesty is notorious, whose scandal... record calls to heaven for vengeance... whose misrule has been the ruin of... country at large and of the Province... of Quebec in particular, one-half of... population it has already driven into... exile. In fine, it will mean that Que... and its influence as a province will... be completely crushed. Even supposi... that such an episcopal fulmination... should enable the present Ottawa... combination to carry the day at the... elections, the hope is perfectly futile... the next parliament will pass a remedial... bill any more than the last. The same... opposition, only of a still more deter... mined character, will be aroused. The... same force to not only against the... Liberals will retire from the scene... together and leave the Church to fight... own battles and all the Angers, all... the Tallions and all the Castors in the... will be powerless to contend against... the rooted objection in the minds of... English-speaking majority even within... the Ministerial party to pass so odious... a measure as a remedial coercion bill... against their own kindred. But even... supposing such a measure was passed... where is the power going to come from... to enforce it, not only against the... of the people of Manitoba, but of the... of the English-speaking population of... all the provinces. Altogether a move... of the kind reported from Montreal, is... with so much danger that we can hardly... credit the statement that it is con... templated with any seriousness.

RHODES AND CHAMBERLAIN.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY DENIES HAVIN GHAD ANY COMMUNICATION WITH THE LATTER. London, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, asked if it were true as alleged that Mr. Cecil Rhodes had placed himself in the hands of the government and offered to return to England and meet the charges which had been made against him of having instigated the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain replied: 'I have not addressed to, nor have I received from Mr. Rhodes any communication whatever since he left this country.'

A TITLED BANKRUPT.

London, May 7.—The Bankruptcy Court has declared Earl Poulett a bankrupt.

THE GUY STREET LINE.

THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY'S OBJECTIONS.

There is every likelihood that work will be commenced on the Cote des Neiges line in the very near future. The Board Committee met again yesterday afternoon and discussed the project. Ald. Prefontaine, chairman, informed the committee that he had been informed by the City Attorney that the City Council had it within its power to order the Street Railway Company to alter routes or construct new ones.

of pure milk as an article of diet should make sure that the source of supply is beyond suspicion, and this can only be done by a systematic inspection. I feel assured that if this method were adopted it would prove beneficial alike to the consumers and suppliers of milk.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

Though the meeting of last evening in aid of this most unfortunate and stricken people was less fully attended than was hoped for its effect must result in a generous continuance of the contributions which have been daily acknowledged in the 'Witness.' No one could have been present without recognizing its importance evidenced by the large gathering of representative citizens on the platform; the speakers eloquently and forcibly pressed home to the minds and hearts of the hearers the exigencies of the situation, the wrongs of the sufferers, the diabolical cruelties of the unscrupulous Turk, whilst not less convincing was the calm dispassionate narration of Mr. Hagop Boghigian, himself one of the persecuted race.

A TENANT'S RIGHTS.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Joseph Tremblay vs. Gagné and Vigneau. Tremblay had rented a basement from one Paquin, 125 1/2 St. Paul street, for the purpose of converting it into a boarding house. Later on, Paquin transferred all his rights in the lease to the present defendants who took over Tremblay as their tenant. By his action Tremblay complained that Gagné and Vigneau, who used the premises above his boarding house as a hotel, constantly spilled water on their floor, which water, leaking through, dropped on his dining table and on his beds, the result being that his business was ruined and he had to leave the premises. The Court held that the damage complained of by plaintiff had been established for a period of ten months and to the extent of ten dollars per month. Judgment must therefore go in favor of Tremblay for a hundred dollars.

IN AID OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The 'Carnival of Nations,' in which one hundred and fifty performers take part, should attract large audiences to the Windsor Hall this evening, Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon. Besides tableaux and staturary, Miss Boyd, elocutionist; Mr. Charles Kelly, basso; the Victorian Banjo and Guitlar Club and others will make up the programme. The entertainment is given in behalf of the surgical instrument fund of the Montreal General Hospital.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

The portrait gallery at the Chateau de Ramezay has been enriched by a fine oil portrait presented by Mr. Kinloch, of Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.,

EARL SPENCER IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Man., May 7.—Earl Spencer, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after spending a day or so in Winnipeg, left today for Montreal. His trip over the C.P.R. from the coast was a revelation to the Earl. He said: 'The mountain scenery along the Canadian Pacific is truly grand, and seeing as much as we had in our travels we had to live until Canada was reached to see something equal to the magnificent as anything we had noticed in the far East. The enterprise of the Dominion and her people in the company who built the C.P.R. is very creditable to them. The roadbed is very smooth, and the coaches easy running, and the provisions for safety through the mountains ensure absolute freedom from dangerous risks. The company's ocean steamships are models of excellence and the traveller could not wish for more enjoyable ocean homes.'

TAX ON BICYCLES.

Toronto, May 7.—At a committee meeting of the City Council in discussing the unemployed problem, Ald. Preston suggested that a good way to give employment to the poor would be to tax bicyclists a dollar a year, the city to supplement this revenue by an equal amount. This would give \$25,000. If that amount was then taken and a bicycle path laid along streets that are now badly paved it would give sixty-five miles of bicycle track outside of the principal streets every year. Ald. Spence did not agree with the scheme as he said the matter had been discussed and opposed by the wheelmen on a former occasion. No action was taken.

ANOTHER CANADIAN HONORED.

Kingston, Ont., May 7.—Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, of the Suffolk Regiment, has received the distinguished service order for his gallant conduct at the operations before Benin, in 1895. Capt. Campbell attended the Royal Military College here for some time. He enlisted as a private in an imperial cavalry regiment and rose through the subordinate ranks to a commission. He was transferred to the Suffolk Regiment, in which his record has been such as to reflect the greatest credit upon himself and his native country. Capt. Campbell comes from Quebec.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL.

THE CALEDONIA CLUB. A meeting of the Caledonia Club will be held this evening at 45 Galt street at 8 o'clock. Business, selecting team to meet McGill, etc.

A CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The McGill and Caledonia clubs will meet on Saturday afternoon on the former's grounds, to play off their first championship match in the second division series of the Canadian Football Association.

'OTTOMAN' VS. METROPOLITAN.

A team from the steamship 'Ottoman' engaged the 'Mets' in a friendly game on Wednesday evening last. The ship's boys put up a determined game and gave their opponents plenty of work, eventually winning the game. The score was: 'Ottoman,' 2 goals; Metropolitan, 0. The teams were: 'Ottoman'—J. D. Jones, goal; Thompson and Paquet, backs; S. Wigley, B. Jones and L. Owens, half backs; W. Brache, T. Proctor, B. Roberts, J. Williams and J. Littlewood, forwards. Metropolitan—J. Butler, goal; J. Brown, and Duffey, backs; Mallerton Huckle and G. Porter, half backs; Therrien, Hughes, Neilson, Rabbett and Clarke, forwards.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Buffalo, N.Y., May 6. Following are the results of the National League games played yesterday: R. H. E. At Pittsburgh: Baltimore . . . 10 20 20 25 12 18 3; Pittsburg . . . 13 0 1 0 0 0 7 4; Batteries—Hoffer and Clarke; Foreman, Gair and Mack. Umpire, Lynch. At Cleveland: Washington . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 3 7 15 5; Cleveland . . . 5 0 3 0 2 0 2 1 0 13 19 2; Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Young and Zimmer. Umpire, Hurst. At Cincinnati: Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 6 7 0; Boston . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2; Batteries—Rhines and Peltz; Mains and Ganza. Umpire, Emslie. At Louisville: Louisville . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 4 6; New York . . . 1 5 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 10 3; Batteries—Fraser and Warner; Doheny and Ferrill. Umpire, Sheridan. At Chicago: Brooklyn . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 5; Chicago . . . 3 1 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 11 11 2; Batteries—Harper, Kennedy and Grim; Terry and Donahue. Umpire, Weidman. At Philadelphia: Philadelphia . . . 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 6 12 3; St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 4; Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Bretzenstein and McFarland. Umpire, Keefe.

YACHTING.

INTERNATIONAL RACES NEXT YEAR.

Kingston, Ont., May 7.—It is not likely the yacht club will hold an international regatta this season, but next summer probably the best races ever seen here will be sailed. In 1898 a bid will be made for the annual regatta of the Canadian amateur yachtsmen's association. The new club house will be ready by July 1.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

THE FIGHT TO BE IN EARNEST BETWEEN SILVERITES AND SOUND MONEY MEN.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.—A prominent 'Silverite,' just returned from Washington, who did not care to be quoted by name, said to-day that the most interesting political campaign in the history of the United States was about to open. Continuing, he said: 'There will be a bolt in the Republican convention in St. Louis, and there will be two conventions in Chicago, each of which will proclaim itself the regular Democratic organization. Then there will be a Silver organization and the greatest political campaign ever seen or heard of. We have three million votes in the country, and we have perfect organization. If there should be two organizations in Chicago, the gold convention will nominate Grover Cleveland. I do not think the Republicans will nominate McKinley, though it looks that way now. I hear there is a coming combination on Harrison, who could take the wind out of McKinley's boom by drawing off at least forty percent of his delegates.' 'Do the bi-metallics expect to win a majority of the electoral college?' he was asked. 'Well, they have not raised their hopes that high yet. We will be satisfied to throw the election into the House. We will have the votes of twenty-six States. We will carry Michigan. We can throw Indiana to the Democrats. We can do the same in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. We have the votes in New York to throw the electoral vote either way, and if you doubt it, ask Mr. Platt. We can give New Jersey to the Republicans. This is what the campaign will be like, and we feel confident that we can throw the election into the House of Representatives. The silver campaign is not dying out. It has been manipulated with great political sagacity. Both old parties will declare for gold, and we have deemed it good politics to make it sure that the Republicans would do that. I wish I could be assured as well of the success of the Democrats.'

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A reception to the National Council of Women of Canada will be given by their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen, on the evening of May 11, from 9.30 to 11 p.m. in the Windsor Hall. All delegates and their substitutes and members of local councils and national societies coming to Montreal for the council, are heartily invited to this reception, along with any members (ladies or gentlemen) of their families who may be accompanying them, or with their hosts and hostesses with whom they may be staying. The president and secretary of all affiliated societies of the Local Council of Montreal, as well as members of the executive and hospitality committees, together with the gentlemen of their families are also invited. In Montreal alone there are over two thousand members of council. With the influx of delegates from all parts of the Dominion, conference expects to have enthusiastic packed meetings throughout the week. The Hospitality Committee (chairman, Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas), are sparing no effort in order to make the most complete arrangements for the comfort of the delegates and members of council.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon Mr. Laforest, acting superintendent, submitted a report enclosing a letter from the city comptroller, notifying the committee that their weekly expenses were beyond the limit allowed by the appropriation and refusing to pay the expenses of the week (\$500). After some discussion it was resolved, on motion of Ald. Jacques, that the comptroller be requested to pay the wages up to the present week, and that next week the superintendent be instructed to keep within the limit appropriated the committee, and that the committee attend the next meeting of the Finance Committee in a body and explain how matters at present stand in the Water Department.

The balance of the meeting was taken up in considering a number of petitions from employees who had been discharged by Mr. Laforest, and who claimed that an injustice had been done there. Mr. Laforest explained that he had been compelled to discharge the men owing to the committee's appropriation having been cut down so low. Both French and English had been discharged; so he had shown no favoritism.

A NAVIGATION DISPUTE.

Judge Doherty rendered judgment yesterday on a petition presented by the liquidator of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company. The petition complained that the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company had failed to comply with certain conditions of the sale to them of the steamers 'St. Lawrence' and 'Union,' namely, to pay a commission on profits realized over and above a certain amount, and to submit the accounts of the Saguenay line to arbitration. The court authorized the petitioner to take proceedings at law to assert the rights of the St. Lawrence Company against the Richelieu Company.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The post-graduate course of the faculty of medicine of McGill University was opened last evening Dr. Stewart delivering the opening lecture on 'Cerebral tumors.' To-night Prof. Adams will lecture on 'Pathology of the suprarenals.' The course will cover all recent discoveries and accomplishments in medical science. The evening lectures are open to students of the final year and are held in the large lecture room of the medical building.

MAY BE MURDER.

Vancouver, B.C., May 7.—Joseph Kappler and Joseph Mueller, of the Columbia Brewery, got into an altercation this morning and Mueller stabbed Kappler twice in the side. It is feared Kappler may die. Mueller is in jail.

GOVERNOR DALY ASSAULTED.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—Governor Daly was assaulted by a drunken man on Barrington street last night. When the police were telephoned for the disturber of the peace disappeared. His assailant is a nephew of a citizen who died a couple of years ago worth three-quarters of a million dollars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AROUND TOWN WE CARE NOT WE ARE TOO BUSY TO LOOK AFTER THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS; BUT DOWN AT 1678 & 1680 NOTRE DAME ST. EVERYONE SEEMS TO HAVE A 'HUSTLE' ON. THESE ARE BUSY DAYS AT OUR STORE. EVERY DEPARTMENT IS THROGGED WITH BUYERS, AND OUR SHIPPING DEPARTMENT IS TAXED TO ITS UTMOST BUT WITH THE USE OF A FEW EXTRA TEAMS WE SUCCEEDED IN CATCHING UP WITH THE ORDERS YESTERDAY. CAR LOADS OF FURNITURE ARRIVING WE ARE OFTEN ASKED WHERE IT ALL GOES TO. WELL, QUITE A LOT OF IT IS SOLD AND RE-SHIPPED TO SURROUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. BUT THE GREATER PORTION GOES RIGHT INTO THE HOMES OF MONTREAL CITIZENS. WE HAVE ALWAYS SYSTEMATICALLY UNDERSOLD EVERY CREDIT HOUSE IN MONTREAL—SOME OF THEM WENT BROKE, AND SOME OF THEM CHANGED THEIR NAME, BUT WE still lead by giving Honest Goods, Lowest Prices, Courteous Treatment and Easy Terms. Give us a call. Store Open till Eight o'clock. THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO. Successors to Metropolitan Mfg. Co., 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street. T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by Cuticura SOAP.



The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

One or Other of the

CALEDONIA SPRINGS MINERAL WATERS

Suits every end for which Mineral Waters are esteemed. Sold everywhere by all leading grocers, hotels, druggists, etc., and C. GURD & CO., 48 Jurons street.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT, 1st honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M.A., M.D. HEADQUARTERS for OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS, LENSES GROUND EXACT, FRAMES ACCURATELY FITTED. No EXTRA CHARGES. STORE CLOSERS AT 6 P.M. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 27 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street.

WEDDING GIFTS. Choice Art Ware. Fancy Useful Articles. Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets.

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

Don't Trouble About the Trouble You are thoroughly posted on them. The Trouble Is to decide on the woe things on which success depends. Success is sure with The Cook's Friend

BAKING POWDER.

MARRIAGE LIENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN H. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

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How Is It Made? Equal to Suits that cost you double the money.

How Is It Trimmed? With Strong Farmer Satin Linings, guaranteed to do you most excellent service.

What Is The Fabric? A genuine All Wool Scotch Tweed, warranted to keep its colors.

How Does It Fit? It fits with ease and elegance, without a crease or wrinkle.

What Is The Price? Only \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00. And if those Suits are not equal to any Suits you can buy, say from \$7.00 \$12.00, we are much mistaken.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 St. Lawrence St.

FLOUR FOR BREAD, PASTRY and General Use. The Choicest Quality of Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat and other Breakfast Cereals for Families. BROSIE & HARVEY, 10 and 12 Bleury street.

BETTER THAN EVER! M. P. & Co's Office Pencil, IN TWO GRADES, B. & H. B.

At \$1.50 per gross, or 15c per dozen. Made especially for us in Bavaria. A good pencil for the Warehouse, Store, School or Family. A card with a sample of each grade on it sent by mail for five cents. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1785-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Temperance People Should practise their principles and patronize Temperance Institutions. But in addition to principle, full value for their money is given to patrons of the

Turkish Bath Hotel, 160 to 164 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

HEAT RAYS Do Not Penetrate Reed's Refrigerators That is why every one buys them. Cold rays are what you want, and these are what you get. See the New Line: \$8.00 to \$150.

G. W. REED, Craig Street, Montreal.

SPRING MATTRESSES, AND FEATHER PILLOWS OF ALL KINDS, AT 1170 St. LAWRENCE ST. A. COWPER.

MARRIAGE LIENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, BURTON & BARRETT, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

Our Swap Column. This is the time when people, through the process of house-cleaning, or moving, discover things which, having passed their day of usefulness as far as they are concerned, desire to exchange them for other articles. An opportunity is given to effect such swaps through the "Swap" column of the "Witness." The rate for twenty words will be ten cents per insertion, or twenty-five cents for three insertions, or forty cents for six insertions. Additional words may be had at the rate of one half cent per word per insertion.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES GIBB SHAW. FOR MANY YEARS HE WAS PORTWARDEN OF MONTREAL.

A cable message was received to-day announcing the death of Mr. James Gibb Shaw, F.R.G.S., of St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.

Mr. Shaw was very well known in Montreal, being for many years portwarden, and very well known and esteemed among the merchants here. He



THE LATE JAMES GIBB SHAW.

was considered a great authority on shipping matters, and was always consulted on matters relating thereto. He was a prominent member of several literary and scientific societies, taking a very active part in them. The Board of Trade received him as a member in 1887. He resigned his position as portwarden in August, 1893, and retired to the Old Country. Mr. Shaw was born in Quebec in 1854, and educated there. From 1859 to 1864 he was engaged in ship-building in Quebec and came to Montreal to live in 1869. For seventeen years he filled very ably the offices of Port Warden, Surveyor to Lloyd's and Government Inspector of Vessels for this port.

BISHOPS IN SESSION.

THEY DISCUSS THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A COLLECTIVE MANDATE EXPECTED AT AN EARLY DATE.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Quebec were in session at the Archbishopal Palace yesterday under the presidency of Archbishop Fabre. The meeting is said to have been called at the request of Archbishop Langevin, who also attended the sittings. The peculiar circumstances under which the gathering took place seems to leave no doubt that its principal object was to discuss the present political situation with respect to the Manitoba school question, and it is reasonably supposed that the outcome will be the issue at an early date, of a collective mandement concerning the approaching election. Politicians are naturally very anxious to know what will be the tenor of the episcopal letter, and opinions differ as to the stand which the bishops will take. Some think that their Lordships will openly call upon the people to support only those candidates who pledge themselves to vote for the remedial bill, while others are of opinion that the mandement will simply deal with the general principles that should guide Roman Catholic voters in the election of representatives in parliament when issues of vital importance for their faith are at stake.

The session which was expected to last over the whole of this day, was nevertheless brought to a close at about 9.30 yesterday evening. The prelates said their mass at the cathedral this morning, and, after breakfast, each left for their respective homes, with the exception of Archbishop Langevin, who has gone to pass the day at Boucherville.

The collective mandement which the bishops are said to have prepared will not be ready for Sunday next, but it is expected to be read in all the churches on the following Sunday. Those who took part in the proceedings were:—Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Archbishop Bégin of Quebec, Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, Bishop Moreau of St. Hyacinthe, Bishop Gravel of Nicolet, Bishop Blais of Rimouski, Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, Bishop Larocque of Sherbrooke, Bishop Lorrain of Pembroke, and Bishop Deschêles, coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. It will be seen that, with the exception of Bishop Labreque, of Chicoutimi, who was unavoidably absent, all the prelates of the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, attended the session.

Referring to the above meeting the 'Sole' mentions a rumor that the Hon. Messrs. Taitton and Angers, acting as delegates of the government, had an interview with an authorized representative of the bishops, and did their best to show that it is really the intention of the government to have the remedial bill adopted. The same organ adds another rumor to the effect that some of the bishops hesitate to rely on the government promises, and, moreover, seem to doubt whether, in view of the different elements that compose the Conservative party, it would be wise and prudent not to preserve strict impartiality, and to depart from the line of general principles.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, May 7.—Archbishop Bégin went to Montreal yesterday to attend the meeting of bishops there. The Hon. T. McGreevy is reported to be steadily recovering. The Eighth Royal Rifles have definitely decided to go to Sherbrooke instead of to Montreal on the Queen's Birthday.

CHINESE GAMBLING CASE. DROPPED OWING TO THE LACK OF EVIDENCE. After experiencing extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence from the reluctant and wily Chinese witnesses, the case for the Crown in the preliminary enquiry of the Chinese gambling case was closed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Peers Davidson, who is representing the Attorney-General in the matter. The evidence was mainly secured through the efforts of J. W. Hilliard, a government detective, but after getting the necessary facts together and fixing upon his witnesses, he found that several of them had disappeared when the time for trial arrived. One of those was a Chinese merchant on his way to China from New York, who lost \$1,500. It is the impression that most of the witnesses are afraid of the defendants, as when in their presence it is hard to drag information from them.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC.

The directors of the Royal Electric Company decided at a special meeting on Wednesday to proceed at once with the construction of the water power at Chambly. The electrical portion will be built in the factory of the Royal Electric Company. The water power at Chambly will be owned by the Chambly Manufacturing Company, in which name the charter stands and the proprietors of that company will be ten well known capitalists who have subscribed for \$30,000 of stock each, making \$300,000, and the Royal Electric Company retains an interest of \$200,000 in it. The reports of the experienced engineer, Dr. Sellers, have been most carefully made and the successful development of the enterprise is beyond doubt.

EARLY CLOSING.

There were several more actions laid against offending merchants who transgressed the early closing by-law, by the police this morning and the business men continue to wax indignant over what they consider a gross injustice. The first of the cases will come up for a hearing in the Recorder's Court to-morrow morning and the balance of them are fixed for Monday next. Meanwhile the authorities say the ordinance will have to be observed to the letter.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.

In the Court of Special Sessions this morning, Alexandre Blaizot, alias Savard and Veilna, was convicted of the offence of forgery charged against him, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at St. Vincent de Paul.

Onzeime Goulet, Ada Lalonde and Lawrence McNeice, were each fined seventy-five dollars and costs for selling liquor on Sunday. For selling without a license, Gussie Hall and Rosanna Burns were mulcted each in the sum of \$150 and costs, with the alternative of going to jail for three months.

Francois Giroux and Alphonse Vallin, for robbing from the person, were given one month each in the common jail. The members of St. Anthony's Choir held their second annual dinner at Messrs. Welsh & Rough's hall on Notre Dame street, last evening. Mr. E. F. Casey presided, and an excellent menu was done full justice. Father Donnelly was present and delivered an appropriate address. The chairman, who is director of the choir, was presented with a handsome leather dressing case by the singers.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS DOLAN.

Mr. Francis Dolan, for thirty years in the employ of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., agents of the Dominion Line, died suddenly yesterday morning. He attended to his duties and was apparently in good health until within three hours of his death, which is attributed to heart failure.

AN 'INSTANTER' JUDGMENT.

Judge Curran rendered an 'instanter' judgment this morning in the case of Maxime St. Jean vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company. The plaintiff claimed \$105 damages on account of injuries received in a collision between one of the street cars and a loaded wagon which he was driving. After hearing the evidence and argument the Court immediately rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$77.55.

Y. M. C. A. BICYCLE CLUB.

The Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club has a reputation for getting up good receptions. They have arranged one for this evening and no pains have been spared to make it thoroughly enjoyable in every respect.

HEAVY TAXES CLAIMED.

Mr. W. B. Lambe, collector of Provincial Revenue, has entered an action claiming \$24,900 from the Dominion Mineral Co., (limited), for taxes due.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr. Trefle Berthelme, of the 'Presse', has taken an action for \$195 damages against the city on account of injuries to one of his horses that fell on St. Lambert Hill.

DR. T. G. RODDICK ILL.

The many friends in the city of Dr. T. G. Roddick will regret to learn that he is ill in bed with a severe cold.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. D. Laurie, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Intercolonial Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel on his way home. Mr. Laurie has been on a trip to the Pacific and is delighted with the country. He speaks in the highest terms of the C. P. R. and its officials.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. Halifax, N.S., May 7.—H.M.S. 'Buzzard' sailed to-day for Newfoundland. The 'Cordelia' and 'Mohawk' will sail on May 17 for the same station.

THE SUPREME COURT. Ottawa, May 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day the argument in Warner vs. Don was concluded. The City of Halifax vs. Lithgow was next argued. In this case a brick sidewalk had been laid by the city in front of the respondent's property, in 1877, under an act passed in 1861, authorizing the city to borrow \$20,000 for laying such sidewalks. In 1890 another act was passed providing for sidewalks of brick, concrete, etc., or other permanent pavements, and a concrete sidewalk was laid before respondent's property, instead of the brick, and a special case was submitted as to whether or not respondent could be made to pay for the latter. The majority of the court below held that it would be double taxation. Judgment was reserved, but the Court stated it would be given to-morrow morning. Mr. MacCoy, Q.C., for appellant; Mr. Bell, for respondent. Cox vs. Seely was next argued. The respondent in this case owed appellant five hundred dollars on two notes, and not being able to pay compromised at fifty cents, giving the appellant four to the amount of compromise on his claim. Afterwards respondent was sued on one of the notes, which he paid, and brought this action to recover the amount from the appellant. On the trial evidence was allowed of a parole agreement by respondent when the compromise was made that he would pay the balance of appellant's claim if he became able, and respondent was allowed to amend his pleadings by avowing that the action of the note against respondent in the name of the cashier of a bank to which appellant had endorsed it, was really brought for the benefit of the appellant. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia held that the evidence of the parole agreement should not have been admitted, and the amendment should not have been allowed. After hearing counsel for appellant the Court dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. McNeill for the appellant; Mr. Harris, Q.C., for respondent. The Queen vs. Robinson was also argued. The respondent having obtained judgment in the Exchequer Court for injuries inflicted to his wharf at St. John. The Crown contended that there was substantially the same enjoyment of the wharf as there had been before, and that the damages awarded were double what the evidence warranted. The appeal was dismissed. Mr. Skinner, Q.C., for appellant; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., for respondent. Richard vs. the Bank of Nova Scotia was taken up shortly before adjournment. The Quebec list will not be taken up before Monday. In Lachance vs. the Société de Prêts the appeal was quashed pursuant to motion made yesterday.

THE MOUNT ROYAL PASTEL.

THE COMING OF SPRING. From sunrise to sunset, the subtle presence of spring is everywhere apparent: the clouds in winter were caliginous, gloomy, shapeless; now they are luminous, tender and exquisitely modelled: at morn and eve, the sun arose and went down cheerlessly, in an angry flame; now the dawn is resplendent and rosy, the evening skies are symphonies of purple and azure and gold; all the day, the blue of the sky has a deeper depth, a tenderer tone.

In some infrequent shadowy hollow, the snow still lingers; the woods are carpeted with dead leaves, in an infinitude of browns and rare designs. The sunshine filters through the twigs and stems of the undergrowth and weaves league upon league of lace-like light; the oak leaves on the ground are now a shimmer, like flakes of mica, and now metallic and iridescent as beaten bronze, shaped with loving care by some great old master. Beneath the dead leaves, the pulse is stirred of many lowly plants, and here and there a few emerald spears and tassels are upraised. By yonder mossy rock, the frond of a fern unrolls; nearby, the three heart-shaped leaves of a trillium unclothe. A tiny, crystal streamlet hastens towards the valley, singing a joyous song.

Afar off, the trees are ashen and forlorn, as in winter time, every branch looks barren, and where the woods coalesce in the background, all is wan and like a grey cloud. Nearer, myriads of buds appear; tiny cones of orange and emerald and ruby; soft, silky spheres; long, graceful tassels; clusters of precocious flowers; infrequently a tiny, tender, glaucous leaf, timid of the day.

In one favored spot upon the mountain side, spring already and abundantly has scattered the fragrant and star-like flowers of the hepatica, every tender tone of pink is there, and blue and white; and nearby, like miniature water-lilies, the pure white blossoms of the bloodroot recline upon an expanse of shimmering leaves. A bee even now sips the honey from the open flowers, and large, beautiful butterflies hover around and flit from bloom to bloom.

Day now lingers lovingly, as if reluctant to leave so fair a scene and so much budding promise; the resplendent sun hastens not away from the 'yellow, glorious, golden' west; ere the daylight fades utterly, the impatient moon hangs her bright, round shield in the eastern sky.

KEPPELL STRANGE.

REV. CURE DUBUC GIVES EVIDENCE. Rev. Abbé A. Dubuc, pastor of the St. Vincent de Paul Church, was examined on behalf of the defence this morning in the case of Ouellette vs. Scotte. Being asked to relate the circumstances under which Ouellette ceased to act as sexton of his church, the witness read the notes which he had prepared for that purpose and which were to the following effect:—When Curé Dubuc took charge of the parish, Ouellette and another man named Talbot were both employed for the service of the church, and although several persons advised the new pastor as to the dismissal of certain employees, he wished to judge for himself. He subsequently ascertained that Ouellette did not do his full share of the work and that his manners were more those of a boss than of a servant. It was then that, with a view to put Ouellette in his proper place, he proposed a written engagement. Ouellette accepted and signed the engagement after it had been read to the congregation. Ouellette then resigned himself twice without permission, when his presence was required to take up the collection in church. Curé Dubuc then paid him his due and told him that his services would not be required until the following Saturday, when he could come and work on the preparations for the Sunday service. Ouellette did not come on the Saturday, and after waiting two weeks, as the cold season required the services of an additional employee, the curé engaged another man by the day.

Being asked to produce the written engagement referred to, the witness objected to allow the attorney on the other side to see the document before he read it out himself. The point was referred to Judge Doherty who decided that the plaintiff's attorney had the right to take communication of the document before it was filed, but he could see no objection to the witness reading it himself to the attorneys if he so desired. Abbé Dubuc then read the agreement to the two attorneys in the case and it was then filed with the record. In cross-examination the Rev. curé said that he had heard unfavorable rumors concerning the plaintiff Ouellette, and those rumors may have been a factor in the treatment which he decided to mete to that servant. Witness had no knowledge of Scotte being considered as the author of the rumors referred to, before the present action was taken.

THE HATED CARP.

'All of the line fishermen, as well as the seine haulers of the Upper Potomac,' observed Capt. James Barrett, 'cordially indorse every word that Fish Commissioner Brice says in regard to the damage done by the carp that the government, by the Fish Commission, forced into the Potomac. The carp may be of some value in the ponds throughout Germany, where they were originally raised, but there is no place for them in this country. Of course, they can be raised, and raised to any size, but, as they are mad eaters, they are no good after they are raised, for it is only by filling them with pepper that they can be eaten at all. These carp have nearly destroyed our bass, as well as all other kinds of game fish. The people out west saw years ago that the carp were a dangerous invasion, and killed them for fertilizers. They are fit for nothing else.'—Washington Star.

THE LATE CARDINAL GALIMBERTI.

been high in Papal favor, having risen very rapidly. Previous to being promoted to a high office he edited a semi-official newspaper, the 'Monteur de Rome.' He was a supporter of the Pope's 'liberal' views and forward policy. A large section of church officials looked up to him as a leader. The Cardinal was over sixty-five years of age and a descendant of a noble Italian house. He spoke English with fluency.

OBITUARY.

London, May 7.—Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, K.C.B., died to-day.

RECITAL LECTURE.

To-night, at the High School, Mrs. J. W. Harrison will give her recital-lecture. Below is given the attractive programme of musical illustrations:—Prelude—French-Canadian Airs... Gregorian Chant—'C'est une fregate'... St. Lambert—'Two Chansons'... 'Que le jour me dure'... Rousseau 'A la claire fontaine'... Rousseau 'Au fond d'une sombre vallée'... Rousseau 'Petit rocher de la haute montagne'... Chanson Gavotte—Danse des Sabots... Prelude—French-Canadian Airs... 'Faut-il l'amico Fritz'... Chanson 'Ahi qui la passera la bois'... Chanson 'Isabeau se promène'... Chanson 'Carmen'—'Viva le bon vent'... Marche Funèbre... Rustic Scene... 'Nocturne et Dialogue'...

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; north-east wind. River du Loup—Clear; north-east wind. Father Point—Clear; west wind; inward 4 a.m. Bonavista... Matane—Clear; east wind; outward 7 a.m. Lake Winnipeg... Martin River—Clear; calm. Cape Magdalen—Clear; calm; inward 5 p.m. Bonavista... Pamo Point—Clear; calm; inward 8 a.m. Campagna... Cape Rosier—Clear; calm. Cape Macquereau—Clear; west wind; outward 8 a.m. Admiral. North Shore—Clear; calm. Anticosti—Clear; north wind. Low Point—Clear; north-east wind; inward 5 p.m. Pharos.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Siberian arrived in port yesterday with passengers and a general cargo. Capt. Park reports that the Siberian sailed from Glasgow on the 23rd and had a favorable trip across. No field ice was seen, but two bergs were passed in lat. 45.52 N., long. 44.9 W., and she was detained three hours by fog.

R. Reford & Co.'s Thomson line SS. Huronia, arrived in port yesterday from Newcastle. She is discharging coal at Windmill Point.

The SS. Assaye arrived in Quebec this morning from Liverpool on the 25th April. The Beaver line SS. Lake Huron is expected to arrive in port to-day with passengers and a general cargo.

The Donaldson line SS. Concordia left this morning for Glasgow with a full general cargo.

Elder, Dempster & Co.'s SS. Merrimack left for Bristol this morning with a general cargo and cattle.

FORECAST FOR MAY. The Bureau of Navigation, Department of the U. S. Navy, publishes the following forecast for the present month:—Fair weather generally over the North Atlantic with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the 40th parallel. Considerable increase in fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American coast. Icebergs east and south-east of Newfoundland as far south as 41 deg. N. The north-east trades will begin to extend farther north.

Queenstown, May 6.—Arrived, steamer Britannic, from New York. Moville, May 6.—Arrived, steamer Anchoria, from New York. New York, May 7.—Arrived, steamer Germanic, from Liverpool.

LAWN TENNIS. THE M'GILL COURT. The McGill University Lawn Tennis Courts will be opened for the season on May 23, weather permitting.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET MORE ACTIVE AND STRONGER. WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, May 7, 1896.

On the local stock exchange this morning, the reaction of the past few days was checked and business was more active with some recovery of values. The same stringency in the money market is said to exist for loans of any important amounts, although peddling sums may be negotiated with perhaps a little less difficulty than heretofore. Of Montreal Street Railway 215 shares were dealt in; the market opened at 21 1/2, touched 21 and closed at 21 1/2. The last sale made yesterday was at 21 1/2. Canadian Pacific was quoted in London to-day at 61 1/2.

The sales at the morning board were:—25 Cable at 158 1/2, 10 Gas at 185, 200 at 185, 200 Montreal Street Railway at 21 1/2, 80 at 21 1/2, 225 at 213, 200 at 21 1/2, 150 at 21 1/2, 200 Toronto Street at 7 1/2, 25 at 7 1/2, 20 Telephone at 156, 16 Electric at 104, 3 Ontario at 56, 12 Montreal at 223, 50 Merchants at 167, 4500 Col. Cotton Bonds at 99, 25 Duluth Com. at 4 1/2.

At the afternoon board values were firm but business was restricted. The sales were:—5 Montreal Street Railway at 21 1/2, 150 at 21 1/2, 50 Postal at 85, 25 Duluth Com. at 4 1/2.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier. Between Banks. Counter. Buyers. Sellers. New York Funds, 1/4 dis. 1-16 dis. 94 1/2 prem. Sterling, 60 days, 9-16 9% 9% 1/2 Sterling, demand, 9-11 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 Sterling, cables, 9% 10 10 1/2

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Table with columns: Stocks, Sellers, Buyers. Includes Canadian Pacific, Duluth S. & Atlantic, Grand Trunk, Montreal Telegraph, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Includes Aetna, Am. Southern, Can. Southern, etc.

RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.

COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET, WITH Board, in English family, for one or quiet habits; central, 21 St. Edward St.

DRESSMAKING BY NEW YORK DRESSMAKER. Apprentices wanted, 21 Victoria street.

PERSONAL.—ROBERT GOLDMAN, Surgeon, Chiropract (date of New York), Office, 228 St. Catherine street, opposite Queen's Block. Hours, 9 to 6, other hours by appointment.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. Apply 1795 Notre Dame street, two doors west of St. Peter.

WANTED, SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a Scotch Woman, aged 32, private house or hotel, for June, present employer going to England. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day. Apply 54 Chenneville street.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant. Apply 151 Metcalfe street.

BOOM IN WHEAT.

CORN AND OATS HIGHER—PROVISIONS WEAK. In Chicago this morning wheat prices were generally weaker, but soon commenced to take an upturn, closing 1 1/2 cent higher, 62 1/2¢ May, 1 1/2¢ higher at 61¢ July, 1 1/2¢ higher at 64 1/2¢ Sept. Corn and oats were higher. Provisions were lower.

CHICAGO MARKETS. The following table shows the prices in Chicago to-day, and the quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

Table with columns: Yesterday's Close, To-day's Open, High, Low. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short ribs.

Duluth, May 7, 1.15 p.m.—Closing price, 63 1/2¢ July. Toledo, May 7, 1.20 p.m.—Closing price, 64 1/2¢ May, 66 1/2¢ to 65 1/2¢ July. St. Louis, May 7, 1.20 p.m.—Closing price, 61 1/2¢ to 61 1/2¢ July. New York, May 7, 2.20 p.m.—Closing price, 70¢ b. May, 70 1/2¢ b. July, 70 1/2¢ Sept. May, 36 1/2¢ July, 37 1/2¢ Sept.

THEIR COMPETITION NOT LIKELY TO AFFECT THE LATTER'S EARNINGS. A good deal is heard about the race for the bicycle having an injurious effect on the earnings of the Street Railway Company in Toronto, where more attention has been paid to the subject than in Montreal. In point to the fact that the earnings of the Toronto Railway Company for April, 1896, were \$1,100,000, as against \$1,000,000 for the same period in 1895.

Increase for four months, \$1,000,000. The earnings for the four months ending April 30, 1896, were \$4,250,000, for the same period, 1895, \$3,250,000.

Increase for four months, \$1,000,000. That the use of bicycles has to some extent decreased the Company's earnings is undoubted, and some people think that this will cause a permanent reduction in the Company's receipts. This is considered a mistake by others, who point to the fact that it is pointed out that the bicycle means allowing the dispersion of the inhabitants of the city over a larger area. In this respect, it has a similar result to a street railway, which allows the citizen to live farther away from their daily occupations. But between the two there is the great difference: A street railway serves runs continuously throughout the year, in fair or foul weather, but the bicycle is used for five or six months of the year, is knocked out on a rainy day, and is used in a restricted way in hot weather. This it will be seen that while in the cool pleasant months of the spring and autumn the bicycle is a favorite means of locomotion, enabling people to live far away from their work, yet in the winter it loses its usefulness and the street railways get the benefit of the business caused by the spreading out of the population. The Street Railway Company's receipts may show slight decreases or small gains in April, May and June, but these will be fully made up by increased earnings during the next months of the year. This contention is borne out by the large increase of nearly \$200,000 in the Toronto Company's earnings during the months of January, February and March. Whether the wheel has come to stay and be a useful adjunct to humanity is hard to say, but there is no reason for alarm on the part of holders of street railway stocks. The bicycle and other quick transit systems are pulling the same way, enabling families to live in the congested parts of large cities, in healthier homes in the suburbs, but street railways, while feeling the results of their use at times when riding is a pleasure, will find out that at other times they have largely increased their receipts.—Montreal 'Gazette.'

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. London, May 7, 4.30 p.m.—Sugar, centrifugal, 96 test, 13s 9d; Muscovado, fair refining, 11s 9d to 12s 3d; beet, May, 12 1/2d.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN.

The annual meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary Society was held last evening at their hall in Dupre Lane, President M. A. Phelan in the chair. A satisfactory annual report was presented and the election of officers followed. The results were as follows:—President by acclamation, Mr. W. J. Humphrey, first vice-president, Mr. Frank Gallagher, second vice-president, J. McLean; treasurer, Mr. James McMahon; secretary, Mr. J. Power.

BIRTHS.

ROWELL.—At Singapore Cottage Westmount, on April 4, Mrs. F. W. Rowell, of a daughter.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.)

COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET, WITH Board, in English family, for one or quiet habits; central, 21 St. Edward St.

DRESSMAKING BY NEW YORK DRESSMAKER. Apprentices wanted, 21 Victoria street.

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WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant. Apply 151 Metcalfe street.

COMMERCIAL.

WIT. OFF. OFFICE. Thursday, May 7, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

able arrives to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Thursday, May 7, 1896.—Cargo is off coast, wheat...

Table with columns: At Chicago, At New York, At Milwaukee, At Toledo, At Detroit, At St. Louis, At Minneapolis, At St. Paul, At St. James.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL, G.T.R. C.P.R. Cnl. Total.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—May 7. There were about 375 head of butchers' cattle, 1,260 calves, 40 sheep and 150 lambs...

TORONTO PROVISION MARKET. Toronto, May 7.—The market is dull. Flour very dull; prices nominally lower...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Stock Yards, Chicago, May 7, 1896. Today's estimated receipts, 29,000...

WHEAT MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Montreal, May 7, 1896.—Spring wheat, 3s 3d...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Its Deep Enough. Its Long Enough.

For a good dive and a good swim. The Laurentian Swimming Baths are the largest on the Continent...

Laurentian Baths, Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Outing Toggery.

YOUNG MEN'S and MEN'S Scotch Tweed and English Worsted Garments.

It Pays to Purchase the Best.

WILLIAM CURRIE, Clothier and Hatter, 1967 Notre Dame St.

THE RED LETTER LAURENTIAN

Stands for Laurentian. Stamped on the label of LAURENTIAN Ginger Ale and Soda Water

It stands for the finest made. Make from pure artesian water, a natural soda water itself and free from animal and vegetable matter.

LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., 90 Beaudry Street. Telephone 6965.

Fun in Bristol ST. LOUIS, St. Lawrence and Dorchester Street.

FRIDAY MORNING, 3258 YDS. WHITE COTTON 1 7/8c Yd.

Is it fun or not? Do not argue, but come to us and see the CHEAP SALE OF CARPETS and OILCLOTHS going on.

REMARKS FOR THE FLOOR. If there is fun in Bristol, there is Cheap Bargains at

ST. LOUIS, 186, 188, 190 St. Lawrence, 558, 560, 560a Dorchester.

To Let.

TO LET, STONE FRONT COTTAGE, 10 Fort street; 10 rooms and bath-room. Apply to 12 Fort street, or 388 St. Paul street. Rent reduced.

TO LET, THAT HANDSOME STONE front residence, 89 Park avenue, containing eight apartments, extension kitchen, bath and w.c.; stationary wash tubs; heated by hot water, in first-class order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street.

TO LET, BRICK COTTAGE, 69 AYLMER street, containing 8 rooms, bath and w.c. in good order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street.

TO LET, 270 ST. LUKE STREET, A VERY nice, small upper tenement. THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Chomedey street.

TO LET, SUMMER RESIDENCES AT Valois and Strathmore on Lake St. Louis in the locality of easy terms. M. J. CURET, 180 St. James street.

TO LET, 81 CATHCART STREET SELF-CONTAINED, large yard; no basement; reduced rent. 79 Cathcart street.

LONGUEUIL WEST, FURNISHED House To Let from June 1 for year or summer months. Five minutes' walk from train or boat. Address W. STEEL LOUSON, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 102 St. Famille street, corner of Prince Arthur. 12 rooms, rent low to suitable tenant. Stone front house, Shuter street. 11 rooms, 317 Prince Arthur street, fine roomy house, 14 rooms, well suited for a doctor, fine stables. Furnished house St. Famille street, 14 rooms, splendid order. Rent three months, 3 brick houses, Back River, rent only \$10 per month. Apply, F. HUNTON, 204 St. James street.

STABLE TO LET FOR FOUR HORSES, with yard and large shed. The stable is warm, and has convenient hayloft attached. Apply at 16 Hanover street.

TO LET, 82 CATHCART STREET, SELF-CONTAINED, 11 rooms and hot water. Apply to R. B. HUTCHESON, N.P., 17 St. John street.

TO LET, BRICK AND STONE STORES, No. 98 King street, suitable for factory or warehouse, with large yard attached; rent moderate. Apply to S. H. EWING, 13 St. John street.

TO LET, HOUSE NO. 2768 ST. CATHERINE street, 8 rooms, bath and w.c., iron pipe drain, hot water furnace, house light and cheerful. Apply to GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield street.

TO LET, AT LONGUEUIL, ON PRINCE Arthur avenue, near Queen's Park, two Cottages containing nine apartments each, all in good order. Apply 555 St. Paul street.

AT OUTREMENT.

Brick Cottage, with furnace and water, corner St. Louis and main road. Apply to ALEX. BREMER, 10 Biscary street.

TO LET,

79 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, five bedrooms, hot water furnace, etc. Rent \$280 and taxes.

89 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, hot water, furnace, etc. Apply to C. L. MALBY, 309 St. James st.

All Cottages to be tinted and painted this spring.

Property.

FOR SALE, AT UPPER LACHINE, House No. 619 on river front, with about 15,000 feet of land, surrounded by nice shade trees; best location. Five minutes' walk from either station. Apply 94 St. Peter street.

350 DOLLARS WILL BUY 6 CHOICE Building Lots, 24 x 100, in Laval Park, Back River, or would exchange for other property to a bargain. Address 173 Post-Office Box, Westmount.

FOR SALE, AT STE. ANNE'S, 8-ROOM Cottage, with acre of garden land; fruits of all sorts; convenient to station and water. The garden alone will pay interest on the price, which has been reduced to \$1,850; half cash. It must be sold. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT STE. ANNE'S, a 12-room Cottage, \$3,500; and a 9-room one for \$2,200; both are on water-side, and all year round houses; good garden and what I want only \$500 down on one, and \$250 on the other; balance as rent. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, OPPOSITE STE. ANNE'S, six acres of land, on river side; \$750; only \$100 cash; balance, \$100 a year at 5 percent. Houses at Ste. Anne's. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT RIVER DU LOUP (Fraser-ville), a large 15-room house, and 4 acres of land, beautifully laid out and shaded; hot water heated; bath and w.c.; everything in 1st order; close to station and sea. An immense bargain. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A MODERN STONE FRONT House, on St. Luke street west, two stories and extension, or would suit. Apply at 110 St. James street.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent market for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FROM MAY 1, A Detached Stone Cottage, No. 65 Coursol street, very comfortable and with all conveniences; rent cheap, or will be sold at a very reasonable price. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, St. James street.

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT, on Cadieux street, and other city and suburban property. Apply to J. W. M. WALLACE, 1008 Notre Dame street.

\$2,000 House for Sale, WITH 1,500 FEET OF LAND. Monthly payments. Convenient to Electric Railway. JOHN A. TEES & CO., Board of Trade Building.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, LIGHT CART HORSE AND Harness; also Rabbits. 151 1/2 St. Urban street.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL, UPRIGHT Piano, nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply 148 Peel street.

FOR SALE, STEAM YACHT 40 FEET long by 7 feet beam; everything of the very best, and in perfect order. Can be seen in boat house at Ste. Anne's. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, NICE, OAK BEDSTEAD, full size, late design; good as new; also, Spring; reasonable price. 38 Anderson st.

FOR SALE, BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from prize-winning stock, \$1.50 per setting; \$2.50 for two settings. Address, WYANDOTTE, Box 234 P.O., Montreal.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM First Prize Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks. Send for Catalogue, free. Address, Royal Poultry Farm, Montreal. Notice—The farm is in Mount Royal Valley. Visitors are always welcome.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Hardwood Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone 853.

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, \$1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 810.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Middle-aged Woman, a situation as Housekeeper, Lady's Companion, or would take entire charge of an infant, or do fine sewing and darning in a private family. Address Mrs. J. L., 'Witness' Office.

COOK'S HELPER OR HOTEL PORTER, wants situation; strong young fellow; 9 months' reference from last situation. Apply by p. c. to ENSIGN ROSS, The Lighthouse, or telephone 1444.

CAPABLE WOMAN would take charge of linen room, assist with underclothes any light employment, or position of trust; both languages; references. Address MISS, 745 LaGauchetiere street.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN washing and plain ironing by the day; references first-class. Apply on Mondays at 2719 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY GOOD Dress maker, good cutter and fitter; would do general sewing as well; no objection to go outside city limits. Address C. D., 'Witness' Office.

A TEACHER, HOLDING SECOND CLASS professional, wishes position during July and August, as governess to small children, or companion to lady. Would go to summer resort. Highest references. Address Box 182, Cobourg, Ont.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wants work of any kind. 21 St. Alexander street.

WANTED, POSITION AS COLLECTOR for one or two firms; best of references; security if required; salary or commission. Address W., 362, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, situation as Cook where a housemaid is kept; no objections to the country. Address E.H., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE a situation—wife good plain cook and laundress; man, generally useful around the house. Apply 61 Nazareth street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing or housecleaning by the day. No. 126 St. George street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation as good plain cook, where a housemaid is kept. Apply at 15 1/2 St. Urban street.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE Young Man, 23, as Coachman or under gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can milk; willing to do anything around a gentleman's residence; will go to the country or stay in the city; best of references furnished. Apply J.W., 615 St. James street.

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, A PROTESTANT, work of any kind, out or at home, by the day; references. Address M. 940, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, WORK for Mondays and Tuesdays. Apply to No. 13 Josephine street, off St. Urban street, near Ontario street.

YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUATION in any capacity; is used to horses, etc.; best of city references. Address J.P., 374 St. James street.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE summer can have their Preserves, Jellies, etc., put up at reasonable prices by Mrs. LUKE, 231 St. Catherine street.

JOHN CARLISLE & CO., INVALID CHAIR Depot, 315 St. James street, city. Please call and see our \$12.50 Rolling Chair and our Mechanical Appliances for the alleviation of the suffering.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dam. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office, open evenings.

Factories To Let.

TO LET, SMALL MANUFACTURING Flats. Apply 655 St. Paul street.

TO LET, No. 114 QUEBEN STREET, FLAT, with Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pumps, Belling, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO.

Financial. MINES. For Sale, 5,000 shares War Eagle at 1.00 For particulars re Canadian mines call at my office, 11 St. Sacrament street. W. I. FENWICK, (Member Montreal Stock Exchange)

TARIFF

FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, (Prepaid.) SITUATIONS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, 1/2 cent per extra word per insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY. The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant; one willing to go to the country for summer months; three in family; no children; references required. Apply at once 477b St. Urban street.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS General Servant. Apply with references, 19 St. Mark street.

WANTED, A COOK AND A HOUSEMAID. Apply at 1138 Sherbrooke street, between six and eight o'clock evening.

WANTED, COOK, MUST BE THOROUGHLY competent; city references required. 994 Dorchester street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKERS AND IMPROVERS; also a strong girl as General Servant; one who can sleep at home preferred. 942 Dorchester street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT and Collar Cutter. A. H. SIMS & CO., 24 Latour street.

WANTED, PERSONS TO ACCEPT, gratis, in view of future orders, rubber stamp of their own name, for marking clothing, books, etc. Write plainly and enclose four postage stamps to defray mailing, packing, etc. H. P. MAYNARD, 16 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted for rubber stamps, rubber type, pads, daters, white letter signs, 'Bottled Electricity,' for catarrh and pain, electric belts, etc. Write for agents' terms.

WANTED, A GIRL TO LEARN DRESS-making; must be able to sew a little. Apply No. 10 Jurors street.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Woman for General Housework; small family in the country; a comfortable home. Apply 205 Mansfield street.

WANTED AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN the baking business; must have some experience. Apply at 105 St. Maurice st., between 12 and 3.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN to work for us, good pay and honest goods; catalogue free. The U.S. Specialty Company, Toronto.

WANTED.—A First Class Footman. Must be accustomed to indoor service and have good references. Apply at H. & A. ALLAN'S Office, corner of Youville and Common st., at 11 a.m.

Wanted.

WANTED, THE USE OF A SILVER Terrier (Yorkshire) Dog; must be thoroughly bred. Address YORKSHIRE, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street.

ROOM WANTED, WITH TWO MEALS daily at Longueuil for two gentlemen of quiet habits. Address, stating terms, H.P., P.O. Box 2235, Montreal.

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS TO LET, DOUBLE, FURNISHED; also Single Front, Furnished, bath-rooms fit all modern conveniences. 97 University street.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW Summer Boarders. Boarders in a private family from Montreal; families preferred; pleasant location; good fishing; boat free; terms moderate. Address Mrs. J. R. LEWIS, Farnboro, Que.

THE BRITISH DINING HALL WILL BE opened this week for weekly and day boarders at 25 St. Antoine street. G. ARNOLD, Proprietor.

ROOMS, TWO ROOMS TO RENT in good house, without board; economical terms. 186 Mansfield street.

AT LONGUEUIL TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family of two persons. Address Y. 15, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, ROOMS, FURNISHED, in bath-room flat; Auer light; modern conveniences. 8 Mance street.



AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York. (Foot of Fulton street.) Paris, Wed., May 13, 10 a.m. St. Paul, Wed., May 20, 10 a.m. New York, Wed., May 27, 10 a.m. St. Louis, Wed., June 3, 10 a.m. Berlin, Sat., June 6, 10 a.m. St. Paul, Wed., June 10, 10 a.m.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE. Direct sailings between MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. From LIVERPOOL, STEAMER MONTREAL. Sat., April 15, Lake Huron, Wed., May 6. Sat., April 25, Lake Huron, Wed., May 13. Sat., May 9, Lake Superior, Wed., May 27. Sat., May 23, Lake Superior, Wed., June 10. Sat., May 30, Lake Superior, Wed., June 17. Sat., June 6, Lake Ontario, Wed., June 24. Sat., June 13, Lake Superior, Wed., July 1.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES. NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CANADIAN AMERICAN, NORTH-OCEANIC, GENERAL TRADING, ATLANTIC STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines via NEW YORK. Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE. Sailing from MONTREAL every WEDNESDAY Morning. From Glasgow, Steamship, Montreal, April 22, SS Tritonia, May 13. April 29, SS Amaranthia, May 20. May 6, SS Aloude, May 27. May 13, SS Warwick, June 3. May 20, SS Concordia, June 10. Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE. Sailing from Montreal on or about May 2. All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle on Tyne. May 2, SS Geron, May 29. Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

DOMINION LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. Steamer, From Montreal, From Quebec. Ottawa, May 9, daylight, May 9, 2 p.m. Labrador, May 16, daylight, May 17, 9 a.m. Anglioman, May 23, daylight, May 23, 2 p.m. Scotsman, May 30, daylight, May 30, 2 p.m. Vancouver, June 6, daylight, June 7, 9 a.m. Ontario, June 13, daylight, June 13, 2 p.m. S.S. Canada, Building.

Financial. R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SUMMER SUBURBAN SERVICE. Commencing May 4th, 1896. Trains will leave Windsor Street Station (F) 8:20 a.m. For Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beau-repairs, Bay View, St. Annes and Vaudreuil. (A) 5:15 p.m. For Como, Hudson, Hudson Heights, Lavigne, Rigaud and Pointe Fortune. (B) 1:30 p.m. For all stations as far as Pointe Fortune.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

MONTREAL AND VAUDREUIL. Train service taking effect May 11, 1896. EXPLANATION OF SIGNS. *Daily, *Saturdays only, xDaily, except Saturdays and Sundays, aSaturdays. All other trains run daily except Sunday. FROM MONTREAL. 5:10 a.m.—For all stations to Dorval. 6:25 a.m.—For all stations, Dorval to Vaudreuil. 6:30 a.m.—For all stations to Lachine. 8:00 p.m.—Steamboat train for Lachine wharf. 8:55 a.m.—For all stations to Dorval. 9:10 a.m.—For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only. 9:15 a.m.—For Lachine Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only. 10:30 a.m.—Mixed for Dominion and stations for Vaudreuil. 12:05 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine wharf. 1:25 p.m.—For all stations to Vaudreuil. 1:45 p.m.—For Dixie and all stations to Vaudreuil. 1:55 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine. 3:30 p.m.—For all stations to Dorval. *4:15 p.m.—For Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only. 5:10 p.m.—For Dixie and all stations to Vaudreuil. 5:11 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine wharf. 6:15 p.m.—For Lachine and stations to Vaudreuil. 6:20 p.m.—For all stations to Lachine. 7:35 p.m.—For all stations to Dorval. *8:00 p.m.—For Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only. 8:05 p.m.—For all stations to Vaudreuil. 9:25 p.m.—For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil only. 11:25 p.m.—For all stations to Vaudreuil. FOR MONTREAL. 5:50 a.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops. *6:30 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stop Ste. Anne's only. 7:00 a.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops. 7:35 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only. 8:15 a.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops. 7:55 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only. 9:00 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Strathmore only. 9:30 a.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops. *10:48 a.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stop Ste. Anne's only. 1:00 p.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops. 2:25 p.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops. 2:30 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops. 4:05 p.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops. 2:20 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making stops to Lachine only. 4:40 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops. 5:41 p.m.—Leave Lachine wharf, making all stops. 5:41 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's, Pointe Claire and Dorval only. 6:01 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's only. 6:50 p.m.—Leave Lachine, making all stops. 7:15 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops. 8:13 p.m.—Leave Dorval, making all stops. 9:35 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, stops at Ste. Anne's only. 10:15 p.m.—Leave Vaudreuil, making all stops. NOTE.—All trains stop at St. Henri in either direction. City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOATS. STR. PRINCESS, for Ottawa (carrying freight between Carleton and Ottawa) will leave Canal Basin, Friday, 1st May, 6:30 p.m., and thereafter every Tuesday and Friday. Freight received Friday, 1st May, up to hour of departure. STR. DUCHESSE OF YORK, regular market trips to Carleton and intermediate points. Commencing Saturday, 2nd May, and until further notice, leaving Canal Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m. Passengers may take C.P.R. 8:35 a.m. train to St. Anna to connect with steamer there. Freight received Friday, 1st May. Head Office and Stores—161, 163, 165 Common Street. R. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director. Bell Telephone, 1029. L INO TYPE PRINTING. For Books, Reports and Pamphlets, WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

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W. H. FLIGG, 1740 Notre Dame Street. BRANCHES—W. H. BANISTER, 2248 St. Catherine street. MAY BROS., 595 Wellington street, Point St. Charles. OPEN TILL 9 P.M.

WM. RODDEN & CO'Y IRON FOUNDERS, Finest Quality Light and Heavy Castings. PATTERNS made or sent for and Castings delivered promptly. Cast Iron Steamfitting, Baths, Sinks, etc. ESTIMATES given for all kinds of Iron Work. TELEPHONE 123. - - - 110 TO 120 ANN STREET.

Our Bargain Column. This is the time of year when people, through the process of house cleaning, or moving, discover things which have passed their day of usefulness so far as they are concerned, but which would be highly prized by others. An opportunity is given to advertise such articles under the heading of "Bargains" in the classified advertising page of the "Witness." The rate for twenty words will be ten cents per insertion, or twenty-five cents for three insertions, or forty cents for six insertions, cash with order. Additional words will be charged at the rate of half a cent per word per insertion.

A NATURAL MINERAL WATER THE KING OF WATERS "Johannis". SPRINGS ZOLLHAUS GERMANY LONDON OFFICES 25 REGENT STREET WATERLOO PLACE LONDON, SW.

THE MADONNA OF A DAY, A STUDY. BY L. DOUGALL. (Author of 'The Mermaid,' 'Beggars,' 'The Madman,' 'The Madwoman,' 'The Mad Girl,' 'The Mad Boy,' 'The Mad Child,' 'The Mad Man,' 'The Mad Woman,' 'The Mad Girl,' 'The Mad Boy,' 'The Mad Child'). CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

DAILY FOOD. THURSDAY, MAY 7. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.—Ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man.—2 Cor. v., 17; Col. iii., 9, 10. Every timid soul is also under the prayers of Jesus. He said to Peter, 'I pray for thee, that thy faith fail not.' Then when Peter fell, you know, he fell softly, because he fell on that prayer. It was a good thing he had that prayer to fall upon; and if he had been held up, as he might have been, it would have been by holding on to that prayer. And if you are tempted and tried, and your will is being constrained to something outside the will of God, and you are drifting from the divine harmony instead of being swept into it, as you ought to be—if you are in that state of trial, and difficulty, and tribulation, and danger, shall we shrink up that little prayer to Peter, or shall we not say that in Peter our eternal Lord prayed for all who might have Peter's thoughts and Peter's temptations, and that if it should happen that any of you are to-day likely to be ashamed of Christ, the same petition and the same burning care and love goes out for you, and that he can keep you, and that his prayers hold you, and that God has gone out in Christ towards all poor, timid souls to the very end of time?—Prof. J. Redel Harris.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER TWO FROM QUEBEC. Pierre Leclair, M.P., and Jos. H. Legris, M.P., tell Their Story and are at One. Public men will differ on public questions, and Canada has witnessed some bitter experiences in this direction. But let disease afflict the system of such, and a common ground is found. With all the dissension among members in the House of Commons, it has been learned that over fifty have united in contributing the one favorable testimony to the effectiveness of Dr. Agnew's Catharral Powder. Added to others whose names have been mentioned in these columns, are Pierre Leclair, M.P., of Terrebonne, and Jos. H. Legris of Muskegon. The remedy deserves all the strong things that are being said of it, as it relieves catarrh and colds in ten minutes, and cures deafness. All druggists. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Lavolette & Nelson, 1805 Notre Dame street.

Consignees' Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s SS. 'Christiana,' Von Frankenberg, Master, from Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. JAMES THOM, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's SS. 'Parkmore,' Read, Master, from Hamburg, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. JAMES THOM, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

CACOUNA—"THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL." OPEN JUNE 15. This old-time Seaside Resort will have something new to offer its former patrons in the way of pleasing changes about the Hotel, amongst which are new parlors being arranged, a regular Music Hall for Concerts, etc., for public or private use, and various other improvements. The Orchestra will be in charge of Mr. Herr Carl Walther, with Miss Cecile Russel, pianist. Mr. S. H. McEnroe, formerly of the 'Chateau Frontenac,' Quebec, will have charge of office, and an efficient service will be found throughout the Hotel. Improvement in Beach and conveniences for Sea Bathing. The Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways will give special train service in July and August for convenience of Sunday visitors at Cacouna, and the Richelieu Company's Boats their usual good river schedule. For illustrated Pamphlets of the 'St. Lawrence Hall' or other information, address the Manager, 43 Sanginet street, Montreal, or 22 St. Louis street, Quebec, until June 1st, after which to Cacouna. JOHN BRENNAN, Manager. THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath; broad piazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. C. S. SWEENEY, Prop. SUMMER BOARD—BELLEVUE HOTEL, Notre Dame du Portage. A new building near the English Church, commanding an extensive view. Terms very moderate. Apply to the proprietor, FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

was seen to kiss them. The hillside was just visible magnified somewhat perhaps by the steep, its pines rooted in rock, their branches, rich and draped in the soft lace of mist pressed upon them above and below.

The railway ran upon the other side of the river; upon each side there was just room for one road. She remembered now that last night was the first night she had slept so soundly that she had not heard the echoing of the train between these walls of rock. To-night she expected to be travelling with it. Her heart gave a bound at the thought, and then again she felt sorry; for even in this time of miserable adventure, she would be leaving something behind which she regretted. What was it? Something of her own soul, perhaps, which she had read into the glittering mountain-peaks; but she thought that that which she was loth to leave was in them by their own virtue, not by hers. And then there was something which she regretted more than their transcendent beauty. It was the dwarf she thought of with this lingering wistfulness. Something which she herself had evoked out of this wretched life made her feel that he was worthy of greater regard than she could bestow upon him. Yet she felt gratitude.

She was walking in front, as upon the night before; the dwarf walked behind, leading both ponies. Her horsemanship was not equal to riding upon such a road without the compulsion of necessity. There was no barrier to the downward slope, and the road was in many places broken and loosened by the last heavy fall of snow. As she could not ride, the dwarf could not. He made her walk some way in advance; he made her walk rapidly for fear of pursuit. All the way she knew that his own progress was very toilsome to him. She began to think what she could do to recompense his goodness. She had a generous heart; a gust of gratitude now outweighed the lust of possession; and, in the impulse of the fresh morning, she decided to give her diamond to him. The only other thing she had to offer was money, and she felt that there would be something unkind and unpoetical in offering him that.

Yes, she would give him her diamond ring! Her bosom swelled with the thought of her own generosity. She seemed quite reconciled to herself again, thinking that she was not such a poor specimen after all, and, for the time, the burden of gratitude to him rolled from her spirit as lightly as a morning mist before the wind.

The physical mist was indeed beginning to lift now; a slight air began to blow in their faces; the curtains of vapor above them began to shift. The air around them lightened, and then again it grew denser, as if a heavier fold of mist from the westward had been rolled upon them. So thick it grew for a few minutes that the dwarf called to her to stop.

She leaned her back against the upright rock. Just above her, in a niche, were grasses and ferns stretched themselves out from a tuft of moss, like a canopy of feathers. The morning had been so mild that, finding the veil upon her head irksome, she let it drop upon her neck; it lay huddled upon her shoulders like a peasant woman's shawl. Her petticoat was short; her little feet were encased in heavy child's boots, bestowed upon her by the good woman who had sheltered her the night before. She was so full of her interesting determination to give the ring to the dwarf that she was not thinking at all about herself or about her own appearance; she saw it all—saw the soft, full curves of her throat and dimpled cheeks, rising white above the azure of the smoke-like cap of curly hair. He came up and stood within a few feet of her, holding the ring.

"I'm sure you must be exceedingly fond of holding those creatures. Do you think it will soon be safe for us to ride?"

"Not thafe for Beauty to wide till we get out of the cutting." He stood meditatively looking down at the ring as if interested in its boiling.

For a moment she marvelled to observe how perfectly at ease she was with him. She had learned to trust the man within him as completely as she would have trusted some old household servant; yet even now she wondered how at first the native appearance of this man had made him appear an even more revolting and dangerous enemy than Hamilton. The powerful impulse which had lifted her out of wickedness had, as it were, raised him into absolute respectability. It made her almost dizzy to know that the cause of the charm of her own supposed thinness. She dared not dwell upon this, but took refuge in the plea of her real generosity. Full of her subject concerning the ring, she thought she would pave the way to her own return.

"I'm so very grateful for all you have done for me I wish I could do something for you in return."

"I'm so very grateful for all you have done for me I wish I could do something for you in return."

"I'm so very grateful for all you have done for me I wish I could do something for you in return."

Beauty thimlth—that it

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FAMILY TREE.

(Continued.)

"Lou! Lou!" she cried, in a hoarse, low voice, "the Family Tree, the Family Tree!" The path to it must be very near here.

She seized Louisa's hand and dragged her on. A few paces farther, they came to a broad trail, crossing, almost at right angles, the one they had hitherto followed. Minnie turned to the left and followed the new path. This brought her nearer to the fire, but she flew on, never looking up.

In even a shorter time than she expected they reached a little circular opening among the trees, in the middle of which towered a vast trunk. Its thick branches did not begin until fifty feet from the ground, and from that up more than a hundred feet, they were a close mass of green, looking as though no fire could harm them. The little opening in which this tree stood was quite clear of undergrowth, but covered with long grasses, which would burn like tinder. Still, near its base they were thin and straggling, having been trampled down year after year by curious visitors. On the trunk many names were rudely carved, and visiting-cards were attached to it with tacks and pins.

What made Minnie draw a long sigh of relief as she approached this tree? Surely there was no shelter here from the withering blast, whose heat she already began to feel. But even Louisa now began to guess what Minnie hoped, and for a moment she ceased to sob. They ran around the tree—the Family Tree—and lo! in the eastern side, farthest from the oncoming fire, there was a large opening. The children ran through it and found themselves in a great room with an uneven earthen floor, enclosed by black walls rising high above, and gradually narrowing to a point.

Minnie's first care was to close the opening by which they had entered, by means of some large pieces of bark that had served the purpose of a door. There was still some light when that was done, for a square hole had been made by some former occupant for a window in the side, not far from the door. Minnie would have tried to close this too, but she saw she could not reach it.

The girls sat down on the floor, too exhausted even to speak. Minnie knew the story of their present shelter, and that it obtained its name from the fact that a poor family had passed a whole winter within its walls, and had a baby born to them there. But Louisa must wait for another time to hear the story, for now they heard a noise never to be forgotten, and which made them put their fingers to their ears and sit trembling with terror.

The fire was on them! With a sweeping roar and crackle, it rushed past, licking up the long grass like a sea of oil, and leaping high up the tall trees. An intolerable light streamed in through their little window, and the air became almost too thick and hot to breathe. Minnie held her handkerchief before her face and breathed through it, making Louisa do likewise. Soon she removed it, and fell on her knees and sobbed out a thanksgiving, for she knew they were safe. The roar of the sea of flame had passed, and even if the very tree they were in was blazing, they could escape now over the burnt ground behind them. But they needed not to have doubts of their staunch protector. Its massive sides were unscorched, and its green branches waved uninjured.

What more is there to tell? It would make my little tale too long to describe how the children were kept warm all the chill Californian night by a great log that slowly charred away, not far from their tree-house; or to tell what magnificent sight they saw in the gloom when, all the heavy smoke having passed, innumerable trees stood burning like great torches, and logs blazed on the ground like the camp-fires of

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thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00
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a great army. They were too weary to look at even these proud sights for long, and wrapped in each other's arms, they slept until the sun was high the next morning. Enough to say that they managed to pick their way over the black ground, and before noon reached their aunt's home, begrimed and ragged. Minnie especially looked like a witch, in her torn chemise and red petticoat.

How they were petted, you may guess. How uncle and aunt and cousins kissed them and cried over them, and how father and mother soon arrived, having driven over by the long high-road full of fear, to learn if their darlings were safe.

In one household, at least, the Family Tree is no longer known by that name, for Minnie and Louisa always call it "Our Tree," and think of it with tender gratitude, remembering the shelter which its great heart gave them from the fiery storm.—St. Nicholas.

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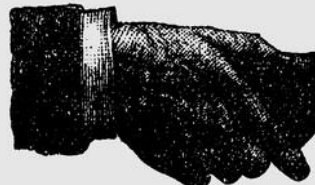
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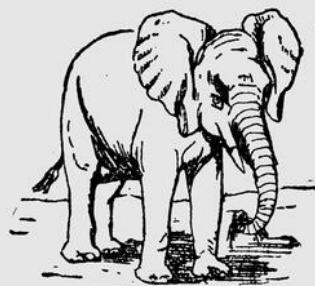
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The Boys' Page.

How Blanco Came Through the Box-Canon.

(From the 'Youth's Companion'.)

Day was beginning to break at the 'Flying H' ranch on the Hovenweep. The restless horses were snuffing and trampling in the high picket corral. Smoke rose from the adjacent low picket jaca, or hut of the herder.

From the little hovel the 'Flying H' foreman and the herder came out to the corral, each carrying the trappings of his horse. Latigo straps, stirrups and cinches trailed and rattled along the ground from the fifty-pound saddle which swung easily by its iron horn in the foreman's hand. The herder, much younger, much more slender, bore his saddle on one arm.

Held thus, the saddle's costly roll-candle, the splendidly stamped rosettes of the seat, the embossed fenders—on each of which was pictured a rider roping a rearing wild stallion—were brought conspicuously to view.

'Say, Benito,' said the foreman, his glance resting on the barbaric ornamentation of the saddle, 'when you take out the "cavyard" (the herd) look out, or you'll sure get plugged for that saddle. There's a lot of Navajos off the reservation hide-hunting again. The boys saw some of 'em skinning a pile of deer day before yesterday on the mesa. I reckon they came mighty near being a scrimmage. The Navajos had to leave, but the boys said they were mighty slow about it, and you want to keep close to the cavyard.'

'Have no fears for the caballada (the herd),' Benito replied. 'And as for myself, an amansador—'

He stopped as if the very word, with its proud roll, was enough. Amansador (tamer of horses), to him, as a matter of course, had fallen the care of the caballada.

As the two entered the corral, the foreman said, 'The boys have "done up" most all their horses on the round-up. I reckon I'd better take up about twenty head from the cavyard. You pick 'em out, Benito.'

'Bien, señor! "Blanco," he comes first,' Benito replied, making ready his rope.

The foreman grimaced. 'I've no use for that bald-faced fiend, "Blanco," and I reckon the boys don't want him, either. Let him run by, Benito.'

Benito laughed; and whirling his rope, ran lightly on the inner circle abreast of the circling horses. One by one they were selected, and the foreman started the 'bunch' from the corral.

'I'll be in again with some of the boys to-morrow!' he called back over his cantle. 'You want to look out for those Navajos, Benito! Adios!'

'Adios,' Benito cried after him. For a moment, standing at the gateway, he watched the bunch and its driver race eastward into the rising sun. Then he turned to the corral.

'Blanco!' 'Ah, que diablo!' At the cry and the accompanying swish of the rope, the bald-faced horse squatted, swerved and dodged in vain. The rope was flipped over his head and pulled tight with a jerk. Benito, grasping it with both hands braced on his hip, leaned back, and was drawn, stiff-legged, with his feet ploughing up the dust, in a circuit about the corral.

Half-choked at last, 'Blanco' yielded. He came up with his slim-pointed ears working nervously forward and back and the whites of his eyes showing—too much white he showed in his eyes, the 'Flying H' boys said.

He was a little horse, of a color between roan and gray. With his bald face, white stockings and a 'hog-back,' surely he was no beauty; but his color told his toughness, and his hog-back was as if built for a saddle.

He humped it in more hog-like fashion than ever as Benito drew tight the flank cinch, and his eyes became circles of white with centres of fire as he felt Benito slip into the saddle. A stroke of the spurs in the shoulder, a slap of the quirt in the flank, and there would have been a spoiled horse.

But Benito never broke a horse's heart—he was too brave to be brutal. His bridle hand was light now on the Spanish bit, with its barbarous ring around the lower jaw; his other hand fell on 'Blanco's' lifted neck with the velvet stroke of a kitten's paw, and his voice was purring.

Even at that, 'Blanco' must throw his head against the bit and 'pitch' a time or two; but once the horses were outside the corral, he settled to his work, and dodged and darted after them like a jack-rabbit doubling through the sage-brush.

Arroyos innumerable cut the sage-brush flat. As much as he could, the herder avoided these gullies where blanketed assassins might lurk. He kept the herd on rising ground.

The nervous, bald-face 'Blanco' fretted at the work. To relieve him, when at length the horses were quietly feeding, Benito dismounted, and dropping a rein on either side, suffered him to bite off the scanty blue-stem grass growing among the sage-brush. He himself stood erect, vigilant, overlooking the herd.

The sun was now high, and set the mesa-walled desert shimmering as if the very sage-brush had been fired by the heat. The hungry horses hardly grazed. Look where Benito would, except for him and them, the sun beat down on no living thing.

The quiet did not put Benito off his guard. 'Blanco' had moved out of reach of his hand, and he was about to take a step to the horse when he felt his hat jarred over his eyes, and heard the humming of a bullet spending itself in air after passing through the high crown of his hat.

At the same time a sharp report sounded at his back. The Indian, near the arroyo there, able to see only the herder's head over the sage-brush, and aiming in the direct rays of the sun, had caught the slightest bit too much of the blazing head of his rifle.

Benito pitched forward at full length, intending to crawl through the sheltering sage-brush to his horse; but at the rifle's crack the high-strung bald-face had made a leap, and was now snorting and circling beyond Benito's reach. A thunderous rumble, too, ran along the ground to his ears, and told him the herd had stampeded.

His belt was full of cartridges, but the repeating rifle that they fitted was in its scabbard on his saddle. His sheath-knife was his only available weapon. With it in his hand Benito lay motionless, his limbs drawn slightly under him for a spring, and his head bent to the ground to catch the first soft plud of moccasin feet.

But it soon became evident to him that the Indians, thinking him disposed of, were bent solely on securing the horses.

From the arroyo three mounted Navajos dashed out after the stampeded herd, their blanketed figures flashing in white and scarlet over the sage-brush to Benito's eyes. The assailant of the herder, who had snaked himself to within the range of his old-model rifle, had, after firing the shot, run back on foot to where his horse was hidden in the arroyo. In a moment he also rode out and chased after 'Blanco,' wishing to capture the splendid saddle as his own special prize.

Had the horse felt free, undoubtedly he would have joined the herd; but the saddle was on him, and with it the habit of servitude. Even when pursued by the Navajo, he continued to circle about his fallen rider.

Now 'Blanco' drew near, and a flying glimpse of him and his chaser set Benito's heart to beating. Again the horse swept away out of Benito's sight, but always Benito was the centre of his circling. Vainly his pursuer took the inner side—'Blanco' doubled, and kept his distance from the Navajo's rope.

After a time the Indian, to secure the coveted saddle, dismounted, and began firing at the horse. Then Benito, recklessly raised on his arms, would have given either of them for his own Winchester on the saddle. But an Indian does not shoot with a white hunter's surety of aim at a flying target, and Blanco still circled untouched.

At last, urged by anxiety to be away from the dangerous locality of the Flying H., the Navajo mounted and rode after the vanishing dust-cloud raised by the herd under the driving of his fellows. Hardly had he disappeared when Benito arose. Blanco was standing at a little distance, blowing and snorting. With a little difficulty the herder caught him, and once more was in the saddle.

The foreman would probably be in the next day. But with the delay the horses would be scattered in the rough country of the reservation, and lost with them would be the honor of an amansador.

On the tallest sage-brush by the tracks of the stampeded herd Benito left his silken neckerchief fluttering, a red sign of the raid to meet the foreman's eyes. Then he took up the trail.

It led directly from the valley into the maze of mesas and box-canons beyond, where the unwary rider might easily lose himself a hundred times, or fall on as many ambushes.

Into one of these canons Benito plunged through a portal, huge and high, and blackened into gloominess by pines. All that afternoon he followed the trail through the labyrinthine winding of the box-canon. When, at sundown, he emerged in the more open country beyond, he rode almost in the outskirts of the dust-cloud that lingered in the still air behind the stolen herd. The

moon came out, but still he rode, guided by that cloud.

Suddenly it ceased to rise and roll before him. He advanced cautiously to where the trail crossed a low canon. Standing on its brink, holding his horse with one hand ready to press on 'Blanco's' nostrils should he attempt to neigh, Benito saw the four drivers of the herd together with a dozen more Indians, moving carelessly about their camp-fire below him.

Evidently they had no thought of further flight. Their tepees, planted about a shallow pool in the canon, gave permanency to their camp; and in a rude, semicircular corral, built of rocks and brush against the opposite cliff, he saw the dark, moving figures of the restless horses.

Benito led his horse carefully away—he must have rest and feed. Back on the trail, well away from the canon, he made his own camp in the open.

While 'Blanco' fed, with saddle-rope trailing from the halter-ring, Benito squatted by his saddle, opened his cantans, ate his tortillas, and drank from his water bottle. Rolled, then, in his saddle blanket, with 'Blanco's' rope tied to his wrist, he lay and rested.

The moon was down when he arose. Mid-summer as it was, at that altitude the stars had a frosty sparkle. The unclouded heaven was to him as a time-piece, and there he read that it lacked yet two hours of day—a time when sleep is soundest. 'Blanco,' standing near, was undisturbed by his movement, and slept on with limbs seemingly inert, head down and lower lip hanging.

Benito slipped the rope from his wrist around a sage-brush and let the horse sleep. Taking up saddle, blanket and rifle, he carried them a little distance from the trail and cached them in the brush and rocks. Much as he trusted in 'Blanco,' he did not wish to carry a superfluous ounce.

Bareback, he tried 'Blanco' in a lope to the canon, and the mettlesome movement of the horse added to his confidence. Back from the canon's edge, out of sight and hearing, so that 'Blanco' might not neigh to his fellows in the corral, Benito dismounted and tied the horse securely to a heavy boulder just off the trail.

The darkness was unfathomable in the canon below him. Step by step he descended its slope, and felt his way to the corral, guided thereto by the ceaseless trampling and whinnying of the imprisoned horses.

With the stolen herd the Navajo horses were also corralled. At Benito's approach these wary ponies snorted in alarm, and the tumult in the corral increased. A dog barked from the tepees; then another and another, and a dozen curs rushed snarling for the corral. The alarm was given. A hoarse voice shouted from the tepees.

Already Benito's hand was on the poles of the rude barway. He dropped them rapidly, reckless now as to the noise. He slipped aside. Mad for their freedom, the 'Flying H.' horses poured out into the canon.

Mixed with them, the Navajo horses were forced out, too; but once outside, the kicking and squealing mass divided. The Navajo horses circled around the corral; the 'Flying H.' herd rushed in a solid bunch for the trail on the opposite slope.

Hidden in the dust and the darkness, Benito sped after the liberated herd. It had swept over the crest of the slope before he, half-way up, paused breathless. Below him he heard the unseen Navajos whooping and calling to one another in an effort to corral their saddle-horses. The pursuit would soon begin.

'Blanco' was dancing and trying the rope when Benito reached him. A pull undid the knot. Benito leaped on his back, and the rope was coiled as they flew after the clattering herd.

Looking back to measure the distance, Benito saw in the dim light of breaking day, Navajo heads in ones and twos rise confusedly from the canon. They had wasted no time in saddling. Bareback, like himself, each of these born racers crouched low over his horse's withers, crossed by his rifle.

Cutting straight across each curve made by the flying herd, the pursuers came on in plain view, their heavy quirts getting wondrous out of their little horses. Then it was no longer a straight ahead run for 'Blanco.' He had to cover double distance. From side to side he darted behind the herd, while Benito with his rawhide rope thrashed the flanks of the stragglers.

They crossed the open country, and rushed in a confused mass of flying hoofs, manes and tails into the mouth of the box-canon. There a bullet, clipping the sage-brush, told Benito the Navajos were gaining. Still he held in his horse to let the herd string out on the narrowed trail.

Then a second shot struck his right arm close to the shoulder. The shock jerked him partly around; he dropped his rope, and could hardly keep balanced on his bounding horse. But a dozen of 'Blanco's' tremendous strides sent him safely into the box-canon, where, hidden in the dust held between high and im-

passable walls, he was lost to the sight of his pursuers.

The Navajos, forced now to forego short cuts and cover like distance with himself—while the laboring lungs of their horses were impeded by the dust of the caballada—began to lose ground.

In the windings of the canon Benito could see them no longer, but now and again a chorus broke out behind, sharp, shrill and continuous as coyotes' barking.

The sound set the horses frantic. The lengthened herd shot with the sound and speed of a thunderbolt through the confined passway. Each side canon, as they passed, opened up, yawned wide for a moment, and instantly closed its jaws behind.

They passed a score of these openings. The sun grew high and set the canon's walls to blazing, and still there was no outlet. What with the heat, the excitement and the motion, Benito's arm bled until the horse's side and shoulder were turned to red-iron.

The amansador hung now inert, with his bridle hand twisted in his horse's mane, no longer able to direct 'Blanco's' movement; but the horse needed no guidance. The caballada kept to the homeward trail, and when one lagged, the bald-face, with outstretched head, and wide-open jaws, rushed on him like a fury. Under his driving, the herd still held its own.

The canon was interminable. Still cliff and side-canon flew by, until Benito grew dizzy. The snap of shots in the rear, fired by flying shooters at a flying target, were no longer heard by him. The roaring of a thousand thunders was in his ears, as a thousand hoofs hit the trail and rolled din and dust through the hollow of the canon.

He hardly saw the outlet when at last it opened before him.

The widening walls, the pinon-covered slopes, the sage-brush desert of the Hovenweep beyond mixed and melted, mirage-like, before his dimming eyes. Dust was over all, and yet another cloud of it, he thought, rolled down from the pinons.

The headmost horses swerved before it. A neigh like a trumpet note broke from 'Blanco,' ran with thrilling repetition through the herd, and came in chorus from the coming cloud. Flashes of fire burst from it; with popping of pistols, with whoops that outdid the Navajos themselves, Benito's fellows raced down from the round-up to recover the honor of the 'Flying H.'

Glad and excited, the riders closed about Benito, as, loosening his grasp on the mane, he held in the pawing 'Blanco.'

'"Blanco," la caballada,' he said, with a wave of his hand to the horses. His body inertly followed the motion of his arms, and as Blanco shied from under, he slid helplessly to the ground.

'Blanco' had saved the herd, but the blue-stem grass was frosted before Benito was able, once more mounted on his back, to thread the passway to the reservation and recover the saddle and rifle he had cached there.

FRAN KOAKLING.

THE DEADLY WATER HEMLOCK.

(By Charles L. Lochman.)

On account of its very poisonous nature and wide distribution throughout the United States and Canada (being found in nearly every wet meadow), the water hemlock, (*Cicuta maculata*), should be known by every person, as it may be mistaken for sweet cicely, and it often grows in close proximity to the latter. Water hemlock is an indigenous, perennial

plant; that is, the roots live through a number of years, while the upper portion dies down to the root each year. The roots are in bundles, spindle-shaped, fleshy, and not disagreeable to the taste. The stem is stout, smooth, two to six feet high, and streaked with purple, bearing compound leaves two to three pinnate. The lower ones have long stalks. The leaflets are from one to five inches long, pointed and coarsely toothed. The umbels (G G) are com-

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pound, with no involucre at the main umbel, or only a single bract (I), and some slender bracts forming the involucre of the umbellets (H and D). The flowers appear in June and July, small, white with inflexed points. The fruit (see fig.) is oblong, nearly round, smooth, with flattened ridges; of the side the largest. The vitiae fruit (see six black dots in each half in section of fruit F) are conspicuous; of course best seen with a pocket lens.

Numerous fatal cases of poisoning from the eating of the root of this plant are on record.—Popular Science News.

THE WAYS OF ANIMALS. STRATEGY BY WHICH CALIFORNIA CAYOTTES RAN DOWN A JACK RABBIT.

An Indian will often take a deer's trail, when deer are scarce, and follow it for days, preventing the deer from feeding or resting and making it so weary and careless that in the end he kills it by a shot at short range. Probably the Indians first learned to follow a deer in this fashion from observing the habits of wolves, panthers and other wild and tireless trailers of game.

The coyote is not so strong a wolf as its big gray cousin in Maine and other wolf countries. Nevertheless he has been known to run the jack rabbit down as surely as death, but in a more expeditious way than the Maine animal adopted. Whether it is a habit or not of the coyotes to run jack rabbits in pairs cannot be said for certain, but a story was told some time ago in a well-known sportsman's paper which, being backed by a similar story of English foxes, has every appearance of being truthful.

The two coyotes were seen to jump a rabbit one day out in California on a mesa. One of the coyotes took after it on the dead jump, the other trotted to a near by rise and lay down, with its nose on its paws, knowing that the rabbit would surely circle. Pretty soon along came the jack rabbit with the other coyote behind, both going full tilt. Up jumped the waiting coyote, and away it went after the rabbit, while the other dropped out of the chase and waited, as its companion had done, to take the trail on the rabbit's return. It was not long before the rabbit was exhausted by the strategy and endurance of both the animals of prey and soon fell an easy victim to be eaten by both the hunters.

J. B. Bennet, of Brooklyn, saw a fox early one morning lying beside the open, narrow gate of a rabbit-proof fence that surrounded a 40-acre plantation not far from the Marquis of Queensbury's game preserve in Scotland. Looking over into the enclosure he saw another fox chasing the rabbits that had entered the open gate to get at the cabbages there. The rabbits—eight or ten of them—were headed for the gate and running like 'cutty sarks.' When one plunged through the gateway the fox lying alongside it leaped and had it by the back of the neck in a jiffy.—New York Sun.

TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS.

Dr. Rosten says that cut flowers will keep very fresh if a small pinch of common saltpetre is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stems should be cut off a little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.—Popular Science.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CICUTA MACULATA.

A, flowering branch; B, stem and roots, one-quarter natural size; C, C. flowers, enlarged; D, umbel, natural size; E, fruit, enlarged; F, cross-section of fruit, showing four oil tubes in the furrows and two on the inner face of each mericarp.

plant; that is, the roots live through a number of years, while the upper portion dies down to the root each year. The roots are in bundles, spindle-shaped, fleshy, and not disagreeable to the taste. The stem is stout, smooth, two to six feet high, and streaked with purple, bearing compound leaves two to three pinnate. The lower ones have long stalks. The leaflets are from one to five inches long, pointed and coarsely toothed. The umbels (G G) are com-

THE POLITICAL BATTLE.

Mr. Laurier Opens the Campaign in Quebec District.

A ROUSING SPEECH

Clearly Defining the Liberal Policy and His Attitude on the School Question.

Conservative Gathering at Brockville—Notes from the Field.

Quebec, May 7.—Mr. Laurier opened the Liberal campaign in Quebec last night by a magnificent meeting of English electors in the Academy of Music. The occasion was one to awaken the patriotic emotions, and the audience, which would have been six times as large had space permitted, felt this to the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, though there was nothing in the way of an outdoor demonstration at night, that being reserved for the St. Rochs meeting to-morrow night.

The reception given to Mr. Laurier on his arrival and during the evening was warm and warm-hearted. In the extreme, the influences of home and friends from the Liberal cause attained a splendid speech, in which he effectively handled the fiscal policy, the question of preferential trade and the school question.

The Hon. G. W. Ross also got a warm greeting and his speech was a most able one, and was greatly appreciated. He appeared as the representative of Sir Oliver Mowat, the mention of whose name elicited almost as much applause as that of the chief himself. It was very evident that the English section of the Liberal party here, in connection with their French compatriots, hail Mr. Laurier's decision to enter the field with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Laurier and Mr. Ross left Montreal by the C.P.R. at 8.10 a.m. At Pont Rouge station they were met by a detachment of Quebec Liberals consisting of Ald. Gaspard Rochette, Ald. Drolet, E. Martineau, G. Barbeau, and J. Gauthier. The train arrived at Quebec at 10 o'clock where close on 2,000 electors gathered to welcome the chief.

Mayor Parent and several prominent Liberals met Messrs. Laurier and Ross and escorted them to the square in front of the station.

The Worship presented Mr. Laurier with an address of welcome in which eulogistic mention was made of his services to Canada. Mr. Laurier replied briefly and then entered the carriage which was in waiting followed by over a hundred vehicles containing Liberal electors, and preceded by the band of the Union Lamblotte the party moved off from the station amid enthusiastic hurrahs.

Mr. George W. Stephens, of Montreal, member of the Local Assembly for the County of Huntingdon, was the first speaker. As he had to leave for home by the night train. He spoke in his characteristic racy way, and was most cordially received.

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Laurier was received with a great outburst of applause when he rose to speak. Advancing to the very edge of the stage, he thanked the people of Quebec for their kindness and warmth. In response he was not surprised, for it was the reward of the many acts of kindness he had received in the past at the hands of the entire population. It was his pride and privilege to represent the people of one of its divisions for eighteen years, and in all that time he had never made an appeal to them that had not been listened to in the same hearty manner. Once again he made an appeal to East Quebec, to the West and Centre of the Province of Quebec, and never did he appeal to them with a better cause or a better chance of success. (Cheers.) It was a pleasure to see so many old faces and so many young faces too, and a pleasure yet to see so many unfamiliar faces. This was not peculiar to Quebec, for everywhere there was a feeling that the government at Ottawa had weighed and found wanting, that there must be a change of administration. This feeling was to be found among farmers, who never felt the pinch of taxes as at present; among mechanics who had been waiting for eighteen months for the promised increase of wages; among the manufacturers who expected to gain what they had not found under the National Policy. It was to be found on the tempestuous shores of the Atlantic, on the balmy shores of the Pacific; on the plains of the west, the broad and fertile plains of the lakes and the St. Lawrence.

The elections were now at hand and due to the government, for they would have waited till the Angel Gabriel appeared in the heavens, calling them to their account. It was coming to the people to render an account that was imperative. The government took some precautions, one of which was to get rid of some of the members which composed the cabinet. It was no longer a Bowell Government, it was a Tupper Government. The Quebec Government was altered. Mr. Oulmet was removed and Sir Adolphe Caron was put in his place, but not where he wanted. Instead of these two, Quebec was given to Mr. Tupper, who was well known in the Province of Quebec for his policy of borrowing and taxation. It had been the greater success of the government (laughter), and would be the same among his colleagues at Ottawa who were borrowers and tax-payers. Mr. Angers had been taken into the government to bring in the votes of those who believed in remedial legislation, while his colleagues in Ontario had sworn there should be no remedial legislation. The Ministerial book of an important concession was made by Mr. Angers for Quebec. Was the Quebec bridge, the promissory note which Mr. Chateaufort had in his pocket for six years? Not this, but he had actually obtained for Quebec the

appointment of a fourth minister without portfolio. (Laughter and applause.) This was a fair specimen of the concessions Mr. Angers was going to get from that government, and a fair specimen of the hollow promises which were going to be made to the people to gain their votes. Mr. Angers might get a repetition of the empty bill of last year to restore the rights of the minority in Manitoba, but never so long as Canadians in Ontario continued to say that a remedial bill shall not pass, shall it be voted by a Conservative Government. I arraign this administration before the Canadian people to-day, continued Mr. Laurier. "I call the judgment not only of their opponents, not only of the large public who do not belong to any party, but draw their inspiration from the moment, but I invite the judgment of their own supporters and followers. Let me say that whether the government be a Bowell Government or a Tupper Government, it has ever been deficient in the elementary qualities of statesmanship, the quality of being able to read and gauge public sentiment and to be able to frame legislation to meet the needs of the hour. If this is the proper test of statesmanship as applied to the present government at Ottawa that government would be found wanting in every quality." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Laurier went on to instance the enormous increase in the debt and the unfulfilled promises of Sir Charles Tupper regarding its reduction, and so came to the pride of Conservatives.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The party has been lacking in statesmanship when it inaugurated that policy which was to have developed the country and its resources and settle the North-West. The result of eighteen years showed that it had done less than the revenue tariff under Mr. Mackenzie. Instead of there being an increase of population, Canada had lost all the territory of the ten years between 1871 and 1881, and besides that half the natural increase. The National Policy was the curse and the bane of the Canadian people (hear, hear), because so long as there was not a policy which would retain and find work for every soul that came into the country, the country could not be prosperous. Under a Liberal regime, he hoped to find a system that would do this.

He had read yesterday morning the Campaign address issued by Sir Charles Tupper, in which the Premier announced that he would stick by the National Policy. Continuing, he said: "I take issue with Sir Charles Tupper. We arraign the National Policy by its results. Here I may be asked and I will answer the question, what shall you substitute for it? What have you to offer us instead of it? We are told by way of reproach that we are going to introduce free trade as they have it in England. I am sorry for my part, being a free trader, that we cannot have free trade as they have it in England at present, but while we cannot have it, we intend to have—and must have—a revenue derived from customs duty, but with this difference between us and the Conservative party: The Conservative party agree that the main basis of revenue must be derived from a customs tariff, but we disagree on the point that they levy their duties not to raise revenue, but to favor special interests. Our object will be to raise revenue from customs duties, but to favor the whole Canadian people by taxing everybody equally (cheers), by placing an even burden on all shoulders, making the difference only that those who are wealthy should pay more and those who are poorer should pay less, and by making raw material, as far as possible, free. (Applause.) This is the aim and purpose we have in view. Taxation is an evil, but I do not come here as a demagogue to tell you there must be no taxation. It is an evil and to be used sparingly, but every civilized man must pay for government."

Mr. Laurier then went on to illustrate the manner in which the National Policy had helped manufactures, illustrating especially that of cotton, and pointed out that it was a delusion and a snare to consumer and manufacturer. Sir Charles Tupper in his manifesto had stated that the Liberal victory meant a disastrous revolution for Canadian industries. "A disastrous revolution," said Mr. Laurier, interrogatively, "what does Sir Charles Tupper mean? Sir, the Liberals of Canada are not revolutionists, but reformers. (Hear, hear.) They are reformers of the English school as I have had occasion to proclaim more than once, and when Sir Charles Tupper tells us that change means revolution, I answer him that change in the tariff does not mean revolution, but the good old Anglo-Saxon word reform; reform and nothing else."

"Are we to understand from Sir Charles Tupper that if the Canadian people once endorsed a vicious policy they must submit to it forever, because reform would lead to revolution. There is a vast amount of money invested and it would be madness to endanger its security. We can live with protection without causing any disturbance of any kind whatever. (Hear, hear.) There is a precedent for it in the grand land to which I, of French descent, am ever proud to go when I have to look for good and sound government. There is the example of England in 1846, when Sir Robert Peel brought the country from protection to absolute free trade without causing the slightest disturbance in financial circles. (Cheers.) We have not to travel from protection to free trade, but from protection to a revenue tariff, and what was done in England can be done with great facility in Canada, and that is the example by which the Liberal party, when in power after June 23 will be guided." (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier dealt with the preferential trade question and then with the Manitoba school question. He denounced the government for the miserable manner in which they had bungled that important matter.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Having summarized the historical facts of what was done in the case, Mr. Laurier continued: "The government finally introduced a bill which was such a miserable thing that though it was called a remedial bill the principle of remedial legislation was not within its four corners. It had been at the head of affairs, though it may seem like boasting to say so, by this time the question would be settled to the satisfaction of the minority without vexing the majority. (Cheers.) My reasons for believing so

are these—I am a Catholic, though perhaps not so good a Catholic as I might be, but I would think very little of myself if I thought that I had not as much religion in my heart as those who make a parade of it. Let my words reach Manitoba and every part of the Dominion. I am not in favor of Godless schools. I believe in the teaching of religion in schools.

"My friend, Mr. Ross, the Minister of Education in the government of Sir Oliver Mowat, (great cheering), is with me here on this platform, and he agrees with me (Mr. Ross, hear, hear), that there should be religious teaching in the schools. I go one step further. I say to my fellow-countrymen within my hearing, and I wish this hall was filled with Conservatives, that knowing the people of Manitoba as I do, they too are in favor of religion being taught in the schools."

After dealing with the school question at some length, he said: "I am proud of the fact that if the Liberals win this next election, as I believe they will, (cheers), we shall see once more the great days of Baldwin and Lafontaine, because the first man that will come into the Liberal Administration, into a Laurier Administration, will be Sir Oliver Mowat. (Cheers.) If I am to speak to you now of my candid opinion, the feeling of my heart, I could not find words to tell you the sentiments that oppress it when I think that such a man as Sir Oliver Mowat, the veteran Liberal, the father of Confederation, who has given the Province of Ontario twenty-three years of honest, pure government, who has dealt in his own province with all those vexed questions of minorities without invading the rights of majorities; when I think such a man is coming into an administration headed by myself willingly for the sake of settling this great question, I feel that he has performed for the people of Canada a service which the people of Canada can never, never sufficiently appreciate. (Cheers.) While the Conservatives are wrangling as to who shall be first, Sir Oliver Mowat is willing to take second place, where he should be first, to help in settling this question. This is the manner in which we, Liberals of this day, understand the politics of our country. (Cheers.) It seems to me that if with such a record and such an example we were not to succeed it would be enough to make one despair of our country. With the assistance of Quebec, Ontario, of the great West and the Maritime Provinces, victory shall be ours, and once more we shall have, as we had before, justice done to the minority of Manitoba, while no wrong is done to the majority." (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

The Hon. G. W. Ross followed. He declared that the Liberal party in Ontario was never more united, never more confident of victory than now. (Applause.) He had come to Quebec to say that never was the Liberal party prouder of its leader than to-day, (applause) and as a proof, Ontario gave as his coadjutor its greatest man, Sir Oliver Mowat. (Applause.) Liberals never had a leader who has endeared himself to the people of Canada as the distinguished gentleman who had just finished speaking. (Applause.) None of Mr. Laurier's enemies can say he ever made a tactical mistake. In all the difficulties of the past session he had withdrawn no pledge, he had not shifted ground. Mr. Laurier has yet to make his first mistake.

The Hon. Francois Langelier and Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., also spoke, and resolutions of thanks and cheers for Mr. Laurier, Mr. Ross and the Queen, brought this splendid meeting to a close at 11.45.

EASTERN ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

BIG CONSERVATIVE GATHERING AT BROCKVILLE.—MR. IVES ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Brockville, May 7.—The political campaign in Eastern Ontario was opened yesterday by a big Conservative demonstration at Brockville. The speakers were Messrs. Ives, Haggart, Montague and Wood. Mayor Culbert read an address to the visiting ministers to which each replied in turn. In the evening a meeting was held in the opera house, when an address was read by Mr. Wood by Ald. C. H. Fitzsimmons, in reply to which Mr. Wood spoke at length confining his remarks principally to a denunciation of Mr. Dalton McCarthy. He said this was the same Mr. McCarthy who, not more than a year ago, had said that if all the members of the government were like Sir Charles Tupper he would not mind supporting them. (Applause.) A candidate had lately come to the front in his (Wood's) constituency. Did any one think he had a ghost of a show? (Loud cries of "No" and "Yes.") Mr. Wood compared Mr. McCarthy with some of the members of the cabinet to the manifest disadvantage of Mr. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy had done nothing for Canada during the twenty years of his political life. He had helped to pass the Constitutional act of Manitoba. He had fought day and night to obtain for the half-breeds of that province the same rights as the Protestant minority of Quebec and the Roman Catholics of Ontario possessed. Not a single word was heard from him in denunciation of that act until Sir John Thompson had become Premier. Then his bitterness knew no bounds. The secret of his violent outbreak was that he had not been consulted about the formation of the Dominion Cabinet. Two nights ago when Mr. McCarthy had spoken on the platform on which he (Mr. Wood) stood, he had declared that it was not on account of the fiscal policy of Canada that he had left the Conservative party, but because of certain other matters relating to contracts, etc. Mr. Wood did not believe Mr. McCarthy when he denied having said that he wished Mr. Laurier to obtain power. The reason Mr. McCarthy declared in favor of Mr. Laurier came into power he would be made Minister of Justice. He (Mr. Wood) hoped not, for the sake of Canada. If he proved as bad a Minister of Justice as he had counsel for the Dominion Government in the past he pitied Canada from the bottom of his heart. Nor was he the only man who declared his opinion of the leader of the third party to be similar to that held by himself. The Hon. Edward Blake, when in Canadian politics, Mr. H. C. Wallace and others from whose statements extracts were read, showed

SOUTH HURON REFORMERS.

Brucefield, Ont., May 7.—The annual meeting of the Reform Association of South Huron was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing for the contest. There was a good representation from the different municipalities. It was decided to call a convention on May 20 at this place, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the riding in the approaching election. Resolutions endorsing the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat were carried with much enthusiasm. Mr. McMillan and Mr. McLean, ex-M.P.'s, were present and addressed the meeting at considerable length on the question of the day.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A BIG LIBERAL RALLY AT ST. JOHN.—THE HON. PETER MITCHELL NOMINATED.

St. John, N.B., May 7.—The first gun in the Liberal campaign was fired last night when a large meeting was held in the opera house for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, who was chosen as the candidate in place of the late C. W. Weldon. The meeting was a grand success in every particular. Although the Young Liberal Club was opposed to Col. Tucker's nomination and it was prophesied by Tory newspapers that a demonstration would be made against him, nothing of the kind took place. The nomination was ratified and the meeting in the most enthusiastic way accepted the colonel as candidate. Rousing speeches were made by the candidate, Colonel Tucker, and Mr. John V. Ellis, and by the Hon. A. H. Gilmour, ex-M.P., the veteran campaigner from Charlotte County, and by Mr. H. A. McKeown, a young lawyer, whose last campaign was on the Conservative

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J. O. A. LAFOREST, Acting-Supt. M.W.W.

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side. The prospects of redeeming St. John are very bright.

Chatham, N.B., May 6.—At a very enthusiastic Liberal convention held in the Masonic Hall, Chatham, at which delegates were present from every parish in the county, the unanimous nomination was tendered the Hon. P. Mitchell to contest the County of Northumberland in the Liberal interests at the coming general elections. On motion of the Hon. John P. Burchell, seconded by Mr. Warren C. Winslow, secretary of the Liberal Association, the nomination of Mr. Mitchell was ratified by the convention. Short addresses were delivered by the Hon. John P. Burchell, Mr. Jas. M. Troy, Mr. Wm. Swain, Mr. Robert Murray, Mr. James Brown, Mr. Patrick Hennessy, Mr. W. S. Loggie and others. A Liberal victory in Northumberland is assured. Many former lukewarm Liberals promise active assistance in the coming contest. Mr. Mitchell is expected here in a few days and it is probable he will accept the nomination.

Mr. Mitchell stated this morning to a "Witness" reporter that he was still considering the question of accepting the nomination and would probably give his answer in a day or two. He believes that if he accepts he will carry the county. Regarding the general elections he says that in his opinion the Liberals have a good chance of success and if they fail to succeed it will be the result of very bad management.

ROYAL HONORS FOR A NURSE.

Mrs. Makrapoulou, the English nurse who has been in the service of the Hellenic Royal family ever since the birth of the Duke of Sparta in 1858, died suddenly at the Royal palace at Athens on Monday. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was attended by King George, all the Royal Princes at present in Athens, and Princess Marie of Greece. At the conclusion of the service, which was conducted by Mr. Elliott, the British chaplain, the King himself, with the Duke of Sparta, and Princes George and Nicholas of Greece, carried the coffin to the hearse. His Majesty and the Princes also proceeded on foot with all the ladies and gentlemen of the court to the cemetery.—Edinburgh "Scotsman."

GOING TO APPEAL.

An appeal has been taken from the recent judgment of Judge Mathieu which maintained the mandamus to force the Montreal Gas Company to furnish gas to Mr. H. Cadieux.

ITALIANS AS FIGHTERS.

Evidence of Bravery in the Recent African Engagements.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Rome, March 25.

Some recent remarks in the 'Evening Post,' respecting the Abyssinian disasters as bearing on the qualities of the Italian army seem to me clearly erroneous. As to the battles fought, that at Saati, in the early days of the colony, was a decisive victory, though in that of Dogali a single battalion, taken by surprise on the march to reinforce Saati, was surrounded and exterminated; but it was said by the reliefs who went out to bury the dead, that they lay in their ranks as they stood fighting, with not a fugitive, while the Abyssinian losses were such that Ras Alula, who commanded, withdrew to the hills and left Saati unmolested. In the next battle, which took place at Agordat, the Italian force attacked and routed a Dervish army three times its strength in one of the most brilliant battles in the history of African enterprise; the Dervish loss exceeding the number of the Italian army. This was followed shortly after by the capture of Kassala, a fortified position taken from the Egyptians by the Dervishes several years before and stormed by the army of General Baratieri, who has now been defeated at Adua. The present war opened with a revolt of a minor chief of the ceded province, and a battle at Halal, in which the rebels were defeated and dispersed, with the loss of their chief. Closely following this came the attack of Mangasha, one of the pretenders to the throne, and son, by a concubine, of Johannes, the defeated and dead rival



GEN. BALDISSERA,
(Commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia.)

of Menelik, at the head of 14,000 Abyssinians armed with rifles and 4,000 spearmen. The battle, in which less than 4,000 Italian troops, mostly African battalions under Itad at Coati, with all the well known courage of the Abyssinians, ended in the total defeat of Mangasha, pursued till the night made it impossible to carry pursuit further, and the remnant of the fugitives escaped to Shoa. But Menelik, who had furnished and organized the invasion of Mangasha, now set to work on the preparation of an expedition in which all the strength of the empire should be called out, and gathered an army of 80,000 riflemen, furnished with arms of the latest patterns, and abundant ammunition, by the French agents through Obbock and Gibuti. Baratieri had grown careless, and though warned by the government, from information received by its agents at Zeila, of the extent of the preparations, left his outpost at Amba-Alagi unsupported, and delayed the recall until too late. This force was attacked by the leading division of the Abyssinian army, numbering 40,000, in a strong, but unfortified position; and after a hard fought battle lasting all the morning, and in which the Abyssinian losses were greater than the Italian force, a retreat was ordered. In the course of it about 700 men escaped from the field, over 1,000 of them having died in their places, the 'fighting edge' there showing calling out the admiration of military critics of most European nations, and even including French.

It was now evident that Baratieri had become either physically, mentally, or militarily so demoralized that he was unfit for command, and the ministry desired to recall him, substituting Baldissera; but political influences prevailed, Baratieri being an influential Deputy on whom future hopes were based by the group of Piedmontese politicians who opposed the ministry, and who had influence enough in the higher regions to prevent the change. Baratieri was advised to remain on the defensive and be prudent, while the Abyssinians took position at Adua, in a very strong position, recognized, indeed, by the General as impregnable, in a despatch of the morning of the very day before the battle. The Italian positions were equally formidable, a wide valley separating the two armies. Here the time passed in the slow demoralization of the Italian army; the General seeming, according to the evidence of correspondents present and of several officers, to be attacked by softening of the brain. He himself in his report says that he was hardly conscious of what he was doing or why he gave the order to attack. The result was all known—the most disastrous defeat ever known in African wars. But the 'fighting edge' is to be seen in the losses, nearly half the army, and in fighting, for the pursuit of the retreating remnant was very brief. I take from the report just printed, drawn up from the evidence of the survivors, a portion, that relating to the Da Bormida division:

Cut off the enemy having broken through the centre, the Da Bormida brigade remained alone on the battlefield, fighting till

night, bravely, heroically. Towards seven a.m., Da Bormida had sent up on a height on the left, perhaps to sustain Gen. Albertone, the battalion of Irregulars (mobilized militia, Africans under their own chiefs), which fought for a half hour against overwhelming forces, and then was obliged to retire with heavy loss; two battalions sent in support could not fire efficiently without hitting our own men. Then Da Bormida, seeing that great masses of the enemy were moving on him from the right, attacked them, deployed, repulsed them, and advanced nearly to the camps of Manconnen and Mangasha Atikin. For the moment, our men believed that they had won the victory; but, the enemy always increasing, Da Bormida ordered a retreat in a direction diverging from the centre, and effected it in echelon with counter attacks at the point of the bayonet. The artillery had fired all its ammunition and the infantry exhausted nearly all its cartridges. In this retreat Da Bormida fell riddled with balls.

But this was at 7 p.m.; the men had been marching all night, and went into the battle fasting. The officers who last saw the General say that, when the retreat was begun, he said to them, 'Go on, my lads; I will stay here,' and, lighting a cigar, faced the enemy and was shot down. The force of the Abyssinian army was six times that of the Italian, which had marched by moonlight twenty miles over a country cut up by ravines, mostly unexplored, and so difficult that in places it was necessary to take the guns from the mules' backs and carry them by hand; and as the General had, three days before, decided to fall back from the positions, the provision reserves had been sent on, and the whole army was on short allowance for three days before the fight, into which it entered without resting. The enormous superiority in numbers of the Abyssinians enabled them to flank the Italians and attack the reserve before it had formed or extricated itself from the ravines, and threw it into confusion all the greater that, from the nature of the attack, they supposed that the main body in front had been annihilated; in confusion it retreated, being the only division that moved from its positions without the order to retreat. In spite of losses in the others, in actual fighting, quite unprecedented in modern warfare, except at Amba-Alagi. Several battalions were practically annihilated without moving from their positions; three-fourths of the officers falling out of the total number in the battle. Abyssinian dead were so numerous that the 'parlementaire' sent to Menelik to arrange for the burial of the Italian dead reported that the Abyssinians had not been able to bury their own from the number.

Troops without any fighting edge don't fight in that way, and there were offers, during the few days succeeding the battle, of thousands of volunteers from all parts of the kingdom to go to Africa. The battle of Adua was, in fact, the repetition on an immense scale of the famous charge of the 600 at Balaclava, the blunder as much more horrible as the disaster was greater. It has merely been shown that Italian troops will go where they are sent, asking no questions, and the opinion of competent critics is that their fighting edge is of the finest temper. I have omitted the affair of Macale, where a thousand Italian troops, white and African, resisted, in a hastily improvised fortification, the attacks of the Abyssinian army for a month, and finally surrendered with the honors of war on the proposition of Menelik, the commander having decided to blow up the fort, with all in it, rather than surrender. The Italian soldier is as fine as he can be, and the officers, as a class, the truest gentlemen and the most modest I have ever met; discipline is of the severest, and yet the soldiers as a rule adore their officers, and will go where they will lead them. The proof of their high morale is that the army in Africa is as ready to fight now as it was before the battle of Adua, and better prepared. The Massowah expedition was a blunder from the beginning, as Crispi declared it, in his opinion, when the first disaster in it called him to power; but, after the defeat of Dogali, military honor forbade retreat, and the same motive will probably not permit withdrawal at present. There are positions in which the honor of a country is worth more than its cost, and in the Italian mind this is one of them. X.

THE MURDER OF MADAME HERRY. AN EX-POLICE OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH THE CRIME AND PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Brussels, May 6.—Great excitement has been created by the arrest of M. Courtols, an ex-police official, for the murder of Mme. Herry, who was strangled and robbed in her house here. Courtols was identified as the man who, calling himself an artillery officer, sold the stolen bonds to a Brussels broker the morning after the crime. He admits his complicity in the crime. The news of the crime reached the ears of a woman whose husband was some time ago sentenced to a year's imprisonment for defamation of character, in having accused Courtols, then in the police force, of complicity in the theft of the jewels of the Countess of Flanders in 1893. Delirious with joy at the vengeance which had overtaken the author of the punishment of her husband, the woman exclaimed, 'Justice at last,' and fell dead.

CUT DOWN IN WAGES.

Bildeford, Me., May 6.—A general cut down in all the departments of the Pepperell and Laconia mills, to take effect on May 18, was officially announced today. The average reduction is about nine percent, and the new schedule practically conforms with that in effect prior to the increase made in June of last year. About 3,300 hands are affected by the cut down.

OVER TEN THOUSAND MURDERS.

A Terrible Record of Unpunished Crime for 1895.

MANY COMMUNITIES TERRORIZED BY TOUGHS.

(New York 'Herald.')

The last meeting for the year of the Patria Club was held at Sherry's last night, President Ellis H. Roberts presided, and the announcement that Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, would speak on 'The Problem of High Crime in the United States,' drew an exceptionally large number of members to the meeting.

Mr. White began his address by stating that it was a matter of fact that there were more murders committed in the United States than in any other country in the world, and that in this country murderers were less frequently punished than elsewhere.

Statistics, he said, showed that since 1889 there had been a remarkable increase of murder. In that year there were 3,557 murders, but in 1895 there were 10,500 murders. In other words, in 1889 there were fifty-eight murders to every million persons, but in 1895 there were 115 murders to every million. Executions of murderers had decreased in like proportion, as in 1889 one murderer out of forty-five was executed, while in 1895 but one murderer in every seventy-four was executed. Lynchings, on the other hand, had greatly increased. Murder had increased 59 percent, while the population had increased 25 percent.

'If all murderers in that time were locked up,' said Mr. White, 'there would be 43,000 of them, but, in fact, only 7,351 homicides are incarcerated.'

Mr. White declared that communities were frequently terrorized by 'tough' characters. In one case a man who had committed eight murders was only slightly molested, and was allowed to continue in business in the city where he committed his crimes.

Another great defect in our present system was that through long-determent convictions lost much of their deterrent effects. This was so much the case that an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court had said recently: 'The taking of life for the highest crime, after due process of law, seems to be the only way of taking life to which the average American has objections.'

'This is true,' said Mr. White, 'and the reason for it is that there is no longer righteous indignation over crime, but in its place exists nothing but maudlin sorrow and sickly pity for the criminal.'

'The tendency seems to be, especially as regards murder, not to make justice easy and speedy, but to make legal proceedings a game in which the chances shall be mainly on the side of the criminal. The evolution of chicanery has become immense; facilities for retrials, appeals, escape, and pardons have gone on increasing.'

The speaker, continuing, declared that 'another cause for the steady increase of high crime is the careless, culpable, even criminal, exercise of the power to pardon by the governors of our states.'

Mr. White spoke of how Governor Taylor in Tennessee, in 1892, has won for himself the title of the 'pardon governor,' and his last act had been to pardon eighteen men. During his term of four years he had pardoned 801 men guilty of every crime in the calendar.

Governor David B. Hill of this state, said Mr. White, 'released nine men from prison on the last day of his term, and of these two were murderers. He also pardoned a political ruffian who murdered Dr. Edward Duggan of Brooklyn in 1887. It was learned that no report had been asked by the Governor from the district attorney's office on this case, although this was the invariable rule. Further than this, it was discovered that no popular petition had been sent to Governor Hill as far as could ever be learned.'

'A similar case,' continued Mr. White, 'happened in Kentucky, when during Governor Buchanan's regime one man murdered another simply because the murdered man had been the lawyer in a legal case in which the murderer was interested. The four brothers of the murdered man issued a card to the public in which they announced that their first idea had been to avenge the cowardly murder, but on second thought they had decided to let the law take its course. They asked law-abiding citizens not to sign petitions for the pardon of the murderer, but when the murderer was convicted popular clamor was so great that Governor Buchanan was forced to commute the death sentence to one of imprisonment.'

'Why, William C. P. Breckenridge, who was recently defeated for Congress on account of unsavory reasons, will, in all probability, be shortly returned to

Congress, because he has defended twenty murderers and got each one free, and this has made him popular throughout the state.'

It is the general custom to assign young and inexperienced men to the prosecution of murder cases. This is wrong. It is a crying shame.

'The criminally weak good nature of the general mass was never so strikingly displayed as in the case of "Bat" Shea, who so brutally murdered Robert C. Ross. Although at the trial trustworthy witnesses swore that they saw him kill Ross, it took more than two hours to bring him to justice, and he nearly escaped. Twenty-five thousand persons petitioned for his pardon, three thousand followed him to his grave, and six hundred dollars' worth of flowers was on his coffin.'

Mr. White declared that another reason for the increase of crime lay in the criminal education that was so widespread among children. Illustrated newspapers, dime novels, posters for sensational theatrical productions and plays, in which the solvent of every important crisis was the pistol or the knife—all these, he declared, caused youthful minds to turn to crime.

'And now,' said Mr. White, 'what are the remedies? First, more attention to elementary instruction as to morals in our schools, both religious, public and private; second, let our pulpits preach righteousness; third, constant effort toward creating a better sentiment through the press; fourth, repressive laws, carefully made and vigorously executed, regarding educating the minds of youths in obscene books and sensational papers; fifth, all universities should establish a course of instruction dealing especially with problems furnished by insanity, inebriety and crime, with practical examinations, under the supervision of a professor, of almshouses, jails, asylums, penitentiaries and prisons; sixth, prisons should be remodelled; seventh, all places known as contributing to crime should be dealt with sharply and decisively; eighth, habitual criminal acts should be passed; ninth, a system of indeterminate sentences should be inaugurated, and no criminal turned loose on society until he has clearly shown himself fit for liberty; and, tenth, a better public sentiment for holding everybody to account. Some would abolish capital punishment and substitute imprisonment for life. Statistics show that even in the worst cases this means no more than ten years.'

A GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

St. Johns, Que., May 7.—A young girl named Lamoureux, aged about seventeen years, from Iberville, employed in the knitting factory here, on her way home to-night when half way across the Jones Bridge, took off her shoes and hat and deliberately jumped into the Richelieu river, which is very swift at this point, and was drowned. No reason is assigned for her act.

HALF THE BATTLE FOR DISARMAMENT.

The United States and Great Britain are so powerful on land and sea, have such far-reaching trade and commerce, that should they agree to the establishment of a court of arbitration for the settlement of all differences, their example would be more than half the battle for disarmament. Other nations which have long wished for a precedent for reducing their vast military burdens would find it in the agreement of the United States and Great Britain. There are few governments so ignorant as to believe that either the United States or Great Britain would be found weak in war, for they are too strong in peace for that misapprehension to gain lodgment even in military-mad heads of Berlin or Paris. The peoples of Europe would make their desire for peace felt all the more by their governments, when they could point to the example of the nations, one of 70,000,000 and the other of 40,000,000, united in the determination that what arbitration can settle it shall.—Boston 'Transcript,' (Rep.)

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

The last meeting of the session of 1895-96 of the United Empire Loyalist Association was held at the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, St. Catherine street, last night. Mr. George Durnford occupied the chair. A letter of regret for non-attendance was received from the Hon. Judge Wurtele. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was given by members of the Association and their friends. Solos were sung by Miss Bibo, Miss Frost, and Mrs. Humphreys. Mrs. McKee rendered some well executed piano solos; Mr. R. C. Wilkins gave some humorous recitations. Speeches were made by Dr. Lockhart, the Rev. J. B. Pyke and by Messrs. McKee, Whitney, Wilkins and others. The attendance was unusually large. Three new members were elected, viz., Mr. Greville E. Fryer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. B. W. Strader, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mr. George A. Pyke, of Toronto, Ont. It was suggested and recommended that the members continue their work for the association

during the summer months; as the council have power to elect members at any time. An account of the ancestry of John Whitney, who emigrated from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1633, was received and placed among the archives. It was stated during the meeting that there was no reason why the work of the U. E. L. should not in Canada be as extensive and effective in the future as that of the Primrose League in England, or the G.A.R. of the United States. Those who are of Loyalist ancestry should not stand aloof waiting to see what the association might develop into but should join now even if it cost them some little trouble and self-denial to do so. The mere existence of the society served to remind British subjects of their origin and of their privileges.

EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND COLONIES.

The council of the Board of Trade met in weekly session yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. Bickerdike, president, occupied the chair, and there were in attendance Messrs. John Torrance, first vice-president; John McKergow, second vice-president; Charles F. Smith, treasurer; Chas. Chaput, James Crathern, David McFarlane, Charles McLean, Wm. McNally, H. Miles, Wm. Nivin, James E. Rendell, G. F. C. Smith, F. Wolferstan Thomas and D. G. Thomson.

After transacting routine business, including the admission to membership of Mr. M. J. Farrell, of the Board of Trade building, the council was joined by the following members of the conference called to decide as to the board's attitude on the question, at the forthcoming congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, of commercial relations between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies: Messrs. T. J. Drummond, R. R. Grindley, Edgar Judge, Alex. McFee, Hugh McLennan, C. S. J. Phillips, Robert Reford, A. A. Thibaudau, Edwin Thompson, D. A. Watt and Richard White.

The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to embody its views with regard to the above subject presented its report, which, after a lengthy discussion, and with slight amendment, consented to by the committee, was adopted as follows, and will be communicated to the board's delegates for their guidance:

To the members of the Conference held to formulate the Board's views respecting the following subjects to be discussed by the forthcoming Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire: Commercial relations between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies, and intercolonial trade relations:

Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the Mother Country and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare;

And, whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products;

Therefore, resolved, that this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries;

Further, resolved, that until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

And, further, your committee suggests that, for the further information of the Board's delegation to the London Congress, the following memorandum be communicated to them, as indicating your views as to how the arrangement recommended in the foregoing resolution might be carried out:

In the opinion of this Board, any scheme devised to accomplish closer commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies must include a material advantage to each section of the Empire in the interchange of products and manufactures, such advantage to be in the form of a discrimination of duties on imports from countries not within the proposed Confederation on all products or manufactured goods.

In giving effect to the proposed discrimination, it is suggested that it will be most practicable to have specified discrimination upon products of field, forest and mines, and ad valorem discrimination upon manufactured goods generally.

Discrimination in favor of all parties to the Confederation being established, each party thereto would be free as at present in the control of their respective fiscal policies; and bonding systems, with the reservation that no increase of duty that may appear to nullify the advantage of the proposed discrimination will become law until sanctioned by Great Britain.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following appeal is sent to the 'Witness' by the Ontario W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction:

To the Christian Ministers of the Gospel, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

We are desirous of securing temperance reform a more united and aggressive effort to secure the earnest, thorough teaching of scientific temperance to all the pupils in all the schools of Ontario.

In our Sabbath schools and day schools, Hope the children are taught temperance from a moral and religious standpoint, but there is another phase of the question to be considered if we wish our instruction complete.

So we ask that the scientific temperance question be made a part of the regular education, that some of the deleterious effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the physical organization of man be imparted in the school room.

The regulations of the Education Department, while they provide that scientific temperance shall be taught in the whole school by means of familiar conversations, and to pupils preparing for high school entrance from the authorized text book are defective in the matter of graded lessons and regular examinations.

In some places the people are so ignorant to the importance of this teaching, that they consider it a useless innovation; and in others it is nothing to lose at examinations, and is omitted, the teacher finds it difficult to do even what the regulations enjoin.

Sometimes school boards are indifferent, not to say opposed, and in such cases the conscientious teacher is placed in very trying circumstances. In some instances, possibly, the teacher is careless and does not realize that the education that fortifies against temptation and saves the future citizen is just as necessary as that which ensures successful examinations.

We know the influence wielded and the position occupied by the minister of the gospel in every community. We know something of the power he possesses to remove prejudice against reforms and enlighten public opinion relating thereto.

And so we come to you with the request that in the pulpit and out of it, as you have opportunity and as seemeth best to you, you would help us to achieve the success we covet in this department of Christian work.

We hope with your assistance to speedily secure the needed amendments in the regulations of the Education Department; that the people everywhere may come not only to approve but to expect and demand that their children receive the specified instruction; that school boards may not only sanction but provide for the most efficient methods of teaching scientific temperance, and that teachers be as fully equipped for and as faithful in dealing with this as with any other subject on the list of studies.

We are assured of your interest in and knowledge of the importance of this phase of the 'Do Everything Policy' of the W.C.T.U., so we appeal to you more confidently for co-operation in our efforts to save the 'coming man' from the fate that has befallen so many of his predecessors.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. BIGELOW,
Pro. Supt. S. T. Dept., W.C.T.U.
Cornwall, March, 1896.

FARMERS IN BAD CONDITION.

Kingston, May 7.—A great number of cattle hereabouts have died from starvation during the past winter and the spring. A light crop of hay was harvested last fall, not sufficient to take the stock over the winter, and many farmers were unable to purchase the commodity for their cattle as it sold as high as eighteen dollars a ton. The consequence was many cattle died from starvation and many more were killed. Farmers are behind in their taxes and the collectors say it is not worth while seizing stock an account of poor condition.

THE POPE.

Rome, May 6.—The latest reports concerning the physical condition of the Pope, state that he is in vigorous health. He celebrated mass to-day in the presence of hundreds of pilgrims, and afterwards held a reception at which a large number of persons were present.

THE REV. GEO. P. KNAPP.

Constantinople, May 6.—The Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, one of the American missionaries stationed at Bitlis, who was expelled from that place, and whom the Turkish authorities subsequently endeavored to deport from Iskanderook, has arrived here.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Grand and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'