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ORTHWARD HO.

ptain Bernier Explains His North Pole Scheme

TO START FROM VANCOUVER AND ENTER THE DRIFTING ICEFIELD NORTH OF SIBERIA

IF HE REACHES THE POLE HE WILL ANNEX INTERVENING COUNTRY TO CANADA.

Captain A. P. Bernier, the Quebec sea captain who is anxious to make an attempt to explore the north polar basin and to plant the Canadian flag on the north pole itself, is at present in Montreal on his way to Ottawa from England. The gallant captain, who displayed his resourcefulness in the salvage of the wrecked steamship 'Scottish King' last year, is on his way to Ottawa to endeavor to secure the necessary assistance from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. The Canadian premier has already manifested great interest in the project, and in fact has already promised some assis-

CAPTAIN BERNIER.

tance, but Captain Bernier wants to have the character and extent of this assistance settled without any further delay. A grant of money towards the general expenses of the expedition had been suggested, but Captain Bernier thinks it would be more satisfactory to the government, and finds it would agree better with his plans, if the Dominion Government would provide the vessel required for the expedition. Then, he argues, the government would have something to show for its money after the expedition returned.

'You appear to take it for granted, then, that you will return?' was remarked.

'I feel sure of it,' came the prompt reply, 'for I have been for twenty-three years thinking over my plans and preparing them, and by availing ourselves of the opportunities afforded by nature, we should be as sure of returning as any one who embarks for a trip to Europe. There is an Almighty over the polar basin just as there is over the Atlantic.'

Captain Bernier went on to explain that he proposed to have a vessel specially constructed to stand the strain of the ice and to push and pound her way through it. She would have auxiliary steam power. He has had plans prepared in Great Britain for two vessels, one wooden, the other steel. He prefers the wooden one, as it can be made better in Canada. The plans have already been forwarded to Ottawa. Captain Bernier says that on his return such a vessel would be of great value to test the scheme of winter navigation, which he estimates will be a live, practical question by the time he returns from the polar regions.

While in England Captain Bernier laid his scheme before all of the leading Arctic explorers and others interested, and received their unanimous endorsement. A gentleman who particularly interested himself was Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, who served in the famous Arctic expedition of 1850.

Sir Clements presided over the great meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, where Captain Bernier laid his plans before the leading scientific men of England. He also arranged for the loan of all the scientific instruments required for the expedition from the British admiralty.

Captain Bernier, whose family have been sailors for 325 years, and who, since he obtained his master's certificate at the early age of seventeen, has commanded forty-seven vessels, and never failed to reach his port, is forty-eight years of age. He is a confirmed teetotaller, never having used either liquor or tobacco. eH has had considerable experience in ice-work, especially in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

His plan, as explained yesterday to a 'Witness' reporter, is briefly as follows: Early in the spring of 1902 he hopes to sail on his specially constructed ship, which will be of about 300 tons burden, from Vancouver. He expects to take with him twelve men, six scientists and six practical sailors, hunters and snowshoers. Every man will be an expert in at least two callings. As Captain Bernier believes that there is nothing like activity, and occupation to keep men healthy and in good spirits during the long Arctic winters, he proposes to give all hands plenty to do. 'There will be no useless hangers on to consume our supplies, of which I shall take enough for six years, though I do not expect, at the longest, to be away more than four years.'

From Vancouver the ship will proceed to Port Clarence, south of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. There dogs, live provisions, coal, etc., will be taken on board, and the expedition will enter Behring Straits about the first of July. On entering the Arctic ocean the ship will take an easterly course, following the northern coast of Siberia, where open water is pretty sure to be found in July and August. When a point between 165 and 170 east is reached the vessel will be headed for the north, and she will be pushed towards the north as far as possible, blasting, if necessary, being resorted to to push her on her course before being frozen in. Captain Bernier expects his ship to be frozen in the first winter about 450 miles east of where Nansen's 'Fram' was frozen in, and about 650 to 700 miles from the pole.

Once frozen in, Captain Bernier will place himself in the hands of nature. He will be fast in the great field of ice, which steadily drifts, year in and year out, in a curved line across the North Pole, from the direction of the north coast of Siberia towards the Greenland sea. There is, in fact, a great current, covered with a vast field of ice, flowing across the pole, and Captain Bernier will place his ship in this ice field in the position he judges most favorable for passing over or near the pole, as the ice field proceeds on its course towards the Greenland sea. But Captain Bernier does not propose to sleep on board his ship and await developments. Two observation stations, with self-registering instruments, will be established, one to westward, the other to eastward, so that observations will be maintained over a line of 100 miles. These observation stations will be kept in communication with the ship by means of the Marconi wireless telegraph system, and by gun signal, and the route between the ship and the station will be marked by aluminum posts fixed in the ice. These stations will not be laid out until the second year, as Captain Bernier estimates that the first year he will be fully occupied attending to the safety of the ship, ascertaining the drift of the ice, etc. Captain Bernier, relying upon the data of the Jeannette expedition, estimates that his drift the first year will be about 300 miles. The drift is expected to increase as the discharge into the Greenland Sea is approached, and he estimates the second year's drift at 400 miles, the third at 500, the fourth at 600. At the end of the second year the ship should reach a point somewhere about 300 miles south of the pole, and during the tihrd year Captain Bernier expects to be level with the pole. He does not pretend to say that his ship or his observation field of a hundred miles will pass over the pole, but he feels confident that the ship will not pass further than a hundred miles from the pole. He will, consequently, keep prepared for such expeditions of a hundred miles in the direction of the pole. He hopes to be able to spend a fortnight at the pole, taking soundings, thermometer and barometer observations, magnetic and pendulum tests, etc. He does not expect the temperature to fall often lower than forty degrees below zero, while, for seven months of the year, he expects the temperature to be above zero, and even above freezing in the sun.

'And what will be the practical result if you succeed in reaching the pole?' Captain Bernier was asked.

'A great deal,' was the reply. 'Apart altogether from the scientific results, there is the great national question of determining Canada's northern boundary. If the boundary between Canada and Alaska were continued northward it would strike the North Pole. A similar line through Baffin Bay prolonged to the pole should be Canada's northeasterly frontier, and if our expedition reached the pole and we planted the pole there we could claim the whole country to the north of us by right of discovery. Owing to our neglect to do this the Americans are going in, and the returns at Washington will show you that American whalers, sealers and fishermen take $8,000,000 a year of sea animals and fish from Canadian waters, which Canada has not yet been able to claim by right of discovery. I believe that the waters between Canada's northern sea coast and the pole will, under the influence of the changing climatic conditions, soon become the fishing grounds of the world. If I reach the pole I shall claim that territory, by right of discovery, for Canada.'

INDUCTION AT SAWYERVILLE

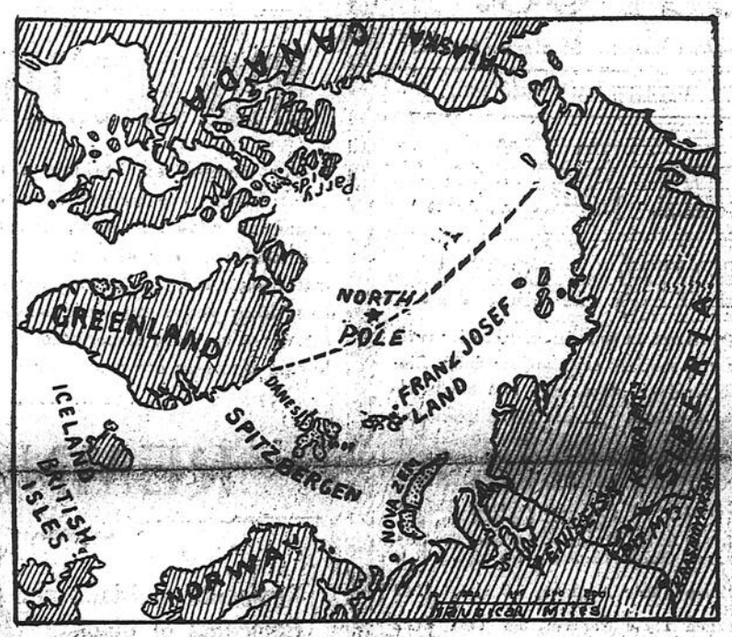
THE REV. WILLIAM P. TANNER APPOINTED MINISTER.

The presbytery of Quebec met at Sawyerville on Thursday evening for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. William P. Tanner and inducting him to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregation there. Mr. W. P. Tanner is a son of the Rev. Charles A. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, Que., and a brother of the Rev. John A. Tanner, B.A., who was also ordained at Sawyerville, and remained pastor over the Presbyterian congregation there till he was obliged to resign on account of his health.

After the candidate for ordination had been examined in Greek and Hebrew exegesis, systematic theology, Church history and other subjects required by the Church, and the said examination had been sustained by the presbytery, divine service was held in the church. Owing to the impassable state of the roads and the prevalence of sickness among the people, the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been.

The Rev. William Shearer, of Sherbrocke, presided. The Rev. D. MacLeod, of Milan, preached a very able and suitable sermon from Col. i., 28. After the sermon Mr. Shearer put the usual questions to the candidate, offered the ordination prayer, and addressed to him a few words of advice and encouragement. The Rev. Charles A. Tanner then addressed the congregation, pointing out its duties to its new minister.

The congregation at Sawyerville, which was never in a more flourishing condi-



SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE NORTH POLE.
The dotted line shows the projected route of Captain Bernier.

tion, is to be congratulated on securing as its pastor a man so well qualified for the work as Mr. William Tanner.

At the close of the service the new minister received the congratulations of all present.

McGILL WON

Defeated Toronto University in Debate.

THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN EXPANSION DISCUSSED.

The annual intercollegiate debate between Toronto and McGill universities took place last evening in the Molson Hall, resulting in a victory for McGill. This was the eleventh debate held; out of the eleven, McGill has won seven, the last four in succession.

Mr. W. G. McNaughton, the chairman, made a few introductory remarks, speak-

MR. C. A. ADAMS,
Who opened the debate for McGill University.

ing of the projected inter-university debating league, which would perpetuate the debates, and ensure the keeping of proper records of them. Miss Mary Cotton then sang Denver's 'May Morning,' and as an encore, McDowell's 'Thy Beaming Eyes.'

The first speaker was Mr. Wilcox, of Toronto, who moved: 'Resolved, that it is to the best interests of the United States to hold possessions beyond the mainland of America.' There was, he said, in the American nation a tendency to expansion, which was derived from their Anglo-Saxon ancestors. He quoted statistics to show the great territorial

MR. GEORGE IRVING,
Who closed the debate for McGill University.

expansion of the United States in past times, and the recent great increase of population, manufactures and wealth that made further expansion necessary.

Mr. C. A. Adams then opened the negative argument for McGill. He held that the United States, which had been invulnerable while confined to the mainland of America, had, by expanding, thrown away her invulnerability, and at the same time increased the liability of war with European powers. He dwelt on the present enormous war expenditure of the United States, and argued that it would be much better spent in developing the great resources of the country.

Mr. C. I. Fisher, of Toronto, then made his speech. He showed that ever since the United States came into existence it had been expanding in territory, by the annexation of Louisiana, Texas, etc., and that this expansion had taken place against the very same disadvantages that were being urged against further expansion. He was very sure that the United States could no longer live, move and have her being in the microcosmos of America, but must step out into the wide, wide world, and the sine qua non of doing so was to hold possessions beyond the mainland of America.

Mr. George Irving then closed the debate for McGill. He quoted George Washington's farewell address and the Monroe doctrine against expansion, and held that in thinking they had got past these great principles, people had merely turned their backs on them. The United States had quite enough to do at home, without going out to civilize the Filipinos with bayonets.

Mr. Wilcox then summed up for Toronto, and the judges, Mr. Justice Curran, the Rev. Principal Maggs and Mayor Laighthall, retired to consider their decision. Mr. DeBlois played the 'Wedding March' from Tannhauser on the violin, accompanied by Miss Lichtenstein.

The judges then returned. Mr. Justice Curran, in rendering judgment, said that 100 points had been allowed to each speaker—50 for argument, 25 for fertility, and 25 for elocution. In this way the Toronto speakers had won 140 points, and the McGill men 170. This announcement was greeted with the McGill yell and cheers. Mr. George Irving then proposed three cheers for 'Varsity, which were given with a will. The gathering then dispersed with the singing of 'God Save the King.'

PORTLAND EXTENSION

A GLASGOW AS WELL AS A LIVERPOOL SERVICE BY THE G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk Railway is about to operate a summer service between Portland and Glasgow as well as between that port and Liverpool. Negotiations have been under way to this end, and if these fall through the company will either charter or purchase a line of steamers. The reason given for this is that the business is growing so enormously that provision must be made for the future.

Mr. Reeve, the general manager, has intimated that it is contemplated to put on an extra through train between Chicago and New York; in conjunction with the Lehigh Valley Railway, over which company's tracks its trains are operated between Buffalo and New York. This will mean the construction of two complete trains, the approximate cost of which will be several hundred thousand dollars. If the Lehigh Valley was willing to join in this, the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Reeve has stated, is willing to try.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Mr. Michael O'Reilly, grocer, was going home at eight o'clock last evening from a place on Commissioners street, where he had been on business, when he was attacked at the corner of Gain street by three men. He turned and fought them, and succeeded in driving them off, but was badly used up in the process. A young fellow who saw the fight ran to the Central police station and got Constable Girard. When the constable arrived, however, the thugs were gone, and Mr. O'Reilly was lying on the sidewalk, covered with blood, but still in possession of his gold watch and several dollars in cash. He was taken in a cab to the Notre Dame Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was able to go to his home, 28 Gain street. The assailants are said to be known to the police, who are looking for them.

Detectives Picard and Reid were at once detailed to find out Mr. O'Reilly's asailants, and in a short time brought to police headquarters two men named respectively Jos. Breton and Timoleon Brière, who were charged with the offence. Brought before Judge Choquette this morning, both men pleaded guilty to robbery with violence, and were remanded pending the arrest of a third man, an accomplice. Not much difficulty is anticipated by the detectives in getting hold of him.

Mr. O'Reilly was unable to appear in court owing to his injuries.

A FATAL FALL.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 8.—On Thursday afternoon Austin Disher, a well-known farmer of Pelham township, was killed in his barn. He had climbed into the hay-mow, and was getting down when a round of the ladder broke, allowing him to fall. He struck the barn floor head first, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

DROP LETTER POSTAGE.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The council of the Board of Trade has decided to take up the question of drop letter postage in cities and towns. At the inaugural meeting of the council yesterday a committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject.

STRATTON LICENSE LAW

STRONG PROTEST TO BE ENTERED BY ONTARIO DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—An emergency call has been issued by the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic for a provincial conference of the executive, members representing the W.C.T.U., Good Templars, Royal Templars, Sons of Temperance and other bodies, to be held here on Tuesday afternoon, to arrange for a strong protest to be made by a deputation on the following day to a renewal of the license system, as proposed by the Stratton license bill. The conference will select its strongest speakers to call upon the Ross government to, in place of codifying the license laws, introduce a prohibitory measure similar in scope to that of Manitoba.

THE PUBLIC PURSE

EXCESS OF FIVE MILLIONS IN RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES DURING THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The statement of the finances of Canada for the seven months of the fiscal year down to the end of January shows a revenue of $29,864,299, and expenditure of $24,167,157, or a net surplus to date of $5,697,142. The revenue shows an increase over the same period last year of $1,013,359, and the expenditure of $1,771,104. The expenditure on capital account is $5,658,659, an increase of $602,668, due to outlay on the South African contingents, and to increased payments in the form of railway subsidies.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

THE KING DISUCSSES THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE WITH THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, Feb. 9.—The King presided at a meeting of the Privy Council at Marlborough House this morning to consider the terms of the speech from the throne at the opening of the first parliament of his reign on Feb. 14. Levee dress was worn. The Duke of Marlborough was among the Privy Councillors present.

King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event, of course, is the opening of parliament on Feb. 14, which, next to the coronation, is likely to be the most brilliant spectacle of his reign. Peereeses and others are clamoring for places in the House of Lords, whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Whenever the King has previously appeared in the Upper House it was as an attentive auditor of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he has consistently, but futilely, supported.

Among the other functions which are shortly to be performed by the King is the reception of a loyal address from the corporations of the three capitals of the United Kingdom, which will be presented at Buckingham Palace.

Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation for the inmates hope the King will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart.

By giving up the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over a thousand pounds a week, though he now receives what is estimated be about a thousand pounds a day.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appearing in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. It is said the insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—The belief is held by well informed persons here that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

A CANADIAN APPOINTED.

Galt, Feb. 9.—Dr. H. M. Cowen, of this town, has just been appointed to the chair in pathology and bacteriology in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School, and will leave here in about two weeks. He is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston.

A SWORD FOR COL. OTTER.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—There will be a meeting of the '66 Veterans' Association early in the week, at which Col. Otter will be presented with a handsomely engraved sword.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW LEADER AND HIS CHANCES—ODDS AND ENDS.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The reforming element of the Conservative party has gained a victory this week that is hard to realize. The conviction seems driven home to the heart of the rank and file of the parliamentary party that nothing short of a complete reformation is needed to purge it from the stains that its escutcheon has borne. Tupper, Foster and the other prominent names of the last five years will no longer be those put forward to conjure the Canadian electorate. Mr. Foster's name does not seem to have been even seriously mentioned for the leadership at the recent caucus. Sir Hibbert Tupper, the ambitious son of an ambitious father, sits in a second row seat. Messrs. Wallace, Maclean, Clarke and the rest are, as far as the outside world can see, united under the new leader and whatever be these gentlemen's private ideas as to the wisdom of the party's choice, these are not yet given to the public. If it is their notion that a mistake has been made they are wisely keeping the matter to themselves and in the House rallying to the support of their new chief. The changes are indeed great, few people fancied it could be wrought with so little stir; now every one is waiting to see what Mr. Borden's measure of success will be. By his opponents he is credited with many points of strength in which Sir Charles Tupper was lacking. But has he the fertility of brain to profit by weak points in the opponents' armor? Has he the faculty of rightly discerning the public mind? Has he the ability that is needed to force issues where none exist? Has he the moral courage to keep free from unlawful corporation alliances? Has he the friends and has he the fixity of purpose that is essential to carry him through sessions of bitter disappointment? These and more he will require to win the day.

The Hon. Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, is a first cousin of the new leader of the Opposition. A brother of the latter is accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence, having been appointed to that post about two years ago. The Opposition leader's other brother is a member of his own legal firm in Halifax, Borden, Ritchie & Chisholm.

There has been a good deal of surprise exhibited in political circles over Mr. Monk's promotion to the leadership of the party forces in Quebec. [illegible] many who wonder that the office which has been unmanned for many years should be filled at all. Mr. Monk has many friends in the House and has given unmistakable proof of ability, but will he attend a host of fraternal, religious and other society spreals and gatherings in Montreal and all over the province wherever the call comes from? If he does his friends say he will be changing entirely his attitude in this respect but moving in a direction that will do more than anything else just now to make him known among his party following.

Douglas Jerrold once suggested the wisdom of instituting a new parliamentary order—the order of brevity—to be conferred every session on two members of each House of Parliament whose speeches have contained the greatest wisdom in the fewest syllables. The idea seems a sensible one to put forward at this juncture as a mark of reform and advancement to signalize the dawn of a new century and the birth of a fresh Canadian parliament. If there is one thing more than all others that is needed—sorely needed—in our House of Commons, that thing is brevity. Not less than ninety-nine percent of those who attend parliament are the sufferers by the license that is now granted and though the name of the man who works the cure may not be handed down to future generations it will live in the hearts of all whom he has benefited. The close of every Canadian parliament sees men dropping out of public life in sheer disgust at the hardships which attendance in the chamber entails. In the playhouses of the Old Country an actor who tries the patience of his audience too far is hooted off the stage. But some more dignified means of effectively checking useless debate with us could easily be devised. It would bring with it shorter sessions, a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars and promote immeasurably the comfort and peace of mind of those sent up to Ottawa to frame the laws of the land.

The one man in parliament who appears to take at all seriously the ceremonial part played by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is that official himself. His performance is cheered to the echo every time he puts it on in the House of Commons chamber when his role brings him to announce the presence in the Upper House of His Excellency the Governor-General. But if his profoundest obeisances are no more than laughing matter for the frivolous Commoners they are none such to him. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is the unquestioned authority in parliamentary etiquette, dress, deportment, and the rest. He was brought up to his work for his father filled the post before him. But the ceremonial in the Canadian Parliament is having in these latter days a hard struggle for existence and though it were a very Turveydrop that parliament possessed to fill the part it is probable the extravagances it carries with it could not long survive the growing ridicule at the hands of those for whose enjoyment Black Rod's exercise was created. The report is periodically revived that the present incumbent is to be superannuated.

G. H. B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

DON.—On Feb. 7, 1901, the wife of Denison, Denison's Mills, Que., of a son. 9

—At 20 Abbott street, New Dorchester, Boston, on Feb. 7, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. De Jr Myers. 9

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—MATTHEWS. — At the residence of the bride's father, Leonard Matthews, Esq., Shipton, Richmond Co., by the Rev. Wm. Howitt, on Feb. 5, 1901, Clement W. Andrews to Rebecca Ruth Matthews. 9

DRENNAN — BLACK — At the residence of the bride's aunt, Upper Lachute, on Feb. 6, 1901, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Alexander Drennan, to Miss Margaret M. Black.

FULTON — BERRY — At the residence of the bride's parents, Thomas Gore, on Jan. 30, 1901, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Thomas B. Fulton, to Miss Lillie Emma Berry, both of Argenteuil County, Que. 8

HALKETT — FARROW — At Kamloops, B.C., on Jan. 23, 1901, Andrew, eldest son of James B. Halkett, Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, to Bertha, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Farrow, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLLISS—ST. CROIX—At the residence of the bride's parents, 7 North street, Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1901, by the Rev. James L. Gordon, Mr. J. Fred. Holliss, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Marion Evelyn, the youngest daughter of Wm. St. Croix, Esq. 8

McLEOD—WATERSTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Feb. 8, 1901, by the the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., Mary Waterston to Roderick McLeod. 9

NEEDHAM — HUNT — On Feb. 5, 1901, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Fitzroy, near Mohr's Corner, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. Hiram Needham, of Maple Creek, Assiniboia, N.W.T., son of George Needham, Esq., of Pakenham Township, County of Lanark, to Miss Martha Hunt, daughter of the late Chas. Hunt, Esq., of Fitzroy, County of Carleton.

SINCLAIR — DRAPER — At Tilsonburg, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1901, Gertrude L. Draper, daughter of the late George Draper, of Listowel, to Victor A. Sinclair, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, and Mayor of Tilsonburg. 8

DIED.

ANDERSON — At the General Hospital, on Feb. 8, 1901, Miss Margaret Anderson, in her 80th year, late teacher in Delisle St. School.
Funeral from Hospital Chapel, on Monday, at 2.30, thence to Viger station.

AUBIN—In Montreal, on Feb. 8, 1901, at the age of 82 years, 7 months, Marie Luce Emilie, widow of the late N. Aubin.
Funeral private. 9

CLEGHORN.—On Feb. 8, 1901, at his mother's residence, No. 1128 St. Denis street, John Robert, aged 38 years, youngest son of the late John Cleghorn.
Funeral private. 9

DENOVAN — At the residence of her son, Allan N. Denovan, 16 Selby street, Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1901, Jane Macnab, widow of the late Rev. Joshua Denovan, LL.D. 8

DUNBAR—At Dunbarton, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1901, William Dunbar, in the 86th year of his age.

GROSS—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1901, at 68 Hutchison street, Barbara Sturrock, beloved wife of Ferd. Gross.
Funeral private.
Quebec papers please copy.

HARRIS — At Birtle, Manitoba, on Feb. 2, 1901, of paralysis, Alexander Buchanan Harris, formerly of Streetsville and Toronto, aged 58 years.

HOLLOWAY.—At Valleyfield, on Feb. 8, 1901, Gladys May, only and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holloway, aged 2 years and 3 months. 9

LYMAN — Suddenly, on Feb. 6, 1901, of heart failure, at his residence, 423 Mount Pleasant avenue, Theodore Lyman, in his 83rd year.
Funeral private.

PEEBLES.—Entered into rest, on Feb. 8, 1901, Harriet Ann Scott, widow of the late Jonathan S. Peebles.
Funeral will take place from 557 Sherbrooke street, on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901, at 2.30 o'clock. 9

ROGERS.—At Mascouche Rapids, on Feb. 7, 1901, Mr. George P. Rogers, in the 86th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation without further notice. 9

SQUAIR — At her residence, near Orono, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1901, Ann Margach, relict of the late Francis Squair, in the 79th year of her age.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

The Early Closing Movement and the Big Store.
The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during February. The public will encourage this movement by making their purchases early Saturday morning.
THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited
Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.
FEBRUARY 9th, 1901.

Alteration Sale.
Housekeeping Linens.

A constant change of interest in this Linen Store for careful housekeepers. New and special values appear daily. Linens for hard, work-a-day service; others rich and handsome that only appear on state occasions. To-day Linen items hint of the stout and sturdy kind.

LOOM TABLE CLOTHS.
Hand Loom Linens are preferred above all others for their good wearing qualities.
Size about 1 1-2 by 1 1-2 yards, 50c.
Size about 1 3-4 by 1 3-4 yards, 68c.
Size about 2 by 2 yards, 90c.
Size about 2 by 2 1-2 yards, $1.17.
Size about 2 by 3 yards, $1.44.

LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size, 67c doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size, 80c doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size, 90c doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size, $1.15 doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size, $1.89 doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 3-4 size, $1.22 doz.
Linen Table Napkins, 3-4 size, $1.40 doz.

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 9.

THE CITY LOAN

Council will not Accept the Finance Committde Recommendation

OBJECTION TAKEN TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL TO FLOAT THE LOAN.

The City Council at its meeting yesterday refused to accept the report of the Finance Committee on the raising of the new loan. The opposition was chiefly due to the clause which provided that the Bank of Montreal act as the city's broker in floating the loan, but there is no doubt that some votes were cast against the report to be against the Finance Committee.

Ald. Tansey, the acting mayor, presided.

As soon as the report was read Ald. Jacques rose to a point of order. He jected to a clause which specified that tenders be opened in presence of representatives of the city. Ald. Jacques maintained that according to the charter all tenders must be opened by the city clerk.

Ald. Laporte, chairman of the Finance Committee, said there would be no objection to have the city clerk present. He was, however, of the opinion that the clause referred to concerned ordinary contracts, and not loans.

Ald. Faucher then rose to say he did not see why it was necessary for the Bank of Montreal to offer any prestige to the city. He therefore moved to have that portion of the report authorizing the bank to offer the loan for competition struck out. He also moved that all tenders be opened by the city clerk in percent on the whole loan.

Ald. Lesperance wanted to know whether the one-half percent commission and the one-quarter percent for paying the interest represented three-quarters per cent on the whole loan.

Ald. Laporte explained that the one-half percent only was on the principal, while the one-quarter percent was a commission on the interest paid only.

Ald. Vallieres could not see why the city could not do ith own broker's work as well as the ban.

Ald. Laporte held that the prestige of such an institution was a safeguard against private financiers, who were not usually entrusted with such large loans. It had been asked why was it necessary to advertise such a loan in London, New York and Chicago. That was easily enough explained. It was because such cities were money marts of the world, where the best terms were obtainable. This admitted, who resided in those cities to look after such business? It was evident then that only a large bank could do such business, and especially the Bank of Montreal. It was only a matter of common prudence for the city to protect itself against any combination of moneyed men. The commission of one-quarter percent for paying the interest was very low. In fact it was perhaps the lowest in the history of the city.

Ald. Smith was fully convinced that the two rates of one-half and one-quarter percent were most reasonable. Many people were asking why the city did not place its own loan. The same question might be asked of the Dominion and Provincial governments. They had not fear about using such a bank. The city should not, therefore, bother itself about such a course. It was sanctioned by the soundest business methods.

Ald. Sadler, the seconder of the report, held that the rate of one-quarter was a low one. It bore upon the face of it a guarantee that the investors need not hunt for their money. The bank offered to pay the interest. His name was upon record as well as that of Ald. Ekers, to the effect that they both opposed the consideration last time to private bids. He favored then, as he did now, a public competition.

Ald. Savignac thought the prestige of the Bank of Montreal would not help the city much. Those who had money to invest would enquire about the city and not about the bank.

Ald. Jacques brought up his arguments as to the illegality of the $300,000.

Ald. Ames rose to a point of order. It was that members were prohibited by the rules from speaking longer than ten minutes.

Ald. Martineau opposed the clause relating to the Bank of Montreal. He pointed out that at the time of the last loan, which had been so severely criticized by the opponents of the old administration, the very same arguments were made by Ald. Rainville as he had heard from Ald. Laporte. The city should follow the same rule in this contract, as in any other, and more than that he did not see why $9,000 should be given to the Bank of Montreal in preference to other banks.

Ald. Ekers repeated some of the arguments of Ald. Laporte and Ald. Sadler as his reason for favoring the report. It was a matter of safeguard. The bank assumed responsibility of paying false coupons. Then again it was true Montreal was well known throughout the land, but perhaps its credit was not so well known.

Ald. Lebeuf though the Finance Committee had surpassed its power in the report. They proposed to pay to the bank $9,000, which was a contract, and no tenders had been asked for it.

Ald. Faucher's amendment to strike out of the resolution reference to the Bank of Montreal came first. It was lost on the following vote:—

Nays — Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chaussé, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Jacques, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Ouimet, Smith, Tansey, Raby, Robertson—17.

Ayes—Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Ricard, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Faucher, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier, Lavallee, Bumbray and Vallieres—15.

The next amendment was proposed by Ald. Martineau, who embodied in Ald. Faucher's motion the provision to strike out the reference to the $300,000. loan.

This was lost by the folowing vote:—

Nays—Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chaussé, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Ouimet, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson—17.

Ayes — Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Jacques, Ricard, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier, Lavallee, Bumbray and Vallieres—15.

The vote on Ald. Laporte's motion was a tie, as follows:—

Ayes — Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chaussé, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Ouimet, Smith, Tansey, Raby, Robertson—16.

Nays — Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Jacques, Ricard, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Faucher, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier, Lavallee, Bumbray, Vallieres—16.

Ald. Laporte moved a reconsideration, but the motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 15.

Ald. Martineau moved to adjourn after this, but that, too, was lost by a vote of 20 to 12.

Ald. Laporte then accepted a recommendation from Ald. Martineau to refer the whole report back to the Finance Committee for further consideration.

RECORDERS COURT

STATISTICS OF CASES DURING 1900.

The following statistics form a part of the annual report of the clerk of the Recorder's Court, which will be added to the statement, which was presented to the Police Committee in January last:

Number of indictable offences, 523; in 1899, 668.

Out of the 523, 495 were convicted, and twenty-eight were discharged, and out of the 495 convicted, 150 paid their fines; 323 were imprisoned, and 22 had their sentences suspended.

Number of summary convictions, 3,743; in 1899, 4,275. Out of the 3,743 accused, 3,580 were convicted, and 100 were acquitted, and of the 3,580 convicted, 1,559 paid their fines, 1,718 were imprisoned and 303 had their sentences suspended.

Boys sent to reformatory schools, 14; girls, 1; total, 15; in 1899, 9.

Uncared for children placed in schools of industry—Males, 306; females, 60; total, 366; in 1899, 358.

Number of offences connected with the sale of liquor, 65; in 1899, 26; were found guilty, 53; were discharged, 3; of the convicted, 41 paid their fines, 7 were imprisoned, and 5 had their sentences suspended.

Complaints under the civic by-laws, 3,072; in 1899, 1,466.

Out of the 3,072 accused, 2,370 were convicted, and 106 discharged, and of the convicted, 2,050 paid their fines, 194 were imprisoned, and 48 had their sentences suspended.

Civil cases, 17,384; in 1899, 18,316.

Total number of plaints under statutes, 4,697; under by-laws, 3,072; civil cases, 17,284; grand total, 25,153; in 1899, 25,113.

Revenue in 1900, $32,270.22; in 1899, $20,122.89; in 1898, $15,003.55.

RULES RELAXED

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE COMING LENTEN SEASON.

In a circular addressed to his clergy, Archbishop Bruchesi says: 'The grippe is at present more prevalent in our diocese than in all the other parts of our provinces. According to the testimony of the physicians there is hardly a family where it has not made its appearance. Our religious communities and educational establishments are visited with it, and no one can tell when it will end. I, therefore, consider it advisable to do, this year, what I did in 1899, and imitate the kindness of the Church towards her children, by tempering the rigors of lent.'

His Grace then decrees that during the approaching lent, the only days of fast and abstinence, will be the Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, with the Saturday of ember week and the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday.

Th circular then goes on to remark that this necessary dispensation does not do away with the general obligation of penance during lent, and the pastors are requested to impress upon their congregations the necessity of a more Christian life, of the shunning of occasions of sin, such as bar-rooms and theatres, of fervent prayer and of alms-giving. In this respect, His Grace expresses the hope that the lenten collection boxes to be placed in the churches, will be liberally patronized, so as to enable him to help the numerous works of charity that appeal to him for protection, and he specially mentions the new hospital for incurables, which depends entirely on public charity, and in which some fifteen patients are already sheltered.

WOMEN WORKERS OF CANADA.

The question is sometimes asked concerning the National Council of Women, 'What does it do?' The annual report, which has just been published in book-form, shows the working of the council, as reported during the proceedings of the seventh annual meeting, held at Victoria, B.C., in July, 1900. The corresponding secretary's report is comprehensive, while reports from the presidents of the provincial councils, and from the standing committees on pernicious literature, the care of the infirm and aged, the encouragement of Doukhobor industries, etc., show what has been done along these lines.

Addresses by the president, Lady Taylor, by Mayor Hayward, of Victoria; by Miss Fitzgibbon, on Canadian history and patriotism, make interesting reading. The papers read by leading educationists at the educational conference, on such subjects as 'definite training for girls in our schools,' 'aspects of manual training,' 'public school kindergartens,' are instructive. Other interesting addresses and papers are on the different employments of women and on immigration and domestic service. The roll of affiliated societies is given, and the report, which contains over 200 pages, will prove useful to all interested in woman's work.

It may be had on application to the central office, Toronto.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at Place Viger Hotel—A. Turgeon, Quebec; S. H. Goldberg, Danville, Ill.; N. Belleau, C. Fitzpatrick and wife, Miss Fitzpatrick, G. L. Amyot, Quebec; A. O. Campbell, F. M. Rattenbury, Vancouver.

SHIPPING.

The Leyland line SS. Mexican arrived at Portland on Feb. 3, from Antwerp.

The Allan line SS. Sarmatian sailed on Friday afternoon from Glasgow for Boston.

The Dominion line Royal and United States mail SS. New England, Captain James, from Boston, on Jan. 30, passed Brow Head (Ireland), at 9 p.m., on Feb. 7.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 8.—Arrived: — SS. Silvia (Br.), from St. John's.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 8.—The Elder-Dempster liner SS. Degama arrived in port at 7 o'clock this evening from Barry via Queenstown with the weekly mails and three saloon passengers, after a good passage of nine days. The steamer started on the voyage at twelve hours' notice, taking the place of the R.M.S. Lake Megantic, Lieut. Hutton, R.A., who is bound to the Pacific, was one of the passengers.

SS. FUERST BISMARCK DISABLED AT SEA.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Hamburg-American liner SS. Fuerst Bismarck from Naples, passed Fire Island at 1.40 this afternoon, bound in, and signalled, 'I have broken my shaft, and I can use but one engine.'

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' says: An order-in-council has been passed creating a pilotage court for the district of Montreal in accordance with the legislation of last session.

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Insurance Company is applying to parliament for power to amalgamate with other companies in the same line of business.

The appointment of Mr. William Lount, ex-M.P.P., Toronto, to a seat on the high court bench of Ontario is gazetted to-day.

Messrs. Joseph O. Gravel, Hugh M. Allan, John Baillie, John J. McGill and Edward Liersch are applying for incorporation as the Canada Linseed Oil Mills Company, with headquarters in Montreal, and capital $180,000.

An order-in-council has been passed abolishing the system of alternate government claims in the gold areas of the Yukon. Several other minor orders have been passed respecting the gold and coal lands of the same district.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mr. John S. McKinnon has opened a branch for the large Millinery House of S. F. McKinnon & Co., Limited, of Toronto, at 230 McGill street, corner of Notre Dame. These handsome, commodious premises are replete with a full stock of the choicest goods. Messrs. F. F. McKinnon & Co. are importers of Millinery, Millinery Novelties and Fancy Dry Goods, and manufacturers of Ladies' Mantles and Costumes. This branch will be a great convenience to the trade in Montreal and the east.

MISS BOOTH COMING

A TYPICAL WOMAN-WARRIOR AND A BORN LEADER.

Field Commissioner Eva Booth, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, Vermont and the North-Western States, will arrive in Montreal this evening, and conduct Salvation demonstrations in the Windsor Hall tomorrow and Monday night.

Miss Booth is the fourth daughter of the founder and General of the Salvation Army.

She was converted at the age of six years, and from her earliest days, in which she was able to take any part at all in the Salvation war, her whole strength and energy has been spent in some form of work or other for the salvation of the world.

When quite a little miss she used to go out selling 'War Crys' on the streets with the women cadets in the first Training Home, carried on under the superintendence of her sister, now Consul Booth-Tucker, and before she was twenty, she was able to render great service in that institution in the important work of dealing with the hearts and souls of women who afterwards became officers in the Salvation Army.

SHE QUELLED MOBS.

A tremendous storm burst upon the Salvation Army in London in 1885, in consequence of certain actions performed by persons belonging to it, in connection with the terrible 'Pall Mall Gazette' revelations of social vice in the metropolis.

One of these transactions took place in a vicinity where the Army had a large hall, holding 4,000 people, and there was a dense population of ignorant people of the so-called lower orders of life. Public feeling ran very high against the Army, and in this neighborhood, Salvationists were attacked with great violence by mobs when they went out on the streets, and the corps were in a very tight place.

Miss Booth was sent to take charge of this corps, and quickly won the respect and indeed the affection of the whole populace, and the very men who previously abused the Army, soon became their protectors. Large numbers were converted, and some of them subsequently became successful officers.

It can be truthfully said that there is no man or woman living who could be too filthy, too degraded, too depraved, too vicious, or too desperate, to feel the hand of Commissioner Eva Booth on his or her shoulder, or to look into her dark, lustrous and sympathetic eyes, and feel that divine compassion speaks through them.

SHE WENT TO PRISON.

Another important public conflict in which she came off victorious, was that with the municipality of Torquay, a health resort in the south of England. The municipal council of Torquay, by passing a special by-law, deprived the Salvation Army of its precious privilege of parading the streets on Sunday with a brass band. This right had been established by a decision of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in the Court of Queen's Beach.

In order to sustain this right, therefore, the procession moved right along by its commander's orders. Officers, bandsmen and soldiers were arrested and cast into prison. Commissioner Eva Booth was sent to Torquay to render her help in fighting the battle through to a victorious finish. She took her place in the parades, when these were attacked by both mobs and police; she personally interviewed and won over the council. She had the matter taken up by parliament, and eventually she won by the repeal in parliament of the obnoxious 'by-law,' the right for her Army to parade all day if it chose to do so, with its brass band.

At Eastbourne also, where a similar fight, but if possible, more bitter, took place, she managed to be in the biggest of the series of riots that took place, and came through it unharmed, in spite of the fact that a reward of $50 (if we remembered aright), was offered to any man who would knock her down, or who could capture her bonnet.

Her last command in England previous to coming to Canada, was in the London 'province' or district, where she had 250 field officers, 200 cadets in training, and 21,000 soldiers under her command.

Miss Booth is the fifth commissioner the Canadian wing of the Army, and her administration has been as successful and popular as any of her predecessors, which is saying a great deal.

On her visit to Montreal she will be accompanied by her two secretaries, Adjutants Walsh and Griffiths, and two of her little orphan family, Willie and Pearl, whom she has adopted. Willie is sometimes called 'Lieutenant Snowflake,' because of the snowy whiteness of his hair. He has been Miss Booth's little armor bearer for four years, travelling incessantly with her. Miss Booth took Pearl when she was but three days old, and left an orphan in the cold world, and she has lived with her adopted mother ever since. Both are very attractive, and sing sweetly together, accompanied by the harp.

Miss Booth's singing and harp playing are not the least attractive features of her meetings, as those who heard her on her last visit to Montreal will remember.

The commissioner has a big programme before here here.

The subject of her address to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock will be 'A broken link,' and at 7.30, 'Five years after.'

On Monday night at 8 o'clock she will speak on the 'Knights of the red cross.' This is considered her masterpiece.

It is expected that a number of leading gentlemen of the city will be on the platform at the meetings.

Miss Booth's popularity as a public speaker is world-wide, as she never fails to draw the largest audiences, and she is acknowledged to be the most eloquent member of the Booth family.

MISS EVA BOOTH,
Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Canada.

WHERE OUR RULERS ARE BURIED

THEY SLEEP IN FIFTEEN DIFFERENT PLACES.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Many people imagine that it is quite a departure from precedent that Queen Victoria's body should be buried in the mausoleum, on which Her Majesty spent nearly a quarter of a million of money; but though no other British sovereign has been buried at Frogmore, the bodies of the six-and-thirty English kings and Queens who have reigned since the Norman Conquest were laid to rest in many places about the kingdom, and some of them were not even buried in British soil.

Westminster is the last resting-place of nearly half of them—sixteen, to be exact. Windsor comes next with seven. The remaining thirteen are distributed about the country and on the Continent.

Henry III., who died at Westminster on November 16, 1272, was the first English King to be buried in the historic Abbey; for none of the Normans sleep there. Three other Plantagenets besides Henry III. were buried at Westminster—namely, his immediate successor, Edward I., who died at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle, on July 7, 1307; Edward III., who died at Richmond on June 21, 1377, and Richard II., who is supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract Castle on Feb. 10, 1400.

SOME OF THOSE IN WESTMINSTER.

Only one Lancastrian was buried in Westminster—the gallant Henry V., who died at Vincennes, in France, on Aug. 31, 1422, and whose body was embalmed and brought to the Abbey for burial.

Four sovereigns of the Houses of York and Lancaster united were interred at Westminster—namely, Henry VII., who died at Richmond on April 21, 1509, and was buried in the chapel erected by himself in the Abbey; Edward VI., who the first object that met the view as one approached from Quebec. It was quite defenceless, previously, and equally exposed to the assaults of the English and the Indians, till the Chevalier de Callieres, brother to one of the plenipotentiaries at the Peace of Reswic, enclosed it in this manner whilst he was governor. Since his time it was said to have been walled in, and made capable of sustaining a regular siege, but I have since learned that in 1756 the only appearance of any fortification in this place was a cavalier without a parapet, and about fourteen guns, without carriages.

Montreal is an oblong square or quadrangle and stands on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence. It is divided into the high and low towns, though the ascent from one to the other is scarcely died at Greenwich on July 6, 1553, and was buried in the Abbey with Protestant rites on Aug. 8; Mary, who died of dropsy at St. James's Palace on Nov. 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, 'the last and greatest of the Tudors,' who died on March 24, 1603.

The English and Scottish Crowns became united under the Stuarts, the first of whom—James I.—died at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, on March 27, 1625, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Three other sovereigns of the same House were buried at Westminster—Charles II., who died on Feb. 6, 1685, and was interred in the Abbey on the night of the 14th; William III., who died on March 8, 1702, as the result of a fall from his horse (and Mary, who had died on Dec. 28, 1694), and Anne, who died at Kensington on Aug. 1, 1714.

The last and sixteenth sovereign to be interred at Westminster was a Hanoverian—George II., who died on Oct. 25, 1760.

SEVEN INTERRED AT WINDSOR.

We now come to the seven sovereigns who were buried at Windsor. The first of these was a Lancastrian, Henry VI., who is supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, by, or at the instigation of, Richard Duke of Gloucester, on June 20, 1471. Another Plantagenet, Edward IV., who died on April 9, 1438, was buried at Windsor.

Though 'Bluff King Hal' died at Westminster on Jan. 28, 1547, his remains were interred at Windsor; as were also those of the unfortunate Charles I., who was beheaded at Whitehall on Jan. 30, 1649, for we read that 'on the snowy Feb. 7 the White King was borne to his grave at Windsor in Henry VIII.'s vault.' His leaden coffin, by the bye, was opened by order of the Prince Regent in 1813.

Lastly, three Hanoverians were buried at Windsor—George III., who died at Windsor Castle on Jan. 29, 1820; George IV., who died on June 26, 1830; and William IV., who died on June 20, seven years later.

Curiously enough William the Conqueror's remains do not rest on the soil he made his own, for he died at Rouen on September 9, 1087, and was buried in the Abbey Church which he built at Caen, in his own Normandy.

His son, William Rufus, who, as every schoolboy knows, was killed by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest, was buried at Winchester Cathedral, without any religious service, 'for his wickedness had been great, and men looked at his death as a judgment of God.'

Henry I., like his father the Conqueror, died at Rouen, on Dec. 1, 1135, but was buried at Reading; and the last of the Normans, Stephen, who died at Canterbury on Oct. 25, 1154, was interred at Faversham.

RICHARD I. LIES AT FONTEVRAULT.

Two of the Plantagenets were buried at Fontevrault. Henry I. died at Chinon on July 6, 1189, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Fontevrault; while Richard I., who died at Limoges on April 6, 1199, of an arrow wound inflicted by one Bertrand de Gourdon, was also laid to rest in the Abbey Church. His lion heart, however, was bequeathed by him to the citizens of Rouen.

His brother John died at Newark on Oct. 12, 1216, and was buried at Winchester.

CANTERBURY CLAIMS BUT ONE.

Only one of our Kings was buried at Canterbury—Henry IV., who died in a fit in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster on March 28, 1413.

The ill-fated young Edward V., who was deposed on June 25, 1483, was said to have been murdered in the Tower at the instigation of the Duke of Gloucester, who usurped the throne as Richard III. In the reign of Charles II., what was supposed to be the bones of the young King Edward were discovered under the staircase of the Bloody Tower, and interred in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey, in 1674.

The last of the Plantagenet line, Richard III., was slain at the battle of Bosworth on August 22, 1485, by the Earl of Richmond, who succeeded him as Henry VII. Richard's body was subjected to great indignities, carried to Leicester, and there, after being exposed for two days, was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard.

James II., who abdicated in 1688, is the only British monarch whose remains were buried in Paris. He had died in France.

Lastly, we come to George I., who died at Osnabruck, on June 9, 1727, and was buried in Hanover.

When George III. died at the age of eighty-two—about the same age as Victoria—he left but fourteen descendants—eleven children (of whom eight were married), and three grandchildren. Victoria, on the other hand, left no fewer than seventy-three living descendants—six children, thirty-one grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

George III. had fifteen children and his granddaughter Victoria nine. Both reigned longer than any British sovereign before them.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIBLE-CLASS

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Queen Victoria conducted a Bible class at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was then nearly sixty years of age; but those who had the privilege to receive instructions from her testify to the fact that no Sunday school teacher at half her years could have been more painstaking to make her pupils fully grasp what she had to impart to them than our late beloved sovereign.

When the court stayed in London there used always to be a great many servants at the Palace, and as a considerable number of these were married and had children, Her Majesty decided to form a Bible class for the especial benefit of these little ones. This novel Sunday school was held in one of the Queen's private rooms, and sometimes quite a large number of children were present.

Her Majesty conducted the Bible class herself, and many of the children, who have since grown up to be men and women, look back with intense pleasure and justifiable pride to the time when they had for their Sunday school teacher none other than the Queen of England. Those lessons have now passed into history—the history of the private life of England's most beloved ruler.

A chapter in the Bible would be selected by Her Majesty. This the scholars read in turn, verse by verse. The Queen would then explain the more difficult passages in simple language, and set forth the lesson which was to be learnt from the chapter. Favorite children's hymns were also sung.

HER MAJESTY CONDUCTING A CLASS OF THE CHILDREN OF HER SERVANTS.

DEFIED THE FASHION.

Queen Victoria practically kept to one form of hat throughout her life. Its choice was dictated by hygienic reasons rather than considerations of fashion. All her hats had a tendency to bend down at the back, and sometimes they covered the nape of the neck. This has been the one style adopted by the Queen ever since she was a young wife and spent much of her time on the royal yacht with the Prince Consort. She wanted something to keep the sun out of her eyes and the too strong breezes from the back of her head. The royal milliner listened to the Queen's wishes and designed the shape that satisfied her.

A NOTED WORKER.

Mr. Charles D. Meigs, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is to be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec, to be held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next, in Emmanuel Church, has been intimately connected with Sunday School work for twenty-five years. His early life was connected with the book and publishing business. He was for sixteen years officially connected with the Indiana State Sunday School Association. In 1893 he was appointed general secretary of the same. This position he held for seven years, during which time he was also editor of the 'Awakener,' Indiana's State Sunday School paper. His success during these seven years led to his being selected as associate editor of the

MR. CHARLES D. MEIGS.

'International Sunday School Evangel,' America's all-round Sunday school paper, and the only world-wide Sunday school newspaper. It is in connection with this that Mr. Meigs travels as an international field worker. As a speaker Mr. Meigs is unique. He is very entertaining, and at the same time most instructive. He has a peculiar way of setting a truth so that, while you may laugh, and you most likely will, at the settings, you do not forget that it applies to you. We hope that very many will embrace the opportunity of hearing Mr. Meigs.

To show how the rural mail delivery promotes the reading of newspapers, one of the carriers in North Carolina states that when he first began the service on his route last August only one farmer took a daily newspaper, and only a dozen took weeklies, while now forty take dailies and more than a hundred take weeklies.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE STANDARD FASHION CO.'S...

Patterns and Publications.

The Standard Patterns are meeting the wants of many of the best-dressed people, both in Canada and the U.S., and we confidently anticipate a large increase to that number as their merits become more extensively known. The Patterns represent stylish garments, are easy to cut from, and moderate in price.

The Designer
(The Standard Co.'s Monthly Publication.)

A Monthly Magazine of Fashion, &c., illustrating and describing the prevailing styles of dress, and giving the intelligent housekeeper many valuable hints on domestic economy. The literary section of the Magazine is also in able hands, and many readable articles appear in each number. Altogether it is a great acquisition to the family library, and at a price that puts it within the reach of all.

Price—10 cents a copy, or $1.00 a year. We are now taking subscriptions for the above.

MAIL ORDERS in this department will receive especial attention, and correspondence is invited on every point in connection with these patterns.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. DR. MARLING.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Francis Henry Marling took place on Wednesday morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. Dr. Marling, who was for some years pastor of Emmanuel Congregational Church, of this city, died suddenly last Sunday at Port Chester, while on the way to church, where he was to preach. The Rev. Geo. Alexander made an address, speaking very highly of the deceased, and the Rev. M. D. Babcock, the Rev. J. B. Shaw and the Rev. W. W. Atbury also took part in the service, at which a very large number of Presbyterian ministers attended. The body was taken to Woodlawn cemetery for interment.

THE LATE REV. DR. MARLING.

THE 'WHIN' OF A RATTLER.

(Will Sparks, in 'Ainslee's.')

No matter where a man may go or what may befall him, he will never feel the same throb as when he first hears the 'whin' of a rattlesnake, followed by the blood-curdling hiss that denotes the terrible creature is about to strike. The danger from the rattlesnake is as great to-day as it ever was, and the man who starts alone down any rock canyon is liable to meet one or more. Generally speaking the rattlesnake gives warning when it is ready for business, but it happens that this warning is seldom given until the man is quite close—often too close to escape. Of almost the same color as the rocks, the snake lies practically concealed from view, and the first the traveller knows of its presence is the deadly singing of the rattles. Unless the man has heard it before, he will not be able to locate it. The terrible sound seems to mingle with the sunshine and the bewildered man is as likely to run into the jaws of death as to run in the direction of safety. Unless medical aid is at hand very shortly after the bite, death is sure to follow. An awful death it is; the Indians say the most awful death a man can die.

Besides the rattlesnakes, the New Mexico end of the Rocky Mountains is blessed with the tarantula, the scorpion, and the centipede. Then there's the gila monster and many poisonous lizards. Of all these the centipede is, perhaps, the most to be feared, because it is the most plentiful, and has a habit of living among the ceiling rafters of old adobe houses. At night, when a man is sleeping, it drops, and if it strikes his body it leaves a wound that takes months to heal, provided some blood disorder does not develop and kill the man. The gila monster generally does not bite unless teased. The scorpion and tarantula inflict wounds more painful than

GEORGE S. KIMBER,
Interior Decorator,
Wall Papers
Of all Kinds.
2466 ST. CATHERINE ST
Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

D. DRYSDALE
For Fine Quality of
Tools and General Hardware, Weather Strips, Skates and Cutlery.
645 CRAIG STREET.

CHAPPED LIPS
and rough skin have a tendency to make one uncomfortable. More than that—they are a source of humiliation. To remove the petty disfigurement, use
DYER'S JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES.
Druggists Keep It.
JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,
2203 St. Catherine St., cor. University.

Weekly Calendar.

AMATEUR SKATING ASS'N OF CANADA

AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA,

Under the auspices of the
ANATEUR SKATING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
And the
NATIONAL SKATING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Will be held on the

M. A. A. A. RINK, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 16th, 1901, at 3 o'clock.

SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 11TH FEB'Y, at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame street, Rubenstein Bros., 537 Craig street, and M.A.A.A. Office, 149 Mansfield street. West side of Grand Stand all reserved. General admission, 25c and 35c. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
Hon. Sec'y A. S. A. of C.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY MONTREAL

Caledonian Society

ANNUAL CHILDREN'S SOCIAL
WINDSOR HALL

Friday, February 22nd 1901.

Children's Chorus, Juvenile Dancers, —:ATTRACTIONS:— Highland Cadet Corps, Young Pipers,

—AND—

JAMES FAY, of Toronto,
CANADA'S INIMITABLE HUMORIST.

TICKETS—Adults 25c, Children 10c. W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Sec'y.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
ANNUAL MEETING, Feb. 9, 10, 11, 12, 1901
PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

4.45 P.M.—Mr. Meigs will teach the lesson in Dr. Mackay's class in Crescent St. Church lecture room.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

11.00 A.M.—Baptist Church, Point St. Charles.—'Church and School,' Mr. Meigs.
4.15 P. M.—Mass Meeting in St. Matthew's Church 'How to get your Lesson until it Gets you,' Mr. Meigs.
7.00 P.M.—Emmanuel Congregational Church, St Catherine street, 'The Front Line Sunday School, Mr. Meigs.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, FEB. 11 and 12.
MONDAY EVENING.

8.00.—Music, Opening Prayer.
8.20.—'How to teach with chalk and pencil, and by object lessons.' Illustrated. Mr. Meigs.
8.55—Offering. Music.
9.05.—Five questions answered in 25 minutes—Mr. C. T Williams, Mr. Stewart W. Cuthbert, Mr. A. E Tuddenham, Rev. James Ereaux, Mr. C. R. Westgate.
5.30—Nominating Committee appointed.
9.35—What is the 'International Evangel?' —Mr. Meigs.

TUESDAY EVENING.

8.00—Music.
8.15—'The greatness and the smallness of the teacher's opportunity.'—Rev. Hugh Pedley.
8.45—Offering. Reports.
9.00—'Why am I in Sunday-school work?'—Mr. Meigs.
9.40 Report of Nominating Committee.
9.50—Closing.

Young Men's Meeting,
Saturday Night, 8 o'clock.
Leader, JOHN BROWN.
A hearty welcome to all young men.
MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4.15 p.m.
A SPECIAL ADDRESS TO MEN ON
PERSONAL PURITY
will be given by the REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, Rector of St. Martin's Church.
Bible Class, Sunday, 9.45 a.m.
Bible Class, Sunday, 3 p.m.
Subject—DAVID'S FAREWELL.
Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.
All men, especially strangers in the city, are cordially invited to these meetings.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.

ART ASSOCIATION,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries Open Daily 9 a.m. to Dusk.
ADMISSION, 25 cts.
Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT AND BROTHERLY,
MEETS EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 p.m., in Calvary Church, Guy street (near St. Antoine).
You are specially invited to be present on SUNDAY, FEB. 10th, and hear
Rev. T. S. McWILLIAMS, M.A., D.D.
(American Presbyterian Church.)
GOOD SINGING. - - GOOD ADDRESSES.
COME.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
"Great Men in the Church of Christ."
Course of Sermons at Evening Service,
FEBRUARY 10th,
JOHN CALVIN.
Preacher, Rev. J. L. GEORGE.

Emmanuel Church.
SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1901.
Rev. **HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.**, pastor, will preach at Morning Service.
Preacher at Evening Service:
MR. CHAS. D. MEIGS.
Of Indianapolis.
Topic—"The Front Line Sunday-school."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Point St. Charles NEW BAPTIST CHURCH,
WELLINGTON STREET.
Sunday, February 10th,
At 11 o'clock.
REV. C. D. MEIGS.
Sunday School 3 p.m. State Secy.
Subject: "Church and School."
Evening Service at 7 o'clock-THE PASTOR
Sunday School at 3 o'clock.
Ordinance Baptism at Evening Service.
ALL ARE INVITED.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Evangelistic Services,
Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church.
SUNDAY, February 10th, 1901.
11 A.M.—Mrs. ASA GORDON.
7 P.M.—ASA GORDON, K. C., B.C.L., of Ottawa.
Services at 3 and 8 p.m. each day during the week (Saturday excepted) to be addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.
Strangers will be made welcome at any of these services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH
(CONGREGATIONAL),
Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, WESTMOUNT.
SUNDAY, Feb. 10, 1901.
11 a.m.—"The Dynamic of Success."
7 p.m.—"The Undoing of Two Young Men."
A Hearty Welcome Given to All!

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. Principal George
Will preach at both services.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

OLD BREWERY MISSION
FAREWELL TO
Mr. J. R. McCONICA
AND WELCOME TO
Rev. W. G. TAYLOR.
Special Meeting
Monday, Feb. 11th
At 8 p.m.,
In MISSION HALL, 788 Craig street.
Friends of the mission cordially invited.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

BY REQUEST
CHAPLAIN LANE
Will repeat his
LECTURE on SOUTH AFRICAN WAR,
Monday, Feb. 11th, 8 P.M.
In the ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
Admission 25c and 35c.
Tickets on sale at C. W. Coates, 2176 St. Catherine st.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
Lady Associate Members.
A Meeting of the Ladies will be held at the St. Andrew's Home Monday, February 11th, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance requested.
NELLIE HENDERSON,
Secy. Ladies Com.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
OF THE
CITY UNION
OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS
MONDAY, Feb. 11th, at 3 p.m.,
In the Y. W. C. A. BUILDING,
All Members of the Order are invited to attend.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

WINDSOR HALL,
February 12th, at 8.15,
BANJO RECITAL
By A. A. FARLAND,
The Phenomenal Banjoist,
PROGRAMME
PART I.
a.—de Beriot. 2nd Concerte.
b.—Allegro Maestoso.
d.—Rondo Russe.
PART II.
a.—Paganini—La Campanela.
b.—Chopin—Coral Nocturne.
c.—Schuecker—Menuet.
d.—Farland—Transcription. Alice, where art thou?
PART III.
a.—Moszkowski—Bolero, op. 12, No. 5.
b.—Tripping Thro' the Meadow.
c.—Hauser—Cradle Song.
d.—Wieniawski—Grande Polonaise Brillante.
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Plan at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Chaplain Lane,
Of the Second Contingent,
Will relate his thrilling experiences on the South African battlefield, in
CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH
TUESDAY EV'G, Feb. 12.
TICKETS, 25c.

MONTREAL DISTRICT
I. O. O. F., M. U.
Brethren are invited to attend the Social and Presentation to Brothers Young and McLeod, of Star of the West Lodge, our Heroes from South Africa, in Lodge Room, Richmond street, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.30 o'clock.
By order Prov. G.M.
THOMAS PEARSON, Chairman.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH.
Cor. Canning and Counsel streets.
TUESDAY, Feb. 12th, 1901, at 8.15 p.m.
CANTATAS The Rainbow of Peace—Adams
42nd Psalm—Mendelssohn.
Soloists: Miss Bertha Ferguson, Soprano; Mr. Fred Capon, Tenor; Mr. Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., Solo Organist.
Mrs. Parratt, Organist. **Mr. J. J. Bell,** Conductor
ADMISSION 10c. Proceeds in Aid of Circuit Fund.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Teachers' Normal Classes
The Lesson, also a selected NORMAL LESSON, will be taught during January, February and March, at 8 p.m. each.
THURSDAY—In the Baptist Tabernacle, 1006 St. Catherine street.
FRIDAY—In Chalmers Presbyterian Church Extension, St. Lawrence Main street.
SATURDAY—In Vestry of St. Stephen's Chapel, on Atwater ave., just below Dorchester street.
SATURDAY—4 P.M.—Lessons for Primary Teachers in the Y.W.C.A.
By Rev. E. WESLEY HALPENNY, Gen. Sec. of the S. S. U.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

RESERVE
TUESDAY Evening, Mar. 5, 1901,
FOR THE
IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S
Concert
DR. POTTS of Toronto will be with us.

THE LATE FATHER CALLAGHAN.

The remains of the late Father James Callaghan, which are lying in state at the Hotel Dieu, were visited by several thousand people yesterday and at noon the medical students of Laval, who follow the clinics of that hospital, chanted a solemn Libera for the repose of his soul.

At 8.30 this morning a requiem mass was chanted in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu, Mgr. Racicot officiating, and a large number of priests and a numerous congregation being present.

To-morrow afternoon, at 4.30, the body will be conveyed from the Hotel Dieu to the Church of Notre Dame, where the funeral service will be held on Monday morning. The past members of the Catholic Young Men's Society will attend the funeral in a body, and it is expected that a very large number of citizens will also be present.

THE LATE MR. S. D. BAGG.

The Rev. A. E. Runnells, pastor of the Methodist Church at Moulinette, Ont., writes: 'Mr. Solomon D. Bagg, of this place, died on Jan. 15, aged 82 years. He was born in Cornwall, Ont., in 1818. He received a liberal education, his father being the late Dr. C. N. Bagg. He had been a member of the Methodist Church in Moulinette for 63 years, and had been a subscriber to the 'Witness' from the time it was first published. Mr. Bagg always stood for those things which tended to peace and righteousness, both in the Church and out of it. A family of nine children survive, all of whom are following their father's worthy example.'

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK BRANCH.

The Eastern Townships Bank has selected the offices hitherto occupied by the Victoria-Montreal Fire Assurance Company for its new branch. This, the 'Shareholder' says, will probably be under the management of Mr. B. Austin, the present manager of the Coaticook branch.

ROYAL ROSE LODGE.

At a recent meeting of Royal Rose lodge No. 147, S.O.E.B.S., Lachine Locks, the members placed on record a resolution expressive of their sorrow at the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. They also fittingly acknowledged having received from persons not of their own nationality many evidences of goodwill 'due to the love and loyalty of our people of Lachine for our departed sovereign.'

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Feb. 11, are the Hon. Geo. W. Stephens, Messrs. A. Ramsey, David Yuile and James Tasker.

F.M. 3 L.Q. 11	FEBRUARY	N.M. 18 F.Q. 25				
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.
WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.

YEARLY CONTRACTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

There is a party in Belgium which aspires to make the nation a world power, with colonial dependencies, an army and a navy, the same as Germany and France. This party proposes to annex the Congo Free State. By virtue of a treaty made in the year 1890, the Belgian government agreed to lend the sum of one million pounds to the Congo Free State, two hundred thousand to be paid down and eighty thousand per annum for ten years. Six months after the last payment, which will be on the 1st of July next, the Belgian government has the right, reserved by the treaty, of annexing the Free State. Since King Leopold was chosen ruler of the Congo Free State, in 1885, he has contributed annually forty thousand pounds towards its support out of his private fortune. In all he has paid to the present time six hundred and forty thousand pounds, but he is said to have made certain stipulations, by which this money assumes the form of an investment. However that may be, the merchants and bankers of Belgium have done exceedingly well out of the trade with Congo. The railway, now in operation for two years, is paying handsomely. The last dividend of the Anglo-Belgian Rubber Company was one hundred percent, and various other companies average dividends of from thirty to seventy-five percent. The Free State having thus proved a commercial and financial success, it is quite natural that the Belgians should desire its permanent acquisition. The question of annexation will come up at the next meeting of the Belgian parliament, when the advocates of that policy will do all in their power to secure its adoption.

It is a maxim of law that there is no wrong for which the law has no remedy. Exactly how the law is to be brought to bear on scoundrels who get ignorant farmers to sign notes under promise that the notes will be indefinitely renewed and then crush the farmers by means of law at the first maturing of the notes, we do not know. Our correspondent, 'E. D.,' proposes a horsewhipping. Such remedies are sure to be suggested where scoundrelism is perpetrated under cover of law, and at times they have wholesome effects. But Canada is not a country in which either lynch law or white cap law flourishes, and those guilty of either are very likely to come to grief, as it is best they should. By white cap law we mean punishments administered by masked men. Such proceedings are cowardly and nearly always unjust and indeed for the most part acts of pure unbridled wickedness. Lynch law is when a lawless mob openly and without disguise takes punishment into private hands. It can only exist where the general population is lawless in its preferences. Our country has fortunately been free, so far, from either kind of outlawry, and let us all hope that it will be free forever. So far as we have been informed those Nova Scotia farmers who have been deceived have undertaken to pay for an article they wanted a price which they thought it was worth and not more than that price has been exacted from them. The cruelty has been in tempting them to enter into engagements which they could not meet and then cruelly exacting those engagements sooner than was verbally promised. The farmers who are angry have all got what, when they bought it, they believed to be good value for their money. If there is no other side to the story than the one told they have been cruelly dealt with. But it is likely that they have suffered not for themselves alone. It will be surely very hard for any one to play the same trick anywhere in the same regions again for at least a generation to come.

THE LIQUOR LAWS OF ONTARIO.

What are we to gather from the frigid attitude of the Ross Government towards prohibitory legislation? Mr. Ross himself has for thirty years at least held the honorable rank of champion of temperance legislation. Longer ago than that he was the leader of the then leading temperance order. It was he who introduced the prohibition resolution in the national parliament in the days of the Mackenzie Government. He has always since then stood as a temperance man and a prohibitionist, and in this we believe most of his colleagues are like him. It is, indeed, a temperance government. When Mr. Ross was a member of the Mowat Government he was understood to be the principal force in that government on behalf of temperance. It was to his advocacy that the public largely credited Sir Oliver Mowat's promise to give the province as large a measure of prohibition as the settlement of questions about to be brought before the courts would show to be possible. That government was obviously of opinion that the province would support it in the utmost measure of prohibition. As the time for action came, however, a change came over the surface of the sea. Sir Oliver Mowat accepted a seat in the Ottawa cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Hardy, who, with his cabinet, simply repudiated the promise made. This was understood to be due to the manipulation of the House by the liquor men. Ministers found that their choice was between carrying out their promise and being beaten, and repudiating it and remaining in power. This involved a difficult question in ethics which frequently faces statesmen. What would be gained for the temperance cause by their defeat, they asked themselves, and they remained in power.

Since then there has been the national plebiscite, with its distinct verdict in that province on the side of prohibition. Since then two provinces have adopted prohibition as a provincial policy. These circumstances have led the temperance people of Ontario to look with almost certainty to its temperance government for like action. The first rebuff which startled them was when a Methodist deputation preferred the most natural and well understood request that Ontario should enact prohibition, as Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had done. The minister remarked that the government was surprised at the extreme nature of their demand. This statement could hardly have meant what it said. Surprise at the demand was impossible. What it did convey was that the government was unwilling to do what was so naturally expected of it. This coolness has been followed by a promise of a new license law that will in its first form be no advance upon the present one, but which may possibly be made more stringent if the temperance people find themselves better able to force the hand of the government than the liquor trade. This is really worse than could possibly have been looked for. Mr. Ross has continuously boasted of the gradual progress made in the legislation of the province towards better things, implying that his own policy was, and would be, to reach prohibition by gradual steps, as an attacking force gradually approaches a fortress by zigzag trenches. He was going to advance by natural and sensible reforms which would carry the whole people with them. Now we learn that the government has no idea of taking any lead at all in temperance legislation. It proposes to codify the existing law just as it is. It is for the temperance people to force it to do any better, and to be very much on the alert lest under contrary pressure it do worse. The deduction from all this is that from the government's point of view the two plebiscites taken in the province, and all the urgency of the Methodist and other churches and of organized prohibitionists, have been insufficient to convince it that the province really wants prohibition, and that it still regards the liquor interests as the force that must be bowed to.

THE GREAT JURIST.

On the fourth of this month throughout the adjoining republic the legal profession celebrated the centennial anniversary of the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Banquets were held and speeches were made in eulogy of the greatest of American jurists. With those eulogies no fault can be found, for it may be said that he performed inestimable services to his country in his interpretations of the constitution. When he ascended the bench after a brilliant career as soldier, lawyer, legislator, diplomat and cabinet minister, the great question he was called upon to decide was whether the United States should be a nation or a confederation of jarring, petty republics, destined to strife, disintegration and decay. The thirty-five years during which he occupied the place of Chief Justice were the most stormy in the annals of the republic previous to the civil war. Party politics were intensely bitter, and frequently gave rise to deadly animosities. But through all the vicissitudes of relations with France, war with Britain, the Louisiana acquisition, the Missouri compromise and the absorbing passions of successive presidential election contests, Chief Justice Marshall maintained and enforced the great principle of the supremacy of the nation over the stat of which it was composed. It is for t that his name is honored and his cente nial observed. To the student of histo however, who has studied conditions they existed over a hundred yea ago, and compares them with conditio now existing, there must come a conv tion that the nation whose destini John Marshall did so much to sha has undergone a change, both political and socially, of which he never cou have dreamed. The nature and exte of that change has been pointed out l at least one daring commentator on t Marshall anniversary, who said that men of his stamp are not on the bench today, and do not look to it as a satisfactory object of ambition. Nor are they recognized by the men who control the political party machines. But they are properly estimated by the new power which has risen in the land, and which employs them to turn their legal knowledge into a bulwark for corporate plutocracy against the people now struggling blindly under a new and strange form of tyranny. This is the age of gold, and the lawyer who can make a hundred thousand dollars a year in private practice will not descend to a judgeship at ten thousand a year. But that is not the only consideration. To increase the pay of the judges up to the highest figure possible would not secure the best men, so long as corrupt politicians and the party machine have the selection of those who shall sit on the bench and administer the law. The source of the trouble lies at the foundation of the political system, and the people need not look for another John Marshall till they assert their supremacy over the political machine and its plutocratic manipulators. It should be observed, however, that the Supreme Court is the only court in the United States to which the judges are appointed. To that fact may fairly be attributed the preservation of its high character throughout the century, though its emoluments are paltry in comparison with the incomes of leading lawyers. Contemplating the evils consequent on an elected judiciary, the people of Canada will continue to prefer having their judges appointed, though the appointments may not always be such as they would desire.

HOW TO DO IT.

The agitation for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures should be kept up until this boon is finally secured. The Minister of Inland Revenue should be encouraged in his proposition to introduce a metric act by strong expressions of public opinion by public bodies and the press. In this connection a short history of the introduction of the decimal currency into Canada may be helpful in encouraging those who despair of success. For many years Canada, having no coinage of its own, had to depend altogether on foreign coins, which consisted mainly of Spanish dollars, for its currency. These dollars dominated and regulated the value of all other coins, even the British. They came to be a sort of money of account, so that many contracts entered into by the government as well as by individuals were for so many 'Spanish milled dollars.' It was to facilitate calculation in these dollars that the 'Halifax currency' was adopted; when by an ordinance, promulgated by the Governor of the Province of Quebec, in 1771, the British shilling was made current at one shilling and a penny. This made five shillings Canadian currency equal to a Spanish dollar. Again, after 1834 the value of the dollar was reduced by raising the pound sterling to £1 4s 4d in Halifax currency. It will be seen then that these changes in the currency were a partial approach to the decimal ideal in view, and the same ideal has prevailed in connection with bank bills, which have always been inscribed with the value in dollars since their introduction in 1818.

On the union of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, it having been found necessary to assimilate their currencies, which differed slightly, a special committee was appointed to look into the question and report as to the best means to this end. Among a series of questions formulated by the committee were two that bore more directly on this subject. One was as to the expediency of

going back to the currency of the Mother Country and the other contemplating an advance towards the system prevailing in the United States. Out of thirty answers to these questions eight favored the former, among which was that of the Montreal Board of Trade; ten were for retaining the Halifax currency, while only four came out clear in favor of the decimal system. Among the rest some favored the adoption of decimals only after they had been adopted in England, while others, although considering the system the most convenient, feared that its adoption would bring about too close a relationship with the United States. The committee thereupon brought in a report favoring the retaining of the Halifax currency and the adoption of this report seemed to have given a set back to the decimal system, which seemed as if it would take years to overcome. But ten years later a more determined effort was made, for in 1851 the legislature again took up the question and passed an act (chap. 47) 'to provide for the introduction of the decimal system into the currency of this province, and otherwise amend the laws relating to the currency.' The preamble of this act states that 'it is desirable to adopt a currency of this province which may hereafter be advantageously made common to all the provinces of British North America as being simple and convenient in itself and well calculated to facilitate their intercourse with other parts of this continent.' A clause of this act provided that it should not become law until 'approved by Her Majesty in council.' This measure was too drastic and never having secured the stipulated approval was repealed in 1853 by an act (chap. 158) which, while not going so far, made the decimal system as legal as the old currency by stating 'that the denominations of the money in the currency of this province shall be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents and mills.' Although this act did not accomplish much it prepared the way for the short act of 1857 (chap. 18) which required that all government books and accounts and all transactions with the government should be 'rendered in dollars and cents.' After this merchants generally began to adopt the decimal system in their bookkeeping, but it was not until 1870 that the circulating medium and transactions among small traders ceased to be in Halifax currency. This was only accomplished through a determined effort and considerable expenditure on the part of the government. The old coins were all withdrawn and an ample coinage, based on the decimal system, put into circulation instead. Thus the change became complete and enduring.

Here then is a plan of procedure for the introduction of the metric system, but it is not necessary that it should be anything like so protracted. First let an act be introduced giving both systems equal authority. This would no doubt cause some confusion, but the very confusion would teach people the new system. Then, say two or three years later, let all the government books and transactions be kept and carried on under the metric form. The final stage would be making the new system the only legal one. This could be facilitated by the exchange or alteration on the part of the government of all the old scales and measuring implements. Thus by easy grades the people could be brought to accept willingly the more convenient metric system. In making the recommendation that Canada should take the lead of Anglo-Saxon countries in initiating this reform we are not underestimating the difficulties in its way and the trouble it would cause, which would be very great. We weigh these fairly against the good to be gained and hold that beyond all controversy the initial expense, annoyance and difficulty are not to be compared with the greatness of the boon the change would bring to our people, and not only to us, but to the world, for the Anglo-Saxon world, certain to follow some time, would do so much the sooner for this initiative, and the world at large, in so far as it has not already adopted the decimal system, would hasten to do so. Anglo-Saxondom, with its vast commerce and extreme conservatism in all matters of custom, is the one great obstacle in the way of so greatly simplifying all calculations. When it changes everybody will change—will indeed have to change.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Mr. Samuel M. Jones, mayor of the city of Toledo, Ohio, has been invited to lecture to the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, won a wide reputation a couple of years ago by his advocacy of the golden rule as the only true solution of political, economical and social problems. That he is no mere theorist is proved by the fact that he has put his doctrine to the test of practical operation by making it the guiding principle in the large manufacturing concern of which he is the proprietor. But the remarkable thing about the invitation mentioned is that the Westminster congregation is one of the most wealthy and conservative church bodies in the city of Buffalo. The fact that he has been invited to address it in exposition of his views may be taken as an indication among successful men of a desire to find if there be not some way of removing the organized antagonism of the existing industrial system. There is no doubt that Mr. Jones has found and is proclaiming the one key to the problem, the one method by which chaotic conditions of war shall be resolved into those of stable equilibrium and joyous, hearty and loyal co-operation. There are those who dream of co-operative methods resulting from organized labor that are to replace those of the present day, in which industry is ruled by private enterprise, but when these have been attempted to be formulated, as by Bellamy, they reveal fatal defects, that all will see who will open their eyes. Of course it is a defect with doctrinaires and inventors that they will not do this. An inventor of undoubted genius spent his life seeking to invent a machine for a given important purpose. Every year for a quarter of a century he evolved some entirely new method of accomplishing his work. He worked day and night to complete machines, whose radical defects were obvious to everybody but himself, though few had a tenth part of his genius. So it is with the notions of socialism, which, like a mirage, dazzle the eyes of so many toilers and of their true friends, the preachers and writers, who, for the most part, believe that there is something that somebody knows about that is altogether right, while the social system that is is altogether wrong, a thing hopelessly incapable of improvement, to be denounced, rebelled against and fought with.

There is no doubt that the present conditions demand reform. The common condition of mankind is vastly better to-day than it was a hundred years ago, before machinery, either iron or human, was introduced. It will be vastly better fifty years hence than it is to-day, but what that better thing will be is a mystery which none of us can solve. All we know is that events are moving forward to it with a dizzying haste which needs no acceleration. The consolidation since the century began, of practically all the transportation and anthracite interests of the United States in the hands of about half a dozen men, the rapid absorption of our own enormous wealth-producing interests into the hands of a few men, whose names we could place on our ten fingers, many of them foreign names, some of them new names, not known before this year—all these things show the approach of a condition of things which must needs be the beginning of something else. But what? When all the railways become one railway, with absolute power, that railway must own the government, or the government must own it. It perhaps means very much the same whichever way we put it. Suppose the people, through their government, take possession there follows apparently such a field for corrupt patronage as might make the people's rule worse for the people than the tyranny of a plutocracy. How it is going to work out we do not know. We can only know that all things are working together for good, and that when the Maker sees his finished work, it will be good.

Meantime what ought we to be doing? We must confess that we do not see the key to the millennium in the organization of class against class, and the placing of the workers in a mental attitude of antagonism to the enterprises of which they are a part, and in which they are called to do divine service. That attitude is too liable to make the doing as little as possible rather than as much as possible, for the common good, the thing to be aimed at, and to make inefficiency instead of efficiency of service the cardinal industrial virtue. It does not make good men feel that way, but that is because good men are superior to it. They are governed of necessity by a higher rule; and wherever kindly or Christian conditions exist men are superior to it. Mr. Jones has been inspired to act as the apostle of what St. Paul called the more excellent way, the way that will work well when applied to any existing conditions, no matter what the anomalies of those conditions. Mr. Jones, like the majority, perhaps, of the successful men of America, began life a poor boy, and rose by industry and native ability to be a leader among men. The fact that such is the case proves that on this continent the door of success is as wide open to the poor as to the rich, and opens to question the common idea that our industrial system renders the poor man's life hopeless. The fact is that there is not an industrial concern in America that is not as eagerly in search of men as it is of means. The man who can take hold and manage is everywhere wanted, and can demand his price, in proportion to the amount of his ability to do—his 'cunning,' as Carlyle terms it What is wanted to produce such men as to solve every other economic problem is that same golden rule under which every one does all he possibly can for those about him, whether he directs others or is directed by others.

ROBERTS AND BULLER.

The publication of the despatches of Lord Roberts and other participants seems to put the war, as a war, into the past tense. The publication adds little to what was already known but was none the less desirable as a vindication, strange to say, of Lord Roberts, for those who know the inside views of the men who have returned from South Africa know that there is a large section of them that resents the attitude of reproof taken by the commander-in-chief towards his gallant predecessor, and who go about th ecountry depreciating Lord Roberts and exalting their own idol, Sir Redvers Buller. Those who thus judge Lord Roberts have been in the worst position to take a large view. They know the heroism, the indomitable will and the complete manliness and devotion of Buller, and no doubt feel that these have been in some fashion impugned. The despatches give prominence to the fact that it is on no such question that Lord Roberts has a difference with Sir Redvers. What was unpardonable in the sight of a strategist sent out to complete one of the most complicated campaigns known to history was the utterly disorganized condition of things he had inherited from his predecessor, forcing him to become for a painfully protracted period little else than a commissary-general frantically trying to get supplies forward for a starving army. Sir Redvers had proved himself indeed a very good brigadier, but entirely incapable of covering the operations of so large a field. He had, in fact, on arriving in Africa, forsaken the post of commander-in-chief, with its responsibilities, in organizing a transport service for himself in the mountains of Natal. That there was the most crying need for all his powers there is known to all, and no one reading Lord Roberts's terrible insistence that he must relieve Ladysmith, even at the cost of three thousand men, can belittle the entirely absorbing nature of that claim. It is therefore, perhaps, less as a condemnation of Buller than as an explanation of the difficulties which confronted Lord Roberts and long delayed the triumphal progress with which he might have followed up the surrender of Cronje that these despatches are of interest. Lord Roberts also points out very strongly the great injury done under his predecessors by the narrow-minded professional contempt with which the colonial contingents were, till his arrival, ignored. This also was a most natural error, for all the training of the regular professional military men had been to instill into them the paramount necessity in soldiers of the very qualities in which these colonials were entirely lacking. It took a large man like Roberts to be able to see facts, casting all tradition, with its expensively reached conclusions, to the winds.

The communication of the Rev. B. P. Lewis, rector of Iberville, pointing out the tendency to outward Romanization in the Anglican Church, both at its centre in England, and far more at is very outposts in the American North-West, will no doubt interest many in that communion, both those who sympathize with the return to mediaeval gorgeousness of vestment and those who deplore it. We have no remark to make about it except that the tendency of religions to outward ceremonial is a constant factor in all religions. Counter movements have occurred from time to time at eras when the external shell had ceased, as it is liable to do, to cover an altogether wholesome kernel. Such counter movements have always been revolutionary in their inception and their attitude has been one of armed resistance to a force which, with creeping pertinacity, never ceases to encroach, namely, the desire, we shall not say felt need, of clothing worship with solemnities of form.

CHAPLAIN LANE COMING.

Chaplain Lane, who delighted a large audience in November last, with his recital of incidents and scenes on the battlefield of South Africa, is to give another lecture on Monday evening in the St. James Methodist Church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITCHING LIMBS

And all Forms of Itching, Scaly Humours are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

Complete Treatment, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, when all else fails.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening the hands, for baby itchings and rashes, in baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, for many sanative antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

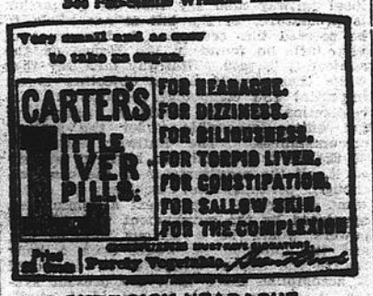
Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Grand Old Staple

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.

Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L., NOTARY, &c. Funds for Investment, MARRIAGE LICENSES. TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St.

We manufacture LEDGERS, BINDERS and SHEET HOLDERS for Loose Leaves

The Simplest and Strongest Loose Leaf system on the market.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers 1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS 116 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

24,516 EYES.

This is the number of eyes that have been scientifically tested by

PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT,

up to January, 1901, in Montreal alone. This overwhelming practical experience entitles him to the very foremost rank as a

SPECIALLY QUALIFIED REFRACTING OCULIST.

All his patrons, Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, get his personal and careful attention, as, like all the most celebrated oculists,

HE DOES ALL HIS OWN SIGHT TESTING.

No Extra Charge For Testing Sight.

Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments, Tel. Up 1332.

HENRY GRANT & SON, OPTICIANS,

2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 4 doors east of Phillips Square.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE!

of the entire stock of Beautiful High Class Household Furniture of every description. The stock, amounting to about *$25,000.00*, will be sold without the slightest reserve, as part of it has

BEEN SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SMOKE AT THE RECENT FIRE.

The Subscribers are favored with instructions from H. A. WILDER & CO. to sell the entire stock in their UPTOWN STORE, No. 2415 St. Catherine St., just west of Peel St.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th AND 12th,

One of the Best Retail Stocks in the City,

—COMPRISING—

100 Bedroom Sets, in Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, Bird's Eye Maple and hard woods. 25 Brass Beds, with Dressers and Stands, in the different woods; 75 White Enamel Iron Beds, double and single; 50 Chiffoniers, 25 Wardrobes, 12 Wardrobe and Folding Beds, Hair and other Mattresses, 50 Drawing-room Suites, 125 Odd Fancy Chairs and Divans, 75 Centre, Card and Library Tables, 15 Library Suites, 25 Lounges and Couches, 50 Dining-room Suites, in Mahogany, Golden Oak and Hard Wood, comprising Sideboards, Extension Tables and Leather-covered Chairs, 25 China Cabinets, 20 Book Cases, 50 Ladies' Desks in all woods; 15 Hall Racks, 25 Mirror and Hall Seats, 50 Screens. 25 Easels, Pictures, etc., etc. Since the fire the store has been put in order and goods which were slightly damaged have been repaired, so that the stock is practically the same as new. This is a great opportunity for those furnishing this spring to secure goods at much less than ordinary prices. All goods purchased at this sale will be stored and insured free until May 1st.

SALE EACH DAY AT 2.30 AND 8 P. M.

Goods Now On View.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES THOMSON,

of the city of Montreal, Trading as the English Provision Co.,

An Insolvent.

Sealed Tenders, marked 'Re Chas. Thomson,' will be received by the undersigned until NOON on THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1901, for the purchase of the Assets of the said Insolvent, as follows:—

1. Stock in Trade, consisting of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Store and Office Fixtures, etc., as per Inventory $2,693.92
2. Rolling Stock, as per Inventory .. 500.00
3. Book Debts, as per list 2,123.85

Tenders will be received for the whole en bloc or separately for each Lot. The buyer of Stock and Fixtures, must assume the Lease of the premises, No. 2447 St. Catherine street, Montreal, from 20th February till 1st May, 1902, and relieve the Estate from all claim for rent during such period. Terms: Cash on delivery. A deposit of 10 percent of the amount must accompany each Tender. The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

As the business has been continued under Order of Court this offers a rare chance for a party to secure a first-class establishment in running order.

Stock may be examined at any time at the Store, No. 2447 St. Catherine street, where a copy of the Inventory will be found. List of Debts and further Conditions on application at the Office of the undersigned, 181 St. James street, Montreal.

Montreal, 4th February, 1901.

JOHN HYDE, Curator.

Whole Wheat Flour For Brown Bread.

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street.

The original makers of this article.

Cancer, Cancer.

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by

T. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame St.

Country orders promptly filled.

H. Hicks & Co.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS H. HICKS & CO.

CHINA, CROCKERY —AND— GLASSWARE.

Acting under instructions from Messrs. Barnard & Holland ('The B. & H. China Emporium'), Victoria square, who have decided to remodel their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, in consequence of their rapidly-growing wholesale business, to sell by auction without reserve their retail stock of

DINNER, TEA, FISH AND GAME SETS. TOILET SETS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND FOREIGN CHINA, FINE GLASSWARE, FANCY POTTERY, etc., etc., —AT— No. 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET (Corner of Crescent), Commencing

THURSDAY, Feb. 14th, At 2.30 and 7.30 p.m.,

and continued each day at same hours until every lot is sold. Goods on view from Tuesday.

H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fraser Brothers.

AT 759 WELLINGTON STREET, Point St. Charles,

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture and Effects

by instructions from Mr. STEVEN R. MATHEWS, who is giving up housekeeping.

Sale on THURSDAY, 14th February, at 10 a.m.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES.

JOHN M. M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

Marchand's,

1869 and 1871 Notre Dame st

MONDAY

and following days.

WE GIVE THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

Because being manufacturers ourselves we can buy direct from manufacturers.

We are the largest jobbers; we are not afraid of large lots.

And these goods bought from manufacturers we make ourselves.

We Make Skirts.
We Make Blouses.
We Make Costumes.
We Make Capes, Mantles and Trousers, &c.

Therefore, we are the only manufacturers in Montreal selling retail.

THEY MUST GO.

Our Tweed Skirts, all wool, fancy gray, pale gray, drab or black, very thick, with 7 rows of stitching at the bottom. From our manufacturers' price selling

$2.49,

THEY MUST GO.

5,000 yards of White Cotton, 36 inches wide, regular price, 9c;

For **5c.**

THEY MUST GO.

11 Black Brocaded Capes, very thick, trimmed with fur, $7.50,

For **$2.99.**

THEY MUST GO.

14 Cheviot Capes, all wool, very thick, trimmed with Thibet, worth $10.00.

For **$5.00.**

THEY MUST GO.

13 Capes lined with fur, trimmed with Thibet, brocaded or plain, $23.00,

For **$13.99.**

THEY MUST GO.

Our Capes, lined with fur, worth from $25.00 to $50.00.

THEY MUST GO.

25 Pieces of English Flannelette, striped plain or checked, 10c;

For **4¾c.**

We are selling rice

For **2¾c** per lb.

We are selling 75 Children's Coats, very thick, and well trimmed, all sizes, worth $5.00 and $6.00,

For **$1.99.**

We are selling Fine Dress Goods, double width,

At **12½c.**

We are selling 50 bags of granulated sugar

At **4½c** a lb.

We are selling 350 Pairs of Trousers for children, in tweed, all colors, for 29c.

Lastly, we are selling everything that you require and better bargains than were ever offered in Montreal.

—AT—

M. MARCHAND'S,

1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street

OLD NAMES AGAIN FASHIONABLE

(New York 'Herald.')

A popular minister, who has a fashionable living—'living' is the correct term when speaking of this gentleman's denomination—is called upon during the course of the year to fasten upon many a young hopeful a given name, which shall last just as long as the christened one has being. The minister was an entertaining talker at a recent afternoon reception in his neighborhood. The conversation had turned on officiating at christening parties.

'I have noticed a queer point within the last year or so,' he remarked.

'It isn't possible the children have become docile and no longer cry at these ceremonies?' suggested the hostess.

'No, dear madam,' returned the clergyman, 'that would not be merely queer. It would be miraculous, and passing all understanding. No, what I mean is something else. It is the abandoning of fancy names and the return to the names of the olden times. I do not mean a return to the Scriptural appellations, but to the names of a century ago.

'When I was some years younger in the service I was at first astonished at the number of times I would be asked to repeat at the fount, "I christen thee Violet." A great many parents, especially those in whom the poetic and the sentimental were firmly developed, had a fondness for having their children bear names suggestive of flowers, and a very pretty custom it is, too. By far the greater number who fancied floral names chose Rose.

'Then the month of birth had a good deal to do with the selection of a name. I have christened in February a large number of girls, fastening on them the name Primrose. In comparison with other flowers, however, the primroses were scarce. March is the month of violets, and the majority of girls I christened in that month were called by the tender name. Then, in July, came the lilies, and they came in profusion. Glory, which I take it is a contraction of morning glory, has September reserved for her use.

'There was also some years ago, a demand for the naming of children according to the precious stones. I have christened a vast number of girls Ruby and Pearl, and there have been lesser numbers of Beryls, Asterias and Garnettas.

'But the present day custom seems to be for the old fashioned. Mothers nowadays ask to have their daughters called Margaret, or Elizabeth, or Dorothy, or Priscilla, or Phyllis. And Mary is, and always will be, a strong favorite.'

MISS KING WILL SPEAK.

Miss King, a returned missionary from China, who has labored for the past four years under the auspices of the China Inland Mission, will speak at St. Gabriel's Young People"s Society of Christian Endeavor to-morrow evening at 8.15.

SORROWED FOR THE QUEEN.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—Hawaiian advices say the news of the death of Queen Victoria was brought here on the steamship 'Senora.' Though expected, the news profoundly shocked the community. Flags were placed half mast and a number of business houses closed their doors.

CITY ITEMS.

An inquest was held at Notre Dame Hospital this morning on the death of Gaspard Schnell, cigarmaker, who got his hands and feet frozen on the wharf on the night of Jan. 18, and died at the hospital yesterday. The jury decided on a verdict of 'accidental death.'

Mrs. O'Brien, 80 years of age, died suddenly yesterday at her home on Notre Dame street east. The remains were taken to the morgue, but a formal inquest was not considered necessary. The funeral will take place to-day, from the morgue.

A LONDON RUMOR.

London, Feb. 9.—It is rumored that Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia will marry Princess Ena of Batterberg, daughter of Princess Beatrice.

ANOTHER LIBERAL ELECTED.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 9.—In Kent county yesterday Mr. Richard Poirier was elected to the local legislature by acclamation. This is the second seat within a week that has gone to the government unopposed.

ANTI-BOER UPRISING.

London, Feb. 9.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Pretoria states that refugees from the north say the natives around Leydsdorp have risen against the Boers, owing to the latter's exactions, and are advancing on Pietersburg.

CHAPLAIN LANE.

Anniversary services in connection with St. James Methodist Church will be held to-morrow. The Rev. Chaplain Lane, lately returned from South Africa, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special music has been prepared, and great crowds are expected. The collections will be applied towards wiping out the church debt, and a generous offering is asked for. Chaplain Lane will lecture on his experiences with the Second Contingent in South Africa, on Monday evening, in St. James Church, and on Tuesday evening in Centenary Church, Point St. Charles.

FAIR AND COLD

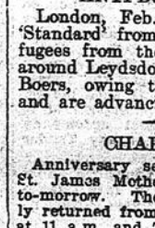
Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 9, 11 a.m.—A light snow fall, chiefly in western portion; continued low temperature. Sunday, fair, not much change in temperature.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Feb. 9, 1901.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.85; yesterday, 29.99.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	15	—3
Yesterday	12	—5

—Below zero.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS

A PLEASANT GATHERING OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS AND TEACHERS OF THE EAST END.

Teachers of the Lansdowne and Hochelaga schools, the members of the Eastern Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the officers of the County Union, and a number of invited guests, spent a very pleasant two hours together in the Baptist Tabernacle, St. Catherine street, east, yesterday afternoon.

The objects of the meeting were first to get acquainted with one another, and then talk ways and means of securing adequate temperance instruction in the schools of the city. True, only a few months ago, the union secured the permission of the board to supply certain temperance literature to aid the teachers in their classwork, but this they look upon as the merest entering of the thin edge of the wedge.

Miss Dougall, the county president, presided, and on the platform were Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, the secretary of the Provincial Union; Mrs. Radford, county secretary; Mrs. Currie, provincial evangelization superintendent; and Mrs. Piché, president of the Eastern Union, which was the hostess of the afternoon. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of the East End Methodist Church, the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, and Mr. John Currie, of Inspector Street Mission, were also present. The meeting, though informal, was a most earnest one. The speeches were none the less appreciated because the audience sipped their tea while they listened, and none the less commonsense that the speakers punctuated their tea-drinking with long pauses of talk. One after another officer and teacher spoke of the terrible effects of the cigarette on the boys of our schools that had come under their personal notice. 'And yet,' exclaimed one experienced teacher present, 'Where is there time to teach more than we do? We have now only from half an hour to twenty minutes a day four days in the week for Scripture history and "temperance" too, and Scripture must take the preference, for it tells in the examinations and "temperance" does not,' and the other teachers groaned 'Hear, hear.'

Said another teacher, the need is great and we are willing to do all we can. Much could be done in the physiology hour, but in the text book we have now there is not nearly as much about the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system as there was in the one authorized a few years ago. Mrs. Mary Hunt, Miss Dougall pointed out, had worked for years in the United States to secure scientific temperance instruction in the schools, and thought she had succeeded, and then found she had to do the work all over again just because the subject had not been made a condition of examination and promotion.

The time, all agreed, was a serious obstacle, but not insurmountable. We have, said another, all the time there is. Ten years hence it will not so much matter in the life work of a young man or woman whether they know the latter half of a certain book in geometry, or can tell every date in a certain chapter of history, but it will matter if he has not a strong body and true moral character.

Mrs. McLachlan mentioned that the Provincial Union had already laid a petition before the Council of Public Instruction at Quebec, urging that at least half an hour a day be devoted to this subject and that it be put on an equal basis with the other subjects. The sense of the whole meeting seemed to be that no effort should be spared until all that was so much needed is accomplished.

THAT RAILWAY COMMISSION

DOUBTS AS TO ITS BEING PUT THROUGH THIS SESSION.

The name of Mr. Pottinger has been mentioned as one of the members of the new railway commission, which the Hon. Mr. Blair is seeking to have established, but local railway men say that the suggestion is premature, as the bill is not likely to be pressed this session. A divergence of view will be found in the House on the subject it is said. Railway men say that while there would be no objection to an impartial and competent commission, the realization of such would be almost, if not quite, impossible under the present circumstances. The Railway committee of the Privy Council has, hitherto answered to all the requirements of the case, although, perhaps, the machinery is somewhat cumbrous. To invest a commission appointed by the government with plenary powers would be a serious undertaking, and the question is, would such a body realize the hopes formed of it, or would it accomplish more than the present system—a system which is not ideal at all, but which gives substantial satisfaction, the more especially as the committee has the advantage of the advice of competent engineers. Several of the western papers have been calling for such a commission, which, it is contended, would do away with alleged discrimination in rates, but railway men point out that the committee, as at present constituted, has all the power that is necessary for dealing with such alleged discrimination.

Hockey.

TO APPOINT A REFEREE.

Owing to the refusal of the Ottawa hockey team to accept the nominee of the Victorias for referee in to-night's match, a special meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League was held last night at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association rooms on Mansfield street, to try and arrange for a referee to act. Mr. G. James, president of the league, presided.

The delegates present were: H. Kirby, Ottawa; C. Hart, Shamrocks; J. McRobie, Victorias; George James, Montreal and Quebec. After the whole affair had been thoroughly discussed it was decided to recommend the following names, from which a referee must be chosen by the interested teams for the match to-night: Messrs. H. Smith, Frank Bickerdike and Arch. Mackerrow.

It is probable that the first named gentleman will act.

Lacrosse.

CANADIAN TEAM MAY GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 8.—The Vancouver Lacrosse Club has received an offer from the joint executive of the New South Wales Victoria and South Australia athletic clubs of three thousand dollars towards sending the British Columbia lacrosse club to Australia this summer. A representative meeting of the British Columbia clubs was held in the Hotel Vancouver this evening, when it was decided to try and raise a like sum and send a team. The committee was appointed to wait on the government, and ask fora grant towards the expenses.

SHIPPING.

The Dominion line Royal and United States Mail SS. Commonwealth, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston at 8.30 a.m. today.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DORVAL.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE.

The beautifully situated Residence and fine Grounds formerly occupied by the late Henry E. Murray. Large frontage on Lake St. Louis. One of the most desirable suburban properties about Montreal. For particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. LYMAN.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Colonel Theodore Lyman, which was private, and took place yesterday afternoon, proceeded to Mount Royal Cemetery, from his late residence, Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount. The family, relatives, and a few intimate friends accompanied the remains of the gallant colonel to their last resting place. Among the latter the Montreal Rifle Rangers were represented. The deceased was the commander of this company, which was the first volunteer company in the British Empire to come together under the act of Parliament that permitted the enrollment of British volunteers as they exist to-day. Few of the old company survive; but nearly all were afterwards officers of distinction in the Canadian force. The deceased colonel was also hon. president of the Volunteer Veterans' Association, and was one of the deputation to Ottawa that resulted in the issue to the Fenian Raid veterans of the medals for their services. Colonel Lyman's kindness of heart, his patience with young soldiers, and his military bearing, for he was over six feet high and a splendid looking soldier, in uniform or in mufti, were among the attributes that gave him a place high in the respect and affection of those who served under him. He was full to the finger tips of the traditions of the British army, knew Sir Fenwick Williams, General Lindsay, General Buller, General Butler and many of those who had been in service in Canada as junior officers before they gained their spurs. He followed the news of the army in the 'Broad Arrow,' and until very recently was in close touch with the army. As a loyalist he was sound, and as a member of the Congregational Church he was zealous and faithful.

THEY ANNEXED BOOTS.

Edward McMahon and James Scott both pleaded guilty before Judge Choquet in the Police Court this morning of stealing a number of pairs of boots from the store of Mr. John Allan, corner of Craig and Bleury streets. Both men, in defence, said they were in liquor at the time. Jas. Scott, who had been previously convicted, received a sentence of three months in jail. McMahon claimed that it was the first time he had appeared in any court. The records were searched, however, and it was found that one, Ed. McMahon, had been convicted a year ago in the Recorder's Court. The prisoner protested that it was not he but some one of the same name. The judge gave him two months.

MME. ALBANI COMING.

The date of Mme. Albani's visit to Montreal has been fixed for Wednesday, Feb. 18. She will appear in the Windsor Hall and will bring with her a remarkably fine concert company, the members of which include Twador Nachez, a noted violinist; Miss Muriel Foster, contralto, and Mr. Douglas Powell, baritone.

Subscription lists have been opened at Shaw's music store.

A FLOWER MISSION.

A flower mission for the winter and the spring months has been opened by the members of the W. C. T. U. Central Flower Mission at 725 Lagauchetiere street, for the benefit of the poor children of the back lanes of the city. A free entertainment, including games and story reading, is provided on two evening each week. Contributions of small tables, chairs, games, story books and cast-off garments, will be gratefully received, and suitably distributed at the above mentioned address.

BOYS' BRIGADE ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Boys' Brigade of Calvary Church, to the number of forty or more, under Captain Baker, were entertained by Sergeants Mack Cushing on Friday evening at his home, No. 51 Overdale avenue. One of the events of the evening was a military tournament, the names of twenty battle heroes were represented by emblems over the parlor and library walls, from which the heroes were to be guessed. The Rev. Dr. Hill won first prize with 15 correct names; Sergeant McGarry second, and Lieut. Rowell, third.

Several flash light photographs were taken of the brigade, and after a sumptuous supper and loyal toasts, the boys closed a capital time by singing the National Anthem, 'God Save the King.'

AN INTERESTING RUMOR.

The 'Independant' of Fall River, publishes the following: 'A letter received from Rome, this morning informs us that Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, will probably be made a cardinal at the next consistory. He is held in great esteem at the Vatican, and it is pretty openly stated in ecclesiastical circles that the next cardinal's hat for Canada is reserved for Montreal.'

POLITICAL RUMORS.

It is stated that Mr. Arthur Prieur, for many years on the staff of the French translators of the Souse of Commons, has been dismissed on account of active political partisanship during the last elections. In connection with the above the statement has also been made that Mr. A. T. Lepine, ex-M.P., has been appointed to replace Mr. Prieur, but the 'Patrie' denies that appointment. On the other hand, the name of Mr. Lionel Dansereau is mentioned as having been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A SCOTCH CONCERT.

Arrangements are being made for the appearance in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, on March 1, of Miss Jessie Maclachlan, a noted Scotch vocalist, providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. The plan is at Shaw's music store. An able company of Scotch entertainers will accompany Miss Maclachlan.

WALL STREET.

New York, Feb. 9.—Wall Street—There were no striking price changes in the opening dealings. The majority of stocks showed fractional gains, but there were some of the important stocks which were shaded slightly on realizing. The largest dealings were in the specialities, and some of the low priced railway stocks. The stock market opened irregular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

4 Macgregor Street,

TO LET.

Self-contained Detached House of nine rooms, with large garden lot in rear; would be thoroughly renovated to suit tenant.

Full information and particulars from

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON

Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES ST.

ROSEMOUNT AVENUE

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

A few charmingly situated lots on this high-class residential avenue. Building restrictions on both sides. Moderate price. A fine locality for semi-detached houses.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON

REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Pine and Cedar Avenue

FOR SALE. — Beautifully situated residential property, frontage of about 300 feet on Pine avenue, extending back to Cedar avenue.

Pine avenue frontage would be sold separately, if desired, or the lot would be subdivided. Detached Dwelling House situated on this property.

Full particulars from

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON

Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS CASH BOOT and Shoe business; stock entirely new; all bought since the fire in April last; reasons for selling, illness. Apply J. C. CHAMBERLIN, 154 Rochester street, Ottawa, Ont. 9

FOR SALE, 54 TUPPER STREET, a very comfortable two-story cottage, with an extension. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, THE FURNITURE OF a small flat, with or without piano, cheap, very suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 2580 St. Catherine street. 9

ROOMS—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, WITH alcove, clothes cupboard, also bedroom and sitting, with board or housekeeping privileges. 2761 St. Catherine street. 9

WANTED, A GOOD YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 or 18 years old (Protestant) to assist in light housework and take care of child. Address Mrs. W. J. S. McCORMICK, 403 Fullum street. 9

WANTED, AT ROBERT HALL, Confectioner's, a respectable, bright, willing Girl, living at home with parents preferred. Apply 2273 St. Catherine street, corner McGill College avenue. 9

WANTED, A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG man, for a real estate office; salary about $500. more or less, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating business experience and references. A young man with a university education preferred. Address, BUSINESS, P.O., Box 1093, Montreal. 9

WANTED, AN EDUCATED YOUNG GIRL to assist with children, and act as tablemaid in leading city family, and a young cook for same; highest references wanted; highest wages to girls able to fill this bill. Country girls applying for these positions, wire me immediately. GORMAN'S AGENCY, 76 Mansfield street, Court entrance. 9

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY Mrs. S. CARSLEY, 507 Guy street. 9

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

KNOX CHURCH.—Rev. Donald Tait, D.D., will officiate at both services.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH

The Sunday-school anniversary services at the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church to-morrow promise to be very interesting and profitable. At the morning service the Rev. Prof. Harris will illustrate his sermon to the children of the school. The Rev. Mr. Stevens, of St. Henri, will address the school in the afternoon, and at the evening service the Rev. Dr. Antliff will preach.

ADDRESSES TO WORKINGMEN.

In St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, corner of William and Dalhousie street, Haymarket square. Subject to-morrow at 7 p.m., 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage.'

THE OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Public services in the Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow will be conducted by Rev. R. M. Martin, minister, who will at the evening service preach on the topic, 'From the gibbet to paradise.' Besides the usual anthems sung by the choir at the evening offertory, a contralto solo will be rendered. Strangers are invited.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At Zion Church, corner of Mance and Milton streets, the Rev. Dr. George, principal of the Congregational College, will preach at both services to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

CHAPLAIN LANE

will preach Special Anniversary Sermons in ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, At 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., TO-MORROW.

Collections in aid of the Church Debt.

THE GREAT WEST END Departmental Store.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,

1163 St. James St.,
Cor. Fulford.

Extraordinary Great CHEAP SALE

—ON—

MONDAY.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 2 cases of Good Pins, 1c pkg. Value 4c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 2 cases of Florida Water (big bottles) Murray Lenman, 39c. Value 50c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 1 case of Morning Dew Soap, 3 cakes in a box, 6c box. Value 10c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 250 remnants of Dress Goods and Silks, all assorted, all marked very cheap, and besides, Monday we will give 25 percent discount.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 325 yards of good Flannelette in Remnants, 8c. Value 12c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 500 yds. of Grey Cotton, 40 inches wide, very fine, in remnants, 8c yd. Value 14c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. Good Grey Shee ting 8-4 wide, at O. LEMIRE & CO., Monday, 14½c. Value 20c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 5 pcs. of Dress Plaid, special quality, 15c. Value 25c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. Children's Cloth Jackets, well lined, trimmed with fur, $1.98. Value $4.50.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. Children's Sailor Suits, Braided, 98c. Value $1.50.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 5 doz. Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers (flesh color), 75c. Value $1.25.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 4 pcs. English Tweed good quality, 39c. Value 65c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 1 lot of large size Granite Basins, 25c. Value 45c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 1 lot of good Granite Teapots. 19c. Value 30c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 1 lot of Pudding Dishes, good quality Granite, 15c. Value 30c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 200 English Stone Plates, 3c. Value 6c.

SPECIAL for MONDAY. 3 only Bedroom Sets. $1.48. Value $2.25.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,

1163 St. James St.,
Cor. Fulford.
Wh re all cars transfer.
Cash Only. One Price Only.

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON

STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

EDWARD L. BOND,

Marine, Fire,

INSURANCE.

Plate Glass, Accident.

80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Tel. Main 2205.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Cash or Credit.—We firmly believe we are selling furniture and carpets for less money, either for cash or credit, than you will find anywhere else, and you owe it to yourself to investigate the truth of this claim. F. Lapointe, the complete house-furnisher, 1447, 1449 St. Catherine street east, and 189, 189a Montcalm street.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 14, TO assist with housework; will be carefully trained and looked after; no children. 67 St. Famille street. 9

WANTED, MANAGER FOR CARPET DEpartment in large retail establishment; must be successful salesman, capable of taking full charge. THOMAS C. WATKINS, The Right House, Hamilton. 7

THE BOOK WAR—'LIFE AND TIMES OF Queen Victoria'; now ready; London and Canadian Edition. Only Official complete book. Biggest and best. Prices cut; 60 percent profit; 1,000 agents wanted. A million copies will be sold on 60 days. Valuable premium free with each book. Credit given. Freight and duty paid. Shipping depot established in Canada. General Agents wanted on salary. Book outfit alone free. Both book and premium outfits prepaid for 20c. Order quick. Address Sole Authorized Canadian Publishers, Monroe Book Co., Chicago. 26

PICTURES OF QUEEN VICTORIA — WE will send twelve, postage prepaid, to any person who will promise to try and sell them at 10 cents each, and send us the money. For your trouble we will send a beautiful rolled gold ring guaranteed to wear and stand acid. It looks exactly like a diamond. Only experts can tell the difference. Sell 3 dozen and get a watch. We have other premiums. Unsold goods taken back. HOME ART PICTURE COMPANY, 134 Van Buren street, Chicago. 28

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp. 8

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages to competent girl. 83 St. Mark street.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL HOUSEkeeper wanted. Applications to be addressed to I. J. ROBSON, Supt.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, to work on ladies' blouses and shirt waists; also, a young girl, good hand-sewer, as improver. Apply at once, 215 Bleury street. 8

WANTED, A COOK. MRS. F. S. LYMAN, 72 McTavish street. 6

WANTED, A NURSERY GOVERNESS (Protestant) to take charge of two children; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Apply 166 Drummond street. 7

WANTED, A YOUNG PERSON, 16 OR 18 years of age, to help with the housework in small family. Apply after 6 o'clock, 46 City Councillors street. 7

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED HOUSE and Tablemaid, employment by the day or week. Address, R.E., 'Witness' Office. city. 6

WANTED, BY YOUNG CHINAMAN, Situation as Cook in private family. Apply, 1184 St. Denis street.

WANTED, WORK BY AN ABLE and Experienced young Scotchman, as coachman, fireman, watchman, or any other capacity References. Please address, D.M., 340, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, LADY'S WATCH, 30TH JANUARY, Gold Hunting Case, Rustic Initials E.M.D. Stem-winder, No. 11942, Rotherham, London. Liberal reward, 490 St. Urbain st.

LOST, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 18th, on C.P.R. Train No. 36 (Parlor Car 'Lievre'), or at Montreal Station, Windsor Street, a gold chain, with flat gold pencil and two keys attached. Whoever returns the same to Government House, Ottawa, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST, IN CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY a Bicycle Seat. Finder will please return to S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig st. 8

LOST, ON THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, between Roy and DeMontigny streets, by way of St. Lawrence street car an old-fashioned brown leather Purse, containing a small sum of money in bills and silver. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 538½ St. Dominique street. 7

Personal.

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

Rooms to Let.

WARM, COMFORTABLE Furnished Room, in quiet, Protestant family; terms reasonable. 122 Champ de Mars street.

UNFURNISHED, NICE, LARGE Rooms, parlor and bathroom, flat, heated and lighted; terms moderate. 768 Palace st. 22

Partner Wanted.

WANTED, PARTNER, WITH A FEW thousand dollars to extend a business already well established. One capable of taking charge of office preferred. Apply A., 370, 'Witness' Office.

Eggs and Poultry.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London. 2

Business Chances.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—MOFFAT'S Dry Goods Business for Sale, consisting of Fancy Dry Goods and Manufacturing Department for Ladies' and Children's wear; a good chance for the right party. Apply at Store, 157 St. Antoine street. 6

Pupils Wanted.

DO YOU WANT A SITUATION? TWO important positions open now. Experienced professor receives students. Classics, Mathematics, commercial subjects. P.O. Box 492. 9

WANTED, PUPILS AT THE INGRES-COUtellier School of Languages, natural method, Fraser Institute, 9 University street. Free trial lesson to visitors. 5

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED, 286 Peel street, 916 Dorchester street, 50 Durocher street, 79 Fort street. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

STORE TO LET, 2655 ST. CATHERINE street, near St. Matthew street; rent reasonable. Apply to JOHN HENRY HODGES, 185 St. James street. 9

TO RENT, SEVERAL LARGE FLATS, ground floor and basement, hoist, central locality. 750 Craig street, near Victoria square. 9

HOUSE TO LET, 2655 ST. CATHERINE street, near St. Matthew street, 7 rooms, $18.00 per month. Apply to JOHN HENRY HODGES, 185 St. James street. 9

HOUSES TO LET—13 LORNE AVENUE, 10 rooms, $400 a year; 49 Prince Arthur street, 7 rooms, $15 a month; 51½ Prince Arthur street, 7 rooms, $15 a month. Apply to R. EGAN, 72 Aylmer street. 9

TO LET, 38 DUROCHER STREET, 11 rooms, furnace, etc., compact, cozy, $450, no taxes; 90 University street, 14 rooms, furnace, etc., commodious, convenient, $425 and taxes. S. M. BAYLIS, 3 Mechanics Building. 9

TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY, modern three-story stone house, in the western part of the city. Apply to JAS. BAILLIE, care Bruneau, Currie & Co., 10 Foundling street, or 513 Roslyn ave., Westmount. 6

TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY MONTHLY payments nice new Cottages, built for winter, well situated, high and dry, above all flooding, Longueuil, West End, close to Ferry. ANDREW HARDIE, Gardenville ave. P.O. Box 101. 31

TO RENT OR SELL, A FINE COUNTRY residence, solid stone house, beautifully situated, with 75,000 feet of land, good for any kind of garden use, fine old trees, facing the river, with grand view of all shipping up and down, 30 minutes to the centre of city; easy terms. G. B., 'Witness' Office. 31

ST. LAMBERT—TO LET, COTTAGE, eight rooms, modern convenience; extension kitchen: Daisy furnace. JOHN NICHOLS, 1734 Notre Dame street. 2

TO LET, A NEAT HOUSE, No. 86 St. Luke street. Apply, 67 City Councillors street.

TO LET, 88 CATHCART STREET, Eleven rooms, new Daisy furnace, hot water, comfortable. Apply, 58 McTavish street. W. J. HAMILTON.

TO LET, TWO OF THOSE Very Desirable houses, Nos. 77 and 79 St. Mark street, having all modern conveniences, 'Daisy' furnaces, fixed wash tubs, etc. Will be placed in good order for a desirable tenant. Apply to DAVID McFARLANE, 436 Craig street, or 601 Sherbrooke street.

LODGE ROOM TO LET, Several Nights in the month, neatly furnished. Apply, CARETAKER, 2204 St. Catherine street, opposite English Cathedral.

TO LET, ONE FLAT, ABOUT 7,000 FEET flooring; 4th floor fronting on St. Lawrence and St. Charles-Borromme streets, between Lagauchetiere and Dorchester; good light, freight elevator and spacious entrance; rental, $500.00. A. BRUNET, 58 St. James street. 6

TO RENT, NEW LODGE ROOMS, EMPIRE Building, St. Catherine street; Lodge Rooms, Richmond Hall; Store, 2459 Notre Dame street; House, Thornton Park. Apply to THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame street, or at Thornton Villa 7

TO LET, A BRICK COTTAGE, NO. 72 City Councillors street, 7 rooms and extension kitchen, furnace and all modern improvements. Apply to T. GILDAY, 309 St. James street. 7

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, COSY, Brick Cottage, 7 rooms, attic, bath, etc., convenient to station, stores and river. Address, MR. BRAGG, St. Lambert.

STORES AND OFFICES, HEATED BY Steam, in the New Building, St. Peter street, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Ready presently. Apply to 'Witness' Office. 6

STORE TO LET, NO. 14 LEMOINE Street, at present occupied by Tetley & Co. JESSE JOSEPH, 16 St. Sacrament street.

TO LET, 315 PEEL STREET, FURNISHED or unfurnished for one or two years. Apply to E. D. WINTLE, Canada Life Building. 5

TO LET, 396 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET, 6 rooms; 396a St. Dominique street, 9 rooms, newly papered and painted. Apply to 895 Sherbrooke street.

TO LET, STORE AND UPPER DWELling, 2671 St. Catherine street; also, several dwellings on University street. D. S. LEACH, 180 St. James street.

TO LET IN ST. LAMBERT, TWO COMfortable Houses at moderate rents—one solid brick, containing ten rooms, bath and w.c., and a large well-lighted basement with Daisy furnace in it. The other contains nine apartments, bath and w.c.; also a Daisy furnace in the cellar and a summer kitchen attached. Both have fruit gardens in rear, good stabling, if required, and a spring well. A small conservatory, heated by steam, belongs to the house with nine apartments, and a poultry yard wire-fenced. The houses are nicely situated in shade trees on the bank of the river where the roadway in front has recently been increased by the government to fifty feet wide. There is also a six-room cottage with bath and w.c. to let in the same vicinity. For further particulars apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal, or J. BEATTY, St. Lambert. 1

Property.

FOR SALE, LOTS ON DRUMMOND Street, first above Dorchester street. A good locality for an apartment house, or for any commercial purpose; price very reasonable. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, LARGE FRONTAGE ON ST. Catherine street, corner of a leading street. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, MANCE STREET, CORNER of Prince Arthur, choice lot for flats or houses. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 9

FOR SALE, HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 4166 Sherbrooke street; red sandstone front, eight rooms, extension kitchen and basement; gas and electric light, and all other conveniences. A. HOLDEN & CO., 30 St. John street. 9

FOR SALE, NICE STONE FRONT HOUSE, 2768 St. Catherine street west, lot 120 feet deep, basement on a level with the street, has Daisy furnace; price $6,000. Apply to R. EGAN, 72 Aylmer street. 6

FOR SALE, IN THE TOWN OF DRUMmondville, on the corner of Convent and Dorion streets, a Red-Brick Dwelling House, and land; title perfect. Address, S.A.D., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que.

Wanted.

WANTED, 8 or 12 GALLONS MILK Daily; good price to prompt shipper. Address CASH 30, 'Witness' Office. 6

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A LOT OF CANARY BIRDS, male and female, Norwich; can be seen any time. 1751 St. Hubert street, between Comte and Beaubien street, above C.P.R. track. Take St. Denis car. 9

FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS LANTERN, with oil, limelight and arc light apparatus; resistance coil, screen, highly colored slides. 19 Torrance stret. 8

FOR SALE—GRAMAPHONE FOR SALE 17 records, a bargain, $12, in good condition. Apply 97 Bleury street. 7

FOR SALE, 2 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTOR, in perfect order; can be seen 19 St. Peter street. 6

IMPORTED HORSES FOR SALE— FOR Sale, six young imported Stallions, four Shires and two Clydesdales, imported in October last. They were carefully selected from the best breeders in Great Britain. For particulars, apply to owner. GEORGE HAY, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 11

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT, with privilege of purchasing, semi-detached house, eight rooms. State full particulars. Address, W.G.H., P.O. Box 738. 8

WANTED, FOR SIX MONTHS, BEGINning May 1st, furnished house in country; rental must be moderate. Address SUBURBAN, 'Witness' Office. 6

Board and Rooms Wanted.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED for private office purposes; must be light and commodious, and near Windsor Hotel; ground floor of residence preferred. Address B., 3078, 'Witness' Office. 8

Enterainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELECUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Lagauchetiere street. 8

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock All are welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance sts. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m., the monthly sermon to the young; the Rev. W. H. Stevens, of St. Henri, will preach at 7 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. The Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., B.D., will preach on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. C. E. Cragg will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are welcome. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. H. Stevens will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.15. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts.—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Congregational Bible Study class. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood. Topic, 'Ability and Application.' Speaker, Mr. Neil McDonald.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable will preach. Sunday school at 2.30 o'clock p.m. E.L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mrs. Asa Gordon will speak at the morning service, and Mr. Asa Gordon, K.C., B.C.L., of Ottawa, at the evening. Evangelistic services every day during the week at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. Everybody invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chaplain Lane will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Chaplain Lane will lecture on the war in South Africa on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets. Class-meeting and Junior Christian Endeavor at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Study of Sunday school lesson at 9 p.m. Quarterly Official Board will meet on Friday at 8 p.m. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Feb. 10, 1901. Sunday school anniversary services. 11 a.m., the Rev. Prof. Harris, M.A., B.D., will preach an illustrated sermon to children. 3 p.m., open session of school, the Rev. W. H. Stevens will give an address. 7 p.m., the Rev. Prof. Antliff, M.A., D.D., will preach. Strangers welcome to all the above services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free and unappropriated. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Sunday, Feb. 10, 1901. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and the Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill,, B.A., rector.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the rector. Evening preacher, the Rev. R. C. Brewer. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer, Preachor, the Rev. C. G. Rollit. Offertory for Diocesan Missions. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Morning prayer at 11; evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. H. Gomery. Holy Baptism at 4.30. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Bible class at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger Square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Sexagesima Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard (corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets), in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. E. Fee.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. A special service will be held next Sunday evening for those members of the congregation and their comrades who have lately returned from South Africa. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hackett, principal of the Diocesan College.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave.—Sexagesima Sunday. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A., D.C.L.; Rev. Principal E. I. Rexford, B.A.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. The Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., Special Preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Professor Steen. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Tuesday, 10.30 a.m., Diocesan Synod service and Holy Communion by the Lord Bishop of Montreal; preacher, the Rev. E. T. Capel. During the remainder of the session of Synod there will be celebration of the Holy Communion daily at 9 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Sexagesima Sunday.
11.05 Morning prayer. Preacher—the Dean.
3.00 Sunday-school and Bible classes.
7.05 Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. J. Gilbert Baylis, B.D.
All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.
Tuesday, Confirmation class, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.
Friday—Teachers' meeting, at 2.30 p.m.
Friday—Special Service of Intercession on behalf of African war, 5 p.m.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street. — Services, 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Ker, D.D., rector.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street. Pastor, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. 11 a.m. 'Children's sermon.' 7 p.m., 'Over-coming evil.' Everybody welcome.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Monal streets. The pastor will conduct service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited. Rev. D. MacVicar, B.A., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor, residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. The pastor will preach at both services. All seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening sermon, Feb. 10, 'The average man.' A special sermon to men. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Martin, acting pastor. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday-school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 290 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence st. Regular Sunday services as follows: Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 to 7 p.m. Preaching service, 7 to 8 p.m. John W. Ede will preach. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 8 to 9 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evening worship, 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., will preach at both services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. — The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at morning service. Preacher at evening service Mr. Charles D. Meigs, of Indianapolis. Topic, 'The Front Line Sunday school.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, Feb. 10.—11 a.m., 'The Dynamic of success.' 7 p.m., 'The Undoing of two young men.' A hearty welcome to all!

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

Undenominational Churches.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres Street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by Mr. J. J. Hutchinson.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearty singing. All welcome.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader in charge.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wenesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m., Sabbath school, 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m., and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign R. W. Williams and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at eight o'clock. Captain Dawson in command. Gospel services (in French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m., and on every week day except Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m. Adjutant Robert in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock in English. Captain R. Huxtable in charge

St. Lambert Churches.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. J. D. Campbell will preach at 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 o'clock. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will officiate at all services.

CALVIN CHURCH, (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs street. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Adam street and Letourneau avenue. Rev. W. M. MacKerracher, B.A., minister. Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and minister's Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. Geo. F. Johnson, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt will preach on Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese at 3 p.m. C.E. Society on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. The pastor will preach a special series of sermons on the Prodigal Son, commencing Sunday evening with 'The Prodigal and the Home.' Sunday school, 3 p.m. C.E.S. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage.' Sunday school and Bible class at three o'clock p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.15 p.m., and choir practice at 8.30 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, 'Aims of Life'; for the evening, 'Whom ye ignorantly worship.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible Study Union on Wednesday at 7.15 p.m. and midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—The Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, B.A., late of St. Matthew's Church, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., the pastor, at 7 p.m. Subject, 'Grace and Joy,' Luke x., 20. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Principal MacVicar at Bible class at 3.15, on Christ's Baptism. C.E. meeting, addressed by Miss King, at 8.15 p.m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. King's Daughters Sewing Circle, Tuesday at 10.30. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of month at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.; Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche a 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi a 7.30 A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine avenue, Westmount.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (Presbyterienne), rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche a 10 h. Services a 11 h. et a 7 h. R. F. Ducles, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche a 10 h. et a 7 h.; le mercredi a 8 h. Ecole du dimanche a 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Service le Dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le Jeudi a 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur, Residence, 50 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche a 11 heures et a 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche a 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi a 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, 389 rue Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche a 11 heures du matin et a 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 3 heures. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

About 50,000 feet of land on William and Inspector Streets.

An excellent factory site. Most favorable terms offered to parties wishing to build.

TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA,
26 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Stores and Offices
(HEATED BY STEAM)
in the
NEW BUILDING
St. Peter Street, Between
Merchants Bank
and
"Witness" Office.

READY PRESENTLY.

Apply to
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TO LET.
NANUFACTURING FLATS
ST. JAMES ST., near Victoria Square
Fine Light. Steam Heat.

S. H. McDOWELL,
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TO LET.
LARGE SHOP & DWELLING
No. 2165 & 2167 NOTRE DAME ST.
Heated by Hot Water. Immediate possession.
Rent Low.

S. H. McDOWELL,
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TO LET.
LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES
Suitable for Lawyers or an Insurance Company.
Cor. NOTRE DAME & ST. ALEXIS STS.

S. H. McDOWELL,
21 ST. HELEN STREET.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
917 Dorchester St., a three-story Cut Stone Front House with stone steps and coping; this exceedingly attractive house contains on the first floor double drawing-room, with handsome fireplace in each room, and bow window, dining-room and kitchen in the extension; the second floor contains a large sitting room with bow window and handsome fireplace, two bed rooms and bath-room; there is a sewing room and two servants' rooms in the extension and separated from the main house by the back staircase; the third floor contains a large front room, with bow window, two bedrooms and large linen closet; the house is heated with hot water, and is in good state of repair; immediate possession if desired. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
51 Metcalfe street, a fine Three Story Solid Brick House, in perfect order. An excellent position for a good Boarding House. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel., Main 3344.

FOR SALE.
A fine central corner on St. Catherine street, Shops and Dwellings, all well rented. 2788 St. Catherine street.—A Dwelling House, in perfect order, next to Young, the Painter, who is doing a good business. Both of the above to close estates. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel., Main 3344.

TO LET,
83 FORT STREET.

Rent, $300; no taxes; self-contained Cottage, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms; all modern conveniences; will be tinted and painted throughout.

W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James street.

TO LET, 1st May.
271 ST. URBAIN ST., pleasant residence, 3 stories and basement, "Daisy" furnance; good yard.

1720a ONTARIO ST., extra large Upper Dwelling, with "Daisy" furnace.

59 CITY HALL AVENUE, 3 stories and basement, large rooms; moderate rent.

21 MONTCALM ST., 10 rooms, and

4 MONTCALM ST., 8 rooms.

This part of Montcalm, close to the River, is quiet, airy and respectable.

Estate John Tiffin,
H. H. AUSTIN, Agent.
61 St. Gabriel St.

TO LET,
COTTAGE, situated on the summit of the little mountain, Westmount, with about nine acres of land laid out with flowers, shrubs and beautiful shade trees. To any one wanting a delightful summer residence in first-class order, with purest of air and unrivalled view, this is an ideal spot—within five minutes' walk of street railway. For particulars apply to

JAMES BAILLIE,
care Bruneau, Currie & Co.,
10 Foundling st.,
Or 513 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount.

Houses to Rent.
39 TUPPER STREET.
Modern stone front house, 10 rooms, hot water furnace, rent $25 a month and taxes.

1253 DORCHESTER STREET.
Stone front house, 10 rooms, furnace, rent $25 a month.

8 TARA HALL AVENUE.
Semi-detached cottage, with entrance on Milton Street, 8 rooms, Daisy furnace.

9 TARA HALL AVENUE.
Brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water furnace.

Also Houses, Stores and Tenements to rent in all parts of the city and suburbs.

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1763 Notre Dame Street.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Featherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian Patents.—A. Guindon, rotary engines; Miss M. A. Irving, garment supporter; S. May, coverings for billiard tables; J. B. Houston, furnace draught heaters; W. Smith, combined saftey canning crate and carrier; T. W. Douglas, mufflers; F. P. Geoffrion, devices for preventing wetting of beds; D. J. Archer and S. Jones, manufacture of self-igniting gas mediums; S. E. Harris, cattle guards; T. Harvey, wire or felt web guides for paper making machines; M. Church, wire fence stapling device; W. H. Fletcher, blackboard rulers.

American Patents—W. K. Bowerman, vending machine; H. A. Sheldon, spray painting or white washing machine; C. J. Shirref, waggon jack; J. A. G. Trudeau, electric heater for liquids.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

'Great Preachers I have seen and heard' was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church, to the students of the Congregational College. Mr. Reid was the choice of the graduating class as one of the special lecturers. His delineation of such men as McLaren, Matthewson, White, McNeil, Black, Parker, etc., was very realistic, and was very highly appreciated by the students.

A VALENTINE TEA.

The ladies of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are holding a Valentine tea on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 3.30 and 8.15 in the Natural History Society's rooms, at the corner of University and Catheart streets. Special attractions are promised for the children, including magic lantern, Punch and Judy, etc., and live dogs, cats, pigeons, etc., for sale. In the evening songs will be given by Miss Ella Walker and Miss Rankin.

WANT ADS.
—FOR THE—
WITNESS
May be left with
WM. DRYSDALE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.
OR WITH
E. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

Classified Advertisements.
CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.	20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS	½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.	25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS	1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals Agents Wanted.	25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS	

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

House Letting Placards, &c.
The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

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

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

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

A BAND CONCERT.

On Thursday night a patriotic band concert was given in the Salvation Army barracks, St. Alexander street, which was quite successful and much enjoyed by the large audience. Mr. W. B. Colley was chairman and the usual opening exercises were conducted by Brigadier Pugmire. Amongst those who contributed musical numbers were Mrs. Baird and little Miss Baird; Miss V. Benson, who sang 'Sons of the British Empire'; Mrs. Smith; Messrs. Brown and Volkert; Mr. Best, who sang 'Rule Britannia'; Mr. R. L. Werry, who sang 'Khaki Heroes' and 'England's Hobby'; Mr. Gatehouse and Master Pugmire.

Miss Gatehouse and Miss Webber played guitar selections, accompanying Brigadier Pugmire, who led with his concertina. Brigadier Pugmire also sang several solos. The musical drills by the Brigadier's three children were very cleverly executed. The brass band and the 'hobo' kazoo band also did their share towards the entertainment. Mrs. Lamontagne and Miss Gatehouse were the accompanists of the evening. The proceedings closed with 'God save the King' sung to the accompaniment of the brass band and the benediction which was pronounced by Ensign Williams.

THE ZINGARI CLUB.

The music-loving public will be glad to learn that the Zingari Club will give two entertainments at the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, March 2. The programme will include popular music and songs. The names of the following among others will be sufficient guarantee of the character of the entertainment: Mr. Leslie Tedford, Mr. Sydney Dugan, Mr. Fred. S. Hickey, Mr. F. H. Blair, instructor of the Glee Club, and Mr. Meredith Heward, instructor of the banjo and Mandolin clubs.

AUSTRALIA

THE FIRST PREMIER OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The new Commonwealth of Australia is now an accomplished fact—a definite political quantity, the inaugural ceremonies having been held on New Year's Day at Sydney, in accordance with the programme which had been laid out. Students of political institutions have been specially interested in this consolidation of several prosperous colonies under one government since the proposition was discussed at the convention held at Sydney in 1897. It is stated that the political scheme under which this amalgamation has been effected is more democratic than that of the United States

THE HON. EDMUND BARTON.
First Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

and more federal than that of Canada.

Although the question of the location of the capital of this new commonwealth had not been decided at the time of the formal joining of the colonies, it is not considered practically certain that that honor will fall to Monaro, in the south-east portion of New South Wales. This decision, it is understood, has been reached by the commission appointed to ascertain the most suitable locality. The Monaro district is one of the most attractive on the continent, being several hundred feet above the sea level, and most picturesque in its natural features. It is accessible by railway from both Sydney and Melbourne. The sanction of the federal parliament is necessary to legalize this decision of the commission, but it is considered that there will be no objection. Practically all of the land in the hundred square miles which has been set aside for this purpose belongs to the Crown. It stretches to the coast and includes Twofold Bay, a harbor having five or six miles of water, deep enough for the largest vessels. The soil of the district is exceedingly rich, and contains much gold, while diamonds, rubies and other precious stones have also been found there. The cabinet consists of seven members, with Mr. Edmund Barton as Premier.

The first premier of United Australia, the Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C., K.C., was born at the Glebe, Sydney, in 1849. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1879, was Speaker from Jan. 3, 1883, to Jan. 26, 1887, and was subsequently called to the Legislative Council, in which he sat for some years, when he resigned and was returned to the Assembly for East Sydney. He left the Upper House prompted by the desire to help forward the federation movement, of which he has always been a powerful advocate. Since 1897 Mr. Barton has been the most prominent Federationist in Australia, and he is regarded as the father of the commonwealth bill.

The other members of the cabinet are: Sir W. J. Lyne, Minister for Home Affairs; the Hon. A. Deakin, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice; the Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, Minister of Finance; the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Minister of Trade and Customs, and Sir John Forrest, Postmaster-General.

SYMPATHY OF THE SYNAGOGUES

THEY SHOW THEIR LOVE AND RESPECT FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

Rabbi de Sola, who is first vice-president of the Union of Orthodox Synagogues of the United States and Canada, has transmitted to the 'Witness' the following copy of a letter and set of resolutions forwarded by the executive, in New York, to the president of the board of deputies of British Jews:—

Dear Sir,—Moved with profound respect and sincere love for Her late Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada begs to assure you and through you the Board of Deputies of British Jews, that we share your sorrow, and with you keenly feel the loss of Her Majesty.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Union it was resolved that we forward you resolutions accordingly, which we have the honor to send herewith.

Faithfully yours,
H. PEREIRA MENDES, President.
ALBERT LUCAS,
MAX COHEN.
J. BUCHALTER.
ISIDORE HERSHFIELD,
Hon. Secs.

Whereas, the fiat of God, which affects all mortals, has summoned from earth the soul of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and

Whereas, Her Majesty's reign was illustrious by reason of her many virtues which sought and ensured the happiness of her subjects, among whom are so many thousands of our brethren, and

Whereas, owing to her justice and generosity her freedom from religious prejudice, and her love and tolerance for all her fellow creatures, all of whom she ever recognized as children of the Great Creator, the Hebrews in her realm advanced to high positions in Government and society, and were ever allowed the utmost freedom of worship and liberty of conscience,

Be it resolved, that the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, record its sentiments and emphasize its appreciation of the loss sustained by all Her Majesty's subjects, and particularly by her Jewish subjects; and

Be it resolved, that we mourn with all true men who mourn for the departure of one whose life illustrated the virtues of sovereignty as they did the virtues of womanhood.

Be it further resolved, that we convey this message of sympathy with our English brethren to them through the Board of Deputies of the Congregations of British Jews, coupling with it the fervent prayer that their peace and prosperity may be continued under the reign of His Majesty, Edward VII., whom God preserve for many years, and may whose name ever stand for what has gained to his illustrious mother the title of the Great and Good.

H. PEREIRA MENDES, President.
ALBERT LUCAS.
ISIDORE HERSHFIELD,
MAX COHEN.
J. BUCHALTER.
Hon. Secs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

Smith's Falls Chief Constable Arrests an Enemy.

Peace After a Hard Fight—Robert J. McGowan Captures and Forever Ends the Career of the Only Foe he Ever Feared.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Feb. 8.—(Special)—Robt. J. McGowan, the popular chief of police, has been for a long time annoyed and seriously handicapped in the performance of his duties by rheumatism and gout. A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy. He tried them, and was cured. To-day he is as well as ever. He has given the following for publication:

Smith's Falls, Ont.

Dodds Medicine Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I was recommended to try Dodd's Kidney Pills for rheumatism and gout, from which I was a great sufferer. The pills seemed just to fit my case.

I had been under the care of two eminent and skilled medical practitioners, and I have tried no end of patent medicines, but the first relief came with the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

I certainly recommend them to all who suffer as I used to from rheumatism or gout. I am now perfectly well.

If it will be of any service to you, you are at liberty to use my name and testimonial.

ROBERT J. McGOWAN,
Chief of Police.

Mr. McGowan's popularity will make the above story one of interest to many people in his neighborhood, and the province generally. What he has done anyone may do with the same means—Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never fail.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC REPEATED.

The choir of the West End Methodist Church has decided to repeat their Christmas concert, consisting of the Cantatas, Adams' 'Rainbow of Peace' and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm. The date which has been arranged for is Feb. 12.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. Francis H. McLean, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, begs to acknowledge with sincerest thanks the following subscriptions for a special case, received in answer to the appeal published in the 'Witness' on Feb. 4. Acknowledgments are made by initials only: D.C.R., $1; Cash, 50c; Mrs. R., $2; J.A., $10; Cash, $1; One who wishes to help, $2; Cash, $1; Mrs. H.M., and friends, $5; J. C.E., 75c; One who would like to give more, $2; Anonymous, $2; Friend, $2; H. H., $2; Anonymous, $1; Anonymous, $1; Anonymous, $2; Memo., 50c; W.H.S., $5; E.J.S., $3; A.M.B., $1; B.P., $1; H.S., $5.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)
In effect January 1st. 1901.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.40 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Yamaska.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns & St. Albans.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Arthabaska.
4.40 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
5.50 p.m.—Ottawa.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.15 p.m.—Chambly and St. Cesaire.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.35 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
9.00 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
10.50 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Troy, Boston and C. V. R. points.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.15 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.00 a.m.—Rouse Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
2.40 p.m.—St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
5.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
5.45 p.m.—Toronto.
6.40 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Yamaska, Quebec, Portland.
8.30 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.00 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—7.40 a.m., 12.10, (except Sat. and Sun.) 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 7.55 a.m., 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.

For Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil—7.40, 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 6.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30, 11.25 p.m.

For Dorval—7.40, 12.10 noon (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25, p.m.

For Longueuil—8.00 a.m., 5.20, 6.30 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul—7.40, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15 5.15, 6.31 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.03, 8.00, 8.40, 8.55, 9.01, 12.10, 1.35, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.20, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.00, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W.H. Clancey, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.

From Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 11 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lamberts and intermediate stations at 10.45 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 8.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily, (8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday).

For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.05 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15, *10 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, *2.30 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.35 a.m., (except Monday) 11.55 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 7.55 a.m. except Monday, and 11.55 a.m., 3, 5 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. daily except Monday.)

From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.10 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.20 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.10 p.m.

From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.20 a.m., 6.10 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays.

For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. (Wed. only), 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30, (6.15 p.m. except Sat.) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.55 p.m., 9.45 p.m. St. Jerome 7.55 a.m., 1.50 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.35 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRIC DYES

Will give BEST TINTS, FINEST SHADES, daintiest and most brilliant colors. They are somewhat better than other makes, as their makers are confident in their name.

CONSTIPATION

Permanently Cured and all its Ill Effects Removed by

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you've suffered from constipation for years, tried all the remedies you ever heard or read of, without getting more than the relief the one dose of the medicine afforded—if you've been subject to all the miseries associated with constipation, such as sick headache, nausea, biliousness, pimples, eruptions, blood humors, blotches, piles, etc., wouldn't you consider it a blessing to be cured of your constipation so that it would stay cured?

Burdock Blood Bitters can cure you—cure so that the cure will be permanent. It has done so in thousands of cases during the past twenty years.

Just one statement to prove what we say is right.

Mrs. G. Gasby, Portage La Prairie, Man., writes: "For over two years I was troubled with sick headache and constipation. I tried many different pills and patent medicines, but they only gave me slight, temporary relief.

"A lady friend of mine induced me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and sent me half a bottle of it to start with. I derived so much benefit from that that I continued to use it, and took in all three bottles, which completely cured me.

"That was ten months ago, and as my health has been splendid ever since I have only my kind friend to thank who advised me to take B.B.B."

RECRUITS WANTED.

None but Grippe sufferers to fight grippe with Morin's Creso-Phates Wine; no medical examination, health restored, comfort warranted, no fatigue, no march; your horse should be a good chair; your whiskey a good chimney fire; and your rifle a bottle of Morin's Creso-Phates Wine; your cartridge a wineglass. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by the Corporation of the City of Toronto at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to amend the Act passed in the 55-56th year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered 67, respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, so as to make it clear that the rates charged by the Company for telephone service in the Dominion of Canada as they existed on the 9th of July, 1892, shall not be increased without the consent of the Governor-in-Council; and that any charge higher than the rates as they then existed were and shall be absolutely void, and may be recovered from the Company by any person who has paid such excessive rates: Also by requiring the said Company to furnish telephone services at the said rates to all persons using or making application for the same, whose premises are situate upon or adjacent to any street along which the said Company has constructed or erected a line of poles for the purposes of such service.

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of December, A.D., 1900.

THOMAS CASWELL,
Solicitor for the Corporation of the City of Toronto. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next meeting thereof, for an Act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between The Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad Company, The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Wellington R. Burt, A. W. Wright, George H. Russel, Albert M. Marshall, and T. M. Marshall, for the purpose amongst other things of easing the said Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and to authorize the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to carry out the provisions of the said agreement in so far as it relates to the matters and things therein contained.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Land and Improvement Company, a body politic and corporate having its principal business office in the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature to pass an act to free all the purchasers of the immoveable properties bequeathed by the last will and testament of Simon Valois, on the fourth of December, 1866, from all responsibility as to the investment of the moneys accruing from the sale of the said immoveables.

ARCHER & PERRON,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Montreal, 27th November, 1900. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate "WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED," for the purpose of taking over and continuing as a going concern the business at present carried on at Montreal by the firm of Warden King & Son, as iron founders and machinists, manufacturers of, and dealers in iron, metals, and products of the same, and as contractors for, manufacturers and sellers of, and dealers in, all kinds of heating apparatus, soil pipes, steam fittings, builders' and plumbers' supplies, and other business incidental thereto, with the right to issue preferred and ordinary stock; the head office of the Company to be at the City of Montreal.

Montreal, 7th February, 1901.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for Applicants.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE TWINS MISTAKE.

(A True Story.)

(Clara Hill, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'The ground is in a fine condition for ploughing after to-day's rain,' said Mr. Wright to his wife. 'The north field ought to be ploughed soon, but don't see how I can do the work myself and go to San Diego to-morrow. Perhaps I can hire Joe Eric to plough for me. He makes such crooked furrows, I don't care to have him do the work; but it cannot be helped this time. This has been such a dry year, not near enough rain. By day after to-morrow the ground will be as hard as rock, if our usual California sun shines before that time.'

'You cannot delay going to town, for the taxes have to be paid before the fifteenth,' observed Mrs. Wright. 'Besides, you must see Jarvis about the money he owes you for those oranges you sold him.'

'Living fourteen miles from town is so inconvenient. Eunice, I intend to take the light buggy, so to get back early, before dark; and if you want to do any shopping you can go along.'

'Indeed I do, but there is only one seat in the buggy, and what shall I do with the twins,' enquired Mrs. Wright.

'Oh, mamma!' Nina put her arms lovingly around her mother's neck and coaxed. Do let us keep house all by ourselves. It will be such fun.'

'We can feed the chickens, and we'll be such good girls, and not be one bit scared,' promised Tina.

So the matter was decided, and early the next morning Joe came to plough. Soon afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Wright started for town, reluctantly leaving the twins standing on the front porch, waving their pink sun-bonnets, until their parents were lost to view at the bend of the road.

The twins were only eight years old; almost too young to be left alone, but they were brave little girls, and hastily wiped the tears away that would come in spite of their efforts to control them.

Soon they were playing out under the orange trees. The sun shone down upon them, through the glossy green leaves. The branches overhead were full of creamy blossoms and golden oranges, at the same time. The air was fragrant with their delicate perfume.

The twins were having an orange party. Their dolls were the guests, and every one, from big Arabella, down to Dot, the wee baby doll, they decorated with the blossoms. Out of the oranges Nina and Tina made 'make believe' orange sauce, cake, jelly and marmalade. The dolls didn't have a very good appetite, but as the twins rosy lips were tinted yellow, it seems they had a fine one.

Joe had been ploughing in a field close by, and before long their party was interrupted by a shout from Joe, for the girls to go to him.

'Come on, Tina,' called Nina, 'Joe wants something,' and the girls running rapidly, were soon beside him.

They found him standing by the plough, gazing at it in a perplexing manner.

'Has your father a monkey wrench?' asked Joe.

'No,' answered both girls together, and a bewildered expression passed over their faces.

'Oh, yes, he must have one, somewhere,' exclaimed Joe, impatiently.

'No, he hasn't any monkey ranch,' and Nina shook her head emphatically.

'I'm sure he hasn't any,' retorted Tina.

'If that is the case, I can't plough this field to-day,' and Joe commenced to unharness Meg and Bess from the plough; while the twins walked 'arm in arm' slowly back to their orange tree. Here they chatted about Joe, and were greatly puzzled to know why he stopped ploughing 'just because their father didn't own a monkey ranch.'

'Papa will be so sorry when he sees the ground isn't ploughed,' sighed Tina. 'What a funny man to think papa owns a monkey ranch.'

'He owns this orange ranch, but he hasn't any monkeys around here, or we would see them. Wish he did have some, it would be lots more fun playing with monkeys than oranges,' and Nina glanced thoughtfully up at the yellow balls hanging above her head.

About six o'clock that evening Mr. and Mrs. Wright returned from San Diego, to find two lonely little girls sitting on the porch, with Rover, the dog, beside them. It was too dark for Mr. Wright to take notice that the field was not ploughed. At the supper table he was surprised to hear Tina say:

'Oh, papa! Joe Eric didn't plough the field,' followed by the question, 'You haven't got a monkey ranch, have you, papa?'

'Joe not plough the field. Monkey ranch. What can the child mean? Certainly there is some mistake here,' but Mr. Wright was not better enlightened when Nina said:

'Joe said you owned a monkey ranch, and we told him you didn't, and then he got mad and went home. I think he is an awful funny man.'

'So do I,' repeated her sister, 'and don't you hire him any more.'

The following day the matter was cleared up, when Joe came over to explain that a portion of the plough becoming loosened, he could not fix it without a monkey wrench.

Then a loud, merry laugh rang out on the air, and Mr. Wright shook all over. He was so tickled at his girls' mistake that he could not feel provoked because the field was not ploughed.

The twins' 'Monkey Ranch' is at present a standing joke in the family; and I expect when they grow up, they will tell it to their little children, just as I tell it now to you.

BIBLE GLEANINGS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

JESUS, MY LIFE.

In Him was life. (John i., 4.) I am the Living One, and behold, I am alive for evermore. (Rev. i., 18.) Jesus, the eternal Son of God, the ever living one, is the pledge and security of our eternal life. 'Because I live ye shall live also.' (John xiv., 19.) We have eternal life here, and it continues after this mortal life ends. 'If my immortal Saviour lives, then my immortal life is sure.' If we have been reconciled to God by Christ's death, 'Much more shall we be saved (preserved or kept) by His life.' (Rom. v., 10.) For this He is in heaven, as our life. He ever lives to act for us, and keep us in living union with Himself. At His appearing as 'The Life' every member of His body must be manifested with Him, for the body and its members cannot be separated. Nothing in the universe can separate us from His love or from His life. (Col. iii., 1-4; Rom. viii., 35, 39.) 'We two are so joined, He'll not go to glory and leave me behind.' My life is sustained by His life. (John vi., 51.) The life which I now live is by faith in the Son of God. (Gal. ii., 20.) Few Christians know the reality, power and joyousness of this life here and of its certainty in the future. Why? Ah! let them ask the Lord that question, and continue till they get the answer. They may not have the life at all. If they have they should know it.

Let pastors and other spiritual guides, as the fall campaign of Christian work opens, sound clearly and earnestly in the hearing of their people this note of whole-hearted consecration. God will accept nothing less than such loyal, enthusiastic service; the Church cannot sustain itself except at such cost of self-denial and single eyed devotion.—New York 'Observer.'

A revival of religion results from the preaching of God's word. The Holy Ghost uses the written word in carrying on the work of salvation. This word must be preached, and its faithful preaching will be followed by revivals. This shows not only the wickedness, but the foolishness as well, for preachers to neglect the word of God and seek their pulpit themes from any other source. We need preachers who will not shun to declare the whole counsel of God concerning sin, atonement, repentance, faith, regeneration, witness of the Spirit, holy living, entire sanctification in this present life, the judgment and future rewards for the righteous and punishment for the wicked. Such preaching, accompanied by the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, will result in revivals, and revivals will not come without it, as witness the reformations following the preaching of the prophets and apostles, Edwards and Whitefield, Wesley and Finney, Albright and Seybert. Such a revival is the present need of the Church. We need many things, but nothing so much as this. Let the Church pray, O Lord, revive thy work.—Rev. H. A. Kramer, in 'Living Epistle.'

The quotation of a verse from the Sermon on the Mount led me to think how strange it must have been to see a Jew leave the house of God and go to his own, in order to be reconciled to his brother. I wonder whether a similar sight has ever been seen here, or nearer your own homes. Let us observe it in the spirit, if not in the letter; so that, at peace with men, we may worship God in the beauty of holiness. Not only in worship, but in work, should this beauty be seen. Into the day's duty, toil, and labor, there is to be put honest, holy, and loving work. Everything behind the counter, as well as in the pulpit, is to be done in earnestness, devotion and submission to God. I remember hearing of a Welsh pastor baptizing a shoemaker in the river. As he was about to plunge the man into the water, he said: 'Take care, John, that you wax the threads more carefully, that you draw the seams more closely, and that all your work be done more to the glory of the Master to whom you dedicate your life.'—Rev. J. B Figgis.

V Our French neighbors say that the English are good, but they are not amiable. May that which is a saying never be true of any of us. There are some who are righteous, true, upright, and men of integrity; but these qualities are, in themselves, like the jagged rocks—not covered with moss, ferns and other beautiful things, but rough, peaked, hard and harsh. God forbid that our integrity should be of that kind.—Rev. J. B. Figgis.

Notice how the people who worshipped Baal called from morning until noon and from midday unto night, while there was not a voice that answered. Has that any bearing upon us? Yes, to a large extent. Under whatsoever cover we worship Baal, we may cry even unto Jehovah, but there will be no response. 'If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me.' If, in secret or openly, you are a worshipper of this world, turning away from the living God in your heart or life, your prayer to God will bring no answer; you must first put away your idolatry.—Dr. A. T. Pierson.

The beauty of holiness is the greatest beauty in the universe. Beautiful flowers will fade, sweet music will cease; the fair faces we have loved must be left in the grave, or exchanged for a greater beauty if Jesus comes first. But the beauty of holiness will abide and live on, unchanged, save as it is swallowed up in the glory and beauty of God and of Christ. It is the spiritual beauty of the saints within the veil. Is it not, too, the beauty of the holy angels? God is a Spirit; and the beauty of the Lord our God is therefore the spiritual beauty of holiness. In his incarnate form the Lord Jesus Christ may well have had outward loveliness; but his chief beauty was that of the soul and the spirit, the beauty of holiness. It is an animating thought that, in seeking more of Christ and more of the Spirit, we are seeking the beauty of holiness, the very beauty of our God.—Dr. A. T. Pierson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON BOTH BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A concert of praises rises on behalf of

Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS'

Miss EUGENIE CROTEAU

Of ST. ANTOINE DE TILLY,

Gives her testimony full of gratitude for those "PILLS" the able composition of which makes it the best remedy for pale, weak or anæmic women and young girls.

Miss Eugenie Croteau, of St. Antoine de Tilly, gives the following testimony in behalf of Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS':

'I am of a very weak constitution. After a bad attack of Grippe, being imperfectly cured, this natural weakness increased very much.

'I became very pale, my blood was poor and watery, I felt without strength and energy. I hastened to take some good tonics which were proclaimed as of a superior quality, with the hope to remove my illness, but all in vain.

'I saw myself failing off and marching rapidly to my grave. Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' were perhaps the only remedy which I had not tried yet.

'What could those 'PILLS' do in my case? What good could they do to me?

This is what happened: Taken according to directions, Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS' brought me a great relief at first; afterwards, the continued use of this incomparable preparation, as long as my illness required it, eliminated my excessive paleness, made my blood recover its natural color, restored my strength and courage.

'Such are the never-to-be-forgotten benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Ed. Morin's 'CARDINAL PILLS.'

EUGENIE CROTEAU.

FACE MASSAGE

Our Experts are giving special attention to this department. Freckles, Blotches, Rough Oily Skin, Redness and all Facial Blemishes removed by using the celebrated **Face Massage.** Call and see our magnificent **Ladies' Parlors.** Advice free.

J. Palmer & Son, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

Is the Greatest Remedy and Cure for **Rheumatism, Chest Colds, Quinsy, Lumbago, Croup, Stiff Joints, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sprains and Strains.** Your back may be a trifle lame, your legs and arms may feel the same. **Imperial Embrocation** will you restore, perhaps make well for evermore.

Leslie R. Dowker, of Dowker, McIntosh Co., well known leather merchants, St. Peter Street, Montreal, writes:

"I have used your Embrocation for the past two months, and find it the best to be had, and would recommend it highly to everyone. No house should be without it. I have used it when I had a severe cold and pains all through my bones, and it has given me the greatest relief. I hope you will sell plenty of it, as you deserve great credit for getting up this Embrocation."

Leading Doctors recommend it. First Class Chemists vend it. Only 25c a large bottle.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO., Box 516.

LAING'S PORK and CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE.

The greatest care in selecting material and blending spices makes Laing's Sausage a product that knows no peer on the market.

Price 9c lb. 3 lbs. for 25c.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO. LTD. SEVEN STORES.

BOVRIL FOR INFLUENZA

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

ANOTHER KIND OF VEGETABLE.

A well-known electrical contractor recently told the following story on one of his foremen, an Irishman of ability in electrical installations, but whose knowledge of outside matters is limited. On the day in question Pat left his assistant electrician in charge of the plant they were installing while he trotted down town to a jeweller's to buy a ring for his wife-to-be. After waiting until he could obtain the ear of the clerk without letting others know his business, Pat whispered hoarsely to him: 'Give me the best wedding ring you have in your shop.'

'Eiguteen karats?' queried the clerk.

'No,' snapped Pat, drawing back in an offended manner. 'Atin' onions, if it's any of your business.'—'Electrical Review.'

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

Teacher (suspiciously)—'Who wrote your composition, Johnny?'

Johnny—'My father.'

Teacher—'What, all of it?'

Johnny—'No'm; I helped him.'

Weary Willie — 'Ef you hed a million pounds, Fields, wot would you do wit' it?'

Flowery Fields — 'Why, I wouldn't do nutt'n wit' it—I'd jess rest easy and let it do sutt'n wit' me.'

Miss Lulu Finnegan—'I will give ye me answer in a month, Pat.'

He—'That's right, me darlint; tek plenty of time to think it over. But tell me wan thing now—will it be yes or no?'

The only certain road to wealth
A test will prove it so—
Is holding on to money.
When you feel like letting go.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

'I'm feeling very shaky to-day,' remarked Mr. Younghusband. 'All right, dear,' replied his sympathetic spouse; 'you may go down in the cellar and sift ashes.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Samples of MOULDINGS

To arrive in a few days. Will have a finer line than ever.

C. W. WILLSON & SON,
Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames,
688 Craig St., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

New Sizes Mountings and Styles.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

RICE, Artist Photographer,
2261 St. Catherine St.
Telephone Up. 2472.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited
Mills at Keewatin and Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office,
Rooms 207 to 210 Merchants' Bank Bldg.

COLLYER & BROCK
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
52 STREET RAILWAY CHAMBERS
Also WIRING & FITTING for PRIVATE HOUSES, Etc.

Royal Silver Plate Co.,
ELECTRO-PLATERS IN GOLD & SILVER,
All kinds of SILVERWARE Repaired and Re-plated, equal to new.
Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed
Bell Tel. Main 1387. 40 St. Lambert Hill.

SEWING MACHINES.

If you want a good machine at factory prices, send for our illustrated catalogue and testimonials.

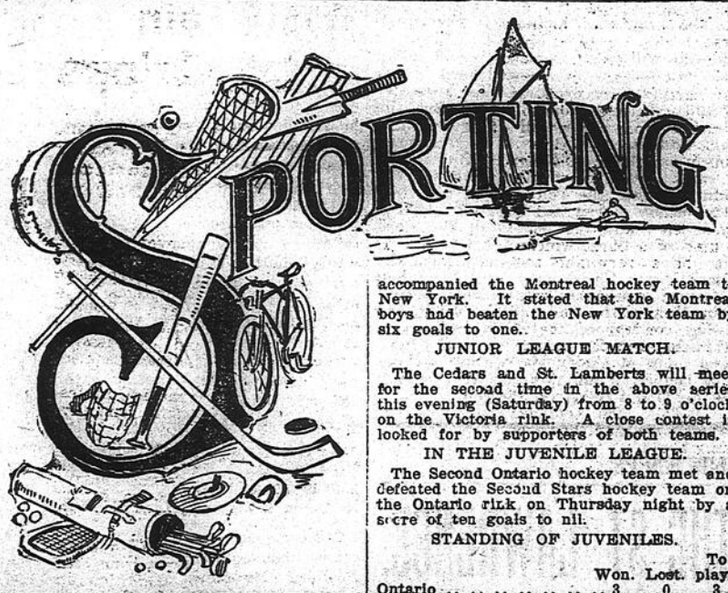
$40.00 VICTOR for $20.00.
$55.00 HOMESTEAD for $22.50.
$65.00 HOMESTEAD for $26.50.
Other Machines at $17.50 and $19.50.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St., Montreal. Dept. W.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at

A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.



Snowshoeing.

HOLLIES MAY BUILD A CLUB HOUSE.

It will be pleasing information to the members and friends and all lovers of snowshoeing in Montreal, to learn that there is a probability of the Holly Snowshoe Club erecting a new and handsome clubhouse in the near future.

Owing to the excellent financial standing of the club at the present time the officials are satisfied that they can make such a venture and feel confident that in doing so they will have the hearty approval and co-operation of all the members. It was only two years ago that this organization was heavily in debt, but thanks to the careful financing of the executive and the patriotism of its members and friends the club has now quite a surplus to its credit. At a recent meeting the idea of building a club house was discussed and after everything pertaining to the expenses and erection of such a building, the executive decided to take immediate action in the matter with the result that a special committee has been appointed for the purpose of interviewing the Westmount council to ascertain on what terms and conditions the club can procure possession of that excellent site on which stands the old contagious diseases hospital in that town. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with Westmount the Hollies will commence preparations for the erection of their future home. It is the intention of the club to erect a handsome building, one that will be a credit to their organization and a home and place of recreation and amusement for its members.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The cross-country snowshoe championship to be run off this afternoon, under the management of the Holly Snowshoe Club, promises to be very keenly contested. The entries are numerous, and among them are to be found the names of some fast men. After the races a luncheon will be served at the Lachine hotel, to which the competitors, officials and invited guests, will sit down.

Mr. Alexander B. Rattray, president of the Holly Snowshoe Club, will be officiating officer of the day.

CEDAR SNOWSHOE CLUB.

The snowshoe club of the Cedar A.A.A. held a ladies' night tramp last evening. The members and their lady friends left the club rooms about 8.15 o'clock and had a very pleasant tramp, lasting about two hours. They then returned to the club rooms, where the remainder of the evening and part of the morning were very agreeably spent in musical selections, etc., from club talent. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

HOLLY VETERANS' NIGHT.

The veterans of the Holly Snowshoe Club will meet at the club rooms on Monday evening at eight o'clock sharp to participate in the annual tramp across the mountain.

A choice programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the trampers, and a pleasant outing is promised all who attend. President Rattray will be in command of the tramp.

Hockey.

INTER-CHURCH LEAGUE.

The sixth match of the above league was played on the Montagnard rink on Thursday night between teams from the Trinity Young Men's Association and the Lily Association of St. James Methodist Church. The play was fast and clean throughout. The first half ended with one to nothing in favor of the Lily Association. The second half opened with Trinity scoring their first and only goal. The Lily Association succeeded in placing two more goals to their credit, thus winning the match by 2 goals to 1.

MONTREAL WON EASILY IN NEW YORK.

A telegram was received at the gymnasium last night from Mr. Harry Shaw, who accompanied the Montreal hockey team to New York. It stated that the Montreal boys had beaten the New York team by six goals to one.

JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH.

The Cedars and St. Lamberts will meet for the second time in the above series this evening (Saturday) from 8 to 9 o'clock on the Victoria rink. A close contest is looked for by supporters of both teams.

IN THE JUVENILE LEAGUE.

The Second Ontario hockey team met and defeated the Second Stars hockey team on the Ontario rink on Thursday night by a score of ten goals to nil.

STANDING OF JUVENILES.

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Ontario	3	0	3
Outremont	2	2	2
Overland	1	2	3
Star A.A.	1	3	2

SHAMROCKS FOR QUEBEC.

The Senior Shamrock hockey club leave this morning for Quebec, where they are scheduled to play the Ancient Capital team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey League. Frank Tansey will again play his old position at point, and in the forward line, Brannen and Farrell have been replaced by E. Cummings and G. Cummings, two hustling intermediate players. With such and aggregation the champions should come out victorious.

Following are the players: Goal, McKenna; point, F. Tansey; coverpoint, F. Wall; forwards, H. Trihey, F. Scanlan, E. Cummings and G. Cummings.

OTTAWA-VICTORIA MATCH.

The Victorias have put in their final practice in preparation for their match with the Ottawas at the Arena to-night. Word also comes from the Capital that that team is coming down to Montreal with the strongest possible seven they can muster.

Both teams realize the importance of a win, and they will exert every effort to carry out their desire.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

There is no man in Montreal who has devoted more of his time and energy in the past few years to the promotion and welfare of hockey and skating than has Mr. William Northey, the popular secretary treasurer of the Arena Rink Company. Since the auditorium in the west end has been erected Mr. Northey has kept himself in close touch with all the senior and intermediate hockey clubs, endeavoring in every instance to have the game played in a manner befitting the sport. During the different times in which the Stanley cup was contested for at the Arena, the splendid organization and carefully carried out plans, the result of the capable management of Mr. Northey, were instrumental in lessening the crush and inconvenience generally attending such functions. Always courteous in his manner, and obliging

MR. W. NORTHEY,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Arena Rink Company.

at all times the presence of Mr. Northey at a hockey game in the Arena is a guarantee of a clean and sportsmanlike contest.

By his instrumentality the Auditorium has been thrown open on every Friday night for the reception of skaters, and this innovation on the part of the Arena rink committee, through Mr. Northey, demonstrates clearly his knowledge of the requirements of a large section of our young people. Mr. Northey has also connected himself in an official capacity with other sporting organizations in this city.

QUEBEC TEAMS FOR TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Quebec, Feb. 8.—Following teams of the Quebec Hockey Club have been picked for their scheduled matches to-morrow, senior series, against Shamrocks:—

Goal, Stocking; point, Cahill; cover point, H. Stuart; forwards, Hogan, B. Stuart, Gillespie, Lemessurier.

Intermediate, against Laviolettes in Three Rivers:—Goal, O'Meara; point, Meredith; cover point, Holliday; forwards, T. Benson, McWilliam, McMillan, P. Copeman; spare, R. Meredith.

Baseball.

PRESIDENTS ON THE PROSPECTS.

The following letters to the New York 'World' will be of interest:

The baseball conditions for the coming season, so far as the Eastern League is concerned, suit me exactly. Every club, but one on our circuit, made money last

MR. P. T. POWERS,
President of the Eastern League.

year. The substitution of Buffalo for Springfield makes us stronger than ever. Our clubs have no local opposition while the teams in the other leagues must meet their opponents in battle array, with a consequent division of patronage and financial loss. The general baseball situation is not exactly desirable, but I think in the end baseball will benefit by the sharp competition when peace and harmony once more reign among the contenders.

P. T. POWERS,
President Eastern League.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 2.—Nick Young, President of the National League, who is

MR. N. E. YOUNG,
President of the National League.

here preparing a schedule for next season, issued the following statement to-day:

'There will be clubs formed in some league cities which will belong to the American Association, but they will act in harmony with the National League. The season will open on April 18, and close Oct. 6. There will be four teams in the East and four in the West. Each will play seventy games, ten being on the home grounds of each team. I expect a better season this year than last.

'N. E. YOUNG,
'President National League.'

Curling.

FINALS IN OTTAWA VALLEY BONSPIEL.

Pembroke, Ont., Feb. 8.—The final match of the Central Canadian curlers was played here to-day, the Rideaus, of Ottawa, winning the tankard after a hard game with Pembroke. The visitors left by the afternoon train.

Following are the names of the players and the skips:—

Rink No. 1.

Rideaus.	Pembrokes.
J. Roberts-Allan	Ed. Beahan
W. J. McInnes	John McVean
R. H. Haycock	B. M. Sherriff
Col. W. P. Anderson, skip	Jas. Stewart, skip
24	19

Rink No. 3.

J. McEvoy	J. G. Forgie
G. L. B. Fraser	A. Morris
Col. Sherwood	R. W. Kenning
C. A. McNee, skip	R. Russell, skip
25	19
Total ... 49	Total ... 38

Majority for Rideaus, 11.

THE M.A.A.A. TROPHY.

The Caledonias and Thistles will play eight rinks each to-day in the second round for the M.A.A.A. trophy, four in the afternoon and four in the evening.

AT LACHINE.

The final match in the rink competition on Lachine ice will be played at Lachine this evening between the following rinks:—

F. McHugh	J. P. Kelly
Wilfred Barnes	L. Morris
W. H. C. Mussen	W. Bothwell
J. Edward, skip	G. W. Henry, skip

Bowling.

VICTORY FOR R.A.A.A.

The bowling match between the intermediate team of the M.A.A.A. and the R. A. A. A. resulted in a victory for the latter team by 145 pins. The following were the teams and scores:—

Royal I.

Guertin	184	162	183	529
Perrier	160	142	174	476
Roy	142	117	178	437
Filion	131	150	158	439
Beique	202	170	177	549
Leveau	148	200	194	542
				2,972

M. A. A. A. II.

Sadler	165	143	158	466
Warmington	137	102	137	376
Hersey	157	179	125	461
Henderson	204	152	139	495
Forbes	143	171	167	481
Baillie	173	155	190	518
				2,797

Majority for Royal, 175.

Canada Bank

We Promise to pay to the Bearer on demand Shillings Currency

MONTREAL the day of 179

For the Canada Banking Comp'y

Pour Chelins

Ent.

A CHEQUE OF THE CANADA BANK.

Mr. E. A. Hart, in a recent letter, corrected an impression that banking institutions had not been known in Canada until the nineteenth century. Now a reader of the 'Witness' furnishes proof in the shape of a cheque of the Canada Bank, which came into his possession some years ago, and a cut of which we are able to reproduce. The Canada Bank, which was established in 1792, is mentioned by Mr. James Stevenson, in a paper prepared by him on 'The Currency of Canada.' Credit for some of the information it contains is given to the 'Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, 1876-7,' p. 122.

MONTREAL BOWLERS FOR OTTAWA.

The Montreal bowling teams represented by the M.A.A.A. and Victoria Rifles aggregations will journey to Ottawa to-day to give battle to the Capital representatives in the Canadian bowling league.

Games will be played both in the afternoon and evening.

Following are the Montreal players:

M.A.A.A.	Victorias.
F. H. Gardner	G. Wyness
J. E. Walsh	L. McRoble
F. Birks	E. Lafleur
W. J. Legallais	W. G. Mills
R. Walker	P. Gorman
W. J. Bailey	W. Simpson
L. Rubenstein.	F. Therrien.

The Hunt.

CANADIAN HUNT CLUB.

The annual midwinter outing of the Canadian Hunt Club will take place this afternoon, commencement to be made from the east corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets at 3 o'clock sharp. The drive will be enlivened by the hunting horns of the club.

They will proceed through the principal streets of the city, afterwards crossing the river on the ice, going to the club house, where luncheon will be served to the members and their friends. The drive will consist of four-in-hands, tandems, singles and doubles.

All the members are requested to take part.

MR. GORDON MELVILLE DEAD.

The death of Mr. Gordon Melville, sr., was announced yesterday. Mr. Melville was born in Scotland and was 64 years of age. In his youth he was in the employment of the Allan SS. line, but resigned the position of steward in 1887 and opened a restaurant. Deceased belonged to St. Andrew's Society. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. WILSON.

On Thursday evening Mr. J. H. Wilson, of the firm of J. H. Wilson & Co., hardware merchants, passed away, in his sixty-second year, after a long illness. Mr. Wilson came to Montreal at an early age and about forty years ago established the business which he has been connected with ever since. It is probable that the business will be continued. Several of Mr. Wilson's children survive him. The funeral is announced to take place on Monday.

TRAINS DELAYED

SOUTHERN TRAINS WERE NEARLY ALL BEHIND TIME LAST NIGHT.

Several of the incoming trains at both the Windsor and the Bonaventure stations were behind time again yesterday, on account of the snow drifts along the lines. At Windsor Station the Halifax express, due at 8.35 yesterday morning, was marked nineteen hours late, and did not reach the city until this morning. The Toronto and Chicago train, due at 7 p.m., was two hours and a half late, the New York due at 9.20 p.m., was one hour late.

At Bonaventure station the Central Vermont, New York, due at 10.15, was an hour late; the Boston, due at 8.20 p.m., was half an hour late; the D. & H. New York, due at 8.45, was two hours late, and the Intercolonial Railway Halifax express, due at 5.30 p.m., was four hours and a half late.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 8.—Heavy snow drifts in the Moosehead section of the C.P.R. in Maine are delaying the trains into St. John from the west. All trains have been behind time the past few days, and the Montreal express was eleven hours behind time to-day. The shore line between St. John and St. Stephen, is completely out of business, and rails will have to be cleared of ice with picks. The Central Railway, the Kent Northern, the Elgin and Havelock, and the Harvey-Salisbury, all minor lines, are all blocked.

The mails are being hauled by teams in many places. A wrecked snow plough at St. Andrews has put that branch line of the C.P.R. out of business temporarily.

WOLVES IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—There is still money in wolves, if one makes a business of it. Mr. E. B. Weart, of the French River district, came to town to-day and mildly surprised the chief game warden by throwing down on his office floor the gory heads and skins of seven grey wolves. The bounty for their destruction is $105, or $15 per head. Two of the wolves were shot and the other five poisoned. The business of wolf hunting, however, is not what it once was. Now wolves go around in a solitary, unobtrusive fashion, where a few years ago they could be seen in packs of twenty or more.

THE DELPIT CASE

ONTARIO BAPTISTS VERY MUCH AROUSED.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The Baptists are more stirred up over the Delpit case than any of the other religious bodies of Ontario. At the annual meeting of the College street Baptist church last night the following resolution was passed:

'We respectfully desire to call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada to the recent decision of the judge in Quebec in the Delpit case, whereby he refused to hear the same until it had been first decided by the Roman Catholic Church. We believe this was a gross violation of justice, entirely contrary to the spirit of British law.

'If, as we believe, the minister celebrating the marriage was duly authorized to perform the same, then the government of Canada is bound to see that the majesty of the law is upheld. If it should be held that the Roman Catholic Church is supreme in these matters in the province of Quebec, then the sooner such fact is made known the better, so that the public opinion may be aroused, and the law so amended that no church shall have the right to exercise such power.

'We also desire to protest most vigorously against the Pope of Rome being allowed to interfere in any way whatever in the administration of our laws, and we trust that the Department of justice will so deal with this matter that right shall be done, and the sanctity of the marriage tie be upheld.'

THE KING GRATEFUL

RETURNS THANKS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TOKENS OF SYMPATHY.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Speaker laid before the House this afternoon the following letter from the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Hill: 'I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram from the ambassador to Great Britain, reporting that His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs laid before the King a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, relative to the death of Queen Victoria, and that by the King's command, Lord Lansdowne expresses the royal appreciation of that mark of respect and also of the additional respect shown by the House to the memory of the Queen by its immediate adjournment.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A SET of Boxing Gloves has made a man of many a boy. Boxing is not a rough's sport. Possession of a means of defence begets confidence. Confidence makes a hero of a schoolboy. Fitzsimmons and Jeffries endorse and use the Spalding Gloves.

Per set, $1.00 to $7.

Illustrated catalogue of all sports mailed free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
767 Craig st., Montreal, Canada.

HEART PALPITATION AND NERVOUSNESS

Twin Troubles That Afflicted Mr. E. J. Ennis, Brockville, Ont.

He has been Completely and Permanently Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There are many people at the present time whose nerves are unstrung, heart affected and general health impaired.

To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the latest and best remedy that science has produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the nerve cells of the body, giving them new life and electric energy; they strengthen and regulate the heart and make the blood rich and nourishing.

Read what Mr. E. J. Ennis, Brockville, has to say about them:

'I feel like a new man since taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have not taken any for two weeks, and the reason I did not write sooner was because I wanted to see if my cure was permanent, and I believe it is.

'I had been troubled for more than a year with nervousness and palpitation of the heart, and in fact was run down in health, only weighing 135 pounds, before using the pills. I now weigh 152 pounds, and never felt better in my life.

'Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I consider simply wonderful, and I don't know where I would be now if I had not taken them.'

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A complete kit of Iron Working Tools, just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 25 articles. Weight of the complete outfit 150 lbs. Price for the complete outfit $22.

Send for descriptive circular and prices for Blacksmith's Tools.

ROBT. DONALDSON & SONS,
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Our Trade is increasing. WHY?
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OUR NEW PROCESS BREAD
is giving Entire Satisfaction

For children's food you may use it without fear, as it is perfectly sweet. No acid like in old process.

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EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
COCOA

BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

LINE ETCHINGS,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

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Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

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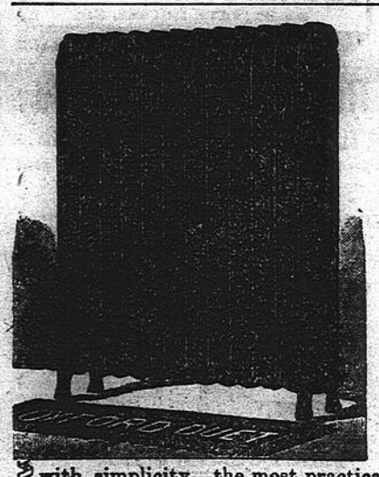

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Has given unbounded satisfaction in countless buildings throughout Canada, England, the United States and other countries.

They are standards of excellence, combining efficiency with simplicity—the most practically reliable and progressively up-to-date Radiators made.

Their joints are iron to iron—CAN'T LEAK.

Fullest information at your service if you are concerned with any heating question.

The Gurney Massey Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS, HEAD NOISES AND EAR SOUNDS.

A Minister Cured.

Catarrh Deafness and Head Noises, Gone in one month.

The Rev. F. A. Kidson, a highly honored minister of St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I., had been a sufferer from Catarrh and head noises for a number of years. So that it had grown to interfere with his ministerial work which he felt obliged to give up. Mr. Kidson was under treatment only one month, but in his case this proved sufficient and he was soon able to resume his work in the Lord's Vineyard. Some time after his cure he wrote:

DEAR DOCTOR:

It gives me much pleasure to answer your kind and welcome letter. I am happy to inform you that I am doing splendidly. I feel twenty years younger. Your medicine has done wonders for me. My head is as clear and feels as well as ever it did. I have been helping to hold Evangelist services for the last few weeks and people say my voice is as good as it used to be, which is pretty well for a man of 67 years old.

I feel very grateful to you as the instrument in the Lord's Hands in raising me to health and strength again, and I shall ever pray for the Divine Blessing to attend you in the noble work you are engaged in of helping suffering humanity. I shall esteem it a favor to have you use my name in the good cause in which you are engaged. I am like the man that was healed of the legion of devils. I publish what you have done for me wherever I go.

Yours in Christ,
F. A. KIDSON, St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.

NOISES AND HEARING

Grew Worse at First, during preparatory treatment. Soon perfectly and permanently cured.

Miss Melanie Nadon, a bright young lady of only twenty-one, was much distressed at finding that the Catarrh from which she had suffered for some time was causing not merely annoying noises in her head, but a steadily and even rapidly increasing deafness.

Dr. Sproule saw at once that the trouble had lasted much longer than the patient realized, and was a very deep-seated one requiring thorough treatment. The result was that at first the disease rebelled and the young patient complained that she was deafer than ever and the noises in the head worse than before. Fortunately she believed Dr. Sproule when he counselled her to continue a little longer and a cure was soon after perfected, and remained to bless her permanently. Nearly a year after the young lady wrote as follows:

DEAR DR. SPROULE.

You will be wondering why you have not heard from me for so many months. But I have not forgotten you. I could not do that after all you have done for me. I have been perfectly well in every way since your treatment. My ears are all right and do not trouble me at all and I can hear perfectly. I know your treatment cured me entirely. Your grateful patient.

(Miss) MELANIE NADON, Mattawa, Ont.

TO THE SKEPTICAL.

If you are a sufferer from Deafness or Head Noises, perhaps you have tried many treatments with either none or only temporary benefit, and as a consequence have become skeptical, have about given up hope of ever being cured and have almost determined never to try again. Before coming to such conclusion, and destining yourself forever to be a failure in the world, a nuisance to yourself, your family, your friends, and any people with whom you come in contact, think over the following carefully.

The evidence which Dr. Sproule has presented to the public from week to week in this paper, is of such a character as not only to convince the most incredulous of his skill in the treatment of these diseases, but also to inspire faith, because the patients themselves (not far away, but right in your own province), who have been rescued by this physician (from a condition of desperation and hopelessness brought on by the repeated failure of patent remedies and physicians in whom they have been accustomed to place confidence), have described their symptoms and testified to the thoroughness and permanency of their cures. Very many have come without hope in some instances, to satisfy the desire of friends, and been cured. The short statements presented are intended to convey in the briefest manner possible the symptoms in each case and the lasting results of Dr. Sproule's treatment. Read them carefully and ponder seriously over this question:

If Dr. Sproule can cure these people in the serious condition they were in, is it not reasonable to suppose that he can cure you? It is certainly worth a trial. Write to the doctor, he will diagnose your case free. **Dr. Sproule, B.A., Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service, English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.**

Out of School Nine Months.

Weak and thin from ulcerated throat, Almost totally deaf, Nearly out of her mind with head noises.

DEAR DOCTOR:

It is with pleasure that I answer your letter of enquiry about our little girl. We have been waiting and watching to see if there would be any return. But she is entirely well and can hear as well as any one. When we applied to you she had not been able to go to school for nine months. She was so weak and so deaf. Her throat was all full of ulcers that had eaten great holes in it. Now she has grown fat and healthy looking, and complains of none of the ailments that used to trouble her. She used to have to sit close up to the front in school, and then she could not hear what was said. Now she says she can sit way at the back and hear all the teacher says. She is an entirely different child. Besides her deafness she used to have such noises in her head that she could not sleep nights and she was almost out of her mind with nervousness. She eats and sleeps well now. I would not have her back where she was for twice the amount; although we have not much to spare. I am advising every one to apply to you. Please send me some symptom blanks to distribute among my friends. Yours sincerely,

THOMAS LOWDON,
Neepawa, Man.

Maddening Noises in His Ears.

Catarrh for twenty years. Cavities of the head inflamed and ulcerated.

Mr. Wm. Todd, a well known mechanical engineer, of Maryland, P.Q., applied to Dr. Sproule for the cure of a Catarrh that had lasted over TWENTY YEARS. Naturally during such a long time the disease had made its way all over the body but it was especially severe in the head. Here all the cavities were not only inflamed, but ulcerated with the result that Mr. Todd felt a growing impairment of all his senses and especially of his hearing which had failed markedly and even to an alarming extent. This dullness of hearing was accompanied by most annoying noises in the ears which kept up a continual and almost maddening humming, throbbing and ringing sounds all of which were worse whenever the weather was stormy, or even cloudy.

Dr. Sproule's treatment soon changed this as well as all his other ailments and the eminent Specialist was gratified some time after to receive the following letter.

My Dear Doctor:

My Catarrh is completely cured and I have remained perfectly well ever since taking your treatment. I am truly grateful to you for my restoration to health and will with a good heart let the facts of my case be known to encourage others who are sick, nervous and suffering as I was. I was almost crazy with the noises in my head.

Your grateful patient,
WM. E. TODD,
Maryland, P.Q.

LORD SELKIRK

What He Did for Canada

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. F. S. MACLENNAN.

Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, was the subject of a most interesting lecture delivered last evening before the members of the Caledonian Society by Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C. To the extreme severity of the weather is the fact due that the attendance was not what so excellent a lecture deserved. Mr. Maclennan gave a brief and concise account of the life and labors of the man who, above all others, might be termed the founder of the great western colonies of Canada. Lord Selkirk, who was born in 1771, said Mr. Maclennan, received his education in Edinburgh University, where he was a classmate and companion of Sir Walter Scott. At the age of 21 Douglas made an extensive tour through the Highlands, and made a careful study of the condition of the people. He quickly saw that immigration was unavoidable, and also the desirability of directing it to the British colonies. The folly which had lost thirteen American colonies to the crown probably strengthened his desire to upbuild the remaining British possessions in this country. His father died in 1799, when he came into the title, all his younger brothers having predeceased him. He had become an ardent student of the colonial questions of the day, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the different British possessions in North America, their climate, resources and prospects. In 1802 he applied to the British Government for leave to settle a colony at Red River (now Manitoba), but he did not receive much encouragement. In the meantime he had acquired some land in Prince Edward Island. It is more than probable the government did not feel itself free to assist emigrants to the valley of the Red river, as it was situated within the territories which had already been conceded to the Hudson's Bay Company. Upper Canada or Prince Edward Island were indicated as places which the government would approve as being more suitable for colonization purposes. He began his work by bringing three ship loads of Highlanders in 1803 to Prince Edward Island, where he settled Queen's county. Within the next few years he had brought out no less than 4,000 Scotch immigrants to his establishment on that island. It was not the place of his choice for a colony, but he waived his own personal views in deference to the government. He then turned his attention to Upper Canada, where he contemplated making a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Hobart. In the following year he concluded terms for free grants of land to his colonists, and brought over 100 settlers to Lake St. Clair, where he founded the Baldoon settlement, in the county of Kent. Unfortunately, this proved a dismal failure; the location was unhealthy, the land was low-lying, malaria thinned the ranks, and the colony was not a success. The Earl of Selkirk was a traveller, and visited his settlements in 1803, and again in 1804. In Montreal he was a welcome guest of the leading partners of the North-West Company, and from them acquired additional knowledge of the value and extent of the fur trade. During these visits he corresponded with the government of Upper Canada regarding the settlement of that province. He offered to build a good waggon road from York (now Toronto) to his Baldoon settlement at an expense of £20,000 in return for certain of the vacant crown lands on either side of the proposed road. The offer was declined, although the road was very much needed, nad the government of Upper Canada was too poor to construct it. Again in 1805 he offered to colonize one of the Mohawk townships on the Grand river. This time his plans were accepted by the government, but they were not carried out owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe.

During all this period Selkirk never lost sight of his original plan for settling a colony in the valley of the Red River and he eventually came to the conclusion that the key to the situation lay with the Hudson's Bay Company. If he could only secure tahe co-operation or control of that company he believed that his long cherished scheme would be realized. The affairs of the company for some years had been on the decline. It had stopped paying dividends and its stock had fallen from 250 to 60. In this condition of affairs Selkirk was not slow to seize his opportunity. He submitted the charter to the highest legal authorities in England and obtained from them an opinion in which it was stated that an individual holding from the Hudson's Bay Company, a lease or grant in fee simple of any part of their territory would be entitled to all the ordinary rights of landed property in England and will be entitled to prevent other persons from occupying any part of the lands.

Armed with this legal opinion who could question Selkirk's right? He could act independent of the British Government and need not be impeded by the indifference of the Colonial Office.

Selkirk soon acquired sufficient stock in the company to give him the control of its policy. He then proposed that the company should transfer to him 116,000 square miles of lands on condition that he should establish a colony and furnish on certain terms from among the settlers, such laborers as would be required by the company in their trade. His offer was not accepted without some opposition, which was promoted mainly by friends of the North-West Company, who acquired stock in the company for the express purpose of opposing Selkirk's scheme. The grant was confirmed at a general meeting of the company and Selkirk was put into possession of a grant of territory nearly as large as the whole of England, Scotland and Ireland. He immediately issued a prospectus setting forth the advantages of emigration to Red River. He promised a better climate than was to be had in any other colony in North America, liberty of conscience and exemption from taxes, in fact a veritable land of promise. His agents were dispatched to the Highlands and to Ireland to select the colonists for the new settlement. Captain Miles Macdonell was chosen His Lordship's personal representative to accompany the expedition and he was given a joint appointment from Lord Selkirk and the company as first governor of the new colony. Stornoway was the place selected for the assembling of the colonists and there in May, 1811, a number of Irish and Scotch congregated to await the ships which were to carry them to Hudson's Bay. The vessels were delayed and did not arrive until June, and by that time a number of the emigrants began to be dissatisfied with their prospects and wished to desert. The expedition, after many delays, sailed from Stornoway on July 26, 1811, and arrived at York Factory, in Hudson's Bay, on Sept. 24, after a voyage of sixty-one days, at that time the longest on record. In graphic language Mr. Maclennan proceeded to sketch the hardships and difficulties which these early pioneers had to encounter. They were not able to proceed to Red River until the summer of 1812. More emigrants were sent by Lord Selkirk to join them in succeeding years. Spending winters at Pembina as their own location did not afford them adequate means of support during that period, eking out a scant subsistence during the more favorable season, warring with the servants of the North-West Company, who were always trying to eject them, the lot of these early settlers was indeed a hard one.

So fearlessly, however, did Lord Selkirk go to work that he actually raised a military force, and waged warfare with the North-West Company. All this resulted, as might be expected, in much litigation between the North-West Company on the one hand and Lord Selkirk, as representing the Hudson's Bay Company, on the other. The North-West Company were triumphant in the end, which may be explained by the fact that the court officials, judges and leading members of society in Montreal, where the trials took place, were either themselves connected with or on friendly and intimate terms with the leading officials of the North-West Company.

Through these years of litigation Lord Selkirk, however, had secured the foundations of his Red River Colony, thus keeping for Britain the magnificent territories of western Canada. The result of the litigation in Canada he regarded as a scandalous miscarriage of justice,, and in the latter part of 1818 he returned to England much shattered in health, but with his spirits still undaunted. In the following year, in the Imperial Parliament, he made a formal complaint against the administration of justice in Canadian courts, and the House of Commons ordered copies of correspondence which had taken place to be laid on the table of the House. Sir Walter Scott, a college friend of His Lordship, was asked to aid with his pen, but the state of Scott's health at the time prevented him doing so. Shortly afterwards, completely worn out by his troubles and vexations, Lord Selkirk retired to the south of France, where he died on April 8, 1820. After his death the two great fur companies amalgamated, and it is attributed to his foresight that the policy which Lord Selkirk insisted upon with so much energy and vigor was adopted, namely, that the fur trade of the Hudson's Bay Territory in the far west and north should be carried on in the name and as the property of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The lecture closed with a review of the criticisms and estimates of character formed by various historians of Lord Selkirk.

Mr. Maclennan was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for his interesting lecture.

A NEW LOAN

BRITISH TREASURY INVITES TENDERS FOR EXCHEQUER BONDS.

London, Feb. 8.—The Treasury invites tenders for an issue of £11,000,000of Exchequed bonds, with interest at three percent. They will be dated March 7, 1901, and are repayable at par on Dec. 7, 1905. The list opens on Feb. 11.

ANCIENT VILLE MARIE

Interesting Historical Sketch of Montreal

FROM FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1761, PHILADELPHIA.

The 'Witness' has received from a Washington correspondent the following interesting sketch of Montreal as given in a very rare almanac dated 1761, and found in the library of Congress. At that date Montreal was in its infancy and had not yet received its present appellation:—

Montreal, or Ville Marie, is situated on the island of Montreal, six leagues and a half in length from east to west, and nearly three leagues in the broadest part. The mountain, from which it has its name, and at the foot of which the city is built, stands at an equal distance from both ends, and about half a league from the bank of the River St. Lawrence, on the south side of the island. The city was called Ville Marie by the founders, and that name is still retained in all public acts, and by the lords and proprietors, who are very jealous on this point. The superiors of the Seminary of St. Sulpice are not only the proprietors of the city, but of the whole island. Wherefore, as the soil here is not only excellent, but all in cultivation, and the city fully as populous as Quebec, this seigniory, or lordship, may very justly be considered to be worth six of the best in Canada, and in general the people are very happy under these masters.

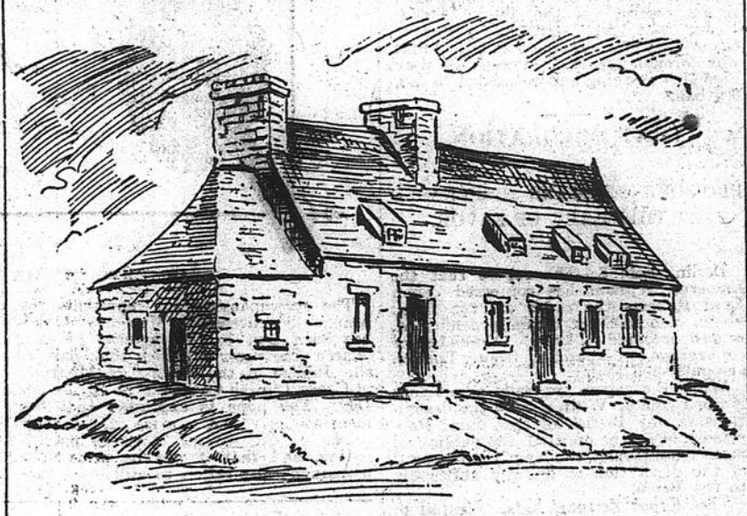
The city is extremely well built, the streets very well laid out, the situation very commodious, and the prospect exceedingly agreeable. The view of the adjacent country is no less pleasing. It had formerly no fortifications, except an enclosure of a single palisade, with bastions of the same nature, kept in very bad order; and a very poor redoubt, which served for an out-work, joined by a gentle declivity to a small square, and was perceivable. The Hotel Dieu, or hospital, the King's Magazines, and the Place of Arms [the old Place d'Armes, now La Place Royal] are in the lower town, and most of the merchants have their houses in this part. In the higher are the seminary, the parochial church, the convents of the Recollets [property now occupied by the Shedden Company, corner of St. Helen and Notre Dame streets], Jesuits [now the City Hall], and the Sisters of the Congregation, together with the houses of the governor [Chateau de Vaudreuil, burnt in 1803, situated at the foot of present Place Jacques Cartier], and most of the officers of the garrison. Beyond a rivulet, which comes from the north-west, and bounds the city on that side, is the hospital-general [old Grey Nunnery, McGill street], with several private houses. On the right, beyond the Convent of the Recollets, which is situated at the extremity of the city on the same side, begins a kind of suburb, which in time is likely to be a very fine quarter. [St. Ann's ward].

The Jesuits have but a small convent here; but their church is large and well built. The convent of the Recollets is more spacious, and the community more numerous. The seminary stands in the centre of the city; and it appears that those who built it were more intent on making it solid and commodious than magnificent. One may, however, perceive something about it, which carries an air of dignity worthy of the lord of the manor; it adjoins the parochial church, which has more of the grandeur of a cathedral than that of Quebec. The noble air of the temple, with the solemnity and modesty of the worship, inspire an awful respect for that Deity who is the object of it.

The house of the Daughters of the Congregation, though one of the largest in the city, is, nevertheless, too small for the community. This is the head of the order, and the novitiate of an organization which had its birth in New France, and is a very noble institution. The Hotel Dieu is served by these sisters, the first of whom came from La Fleche in Anjou. [This is evidently incorrect, as the nuns of the Hotel Dieu were a hospital order, and the nuns of the Congregation were a teaching order.] You see nothing of their poverty, which is far from being affected, either in their hall, which is large and well furnished, or in their church, which is very fine and richly ornamented, or in their house, which is well built, neat and commodious, but they are very indifferently provided for in respect to their table, though they are indefatigable both in the education of the youth of their sex and in attending the sick.

The Hospital-General owes its establishment to one Charron, who had associated himself with some persons remarkable for their 'piety' [opinions differ on this point], not only for promoting this work of charity, but also for providing the country parishes with schoolmasters, who should be to the boys what the Daughters of the Congregation were with respect to the youth of their own sex. But this association soon came to nothing, and the Sieur Charron was left by himself. This did not, however, discourage him; he expended the remainder of his fortune, and procured the assistance of some powerful persons, and had the pleasure, before he died, of seeing his project past all danger of failure, at least with respect to the Hospital-General, which is a very fine building, as is also its chapel, which is in no way inferior to it.

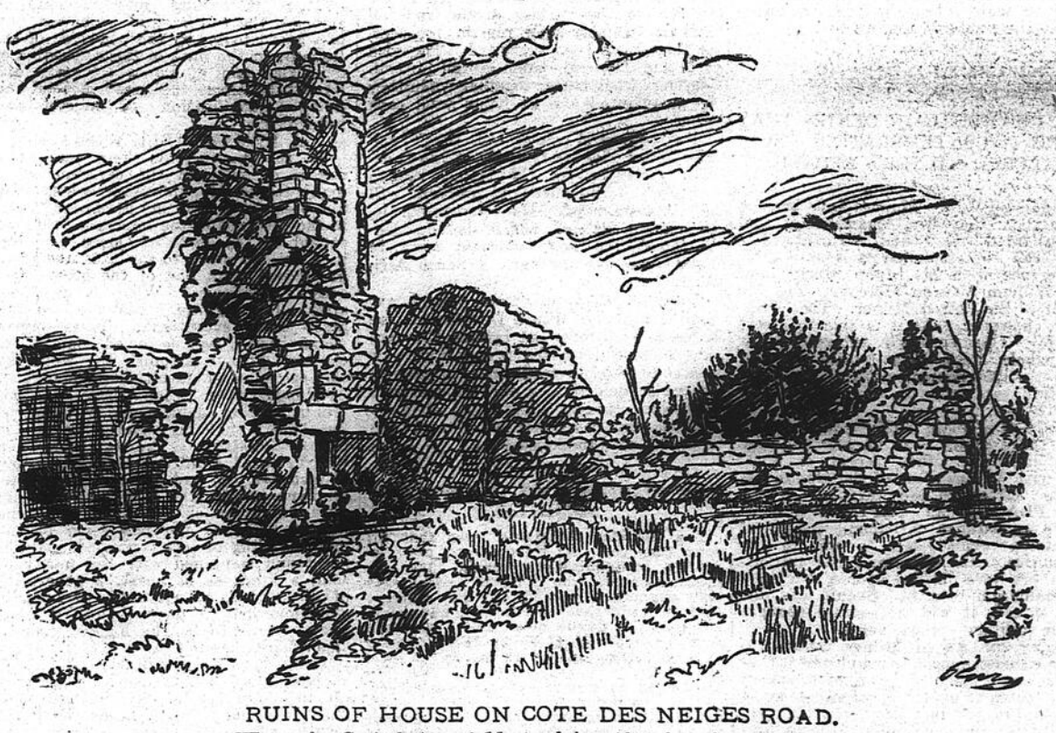
In 1688, some chiefs of the Five Nations, who were sent as an embassy to the French Governor at Montreal, were, through his perfidy, intercepted at one of the falls on Cataraqui river, by the Dinondadies, their enemies. This outrage and indignity against their rights as ambassadors, animated the confederates with the keenest thirst for revenge. On July 26 they landed 1,200 of their men on the south side of the island of Montreal, while the French were in seemingly perfect security, they burnt their houses, sacked their plantations, and put to the sword all the men, women and children without the limits of the town. [This was the 'Massacre of Lachine.'] One thousand French were slain in this invasion and twenty-six carried off and burnt alive. Many more were made prisoners in another attack in the following October, when the lower part of the island was wholly destroyed. Only three of the confederates were lost in this scene of misery and desolation. Never did Canada sustain such a heavy blow. The news of this no sooner reached Fort Frontenac than the garrison abandoned that fort with such precipitation that one of the batteaus, with the soldiers and crew, were lost in shooting a fall. In this calamity all the Indians in alliance with the French deserted them, except the two tribes of the Nepicirinians and Kikabous. The Outawaas, and seven other nations, instantly made peace with the English, and, but for the extraordinary ability and tact of the Sieur Perrot the western Indians would have murdered every Frenchman among them. Nor did the distresses of the Canadians end there. Numerous parties from the Five Nations constantly infested their borders, and the frequent depredations they committed, prevented the residents from cultivating their fields. At the same time a famine raged throughout all Canada; so that nothing but the ignorance of the Indians in the art of attacking fortified places, saved this country from being entirely ruined.



FORT ST. GABRIEL.

Built about 1680 at Point St. Charles.

THE MANOR HOUSE OF JACQUES CARTIER.



RUINS OF HOUSE ON COTE DES NEIGES ROAD.

Where the Capitulation of Montreal is said to have been signed.

In the Train of La Grippe

Follow Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption, and Frequently Nervous and Constitutional Diseases of the Most Serious Nature.

It is after la grippe is over that the greatest danger is often met. If Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is used as soon as the symptoms of la grippe appear it promptly and thoroughly loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed and irritated air passages and prevents the much-dreaded pneumonia and consumption.

It is well known to the medical profession, as well as to the public generally, that there is no more effective treatment for la grippe in existence than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. For this reason it is almost impossible for the manufacturers to supply the demand for this remedy during the present epidemic.

But Dr. Chase also has something for people who slowly recover from the weakened and depressed condition in which la grippe so frequently leaves its victims. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is admirably adapted for this purpose, since it is above all else a restorative and blood-builder.

The after effects of la grippe are what the doctors most dread. The patient is left in a debilitated state, with nothing to build on and no power to resist pneumonia or consumption. Something is needed to put new vigor into the body, and the most successful preparation that can be suggested is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To people who know the value of these two remedies—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food—merely a reminder is necessary. This combination cannot be approached as a treatment for la grippe. The main thing is to act promptly. Begin the treatment at the first sign of disease, and you can rely absolutely on the result being satisfactory. All dealers sell Dr. Chase's remedies. Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS.

To-morrow is the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, appointed by the general committee of the World's Student Christian Federation at their meeting held at Versailles, France, last August. The day will be observed all over the world, by 1,400 student societies, with a membership of 65,000 professor sand students.

The McGill Y.M.C.A. has made arrangements for a meeting to be held in the Diocesan College Hall on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Principal Hackett presiding.

Professor J. Clark Murray will deliver an address on the topic, 'All things work together for good.' Prof. Tory will give a short account of the student Christian work during the past year.

All students and friends of Christian work in schools and colleges are invited to be present. A collection in aid of the College Y.M.C.A. will be taken

STORY OF THE WAR

Mailed Despatches from Lord Roberts Made Public

SEVERAL POINTS STILL REMAIN UNEXPLAINED—GEN. BULLER CRITICISED.

London, Feb. 8.—Lord Roberts's detailed mail despatches ranging from Feb. 6 to Nov. 15, 1900, were gazetted this evening. They fill 157 quarto pages, and make up the official history of the war, although without throwing new light upon several interesting disputed subjects, such as the Sanna's Post affair.

Hundreds of officers, non-commissioned officers and men are favorably mentioned, including Lord Kitchener, who is referred to in warm terms. Sir Redvers Buller comes in for criticism.

The first despatch undertakes to give 'a concise account of the state of affairs in this country (South Africa) on my arrival on Jan. 10.' It describes the forces as much scattered. He decided to leave Gen. Buller with a free hand in Natal, but otherwise to remain on the defensive until reinforced and until the transport had been organized. He found no transport corps existing.

The colonial forces had not been sufficiently used. Cape Colony was restless.

Writing from Jacobsdal on Feb. 16, Lord Roberts says: 'Gen. Buller on Feb. 6 wired that he had pierced the enemy's lines, but that to get his army across the Ladysmith plain would cost from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I replied that he must relieve Ladysmith even at that cost.

'Buller telegraphed on Feb. 9 that he was not strong enough to relieve Ladysmith without reinforcements, and regarded the operation in which he was engaged as impracticable.

'I replied that my instructions must hold.'

In the course of a sketch of the capture of General Cronje, the occupation of Bloemfontein and the long wait there, he wrote: 'The enemy knew exactly how we were situated, and had accurate information as to the condition of our supplies, transports, artillery and cavalry horses, and they regained courage.'

The marches to Johannesburg and Pretoria were uneventful as described by Lord Roberts, his chief concern being to provision the army. 'We were practically living from hand to mouth,' he wrote, 'and at times had not even one day's rations to the good.'

He finds that no specific blame can attach to Colonel Broadwood in the Sanna's Post affair, as 'the disaster was mainly due to the failure of the patrol at Bosman's Kop to warn their comrades that an ambush was prepared.' The officer who was placed in command of the patrol is not mentioned.

Writing from Johannesburg on Nov. 15 he said: 'With the occupation of Komati Poort and the dispersal of Louis Botha's army, the organized resistance of the two republics may be said to have ceased,' but there 'still remains much for the army in South Africa to do,' to meet conditions of guerilla warfare with forces 'broken up into small columns and operating over an area larger than France, Germany and Austria combined.'

Incorporated with the despatches are reports from subordinate commanders, including the narrative of General Baden-Powell, who says the newspaper correspondents gave him as much trouble as the enemy.

Sir George White gives an account of the siege of Ladysmith, and of the struggle of the population and the garrison against starvation and enteric fever.

Lord Roberts's despatches are not regarded as giving any further elucidation of the conduct of the war, but they are interesting as proving that throughout the campaign he never had sufficient men, horses or supplies to cover such a vast field of operations.

Lord Roberts asserts deliberately that the permanent tranquillity of the republics depends upon the complete disarmament of their inhabitants, a task difficult, I admit, but attainable with time and patience.'

Looking at all the circumstances, Lord Roberts says the campaign is unique in the annals of war, and he pays the highest tribute to the gallantry and worth of the troops, declaring that 'no finer forces ever took the field under the British flag.'

There is a general idea that the despatches have suffered considerable excision at the hands of the War Office. They do not throw any further light on the summary retirement of General Colville or many other matters regarding which the public is anxious to hear.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DENIES THAT HE IS CONTEMPLATING SIR ALFRED MILNER'S RECALL.

London, Feb. 8.—Rumors have been in circulation that Mr. Chamberlain had reconsidered his South African policy and was contemplating a round table conference with Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and the recall of Sir Alfred Milner. The 'Daily Mail,' however, says it is able to assert on Mr. Chamberlain's authority that the whole story is a fabrication and that the government retains the most absolute confidence in Sir Alfred Milner.

'Mr. Chamberlain flatly denies,' says the 'Daily Mail, 'that he has had any communication either verbal or written, with any member of the Opposition on the subject of the war.'

PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN.

The appearance of bubonic plague at Capetown seems likely to add to the difficulties of the situation. The authorities there have decided upon a wholesale extermination of rats. Should the disease spread, it will necessitate changes in the military arrangements.

To-day Sir Alfred Milner makes another earnest appeal to employers to allow as many men as possible to enroll in the colonial mounted defence force.

From Delagoa Bay it is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots. The Boers held a Natal mail train up near Vlakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges and the Boers then robbed the passengers, afterwards allowing the train to proceed.

DE WETT'S BRUTALITY

HAD A PEACE ENVOY SHOT AFTER BEING SJAMBOKED IN THE FACE.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 2,—An influential burgher gives some details regarding the treatment of the peace envoys who went to General De Wett's laager. It seems that they were ordered to remain with a cart until the mules arrived. As the Boers were breaking laager in the expectation of a British attack one morning, Commandant Froneman came up and asked them why they had not inspanned.

Morgendal replied that they had been ordered to wait for mules, whereupon the Boer commandant immediately sjamboked Morgendal on the face and said he felt inclined to shoot him.

General De Wett, coming up at the moment, said: 'Why don't you shoot him?' At this Froneman fired at the envoy, who died of the wound.

Mueller, another envoy, was sjamboked also.

CARTWRIGHT OUT ON BAIL.

Capetown, Feb. 8.—Mr. Albert Cartwright, editor of the 'South African News,' who was arrested yesterday, charged with criminal and seditious libel, was formally charged in a police court here this morning and remanded in £2,000 bail.

THAT DECORATION.

PRO-BOER GERMANS DISPLEASED AT THIS MARK OF FAVOR.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The report that the Emperor William has conferred upon Lord Roberts the order of the Black Eagle, although not officially confirmed, is now accepted as true. A number of confirmatory despatches from London are published to-day.

While the papers generally admit that if the Emperor William gave the decorations to any British officers, Lord Roberts could not be omitted, the public and press unanimously condemn the bestowal of the decoration as directly unfriendly to the Boers.

The 'Kreuz Zeitung' says. 'We fail to see why this Boer destroyer should receive such a unique mark of the Emperor William's favor, and also why the Emperor, after being horribly insulted five years ago by the officers of his British regiment, should now show them marked attentions.'

The 'Hamburger Correspondant,' semi-official, also disapproves, declaring that a painful feeling has been caused in all parts of the country.

BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT POURING IN.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—There are now over five hundred applications for enlistment in the South African constabulary, which have been received from the more immediate vicinity of the capital, the western ones not having as yet reached here.

Some of the details of recruiting have been altered. The British Columbia men will be looked after by the four assistant recruiting officers already named. The North-West Territories will be under the supervision of the Mounted Police. Captain Fall will proceed immediately to direct recruiting in Manitoba, and will communicate instructions to Col. Gardner, D.O.C., at Winnipeg. Throughout Ontario and the east the various district officers will superintend recruiting. Lieutenant Weldon MacLean, of St. John, who is home on leave from the British army, will be recruiting officer for the St. John district. He has offered to raise a contingent of a hundred men for the police.

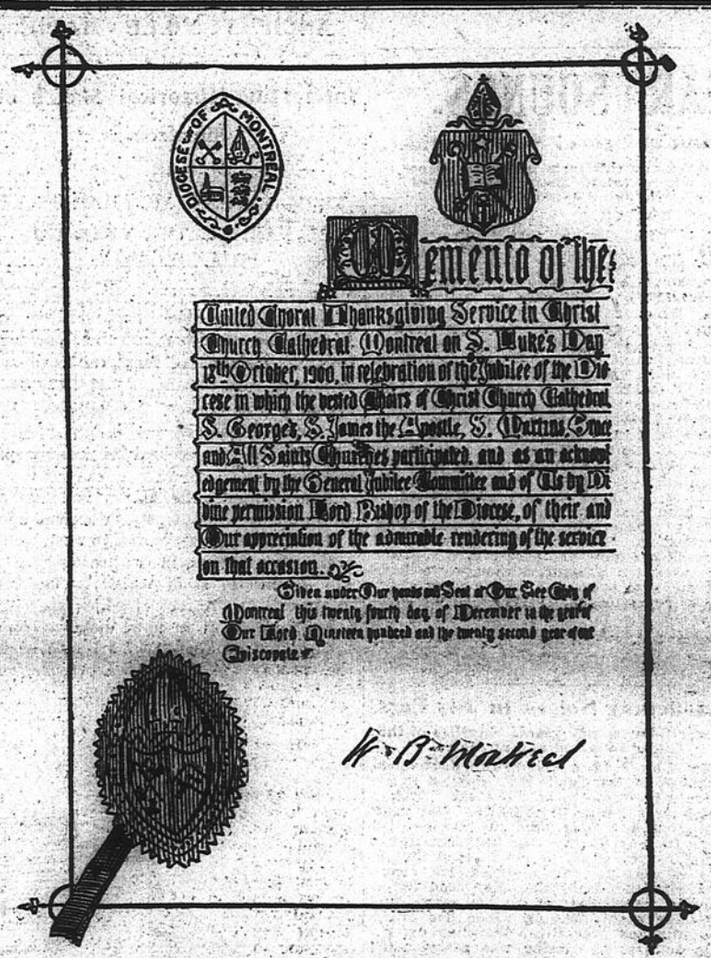
The Canadian force will be concentrated at Ottawa and at Halifax. Arrangements have been completed here for the reception of the western men. All those recruited east of this district will be sent to Halifax. The exhibition grounds have been prepared for the accommodation of the police in Ottawa, similarly to when the Strathconas were mobilized previous to their departure. Another decision which has been reached is that the various drafts from all over the country will remain together, as they have been recruited. The idea is that of General Baden-Powell himself. The men work better together when they are acquainted and at home with each other.

The command which Col. Steele will take is not that particularly of the Canadian contingent of the police, though they may be included and probably will be in his command. His command is the Lydenburg district, which includes Komatipoort, the most unhealthy town, in some seasons of the year, in South Africa.

Many of the applications which are coming into the Militia Department are liable to be thrown out because they are not forwarded on the proper forms or unaccompanied by medical certificates or otherwise defective in the requirements or the regulations. The dates when recruiting will commence in eastern Canada will be announced later.

THE BISHOPS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The 'Semaine Religieuse' says that for some time past, the bishops have been receiving communications asking them for information on the financial advantages and guarantees offered by the different Catholic benevolent societies, and it points out that the people must well understand that the approval given by the hierarchy to such institutions refers merely to their spirit, aim and orthodoxy, and that the bishops in no way intend to render themselves responsible for the financial operations of such societies, which are entitled to, and must have the sole management of their business affairs.



A MEMENTO OF THE DIOCESAN JUBILEE.

The accompanying cut represents the beautifully engrossed 'Memento' which has been sent to the organist of each church the choir of which took part in the Jubilee of the Diocese of Montreal in Christ Church Cathedral on St. Luke's Day. The hope is expressed that the memento may find a place in the choir rooms of the several churches participating, and that it will be in itself a permanent inspiration to still more successful and impressive combined services of a like nature. The 'mementos' are neatly framed in Oxford frames of natural colored oak, and are altogether tasteful and appropriate. As will be seen by the cut, the engrossed 'memento' is signed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The letter that accompanies it is signed by Dr. L. H. Davidson, as secretary of the Jubilee Committee, by whom it is presented.

ADDRESS TO THE KING

It was Moved by the Premier. Seconded by Mr. Borden

AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED—BOTH SPEAKERS PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—By unanimous consent there was adopted yesterday afternoon a loyal address for presentation to the ruler of the British Empire, expressing the condolence of the Canadian people on the death of the Queen. It was moved by the Prime Minister, and seconded by Mr. Borden, the newly-installed leader of the Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in rising to move the address, said: 'We have met under the shadow of a death which has caused more universal mourning than has ever been recorded in the pages of history. In these words there is no exaggeration; they are the literal truth. There is mourning, deep, sincere, heartfelt, in the mansions of the rich and in the cottages of the poor and lowly, for to all her subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, the Queen, in her long reign, had become an object of almost sacred veneration. There is genuine grief in all the nations of Europe, for all had learned to appreciate, to admire and to envy the many good qualities of Queen Victoria, whose many public and domestic virtues were the pride of her people. There is genuine grief in the neighboring nation of seventy-five million inhabitants, the kinsmen of her people, by whom, at all times, and under all circumstances, her name was held in high reverence. Even when in the darkest days of the civil war the relations of the two countries were almost brought to the point of snapping, the poet, Whittier, expressed the feeling of his country when he exclaimed:

'We bow the heart, if not the knee
To England's Queen, God Bless Her.'

'There is wailing and lamentation amongst the subject and barbarian peoples heard to-day in the wigwams of the Indians, in the huts of the colored races of Africa and of India, to whom she was at all times the great mother and living personification of majesty and benevolence.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

'In the presence of these many evidences of grief, in the presence of so many tokens of admiration, where it is not possible to find one discordant note, in the presence of the immeasurable void caused by the death of Queen Victoria, it is not too much to say that the grave has closed upon one of the great characters of history? What is greatness after all? We are accustomed to call great those exceptional beings upon whom heaven has bestowed some of its choicest gifts to astonish the world by the splendor of faculties phenominally developed, even when these faculties are marred by defects and weaknesses, but this is not my conception of the highest greatness. The equipose of a well balanced mind and the equilibrium of faculties well and evenly ordered, the luminous insight, the calm judgment, are gifts which are as rarely found in one human being as the possession of the most dazzling or less concealed qualities are found combined with the purity of soul, a kindness of heart, a generosity of disposition, an elevation of purpose and devotion to duty. This is what seems to me to be the highest conception of greatness.

'It has been our privilege to live under a reign admitted to be one of the grandest in history, rivalling in length and glory the long reign of Louis the Fourteenth, and more likely to project its lustre into future ages.

'If we cast our glance over the sixty-four years into which was compressed the reign of Queen Victoria, we stand astonished at the advance of culture, of wealth, of legislation, of education, of literature, of the arts and sciences, and particularly of navigation and locomotion by land and sea. It may be said that many events took place which would have obtained the same degree of development under another monarch. But I think the contention can be advanced truly that the literature of the Victorian age to some extent reflected the influence of the Queen.

'To the eternal glory of the literature of the reign, be it said that it was pure and absolutely free from the defects and grossness which disgust us in former ages and which are still unhappily the shame of literature in other countries. Happy indeed the country whose literature is of such a character that it can be trusted as the intellectual food of the family circle; that it can be placed by the mother in the hands of the daughter with abundant assurance that while the mind is permeated the heart is not blighted. Such is the Victorian literature, for which no small credit is due to the example and influence of our departed Queen. If it were true that there is a real connection between the high moral standard of the corut and the literature of the age, then I can say without hesitation that Queen Victoria has conferred not only upon her own people but upon mankind a gift for which we can never have sufficient appreciation.

INFLUENCE OF HER REIGN.

'There have been three events particularly in the reign where the influence of Her Majesty has been most beneficent. It has been stated more than once that she was a model constitutional ruler. She was more than that; she was undoubtedly the first constitutional sovereign England ever had, and England has been in advance of the world in constitutional government. It may be said without exaggeration that up to the accession of Queen Victoria the history of England was a record of contest between the sovereign and parliament for supremacy.

'Queen Victoria was the first of all sovereigns who was absolutely impersonal politically. Whether the question at issue was the abolition of the corn laws, the war in the Crimea, the extension of the suffrage, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, or Home Rule in Ireland, the Queen never gave evidence of what her views were. Views she had, because sh was a woman of strong intllect and followed public events with great eagerness; whenever a policy was presnted to her by her Prime Minister she discussed it with him, and sometimes approved or sometimes perhaps blamed; but she left the praise or the blame to those who were responsible to the people. That was wise conduct, and is bearing god fruit in ever increasing abundance. The reward to the Queen was not only in the gratitude and affection of her people, but in the security of her throne and dynasty. When the troubles of 1848 came, and when all the nations of Europe were convulsed by revolution; when thrones were battered by infuriated appeals to popular passions, England alone was absolutely peaceful. Thrones crumbled to pieces like steeples in an earthquake, but the throne of the sovereign of England never was disturbed! Victoria was firm in the affection of her subjects.

BRITISH FREEDOM.

'As the reign advanced it became the pride of her subjects that there was more freedom under the monarchy of England than under any democratic or republican government in existence. That being true, the Queen rendered to the people a great service indeed. She saved them from socialistic agitation and the great prosperity of England to-day is due not alone to the wise and economic laws, but also to the personality of the Queen and her prudent conduct all through her reign.

'The most remarkable event in the late reign—an event which is sometimes passed over in silence and unobserved—was the marvellous movement in colonial development; a development based on local autonomy, which has tended towards imperialistic expansion. Let us remember that in the first year of the reign there was rebellion in this, the then foremost colony of Great Britain; rebellion not against the authority of the young Queen but against the pernicious system of government which then prevailed. That rebellion had to be put down by force, and if the question had been put as to what should be the condition of this country at the end of the reign, the universal answer would have been: Let the end of the reign be near or remote, when it comes these rebellious colonies shall have earned their independence or they shall be sullen and discontented, repressed by force. If anyone had said, when the reign comes to an end, and these colonies shall have grown into a nation covering one half the continent, they shall have become to al intents and purposes an independent people; such a prophecy would have been considered as the hallucinations of a visnation under the flag of England, and that flag not maintained by force but by the affection and gratitude of the visionary dreamer.

'But, sir, that dream is a reality, that prophecy has come true. To-day the rebellious colonies of 1837 are the nation of Canada, acknowledging the supremacy of England, and maintaining that supremacy by only one garrison in Canada at this moment, and that composed, not of imperial soldiers, but of Canadian volunteers. What has been the cause of that marvellous change? Of course, the visible and chief cause has been the bold policy of introducing parliamentary government and allowing the colonies to govern themselves, but primarily because of the personality of Queen Victoria. It is manifest that self-government could never have been truly effective here had it not been that there was a wise sovereign in England, who had herself given the fullest measure of constitutional government at home.

'There is another feature of the Queen's reign which is taken but little notice of to-day, and the importance is little realized. Towards the end of the eighteenth century all the English colonies in America, with the single exception of the French colony of Quebec, claimed their independence, and obtained it by force of arms, after a long and acrimonious contest. In the breast of the new nation that contest left a feeling of hatred which continued from generation to generation into our own time. Perhaps we could find traces of it still here and there, but we have proof of the fact that it has largely abated, and that there is to-day between England and the United States an ever-growing friendship.

'What are the factors which have made this conciliation possible? The personality of the Queen is doubtless the foremost. It is a matter of history that from the day of her accession to the throne the Queen exhibited under all circumstances an abounding and lasting friendship towards that country, which but for the fault of a vicious government would still have formed part of her dominions—a friendship which could not fail to touch the minds and hearts of a sensitive people. This was manifest in times of peace, but still more in the time of war, and especially in the supreme hour of trial of the United States during the civil war.

Sir Wilfrid here referred to Her Majesty's influence in modifying the tone of the despatch prepared by Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston at the time of the Mason-Slidell incident. He also touched on her letter to the widow of President Lincoln, which was the letter of a widow, herself in the first years of her bereavement. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: 'To-day, in the time of Great Britain's mourning, the American people have flocked to their churches to pay their devotions to the memory of Britain's Queen. For my part, I do not hope, I do not believe it possible, that the two countries which were severed in the eighteenth century can ever again be united politically; but perhaps it is not too much to hope that the friendship thus early inaugurated by the hand of the Queen may continue to grow until the two nations are again united, not by legal bonds, but by the two peoples; and if such an event is ever to take place the credit of it will be due to the wise and noble woman who proved herself to be one of the greatest statesmen simply by following the instincts of her heart. Sir, in a life in which there is so much to be admired, perhaps the one thing most to be admired is that naturalness, that simplicity in the character of the Queen which showed itself in the actions I have just described. She had her full share of the joys and sorrows of life. She loved and suffered. Perhaps, after all, she had a larger share of the sorrows than of the joys of life, because, as Chateaubriand says, 'We have not all to know the most of tears.' It was a happy life, though death placed a cold hand upon her happiness in the removal of the noble companion of her life at an early age. From that moment she never was exactly the same. We can apply to her the beautiful language of the French poet:

'"Dans ses premieres larmes elle noya son coeur."

'("In her first tears she drowned her heart.")

'Sir, the Queen is no more; let us with one heart say: "Long live the King."'

'I propose that we should unite in conveying to the King an expression of the loyalty of his Canadian subjects. Only a few days ago His Majesty sent a message to his broad dominions across the sea, in which he said it would be his aim in life to follow in the footsteps of his great and noble mother. We have believed from the first that he who was a wise prince would be a wise king, and that the policy which had made the British empire so great under his predecessor would also be his policy, and that the reign of King Edward VII. would be simply a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.'

THE ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Sir Wilfrid then formally moved the address, which was as follows:

'To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

'Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in parliament assembled humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

'In common with our fellow-subjects in all parts of the empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler, whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

'As representatives of the Canadian people we mourn for the beloved sovereign under whom our Dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

'May we venture to add that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of personal bereavement, which, we say it with all possible respect and duty, makes your Majesty's sorrow our own.

'We pray that the God of consolation may comfort your Majesty and the members of the royal family in their affliction.

'It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors.' We beg to assure your Majesty of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and to express our unclouded confidence that the glory and the greatness of the British empire abroad and the happiness and well-being of your Majesty's people at home will suffer no diminution under your Majesty's gracious rule.'

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

The leader of the Opposition said he had little to add to the very appropriate words in which the prime minister had moved the resolution. Her late Majesty always took a deep interest in her Canadian colonies. All would remember how anxious she was that the measure should pass which resulted in their confederation. Subsequently, when the great work of binding the provinces together by a railway was completed Her Majesty wrote to Sir John Macdonald expressing her pleasure at its accomplishment, and saying she hoped for the future success of a work of such value and importance to the empire. The House might well recall, too, the kindly words Her Majesty addressed to Lady Macdonald on the death of Sir John, and not less the kindness she exhibited towards the family of the late Sir John Thompson. In conclusion, he said: 'I believe that nowhere more than in Canada will her memory be honored and revered, and I think we may add that in our sorrow there is something of a note of triumph for the character and example she has left behind her. With respect to the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty, it might be well to recall that he, when yet a young man, laid the corner stone of this very building in which we now are. As the right honorable gentleman has said, there has been great development during the reign of Her late Majesty. Foundations have been laid during that time; let us hope, as we all believe, that the structure which will be erected upon them in the reign of King Edward will be a stately one, as a structure of which all the empire, and not Canada alone, may well be proud.'

The motion was adopted and sent to the Senate for its concurrence. The House rose at four o'clock.

TITLE TO LAPSE

HEIR TO THE THRONE WILL NOT BE CALLED THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, Feb. 8.—King Edward, it is semi-officially asserted, desires it to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales, after his visit to the colonies. An interregnum without the title is considered desirable.

A HOSTILE RECEPTION.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The Count of Caserta, father of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is to marry the Princess of the Asturias on Feb. 14, met with a hostile reception on his arrival here to-day. He was booted by the crowd, and there were cries of 'Spit on him.'

The Count, who was met by the Infantas Isabella and Eulalie, and the Foreign Minister, Senor Campos, was driving from the railway station to the residence of the Duke of Calabria, when a crowd assembled outside the station and hooted and hissed him.

The hostility was due to the speeches made recently by many politicians, and to articles in the newspapers against the marriage on account of the part the Count de Caserta took in the Don Carlos uprising. The police had to interfere today and disperse the crowd. Two arrests were made.

MILAN ILL.

London, Feb. 8.—Former King Milan of Servia, according to a special despatch from Vienna, is suffering from pneumonia. His condition is pronounced to be dangerous.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

STARTING OF THE BIG STEEL WORKS WENT OFF WITHOUT A HITCH.

On Tuesday next both the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company will hold their annual meetings in this city. It is believed in some quarters that the occasion will be taken to make all arrangements for the proposed removal of the offices of the Dominion Coal Company from Boston to this city. Mr. W. B. Ross, the well-known advocate of Halifax, and a director of both companies, was in the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa. In conversation with a reporter, he said that as far as he was aware no changes would be made in the directorate of either of the companies at Tuesday's meeting. Mr. Ross further spoke of the starting of the huge steel plant at Sydney as having been entirely satisfactory. He also mentioned the fact that a large proportion of the plant and machinery for the proposed plate and rail mill was already on the ground and they were only waiting for spring to commence operations.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 20

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

CORONATIONS

MEDIAEVAL CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE CROWNING OF THE NEW MONARCH.

(New York 'Tribune.')

With the kings of England it has always been de rigueur to be crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and since the time of Edward the Confessor the coronation has always been in the Abbey of Westminster, which he founded, and where his bones were laid.

The rite of coronation, or, more strictly, of anointing, was regarded in the Middle Ages somewhat in the light of a sacrament, which conferred a special character upon its recipient, and more than one of the earlier English kings had their sons crowned during their own lifetimes, in order to assure their succession by the addition of special character to their personal claims.

DUTIES OF THE EARL MARSHAL.

For the ordering of all the processions and of whatever in the coronation ceremony is not distinctly ecclesiastical the Earl Marshal of England is responsible. This office is held by the Duke of Norfolk, who inherits it from Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk, a brother of Edward II. The ceremony itself is provided for in the 'Liber Regalis,' a special service book carefully kept in the archives of Westminster Abbey. In this formulary a series of questions to be addressed to the king or queen, and their proper answers, are prescribed, as well as the formal coronation oath, which the sovereign has to pronounce in a distinct and audible voice. This coronation oath has grown, very much like the British constitution, from the oath taken by William the Conqueror, the main point of which was the undertaking to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor. In its present form it has existed since the coronation of William and Mary in 1689. It begins with the promise 'to grant and confirm all the laws and customs of my predecessors, and especially those of the glorious King Saint Edward,' and the latest addition to its capitulations is that for which William and Mary came to the throne, to maintain 'the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion as it is established by law.'

A MIDDLE AGES CEREMONIAL.

With the exception of this stipulation, everything in the ceremony belongs to the Middle Ages. The clergy engaged, including, besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester (Chancellor of the Order of the Garter) and the other bishops of the Established Church, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, are vested not in the plain black and white commonly associated with their offices, but in gorgeous copes or cloaks. The great officers of state wear under the robes of their respective offices habiliments belonging to the days of the first Tudor king—the end of the fifteenth century. The Earl Marshal's official staff, otherwise known as the College of Arms, comprising the Garter King, the Heralds and Pursuivants, wear gorgeous tabards emblazoned with the arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Of the great officers of state who accompany the sovereign at his coronation most now hold by hereditary right. One of them, the Lord Constable, is no longer in existence at ordinary times, but a Lord Constable is appointed for the day of a coronation, the great Duke of Wellington having been the appointee when Queen Victoria was crowned. The great Chamberlainship of England—an office quite distinct from that of the Lord Chamberlain, who is only a court official—is held jointly by three different inheritors, one or all of whom may be chosen to officiate. The great Stewardship of Scotland, another hereditary office, is vested in the Prince of Wales as Duke of Rothesay. Among these great offices of state, which are not a dozen in number, including those of Scotland and Ireland, only three are not hereditary—those of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper and Lord High Admiral. The last of these is in abeyance, or, more properly, 'in commission,' its functions being discharged by the Lords of the Admiralty; the second is held by the Marquess of Salisbury, and the first, and greatest, by the Earl of Halsbury. The characteristically English paradox of this whole arrangement is that Lord Salisbury, personally the most important of the whole group, will at the coronation of the new king be in an officially subordinate position, with nothing important to do, while the Duke of Norfolk, whose ceremonial functions will preponderate over those of all other non-clerical participants, and who, as premier duke and earl, takes precedence of all but royal princes, will as Earl Marshal rank only as eighth in order of the great officers of state.

WHEN CORONETS ARE REALLY WORN.

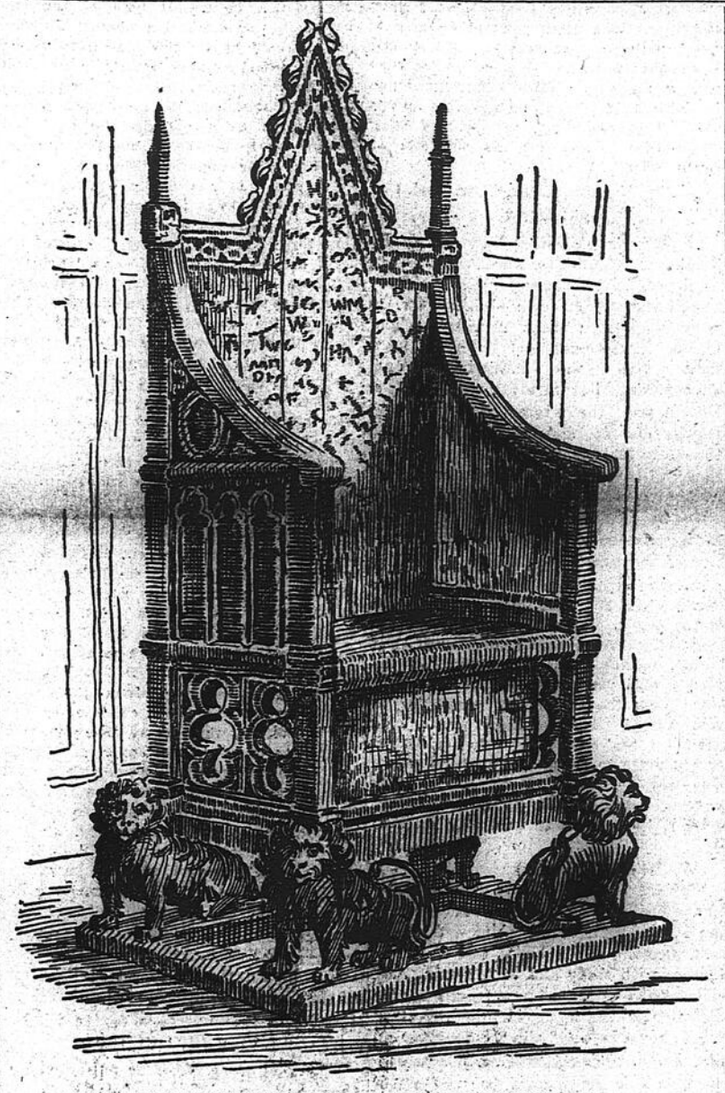
Accompanied by all these functionaries, as well as by his consort, the new King will arrive at the west door of the Abbey preceded by the eight trumpeters of the Household Cavalry, whose part it is to play the special 'flourish,' dating from the time of Charles II., prescribed for the highest occasions of state. In the Abbey, first and foremost, must be the peers and peeresses in their own right, robed, for once in their lives, in the scarlet and ermine of their respective orders, and wearing their coronets. These are there by right, and have to take an important part in the ceremony, that of doing homage; their relatives and friends will be admitted as spectators, and in that capacity will help to swell the enormous throng.

Meanwhile, by order of the Earl Marshal of England, the regalia will have been taken fro mthe Tower and placed in the custody of the Dean and Chapter (the Canons) of Westminster. These regalia will be the sword of state, four crowns, four sceptres and the coronation ring. The chief crown will be that specially known as Queen Victoria's, well enough remembered as a dazzling mass of diamonds by all tourists who have visited the Tower of London. It is the crown to be actually used in the ceremony of crowning the King. Another is provided for the crowning of the Queen Consort, and one to be worn by each during the ceremony after the actual crowning. The sceptres are (1) the staff of gold of St. Edward, surmounted by a ball and cross, which is to be borne before the King (2) the jewelled sceptre to be placed in his right hand by the Archbishop of Canterbury when he is led to the throne; (3) another sceptre, surmounted by a gold dove, to be placed in his right hand at the same point of the ceremonies, and (4) a smaller sceptre for the Queen Consort.

By ancient right of his see, the Archbishop of Canterbury performs the whole of the ceremony of anointing, crowning and enthroning, the other clergy acting as his assistants. The first of these three acts was, in the eyes of faith, the most important. In it the oil, or chrism, smeared upon the hands and shoulders, was regarded as both signifying and conveying 'an unction from on high' through which the recipient received spiritual strength to do valiantly and to bear burdens patiently. The throne, as every one nowadays knows, contains the stone upon which all the kings of Scotland were crowned until the time of Robert Bruce, and which is believed to have been used by the Patriarch Jacob as a pillow when he dreamed his dream of the angels.

The regalia are placed upon the altar, whence they are taken by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and handed with minute attention to prescribed forms to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Constable and Earl Marshal. The ceremony after the crowning includes the presentation and proclamation of the King to his lieges—a relic of the Anglo-Saxon custom of elective monarchy—and the homage, when the whole body of peers, standing, raise their coronets and cry, 'Long live the King!'

The coronation is, by ancient customs, followed by the coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, the most interesting feature of which is the entrance of the Hereditary Champion of England, clothed in armor, mounted on horseback, and accompanied by the Earl Marshal and two heralds. These last, after a flourish of trumpets, will publish a challenge on the part of the champion to any man who may wish to question the right of Albert Edward to the throne of England. The champion's gauntlet will then be flung in proper mediaeval form upon the floor of the old hall of Henry Plantagenet, and, unless something very unexpected takes place, will be returned to its owner by a pursuivant, with a gold cup of wine from the King.



CHAIR CONTAINING 'THE STONE OF DESTINY.'

which will be used at the coronation of King Edward VII. For several centuries every English monarch has used the chair except Queen Mary. The 'stone of destiny' formed part of the coronation chair, at Scone, in Perthshire, where the kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned. It was carried off and placed in Westminster Abbey by Edward I., in 1296.

STORY OF THE THRONE

(London 'Express.')

The story of our throne is a very interesting one to study just now, and for the benefit of our readers who have not the time to look up such things for themselves, we have written the following brief recapitulation:

When the last of the Saxon Kings, Harold, was slain at the battle of Hastings in 1066, William the Conqueror, as he came to be called, seized the throne by the right of conquest, his succession duly passing first to his second son, William Rufus, and secondly to his third son, Henry I., on whose death a war ensued between Matilda and Stephen, the latter eventually seizing the throne.

MATILDA'S SON SUCCEEDED.

On the latter's death, however, Matilda's son, Henry II., ascended the throne, and was in the fulness of time succeeded by his second son, Richard Coeur de Lion, who, dying without issue, left the throne vacant for John, whose son, Henry III., succeeded him in turn.

Edward I. duly succeeded his father Henry, and was in turn succeeded by his son and grandson, Edward II. and Edward III. Richard II., who next succeeded, was a grandson of the last named, his father having died during Edward III.'s lifetime.

Richard, however, was deposed by Henry IV., who was a cousin of the deposed monarch, by the eldest son of a younger brother of Richard's father.

Henry V. succeeded his usurping father, and was duly followed by his own son, Henry VI., who, however, was unfortunate enough to be deposed by Edward IV., who claimed the throne by right of descent from Lionel, Edward III.'s youngest son, who was an elder brother of John of Gaunt, the father of Henry IV. Edward IV. was succeeded by his son, Edward V., and afterwards by Richard III., who fell at the battle of Bosworth, which was fought between him and Henry Tudor (who ascended the throne as Henry VII.), a great great-grandson of John of Gaunt.

Henry's diplomatic marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., put an end to the wars of the Roses, and united the houses of York and Lancaster. He was succeeded by 'Bluff King Hal,' who was followed in turn by his three children, Edward VI., Mary and 'Good Queen Bess.' On the death of the Virgin Queen, the crown fell to James VI. of Scotland, a great-grandson of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., and he ascended the throne as James I., England and Scotland thus becoming united.

Charles I., who succeeded him, was his third son, and after the 'Merry Monarch' had in the fulness of time come into his own he was succeeded by his brother, James II., who, however, abdicated in 1688, and was succeeded by a nephew, who married James II.'s daughter, both reigning under their joint names of William III. and Mary II.

HOW THE HANOVERIANS SUCCEEDED.

On their deaths the crown came to Anne, James II.'s daughter, but, owing to her leaving no children to succeed her, the crown fell to the Elector of Hanover (George I.), who was a grandson of Elizabeth, James I.'s daughter.

George I.'s son, George II., succeeded him, and George III. followed, reigning longer than any other British sovereign, save Victoria alone. He was succeeded by his son, George IV., and afterwards by his third son, William IV., both leaving no children, in consequence of which the crown passed to Victoria, only child of Edward, fourth son of George III.

Though the Empress Frederick is Victoria's first-born, Edward VII. is her eldest son, hence the crown passed to His Majesty.

Coronations, as most people are aware, are very costly ceremonials. That is the reason why the present German Emperor has never yet been crowned.

In the course of about a year's time our King will, of course, be crowned; it is difficult to estimate accurately the cost of doing this, for it all depends on the gorgeousness of the cermonies observed.

Nor will precedent help us much in this connection, for the coronations of our monarchs have varied considerably in the matter of their expense. Thus, the coronation of George IV. cost £243,256, and that of William IV. £143,000; while only £70,000 was voted for Queen Victoria's coronation. It is scarcely likely, in view of the enormous growth of the empire since that time, that King Edward VII.'s crowning will cost less.

A HEROIC SOLDIER.

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford, whose death occurred at Dorking, England, from peritonitis, served in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877 (for which he was mentioned in despatches), and in the Zulu war, 1879, where he gained the V.C., and also medal with clasp. His fine riding, added to his prompt courage, enabled him to perform on this occasion a feat which Mr. A. Forbes described as the bravest deed he ever saw. The incident took place on the eve of the battle of Ulundi:

'Beresford,' says Mr. Forbes, 'was out on a scout—or, rather, an armed reconnaissance—to ascertain the strength of the Zulu forces. Buller directed him to be very wary, or he would be ambushed. The advice was good, for suddenly, from out a deep watercourse crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass, sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back towards the main body, followed by Zulu bullets. Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up, and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back, and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting position. The Zulus were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford believed he saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversary with his revolver, while urging the fallen soldier to get on his (Beresford's) horse. The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why (said he) should two men die when death was inevitable to one? The quaint, resourceful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man, and swore, with clenched fists that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life. This argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, he stood partly lifted, partly hustled the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself, and set the chestnut a-going after the other horsemen. Another moment's delay, and both must have been assegaied. A comrade, the brave Sergt. O'Toole, fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or the rescued who was the wounded man, so smeared was Beresford with blood. Lord William was commanded to Windsor to receive the reward 'for valor' from the hands of the sovereign. But something more must be told. Beresford plainly told Her Majesty that he could not in honor receive recognition of the service it had been his good fortune to perform unless that recognition was shared in by Sergt. O'Toole, who, he persisted in maintaining, deserved infinitely greater credit than any which might attach to him. Not less than soldierly valor can Queen Victoria appreciate soldierly honesty, generosity and modesty; and so the next 'Gazette' announced that the proudest reward a British soldier can aspire to had been conferred on Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, of Baker's Horse.'

On the close of the Zulu war he returned to India, where he had been A.D.C. to Lord Lytton, and in the following year (1880) he took part in the Afghan war under Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts. He served with the 9th Lancers, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid, being mentioned in despatches. From 1882 to 1894 Lord William Beresford was military secretary to the Viceroy of India, serving under the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lansdowne successively. In his official capacity he took part in the Burmese expedition of 1886. He was perhaps the best known and best liked member of Anglo-Indian society. The twelve years of his stay in India were full of life, Lord William combining the talent for hard work with a capacity for social enjoyment and the pleasures of the turf and chase. In 1894 he settled in England, being created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on his retirement.

A BOER MARKSMAN.

(From 'Shadows of the War,' Dosia Baghot.')

The Boer officer, who was observed by others that day picking out our officers, was for some time within a few yards of Fraser, who saw no less than five officers fall to his unerring aim, and so long as they showed the slightest sign of life he continued to fire at them. In the interval the Boer marksman walked perfectly leisurely about, pipe in mouth, then stopped again, knocked out the ashes of his pipe, picked out another victim, and aimed long and deliberately at him. With the rank and file he did not concern himself at all, he only shot at our officers. He seemed to feel no fear at all. A lyddite shell fell just a little way behind him and burst. He turned his head and calmly watched it, then moved off with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders. Fraser thought he must be a German; he was smartly dressed, in long boots and breeches, his coat was off, and he wore a silk shirt with diamonds gleaming in his sleeve links.

THE PASSING OF THE VALENTINE.

FEB. 14 ONCE A DAY FOR MERRIMENT AND DIVINATIONS.

Though there is still an aroma of romance about the name of St. Valentine's day and lovers here and there are glad of its dawn as an opportunity to exchange an extra letter or gift, yet to the masses it is but midday in the month of February.

Perhaps it is poetic justice that the old-time celebrations should fall into disuse since the customs associated with St. Valentine's Day had in their origin no connection whatsoever with the epileptic Bishop Valentine, who for his zeal in converting the pagans was, by order of the Emperor Claudius beaten with clubs and beheaded on Feb. 14, 270.

Long Before Bishop Valentine lived the custom had arisen of youths and maidens pairing in jest on the fifteenth of February, while the annual celebration of the Lupercalian rites was in progress. The observance of the custom was after this fashion:

Writing or causing some scribe to write the names of maidens, the Roman youths dropped their tablets into an urn, and drew out again by lot each the name of her with whom in jest he was paired till the next Lupercal. And sometimes the jest was only jest, and sometimes it ended in the Roman marriage lines, 'Wherever thou art, Caius, there am I, Caia.' More of the love lottery no one has told us, but that oracles went with it, and divinations and many ways of forecasting the lot, is certain.

In 498 the Lupercalian games were forbidden by Pope Gelasius, yet the lottery still continued to the indignation of the church. The fathers then made a compromise in adopting, but at the same time Christianizing the pagan practice. They set back the lottery from Feb. 15 to Feb. 14, so that it should fall on the nearest saints' day, the anniversary of the martyred Valentine, and they decreed that the names inscribed on the tablets should no more be those of maidens, but of holy men, each youth taking as his pattern the saint whose name he drew. While many followed this teaching, the older practice did not die and finally outlived the drawing for saints. There are many reference in English literature to the older observance of St. Valentine's Day. Misson, a learned traveller, describes the Valentine lottery in the reign of George I. as follows:—

'An equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes his or her true name or a feigned name upon a separate billet, and these billets are mixed together and drawn for by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets and the men the maids', so that each of the young men lights upon a girl whom he calls his valentine, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines, but the man sticks faster to the valentine that has fallen by lot to him than to the valentine to whom he has fallen.'

During the fifteenth century this amusement was very popular among the upper classes, and at many European courts. From Pepy's Diary we see that in Charles II:'s reign married as well as single people could be chosen.

Various divinations used to be practiced on St. Valentine's eve, a popular one being to pin a bay leaf to each corner of the pillow and one in the middle. If one then dreamed of a sweetheart it was a sign of marriage. Herrick tells of a pretty divination done with rose leaves.

Only within the last two hundred years have the written, and later, the printed valentines come into existence. At the beginning of this century curious little chap-books known as valentine writers were published which supplied 'pleasing and original verses suitable for ladies and gentlemen.'

The 'Saturday Evening Post' last year told of an interesting collection of ancient valentines possessed by Mr. Baer, of Cleveland, Ohio. One of the earliest written ones he had was addressed to Sarah Brett, in 1790. The sheet is a foot square, but was ingeniously folded for the post into squares of four inches. It was sealed with a heart, and about the four sides ran in faded ink the lines:

When you hear this harte behold,
'Twill break as you these lines unfold.

The power of envy cannot pretend
To say I have fals verses pend.

For in the Inside Sweet Turtle dove
I've wrote the morrals of my love.

Thou art the maid and only maid
That has my honest hart trapad.

Breaking the seal, Miss Brett found other verses, one couplet to each of the four outer squares:

My dearest dear and blest devine
I have pictured here your hart and mine.

(Picture of two hearts.)

And cubit with his fatal dart,
Has deeply wounded my poor hart.

(Picture of heart with two darts through it.)

And has betwixt us fixt a cross
Which makes me to lament my loss.

(Picture of two hearts with a cross between.)

And never will my poor hart have ease
Till our hearts are joined as these.

(Picture of two heartsoverlapping.)

Unfolding again she found on the inner square:

If you refuse with me to wed,
'Twill bring destruction to my head.

Pale death at last shall stand my friend
And bring my sorrow to an end.

A gilt heart occupies the middle of the sheet, and about it are the closing lines:

If you'll be mine
I will be thyne
And so good
Morrow, Valentine.

The printed valentines of Mr. Baer's collection begin with 1810. Some of the earlier specimens show that both the picture and a part of the ornament were first printed on the lithograph stone and then colored by hand. There are blue lawns and green skies, blue-bells painted red, and an infinite variety of birds and butterflies as brilliant as crude.

By 1840 valentines had become noticeably smaller and daintier. Designs relaxed their stiffness and formality, paint disappeared, colors shone less gaudily. The modern combinations of lace paper and stamped or embossed flowers in their natural colors came into market, to be brought little by little to an amazing complexity. Screens of gauze over satin backgrounds appeared, hiding temples of love and all manner of surprises. The embossed envelope with its rosebuds and true lovers' knots was introduced and the trade grew to such proportions as to give employment to large numbers of women and girls. Those were the palmy days of the valentine, when the mails were loaded on February fourteenth as they are now at Christmas holidays.

The older residents of Montreal tell us they can remember thirty-five or forty years ago valentines being exchanged in this city to an extent unknown in these times. A young man thought nothing then of laying out from two to five dollars on a particularly attractive paper and satin valentine for the object of his affections. But as soon as the day of the hideous and ineffably vulgar 'comic' valentine dawned the valentine proper rapidly became discredited. For those who are at that period in their history when some observance of St. Valentine's Day is gratifying it is somewhat the fashion to have an extra beautiful bouquet or an especially dainty box of candy or basket of fruit sent to the lady-love. Doubtless the change is not regretted—by the recipient at least.

PAGE FROM A TYPICAL VALENTINE CHAP-BOOK.

—'The Cosmopolitan.'

THE QUEEN'S WISH.

Giving expression to her thoughts on the British Empire to one of her maids of honor, the Queen is reported as having said shortly before her death

'My influence has ever been for peace. There have been wars, but only to establish peace, and to give the people security. Wars for that end are justifiable, but for no other.

'If, when I am dead, they honor me enough to think of what I would wish and what I would pray for on their behalf I would have them always associate my name with the peace and amity that promote the ends of justice and of right.

'I have confidence to believe that this is England's destiny, and nothing would give me so much pleasure as to be assured that my spirit could in any way watch over and aid the accomplishment of that noble work.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MODERN JEW.

'The Ancient Scriptures and the Modern Jew,' by David Baron, author of 'Rays of Messiah's Glory,' is published by Hodder & Stoughton (London, six shillings). It contains much that is of interest and importance to those who are studying the Jewish question. Part I. contains four expositions of Scripture teaching bearing on different parts of Jewish history. Part II., covering two-thirds of the book, treats of the modern Jew. It takes up the numbers and distribution of the Jewish race and their religious condition, with chapters on Zionism and Anti-Semitism and other topics. Mr. Baron quotes Dr. Herzl to the effect that in the principal countries where anti-Semitism prevails it does so as a result of the emancipation of the Jews, which brought them into fierce competition with the middle classes. Mr. Baron looks at it, however, as the means which God is using to stir up the nest and make the Jews willing to leave the lands where, until the persecutions broke out, they had been content to live for centuries. Millions of Jews in Russia, Gallicia and Roumania have been convinced that these lands cannot much longer remain their resting places. Hence many colonizing schemes and the more than thirty Jewish colonies which already exist in Palestine. Mr. Baron continues:

The remarkable thing is that, as the rebuilt of the newest phases of the anti-Jewish movement on the Continent, the more cultured, wealthy, and rationalistic Jews are at least digesting the truths that it is not by the so-called 'reform' movement, which aims at assimilation with the nations, that the Jewish question will be solved; for, after all their efforts in this direction for more than half a century, and their desperate eagerness to strip themselves of all that is true and false in orthodox Judaism, as a kind of peace-offering to the mysterious, deep-seated antipathy of the Gentiles, they find that it is just against themselves, more even than against the less cultured of their brethren in Russian and Eastern Europe, that the bitterest animosity is manifested, and that Christendom, though it is itself for the most part apostate from truth, and from the faith of Christ, is even less reconciled to the rationalism and neology of the modern cultivated 'Israelite,' than it is to the Talmudism of the most consistent orthodox 'Jew,' who still wears his kaftan and peyoth. What is this but a repetition of the warning words which God in his providence has so often spoken to Israel: 'And that which cometh into your mind shall not be at all; in that ye say, We will be as the nations, as the families of the countries.'

Mr. Baron's chapter on Zionism is of intense interest and he gives a literal rendering by Mrs. Baron of Dr. Max Nordau's remarkable address, delivered at the first Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897, which concludes with the following warning:

Micro-biology tells us that there exist tiny organisms which are perfectly harmless, so long as they live in the open air, but become the cause of frightful disease when deprived of oxygen. Governments and nations may well beware lest the Jews in like case become a cause of danger to them. Sorely may they have to repent any attempt to exterminate the Jew, who, as a result of their own guilt, have become an occasion of hurt to them.

'Ye are my witnesses,' was a message conveyed by Isaiah to Israel as a nation, and the Jews claim that their mission in their dispersion is to bear witness to the unity of God, but of a personal living God Mr. Baron says, modern Judaism know very little. He continues:

Speaking generally, it is the boast of modern Jews that they are not a missionary people. Thousands of times have I had it thrown in my teeth by Jews in various parts of the world, who have said, 'Why do Christians trouble themselves with trying to convert us? We do not try to convert anybody.' My reply usually is: 'Why don't you? If you boast of the fact that you are not a missionary people, you simply boast of your shame; you simply testify to the fact that you are not now answering the purpose for which God called Israel into existence. Was not the very purpose of God in creating the Jewish nation that they might be witnesses for him, to make known his name among the nations?

On the other hand an impression prevails that missions to the Jews have met with but little response, but Mr. Baron, as a result of twenty years of work among his own people, speaks of a great change in this respect. He says:

To an eagerness on the part of many Jews in all parts of the world to hear of Christ and to receive the New Testament, I can bear personal testimony. In Germany, Austria, and the Balkan States, North Africa, in many places on the Mediterranean cost as well as in Egypt, Palestine and Asia Minor, we have had Jews flock to us in some places from early morning till late at night to hear and dispute about Christ. Even in centres of Chassidic Jewish bigotry, in Galicia and Roumania, we have had our rooms packed with Jews in their long kaftans and peyoth, eagerly and respectfully discussing the claims of Christ, some of whom gratefully accepted the New Testament, which but a few years ago they would not even touch with their hands, because they regarded it as an unclean thing.

Those who still hold to the Anglo-Israelite theory may be specially interested in a chapter on this subject which shows the baselessness of its foundations and the crooked paths which it follows in the misinterpretation of Scripture and history.

In the appendix to this volume Scripture students will find interesting explanations with regard to the Urim and Thummim, and the teraphim, as well as Major-General Sir Charles Wilson's address on the Jewish colonies in Palestine, many of which he is sure will be self-supporting in a few years.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

A students' edition has just been published of 'The Historical Development of Modern Europe,' by Charles M. Andrews, associate professor of history in Bryn Mawr College. (Putnam's Sons.) The first volume of this work was published in 1896 and the second in 1898. In this student's edition the two volumes are bound together in one of over nine hundred pages. The history of Europe is traced by Prof. Andrews from the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, down to the present time, but in order to a due understanding of this period considerable introductory space is given to the chief characteristics of the old régime to an outline of the French Revolution, and to the character and influence of Napoleon Bonaparte. The aim of the writer has been to treat each issue or movement with constant regard to the idea of progress, both nationally and in connection with the larger development of European civilization. There is nothing more fascinating than the gradual unfolding of the tale of human progress and this is the aim of Prof. Clifford in this work. (W. Foster Brown, $2.75.)

'The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading' is the title of an imposing volume published by the Putnams with eight hundred illustrations, by William C. Benham, of Columbus, Ohio, an enthusiast in the art commonly called 'Palmistry.' Mr. Benham tells us that his interest in the matter dates from the time he was thirteen years of age when an old gipsy taught him the little she knew of gipsy chiromancy. Since then he has studied physiology and anatomy and the hands of an immense number of individuals taken by classes. He evidently believes that hand reading rests upon a logical basis and he desires to present it,' without a vestige of mysticism or occult halo, lifting it from its position as an effete superstitition and placing it among the modern sciences.' This sounds well and no doubt certain indication of character and adaptibility to certain occupations may be discovered from study of the hands. That future events, however, in the life of the individual or the date or manner of his death can be foretold by lines upon his hand is a dangerous doctrine and one which has often caused fatal results. Even were it possible in any measure to so read the future it would certainly be undesirable that the number of practitioners in an art which lends itself so readily to imposture should be increased. The special interest of this book consists in the eight hundred illustrations, which give, we are told, the hands of the most famous men and women of the United States, the names, however, not being given. (W. Foster Brown, $5.00.)

'The Wall Street Point of View,' by Henry Clews, is a three hundred page book, written by a wealthy New York banker, the value of whose opinions may be judged by such dogmatic assertions as the following, which show how little belief he has in the possibilities of his own country:

Free trade with this country would be one of the greatest instrumentalities possible for enriching England at our expense. It would make of us a semi-philanthropic treasury from which England could draw largely as long as we should be able to avert national bankruptcy. When this crisis should arrive, England might send over a receiver, wind the thing up, and establish most of her manufactures on this soil. This would have the merit of being a bloodless victory for the autocrats of cheap labor.

(Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.)

STORIES.

'A Bicycle of Cathay,' by Frank R. Stockton, is called a novel, but it can hardly be said to have any of the characteristics of that form of literature. It is simply light reading. A village school master meets with and describes in a light vein the individuals and adventures he meets with on a bicycle trip, the interest various young ladies take in him being the leading thought. On his return he became engaged to the doctor's daughter, who had kindly given him a box of quinine pills when he first started out, and the following conversation takes place, illustrative of the title of the book:

We were sitting together in the Doctor's library, and had been looking over some of the papers of the Walford Literary Society, of which we were both officers, when I said, looking at her signature: 'By the way, I wish you would tell me one thing. What does the initial "E" stand for in your name? I never knew any one to use it.' 'No.' she said, ' I do not like it. It was given to me by my mother's sister, who was a romantic young lady. It is Europa. And I only hope,' she added, quickly, 'that you may have fifty years of it.'

(W. Briggs, Toronto.)

'Edward Blake: College Student,' by Chas. M. Sheldon discusses in an interesting way many college problems, the football question, for instance, and its interference with study and with health. Another point made is with regard to the dictation of the moneyed interests as to what should be taught in the department of political economy, and another has to do with the temptation to use intelligence selfishly. The president thus advises his own class on this last point:

A college-bred man or woman always is strongly tempted to be more or less exclusive, growing farther and farther from a knowledge of, and sympathy with the people. Will you let me urge every one of you to use your powers developed here, to get nearer the people who have not had your advantages. If education does not mean a brotherhood, if it does not mean the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak, then it is not Christian; it is pagan in its selfishness and narrowness.

The story was, Mr. Sheldon says, written with special reference to the students of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, who make up the majority of the young people in the Central Church, where the story was read by chapters on Sunday evenings, taking the place of the usual preaching.

(Revel, Toronto, 50 cents; paper, 25c.)

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The leading article in the February 'Canadian Monthly' is 'The Passing of the Contingents,' by Norman Patterson, the text of which is the stiff two-line notice in the militia orders issued at Ottawa for the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. This is, says Mr. Patterson, the last of a regiment which has brought more glory and renown to Canada than any of its predecessors, or than almost any other organization of men ever created in this country. Of the returned soldier, the paper says:

He went away a boy; he came back a man. He carried away with him a nation's untried shield; he brought it back dinted and seamed, but without a stain. He unfurled the northern nation's ensign-banner upon the Empire's battlefield, and the enemy never came within the sacred circle which he guarded. He paraded before the greatest generals of the Empire, and they clapped their hands and shouted: 'Bravo.' He walked upon the green sward of Her Majesty's Castle Garden, and Her Majesty acknowledged his manliness with a woman's tears. He crossed the ocean with his beloved country's honor in his hand, and he laid it again at her feet unsullied and unsoiled.

'The Railway Question in Newfoundland' is discussed by Mr. P. T. McGrath, editor of the St. John's 'Evening Herald.' Martin J. Griffin, parliamentary librarian, writes of Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall and others in a paper entitled 'Dying Speeches and Confessions of the Nineteenth Century.' He says:

Each of them has in some fashion—not always of set purpose, but only by accident or incidentally—left us what we may call a dying speech or confession indicating what—when we put all the confessions together—may be asserted to be the final failure of all they attempted to do, all they tried to teach, all they hoped to establish.

The 'Century' for February opens with a paper on 'The Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank in Great Cities.' Richard Broughton. The writer tells of the embarrassment caused to bank officials by dishonest patrons. He says:

The president and managing officials of a leading bank once debated long and seriously whether they should inform the authorities that just after a famous burglary three men and two women had deposited $3,000 each, in new bank bills that possibly were a portion of those that had recently been stolen in transit between the two banks. It was a question whether the suspicion would justify this action, which, of course, would become public, perhaps get into the newspapers, and some illiterate depositors might hear the story with a new twist given to it—not that burglars had put money in the bank, but had been in and had taken some out. The result would be a run. It was finally decided to do nothing, at least at the time. Soon afterward the thieves—for such they were—relieved the bank's perplexity. Two of the men, and the two women, came in singly, but in a hurry, drew the full amount that was in their names, and made off. The fifth of the party did not return until years afterward, when a man with cropped hair, an unconscious lock-step halt in his walk, and other evidences of having been temporarily retired from society, called, and drew the deposit that had slumbered while he was 'doing time up the river.'

The Rev. J. T. Reid, M.D., speaking of the Doukhobortsi and the Gallicians of the Canadian North-West, says, in the 'Presbyterian College Journal':

Another very grave aspect of the school system here is, that amongst these foreigners who most urgently need the public school, very few schools exist, because there is in the Manitoba school law, no compulsory clause by which to enforce the organization of schools. But even where schools have been organized, these foreigners rarely send their children, and in the School Act, there is no clause making attendance of children compulsory. In all this colony of 9,000 Gallicians, with a very high percentage of children of school age, less than twenty Galician children are attending school, which means that all the rest are at present growing up into lives of the semi-barbarism of their parents.

'Ups and Downs,' the quarterly published under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Toronto, contains a large folded almanac, with a text for every day in the year, and illustrations of the Canadian Barnardo buildings. Also a group of portraits of 62 of the girls.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

'The Flag Song Book' is published by Curwen & Sons, Warwick Lane, London, in a pianoforte edition, at two and sixpence, and in tonic sol fa edition at a penny. It contains thirty songs, mostly patriotic in character. We find in it 'God Defend New Zealand,' 'Sunny Jamaica,' 'Imperial England,' 'My Own Canadian Home,' 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' and many others, including an adaptable one entitled 'Young Canada Was There,' headed with a note to the effect that 'the name of a British or Irish country, or of any part of the empire which sent forces to South Africa may be substituted for "Young Canada."' The third verse of this runs as follows:

Go ask the hard won battlefield,
Where heroes fought and fell;
Where Cronje's Boers, by British pluck,
Were backwards hurled pell-mell,
Whose doughty deeds and iron nerves,
Deserve the palm to bear?'
The answer comes with ringing cheers,
'Young Canada was there.'

FOR THINKING CANADIANS.

'The Commonwealth: A Review of To-day,' is a new monthly magazine of a high tone published in Ottawa. The first number is distinguished by some very thoughtful and literary articles on subjects of interest to educated readers, such as 'The new Commonwealth of Australia,' 'A Plea for a Higher Criticism,' 'The Essentials of Culture,' 'A Better Loyalty.' 'The Question for the Twentieth Century,' etc. The magazine is addressed to 'the thinking men of Canada,' and will discuss social and economic problems and affairs which affect the welfare of the empire. It will also draw attention to what is meritorious in the work of Canadian authors. There are too few Canadians who have an adequate knowledge of the recent development of affairs in Australia, climaxing in the confederation of the different colonies: For an excellent and concise account they should read Mr. W. T. Whitley's article contained in this number. In the course of it he says: 'Seventy years hence there may be a power in the Southern seas comparable to the United States, for already the population and resources of the Commonwealth are nearly abreast of the Dominion.'. 'The new capital is to be chosen by The Parliament within the territory of New South Wales, more than a hundred miles from Sydney. Till it is ready for occupation The Parliament will sit at Melbourne.'

A curious difference from Canada is shown in the financial arrangements. 'Four-fifths of the total customs revenue is to be paid over to the treasurers of the six colonies in proportion to their populations. Thus on one hand the tariff must be designed for revenue and not for protection; and on the other hand there will be no intriguing for better terms, but every treasurer will be on his mettle to attract a larger proportion, that is, to open up his colony.'

Mr. Charles Morse pleads for true literary criticism in our midst as distinguished from a mere reviewing of books. 'We do not hesitate to say that just as long as we have not in our midst the body of criticism we have here bespoken, the young men and women who are educated in this country will lack the development of that illuminating faculty which Matthew Arnold has so aptly called the "intellectual conscience."'

Mr. W. D. Le Sueur dwells at length on what he finds the essentials of culture, namely, naturalness, self-restraint, simplicity, exactness, sympathy, self-knowledge. ('The Commonwealth,' Ottawa, $1 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.)

'WORLD WIDE' WELCOMED.

'World Wide' is the latest offspring of the 'Witness' Publishing House. 'World Wide' is a healthy child of healthy stock, and is a new evidence of the vigor and up-to-dateness of the old and reliable publishing firm of John Dougall & Son. It is good to see the 'Witness' family of journals increasing.—'The Watchman,' Lachute.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"

Portal of Entry,

Influenza, or the Grip—Caused by one of the smallest known bacilli; discovered in 1892 by Canon and Pfeiffer. Infection spreads by the scattering about by air currents of the dried nasal and bronchial secretion of those suffering from the disease, and its portal of entry is by the nose and bronchial tubes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific '77' destroys the bacilli or germs and breaks up the Grip or Cold, while its *tonicity* sustains the flagging energies during and after the attack.

At all Drug Stores, 25c., or mailed.

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Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

GRIP

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATISM.

What pain on beginning to move! What stiffness and lameness of joint! What suffering in cold, moist weather!

Liniments and other outward applications, however much they may relieve, cannot cure. The cause of the disease exists in the blood.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, removes the cause and permanently cures rheumatism.

'In my family we have taken a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla with good effects. My husband was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he could not turn himself in bed, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he is free from it. He has also taken it for pain in the stomach, and it has given him relief.' Mrs. W. E. Smith, P. O. Box 202, Frankfort, N.Y.

Begin treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day.

GALL, SCHNEIDER OIL CO.,

LIMITED.

Temporary Offices in our New Warehouse on St. Etienne St., directly opposite G. T. R. General Offices. Tel. Main 4131.

FREE FAMILY ALBUM!

The cut on the right gives a fair idea of the family album, full size; embossed covers, metal clasps and corners, gilt edge; a fine album, which we give free in exchange for 60 wrappers of that best Laundry and Family Soaps.

Queen's Laundry

BAR.

[Stag's Head Trade Mark.]

Call for it at our office, or in Ottawa, at T. Crown, 172 Sparks street, or send 25c with the wrappers, and we will express it to any address prepaid.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William streets Montreal.

World Wide

Delivered to any address in

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Every Week For ONE YEAR. ONE DOLLAR. Prepaid.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building.

Madam Ireland

Canada's Hair Specialist,

accompanied by her daughter, recently visited New York with the intention of establishing a branch of her business there. It was not long before her famous preparations attracted the attention of a leading chemist, whose fine place is at the corner of 39th street and Fifth avenue; he at once became her agent, placing a large order for her specialties. It did not take business men of New York long to discover their value, hence Mr. George Seymour Hastings, of Hastings & Gleason, the well known lawyers, of 258 Broadway, are now forming a joint stock company for the United States to manufacture her Celebrated Toilet Soaps, Herbal Ointment, and Brilliantine. A Canadian Company will soon be formed. Head Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Birks's Building, St. Catherine st., Montreal. Tel. Up 2494.

IT IS EASY TO TAKE

Some cough mixtures are so disagreeable to take that most people prefer to cough. Other so-called cough cures are almost as dangerous as the cough.

Cherrine FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Is pleasant to take and contains no injurious drugs. Children rather like it and there is nothing in it that will hurt them.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PROTESTANT FEMALE JAIL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your valuable paper to state a few facts re reform in the Protestant female jail. But for the letters of 'Spectator' and 'Fair Play' it would seem that the public is in absolute ignorance of anything having been attempted or accomplished in this direction. Active jail work was inaugurated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city in 1883, and has been quietly and persistently carried on ever since. The late Miss Barber was appointed provincial superintendent of prison and police work in 1883, and the following extract from her report of 1884 tells its own story. She says:

"The work is very encouraging, although there are difficulties to contend with in the want of room to classify and separate prisoners. The Protestants have only part of a wing of the building, the main part of which is occupied by the Roman Catholic prisoners under the charge of the nuns. It was suggested by the chaplain, according to the statute of page 30, of the 34 Victoria of 1871. Government might give all the Protestant prisoners into the hands of an incorporated body of ladies—who would then organize a reformatory prison for the Province of Quebec—in the same building with the common jail of Montreal. Your superintendent has been earnestly working in this matter and now asks your prayers that God will grant his blessing and guidance in all efforts to this end. Nothing having come of propositions made from time to time, the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union drew up a petition on March 6, 1899, forcibly stating the 'signal failure of the Protestant female jail either as a punitive or reformatory establishment,' the lack of accommodation for classification work, training, exercise, sickness, punishment, or reform, etc.

Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., this petition was laid before the legislature at Quebec, where it was most favorably commented upon, and the usual promise made that 'it would receive attention.' Much correspondence ensued, followed by an interview with the cabinet, where it was left in the hands of the ladies to find a building with grounds suitable for a female prison. After many places had been visited, the decision was arrived at that to remodel an old building would be far more costly than to build a new one, and that it never could be made as satisfactory. This being reported to the then Minister of Public Works, he subsequently accompanied Mr. Bickerdike and the committee on a visit to the female jail, and some of the properties which had been selected for his inspection. The next step was the receipt of a letter, dated Quebec, May 31, 1900, which I quote: 'Dear Madame,—Your letter of the 22nd inst. is received on my return to Quebec. I beg to send you a copy of the report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1890, and at page 15, you will find the agreement between the government and the Dames Religieuses in respect to the Protestant female jail. From the agreement you will see that the building was constructed by the government as a jail intended for both denominations. The government pays no rent whatever to the Sisters, but pays a sum of nine dollars per month for all Catholic prisoners during the time that they are actually in jail, and a block sum of a hundred and fifteen dollars for Protestants, whatever may be the number, for lodging, fuel, light and water. The agreement differs in many respects from what you supposed was the arrangement existing at the last time I saw you. A new jail for Montreal will some day become a necessity, and the whole will have to be carefully considered and built on a uniform plan. This, however, will be a work of great cost. At present the financial condition of the province is such as to render it absolutely impossible to undertake the construction of a jail. I shall write to the Sisters and try to obtain a portion of the grounds surrounding the jail upon which to allow the Protestant prisoners to be employed or exercised. For the present I do not see anything further can be done. Yours, etc.'

While prison reform is still in abeyance something has been secured by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the appointment of Madame Lajeunesse as police matron, this being done after the visit of Mrs. Burney, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of prison work, through the influence of the late Miss Barber. Her report for 1887 says: 'We are glad at length after two years' effort, to be able to announce the appointment of a police matron. We asked for the appointment of two matrons, one a Roman Catholic, to be under the Sisters of Charity, the other a Protestant, under the direction of the W. C. T. U., and only obtained one, not under either of these societies. As Madame Lajeunesse is a superior woman, capable and kind-hearted, we warmly welcome her, and are ready to work with and aid her by any means in our power.'

'Spectator' has truly said that we do not mean to rest until something is done' and the agitation for reform will be continued till a Protestant women's jail and reformatory for girls are secured worthy the twentieth century, and the grand Dominion we live in. There is no place for sentiment in the care of prisoners; what is needed is applied good common sense. Prisoners should be made to feel that 'the way of transgressors is hard,' but at the same time every effort should be strained to the utmost, to make them hate the evil in their past lives, point them to a better and purer possible future, and as far as they have the capacity to learn, train them in work by which they may hope to earn an honest living and forsake their old environments for others better and less dangerous to them.

In the old land many jails are self-supporting. What is to hinder them being made so in this poorer new country? There the prisoners' rations depend upon the quantity and quality of the labor executed, whereas the cleanliness, comfort and idleness enjoyed are so great and so different from the prisoners' surroundings and condition when outside the prison walls that the beginning of winter finds the jail fuller than at any other time with those who have committed petty crimes, to insure a warm and comfortable home through the inclement part of the year.

It is great cause for rejoicing that other organizations besides the W. C. T. U. are becoming alive to the absolute necessity of a reformatory for Protestant girls and a female jail being provided by the government. As numbers have weight and union is strength we may hope to see a pavilion prison of the latest and most approved style erected on the government property outside the city limits.

With many apologies for the length of this letter, and with a sincere hope that the government may see its way to grant the petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other interested societies.

JUSTITIA.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure the correspondence in your valuable paper upon the higher criticism or the inspiration of the Bible. With your permission I would like to say a few words in reference to the inspiration of the Bible. That it is a true revelation of God and his will to man, able to make wise unto salvation, I have not the slightest doubt, but to say that every word from Genesis to Revelation is Divinely inspired or written under the dictation of the spirit seems to me to be misleading. In the first place we believe that there is an invisible and eternal God who created and upholds all things by his power; as well as man over whom he holds sovereignty and requires subjection to his will. And there is no way in which he could so forcibly and clearly reveal himself in his true relation to man and man's to him, as in connection with man and man's history. Herein it seems to me the wisdom of God is most clearly manifest when he chose Abraham as his peculiar treasure to make of him a people through whom he would reveal himself in his mercies and judgments upon the obedient and disobedient to the intent that all men should learn to love and fear him. Consequently we find the Bible a record of inspired utterances and historical facts that give force and effect to God's utterances to the children of men. To separate these would be of little profit. But when blended they have force as object lessons for instruction to all the human race, and were written for our learning.

So when Moses wrote thus saith the Lord, declaring unto the people the counsels of God we must believe they were true records of inspired utterances. But when he wrote an account of the journeyings of the children of Israel, etc., he wrote historical facts that he was daily familiar with, consequently no inspiration was necessary, still may have been written by Divine direction. The same is true of the prophets, of which we have a good example in the thirty-eighth, also the thirty-ninth chapters of Jeremiah.

When we come to the New Testament writers we find the same. For proof take Luke i., and first four verses, and you will clearly see that Luke does not claim inspiration, but affirms that he writes from having had a perfect knowledge, which he also claims for others who had written, being eye-witnesses and ministers of the word. Christ's own words are inspiration; for he says, I speak nothing of myself, etc., and the slight variations that may occur occasionally in the records of his utterances can easily be accounted for from the fact that all that was spoken was not written and the variations only give breadth and comprehensiveness to the uttered truths which are brought out in connection with historical facts, wherein slight recorded differences may occur, as in the accounts of blind Bartimeus, they are not such as would shake the faith of any honest man, in the writers. But in their testimony concerning the advent of Jesus Christ his doctrine, death and resurrection in proof of his claim to be the son of God and the Saviour of the world (in whom we believe through faith in God, also in men, because we believe on him through their word), their testimony perfectly agrees, and therefore establishes this truth just as clearly as though every word had been dictated by the spirit, of which proof was wanting. The historical facts are the seal and proof of the inspired utterances. Thus it seems to me that God has the more perfectly given to us a knowledge of his will.

N. P. WHITMAN.

New Albany, Jan., 1901.

A CAPE BRETON GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For many years I have been a constant reader, as well as a subscriber, to your valuable paper. I therefore highly appreciate it, and would feel very much lost without it. In reference to a letter recently appearing in the 'Witness' over a real signature of mine, I do not wish you to think that I am attempting to dictate to you your plain line of duty as a highly creditable and reliable journalist of many years' experience, but simply tell you in all candid honesty and good grace that, judging from the manner in which you have commented on some parts of my letter, it would really seem as though you did not view the position in the same light. First, let me ask have you not during your career of public journalism been often justly led by philanthropic impulses to warn your readers against numerous species of frauds, deceptions and many other things designed by the crafty, cunning and artful class to prey on the unsuspecting, honest, simple-minded people? Do you wish to call a matter which has involved more than sixty thousand dollars in this county and island of Cape Breton, urged on by seduction and false promises made, but never intended to be fulfilled, merely as of the nature of a private quarrel from which you justly wish to keep clear? Do you view an affair that has evilly gulled and skinned many hundreds of our poor farmers in such light as that now they are only fit objects of sport, truly reminding one of the fable of the boys and the frogs? Pray do not forget that there is still such a thing in this world as right and wrong. If a free press in a free country amongst a free people is the true exponent of public sentiment and the medium through which expressions of thought are publicly conveyed, then I would entreat that all potent agency as an imperative duty to raise its voice in utter condemnation of any species of villany designed to extort their hard-earned savings from our common people. Remember, it is the people who make the country, and anything that takes the money out of the pockets of our common people takes the country with it. You must also bear in mind that I am strongly supported by public sentiment on this question, and am fully prepared to establish the foregoing facts. In conclusion I would just say, by way of information, that one of those salesmen told me the company herein referred to had sold more than a thousand of these ——s in Cape Breton during the past season. Multiply, if you please, these figures by either 64 or 69, and you may form some idea of the amount of liard cash bagged by these swindling pirates and carried out of Cape Breton during the year of grace shortly closed.

E. DILLON.

Port Morien, N.S., Jan., 1901.

P. S.—We find the same method of doing business has been practiced in other parts of Nova Scotia, such as Yarmouth, Moncton, Annapolis and many other places, almost ruining the poor people. An enraged public sentiment may at times be carried too far. Negroes in the South have been strung up by the neck for outrages committed on innocent citizens. This is entirely overdone. One cannot justify the taking of life through mob law, but if there is no law on the statute books to punish such men, they should be caught and a few lashes of cowhide sweetly administered to their bare backs as a warning to others.

E. D.

MISTAKEN CONCLUSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are papers in our Dominion that, in spite of repeated proofs to the contrary, continue to assert that Britain's enormous imports, compared to her exports, constitute an adverse balance of trading. From a long business career (over forty years of which was spent in Glasgow and Liverpool), I can assure you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, that the outer world's indebtedness, for loans and interest and dividends, is so great that the debtors have annually to remit to the Mother Country sums which might well be considered fabulous, and the remittances are mostly made in products. This is the cause of the so-called adverse balance of trade. I may say, in all confidence, that the people of the United Kingdom make laughing stocks of that portion of the Canadian press that puts forward such erroneous views of the circumstance here commented on.

Yours, etc., D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1901.

MISSION STUDY IN EPWORTH LEAGUES.

Between Nov. 1 and Jan. 1, 1900, over fifteen hundred Epworth leagues enrolled in mission study classes, the largest number in the history of the league. The subject for 1900-01 is China. The text-book, 'Dawn on the hills of T'ang,' may be obtained of the Book Concern for 35 cents. Classes may be organized at any time. No more encouraging sign of the times has come to our notice than this indication that our young people are so anxious to know about the missionary situation that they will enroll in large numbers in a study which requires hard work and close application. Mr. Taylor reports that a large number of leagues are preparing to organize study classes immediately after the special meetings are over this month. We would heartily commend to the attention of pastors and Epworth League presidents the Epworth League Missionary study course. The subject is a most timely one.—'North Western Advocate.'

ADVERTISEMENTS

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."

There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOME DEPARTMENT

TOO SENSITIVE.

A Library That Costs Nothing---Mother's Methods ---Home-Made Bread---Edith's Revelations.

SENSITIVE TO SLIGHTS.

'The only person in this world who is never disappointed is the one who is on the lookout for slights,' once wrote a good-natured cynic. What a paradox it is that though never disappointed that same person is never happy! We know her—alas, that the pronoun is usually feminine—by the drooping corners of her mouth, her pensive sigh, the deprecatory air with which she glances up on the street, inviting the cut direct or the nod of abstraction. She exasperates people into slighting her, good-natured people who never before dreamed of slighting any one in all their lives. Her attitude toward her family is that which we read Dora's aunts maintained toward their brother, Mr. Spenlow, and his household: They had never quarrelled, but on the occasion of Dora's christening, having been invited to tea when they considered themselves privileged to be invited to dinner, they expressed their opinion in writing that it was better for the happiness of all parties that they should stay away. Since which they had gone their road, and their brother had gone his.'

One sees this disposition to feel slighted even in little children. One of the first sentences acquired and used intelligently by a baby of two years was, 'You've hurt my feelings!' sobbed out on every occasion. It was the forerunner of the sentiments of her maturer years. The sensitiveness of a child is a very real thing, one that should never be ignored, but neither should it be coddled or tended assiduously. The little one who hides in dark corners and mourns because no one loves it needs a judicious as well as an affectionate mother, who will give it not only plenty of kisses and cuddling—these first of all—but also sunshine and beefsteak and a good quinine tonic, since the tendency, and one might almost say the determination, to be slighted indicates always a morbid condition and needs medicine as well as tenderness.

There are few people in this world who go about wilfully hurting others—so few that the chances are infinitely against our ever meeting any of them. Most of this human family are well-meaning, kindly and generous. If sometimes an acquaintance fails to return our greeting it is practically certain to be due to nearsightedness. If we are not invited it is an unintentional oversight. To believe otherwise would be to cultivate that wretched 'vice of sensitiveness,' which we should determine to destroy in our minds as we would destroy poison ivy in our gardens. The easily-slighted person is, one may be sure, one of limited acquaintance with life. To know much of others is to become optimistic and broad-minded, for one is compelled to see self-sacrifice and benevolent kindness if one is brought closely in contact with the multitude.

In church work this tendency to feel slighted is shown both in men and women more strongly, perhaps, than elsewhere. The church roll, if gone over in detail, would tell a curious story of hurt feelings. One couple's names had appeared as communicants in four churches in ten years in a certain city. On being asked for a letter of dismission to a fifth church their latest pastor led them to tell their reasons for such itinerancy and discovered that in each church they had failed to receive the attention they expected.

Theirs was but one of many such cases. People often wait to be spoken to and somehow are not, and decide to move on. One good deacon, after seeing this over and over, solemnly charged his daughter: 'Never wait for others to speak to you: speak first. Go half way to meet everybody, and if that is not far enough, go all the way.' Such a wholesome training in all church members would be a happy thing in a church, and would absolutely prohibit hurt feelings.

It is rather a curious thing that those who most often feel slighted in a church are those who have some social aspirations. If one's religious affiliations are used to further ambitious plans, disappointment is pretty sure to lie ahead. Friendships, dear and lasting, grow out of church associations if they come about naturally, but if church relations are formed with a view to such possible friendships, somehow they do not flourish.

If one has a disposition to see slights, that alone is reason enough for an unhappy life. In the long run we are apt to get our deserts in this world. If we are intelligent and make the most of our opportunities, we will win social recognition. If we are dull and indifferent, we will be dropped from sight. If we are loving we will be loved, and if we are cold and self-absorbed we will be let alone: while if we look for slights and merit them we will find them thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Thackeray's words, 'Life is a mirror and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face,' ought to be written on the walls of our nurseries and our schoolhouses.

If you have any degree of super-sensitiveness, get rid of it at all cost. Call it by its right name—morbidness, foolishness. Don't flatter yourself that you are made of finer clay than other people and feel more deeply than others do and so you somehow ought to have greater consideration shown you. Insist to yourself that you imagine slights where there are none. Get strong, physically and morally, and banish the spectres.—Caroline Benedict Burrell, in Boston 'Congregationalist.'

A LIBRARY THAT COSTS NOTHING.

A well informed woman, according to the Cleveland 'Leader,' told a friend that any information she had on subjects of the day, was derived from her clipping collection.

'We take two good newspapers,' she said, 'one which my husband prefers, and one which is my choice. From time to time, when I am at leisure, and perhaps too tired to do more exacting work, I clip these papers and sort the clippings, according to subject, into manilla envelopes.'

'What variety of matter do you clip, may I ask?'

'Anything which is likely to have a more than passing interest. The life of some celebrated man or woman, or anecdotes concerning famous people; an interesting bit of statistics which one ought to have at command; a historical study; an account of a famous painting; natural history; wild birds; wild flowers—anything which seems worth while.'

'What a good idea! Do tell me about your system of cataloguing.'

'I invented my own system, a very simple one. I put each general subject, such as Birds, Cookery, England, Education, into large square envelopes, and arrange them on the shelf according to letters. Famous men and women I catalogue separately in small envelopes about six inches long and four wide.

'I have long since found my clippings of great value. The library has now grown to a size which renders it possible for me to refer to it as I would to any other library, if I had one at command. If I hear of a famous personage whose history has escaped my memory I take the next idle moment to consult my clippings and read a short sketch of his life and work. It is the same with history or science, upon which I become rusty. The chances are that I shall find an account of the point I need in the envelopes.

'It isn't by any means necessary to read all one clips. Clip an article if the subject interests, or is likely to interest you. Tuck it away for future reference.'

'And you clip papers only; no magazines?'

'Oh, yes; I clip magazines which I have bought for one article they contain, and which I do not care to bind. All pamphlets that are sent to the house, unless they are devoted to advertising, I catalogue also. Pictures, too, if they are clear and seem faithful; with photographs on any interesting subject.

'Simple as it is, a private library of this kind avoids that one supreme fault of the public one—dirty books, with the possibility of lurking disease germs.

'Beside the pleasure and the general information, I have had some very practical help from the clippings. I have one envelope filled with good cooking recipes clipped at different times. Another contains many new "wrinkles" in household science. Of course, one has to use judgment in selecting these, but with care it becomes a wonderful help.'

GENTLE, BUT EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

For the mother whose child cries when denied anything; I would say that I found it an excellent plan to say to my little girl, 'Now, if you want to cry, you must go where it will not disturb any one,' and send her into the next room or upstairs, (never into a dark or cold room), with the doors shut between, to stay until she got through crying. After a few times she seldom remained out more than a minute or two. I let her entirely alone until she came back of her own accord, and took no especial notice of her return, but always insisted on her leaving the room when she cried, unless she was hurt, when I would comfort her and divert her mind from the pain.

She also took up the habit of whining when she was two and a half years old, which annoyed me exceedingly, but which I soon entirely overcame by never giving her anything when she asked in that tone, but saying, 'Oh, don't say it that way, say it so,' and I would take as nearly a bass tone as I could assume and repeat, 'Please give me some bread and milk.' Her attempt to imitate my tone would divert and amuse, and as it was impossible to whine on so low a pitch she soon dropped the habit. If this is not sufficient for the little boy who speaks impatiently, I should try a gentle reproof, like 'Is that the way to speak to mamma?' or appeal to his manliness in bearing pain bravely and not making others unhappy even if he does feel uncomfortable. If encouraged to do it a child of five will often develop a great deal of self control, and it is a lesson he cannot learn too young.—'Congregationalist.'

THE CHILD'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

The sense of humor is a variable feast, undergoing different forms in reference to race, individual and society. If your little boy fails to respond with his tribute of childish merriment to your parental joke, that, depressing as at times it must be to you, does not seem to me a matter about which to lie awake at nights, because, after all, dear Brutus, the fault may not be so much with the child as with the joke! If, however, little N. or M. as his catechismal name may be, never makes his own small, childish jests, never plays foolish tricks upon you, at which, by that same token, he expects you to laugh; if he never is mirthful, instinct with joyousness, with natural gayety of heart and the sunshine of vigorous young animal life and spirits—then indeed his condition is abnormal, or his environment all wrong, and you must find a speedy way to put him into a natural and smiling rapport with life. For laughter as a mere outlet for animal spirits is natural to man. Playfulness we share with our furred and feathered brethren, but the audible expression of mirth is monopolized by man, the least natural of all the animals. It helps to differentiate him from the lower level of the monkey; it is one of the marks of his inferiority to the high spiritual gods.—Marguerite Merington in 'Harper's Bazar.'

HOME-MADE BREAD.

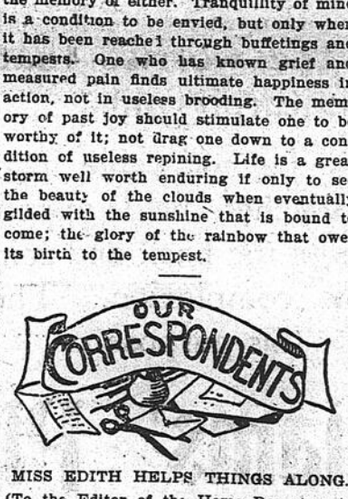
Wheat Bread—Break one cake of compressed yeast in a cup of lukewarm water, add one teasponful of sugar, and set the cup in a warm place till the yeast rises to the surface. Put one quart of flour in a bowl, add one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar, lard or butter; rub the shortening fine in the flour, make a hollow in the centre, add one cup of lukewarm water, add the yeast, mix into a firm dough, turn it on a board, and knead it with the hands, adding more flour till it ceases to stick to the hands, return the dough to the bowl, cover and set in a warm place till it has risen to double its size; turn the dough on a board and mold it into a loaf, butter a brick-shaped pan, nine inches long and five inches wide and four inches deep, put in the dough, cover, and again set in a warm place to rise to top of pan, then place it in a medium hot oven and bake one hour. If the oven is not opened while baking, the bread will be much sweeter. To ascertain when the bread is done, in case you have forgotten to look at the clock, turn the loaf out of the pan and hold it up to the ear. If not baked enough, a tickling noise can be heard. If done, no noise can be heard. Great attention should be paid to the time required to cook bread properly, as underdone bread is not only unpalatible, but also very unwholesome and indigestible. It is better to have the bread too long in the oven than not long enough. If bread is to be mixed at night, only one-quarter of a cake of compressed yeast should be taken for one loaf of bread; otherwise, it is made the same way. If, for instance, four loaves are to be mixed at night, take four quarts of flour, one heaping tablespoonful of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two quarts of lukewarm water and one yeast cake, and mix the dough the same as for one loaf, cover, and let it stand in the kitchen till next morning, then mold it into loaves, put them in buttered pans, let rise till very light, then bake. If biscuits are to be made for breakfast from the dough set at night, take a portion of the dough, roll it out on a floured board, and cut it into small rounds, place them close together in a buttered pan, cover and let them rise in a warm place till light, brush them over with beaten egg diluted with milk, and bake in a medium hot oven till well done. If rolls are to be made in the morning take a portion from the dough and roll it out to half an inch in thickness, cut it into rounds with a round cutter, put in a little butter or lard in the centre of each round, double them over and set them in a shallow buttered pan to rise till light, then bake and serve hot.

Whole-Wheat Bread — Put one pint of lukewarm water in a bowl, add one yeast cake broken into pieces, one teaspoonful of sugar; let stand till the yeast floats on top; then add two pints of whole wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half ounce of melted butter. Mix all together into a firm dough; knead it on a board, adding some fine wheat flour, till it does not stick to the hands; return the dough to the bowl; cover, and let rise to double its size; then mold it into a loaf, put in a pan, let rise again till light, and bake one hour in a medium hot oven.

Graham Bread—Put one yeast cake in one cupful of lukewarm milk, add one teaspoonfull sugar, let it stand in a warm place till it floats on top. Put one quart of graham flour in a bowl, add one teaspoonful of butter, half teaspoonful of salt, three table spoonfuls of sugar; rub butter fine in the flour, make a hollow in centre, pour in the yeast, and half pint warm milk, mix all together, cover and set in a warm place. When it has doubled its bulk, add some wheat flour, and knead it on a board till it ceases to stick to the hands. This kneading should be done thoroughly; then mold the dough into a loaf and put it in a buttered brick-shaped pan, which should be half full; cover, and let it stand in a warm temperature, till the dough has risen to top of pan; then place it in a medium hot oven and bake one hour. If one prefers to have the bread sweeter than I make it, a little more sugar should be added.—New York 'Ledger.'

CHARACTER BUILDING.

One battle bravely fought does more to shape a character than years that are free from temptation. Fortunately, the good old saying is true that every cloud has a silver lining. Sorrow, whether it precedes or follows its accompanying reward, serves to make our brief moments of enthusiasm brighter and gayer, even as the shadows accentuate the grace and glory of the sunshine. After a great grief bravely borne the soothing balm of content heals our mental sores with cooling touch, leaving scars so faint that one is apt to forget their very existence. It is a much discussed point among us whether or not contentment is the ideal condition—simple content—undisturbed by joy or sorrow, or shadowed by the memory of either. Tranquillity of mind is a condition to be envied, but only when it has been reached through buffetings and tempests. One who has known grief and measured pain finds ultimate happiness in action, not in useless brooding. The memory of past joy should stimulate one to be worthy of it; not drag one down to a condition of useless repining. Life is a great storm well worth enduring if only to see the beauty of the clouds when eventually gilded with the sunshine that is bound to come; the glory of the rainbow that owes its birth to the tempest.



MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Dear Editor,—The following poem by F. Bret Harte is, I think, the one asked for by F. Friar, of Picton, Ont., in a recent issue of the 'Witness.'

Yours faithfully,
MILDRED K. MAY.
River du Loup, Que.

'My sister'll be down in a minute,
And says you're to wait, if you please;
And says I might stay till she came,
If I'd promise her never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first.
But that's nonsense; for how would you know
What she told me to say if I didn't?
Don't you really and truly think so?'

And then, you'd feel strange here alone,
And you wouldn't know just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs,
And we never use it a bit:
We keep it to match with the sofa;
But Jack says it would be like you
To flop yourself right down upon it,
And knock out the very last screw.

'Suppose you try! I won't tell.
You're afraid to! Oh! you're afraid they would think it mean!
Well, then, there's the album; that's pretty,
If you're sure that your fingers are clean.
For sister says sometimes I daub it;
But she only says that when she's cross.
There's her picture. You know it?
It's like her; but she ain't good-looking of course.

'This is me! It's the best of 'em all.
Now, tell me, you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that?
It's the only one that could be bought;
For that was the message to pa
From the photograph man where I sat,—
That he wouldn't print off any more
Till he first got his money for that.

'What? Maybe you're tired of waiting,
Why, often she's longer than this;
There's all her back hair to do up,
And all her front curls to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking
Like grown people, just you and me!
Do you think you'll be coming here often?
Oh, do! But don't come like Tom Lee,—

'Tom Lee, her last beau,
Why, my goodness! He used to be here day and night;
All the folks thought he'd be her husband;
And Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, then, as he did?
For you're not a rich man, they say.
Pa says you're as poor as a church mouse.
Now, are you? And how poor are they?

'Ain't you glad that you met me?
Well, I am; for I know now your hair isn't red;
But what there is left of it's mousy,
And not what naughty Jack said.
But there, I must go: sister's coming!
But I wish I could wait just to see
If she ran up to you, and kissed you
In the way that she used to kiss Lee.

POEM WANTED.

Mrs. C. A. Tompkins, Brockville, Ont., would be very glad if any reader could give her the words of a short poem entitled 'The penny ye meant to gie.' Please write direct to Mrs. Tompkins, who will no doubt acknowledge its receipt.

W. C. T. U. SYMPATHY.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Stanstead County, Que., which, in common with all societies, and individuals, throughout the realm, mourn the loss of Britain's Queen, desires to follow the kindly custom of other and more influential bodies, and formally express their heartfelt sympathy for England's royal mourners.

Surely we know now from sad experience that the 20th century has indeed taken precedence of all other centuries in ushering in great events. No other earthly event could so have moved all nations, as has the death of this Christian Queen.

Is it not a weighty tribute to the Christian religion, and will not the contemplation, and the universal commemoration of this noble life, contribute more to the upbuilding of the Christian faith than multitudes of sermons?

Edward VII. comes to a throne whose subjects are rich in loyalty, begotten of love, and he, the most loyal one of all, for what son among them ever waited for a kingdom and an empire with such tender solicitude and filial devotion toward the one who stood in the way so long?

But love and watchfulness were unavailing to ward off the last great foe and the Queen of all hearts is gone. We can only repeat the sentiments that have become, as household words: May God comfort the mourning ones. May God direct the affairs of the Empire, and 'God Save the King.'

Signed on behalf of the society.
CYNTHIA E. PUTNEY, President.
HELEN M. EMERY, Cor. Secretary.

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POTTED MEATS FOR LUNCH.

To make head cheese, take the heads, toes and feet of young, fresh pork, or any other pieces that are convenient. Having removed the skin, boil them till all the meat is quite tender and can be easily stripped from the bones. Then chop it very fine, and season it with salt and pepper, and ground cloves if you choose, or sage leaves rubbed to a powder. Mix it all well with your hand. Put it into deep pans with straight sides, and press it down hard and firm with a plate that will fit the pan, putting the under side of the plate next to the meat, and placing a heavy weight on it. In two or three days turn it out of the pan and cut it into thin slices. Use mustard and vinegar over it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

An unheard-of feature of the New Mexico Christian Endeavor Convention was the paroling of a prisoner from the penitentiary to attend a session on prison Endeavor, held outside the walls of his prison. Sessions of Christian Endeavor conventions have often been held with the prisoners within the walls.

The members of the French Chamber will probably be as surprised as the most ordinary French peasants, at the revelation of the wealth of the religious orders, which a parliamentary book has just made known. In 1850 they possessed fifty million francs worth of property: within fifty years their real estate has so increased that to-day their wealth is nearly sixty times that amount.

A remarkable instance of the blessing attending faithful service is that of the Lafayette avenue church, Brooklyn, where, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, there have been, in the last ten years, 1,732 additions to the membership, 883 of which have been by profession of faith in Christ. During that time the church has contributed $570,000 for carrying forward work, of which $299,972 has been for work outside its own limits.

A century ago it might almost have been said that there were no Roman Catholics in Glasgow; there was but one priest, and a poor little disused building in the Calton for a chapel; now there are said to be 110 churches and chapels, 228 priests, and a Roman Catholic population of 180,000. In these statistics there is no mention of the almost bewildering number and variety of religious communities of women engaged in educational and charitable pursuits.

The New South Wales temperance leaders have just organized a 'New Temperance Party' at a great demonstration in Sydney Town Hall, said to be the largest Town Hall in the British Empire—the party declining to vote for any parliamentary candidate save those who will support a law to give voters power to stop any increase in, effect a reduction in, or totally discontinue the grant of liquor licenses—without compensation. The law now gives a popular vote over new licenses. The Salvation Army, Christian Endeavor, and Church of England Temperance Society took part with the other temperance societies in inaugurating the new party.

At the first meeting of directors of the National Bible Society of Scotland for the new year, it was reported that in 1900 941,093 Scriptures had been distributed, of which 659,594 were in foreign heathen countries. The China issues alone amounted to 417,691. It was agreed to reprint the Gospels in the Murray type for circulation in China, and to issue a further impression of the Chinese Gospels in character, with annotations and illustrations; also to offer Russian Testaments at a nominal price to Russian workmen at present in Glasgow in connection with the approaching International Exhibition, and to present each widow and orphan bereaved by the recent loss of fishermen in Shetland with a copy of the Bible, bearing a suitable inscription.

The temperance cause has lost one of its most notable adherents by the death of Mrs. Mary Jessup Docwra, a member of the Society of Friends, vice-president of the W.T.A.U., and mother of Miss M. E. Docwra, the well-known president of the union. Mrs. Docwra was in her 79th year, and passed away at Kelvedon, Essex. She drank her last glass of wine when eighteen years of age, on the occasion of the Queen's wedding day. Since that date she has been an active temperance worker, and was greatly beloved in the neighborhood where she resided. Her six children are all life abstainers. Mrs. Docwra founded the Total Abstinence Association for Women Friends.

A letter from Miss Evans, of Pekin, read at a recent prayer meeting of the Woman's Board, in Boston, gives a glimpse of some of the peculiar conditions under which American missionaries are now working. Housed after the siege in a palace, they had carefully laid away the valuable goods left there in hasty flight, that later these might perhaps be restored to the owners. But Italian soldiers were ordered to occupy the palace, possibly with this loot in view, and the missionaries were transferred to the palace just vacated by the same troops. Here they found magnificent furniture, but nothing else, and Miss Evans finds humorous comfort in having but two dresses, while she mourns the serious loss of her books and the great inconvenience of lack of stationery. The missionaries find plentiful opportunities to extend aid to native Christians coming into the city.

Mr. George Cadbury, of Birmingham, is the first president of the Sunday-school Union in the new century. An interviewer with him states, in the 'Sunday-school Chronicle,' that he has been a teacher in the Friends' Adult schools of Birmingham for forty years. His Bible-class, with its branches, numbers about a thousand men and youths. Mr. Cadbury leaves his home on Sundays at 6.15 a.m. on bicycle or horseback, reaching the school at 7. He takes the largest men's class, and his son, in another room, the sons of the men. In his works 2,300 girls meet every morning for family prayer, the service lasting only five minutes. A service for men and boys is held once a week, also conducted by Mr. Cadbury. No married women are employed, as he considers a wife's proper place is in the home. In Mr. Cadbury's Bournville villa estate of 350 acres no slum can ever arise, as by the trust which he has created no more than six cottages to the acre may be erected.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer received a very hearty welcome at a recent meeting of the London Wesleyan Methodist Council. He said that as president of the Metropolitan Free Church Council he was under stress of overwhelming anxiety. He feared lest the great mission might end in the holding of a large number of meetings. He longed that the atmosphere of London might be filled with God, with the loathing of sin and the longing for forgiveness. He came to Methodists because they understood revivals of religion. They had seen waves of power sweeping over a whole town as a result of their missions. The Methodists had taught the Free Churches how to do it; they had pulled them into it, and they must see them through it. Much of the enquiry work must fall on Methodists; few of the other Free Churchmen understood this difficult work. He believed that one of the greatest results of the mission would be that many ministers would learn to preach. He had set his heart on the ingathering of a hundred thousand souls.

The native Protestant Christian community in South India has attained a population of 608,878. Of these 159,797 are communicants. Since 1878 the community has more than doubled, and the communicants have grown threefold. The Syrian Christian community in the same area numbers 330,000, and the Roman Catholics 1,138,772.

A MISSIONARY PATRIARCH.

DR. RIGGS, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

('Congregationalist.')

The Bible House at Constantinople is as well known in that ancient city as is the Congregational House in Boston. In May, 1895, a luncheon was served there to the 'Congregationalist's' party of visitors to the Orient. At the head of the table sat the Rev. Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., revered and beloved. It was the place he had for a long time naturally occupied, as the patriarch, in the sense in which the Greeks and Armenians might have used the word, of American missionaries in Turkey.

Few men of any nationality have exerted so extended, useful and abiding an influence on mankind as he has done. Born in New Jersey, on Nov. 19, 1810, the same year in which the American Board was formed, the son of a Presbyterian minister, he entered Amherst College at the age of fifteen, graduated in the class of 1829, and from Andover

THE LATE REV. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D., LL.D.

Seminary in 1832. Early in the following year he, with his wife, landed in Athens, a missionary of the American Board to Greece. Athens was a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, still in the hands of the Turkish soldiers. A few days after his arrival he was present at a reception to Otho, the new King of Greece. He established several schools for girls in Athens, Syra and Argos, maintaining also preaching and Sunday school work for six years.

In 1838, under the direction of the Board, Mr. Riggs removed to Smyrna, where for nearly six years he continued laboring and preaching in the Greek language. In 1845 he began the translation of the Bible into modern Armenian and completed it in 1852, removing to Constantinople the next year. In 1856 he made his only visit to the United States, remaining two years, and teaching Hebrew in Union Seminary, New York. He returned to Constantinople in 1858.

During the next twelve years he was principally engaged in completing a translation of the Bible into Bulgarian, of which the first edition was printed in 1871. The following year the Bible House was completed. In 1873 he began, with Dr. W. G. Schauffler and the Rev. G. F. Herrick, a translation of the Bible into Turkish. This work was completed in five years.

Dr. Riggs has continued active in literary work almost up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 17. He has recently issued a commentary in Bulgarian on the New Testament, in three volumes, has edited parts of the Bible in raised letters for the blind, and has worked on revisions of his translations in accordance with changes constantly going on in the Bulgarian tongue.

Dr. Riggs has served more years in the American Board than any other person ever employed by it. He has published many works in English, Armenian, Bulgarian, Turkish and modern Greek. He preached in all these languages, spoke French and German fluently, and had a reading knowledge of the original tongues in which the Bible was written and of several other Oriental tongues.

Dr. and Mrs. Riggs celebrated their golden wedding in 1892, and Mrs. Riggs died five years later at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Trowbridge, in Aintab. Seven children were born to them, of whom four are still living.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

('Christian World.')

All who are watching the growth of religious liberty will be much interested in the outcome of a meeting of South Russian bishops lately held in Kieff, and presided over by the Metropolitan of that holiest of Russian cities. Compared with former meetings this conference of bishops was remarkable for the spirit of toleration which breathed over most of the proceedings. It is not too much to say that the old persecuting days of ten years ago are almost a thing of the past. At the Kieff Conference not a voice was raised in favor of persecution. Prolonged discussions were held on the continued secessions of members of the Orthodox Church, and the consequent growth of Stundist and Baptist communities, but whereas in former years a unanimous decision to persecute, to banish and imprison the brethren, was the result of the bishops' deliberations, on this occasion there was equal unanimity on the necessity of milder measures. Perhaps the most interesting decision arrived at was that dealing with the question, 'What is a Stundist?' Hitherto Stundists were roughly classed as those who declined to attend the sacraments of the Orthodox Church. Without any enquiry such people were stigmatised as disloyal to the throne and enemies to the state. As a matter of fact the Czar had no more loyal subjects than the Stundists, but it did not suit the priests to admit this. The recent Kieff Conference has resolved that only those persons who decline to yield obedience to the Czar or to acknowledge his supreme authority, or who object to universal military service, or who openly inveigh against the Church and her rites, shall be considered as Stundists and proceeded against as such. This is a tremendous step in advance, for it practically permits a man to worship God as he thinks fit. It might be added as a further proof of the milder spirit which at present animates the Russian authorities that the banishment of Stundists has altogether ceased. Whether this wave of tolerance will last remains to be seen. There can be no doubt that it is largely owing to the humane counsels of the present Czar.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The launching of this new ecclesiastical body, formed happily, not by division, but by union, is a matter for rejoicing all the Protestant world over. The strength of the uniting bodies is indicated by the following statistics of date Dec. 31, 1899: United Presbyterian Church, 637 ministers, 594 congregations, 199,089 Sabbath-school scholars and 114,806 teachers. Free Church, 1,149 ministers, 1,112 congregations, 296,089 communicants, 168,159 Sabbath-school children and teachers. Total for the new organization, 1,786 ministers, 1,706 congregations, 495,178 communicants, 282965 Sabbath-school scholars and teachers.

FROM A MISSIONARY ON FURLOUGH.

The Honan Mission,
6 Major Street, Toronto, Jan. 31, 1901.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—

I have received your sample copy of "World Wide," and think it will be just the thing for a busy man like a missionary. Coming from the "Witness Office" ensures its being a high-class paper. Enclosed please find P.O. order, for which send me "World Wide" from first number.

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JAS. MENZIES.

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Canadian missionaries would also like the "Weekly Witness," for which we make the special Missionary Rate of $1.60, including foreign postage.

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

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

'The trees are in bloom with the flowers of frost,
But never a feathery leaf is lost,
So still is the air that breathes this morn,
Over the snow-clad fields forlorn.
'Tis as though Italy's heaven had smiled
In the face of some Norwegian wild,
And the thought will come, I know not why
'Tis winter on earth, but June in the sky.'

The words of the poet came to mind on Sabbath morning last, when a brilliant transformation scene had taken place, for every tree and shrub was clothed with hoar frost, that glittered and sparkled in the sunlight, with a wonderful beauty unlike anything else in nature. And as I looked at the picture, so strange and still the memory of a book read long ago came to my mind. It was a story of slander and injustice, with the title 'Live it down'—and in it a child of abnormal precocious thought, is represented as standing often at a window in a busy thoroughfare watching the crowds of people passing by. With keen insight she noticed that the chief expression on many faces was discontent, or worry, sorrow or sin. The burden of it seemed to overwhelm her and she would turn away to ask: 'Oh, why do people trouble themselves so?'

And as one grows older so many things resolve themselves into this question, for experience teaches us that half our care and grief and discontent might be avoided if we do not trouble ourselves so. With sunshine and warmth the hoar frost melted away, and still pursuing the same train of thought, I remembered a fable that I had read something in this wise:—

There was once an artist who wanted to astonish the world and he worked night and day cutting and polishing a bit of ivory, his ambition being that it might resemble a grain of rice. So he did not know what was happening in the world, or appreciate his daily blessings, the comforts of home and companionship of friends, neither did he look up to admire the beauties of Nature. But at the end of nine years he considered his work perfected, and wandered out into the garden to show the result of his endeavor to his family. He did not know that he trampled beneath his feet many a choice flower as he walked unheeding, but in his agitation when holding up the carved gem for admiration he dropped it on the ground. A foraging hen with a keen sight picked at, and swallowed the masterpiece—

'And the world rolled on.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

Leaning against the plant stand near a pot of Phrynium Variegatum, she said: 'I hope I am not spoiling your 'maiden's garters.'' I did not understand the allusion to that humble servant of the wardrobe, and looked up inquiringly. 'This plant—indicating the phrynium—isn't it ribbon grass?' I remember when I was a child one used to blow the leaves to make music, and thought it great fun.' After I had mentioned the difference between the plants (which is considerable) it came to my thought what a trouble there is in our floral nomenclature, and how many nicknames are tacked to a plant after it has received its original baptism. I was further inclined to such comments because of a letter that came to me from an English horticulturist in which the writer says: 'You write of climbing or recumbent plants as vines, whereas we only use that word for the true vitis.' This subject is very important to the gardener, and very puzzling to the local writer on such topics. For instance, if questioned in regard to a plant called by the correspondent sweetheart leaf, it would hardly be recognized as polygonum platycaulon (coccoloba platyclada) even when examining the dried heart shaped leaf enclosed in letter. It is not so difficult to call rhus cotinus the 'mist shrub,' as one of the sumachs is often named, and many others have a visible analogy. It needs a happy medium in such a study for the use of long Latin names in simple flower talks are unnecessary unless to encourage leaders to look up the nomenclature of plants from different points of view. It is a good thing to call a spade a spade, but also to know when it is a shovel.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Several inquiries have come in asking for information regarding deciduous shrubs, and in order to answer all questions it may be as well to give a selection that can be kept for future reference, when gardening time comes round. It may as well be stated here that nurserymen like getting in their orders early, and by doing so a customer has a better chance when the supply is limited. In order to have a proper understanding of their merits it may be best to divide them into different seasons, in regard to flowering, and in this way while planning for the laying out of grounds it is possible to keep up a succession instead of purchasing those blossoming all in the same month. The hardy shrubs that flower in May are: Forsythia, Spirea, Thunbergia and Van Houttii, Flowering Almond, Japan Quince, Honeysuckle, Prunus Triloba, Daphne, Snowball, Exochordia and Lilacs. In June there are later Lilacs—the Persian and Lilac Villosa—some later spireas and among them the much advertised 'Anthony Waterer,' a distinct variety with crimson flowers during the summer and early autumn. It is valuable because most of our shrubs blossom once, and that early in the season, and fall flowering shrubs are scarce. The Douglas spirea blossoms in July, and it is often as late as that before the Clematis has any flowers. But we have honeysuckle and Japan Snowball, Weigelia and Syringa that by judicious selection can last the month as they vary in their time of flowering. In July we have Clethra, or White Alder, a very fine hardy shrub producing fragrant flowers in July and August. Then Clematis Paniculata keeps up the succession and that valuable acquisition the Rosa Rugosa, or Japan Rose, will give a constant blossoming though not so lavish in supply after the flush of June tide. Later in the season we have the Althea Bignonia, Clematis and Hydrangea Paniculata. There are many shrubs that are succeeded by ornamental fruit, among them the Barberry that is very attractive, especially Berberis Thungergii, from Japan, a very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, that changes to a coppery red in autumn, with scarlet berries that remain all winter after the leaves have fallen. The Dogwood has white berries in September and the Alder purple fruit in August, while the highbush Cranberry has red fruit late in the season. The Mahonia that has purplish berries late in July is a shrub worthy of cultivation. The holly-leaved variety, Mahonia Aquifolia, is a native species in America with shining prickly leaves, and its handsome green leaves make it useful for decorative purposes. It is of very neat habit, and seldom winter kills, while the branches are ornamental for Christmas decoration. It may be interesting to know how many of our shrubs have variegated foliage, or so highly colored as to be very ornamental. There is the Golden Alder, and Golden Spirea; also Syringa with the bright yellow leaves, the variegated Weigelia. Ligustrum (Privet) var. Glaucum Marginatum, and Prunus Pessardi or purple-leaved plum, the branches being when young of a very dark purple, the leaves varying from crimson to purple. Placed in contrast with one of the golden foliaged plants it has a pleasing effect. The Euonymus or Strawberry Tree is quite ornamental, Atropurpureus having the name of 'burning bush' with scarlet leaves and dark red fruit, in autumn. It may be of interest to know that some of these shrubs are so accommodating as to grow in shady places. Among these the Deutzia, Clethra, Barberry Mahonia, Privet and Rubus in variety are successfully cultivated in places where sun-loving plants will not thrive. There are many desirable shrubs that have not been here mentioned, but the idea given is to make the chief point hardiness and the next fine foliage and coloring at the various seasons. So few shrubs blossom after July that we have to depend largely upon the rich tinting of leaves or berries, for ornamentation, and if properly grouped these can be made very effective. If only two or three shrubs are possible on limited grounds, a Spirea Van Houttii for spring, Japan rose for summer and the Hydrangea Paniculata for autumn will be likely to give the best satisfaction.

WEEDS IN GRAVEL WALKS.

M.R. is troubled with Wild Convolvulus growing in garden paths and among flowering plants. For the former there is really nothing like the hoe, cutting out each persistent rootlet as it appears, and watching for the first sign in spring as they start early, and if the digging is thorough can be taken out before seeds or flowers are planted. In walks where there will not be any injury to the roots of plants, ordinary salt and water (brine) is serviceable, and if a cheap chemical eradicator is desired Jeyes' fluid is of value—mixed with water at the rate of nearly five to one. There is not any weed more persistent than wild convolvulus. It came up here in a brick walk last spring that had been cemented together the previous autumn, but constant hoeing, without being allowed to seed, will banish it from the flower borders.

QUESTIONS ABOUT GRAFTING.

D. McL.—One and a half to two and a half inches in diameter is the best for old trees. If cut back to where the branches are thicker the tree receives too great a shock, the grafts do not take as well and the tree forms a close, bunchy head that is not ornamental or profitable. Graft the branches where you wish them to grow to form a new top, leaving some unimportant branches to keep the sap up until the grafts have made one season's growth. All suckers near the grafts should be pulled off as soon as they appear. It is important to watch and cut back a part of the new growth early in the season else the wind may get too great a leverage and break out the grafts before they are fully healed over. It is also best to reinforce them for a while with a small twig or stick tied tightly to the old branch, and lightly tied to the new growth.

The best grafting wax, according to a well tried recipe is one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax, four pounds of rosin. Slowly melt all together, stir well and when partially cooled pour into pans that have been slightly moistened or oiled to keep the wax from sticking to them. When thoroughly cooled, break into convenient pieces. For use it should be melted and applied carefully over all exposed cuts and open cracks around the grafts. A small paint brush is the most convenient for this purpose. It can be applied safely much warmer than can be borne by the hand, but care should be taken not to have it very closely approaching the boiling point of water.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA.

'Question' wonders if it is true that there is a plant that can be set on fire if a lighted match is held near without touching it. ANS.—The plant is no doubt as above named—commonly called the Gas plant. It is a showy border perennial, has fragrant foliage and spikes of curious red flowers that give off a volatile oil on a hot day, and will explode if ignited by a match. It has another peculiarity for plants have been known to live for upwards of fifty years without replanting. There is a variety with white flowers and either of them are very easily grown. The bush attains a height of about two feet.

TRADESCANTIA.

'Wandering Jew' asks how the plant so called obtained the above name. ANS.—It is in honor of a celebrated florist, John Tradescant, gardener to King Charles the First. He was a Dutchman, and his associates called him Tradeskin. Being a man of progress he established a botanic garden in Lambeth, England, as early as 1629, and it was regarded as a wonderful thing, for he collected a botanical museum, and introduced many varieties.

BIRD OF PARADISE, &c.

'Bird of Paradise' asks if there is a plant of that name; also something about Fern Balls. ANS.—This is an example of the mixed nomenclature spoken of elsewhere. The plant is doubtless a Cassia, among which extensive genus of plants can be found the senna of medicine and a sensitive plant in its wild state. The foliage is like the finer Acacias, and the flowers of a golden yellow. It grows wild in some parts of Rhode Island, and is very much admired by passing travellers. I have never possessed one of the Japanese Fern Balls, but think they are easily managed. After purchasing, place the ball in water for fifteen minutes, then suspend it in any desired position. Do this every second day until growth starts, after which let it receive water whenever needed.

The Ball is composed of the Japanese Island fern roots and sphagnum moss so wound round and constructed as to send out green leaves from every point. It can be dried off during the summer and started again at any time, in this respect resembling what is known as the Resurrection plant. In city houses they ought to be successful, for it is easy to manage them, and regular watering, without direct sunshine, should bring them to perfection. They are of most value at this season, when ferns are scarce, and an interesting and curious growth.

AMARYLLIS.

Julia D.—I should judge your plant to be as above named from your description, probably a Johnsonii. They are very satisfactory generally, and your treatment seems all that could be desired in any well behaved bulb, so I am surprised that it fails to bloom.

They must have plenty of water while growing, and when through blooming generally withhold it so that the bulb may become dormant. They should be repotted in autumn, and the supply of water gradually increased. If, as you say, the flowers last years were on strong stalks, and deep, rich crimson, there is no reason why they should not again bloom, if treated as here directed, but if kept growing all the time, the plant will go to increasing in bulbs instead of blossoming.

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The Boys' Page.

Peggotty Pipes's Valentine

(Margaret Sidney, in 'The Independent.')

'Good luck ahead! Now then for some fun!' Bones—so called from the entire absence of superfluous flesh as adornment to his person—marched into his friend's room, flung down his cap on the table, himself into a big easy-chair, and then gave vent to a long whistle of intense delight.

'Hulloa!' Carrol gazed in amazement till the whistle ended. 'What's up? Come, shoot ahead, if it's anything new, or I'll get up and make you whistle!'

'It's so new,' said Bones, coolly and pulling his mouth out of its frightful pucker, while he took a comfortable stretch, 'that you'll say it's the biggest lark you ever saw. The only wonder is that some of us didn't think of it before.'

Carrol sprang up, unable to bear suspense longer, and, running around the table, pounced down into the easy-chair in a way not in the slightest degree comfortable for Bones. 'Tell on!' was all he said.

'Good gracious! You most jounced the life out of me!' cried Bones, giving him an immense fling with his long arms. 'There! Mercy! My breath's clean gone!'

'Tell on!' cried Carrol with a laugh, 'or I'll give you another!'

'Well'—Bones rumpled the thick shock on his head he called hair; then said, concisely: 'Party.'

'Where?' cried Carrol, in a fever of excitement.

'At Peggotty's.' Bones gave three little decisive nods, then burst into a loud giggle.

'Not "Peggotty Pipes"?' cried Carrol, horribly disappointed. 'You're a cheat—as—as—well, as big as a bank swindler, Bones Hunter, to get off your dodge of telling news that style.'

'I tell you it's the biggest thing,' said Bones, decidedly, and, leaning his arms on the table, 'that we'll do in one spell. Listen! You know Valentine's night?'

'Yes,' said Carrol, gloomily and eyeing Bones in disdain. 'Well, what of it?'

'Well—we'll—why, we'll give old Pegs a valentine; and such a valentine! Oh, dear me! He! he! he!'

'How,' cried Carrol, eagerly and advancing toward the table in delight. 'What's in your head, Bones'

'To treat "Peggotty" with some little attention,' said Bones, solemnly. 'We haven't done our duty by him, and I'm sorry—'

'He! he he!' laughed Carrol. 'Don't he love us, though! Well, sail on, Bony. Out with the plan.'

'We'll all call on him—you and I and a whole crowd; as many as we can get to go. 'Twill be more fun for us,' said Bones, gliding with great nonchalance into the plan. 'And we'll run down to the shanty, and one will knock, and when my gentleman comes out, why, it must be to find some one who wants to see him a little distance off. We slip in back of him and clap to the door of the hut. Then if the old idiot don't get a hustling! Oh, my eyes!' Bones at this point became so overcome with glee that he had to stop and relieve himself by a hearty guffaw, in which Carrol joined till the tears rolled down his cheeks.

'Go on,' at last he said, pulling up to wipe his face. 'That's a plan that will do!'

'There's the swamp,' said Bones, with a knowing wink. 'And before we get through with that, I guess he'll want to rest.'

'Oh, larks!' cried Carrol, wriggling in delight. 'Do the other fellows know?'

'Every single one,' said Bones, getting up and stretching his long legs, while he buttoned up his coat. 'Well, I must be going. Valentine's night now, remember, you be at my house at eight o'clock. We're all to meet there. Until then—keep shady.'

Old 'Peggotty Pipes' lived down on the edge of a wood, in a miserable little hut, that looked as if it could hardly keep together at all—only out of very pity for the wretched occupant. He had sometime, long ago, seen better days; but grief, coming suddenly upon him, found him not strong enough minded to bear it, and so, crushed and aimless, even losing the name he bore, he gave up all ambition and self-respect, and fled, a forlorn creature, far from home and those who would have tried to help him. And the years made the simple creature more weak-minded than ever, until 'Old Peggotty Pipes' and 'Idiot' were synonymous terms with the village people.

'Whist!' Bones passed along the word to the line of boys following silently his leadership. They halted just on the outskirt of the wood, over against the little cabin; then listened.

'It must be he's a-bed,' said one, after looking in vain for any glimpse of a light.

'Oh, maybe he's dead,' said a small boy, apprehensively. 'Oh, dear! That will stop our fun.'

'Pshaw! The idea of Peg's dying!' cried Bones, in derision. 'He can't die. He's good for a hundred years!'

The small boy looked immensely relieved and breathed freer.

'No, then, we'll rout the old fellow out, if he is a-bed,' whispered Bones. 'All the more fun. Forward, march!'

The rap was given on the old battered door, and the troop, concealed around the corner of the hut, awaited further developments. But no answer came. Again and again a rap; but with no better success.

'He is dead!' cried the small boy, peeking out from behind a pile of brushwood. 'Oh, dear me! I told you so.'

'It must be the fool knows enough not to come,' growled Bones, irritatedly. 'Now, you Bobbett, stop that tongue of yours, or you'll go home and be put to bed, like the rest of the babies.'

Thus adjured, little Bobbett retreated behind his brushwood and was heard from no more.

'Give it a kick!' said another boy, getting impatient of standing out in the cold, with the fun hanging fire. 'Come, hurry up!'

'It's no use,' cried Bones, opening the door of the shanty and putting his head in, to take a rapid survey. 'The bird's flown! Quick now, boys! Let's go and meet him!'

'Advance!' snickered the whole troop, falling into line.

'He'd come this way,' said Bones, walking rapidly ahead by the side of the wood, in a lonely little path. Hist! Here he is!'

Just on a piece, in a curve of the path, was a dark, thin figure, wrapped all up to the head, that in the darkness was going slowly along at a snail's pace.

'Now for it!' cried Bones, springing forward. And we can holler as much as we want to! Hooray!' He gave a jump, and, hurling himself with all the force of his little frame, he came up against the dark figure, which in a second was perfectly surrounded by a swarm of boys.

'To the swamp! To the swamp!' cried the gang, as with one throat, hustling and jouncing the struggling figure in their midst, who, enveloped in the folds of something, the boys couldn't tell what, was completely at their mercy. 'Now then. One—two—three—and away!'

'Tear off the idiot's rags!' cried Bones, in tones of command. 'What business has the beggar to wear a cloak? Off with them, and then the swamp!'

'No, no; don't,' cried one of the other boys. 'We can hustle twice as easy. Over you go, Peggotty!' And he gave him a shove down the little decline, where at the bottom was an old collection of debris, thrown on the rank, damp moss, that even now in cold weather was slippery and slimy, and unpleasant enough for anybody's footing.

With much laughing and shouting, the whole troop pitched in, each kindly lending assistance wherever a push could be bestowed. And the foot was reached.

'Now—' Bones's hand was uplifted to give the first jounce, when a smart cuff on his ear, that made him see a hundred stars, just left him time to think once, when he found himself spinning over toward the centre of the swamp with startling rapidity.

'What are you about?' came in stentorian tones, such as they had never any of them heard before, except once, when the parson preached against the evils of slavery; and, throwing off the old cloak, the figure, no longer shadowy and uncertain, stood before them in startling distinctness.

Not one of the boys could have stirred to save his life, except little Bobbett, who, with praiseworthy zeal, began to scramble up the hill, reiterating: 'I'm goin' home, I am! I don't want to stay.'

'Come back!' said the voice, in such a tone that little Bobbett, quivering in every fibre, skipped miserably back into place again, whimpering at every step.

'Now,' said Parson Witherbee, drawing up his slender, but, as the boys knew only too well, splendidly muscular figure to its tallest height—'now, what am I to do for all these kind attentions?'

Not a soul of them stirred. Even Bones, trying to pick his way out of the midst of the bog, became strangely quiet.

'What am I to do for all these kind attentions?' repeated their minister; and the miserable group surrounding him could only feel that somebody ought to answer something.

'We didn't,' gasped one boy, the bravest, being on the outside edge of the circle—'We didn't mean it—for you—sir.'

''Twas Peggotty,' said another boy, scraping up courage.

'What am I to do, then, for Peggotty?' pursued Parson Witherbee. 'As I have received the favors intended for him, it is but fair I should return them for him. What am I to do?'

If perfect silence could have killed, every one of those boys would have never more troubled any one. Each boy was sure that all the others could hear his heart beating like a trip-hammer, while the terrible thuds seemed only to paralyze the different figures that were rooted to the spot.

'Now, we'll march home to your respective fathers,' said Parson Witherbee, drawing a long breath and lowering his voice to a conversational tone. 'Here, Robert Hunter, step out of that swamp and join the ranks.'

'Oh! Mr. Witherbee!' came in an agonized chorus from the wretched ranks; and clasping their hands, they fell into every conceivable posture of woe that could melt the heart of a savage. 'Do anything but that!' they begged. 'Anything!'

'There is one alternative,' said the minister, thoughtfully, after letting them squirm for about five minutes; 'and that is—'

How they hung on his words.

'And that is,' he finished slowly, 'to be always kind and polite to Peggotty.'

'We will! we will!' they screamed, eagerly, 'if you'll only let us go!',

'Then scamper!' he commanded, abruptly. 'You needn't wait on me home. Thank you.' No need for that. The last pair of heels was seen over the top of the hill in about one second and a quarter.

And none of them ever heard anybody speak of 'Valentine's night,' after that, without wanting to bestow such a drubbing as would make you ache to think of.

[For the Boys' Page.

RIVALS BOER 'SHOTS.'

We have lately heard much of the marvellous shooting of the Boers. We should remember there are just as good shots in Canada, as the following true account will show:

In a hilly portion of the country in eastern Ontario there are people who do scarcely anything else for a living except hunt and fish. At the time of which I speak one man, Mr. X——, caught another man, Mr. Y——, stealing traps (a somewhat common occurrence), and, as Mr. Y—— was leaning out over the water on a spear pole, Mr. X—— determined to teach him a lesson, so, standing back at about two hundred yards, he shot the spear pole in two, causing the man to drop into the ice-cold water. At another time the same man, Mr. X——, caught Mr. Y—— stealing traps again. Mr. Y— was holding the trap up by the chain, and Mr. X——, standing about a hundred yards away, shot the chain in two, and the trap, with the animal in it, dropped into the water.

[For the Boys' Page.

The R.C.R.'S Complaint

While the khaki sons of Canada fought in South Africa, some of their brothers were, and still are, doing duty for the empire, though it may be in a humbler way. We refer to the volunteer garrison at Halifax. That these soldiers feel themselves overshadowed is clear from the following verses received from one of them:—

We have never climbed a kopje,
We have never seen a Boer,
We have never been in battle,
Where the cannons loudly roar.

Chorus.
It may not be heroic,
And it's very hard to be,
Doing snow-fatigue in Halifax,
While the others cross the sea.

The reason that we haven't
Is because we have no show,
Though we are strong and able,
And volunteer to go.

We are loyal to our sovereign,
And willingly would go,
To China or South Africa,
To face the empire's foe.

We're sick of garrison duty.
We get nothing here but blame.
Were our khaki brothers in our place,
I guess they'd feel the same.

The way some people censure us,
It gives us quite a shock.
We know we have some black sheep,
But they're not all the flock.

When at last the war is over,
And we are home once more,
Will Halifax think kindly
Of our inexperienced corps?

Will it waken some kind memories,
When in history they see
How the R. C. R. did duty
In the city by the sea?

We are not khaki heroes.
But it's not for lack of will,
And if the country calls us,
It will find us ready still.

R. C. R.

How to Make

A CORNER CABINET.

(By J. Harry Adams.)

Among the various useful pieces of furniture that can be made for the home a very compact and convenient corner cabinet will be appreciated in a small room, where it will serve as a receptacle for books, bric-a-brac, and odds and ends.

A cabinet of this description is shown in the illustration, and if from appearances it may seem difficult to construct that doubt may be dispelled if the description is followed and these instructions carried out.

The tools needed with which to work out the various pieces necessary to the

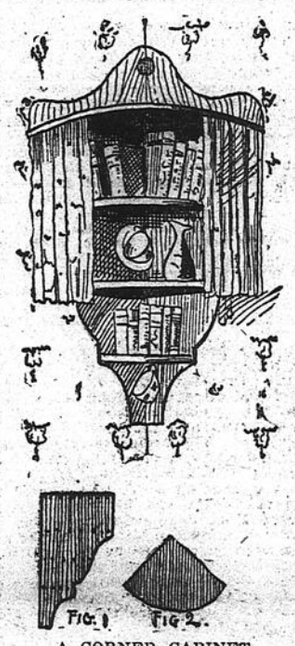

FIG. 1 FIG. 2.

A CORNER CABINET.

construction will be a hammer, saw, compass saw, a plane, screw-driver, and a small drawknife.

The materials required will be some pine or white wood boards, about half an inch in thickness, a few steel wire nails, and screws. To begin with, make two wall plates or sides, measuring twenty-four inches long and twelve inches wide at the top, using as a pattern the form shown in figure 1.

Then make two triangular shelves twelve inches long on the sides, forming the right angle, and with the drawknife shape the front edge to form a quarter circle, as shown in figure 2. Fasten these shelves in place between the wall plates by driving screws through the wall plates and into the edges of the shelves, securing them in position, as shown by the two upper lines of black dots on figure 1.

Make a bottom shelf on the same plan, but much smaller, using figure 2 as the pattern, and fasten it in place, as indicated by the bottom line of dots on figure 1, then shape the fourth shelf and attach it in position, and the woodwork will be completed, save the top boards, to lend a finish to the cabinet.

The two top boards can be twelve inches long and six inches high, and need not be attached securely to the cabinet, but they may be fastened to the wall instead after the cabinet has been anchored fast in the corner.

The woodwork should be painted or stained to match the woodwork in the room, or if it is of oak, cherry, ash or sycamore it can be slightly stained and varnished.

To the under side of the top shelf a light rod may be suspended, on which small rings can slide in order that pretty curtains of china silk or other light material may be hung.

Under the bottom shelf a hook can be screwed fast from which a cup can hang, and, if desired, hooks may be arranged under other shelves to accommodate cups or small pitchers.

When anchoring this cabinet to the wall care should be taken to secure it firmly, as otherwise the weight of books might cause it to fall.—Exchange.

Games for a Children's Party.

MUMMIES.

All leave the room excepting three or four children, and two older ones, who act as dressers. Set the children on chairs in a row, and put over each of their heads a newspaper, with holes cut out where the eyes may be seen through; cover the children's dresses over both back and front with sheets, so as not to be seen. Now call in the other children, and they have to find out who each one is by peeping in through the eye-holes. This is not very easy, and causes great fun. After they are all agreed who is who, then remove the papers and see if they have guessed correctly.

THREE EASTERN LADIES.

All leave the room excepting four girls. Three of these sit in a row and may have some lace shawls or antimacassars thrown over their heads. The fourth girl introduces the outsiders one at a time, saying: 'The Eastern ladies are pleased to see you, and the custom is that you shake the right foot of each very gently.' After the guest has done this, the girl says: 'Now you will shake the left foot of each and give a good shake?' The guest shakes No. 1, then No. 2, but when it comes to No. 3 the leg comes off in her hand, giving a great surprise. This is arranged by stuffing a stocking and putting the slipper of No. 3 on the foot, while all the time No. 3 is sitting upon her own foot or has it hid under the chair. Of course boys can play this game, too.

RABBITS.

All the party kneel on the floor in a circle, their hands to be placed so that all fingers touch as if for table-turning. One who knows the game says to his neighbor, 'Can you play rabbits?' To which he answers, 'No,' and says to the next one, 'Can you play rabbits?' The answer is 'No.' It goes round until the question comes to the originator, when he also answers 'No.' Then looking all round, he simply asks, 'Then what are we kneeling here for?' At which everyone gets up and has a good laugh.

HIDING THE HANDKERCHIEF.

The one who is to hide shows a handkerchief and says: 'I am going to put it where it may be seen without removing anything.' When all are out, wind the handkerchief round the neck of the door handle, and secure it with a pin. Now open the door, and when all are in close it, and say, 'As soon as anyone sees the handkerchief don't speak, but sit down.' It is amusing how the children seem to look at the very spot without seeing it.

CLOTHES PEGS.

This is a very amusing game. Supposing we have sixteen players, then we require sixteen clothes-pegs, or any smooth pieces of wood. The players stand in two lines facing each other, eight on each side; each player holds the left wrist of his neighbor with his own right hand, so that each only has one hand at liberty; place a chair at each end of each line, and at the top and eight pegs are placed on each of the chairs. When the signal is given, then each side begins to pass the pegs one at a time and put on the chair at the opposite end. As soon as the eight pegs are landed, then pass back, and the side wins who gets all the pegs back first. The thing to avoid is dropping the pegs on the floor, as it wastes time and loses the game.

'I HAVE A FOWL TO SELL.'

All sit round the room. The first says to his neighbor, 'I have a fowl to sell.' Neighbor says, 'How much is it?' The first one answers, 'Seventy-five cents.' The same dialogue goes on between numbers two and three, and so on all round the circle. Next time round is added, 'Has it any feathers?' Answer, 'Plenty.' Third time round, is added, 'Has it paid duty?' when, in answer, the finger is put up, and the reply is a mysterious 'Hush.' The fourth round the question is, 'Can it crow?' when one has to answer by crowing 'Cock-a-doodle-do,' and this is where the most fun is.

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After you have procured a package of Malt Breakfast Food from your grocer, send your address, and we will mail you booklet giving recipes for making bread, griddle cakes, sweet cakes, buns, rolls, muffins, custard, etc., from Malt Breakfast Food. Malted Cereals Company, Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

Correspondence.

PIECES FOR RECITATION.

A gentleman has written to ask us to print pieces suitable for recitation from time to time. We hope to be able to carry out his wish in the near future. We regret that we do not know of the pieces he mentions in particular, 'My oxen' and 'The Toboggan.'

DRAWING COMPETITION

In reply to W. W., his drawing was not good enough to be printed.

PEA-SHOOTER.

Can any reader tell A. P. how to make some kind of a gun to shoot peas. He says the boys in his neighborhood make a gun that is worked by an elastic but which does not carry any distance.

RECIPE FOR INVISIBLE INK.

W. Carr.—Get from the druggist some 'chloride of cobalt' and add to it four times its bulk of water. Write with a clean quill pen upon paper; the writing will be invisible, but on warming it gently before the fire the letters will appear. If the writing be allowed to get cold it will again disappear, but will reappear if again warmed. In this way the writing may be made visible and invisible at will.

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(Signed) H. EVANS.

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1	5 in.	3 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	2 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	3¾ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in.	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
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2 cones ..... 2 in. bore.

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2	5½ in.	2¼ in.
2	8 in.	6½ in.
1	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	12 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	10 in.
8	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

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CHESS

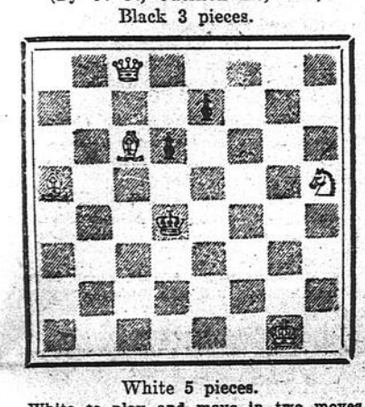
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 369.

(By J. J., Jacksonville, Fla.)

Black 3 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and move in two moves. Solution, Feb. 22. Solutions and criticism invited.

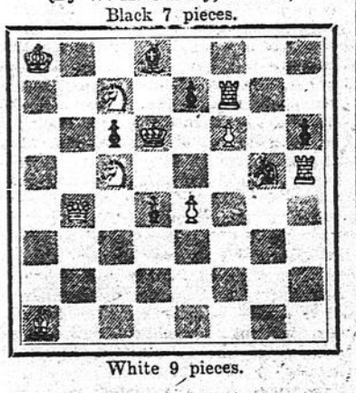
White K on K Kt sq, Q on Q B 8, B's on Q B 6 and Q R 5, Kt on K R 5.

Black K on Q 5, P's on K 2 and Q 3.

PROBLEM NO. 370.

(By W. H. Gundry, Exeter.)

Black 7 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Solutions, March 1.

White—K on Q R 8, Q on Q Kt 4, B on Q R sq, Kts on Q B 5 and Q B 7, Rs on K B 7, and K R 5, Ps on K 4 and K B 6.

Black—K on Q 3, B on Q sq, Kt on K Kt 4, Ps on K 2, Q 5, Q B 3, and K R 3.

SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

Solution to three-move problem, No. 365, by P. G. L. Fothergill, Twickenham. White—K on Q Kt 4, Q on Q Kt 3, Kts on K 6 and K Kt 5, P on Q B 7—5 pieces. Black—K on K 4, Ps on K B 5, K Kt 2, K Kt 6, K R 4 and Q Kt 2—6 pieces. Key move, 1, Kt—Q 4.

Correct from T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, 'What cannot the human brain accomplish? Hard to solve; a perfect problem in every detail.' L. C. W., Acton Vale, who sends five variations; George Patterson, Winnipeg, who sends four variations, missing

Black	White
1—P—Q Kt 3	2—Q—K 6 ch.
2—K x Kt.	3—Q—K 4 mate

Also, from John Rodger, jr., Genoa.

Solution to problem No. 366, an end game, played at the Manchester C. C. White K on Q B sq, Q on Q 3, B on Q B 4, Kt on K 4, R on K B 7, Ps on Q 4, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, K Kt 2 and K R 4—11 pieces. Black, K on K Kt 3, Q on K sq, B on Q 2, Kts on K R 4, and Q Kt 5, R on Q R sq, Ps on K Kt 5, K R 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and Q R 2—11 pieces.

Key move, 1, Kt—Q 6 or Kt 5 disc. check.

Black.	White.
1—Kt x Q ch.	2—B x Kt ch.
2—Q—K 5	3—B x Q ch.
3—B—B 4	4—B x B mate.

Moves correct from L.C.W., Acton Vale, who, however, gave Kt—K B6 as the alternate move for White. Key move from T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, who says: 'Black's last move seems to have been Kt—Kt 5. B—B 4, followed by R—Q sq appears stronger. 'Rah for 'Witness.'' Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, who, however, gives 1, Black, K x Q ch, instead of Kt x Q ch. John Rodger, jr., Genoa, who, gives 3, Black B—B 5 instead of B—B 4, and J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont., who says: 'A very clever ending, though the discovered check by Q suggests the solution.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass.—Many thanks for kind letter and contributions. As you will have seen, we have already delved into your storehouse.

Stuart Arthur, Brandon, Man.—Some delay in publishing answers to your questions on account of quantity of space required. Am sending them by mail.

J.J., Jacksonville, Fla.—You will see that I have used your problem this week. A criticism will appear with the solution. Shall be pleased to hear from you again.

TO OUR SOLVERS.

We shall be pleased to receive scores of games, problems, or end games, for publication and criticism. Criticisms of our published problems, or games, will also be acceptable, and used for the general good of our chess readers. It is a gratifying feature to see so many of the younger generation of chess players taking a very intelligent interest in our chess column.

For the benefit of distant readers, we shall publish solutions and criticisms one week later than heretofore.

CHESS NEWS.

The final programme of the tournament which commenced at Monte Carlo on Feb. 1, stated that the number of players was to be limited to 12; prizes, 5,000 francs, 3,000 francs, 2,000 francs, 1,000 francs, 800 francs and 500 francs. Baron Rothschild offered 500 francs for the best game, and Professor Rice 250 francs for the most brilliant game.

GAME NO. 368.

The following game was played in the second class contest of the Craigside Tournament, 1901, and is reproduced from the Manchester 'Weekly Times':

White. T. H. Billington.	Black M. D. Crewdson
1—P—K 4	1—P—K 4
2—Kt—K B 3	2—Kt—Q B 3
3—B—Kt 5	3—P—Q R 3
4—B—R 4	4—Kt—B 3
5—Castles	5—Kt—K 2
6—Kt x P	6—Kt x P
7—Q—B 3	7—Kt—Q 3
8—R—K 1	8—P—K B 3
9—Q—R 5 ch	9—Resigns (a)

(a) If P—K Kt 3, (10) Kt x P, Kt—B 2; (11) Kt x R, and mates next move.

GAME NO. 369.

The following is a short game from the central division of the Twentieth Century tournament, between Mr. W. C. Cochran, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. C. H. Lemberger, of Pana, Ill., which says the Tiffin, O., 'Tribune,' is an example of 'how not to play the Berlin defence to the K B opening.

K. B. Opening.

White. Cochran.	Lemberger. Black
1—P—K 4	1—P—K 4
2—B—B 4	2—Kt—K B 3
3—P—B 4	3—P—Q 4
4—P x K P	4—Kt x P
5—Q—B 3e	5—Q—R 5 ck
6—P—K Kt 3	6—Kt x Kt P
7—B—Kt 5 ck (a)	7—P—B 3

(a) All is book down to this point. This and the three following moves constitute a variation discovered by Mr. Cochran.

8—P x Kt.	8—Q—Q 5
9—Kt—K 2	9—Q x K P
10—P—Q 4	10—Q—B 2
11—B—Q 3	11—P—K Kt 3(b)

(b) A fatal blunder.

12—Q—B 6	12—R—Kt
13—R x P	13—B—K 3 (c)

(c) Still worse! Q—K 2, forcing an exchange for the retirement of White's queen, was the only move to prolong the game.

14—Q x B ch 14—Resigns.

GAME NO. 370.

An interesting specimen of the Ruy Lopez, played between J. Fridlizius and H. Jchansson.

White. Fridlizius	Black Johansson.
1—P—K 4	1—P—K 4
2—Kt—K B 3	2—Kt—Q B 3
3—B—Kt 5	3—Kt—B 3
4—Castles.	4—Kt x P.
5—P—Q 4	5—Kt—Q 3
6—B—R 4	6—P—K 5
7—R—K 1	7—B—K 2
8—Kt—K 5	8—Castles.
9—Kt—Q B 3	9—Kt—B 4
10—Kt—Q 5	10—Kt (B4) x P
11—R x P	11—Kt—B 4
12—Q—K 2	12—K Kt—Q 5
13—Q—R 5	13—P—K B 4
14—Kt x Kt	14—Q P x Kt
15—Kt x B ch	15—K—R 1
16—Q x P ch and wins (a)	

(a) A really pretty and complicated game is here produced by the winner, who is a problemist of the highest order. Black did not, of course, play the best moves. He could, for example, have done better by 11, Kt—K 3. But, nevertheless, there is much in this game worthy of attention.

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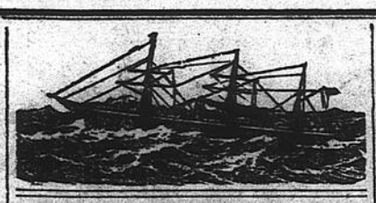

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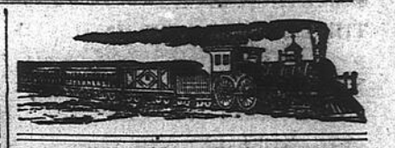

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THE EDWARDS OF ENGLAND

MONARCHS WHO HAVE BORNE THE NAME OF OUR NEW KING, EDWARD VII.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

So once again we are to see an Edward on the throne, after the lapse of 348 years. May our King have the fortune in war—if war must come—of the third of that name, the love of the constitution that distinguished the first, and the desire for the spread of knowledge of the sixth.

For a mighty race were the Edwards of the past who grew to man's estate, save one, who was perhaps somewhat of a weakling—though his times were hard for any but the strongest rulers. They all possessed personal bravery, skill in battle, and knowledge of government in their own despotic way.

Edward I. has left a good name behind him as the first truly English monarch. He it was who finally drove out or held under control the foreign favorites and mercenaries that under the partial rule of his predecessors had poured over from the French possessions to gather what they could from the prosperous English traders. He it was, too, to whom we owe the first genuine parliament, in which all the estates of the realm were represented.

A legal mind had he, though despotic withal, and the many statutes that he passed laid the foundation of many of the best points in our constitution. As a fighter he is chiefly known for his desperate wars in Wales and Scotland, wherein it was proved, as it has been so often proved in our own time, that hardy warriors knowing the country, helped by the inhabitants, and depending on no regular commissariat, can hold at bay vastly superior forces of an invader.

Wales indeed was finally conquered; but Scotland offered a sterner resistance, and, though beaten time after time in great pitched battles, emerged again in freedom by successful guerilla war.

The second Edward is popularly supposed to have been a weakling, easily led by favorites, and averse to hard campaigning; but it must be remembered that the feudal barons of England had not then had their fill of anarchy in the Wars of the Roses, and were a difficult team to drive if any but the strongest hands held the reins. He died a miserable death, perhaps more sinned against than sinning.

We all of us love the third Edward. He stands out in history a figure which appeals to the imagination. Absolutely fearless was he, a knight-errant that joyed in the clash of arms and the pomp and splendor of military camps and processions. As an administrator he was indeed a failure; and the loss of the province he won and inherited in France was due to that and not to his want of military success.

To those who know their Froissart there are two scenes which stand out above all others as typical of the king. One is the desperate fight off Dover, where, in order that he might attack the Spanish pirates, the King himself, with a small force, started on that most desperate adventure of the Middle Ages—a fight at sea.

We read how he hove to off Dover, waiting for his adversaries, while the knights and gentlemen drank their wine upon the decks, and courtly John Chandos sang them the songs he had learned in Germany. But when the white canvas of the Spanish ships hove in sight the king was all activity. With a reckless disregard for danger, he called to his helmsman, 'Lay me against that ship that first approaches. I would joist with her.'

The steersman knew better than to disobey, and the ships met with a great crash that nigh sank them both. It was indeed only a moment after the king and his followers had boarded their adversary, sword in hand, that their own ship went to the bottom.

Then again there is the battle of Cressy, where for the first time England taught the world the use of infantry, for before the arrow flights of her bold archers the knights and men-at-arms who had so long ruled the battlefields of the Middle Ages fell in ghastly heaps. He had his faults, had the third Edward, but he was a brave man and a gallant gentleman. Peace be to his ashes!

A curious character had the fourth Edward; founder of the new monarchy, as he has been called. He had all the military talent of his ancestors of the same name. As a mere boy he had shone among the warriors of the Wars of the Roses as the ablest and most pitiless of commanders.

In his later years the gallant, handsome, careless monarch showed a subtlety, an indolence and a lack of moral strength that could not have been suspected from his early years. He hurried with cold ruthlessness grey-haired nobles to the block, and whether at the promoting of that evil genius, Richard of Gloucester, or not, arranged for the secret murder of Henry VI.

Of King Edward V., poor child, we have nothing to say. The tragedy of his murder in the Tower has been a subject on which poet, artist and dramatist have spent their skill for centuries.

Edward VI. had hardly a chance of showing whether he had any great powers of governing. How far his good deeds were his own or those of the men who controlled his youth it is difficult to say. Many a grammar school throughout England recognizes him as its founder. He was certainly a scholar himself, with a love for theological discussion. He loved to promote education, and his scheming guardian may in this respect have indulged him. He might have reigned wisely had he lived.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND CLERGY IN COPES AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE, 1887.

1. The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D. (late) Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. The Most Rev. Wm. Thomson, D.D., (late) Archbishop of York.
3. The Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Bishop of London (now Archbishop of Canterbury).
4. The Very Rev. Dean Bradley, of Westminster.
5. The Ven. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster (now Dean of Canterbury).
6. The Rt. Rev. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Chester (now Bishop of Oxford).
8. The Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D. D., (now Bishop of Durham).
9. The Rt. Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Newcastle (now Bishop of Chichester).
10. The Rev. Canon Furse (now Archdeacon of Westminster).
7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Unknown to us.

—'The Living Church.'

OPENING A NEW PARLIAMENT

A CEREMONY MARKED BY A FINE FLAVOR OF MEDIAEVALISM.

(Henry Norman, M.P., in the 'Outlook.')

There is a fine flavor of mediaevalism about the opening of a new parliament. The new members, unsworn, unshepherded, assemble in the House of Commons, and to them presently enters, with repeated bows, a tall, slim gentleman, aged seventy-seven, in the full scarlet uniform and carrying the plumed hat of a general. This is Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, gentleman usher of the black rod, and a very distinguished soldier in his time. Approaching the table, he summons 'this honorable house' to the House of Peers. Although Black Rod has only about twenty words to say, so impressive is the atmosphere of the House of Commons that he cannot recollect them, and after a painful pause leaves out a line. But nothing happens in consequence, and when he next comes and again breaks down in his message, Sir Charles Dilke is ready to prompt him. 'This honorable House.' as was observed, routs the man for whom Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman had no terrors. When we follow him, a jostling, laughing crowd, across the lobbies and through the halls to the House of Lords, we discover five gentlemen in scarlet and ermine robes, with cocked hats on their heads, sitting in a rather absurd looking row, all evidently very conscious of their own peculiar appearance. A clerk reads the royal warrant appointing them lord commissioners to open parliament in the Queen's name, and as he mentions each 'trusty and well beloved' name and bows low to the owner of it, the latter solemnly lifts his cocked hat. Then the lord chancellor tells us to elect some 'proper person' to be our speaker, and we all go back to our own place. 'A degrading ceremony,' remarked a Scotch radical; but it is surely inconsistent to be so enthusiastic over the mediaevalism of Mr. Maurice Hewlett and contemptuous of the mediaevalism of the British constitution. The reelection of Mr. Gully is a matter of form, for it would be impossible to find a more impartial or an abler speaker. We find him sitting in ordinary dress upon one of the Liberal benches; he is proposed, seconded, returns thanks, and is conducted to the chair, and, standing upon the lower step, once more makes his acknowledgments. Then he disappears, returning shortly afterward in his official costume, but with only a 'bob-wig,' and is congratulated by the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition. Then we adjourn. Next day Black Rod summons the speaker-elect to the House of Peers to be informed that Her Majesty approves him as speaker, whereupon he promptly lays claim to all the ancient rights and privileges of the faithful Commons, which the Queen duly grants. Then Mr. Speaker assumes his full-bottomed wig, says 'Order, order,' informs the House of what has taken place across the way, and we are ready to begin.

THE BISHOPS AT THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WELLER, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

1. The Rt. Rev. Chas. Chapman Grafton, D.D., Bishop of Fond du Lac.
2. The Rt. Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, D.D., Bishop of Milwaukee.
3. The Rt. Rev. Chas. Palmerston Anderson, D.D., Bishop Co-adjutor of Chicago.
4. The Rt. Rev. A. Kozlowski, Polish-Catholic Bishop.
5. The Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, D. D., Bishop of Marquette.
6. The Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, jr., Bishop Co-adjutor of Fond du Lac.
7. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis, D.D., Bishop of Indiana.
8. The Rt. Rev. Wm. E. McLaren, D. D., D.C.L., Bishop of Chicago.
9. The Rt. Rev. Arthur L. Williams, D.D., Bishop Co-adjutor of Nebraska.
10. The Rev. Father Sebastian, Chaplain to the Russian Bishop.
11. The Rev. Father John Kochuroff, Chaplain to the Russian Bishop.
12. The Rt. Rev. Tikhon, Russian Bishop of the Aleutian Islands.

—'The Living Church.'

THE ATHENIAN OF TO-DAY.

(From 'Scribner's.')

The Athenians dine late the year round and, whenever the weather will permit, in the open air. As the heated season advances, dinner hour is set later and later, till in August 9.30 or 10 becomes the common thing. Fancy going to the theatre after that! Yet the open-air performances are liberally patronized, and they do not begin, of course, until after dinner. The legend 'curtain rises promptly at nine,' is a snare and a delusion, as many a foreigner has found to his extreme annoyance.

The out-of-door dining and the sky-roofed theatres are so typically Greek they serve as a link between modern and classical times. The old Greek, as everybody knows, was an outdoor man, his house serving as little more than a sleeping place and storeroom. The Athenian of to-day dines in a garden, on his terrace or in a park. If he is too poor to possess any of these accessories, he sets his table upon the sidewalk. Many of the cheap restaurants appropriate the walks for dining rooms. One is often compelled, when taking an evening stroll, to dodge in and out among dozens of tables covered with reasonably clean linen and lighted by means of candles, whose flames are protected from the wind by means of glass globes.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer and writer, has for some time past been making a special study of the effects of lightning on men, animals and other objects, and in order to illustrate the freakish conduct of lightning, he recently told some stories which seem incredible. During August of last year, he says, a young man was struck by lightning and was taken a distance of fifty yards without being in the least conscious that anything unusual had happened to him. The lightning threw him against the wall of a house, yet he only received a wound on his knee, whereas two oows, which were two hundred yards away from him, were killed.

Frequently lightning strikes those persons who take shelter under trees. Three soldiers sought refuge some time ago under a linden tree, and all three were struck and killed as they stood, side by side. Though dead, they maintained their erect position, but their bodies, when touched, crumbled away into dust.

Flammarion's stories, however, are not all as tragical as these. Thus, he tells of two peasants who were preparing to eat breakfast, when suddenly the dishes were thrown on the ground, the bread, cheese and fruit vanished from the table and they themselves were covered with straw. On another occasion a man, walking through Nantes, was enveloped in lightning, yet was not injured. When he reached home, however, and opened his purse, which had contained two pieces of silver and one of gold, he found that the gold piece had vanished and that in its place was a silver piece. The lightning had, in fact, pierced through the leather of the purse and had covered the gold piece with a coating of silver taken from the other two pieces.

RITUALISM IN THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I forward through a friend copies of two photographs published in the 'Living Church,' of Chicago, representing, the one, a group of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, along with one bishop of the Russo-Greek Church and one Polish Catholic bishop, all of whom are said to have taken part in the consecration of a bishop of the first-named Church in the cathedral church of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the first of November last, and the other, a group of English bishops and divines, as they were habited when taking part in a public cermony on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. I append herewith some comments of the church press on the consecration service referred to.

The Toronto 'Church Record' has the following in its issue of Jan. 2:

'There is something like a tumult in the American Church over the recent consecration of the new bishop of Fond du Lac, an unimportant diocese in Wisconsin. Seven or eight American bishops were present in cope and mitre, and in addition there were official representatives of the Russian Church (and, according to the 'Living Church,' one Roman Catholic bishop), who took part in the consecration. Even these things might pass if the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church had been adhered to. It was not, and the extravagances were such that the New York 'Churchman' and the Philadelphia 'Church Standard,' neither of them party organs, protested with some vehemence against them. There was anointing with oil, ceremonial "kissing," and the consecrator put a cross around the neck and a ring on the finger of the new bishop. Bishop Clark, the presiding bishop of the American Church, has publicly expressed his disapproval of this unauthorized ceremonial. It is even claimed that as the Bishop of Fond du Lac has not been consecrated in accordance with the ceremonial of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he has no right to take his seat in the House of Bishops. Perhaps the crowning offence was that they allowed themselves to be photographed in a group, and certainly their appearance is as un-Anglican as can well be imagined.'

The New York 'Churchman,' in an editorial under the heading of 'Ritual anarchy,' gives the novel rubrics, or rules of order, introduced and followed out at the consecration service without authority:

'I. Then shall follow the anointing and the conferring of the episcopal ring and the rectoral cross.

'II. Then the consecrator shall give the kiss of peace to the new bishop, who shall give the same to the co-consecrators.

'III. After the blessing the consecrator shall place the mitre upon the head of the new bishop, and then shall conduct him to his throne.

'IV. Then the consecrator shall return to the altar, and the co-consecrators shall lead the new bishop around the church.

'Note.—The people should kneel to receive the new bishop's blessing as he passes.'

The following are some of the remarks of the editor on the unauthorised proceedings of the bishops who took part in the service:

'These gentlemen may therefore be supposed to have devised or to have condoned the order of service that was used on this occasion, and so to have made themselves aiders and abettors of ritual anarchy in the American Church. . . . . It is possible that all these things should be permitted in the Protestant Episcopal Church. That is a question into which we do not enter here. It is a question for the General Convention. But what is not a question for the General Convention, but a question of fact, is that this is not the service set apart in our Prayer Book for the consecration of bishops, and that those who publish it as though it were tamper with documents in a way that will be condemned by the common conscience of the Church. That they do this with the intent to deceive we do not assert. They may merely wish to gratify a whimsical fancy and to assert their liberty to be a law to themselves. That, again, is their right as individuals, but not as members, still less as bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.'

As there were associated with the American bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church one Catholic bishop and one bishop of the Church of Russia, together with two other dignitaries of the latter church, the fact is suggestive of the well known leanings of extreme High Churchmen in the United States and elsewhere towards the corruptions in doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome and the Greek Church. 'Birds of a feather flock together.' Thank God, this is not the feeling of churchmen generally. At the American Church Congress held in Providence, Rhode Island, last fall, Dr. McConnell gave expression to the prevailing sentiment of churchmen in the following words:—'He thought the Anglican communion had shown a curious incapacity (he said) for discerning its partners in business. We had gone to the Greek Church, and they were willing to bury us! We had gone to the Old Catholics, and found them nearly ready to be buried. We had gone to Moscow, and "the bear that looked like a man" was willing to embrace us on his terms. The common interests and common traditions of the Protestant Episcopal Church were with the American Protestant churches. . . . . For God's sake (cried the speaker) let us call them churches, and not waste our time with a circumlocution about ecclesiastical bodies. Let the mediaeval churches alone, let the old councils alone for a while, and get into friendly relations with the churches around us.' It is significant of the growing liberality of the Church in the United States that the New York 'Churchman' says that this address, which was delivered near the end of the congress, called forth spontaneous and prolonged applause, in which there was more manifest enthusiasm than had been evoked by any other utterance in the council.

In regard to their attire, we may note that there is one marked difference between the bishops of the two groups. Those of England wear no crosses and no mitres. The American bishops make a fond display of both, together with the episcopal ring. The mitre is an old relic of the mediaeval or pre-Reformation, Church, discarded in England since the Reformation as part of the episcopal costume. Is it fondness for outward pomp that makes High Churchmen try to bring back this and other novelties after our church had well nigh forgotten them? The cope is a garment derived from the old Roman cloak, and is not a sacerdotal dress, being used not only by church dignitaries but by high officials in various callings in a variety of forms. It is worn by the bishops in both of the groups, which I present to your readers. It was allowed by the Prayer Book of 1549 in England, forbidden by the Book of 1552, and allowed by the Advertisements of 1565 and the Canons of 1604, only in cathedral and collegiate churches.

BENJ. P. LEWIS.
Rector of Trinity Church.
Iberville, Que., Jan., 1901.

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