

CITY STREETS.

Ald. Ames's Special Tax Scheme Defeated.

MANY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL CONSIDERED IT ILLEGAL.

SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPER REPORTS ABOUT THE STREETS CONDEMNED.

The City Council held a long meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of raising money to clean the streets and keep them clean. Ald. Martineau's motion for a temporary loan of \$500,000 was withdrawn by the mover as he found that it would be necessary to give a month's notice of such a motion.

A letter was read from the Jeyes's Sanitary Compounds Co., of Canada offering to place, free, at the disposal of the city, twenty-five gallons of Jeyes's Fluid for use in watering the lanes, as was done by the governments in Egypt and in Hamburg. The matter was referred to the Health Committee.

Ald. Ames presented the resolution of which he had given notice in the following terms:—

Inasmuch as the defective condition of the pavements, the broken and rotten state of the sidewalks and the general uncleanliness of the streets throughout the entire city, constitute a veritable menace to the public health, exposing the citizens to epidemics and to the constant danger of life and limb;

And, inasmuch as it is "urgently necessary" that a state of affairs which has now become absolutely intolerable;

And, inasmuch as there are no funds at the disposal of this council for such a purpose, nor any other practical means whereby a sufficient sum could be obtained;

Be it resolved, that this council hereby approves of the appropriation of the sum of \$145,000 for the ends hereinbefore mentioned, and of the imposition of an additional assessment upon realty, not exceeding one-tenth of one percent, payable during the current year, subject, however, to the strict observance of the following conditions as to the application and distribution of the amount raised by the aforesaid special tax:

And that the City Clerk and City Attorneys be and are hereby instructed to prepare by-law enacting the above in conformity with the provisions of article 335 of the charter, for the approval of this council at the earliest possible date within the delays specified by law.

CONDITIONS.

1. As to manner of application:—The amount thus raised shall be devoted only to the following purposes:—

A. A sum of \$40,000 for street cleaning and watering for the present year.

B. The sum of \$115,000 shall be used for repairing the wooden sidewalks, the same to be divided as follows:—

a. For repairing permanent pavements \$15,000.

b. For renewing macadamized roads, 60,000.

c. For repairing wooden sidewalks, 40,000.

2. As to methods of distribution:—The City Surveyor shall forthwith cause to be prepared, keeping figures for each ward separate, detailed statements and estimates setting forth the following:—

(a) The area and location of all permanent pavements or portions thereof, (viz., stone, asphalt, brick and wooden block), in defective condition with an estimate as to the cost of repairing the same. This shall apply, however, only to permanent pavements laid by the city or to those whereon the guarantee of the contractor has expired.

(b) The area and location of all macadamized streets or parts thereof, owned by the city, in urgent need of immediate renewal or repair, with an estimate as to the cost of repairing the same.

(c) The area and location of all wooden sidewalks or parts thereof, laid by the city, in urgent need of immediate renewal, or repair, with an estimate as to the cost of repairing the same.

The aforesaid detailed statements and estimates shall be laid before the council, and a copy thereof furnished to each member, before the by-law giving force to this resolution shall be read a second time in council.

Each ward shall have expended therein its proper proportions of the total amount devoted for each of the aforesaid purposes, the same to be established by the report of the City Surveyor, and if the amount raised by special tax shall be insufficient to accomplish all the works specified in the said report, the percentage of work done to work required shall be the same for each ward.

ALD. AMES'S EXPLANATION.

Ald. Ames explained that five different methods had been suggested to raise money for the streets. The first was to vary one of the appropriations and place it at the disposal of the Road Committee.

But no one knew better than the members of the council that to make any variation at the present time was an absurdity. Every department to-day was running on starvation wages, and had barely enough to scratch through the current year upon; and, further, it required a unanimous vote to vary an appropriation.

The second proposition was to take the money out of the reserve fund. But, according to the new charter, this was distinctly set apart for unforeseen expenses.

The third suggestion was that the money should come out of the annual loan, which, as they knew, had already been appropriated, with the exception of a portion of it.

It had also been suggested that a special loan of \$300,000 be raised, the repayment to extend over four or five years. But that could only be passed by a two-thirds vote of the council, and

then it would have to be submitted to the proprietors, which could hardly be done before February; so that it would be of no use for this year. Besides, he considered that it would be contrary to all principle of law to use the money for such a purpose. If we were going to have clean streets this year, we should pay for them this year; it was not right that we should mortgage the future to pay for the present.

If they could prove that this was a case of "urgent necessity," and if the council considered it a case of "urgent necessity," it had, according to his interpretation of the law, the right to levy a special tax. The situation was a difficult one, but they were there to do the very best they could under the circumstances. He knew that the blame rested upon their predecessors. Look back to the revenue of 1889, and it would be seen that it amounted to only \$2,220,000, of which \$1,400,000 was disbursed in current expenditure. To-day the revenue was over \$3,000,000 a year, and they were only able to spend \$1,500,000 more than was done ten years ago, because the debt had gone up to \$27,000,000, and all the taxation that was taken out of the citizens went to pay for that debt. He had had a good deal to do with people in his own ward during the past two weeks, and he had yet to find the first man who would object to the levying of a small special tax, provided it was fairly distributed. Only that morning he had received a letter from a large manufacturing concern in the city, stating that they were seriously contemplating closing their factory and turning the hands out for a time, because the dust was so terrible that their white goods were being spoiled in the manufacture.

Ald. Martineau—And probably that same manufacturer went down to Quebec to protest against any increase of the city's revenue?

MOTION OBJECTED TO.

Ald. Beausoleil objected to the motion from the preamble to the end. The preamble was false, being based upon the statements of sensational newspapers, absolutely without foundation. To say that the sanitary condition of Montreal is bad is a libel upon the city. The death rate is steadily decreasing. The reasons for the tax set out in the motion itself were consequently insufficient and ridiculous. The levying of such a tax would not be legal. Section 335 of the charter had reference to epidemics, and could not be used as an excuse for raising money in the way proposed by Ald. Ames.

Ald. Laporte was ready to vote for a special tax or a loan, so long as it could be done legally and so long as the money would be used specially for the streets. He was of opinion that the second part of Ald. Ames's motion was illegal, but he was ready to vote for the first part, giving \$30,000 to the Road Committee for sidewalks.

Ald. Brunet was against any kind of additional taxation on property.

SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Ald. Laroche considered that certain newspapers had cast discredit upon the city. He had visited different cities, and he had not seen that their streets were in any better condition than those of Montreal, with the exception of some. Section 335 of the charter spoke of "urgent necessity, such as epidemics," he wanted to know if anybody was ready to state that there was an epidemic in the city or if the sidewalks were in such a bad condition as to give smallpox to anybody. He was opposed to further taxation.

Ald. Ekers, the acting mayor, remarked that they had got to look the matter in the face. They must all acknowledge that the streets were in a disgraceful state. Shopkeepers were constantly crying out about the dust, as well as the newspapers and the citizens generally. Something must be done. Ald. Ames claimed that, according to section 335, his motion was legal. His (the acting mayor's) opinion was that it was not. He suggested that the matter be referred to the city attorneys for their opinion.

Aldermen Martineau and Rainville both agreed with Ald. Beausoleil that the motion was illegal.

Ald. Stevenson held the contrary and favored the adoption of the motion. He thought that some papers which had tried to make a sensation out of the condition of the streets had been guilty of great exaggeration. Some of the articles and cartoons published on this subject had been altogether ridiculous and very damaging to the city. He had been in Toronto lately and found the streets there as bad as in Montreal, one he had specially noticed to be four feet deep in mud. And yet thanks to certain papers, Toronto people were laughing at Montreal. He was speaking to one Toronto merchant who had had his attention drawn to a cartoon in a Montreal paper representing people in the streets as holding their noses on account of the stench. The Torontonian told the speaker that he had intended going to Montreal on a purchasing trip but had decided to buy his goods nearer to Toronto.

THE MOTION LOST.

Ald. Ames then withdrew his motion, with the exception of the first clause, and moved to the effect that the council propose to raise a sum of \$33,000 by levying a special tax of one-fourth of one percent, and payable during the current year, and that the said sum be for street cleaning and watering, and be added to the appropriations of the Road Committee.

Ald. Laporte moved in amendment that the city attorneys be asked whether the council had the power to impose a special tax, to be applied to the watering and cleaning of the streets, under section 335, of the new charter.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was lost by 12 to 11, the voting being:

Ayes—Rainville, Stevenson, Laporte, Ames, McBride, Sadler, Guimet, Gallery, Clearhue, Gagnon, and Dufresne—11.

Nays—Brunet, Martineau, Laroche, Proulx, Bouscail, Turner, Dupre, Martineau, Laroche, Paquette, Roy and Wilson—12.

Ald. Ames's motion was voted down by 17 to 6, viz.:

Ayes—Stevenson, Laporte, Ames, McBride, Sadler, Gallery—6.

Nays—Rainville, Brunet, Martineau, Jacques, Proulx, Guimet, Martineau, Laroche, Clearhue, Paquette, Gagnon, Dufresne, Roy, Wilson—17.

Ald. Ames moved, seconded by Ald. Martineau, to the effect that the city surveyor be asked to prepare, within fifteen days, a statement for council of the defective pavements and pavements, so that they could go intelligently into the matter.

This was agreed to.

TRAMP NUISANCE AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., May 16.—Will Turner, the famous lacrosse player, and Special Constable Graveley had a desperate struggle with a gang of tramps on the Grand Trunk a mile or so east of Cornwall last night. A posse of police, special constables and citizens was organized to capture them. Turner and Graveley arrived on the scene ten minutes before the rest. The tramps made an effort to get away, when Graveley drew a revolver and endeavored to hold them back. Turner came to his rescue, and arrived just as three big fellows closed in on Graveley. Turner fired at one of them, who turned on him. They were desperate, and in the face of the drawn revolvers forced the officers back several yards. Graveley was hard pressed, when Turner clubbed his assailant with his revolver, breaking the weapon. Graveley finished the work, and Turner held the other fellow prisoner till the main body of the posse arrived. Five tramps were arrested and given from one to three months each.

KENTUCKY BAPTISTS.

CONFERENCE SAYS LIQUOR-DEALERS CANNOT BE CHURCH MEMBERS.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—At the Baptist conference which closed its sessions here to-day a resolution reaffirming the hostility of the convention to the liquor traffic, and stating it as the sense of the delegates that no Baptist Church should allow a dealer in liquor in its congregation, was introduced. The resolution was amended to include only those dealing in liquors as a beverage, and in this shape it was adopted.

MAZET INQUIRY RESUMED.

New York, May 16.—The Mazet investigating committee resumed its sessions here to-day after a prolonged adjournment. The hearing was held in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, where one of the unoccupied rooms had been turned over to Mr. Mazet and his fellow investigators. A fair-sized crowd was on hand early, among them being Mayor Van Wyck, who, with the heads of various departments, had been summoned to appear to-day.

SOLD ARMS TO THE FILIPINOS.

New York, May 16.—A Berlin despatch to the "Staats Zeitung" says that word has been received from Hong Kong that the members of the American firm of Smith & Co., at Hong Kong, have suddenly left the city upon it being discovered that they were supplying Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition.

CANADIAN WATERWAYS.

ALBANY CANAL ADVISORY BOARD TO BEGIN A TOUR OF INSPECTION ON SATURDAY.

Albany, N.Y., May 15.—To-morrow the canal advisory board starts out on its proposed trip of inspection of the canal system of the state and of the Canadian waterways. The board will journey to Canada on Saturday, where they will go through the Welland canal and visit St. Catharines and Toronto by steamer. On Sunday the board will be at Prescott and Morrisburg, and on Monday and Tuesday at Montreal. The trip back to Albany will be by way of the Champlain canal.

PEAT COMPANY FOR CORNWALL.

Cornwall, May 16.—Messrs. Evans and Askwith, of Ottawa, and Lowrie, of Russell, are in town organizing the Cornwall Peat Company. They met and explained their scheme to a number of Cornwallites at the town hall last night. The gentlemen who are likely to form the company have secured option on 1,200 acres of peat bog near Newington. Quite a number of Cornwallites are taking stock in the enterprise.

A PRISONER OF WAR RELEASED.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 16.—General Hernandez, the leader of the revolution of 1898 in Venezuela, who was captured near Yumare on June 12 last, has been released from captivity.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

First Session Will Open on Thursday Afternoon.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA LEAVES THE HAGUE—INTERESTING PROPOSAL BY PROF. BLOCH.

Vienna, May 16.—Much attention has been attracted by the publication of a long letter addressed to Baroness Suttner by Prof. Bloch, to whose well-known "War of Future" the inception of the Peace Conference is believed to have been due. The letter is made public on the eve of the meeting of the conference at The Hague with the purpose, Prof. Bloch contends, of affecting the deliberations of the conference.

Governments and privileged classes, he says, are making every effort to retard the peace movement, while political economists, savants, and the masses generally approve the conference. Diplomats and military leaders also oppose it. He thus advocates that the Czar's idea will not be represented at the conference. "In these circumstances, and as a means of counteracting any attempt to paralyze the action of the Czar, Prof. Bloch suggests that it should be decided to order a preliminary inquiry into the two following questions:—

First, whether the time has not actually arrived when war would result in mutual destruction of the combatants; and, second, whether the existing balance of power would not remain the same after a war, with the difference that it would no longer be possible to prevent a socialist movement from leading to a catastrophe.

The Hague, May 16.—It is understood that the American and British are meeting with some success in their efforts to get the question of international arbitration, which is now the eighth article of the programme, advanced to the first place.

Acting upon an order from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, the papal intendant, left The Hague yesterday as a protest against the omission of the government of the Netherlands, acting on behalf of Russia, to invite the Vatican to send a representative.

London, May 16.—The Rome correspondence of the "Times" says: "Signor Crispien writes to the 'Nuova Antologia' that the arguments of the Vatican in favor of representation at The Hague are untenable, as the Pope has neither army nor fleet. The invitation to the United States he considers important, especially as the South American governments have not been invited. He believes that the appearance of the United States in European councils will be followed by their intervention in all European questions. The conference, he declares, will avoid, but will not eliminate, causes for quarrel; it will neglect, but will not destroy, the germs of war."

The Hague, May 16.—M. De Staal, the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, representative of Russia at the Peace Conference, and president of that body, conferred with the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, M. De Beaufort, yesterday, and handed him the decoration of the Alexander Newski order. In so doing, the Russian representative expressed the Czar's gratitude for the hospitality extended to the delegates. The Peace Conference will hold its first sitting at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon next.

UNHAPPY CHINESE.

ST. HYACINTHE'S HOODLUMS PERSECUTE THEM.

St. Hyacinthe, May 15.—The few Chinamen who work here have a good deal to suffer at the hands of rowdies. Several times their windows have been smashed, while they are frequently molested in their own rooms. The police have been repeatedly requested to make an example of some of their assailants, but always arrive too late to arrest any one. It is hard to account for this hostile feeling, for the Chinamen here are quiet and law-abiding, and not a single charge has ever been brought against them. Most of them attend the Presbyterian Church Sabbath-School and belong to the most respectable class of immigrants from the Celestial Empire. They must entertain strange views of the civilization of Canadians.

JOINT DEMONSTRATION.

PARTY LINES TO BE OBLITERATED IN TORONTO'S FIRST OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Toronto, May 16.—A suggestion put forward by Mr. A. H. McDonnell at last night's meeting of the Conservative Club for a joint demonstration of the political organizations of both parties throughout the city on Dominion Day was adopted in the form of a resolution, and an effort will be made to carry out the project. It is proposed to hold a monster meeting, which will be addressed by prominent Canadians, who will speak on patriotic topics.

MANITOBA FARMING OPERATIONS.

Winnipeg, May 16.—In spite of the changeable weather that has prevailed during the past week reports of the progress of spring farm operations are more favorable than they were ten days ago. According to the reports of the Northern Pacific Railway agents, seventy per cent of the wheat has been sown but no cereals, and considerable planting remains to be done. In the Rounthwaite district two-thirds of the wheat is in and much of it is above ground and looks vigorous. Ploughing is being pushed and the farmers are losing no time.

WHERE IS LADY BUCKLEY.

New York, May 16.—In what manner Lady Buckley became separated from her niece remains to be learned. The odd part of the story is that the niece, finding herself friendless and resourceless in New York, answered an advertisement for a lady's maid, was hired as such, and is now a guest in the home of her erstwhile employers, while they are advertising for her aunt, says a morning paper. Here is the advertisement:—

"If Lady Buckley, who is in Canada, looking for her niece, will write to F. 56 East 77th street, New York city, she will find her. Canada papers please copy."

ALL PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED FOR THEIR MEETING.

London, May 16.—A despatch to the "Daily Mail," from Cape Town, says that the negotiations for a meeting between President Kruger, of the South African Republic, and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner for South Africa, regarding the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, have culminated finally in an arrangement for a conference, which will probably be held in Cape Town.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

CURIOUS DETAILS OF THE FORGED BORDEREAU.

Paris, May 16.—The "Figaro" continues its clever dissection of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings, a dissection which it is believed is inspired. To-day the paper discusses Du Paty de Clam's method of interrogating Dreyfus, the supercession of the handwriting expert Gombert by Bertillon, because the former was not sufficiently accommodating, and the manner in which Dreyfus's arrest became known. The general tendency of the paper's dissection of the evidence is to demonstrate that Dreyfus is innocent.

After recalling the evidence given proving the long acquaintance of Henry with Esterhazy, and showing that Henry knew Esterhazy's handwriting well, the paper cleverly explains why Henry did not destroy the bordereau. Henry, however, resourcefully counterbalanced this omission by supplying the false dates of April and May to the bordereau, thus creating an alibi in favor of Esterhazy, who availed himself thereof fully in his answers to the court.

"I only went to the manoeuvres in June," he said. "How could I give information in April?"

Esterhazy also said it was true that he had interested himself in regard to covering the troops, but it was only after April that he had done so. He again declared: "The plan of fortress No. 13 was incapable of being known to me. I was a little major, quartered at Rouen, in May, 1894." Finally, when the court said: "There is a note relative to Madagascar," Esterhazy pointedly exclaimed: "What, in April, 1894?"

The false date given to the bordereau, however, having served to condemn Dreyfus, saved Esterhazy. When the Zola trial came up the gang securely ventured to assign the true date to the bordereau. The "Figaro" declares that this explanation finds favor with a majority of the Court of Cassation.

ESTERHAZY'S LATEST CONTRIBUTION.

Paris, May 15.—Ex-Major Esterhazy's latest contribution to the Dreyfus case appears to-day. It purports to be a revelation that M. Mercier-Picard, whose real name was Lehman, did not commit suicide, but was unquestionably murdered.

One of the results of Friday's uproar in the Chamber of Deputies was that M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber, cracked his bell, which is the third one he has broken in the course of the Dreyfus debates since January.

A TUBERCULOSIS ASYLUM.

A GENEROUS BEQUEST TO IT.

Berlin, May 15.—Baron Hoyl Zu Horensheim, the National Liberal member of the Reichstag, has donated three million marks towards the tuberculosis asylum movement.

LABOR TROUBLES.

STRIKE THREATENED AT ST. HYACINTHE—SITUATION IN TORONTO.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 16.—Trouble is brewing in one of St. Hyacinthe's large boot and shoe manufacturing. A popular foreman was lately discharged, and the cutters threaten to strike unless he is reinstated into his former position. When interviewed, the proprietors expressed themselves as quite ready to deal with such a move on the part of the cutters. The difference between the cutters and Messrs. Seguin & Lefebvre are settled, and the cutters will resume work this afternoon at one o'clock. The foreman whose dismissal has been the cause of the trouble will not be restored to his position. The cutters did not work this forenoon.

Toronto, May 16.—A general meeting of the carpenters' section of the Builders' Exchange was held last night to further discuss the demands recently made by the men. The committee which was appointed to consider the matter presented its report. A lengthy discussion followed, but the employers failed to either agree to do as the committee recommended or to concede the men's requests. Another committee was appointed to again meet the men with a view to inducing them to modify their demands.

A meeting of the International Journeyman Horseshoers' Union was held last night to discuss the wage problem. It was decided to make a demand for a standard scale of \$12 per week for firemen and \$11 per week for floormen. The men will also ask for a reduction of the working hours from sixty to fifty-five per week, which will give them a half holiday on Saturday. The master horseshoers recently announced their intention of increasing the charges for horseshoeing, and the journeymen decided to defer making their demands until after July 1, when the new tariff is to come into effect.

The iron moulders' strike is now practically over. It is understood that all the strikers have returned to work with the exception of sixteen men originally employed by the Dominion Radiator Company. Of these, eight have accepted positions in the Grand Trunk iron department, while the remainder expect to go to other shops to-morrow.

The bricklayers are still out, but a conference is to be held with the employers to-day, when it is expected that their difficulty will be satisfactorily arranged.

SITUATION IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., May 15.—The Mayor is trying to arrange the strike between the contractors and the carpenters and plumbers. Both sides seem to be as strong as ever and it is said several contemplated plans for building have been abandoned in consequence.

London, Ont., May 16.—The meeting between the street railway employees' committee and the local directors last night came to nothing. The committee desired to be received as representing the union. The directors refused to receive them otherwise than as individuals, and the negotiations came to an abrupt standstill. The men had presented a statement setting forth the matters which they wished remedied, intending to take up the individual cases during the subsequent discussion. They considered that any discussion would be futile, and any arrangements inoperative so long as the company refused to recognize them as representing the union. The company interprets the action of the men to mean that they have no real grievance. The Trades and Labor Council will consider the dispute. To-night a mass meeting will be held in the Grand Opera House by the men to bring the case before the public. Yesterday the men gave out an open letter to the directors agreeing to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration, but refusing to confine the arbitration to any one clause or point in dispute. "It must include every question that has arisen between the company and its employees. One of the arbitrators shall be chosen by the company, one by the committee, and these two to select a third."

RAS MAKONNEN ILL.

London, May 16.—A despatch received here says that Ras Makonnen, the principal general and confidential representative of King Menelek of Abyssinia, is seriously ill, and it is suspected that he has been poisoned.

SHOWERS.

Toronto, May 16.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—amloope, 66, 42; Calgary, 56, 24; Qu'Appelle, 40, 22; Winnipeg, 52, 40; Toronto, 58, 44; Ottawa, 60, 36; Montreal, 58, 40; Quebec, 52, 34; Halifax, 56, 36. Winds, shifting to east and south, becoming unsettled and showery. Wednesday, showery.

Montreal, May 16, 1899.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.98; yesterday, 30.07. Temperature, to-day, max. 60, min. 42; yesterday, max. 55, min. 33.

Stylish Summer Millinery

OUR OPENING WILL TAKE PLACE

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th,

and following days, to which we extend a cordial invitation to all to visit an exhibit of

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WAR TO THE END.

Peace Not Possible For Nations,
Church or Individuals.

UNIVERSAL ARBITRATION A FOLLY.

'The peace of God,' a bible study in the light of the Czar's Peace Convention, was the subject of a powerful sermon on Sunday evening by the Rev. Merton Smith, in Emmanuel Congregational Church. The text was from St. Mark iv., 39:—'Peace, be still.'

In his introduction the preacher referred to the prophecies given by Jesus Christ in the thirteenth chapter of St. Matthew, describing the conditions the Church would meet as it passed through this world-age. "The same day at even," he then continued, "Jesus took his disciples across the lake in a ship, and there, by the finger of omnipotence, drew a visible picture of the stormy time the Church would experience. Bible symbols and pictures are sometimes hard to understand, but when clearly discerned are the very meat and drink of spiritual things. Bible symbols do not mean anything that anyone just thinks out of their head; they have always a bible meaning, and their true interpretation is only discoverable by a strict search for that meaning. For instance, in this scene on the lake, there were five symbols, so to speak, the sea, the ship, the wind, Christ asleep, Christ awake. Studying the bible we find that the sea undoubtedly means the nations in commotion, moved by their varying passions, politics and religions, the ambitions and avarice of men. The ship clearly means the Church, containing the disciples and our Lord. The wind is one of the symbols of spirit, good or bad; the text must determine, here the wind clearly means the great adversary of the Church. Christ asleep, the Lord personally absent; Christ awake, the Lord personally present. Now, having seen the symbols, we are ready to understand the spiritual picture that Christ drew by his strong hand of providence.

Here, then, we have Christ's distinct declaration, in parables and in symbols, afterwards expressed, shortly before his death, in plain words that cannot be misunderstood, that the times the Church was to experience in the world were to be troubled up to the very end of the age, wars, rumors of wars, earthquakes, pestilence, famine, up to the end, and yet to-day we hear the cry of peace on every hand, and for years prophets have been loudly declaring that mankind is too far civilized to tolerate war any longer, and that soon arbitration and universal peace will usher in a season of "Peace on earth and good will to men." Thank God, the nations are growing weary of war! Thank God for the peace proclamation, coming from the source it does! It is indicative of the progress the gospel has made in the minds and consciences of men. But let there be no delusion; as long as the hearts of men are unsubdued, and unsubmitted to the will and law of God, there can be no peace on earth.

Even the German Emperor seems to understand this clearly, as will be seen by his words a few months ago at the annual banquet of the Brandenburg Diet: "It is truly a magnificent beginning for all nations to attempt to bring about peace, but a mistake has been made in the calculations. So long as unredeemed sin prevails among mankind, so long will there be war, hatred, envy and discord, and so long will man endeavor to overthrow his fellows. What is law among men is law among nations. Therefore, we shall strive that we Teutons stand together like a solid rock."

There can be no peace to the nations as long as such a government as the Russian Government exists. I have nothing to say against the Russian people; they are an industrious, clever people, but the Russian Government is and has been the sum of all villainies. For two hundred years it has sent its best men to prison and the gallows, and morally its worst to places of exaltation.

The treatment of the Jews alone makes war a certainty, to say nothing of its conduct towards the Mennonites, the

Doukhobors, and now the Finns. It has never hesitated to tear up a treaty made under most solemn obligations, and it is well known in diplomacy that not the slightest confidence can be placed in its most solemn promises. With such a power, no treaty of arbitration can possibly be efficacious.

There can be no peace to the nations as long as the Spanish Government exists under present conditions. No government that can sanction for an instant such acts as its agent Weyler consummated in Cuba can be tolerated on earth when peace and goodwill are to reign among men.

There can be no peace to the nations with such a government as at present exists in France, which is reported to have an army of over four million men. The treatment of the Jew, Dreyfus, whose patriotism stands undimmed for two generations, and whose innocence has been demonstrated before the world, the forgeries of his accusers being fully exposed—is sufficient to call down the reprobation of every honest man, and the stern opposition of every honest government. Nearly four thousand years ago God promised Abraham to "bless them that bless thee, and curse them that curse thee." This promise alone stands absolutely in the way of peace until such governments as these be wiped out. The judgment of the nations (Matt. xxv., 31-46.) has got to take place before there can be peace among the nations.

The Sultan of Turkey has at his disposal eight hundred thousand armed men. As long as such a power is in the hands of the Great Assassin, the talk of peace or universal arbitration is folly. I say nothing of our own national sins—overwhelming ambition, avarice, drunkenness, which beget strife and war among men. Joel's message is for the present day, and ought to be read in full by the heads of our governments:—"Proclaim ye this among the nations; prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near, let them come up; beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears." There can be no peace among the nations until Jerusalem is made a praise in the earth, until the nations say:—"Come ye, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, (Isaiah ii., 1-4; and Micah iv., 1-4), and they pray the prayer of Jesus, "They shall prosper that love thee."

NO PEACE TO THE CHURCH.
The very name of the Church deprives us of any contrary idea. We are called "the Church Militant." Jesus Christ said, "Think not that I am come to send peace on the earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." Those of us who are spiritual understand this to mean not the carnal weapons, but the sword of the spirit; but it is a good thing for our continued existence on the earth that God has a Kingdom as well as a Church here below, and to that Kingdom belong the weapons of war, the guns, the bayonets, the swords and the battleships. The missionary steals his way into the midst of the heathen tribes and there quietly lays down his life, the pioneer of God's gospel. Some one is converted, the fires of persecution break out, and the native chief dips his hands in the blood of his subjects, to crush out the religion of Jesus Christ. But not for long; the red jackets and the red coats soon make their appearance, and Christian civilization begins, with all its crimes and with all its glories, but always its blessed liberty of conscience is established and men set free to go to heaven or hell as they please in the clear light of the gospel. For years the American missionaries have known that their sole dependency for personal safety was in the power and prestige of the Union Jack, but last year the Stars and Stripes took their place alongside of the Union Jack, (from which may they never be separated more!) and all the world now knows that Britain and America stand back to back for liberty of conscience and freedom of mankind. The Church was to be exposed to external and internal ills. False prophets were to arise, iniquity abound, and the love of many wax cold, "until the end." Peter and Paul, James and John likewise warned the Church of troublous times right up to the end. No peace until Christ shall come.

NO PEACE TO THE INDIVIDUAL.
"There is no peace," says my God "to the wicked." How, then, can man say there will be peace? There is no peace to the believer out of Christ, and then, even, it is not a carnal peace. Christ is

about the only one who can give peace to his apostles, "If ye love me, keep my commandments," and then he thrusts them out into a brutal world, knowing that the very keeping of his commandments would earn the hatred of the world, and their persecution and violent death. But he leaves them his dying gift: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth it give I unto you; let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." It was not the peace that the world offers, at peace with sin. Christ's peace was the perfect peace, whilst yet he sweat as it were great drops of blood in his warfare against sin.

The Christian who is at peace with the world is an apostate from the gospel; the church which is at peace with the world is an apostate church. The peace of God in the human soul is like that peace which the ship's compass has, which, relieved by its double bearings from the ship's tortuous motion, and yielding itself to the influence of the earth's gravity, remains steady and level amidst the wildest storm. So, a spirit-filled Christian, set free from earth's loves, and rooted and grounded on the moral center of the universe, Christ Jesus, preserves God's calm amidst the violent conflicts of the earth. No peace for the Church now. In the world ye shall have trouble; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

Years ago, in Ireland, after singing a duet with Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, entitled, "Lead me gently home, Father," an elderly gentleman stepped quietly up to me and said, "Young man, if you expect the Father to lead you gently home, you'll be greatly disappointed. This is a rough world, as you will experience." I have never cared to sing that hymn since; it is a beautiful hymn, but it conveys a false idea of Christianity. No peace to the nations; no peace to the Church; no peace to the individual, until Christ shall come.

And is there none before? No perfect peace
Unbroken by the cares and storms of life,
Until the time of waiting for Him cease,
By His appearing to destroy the strife?
No, none before.

Do we not hear that thro' the flag of grace
By faithful messengers of God unfurled,
All men will be converted, and the place
Of man's rebellion be a holy world?
Yes, so we hear.

Is it not true that to the Church is given
The holy honor of dispelling night,
And bringing back the human race to
Heaven?
By kindling everywhere the gospel light?
It is not true.

Is this the hope—that Christ the Lord will come
In all the glory of His royal right,
Redeemer and avenger, taking home
His saints, and crushing the usurper's might?
This is the hope.

BANQUET TO KANG YU WEI.

His Excellency Kang Yu Wei, whose absence from China is so keenly regretted by the Dowager Empress, was last evening banqueted by the Chinese merchants of Montreal, headed by Mr. Lee Che, at the Stanley Hotel. The guests numbered over twenty, and included, besides His Excellency and secretaries, Messrs. Claude Ley Kum and G. G. Wing, the Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of the province of Quebec; Acting Mayor Elgers, the Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.P.P.; Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P.P.; Edward Schultz, Austro-Hungarian consul-general; James McShane, J. A. St. Julien, F. B. McNamee, Henry Coon (Chicago); Oliver Fauchier, and representatives of Messrs. Wing, Sing & Co., Wing, Lung & Co., Lee Bow, Tai Loy & Co., Wing Tai & Co., Lee, Sing and Lee Quong.

The toast of 'The city of Montreal,' was responded to by the Acting-Mayor, after which Dr. Guerin, in a congratulatory speech, proposed the health of the chief guest. Mr. Claude Ley Kum conveyed His Excellency's appreciation of this evidence of esteem. Short and appropriate addresses were also made by the Hon. Mr. Marchand, Messrs. James McShane, E. Schultz, R. Bickerdike, F. B. McNamee, J. A. St. Julien, H. Coon and Lee Chu.

PEDAGOGY AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.
Lennoxville, May 16.—Mr. G. W. Parmelee, B.A., Quebec, last week delivered to many students of the university a course of lectures on 'The legal position of the teacher' in this province. They were ably delivered and are the last in the course of theoretical and practical pedagogy, which was this year added to the university curriculum. The course promises to be a successful one. Of those students who have taken the lectures the following have received good appointments: Mr. W. H. Enright, to the principality of Compton Model School, Compton, Que., and Mr. R. W. Noyes, to the headmastership of Bedford Academy, Bedford, Que. Others have good positions in view.

THE D.R.A. MATCHES.

Ottawa, May 15.—At a meeting of the D.R.A. council on Saturday it was announced that Lord Strathcona had contributed \$250 to special prize and General Hutton \$110. To the latter, the association have added \$100. Both matches will be named after the donors. The meet will last a week instead of four and a half days, as heretofore.

FRENCH SHORE PATROL.

Halifax, N.S., May 15.—The British gunboat "Buzzard" sailed to-day for the French coast of Newfoundland, to which place she has been preceded by the sloop "Alert."

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Large Increase in the Number
of Homestead Claims Taken
Up Last Year.

WHILE A CONSTANT STREAM OF
IMMIGRANTS IS FLOCKING TO
OUR SHORES.

Ottawa, May 16.—The report of the Department of the Interior was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday. As in former years, the report covers all transactions other than those of a financial character down to Dec. 31 last.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.
A comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales during the calendar years 1897 and 1898, respectively, shows:

	1897.	No. of entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	2384		281,440
Sales			22,398

Homesteads

	1898.	No. of entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	4848		796,580
Sales			47,186

The number of homestead entries granted during the past year has been the largest since 1883. It is over twice as large as the number granted in 1897 and over three times that of 1896. The number of cancellations has fallen from 1,707 in 1892 to 155 this last year. This would tend to show that the number of persons who formerly took up land for other than farming purposes is gradually growing less, and that those now making entries are bona fide farmers who intend to earn the title to their holdings by actual settlement. It is also a satisfactory showing that the number of entries by persons from the United States as compared with the previous year, has been more than trebled during the past season.

YUKON CLAIMS.

During the past fiscal year 247 entries were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for quartz locations. In the Yukon Territory 9,134 placer claims and 276 quartz locations were recorded up to July 1, 1898, and between that date and Dec. 31, 1898, 4,570 entries for placer claims and 177 entries for quartz locations have been granted.

The revenue collected in the Yukon Territory from this source up to July 1, 1898, was \$188,360.94, and from that date to Dec. 31, 1898, was \$110,136.

Twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight free miners' certificates have been issued up to March 1, 1899, for which a total revenue of \$226,885 was collected.

The total sum collected for royalty on the gross output of placer claims in the Yukon Territory after deducting from the annual output of each claim the sum of \$2,500, was \$391,353.81.

Leases have been issued to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory, covering 1,353 miles, and for the same purpose in the North-West Territories, covering 907 miles.

The total revenue received for one year's rent of the leaseholds in the Yukon Territory was \$133,005.30, and of the leaseholds in the North-West Territories, \$8,862.71.

No dredging plant has yet been placed on any of the rivers in the Yukon Territory. Several small dredges have for the past two seasons been working on the North Saskatchewan River above Edmonton, and during the last season an English company has expended between forty and fifty thousand dollars in the construction of a dredge which it is hoped will successfully and profitably save the fine placer gold in the Saskatchewan river.

The revenue from coal lands during the last fiscal year was \$1,833.74. The total area sold up to July 1, 1898, was 16,423.86 acres, and the total amount received therefor was \$158,265.63.

In the Yukon Territory the price of coal lands has been fixed at \$40 per acre if the coal is anthracite, and \$20 per acre for any other class of coal. The sale is made subject to the conditions attached to the sale of other public lands in the said territory, and to any other conditions which may be imposed by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

A number of applications have been made for locations in the vicinity of Dawson, and several locations have been sold. One company has built a tramway from the mine to the river bank, and they intend using the coal on their steamers next season and shipping it for sale at Dawson and other points.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

With respect to the subject of immigration the deputy minister observes that not only has there been a very decided increase in the number of immigrants arriving, but the number stirred up to come by the Canadian agents, and who are now making preparations to that end, is so great that a steady stream, temporarily interrupted by the winter season, may be said to have set in, and now the emigrating classes of Great Britain, of Europe and of the United States are looking to Canada as their goal. The deputy minister refers likewise to the expenditure on this service, which he thinks is well directed and productive of the best results.

Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, details the circumstances under which the Doukhobors were brought to this country. Attention is also drawn to our Galician immigrants, who now number over ten thousand souls, settled

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE and UNION AVE. STATIONERY DEPT. HALF-PRICE.

A few choice pieces of English made
LEATHER GOODS.
CARD CASE, green crocodile, sterling silver corners, \$6.50 for \$3.25
" " brown crocodile, " " " \$6.50 for \$3.25
" " lizard, " " " \$6.50 for \$3.25
" " hogshead, " " " \$8.00 for \$4.00
" " brown seal, " " " \$8.00 for \$4.00
" " blue and green crepon, " " " \$2.25 for \$1.13
POCKET-BOOK, green crocodile, silver lock, memorandum tablet, pencil, etc., \$6.25 for \$3.13

LAMP DEPARTMENT
USEFUL NOVELTIES IN MICA GOODS.
MICA CHIMNEYS for Auer Lights, no breakage, easy to keep clean and give a better light than glass.
MICA CANOPIES for Gas Globes.
MICA CANOPIES for Table or Bracket Lamps.
MICA PROTECTORS for Paper or Silk Lamp Shades.
MICA PROTECTORS for Candle Shades.

Novelties in Gold Plated Candle Sticks,
Candelabras, Gongs, Vases, Jardinières, etc., etc.
Latest Designs and Colors in SILK and PAPER CANDLE SHADES.
A Useful Novelty in SILK ELECTRIC LIGHT SHADES, the prettiest thing yet out in this line.

HAND DECORATED CHINA LAMPS.
Now on sale at 25 percent off Regular Prices.
About 200 Hand Decorated China Lamps, with Globes to match, the over-production of the Mount Washington Lamp Co., Founts and Base Gold Plated or Gun Metal Finish.
The Mount Washington Lamp Co.'s goods are noted for their superior quality, high standing and perfect finish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Colonial House, Union avenue entrance, Canadian Express Co. and Dominion Express Co.'s MONEY ORDERS ON SALE at all hours of the day. Cheap, safe, convenient. Use of both telephones to customers. Public telegraph office. Prompt, convenient and accurate service. Cable messages to all parts of the world.
Note the reduction in Butterick's Metropolitan Fashion Book for Spring and Summer 1899. Price over the counter 15c. By mail 25c.
Butterick's Patterns and Publications always on hand.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT.—Full stock, prices range from \$12.50 to \$45.00.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.
SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION GIVEN.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Special inspections have taught the department that the Galicians are possessed of the qualities necessary to successful farming.

TIMBER RESERVATIONS.

It has been decided not to issue permits to cut timber for sale on Dominion lands along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the foothill country adjacent thereto south of the Bow river, and to preserve the timber as far as possible from being destroyed, with the object of securing a permanent supply of water for irrigation purposes. The permanency of the water supply is largely dependent upon the preservation of the forests at present covering the watershed, and protection can only be secured by prohibiting the cutting for sale of the timber on Dominion lands and by endeavoring to prevent the spread of forest and prairie fires.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BELL.

WAS FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK CHAMPLAIN DIVISION.

Toronto, May 16.—Mr. James Bell, formerly Grand Trunk agent at Port Hope, and an ex-superintendent at Montreal, died suddenly at his residence, 178 St. Patrick street, last evening. The funeral will leave the Union station to-morrow morning for Port Hope.

Mr. Bell was formerly superintendent of the Montreal and Champlain division of the Grand Trunk, holding that position up to about ten or twelve years ago, when he vacated it and assumed position of agent at Port Hope, owing to failing health. He held the latter position up to about a little over a year or so ago, when he was obliged to give it up owing to serious illness, from which he never regained his former strength. His death, however, was quite unexpected. He was in this city for about six weeks visiting his daughter, Mrs. George Donaldson, of 107 Boulevard street, Point St. Charles, and his two sons, Mr. James and Fred Bell, leaving for home at the end of last week. His death came as a sudden shock to his three children in this city last evening. By his death the Grand Trunk loses one of its most valued servants, he having been identified with that system for considerably over a quarter of a century. His kindly disposition endeared him to the hearts of all those who had personal dealings with him in his official capacity. His death is much regretted among Grand Trunk employees. Deceased had only removed his family from Port Hope to Toronto a short time ago. His widow and two other sons reside in Toronto.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, May 15.—An order-in-council has been passed providing that the declaration prescribed to be made under the provisions of the customs act by the foreign owner or exporter of any goods shipped to Canada on consignment, may be made and declared before a notary public resident in the country whence the said goods are exported to Canada.

QUALITY in Watches
is everything—with-out it prices are meaningless. Often a little price means a bad bargain. The one sure way is to buy where quality is guaranteed, and the guarantee has the backing which makes it good. We keep only those we can guarantee, but have them for a few dollars up.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, Montreal.



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

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

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 12th May, 1899.

A Pointer!

Your Light Suits, Jackets, etc., can be kept in perfect order by our Perfect Process of French Cleaning. No shrinking or displacing of stiffening; stains removed. All kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning the very best.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
Office: 215 McGill St., 2433 Notre Dame St., 1296 St. Catherine St., cor. Christopher.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at "Witness" Office.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Who Tunes Your Piano?—The winter of 1899 has proved to be the worst, and severest upon pianos in many years. To meet the extra demand for high-class tuning, and regulating and repairing, Messrs. Willis & Co., of 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), have employed several expert workmen. Our own ten thousand customers and others are requested to give us the charge of their pianos. Terms moderate. Telephone, Main 1643.

Weekly Calendar.

GRAND MILITARY TATTOO

-BY THE-

MONTREAL BRIGADE CANADIAN MILITIA,

In Honor of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1899, at 8.45 o'clock, on the M.A.A.A. Grounds.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c. UNRESERVED SEATS, 25c. ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 10c.
Military in uniform admitted free to grounds. Sale of seats opens Tuesday, 16th May, at Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Co., and at the 'Star' Office uptown branch.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,The Annual Exhibition
of Drawings

By the Students in the Advanced Art Classes, is now on view in the Old Gallery, May 15th to 20th.
Admission Free.
Galleries open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 16

THE 48th

Annual Meeting

-OF THE-

Young Men's Christian Association.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16th, 8 o'clock.

Association Building, Dominion square.
Reports of Secretary, Treasurer and various committees, Election of Seven Directors.
C. T. WILLIAMS, President, in the chair.
Members, Subscribers and friends invited.
D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

FREE CONCERT

-IN THE-

Old Brewery Mission.

The last Free Concert of the season will be given in the hall of the Old Brewery Mission, 788 Craig street, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 16th, beginning at 8 o'clock, when the following artists will take part:—Miss Ena Clarke, Miss Violet Brown, Miss Bertha Ferguson, soprano; Carrie Edgecombe West, alto; Mr. George McLeod, tenor; Mr. Sam. Dunn, basso; Mr. Percy Moore and Mr. R. McLaughlin, humorists. Mrs. Dunn, accompanist. Come early and secure a seat. Admission free. Collection.

1st PRINCE OF WALES

REGIMENT, FUSILIERS.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The Regiment will parade at the Army this week at 8.15 p.m., in Drill order, as follows:—

TUESDAY—Battalion parade.
WEDNESDAY—N.C.O.'s examination for certificates.

THURSDAY—Right half Battalion.
FRIDAY—Left half Battalion.

SATURDAY—Buglers' practice.
Both Bands will parade on Tuesday.
By order, W. L. BOND, Capt., Adjutant.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Methodist Young People's
Union.

MISSIONARY GATHERING

IN THE

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH,

-ON-

WEDNESDAY, the 17th, at 8 o'clock.
Short addresses. Good music. Collection.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Teacher's Association,
IN CONNECTION WITH

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, May 18, 8 p.m., in the Normal School.

Business: Annual Reports and Election of Officers.

PROGRAMME:

1. Reading Mrs. GURD.
2. Song Miss A. THOMAS.
3. Song Dr. BAZIN.
4. Song Miss MUNRO.
5. Song Mr. GURD.
6. Reading Miss THOMAS.

The public cordially invited.
W. A. KNEELAND, Secretary.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.

"MEN'S OWN"
ATTENTION!

Owing to Calvary Church undergoing repairs the meetings on the afternoons of Sundays, 21st and 28th inst., will, by the kind permission of the Trustees of Emanuel Church be held in that building. Remember, Emanuel Church, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine street. 16

MONDAY, MAY 22.

EMPIRE DAY—INAUGURAL CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Minto.

By a Choir of 1,000 Voices, Selected from the Montreal City Schools.

VICTORIAN RIFLES ORCHESTRA

-IN THE-

"ARENA,"

On MONDAY, May 22nd, at 7.45 p.m.

Hon. G. E. FOSTER, ex-Minister of Finance, will deliver a patriotic address. Canadian Melodics, Patriotic Choruses, Action Songs, etc., with Lime Light effects. GOLOR GUARD OF CADETS.

Admission, 10c. Reserved Seats, 25c. A limited number of boxes containing 4 seats, \$2.00. Tickets can be secured in advance at 'Star' Branch Office. 16

NEW GOVERNOR OF LAGOS.

London, May 16.—A despatch from Lagos says that Sir William McGregor has taken the oath of office and assumed the government of the colony.

L.S. 2		MAY		F.F. 17	
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 50c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 50, \$9.40; 50, \$40.50; 100, \$79.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.40 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

Could there be any higher testimony to the ordinary good behavior of the people of Canada or to the restful security of the times in which we live than the condition of things which the robbing of several banks has brought to public attention. In one of the towns where this occurred there is no police arrangement at all, while in the other there is, according to accounts, one decrepit old man; and they are both large towns. In many towns the lights are put out at midnight or before, and all the inhabitants betake themselves to peaceful repose night after night with no sufficient sense of danger to make them change this state of things. Desperadoes are now being notified by alarmists how easily they could under such circumstances capture and terrorize such towns and carry off what they chose. It is a hateful thing to have to depart from our Arcadian simplicity, which, almost throughout the whole land, has known no police station and no pothouse; but common prudence seems to suggest the need, not only of stalwart constables, but of an organized night-watch.

Senator Boulton, whose death at his home at Russell, Manitoba, has just been announced, is worthy of a very sincere tribute from his countrymen, whom he served with much public spirit. A man of good family, and educated at the Upper Canada College, he chose farming as his occupation, instead of entering a profession, as too many educated men do in this country. Sprung from army parentage on both sides, he naturally took an interest in military matters, and became an officer of the militia. A man of active temperament and strong character, he was naturally adventurous, and joined the famous survey party under Surveyor-General Dennis, sent to Manitoba by the government when the Northwest became a part of the Dominion. The whole party, it will be remembered, was imprisoned by the Riel revolutionists and sentenced to death, from which they were saved by the intercession of Sir Donald A. Smith, whose connection with the Hudson's Bay Company gave him great influence over the halfbreeds. He was not released, however, till Archbishop Taché intervened. In the second rebellion he raised a body of mounted scouts, which did splendid service; their activity probably prevented in some measure the spread of the rebellion. His political service to the country was also considerable owing to his independence of character. He was one of the few prominent and influential Conservatives who promoted the cause of tariff reform from within the party. He was both able and persistent in his advocacy of re-

ducing and simplifying the tariff, and thus relieving the burdens which were crushing the agricultural interests of the Dominion. It was owing in no small measure to his advocacy that the Conservative Government under Sir John Thompson's leadership finally put a stop to the increase of the tariff and later turned its face in the direction of a revenue tariff.

A LAME EXPLANATION.

When a man who has started in life without accidental advantages contrives by well-directed enterprise to accumulate millions of money in an industrial occupation his opinions on subjects connected with that business are prima facie entitled to respectful consideration. Hence, the reported explanation put forward by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire Pennsylvania iron-master, of the recent triumph of American engineering firms in defeating English competition for the supply of locomotives to India, and so forth, deserves more than a passing notice, if for no other reason than to note how as an interested party he has in it displayed more ingenuity than ingenuousness. Briefly summed up, his explanation is that 'the American workman is more skilful than any other,' and 'the fact that minerals are rapidly being worked out in the old land, while in the new they are only just being opened.' These are undoubtedly serious considerations for Great Britain. As concerns the American workman, his inventive genius and mechanical skill may readily be conceded, and his ability must necessarily be a very important factor in trade competition between the United States and other industrial nations. This difference is, however, less marked than it has been. The English operative is more alert and sober than he was, and the American operative is now seldom an American.

It may also be admitted that the supply derivable from mineral fields of a few hundred square miles in area must, as a matter of course, be much sooner exhausted than that from the vast mineral measures of the United States, extending over many thousands of square miles. This truism, however, does not affect present economical conditions, and while it is true that for many years the ironmasters of Great Britain have been constantly increasing the amount of their importations of iron ore, chiefly from Sweden, this on account of the superior quality of that ore for certain purposes. As a matter of fact, the output of iron ore in the United Kingdom has shown an almost annual increase during the last ten years, and shows no signs of diminishing in its entirety, while the output of coal is more than 20,000,000 tons greater than that of the United States. Mr. Carnegie has not gone to the root of the matter. He has been less than just to his fellow citizens, who have been so liberal in bolstering up the industry of Mr. Carnegie and other iron-masters by taxing themselves to the tune of over forty-five percent ad valorem on all iron or steel imported into the United States from England or other countries. It would be indeed quite in order for Mr. Carnegie to 'explain his explanation,' and show why the American iron-master, backed by workmen 'more skilful than any other,' and in view of the 'minerals being rapidly worked out in the old land,' still requires the advantage of a preposterous tariff to enable him to compete with British manufacturers.

The fact is that the American consumer, by paying too high for his iron, enables the iron-master to sell it in Britain more cheaply than he could otherwise do. He is therefore bousening the British consumer. In 1896 the ad valorem duty imposed on iron and steel imports into the United States amounted to 37.73 percent, which under the present tariff was increased to 45.51 percent, on the plea that the lesser duty did not sufficiently exclude foreign competition in the domestic market; that is, the American iron-masters could not retain the home market without mulcting their fellow citizens in an absurdly high duty. It follows that the iron-masters of the United States have no better reason to claim that their present successful competition in British markets is due to any superiority in workmanship or material than the German, who by virtue of his bounty system pays ten cents a pound for his sugar, with the practical result that the manufacturers supply the English consumers at the rate of four cents per pound, has to make the same claim for this particular industry. The industry in each case is built up and sustained by a vicious and fallacious system of protection, for which the people of the United States and Germany must pay the premium. It may be granted that the British manufacturers might

with advantage improve many of their methods, but the fact that they hold their own in the markets of the world, in spite of the tariff systems with which they have to contend, is the best reply to any accusation of decadence against them.

MR. COSTIGAN'S POSITION.

The surprise and indignation expressed by the organs of the Opposition over the 'snapping of his allegiance' to the Conservative party by Mr. Costigan will, in view of all the events which manifestly led up to it, seem somewhat unreal, if not downright simulated. It will be remembered that when Mr. Foster, who it must not be forgotten, is the Conservative leader in the Province of New Brunswick, which Mr. Costigan also represented in Conservative cabinets, and Mr. Foster's six cabinet colleagues went into open revolt against the Conservative premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Costigan refused to follow his provincial leader and stood by Sir Mackenzie Bowell most sturdily and loyally, offering, if necessary to the premier's maintenance of power under the circumstances, to place his portfolio at his disposal and support him as a private member. Mr. Foster and his colleagues had 'snapped their allegiance' to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the majority of the Conservative ministry and party, and in doing so 'snapped the allegiance' of Mr. Costigan to his provincial leader.

In the Province of New Brunswick local politics have never run on the same lines as Dominion politics, the provincial government party, which had been built up largely by Mr. Blair, and had become known as the Blairite party, being composed of both Conservatives and Liberals as to Dominion politics, as was the provincial Opposition also. Mr. Costigan had been a Blairite in provincial politics, and when the Dominion Conservative party under Sir Charles Tupper had been defeated in the general elections, and Mr. Blair had become a member of the Laurier Government, Mr. Costigan's provincial allegiance to Mr. Blair must naturally have been stronger than the snapped Dominion allegiance to Mr. Foster, which had been patched up during the short administration of Sir Charles Tupper. That it was stronger is proved by Mr. Costigan's course in the following provincial contest in New Brunswick. With a view to preparing the Conservative party for the next Dominion struggle, Mr. Foster went down to New Brunswick, and calling a meeting of the Conservatives, organized a provincial opposition against the old Blairite party on strictly Dominion Conservative lines. He succeeded in detaching a few of the Conservative members who had supported the coalition government, and the contest, so far as the Dominion Conservatives could direct it, was one of the Conservatives against the coalition government. Dominion-Conservatives who had formerly supported the Blairite party were compelled by Mr. Foster's course to 'snap their allegiance' either with the Dominion Conservatives or with the provincial Blairites.

Mr. Blair went down to New Brunswick and fought Mr. Foster on the lines laid down by Mr. Foster. Mr. Costigan maintained his provincial party allegiance and supported the Blairites, and they swept the province, showing that a great host of the Conservatives must have chosen as Mr. Costigan chose, when driven by Mr. Foster to make a choice. And so the matter was interpreted at the time by the very organs which now pretend surprise at Mr. Costigan's 'snapping his allegiance' with the Conservative party. They discussed for some days the question whether Mr. Costigan and the New Brunswick Conservative leaders who had opposed Mr. Foster and supported Mr. Blair in the provincial contest, would renew their allegiance to the Dominion Conservative party, which had been so roughly snapped by Mr. Foster. The conclusion they came to, if we remember aright, was that many, probably most, of those who had supported Mr. Blair in the provincial contest would thereafter support Mr. Blair and the Dominion Liberal Government. But they were doubtful about what course Mr. Costigan, who had been so moderate but so steady in his political career, would pursue; they hoped he would renew his allegiance to the Dominion Conservative party. As a matter of fact, Mr. Costigan has apparently pursued a middle course for a time, but has found, perhaps naturally under the circumstances, that in the main issues between the two parties he has been most in sympathy with the Liberal party. Under these circumstances his friendly provincial connection with Mr. Blair has apparently strengthened into allegiance to the Liberal party under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE BANQUET TO MR. BUDGE.

The arrangements are well in hand for the banquet to Mr. D. A. Budge, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening. The seats are being removed from the Association Hall, and the tables will be laid there, the hall being tastefully decorated for the occasion. The association orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Chas. Reichling, will furnish music during the evening. The tickets have been well taken, and everything points to a most enjoyable occasion.

Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N.Y., an old friend of Mr. Budge, and well-known as a speaker and writer, will be the principal outside speaker, and will doubtless deliver one of his characteristic, spirited and incisive addresses. Mr. R. C. Morse, general secretary of the International Committee, also an old friend of Mr. Budge, will represent the united work of the Young Men's Christian Associations on the North American Continent. As a wise and progressive leader, he has had a career of remarkable success, and has done much to shape the policy of association work since its beginnings. It is now definitely known that Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, will be present. Mr. Mott has just returned from a tour of visitation amongst the colleges and universities of Great Britain and several European countries. He is a speaker of rare power, and his presence will contribute very much to the pleasure of the evening.

THE BELT LINE.

A Special Meeting of the City
Council For Thursday.MR. WHITEHEAD CONTRADICTS
A STATEMENT BY MR.
WANKLYN.

His Worship Mayor Prefontaine has called a special meeting of the City Council for Thursday afternoon to discuss the application of the Belt Line Railway to operate a passenger line down Davidson street, in Hochelaga Ward.

Mr. Whitehead, manager of the Dominion Cotton Mills, yesterday, speaking to a 'Witness' reporter, gave a decidedly different version of his interview with Mr. Wanklyn than that given by the manager of the Street Railway Company in his interview with a 'Witness' reporter.

Mr. Whitehead said that he made no request for the handling of his company's freight between stations. He simply and plainly asked Mr. Wanklyn if the Street Railway Company could move the freight between the factory and the C. P. R. yards via Davidson street. Mr. Wanklyn pointedly refused to do so, saying that the company did not handle freight, that its tracks were not suitable, and so on. Mr. Whitehead says that he then approached the Canadian Pacific, but the management of that road replied that they could not undertake to build a siding, and that the city and the public would never consent to locomotives passing through the streets. Mr. Shaughnessy and Mr. Tait, however, suggested that he might be able to make an arrangement with the Belt Line, and arranged for a meeting between him and Mr. Mullarky. Mr. Whitehead remarked that he had not known Mr. Mullarky up to that time, but that gentleman agreed to do what he could, and finally agreed to handle the factory's freight provided the permission of the city and the Railway Committee at Ottawa could be obtained. The Canadian Pacific has also entered into a similar agreement with the Belt Line, and both the railway company and the factory are determined to stick by the company that had shown a disposition to meet their views.

Mr. Whitehead explained that his interest in the present application of the Belt Line for the passenger privilege was due to the wish of the company to meet the views of the other proprietors of Davidson street, who do not want the line to be a mere freight switch.

THE LALONDE CASE.

ENQUIRY WAS CONTINUED YESTERDAY.

An enquete was held before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon in the case of F. X. Lalonde, whose wife met such a sad death recently by a coal oil lamp breaking and setting her on fire. Plans were produced showing the stairway and position of the lamp, the doorways and the distances involved. Ellen, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Lalonde, testified that on the evening of May 1, she was sitting on the doorstep with her mother and her uncle. There was a lighted lamp at the head of the stairs, and she noticed her father open the door and reach for the lamp. She then turned her head towards the street, and could not say whether the lamp had fallen or had been thrown. An instant later she saw it rolling down the stairway, upon which the deceased thrust her out to the sidewalk to save her from the fire. The lamp broke, she said, a step or two behind her mother, whose clothing immediately caught fire.

Mr. M. J. Morrison represented Lalonde. The case was adjourned to Friday.

SENATOR BOULTON'S DEATH.

PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY, AFTER
A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Russell, Man., May 15.—Senator Boulton died this morning at one o'clock, of congestion of the lungs, brought on by a drive from Ilkhorh in the late snow storm. He was ill eight days.

[The late Senator Boulton was the son of Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of Cobourg, Ont., by his wife, a daughter of the late Brig.-General Heart, of the



THE LATE SENATOR BOULTON.

East India Company's service. He was born at Cobourg in 1841, and educated at Upper Canada College. He obtained a commission in H. M. 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, in 1857, and after serving in several parts of the world, retired in 1868. He went to the Red River settlement in 1869, and on account of the part he took in the political troubles which occurred there, he was imprisoned for thirty days, and sentenced to death by Riel, but was ultimately reprieved through the intervention of Lord Strathcona and others. On the breaking out of the North-West rebellion in 1885, he raised a corps of mounted riflemen, and served throughout the campaign. He was called to the Senate in 1889, and was a Conservative.

MAIL CARRIER IN TROUBLE.

SUSPECTED OF HAVING TAMPERED
WITH BROCKVILLE MAIL
BAGS.

Brockville, Ont., May 16.—For some time past complaints have been made to Postmaster Stagg that the mails have been tampered with and articles abstracted. The keenest watch was kept and as a result the postmaster had reason to suspect William Ball, a young man who has been employed for some time carrying the mails between the trains and the office, and also collecting the letters from the drop boxes around town. Last evening, in company with Chief Rose, Mr. Stagg visited Ball's boarding-house and made a thorough search. Several articles, concerning which complaints had been made, also a letter dated at Ottawa, May 4, and not bearing the Brockville post-office mark, addressed to a citizen of Brockville, were found in his possession. He could not give a satisfactory explanation to Chief Rose and was promptly locked up. The prisoner, who is about twenty-three years of age, comes from Toronto.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCOIS CODERE.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 16.—Mr. Francois Codere, a well known merchant of this city, and head of the firm of Codere Sons & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, died last evening. Mr. Codere had been in failing health for several months. Deceased was born at Beloeil sixty-seven years ago and came to Sherbrooke in 1862 and started business as a blacksmith. In 1875 he entered into partnership with a Mr. Boucher as a tinsmith, but that firm was dissolved within a year and Mr. Codere opened up a business which was the foundation of one of the largest hardware businesses outside of Montreal. In 1891 he took two of his sons into partnership. In 1894 he built the Codere block, on Wellington street, which is one of the finest business structures in the city. He leaves a widow and six of a family. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning.

THE CHINIQUEY MURDER AT ST.
ANNE, ILLINOIS.

It will be remembered by the readers of the 'Witness' that a few weeks ago, a negro named Sidney Ringo was arrested charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Chiniquey. It is now certain that Ringo will have to undergo his trial as the grand jury last week brought in a true bill against him. Two indictments were found against him, one for the murder of Emile Chiniquey and the other for that of Victorine Chiniquey, his wife. In these indictments Ringo is charged with killing his victims with an unknown weapon, a club, a blunt instrument, an axe or a cleaver. Thirty-two witnesses were examined by the grand jury. New evidence tending to connect Ringo with the murder has been discovered since the negro's arrest, and the people of St. Anne are now convinced that the terrible murder of two of its well-known residents will shortly be avenged.

MONTREAL DEFEATED.

Hartford Men Hit Duggeby
Pretty Hard and Came Out
on Top.THE 'YANKEE' WHICH WILL
MEET THE 'DOMINION'—
M.A.A.A. MEETING.

The weather was fine yesterday afternoon for the second baseball game in connection with the Eastern League, which took place at Baseball Park between Montreal and Hartford teams, but it was exceedingly chilly, and in consequence there was only a small attendance of spectators. Notwithstanding this the game was a very interesting one throughout, though the favorites were defeated, but not in the same way as the visitors were on Saturday, as yesterday Montreal scored its run in the first inning and not in the last. Try as they would the homesters were unable to hit Crate, the Hartford pitcher, and the result, was the losing of the game.

The Hartford men appeared more at home with the pitching of Duggeby, and hit him pretty hard, and on more than one occasion, the visitors had two or three men left on bases when they had to retire. Kelly, Hartford's first baseman, excelled himself at the bat, scoring three runs out of the four, and he also stole two bases, which materially helped him to score. Kelly was never put out during the whole of the game. The other members of the team gave a good account of themselves, and certainly exhibited better play all around than on Saturday, while on the other hand, the homesters appeared to be weak, not only in the box, but in the field. The Montreal team was outplayed throughout the whole of the game, and the visitors deserve their victory. Umpire Gruber on two or three occasions gave what seemed to be peculiar decisions, but on the whole he did his work satisfactorily.

The score follows:
Hartford, 11; Montreal, 3.
AB R IB PO A E
Kilroy, rf. 3 0 1 0 0 0
Shindle, ss. 5 0 1 2 8 0
Urquhart, 2b. 5 0 0 1 3 1
Kelly, 1b. 4 3 3 16 0 0
McCarthy, if. 5 0 0 4 0 0
Knehl, cf. 2 1 1 9 0 0
Reising, 3b. 4 0 0 1 3 0
Boyd, c. 4 1 2 2 0 0
Crate, p. 3 0 1 0 2 0

Total 38 4 11 27 17 1
Montreal—
Schlebe, ss. 4 0 0 1 3 1
T. Bannan, if. 1 1 1 0 0 0
Shearon, rf. 4 0 1 1 0 0
Johnson, 2b. 3 0 1 1 0 0
Dooley, 1b. 3 0 0 12 0 0
Henry, 3b. 3 0 0 1 1 1
Jacklits, c. 2 0 1 4 1 1
G. Bannan, cf. 3 0 0 6 0 0
Duggeby, p. 3 0 1 0 4 0

Total 29 1 4 27 10 3
By Innings—
Hartford 0 11 0 10 10 4
Montreal 1 0 0 0 0 0 3

Summary.
Stolen bases, Kelly, 2; Boyd, 1; earned run, Hartford, 11; Duggeby, 3; double plays, Shindle to Kelly; Knehl to Reising; Duggeby, Jacklits and Dooley; first base on balls, off Crate, 1; off Duggeby, 3; struck out, by Crate, 2; Duggeby, 11; batted ball, Boyd; left on bases, Hartford, 11; Montreal, 3; time, 1:40; umpire, Gruber.

HARTFORD SERIES, CLOSING GAME.
This afternoon's ball game closes the Hartford series, and it is hoped there will be a good attendance. The homesters feel in good condition, and Souders will be in the box. The ball will be called for our o'clock sharp. Johnson will pitch for Hartford and everything points to an interesting game.

To-morrow will see the opening of the Worcester series, which will be in the box for the local team, and unless there is a change Kelly will pitch for the visiting team. Worcester is now playing in Toronto, and from all accounts the team is in splendid condition as it easily defeated Toronto yesterday.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.
Hartford at Montreal.
Worcester at Toronto.
Springfield at Syracuse.
Providence at Rochester.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Columbus, 4.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 14; Kansas City, 11.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Detroit, 2.

TORONTO DEFEATED.
Toronto, Ont., May 15.—Worcester defeated Toronto to-day in a good game, although the weather was very chilly. They outplayed the home team and with timely batting took a lead early in the game, which the home team could not overcome. There was little to choose between the pitchers. The feature of the game was Rickert's home run in the fourth. He drove the ball to deep left field. Manager Leonard, of Worcester, has not yet secured a first baseman and Yeager played the position to-day. President Powers witnessed the game. Score by Innings:
Toronto 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
Worcester 2 0 3 1 1 0 2—11

SYRACUSE WON.
Syracuse, N.Y., May 15.—The Syracuse ball team won its opening game at Star Park this afternoon. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors in the ninth inning with two out and two on bases, when Winters knocked out a three-bagger. McFarland then went in the last half of the ninth, and shut out the visitors. The attendance was small, owing to the cold weather.
Score by Innings:
Syracuse 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 4 10 5
Springfield 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 2 3
Batteries—Malarky, McFarland and Cross; Hemming and Phelps.

ROCHESTER WON.
Rochester, N.Y., May 15.—The game here to-day resulted in a hard-won game for the home team. The score was a tie in the first half of the ninth inning, when Bean knocked out a homer, winning the game. Attendance, 1,000.
Score by Innings:
Rochester 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 13 3
Providence 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 9 8 8
Batteries—Becker and Smink; Braun and Lamar.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
Club. Won. Lost. Cent.
Toronto 8 5 .615
Montreal 8 5 .615
Springfield 6 4 .600
Worcester 7 6 .538
Rochester 6 6 .500
Providence 6 6 .500
Hartford 5 9 .357
Syracuse 4 9 .308

CANADIAN LEAGUE.
At Guelph—St. Thomas, 3; Guelph, 1.
At Stratford—Stratford, 1; London, 3.
At Chatham—Chatham, 8; Hamilton, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Score—
At Baltimore—
Baltimore 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 x—5 11 0
New York 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 7 3
At Washington—
Washington 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—5 8 0
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 9 4
At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Cleveland 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—1 4 7 5
At Brooklyn—
Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—5 15 2
Brooklyn 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 5—3 12 1
At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 6 0
Cleveland 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 3 8 1
At St. Louis—
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 x—4 8 0
Louisville 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 9 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club. Won. Lost. Cent.
St. Louis 17 5 .772
Chicago 17 7 .708
Philadelphia 17 8 .680
Brooklyn 17 8 .680
Cincinnati 14 9 .609
Boston 14 11 .560
Baltimore 12 12 .480
New York 9 14 .391
Louisville 9 14 .391
Pittsburgh 8 15 .418
Washington 5 20 .200
Cleveland 3 20 .130

ATHLETICS

THE M.A.A.A. ANNUAL.

There was a large attendance at the M.A.A.A. annual meeting held in the gymnasium on Mansfield street, last night. The reports were of a satisfactory character, and were adopted without much discussion. There was practically no business to transact, as the election of honorary president and three directors by the association was a foregone conclusion, and Colonel Whitehead got the chair of honor, while Messrs. Brophy, Gardner and O'Connell were made association members of the board.

The other business was the passing of a resolution, allowing the lady members the privilege of the reading room one day in the week.

The annual report was read as follows, by Mr. E. H. Brown, secretary-treasurer:
Gentlemen,—In presenting to you the eighteenth annual report of the association your directors have great pleasure in reporting the success of the year of fair progress.

In the field of amateur sport, which it is our main object to foster and encourage, we have gained some championship honors. Our lacrosse team succeeded in winning the championship of the Interprovincial League, after defeating the Young Capitals and Young Cornwalls.

The championship trophy of the Canadian Amateur Bowling Association, which had to be won three years in succession before becoming the property of any club, and which has been in competition for the past ten years, was finally won this year by a team representing our association. Our Football Club captured the Junior championship of the Quebec Rugby Union. In the bicycle world all provincial championships were captured by Messrs. Cousens and Drury at the annual race meeting held at Granby on Dominion Day.

Mr. Alex. Brodie holds the championship of Canada for the one-mile run, and at the annual meeting of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, held in Montreal on Feb. 4, 1899, most of the amateur championships were secured by our members. We are also pleased to report that the financial surplus for the year is a substantial one. The receipts from all sources were not as large as in some former years, but, on the other hand, the expenditures were correspondingly small.

We regret to report a further decrease in the active membership of the association, which is partly accounted for by the large exodus of members from the city during the past two years and partly from a decrease of new members. We take this occasion to impress on you all the necessity of increasing our active membership. The privileges offered for the small annual fee should be an attraction to the majority of the young men of this city, and we trust you will use your united and individual efforts and influence in this cause.

The new by-law adopted at the last annual meeting whereby the directors shall hold monthly meetings, instead of weekly, was worked satisfactorily. The finance committee appointed each month, held meetings whenever the occasion required, and the work of the whole executive was made considerably lighter.

At the semi-annual meeting held on Nov. 21, a further change was made in the by-laws to come into effect this evening, whereby the board of directors will be composed of the president and one representative from each of the five affiliated clubs, with the addition of three association directors to be elected at the annual meeting; and also an honorary president. This will reduce the executive to fourteen members, instead of fifteen as in the past.

One of the objects in making this change in the composition of the board, was to give an opportunity to the members interested in the most active departments of the association to nominate those who could be appointed to the chairmanship of such departments.

The committee of our various clubs have already submitted their reports to the annual meeting, which have all been held during the past week, and which, we have no doubt all fresh in your memory and will appear as usual in printed form in due time.

As already mentioned, the lacrosse club won the championship of the Interprovincial League, and a handsome trophy, emblematic of the same, now has a place in our trophy case. The deficit of this club shown on each of the accounts for the fact that on the days of their most important matches the weather was most unfavorable and caused very slim gate receipts.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, held on Saturday, Feb. 4, for its annual race meeting, the day was a combination of the best of both worlds, being on Saturday, Feb. 11, and the events were all most interesting and well contested, and we have every reason to congratulate the management, and groves that we had not have no fear of an abatement of interest in our outdoor sports in the winter season.

The open air skating rink was again a financial success, and although several large covered rinks were in existence in different parts of the city, our membership compares most favorably with preceding years, with the exception of 1897-98, when we had very little opposition in a grand season for open air skating. The rink committee deserve congratulations on their very successful season.

The football club had not as many games as usual on home grounds, and consequently just about broke even at the end of the season. There were only three clubs in the senior series of the Quebec Rugby Union last year, whereas this season there are five senior clubs scheduled and prospects are much brighter for a successful season.

The annual race meeting of the Bicycle Club was held on Saturday, Aug. 29, and as usual was one of the successful athletic events of the season. With the world's championship meet in our city this year this club should have a flourishing season. The Cricket Club had a banner year. The principal event was a two-days' match with Mr. Warner's English eleven, which was most enjoyable, and as the club was favored with 'cricketers' weather, and a live committee, they had the satisfaction of seeing a well filled grand stand for each day. Although the expenses in connection with this visit were very large, yet the committee managed to show only a nominal deficit. The encouragement extended by the public to this good old sport, gives our cricket club a new lease of life, and we understand arrangements have already been made for further attractions this year.

The Tennis Club report continued progress and we are pleased to say that the courts were well patronized by our members throughout the whole summer. The chairman of the different departments have all submitted their annual reports to the directors.

The bowling department has had a most successful year, having finally won the valuable trophy of the C.A.B.A., as well as the championship. The success of the members who composed the championship team is worthy of a hearty congratulation as their scoring throughout the season was phenomenal.

The attendance at the gymnasium, class was a fair average during the winter. Mr. Wylie, last year's instructor, resigned in September last, and Mr. John Dolg was appointed to conduct the classes until May 1. This appointment was very popular to those interested in this department, and the result was a most successful competition on the evenings of March 27 and 30, and April 1. Mr. Chaplin was successful in winning the championship medal. His work during the whole season being of the first order.

A gymnastic exhibition was given in the club house on the evening of April 14. The medals won in competition were presented to the successful winners, and a fine programme of gymnastic events, interspersed with a few musical selections was carried out.

Our reading and club rooms were well patronized during the year. A number of new magazines were added to our already large list; several donations were made in the way of literature and pictures, which are referred to in the report of the chairman of that department.

Decrease in paying members of the whole association, 47.

In addition to the above there were 1,174 lady members of the rink, and 1,180 children.

During the year there were held fifteen meetings of the board of directors and twenty-one meetings of the finance committee.

The directors' meetings were attended as follows:—
Ed. Sheppard, president, 12.
(a) Louis Rubenstein, vice-president, to April 4, 1899, 10.
(b) W. O. H. Dodds, vice-president, from May 1, 1899, 7.
(c) J. W. Fulton, auditor to Aug. 1, 1899, 2.

W. G. Ayling, auditor from Aug. 1, 1899, 14.
(d) N. G. Grace, 5; R. Blomere, 11; J. A. Mackenzie, 15; G. C. Chitty, 14; H. L. Shaw, 9; Wm. Bramley, 11; A. G. B. Claxton, 14; E. W. James, 11; J. F. Savage, 8; Art. Harries, 14; W. R. Granger, 10; A. W. Gifford, 9.
(e) W. E. T. Macaulay, 2.

(a) Mr. Rubenstein retired with expiry of his term as president of Toboggan and Skating Club, April 4, 1899.
(b) Mr. Dodds replaced Mr. Grace on board, as president of Snowshoe Club, Dec. 1, 1899.

(c) Mr. Fulton resigned Aug. 1, 1899, and Mr. Ayling was appointed auditor.
(d) Mr. Grace resigned Dec. 1, 1899.
(e) Mr. Macaulay replaced Mr. Rubenstein on board as president of Toboggan and Skating Club, April 4, 1899.

The whole respectfully submitted,
E. HERBERT BROWN,
Montreal, May 15, 1899.

THE Y.M.C.A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Last night saw the commencement of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic Club outdoor training work. The club was well represented, and the main entered into the work as if they meant business, although they were slightly handicapped by the non-arrival of some

as between the fastest boats of the West, and those of the East. Along the Atlantic seaboard, and up past Boston through Montreal to the great lakes, the relative speed of different local races are known through interchange of contest after home trials, but this is the first gauge that has been sought between the West and the East, and it will certainly not be the last, as its results will be valuable all round.

The overall length of the 'Yankee' is more than twice her length on the waterline, the former being thirty-five feet and the latter being seventeen feet four inches. Her beam is seven feet eight inches, and her draught of water is seven inches. Her competitor, the 'Dominion,' is not a double hulled boat, as has been frequently said, because she is built regularly as one boat on top, and not bridged over like a catamaran, though her bottom curves up in the middle until the central line is clear of the water. The White Bear Yacht Club have, however, acknowledged that this boat, while extremely ingenious, is strictly within the rules, and by their willingness to race against her, have shown that they do not intend to show any sympathy with the difficulties caused by certain Seawanhaka officials after their club boat had been defeated last August. The picture here given of the 'Yankee' is from a large photograph presented to the yachtman of New York by former Commodore J. W. Taylor, of St. Paul, who, with a large number of other members and residents, will go to Montreal on a special train to see the 'Yankee's' races, when these are sailed in June.

CRICKET.
AUSTRALIANS PLAYING WELL.
London, May 15.—One of the most important matches to be played during the tour in this country of the Australian cricket eleven, opened this morning at the Kensington Oval, when the visitors met the Surrey eleven, one of the strongest in England. The home players went to the wicket first and on wet grounds, were dismissed, one after the other, for a total of 114, Howell, the crack Australian, taking all the wickets of the Surrey men for less than three runs each in the cases of those who were put by him.

At the close of play for the day the Australians had scored 123 runs for four wickets down.

QUOTING.
MONTREAL QUOTING CLUB.
The monthly meeting of the Montreal Quoting Club takes place next Thursday evening, and not on Saturday, as stated in yesterday's issue of the 'Witness.'

AQUATICS.
LONGUEUIL OFFICERS.
At the annual meeting of the Longueuil Boating Club the following officers were elected:
President—Mr. W. S. Walker, B.C.L.
Vice-president—Mr. A. C. Violette.
Hon. secretary—Mr. E. Millington.
Hon. treasurer—Mr. A. E. Carmichael.
Captain—Mr. J. Hurtubise.
Committee—John Archibald, F. Matthews and J. H. Marcou.
Mr. James McCure was appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

WHEELING.
A TORONTO MAN ELECTED.
Toledo, Ohio, May 15.—The executive committee of the International Union of Bicycle Workers announces the election of F. J. Angus, of Toronto, Ont., as vice-president of the organization. They also announce their purpose to wage vigorous campaign during the next few months.

RUBENSTEIN'S GOOD WORK.
The Cornwall 'Freeholder' of last Friday contains a long article regarding the visit of President Rubenstein to that town a week ago on C.W.A. matters, and speaks very highly of the work he accomplished. Before President Rubenstein went there, wheeling was practically dead, but in the near future Cornwall will be heard of to advantage. As a result a meeting was held last Wednesday night, when officers were elected for the ensuing year, and some fifty members enrolled. This is not the only place which Mr. Rubenstein has visited, and it will not be the last.

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

YACHTING.
THE CHALLENGING YACHT 'YANKEE.'
Of the five international yacht races this year, the first will be sailed by sloop-rigged twenty footer 'Yankee.' For her the club she represents has challenged the last year's winner of the Seawanhaka international challenge cup, and the intention is to try another American craft against the phenomenal high speed racer that ran away from the Seawanhaka challenger last year, and in three consecutive races the 'Yankee' will represent the White Bear Yacht Club, which has its racing courses on the White Bear Lake, about fourteen miles north-east of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the favorite summer resort of the wealthy St. Paul people. She is owned by Commodore L. P. Ordway, George Thompson and M. D. Munn, all of the White Bear Club. The winner of three races out of five will take the thousand dollar cup given by Commodore Ross, of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at Montreal, and the contests will take place on Lake St. Louis, near that city.

The challenged boat is the 'Dominion,' designed by Mr. Herrick Duggan, an amateur, of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, who has produced three winners of the Seawanhaka cup in three consecutive years. She is of such peculiar design that a great deal has since been written about her, it being even proposed that the 'America's' cup should be defended by a similar craft, because the idea materialized in her proved a long way faster than anything that has been known on this continent or anywhere else. Consequently, experts think that the White Bear Club chiefly intends these races to provide a measure of speed

Life Paying Inc. Dec.
Association 711 282 1 1
Clubhouse only 27 2 1
Lacrosse club 75 3 1
Snowshoe Club 32 3 1
Bicycle Club 32 3 1
Toboggan and Skating Club 430 11 1
Football Club 21 4 1
Cricket Club 12 12 1
Tennis Club 14 13 1
Lady Associates 92 68 1

Total life membership 912 1,428 21 22
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On the suggestion of Mr. E. E. Fox, the board decided to place a blank book in the reading room for the purpose of receiving any suggestions a member might want to make to the board. It was also decided to obtain a visitors' book.

The annual meeting and fall handicaps were held as usual, and the championship games of the A. A. A. of C. were held on the grounds in the afternoon. The field of entries was large and as usual most of the championships were captured by American athletes. Mr. Alex. Brodie, Jr., won the one mile race, which was the only championship captured by our representatives.

Our grounds were rented during the year to the Caledonian Society, the Police A.A.A., the Canadian School A.A.A., the Canadian Rugby School A.A.A., the Canadian Rugby Union, F. M. C. A., McGill A.A.A., and different school associations.

Caretaker Geo. Crawford still continues to give every satisfaction, and his management of affairs at the grounds in all that could be desired. Robert Marling left our employ recently, and A. McKeown is now on trial to fill his place. Ed. Harmer still proves a good assistant to caretaker Crawford.

It was decided to purchase uniforms for the grounds' employees, to be worn on the occasion of any events on the grounds. The new edition of the constitution and by-laws, revised by May 1, 1899, was published last year, and copies may be had by any members applying for same at office.

The M.A.A.A. curling trophy was finally won by the Caledonian Curling Club during the past winter, and it is probable another trophy will be offered before the next season opens.

The annual auction sale of papers was held somewhat earlier than usual, with more satisfactory results. Mr. A. W. Stevenson again conducted the sale, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him by the directors at a subsequent meeting.

We regret to record the death of seven members during the year, viz.: Wm. Briggs, H. W. Bulmer, Geo. Graham, Thos. Hector, G. G. Hope, T. M. Jubb and J. R. Archibald. In each case resolutions of condolence were forwarded to the families of deceased by your directors.

The following changes took place in our membership during the year:
Transferred to life membership, 48; forfeited membership, 13; resignations, 13; left city without further address, 22; died, 7; new members since May, 1898, 81; reinstatement on payment of arrears, 4.
The total membership is therefore, as follows:—

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THE TRANSVAAL.

Seven British Officers Arrested at Johannesburg.

ARE ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON—MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW.

Capetown, May 16.—The 'Argus,' of this city, to-day publishes a despatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, or South African Republic, saying that Mr. E. H. Reitz, Secretary of State, confirms the report that a number of unusual arrests have been made there, and it is rumored the prisoners are British officers.

Johannesburg, May 16.—A number of men have been arrested here on the charge of high treason.

London, May 16.—The foregoing despatch probably explains the telegram received by the 'Argus,' of Capetown, to-day, from Pretoria, saying the Transvaal Secretary of State confirmed the report that a number of unusual arrests had been made, and that it was rumored that the prisoners were British officers.

Pretoria, May 16.—The arrest at Johannesburg early this morning of seven alleged former British officers, named Nicholls, Patterson, Tremblott, Ellis, Bries, Hooper and Mitchell, on the charge of high treason, has caused intense excitement here. The prisoners were brought to Pretoria, by special train. After they had been lodged in jail they were visited by the British diplomatic agent here. The arrests were effected by a detective who joined the movement, which, it is asserted, was for the purpose of enrolling men in order to cause an outbreak of rebellion. Incriminating documents were found upon the prisoners, and it is expected that further arrests will be made.

The afternoon newspapers, late to-day, print special despatches from Capetown saying seven men have been arrested at Johannesburg, and have been taken to Pretoria. The government of Cape Colony, it further appears, is considering the matter secretly.

The news has caused great excitement throughout South Africa. The 'Standard' and 'Diggers' News, the Boers' organ, in London, has a despatch from Pretoria, which says that warrants were issued yesterday evening, by the State Attorney, and were executed at midnight. The despatch adds that a plot of rebellion is alleged to have been maturing for four months, and that the accused, who are said to have been engaged by the South African League, had already enlisted two thousand men.

PREACHERS LICENSED.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL MET THIS MORNING.

This Presbytery met this morning in Knox Church, Montreal, at ten o'clock, and was constituted by prayer. The Rev. Mr. George was called to the chair, in the absence of the moderator.

The following students were, according to the permission granted by the Synod to the Presbytery, taken now on trial for license: Messrs. W. T. B. Crombie, B.A.; Jean Rey, Moses W. Byron, Christopher Haughton, and I. Tudor Scrimger, B.A. The Rev. Dr. R. Campbell conducted the examination in Church history; the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., examined in systematic theology; the Rev. R. Mackay, B.A., examined in Hebrew; the Rev. C. B. Ross, B.A., examined in New Testament Greek. The examiners of the students discourses gave a very favorable report as to their expositions.

On motion of the Rev. J. H. Beatt it was agreed to sustain the examination and proceed to license these students to preach the gospel. After solemn prayer the moderator licensed them to go forth as preachers of the gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay addressed the new preachers, encouraging them to rejoice to go on preaching, despite the many discouragements and oppositions they might meet with in doing the Lord's work. He reminded them of the duties that were incumbent on all the servants of the Lord as ministers of the Word: The true minister must study the word and the hearts of men. They must be bold to speak convictions. They must not be sheepshanks to the rich nor to the poor but speak to all classes fearlessly the word of the Lord. How money is to be made and spent, how men are to serve their masters and live a true life of God's sons are the themes of preaching. Christianity is not merely a creed, or a science, but it is a life—a true, noble life—to soothe sorrow, to remove doubt and despair, to raise the hope, to excite the love of God in all hearts. Preachers must seek to please God, not men. And to be all this the true minister must be a man of prayer, and a living example of God's son.

Dr. Ross reported absent the call to St. Mark's Church, that the session was not prepared at this stage to present the call to the Presbytery to be sustained. It was agreed to hold a meeting on Monday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock. It was also agreed to ordain Mr. Haughton in the field of Avoca and Harrington on Tuesday, May 30, in the church in Avoca, at two p.m., the Rev. Dr. Ross to preside and address the missionary, Mr. Lods to preach, and Mr. McKerracher to address the people. The session closed with the benediction.

CONSTABLE RIGGEL DROWNED.

The body taken from the canal at St. Henri yesterday has been identified as that of Constable Arsene Riggel, of 405 Wolfe street. The deceased was about thirty-three years of age. For fifteen days he had been troubled with headache and dizziness to an extent that unfitted him for his duties, but he was to have gone back yesterday at nine a.m. At three in the morning he said to his wife that as he could not sleep he was going for a walk. Nothing more was seen of him alive. Lieut. Fortin, of Point St. Charles, to which the deceased was attached, testified at the inquest this morning that Mr. Riggel very probably walked over to visit him, and had fallen accidentally into the water. The coroner's jury saw no reason to think that death had been otherwise than accidental.

LATE FROST.

Guelph, Ont., May 16.—There was a slight frost here on Sunday morning and yesterday morning a slight crust of ice formed on still water in many portions of the city. It has not been ascertained if there is any damage done to the fruit trees. Some tender flowers were nipped a little.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 16.—A good deal of damage was done in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe by last night's frost. The frost is reported as very severe in some places. As the fruit trees were already badly stripped by caterpillars, fruit will be scarce in this part of the province.

NEW WARDEN AT KINGSTON.

DR. PLATT APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MR. METCALFE.

Ottawa, May 16.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing Dr. Platt, ex-M.P. of Prince Edward county, Ontario, as warden of Kingston penitentiary, vice Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, who retires on account of ill-health.

Dr. Platt, ex-M.P., Prince Edward County, Ontario, the new appointee to the wardenship of Kingston penitentiary, was first returned to parliament in 1882 and again in 1887, in the Liberal interest. He was the first editor and publisher of the 'Picton New Nation,' which subsequently merged into the 'Times.' He was a public school inspector for ten years, is a graduate of Toronto Military School and surgeon to the 16th Battalion.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Ottawa, May 16.—The announcement made in this correspondence yesterday as to the government's decision to leave to a tribunal of judges the delimiting of electoral districts where more than a single member is to be elected for the one county, is one of the chief topics of conversation in political circles here. The view is very generally expressed that this provision will take away from the bill to a large extent the odium that would have attached to an attempt to repeal the redistribution as perpetrated under the late government. It is by no means certain, however, that even in this form the Opposition will feel like accepting what they term the principle of making any change at this unlawful season and in this spirit the measure is, on the whole, likely to meet with the condemnation of the Opposition benches.

SABBATH BREAKERS.

A STINGING REBUKE TO A VICE-REGAL PARTY.

Kingston, Ont., May 16.—A half hundred of the officers of the staff course at the Royal Military College and citizens went down the river on Sunday. It was a farewell trip to the visitors, Lady Minto and party. The Very Rev. Dean Smith at night in St. George's, spoke of the matter, and his most stinging rebuke was when he said: 'Men who would resent an insult to a request to do something which would offend their Queen do not hesitate about an act of disrespect to their Lord.'

ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

The scholarships in connection with the advanced art classes were yesterday awarded as follows: Antique class—First, Gustave Monet; honorable mention, Edward Boyd.

Life Class—First, Eveline Clay and F. W. Hutchison, equal; honorable mention, Ada Kelly and Mabel Scater.

There were nine competitors in the antique and seventeen in the life class.

COMPANY MUST PAY THE NOTES.

Judge Charland rendered judgment, this morning, in the case of A. Charland vs. the Great North-Western Railway Company. This was an action for the amount of two promissory notes representing \$9,700, signed by the president, Mr. L. A. Glatensky, and the secretary, Mr. C. N. Armstrong. The company pleaded that the making of these notes had not been authorized, that no consideration therefor was given, and that the plaintiff was not a holder in good faith. The court held that in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary plaintiff must be held to be a holder in good faith, and the notes being signed by two duly authorized officers of the company, judgment must go in favor of plaintiff.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Directors of the Park and Island Company Sued.

THE HEAVY CLAIM OF A SHAREHOLDER.

An action for \$32,260 has been entered by Mr. Michael Connolly against Messrs. H. S. Holt, the Hon. A. A. Thibodeau, W. Strachan, David Morris, Alf. Brunet and Ls. Beaubien, directors of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company.

The plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of twenty-two first mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each of the company, which he purchased in the public market in 1894, said bonds purporting on their face to be first mortgage bonds of the said railway company, as secured by first mortgage and hypothec upon all the property of the company present and future, and the said bonds were intended by the said company, at the time the same were issued, to be first mortgage bonds as above described, and were offered for sale and were purchased as such class of security.

The interest warrants upon the bonds were regularly paid until January, 1898, when default was made, and such default has continued since.

The plaintiff further alleges that the defendants as directors of the said company have taken the position, and informed the plaintiff, that neither the principal nor the interest of the said bonds would be paid, inasmuch as the bonds in question and the issue of which they formed part were defective and did not carry or convey any mortgage or hypothec upon the property of the said company, and that the said company was insolvent and unable to meet these unsecured liabilities.

The mortgage given plaintiff is defective inasmuch as it is not executed in notarial form, inasmuch as the description of the property purporting to be affected by such mortgage is insufficient, and inasmuch as the said deed has never been registered, and the said mortgage was and is ineffectual and did not and does not create, as it purported to create, a valid first mortgage or hypothec, or, in fact, any mortgage or hypothec upon the property of the said company, and the bonds of said issue held by the plaintiff are, in fact, unsecured claims against the said company, and the said company is insolvent and unable to meet its unsecured liabilities.

The declaration then goes on to set forth that the defendants, to further their own private interests, have fraudulently and in violation of their legal obligations towards the plaintiff and other bondholders, charged and hypothecated the property of the said company with new encumbrances for the express purpose of creating a charge and hypothec that should have priority over the claim of the plaintiff, and make his recourse against the said company valueless. The company having been duly authorized to further increase its bonded obligations, the defendants, in 1897, made, issued and placed certain bonds of the company purporting to be first mortgage bonds and bearing hypothec and priority upon the property of the company to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, and caused to be executed and registered a deed of trust purporting to secure the said bonds as a first charge and hypothec upon the property of the company, thereby and there in declaring the same free and clear of previous encumbrances.

To carry out the extension, completion and equipment which the said railway company had been authorized to make, a company had been organized called the Montreal Construction Company, which entered into a contract for the construction of the railway and covenanted to receive, in part payment, bonds of the railway company to the amount of \$25,000 per mile. The directors of the Montreal Construction Company were directors of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company, the president of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company was president of the Montreal Construction Company, the secretary of the one company was secretary of the other company, and the defendants were, in fact, the chief proprietors and shareholders of the said construction company.

The issue of bonds at the rate of \$25,000 per mile is alleged to have been excessive and calculated to render the railway company unable to meet any other liability, and, in fact, rendered the company virtually insolvent. The defendants, as the virtual owners of the Montreal Construction Company, were interested in displacing or neglecting to preserve or protect the priority of the issue of bonds of which the plaintiff is a holder, and did, in fact, neglect to properly secure and protect the said first issue of bonds for the express object of rendering their own security more valuable as shareholders in the said Montreal Construction Company.

The above are substantially the main allegations of the declaration, and the plaintiff concludes that defendants be jointly and severally condemned to pay him \$32,260, made up of the value of his bonds, interest and damages.

WANT THE CAB STAND REMOVED.

The coroner's inquiry into Sunday's bicycle fatality on Chabouilles square in which Mr. Aimée Tremblay lost his life, resulted in a verdict of 'Excusable homicide,' with a recommendation that the cab stand, which was the cause of the riders falling to see one another in time, be removed from its present position in the centre of the square.

MINISTERS FOR BRITAIN.

The Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General for the province, accompanied by the Hon. J. E. Robidoux, expect to leave for the old land early in June. Their mission is in connection with the lawsuit between the provincial government and Mr. Demers, of the 'Evenement.' It will be remembered that the Flynn government left a contract for public printing with Mr. Demers, signed for seven years. When the Hon. Mr. Marchand came into power he repudiated the contract, and Mr. Demers sued the province, obtaining judgment in his favor in two courts. The case has been carried to the Privy Council, and before that tribunal the Attorney-General will argue the case for the province. Mr. Robidoux, it is also stated, will look into systems of education especially suited for this province.

NINTH DAY OF THE STRIKE.

The iron moulders' strike situation is still as reported in the 'Witness' of yesterday. Mr. Keough has visited a number of the foundries and tried to make terms for the strikers, but no agreement has been reached as yet. Negotiations are in progress, and it seems not improbable that the moulders will return to work after this week.

MR. TARTE BETTER.

The Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, who has been seriously ill, has sent word to his son in this city, that he hopes to be well enough to return to his home in Montreal to-morrow.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 16, 1899.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R.—245 at 90 1/2, 550 at 90 1/2.

Twin City—350 at 69 1/2.

New M.S.R.—25 at 32 1/2.

Tor. Railway—75 at 118.

Payne—350 at 30.

R. & O.—25 at 113, 100 at 113 1/2.

War Eagle—1,000 at 370.

Republic—2,000 at 129 1/2, 500 at 130.

Montreal and London—100 at 67.

M.S.R.—50 at 32 1/2.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks. Sellers Buyers Stocks. Sellers Buyers

Can. Pac. 94 1/2 94 3/4 Com. Cable 107 1/2 108

Dub. Cons. 5 4 1/2 Rich. 187 185

Do. Pfd. 12 1/2 12 1/2 114 113 1/2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Montreal St. 35 1/2 Toronto 118 117 1/2

St. John 21 1/2 St. John 71 70 1/2

Halifax 135 134 1/2 Twin City 73 69 1/2

Do. Pfd. 12 1/2 12 1/2 114 113 1/2

MERCANTILES.

Mont. St. 35 1/2 35 1/2 118 117 1/2

St. John 21 1/2 21 1/2 71 70 1/2

Halifax 135 134 1/2 135 134 1/2

Do. Pfd. 12 1/2 12 1/2 114 113 1/2

MINE.

War Eagle 12 1/2 12 1/2 118 117 1/2

Payne 35 1/2 35 1/2 114 113 1/2

Rep. Cons. 5 4 1/2 114 113 1/2

BANKS.

Montreal 118 117 1/2

St. John 71 70 1/2

Halifax 135 134 1/2

Do. Pfd. 12 1/2 12 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Published by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Atchafalca 18 1/2 18 1/2

Atchafalca 18 1/2 18 1/2

Atchafalca 18 1/2 18 1/2

Atchafalca 18 1/2 18 1/2

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL BATH CO.,

Luxurious and Elegant Turkish, Roman, Russian, Electric, Needle-Shower, and Sea Baths. Appointments. OPEN DAY and NIGHT.

THE MOST SUPERBLY APPOINTED BATHS IN MONTREAL.

LADIES' DAY—Every Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, BELL TEL. MAIN, 3129.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

Yesterday's To-day's					
	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—					
May	69 1/2	69	70	68 1/2	70
July	70 1/2	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2
Sept	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Corn—					
July	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4
Sept	33 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4
Oats—					
July	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/4
Sept	20 1/2	20 1/4	21	20 1/4	20 3/4
Pork—					
July	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.30
Sept	8.55	8.55	8.87	8.45	8.47
Lard—					
July	5.07	5.10	5.12	5.05	5.07
Sept	5.22	5.22	4.25	4.17	4.90
Short Ribs—					
July	4.70	4.72	4.72	4.67	4.67
Sept	4.85	4.85	4.87	4.80	4.82

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

Great Britain Ready to Extend Financial Obligations For the Pacific Cable.

READY NOW TO REVIEW THE WHOLE MATTER IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY DECISION.

London, May 15.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, had a conference to-day on the subject of the proposed cable, with Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner of Canada, and other colonial agents-general, who presented certain modifications of the original proposals. Mr. Chamberlain promised that they should receive the best consideration.

Replying in the House of Lords to the Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, who urged the importance of the Imperial and colonial governments reaching an understanding with reference to the Pacific cable, the Earl of Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said Her Majesty's Government was perfectly prepared to review the whole matter in the light of any new representations the colonies might make, with a sincere desire to arrive at a decision satisfactory to all the governments concerned.

During the course of his remarks, the Earl of Selborne assured the House there was no intention upon the part of the government to throw cold water upon a matter of such great public interest, nor was there any idea of seeming ungracious. He expressed surprise at the fact that exception had been taken to the government's assertion that the cable was more important to Canada and Australasia than to the United Kingdom, explaining that this was not incompatible with the view that it was of great importance to the Empire, as it might be perfectly true that such a project as this might be of great importance to the Empire, and at the same time be of greater importance to specific portions of the Empire.

Continuing, the Under-Secretary said he did not think any one conversant with the financial aspect of the matter would regard the government's offer as being ungenerous because it offered to share the burden without demanding a share of the profits. The sum of a hundred thousand dollars was named because it seemed to be the outside limit of the proportion of the cost which Great Britain could be called upon to pay. The conditions proposed, he explained, were merely such as the experience of the Post-office and Treasury suggested as being the most likely to secure efficiency. If the colonies had any objections to the form of the British proposals, the government was perfectly prepared to review the whole matter with a sincere desire to arrive at a decision which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Lord Tweedmouth, Liberal, supported the Earl of Aberdeen in thinking that the conditions were unduly stringent.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH AGREEMENT.

Ottawa, May 16.—Yesterday's British mail brought to Ottawa the full text of the agreement to which the British authorities bind themselves in connection with the Pacific cable question, a summary of which has already appeared in the cable despatches from London. The despatch has been delayed in transmission and is very late in arriving here. It is no secret that the wording of the paper is looked upon by the authorities here as indicating several errors into which the Imperial executive have fallen. The despatch communicated by the Colonial office to the Canadian and Australian Governments is as follows:—

Downing Street, April 23, 1899. Sir, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, to convey to you the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived as to the form and extent of the assistance which they are prepared to give to the scheme for connecting Canada with Australia by a direct sub-marine cable across the Pacific.

I am to remind you that in the various communications which have been from time to time addressed to the colonial governments on this subject, Her Majesty's Government have never concealed their opinion that the construction of a Pacific cable is a matter of much greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom, and they would not have themselves been disposed to recommend parliament to aid it but for their desire to afford the support and assistance of the Mother Country to her great self-governing colonies in a project, the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity.

For this reason they consider that the responsibility for constructing and working the cable should be borne by the governments of Canada and Australasia, to whom any profits which may hereafter accrue, from the undertaking, would consequently fall; and that the aid to be given by the United Kingdom should take the form of an annual subsidy which has hitherto been adopted by parliament in promoting the establishment of important lines of telegraphic communication between different parts of the Empire. In considering the question, Her Majesty's Government have had regard to the report of the committee of 1897. The estimates of initial cost and annual expenses put forward by that committee were £1,500,000 for original cost, and £144,900 for total annual expenses. Against this it was anticipated on the basis of the latest returns available, would amount to £122,000, leaving a deficit of £22,900, diminishing annually, until it ceases altogether at the end of the third year.

It is not, however, possible, to act with certainty on these estimates, for the prices of material have risen since they were made, and in other respects, the cost of establishing the cable may possibly exceed the estimate of the committee.

Her Majesty's Government have accord-

ingly decided to offer for a period not exceeding twenty years an annual subsidy, calculated on the basis shown below, not exceeding the maximum limit of twenty thousand pounds in any year, on the following conditions:

1. That the Canadian and Australasian governments undertake to construct the line, and to provide in each year, any further sum that may be necessary for its efficient working and maintenance.
2. That the subsidy runs only from the opening of the cable for traffic, and so long as it is so open, with the allowance of a reasonable time for repairs in the event of the interruption of communication.
3. That the cable is in accordance with the specifications and samples to be approved by the Treasury, and to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Treasury for that purpose, constructed, submerged in proper working order, established with proper stations and offices at such places as the Treasury may approve, and effectually worked with a sufficient staff of proper and efficient officers, being British subjects.

That messages of the Imperial government are transmitted in priority to all other messages at rates not exceeding one-half of those charged to the general public.

That all rates charged to the general public, whether for messages to, from, or between intermediate stations, or for through messages between this country and Australia and New Zealand, are approved by the Treasury.

That an account, duly certified and audited, is rendered annually to the Treasury, as soon as possible after the anniversary of the opening of the cables, showing:

- (a) The net traffic receipts in the past year for messages sent over the line after the deduction of money paid out for the further transmission of messages on other lines.
- (b) The expenses incurred in the same year, including interest, sinking fund, maintenance and repairs, and working expenses.

The Treasury will cause this account to be duly examined, and will pay over to such persons as the associated governments of Canada and the Australasian colonies may nominate in their behalf, five-eighths of the amount by which the net receipts shown by this account after examination shall fall short of the amount of the expenses, subject to the maximum limit named above.

That the cable is worked in accordance with the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg of the 10th (22nd) July, 1875, and the regulations in force for the time being thereunder.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the liberal arrangement proposed will meet with the views of the colonies, and that it will be accepted as a proof of their cordial desire to co-operate with the colonial governments in any undertaking of general concern, even though the colonial interest in the matter may be more direct and apparent than that of this country.

I am, Sir, Sir,

H. BRERTRAM COX.

STANDARD BANK ROBBERY.

ONTARIO MANAGERS ALARMED OVER THE NUMEROUS BURGLARIES.

Tweed, Ont., May 16.—Five men were arrested here yesterday afternoon, supposed to be the parties that robbed the Standard Bank at Bowmanville. They are locked up in the jail here awaiting identification.

Toronto, May 16.—Ontario bank managers are becoming alarmed over the number of burglaries throughout the province during the past few months, and it is not improbable that a conference will be held within the next few days to discuss the situation and devise precautionary measures.

What impresses itself on bank managers chiefly, said Mr. Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, yesterday, is the inadequate police protection, both in Dresden and Bowmanville. In Dresden, there was nobody at all; in Bowmanville there was a decrepit old man. If, in either place, there had been two able-bodied policemen, the burglary would have been impracticable. In some municipalities all the street lights are extinguished at twelve o'clock and even at eleven o'clock, and in others there are no lights at all. A band of bold men coming at midnight into a dark place like that, would at once be master of the situation. The way the thing will work out, Mr. Walker concluded, is that hereafter, when a municipality asks for a chartered bank, the bankers will insist that the municipality will have at least two watchmen, and proper street lighting. Things have jogged along so pleasantly for many years in Ontario—criminals' visits being few and far between—that bank managers almost forgot policemen were necessary.

Peterboro, Ont., May 16.—What may be important arrests in connection with the recent bank robbery at Bowmanville, were made here last night by Chief Roszel and constables. Yesterday afternoon a few tramps under the influence of liquor, made themselves annoying to the employees around the C. P. R. Station. As time wore on the men became drunk and this ultimately resulted in their arrest. When searched at the police station a number of Standard bills of \$5 denomination and quite a large amount of silver was found on them. The Standard Bank has no branch here, and the suspicious action of the prisoners led to the opinion formed in our initial remark.

Toronto, May 16.—Three government detectives are in the city at present, each with a burglary case on his hands, and each as far advanced as the others in the prosecution of his work. In each case it has been found that the burglars started for the United States and the officers can do nothing but ask the assistance of the police departments on the other side in locating all the bank robbers at present in that business. The three government men have carefully gone over a list of the cracksmen who have operated on a portentous scale in Canada within the past ten years and those who are out of the penitentiary will have to explain their whereabouts on the nights of the recent burglaries.

IRISH CATHOLIC LIBERALS.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE OUT WITH AN EXPLANATION REGARDING UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Toronto, May 15.—The following statement is furnished by the executive committee having in charge the calling of the Catholic Liberal convention to be held in Toronto on May 23:—

"There have been numerous misstatements in Toronto evening papers which have been widely circulated and copied throughout the province, regarding the objects of the convention and the aims and designs of its promoters. For the purpose of correcting these misstatements and showing to some extent the discussion on the subject which has taken place, the committee begs to state that the executive committee has only in hand the preliminary work of calling the convention, and that its duties will cease immediately upon the opening of the convention. The officers will be elected by the convention, so that there can be no possibility of any one thinking that the convention is being projected for the benefit of the members of the executive or of any individuals. A permanent chairman, secretary, and other officers will take charge of the deliberations of the convention. For the purpose of expediting the proceedings draft resolutions will be submitted by the executive. These, however, will be fully in the hands of the convention, to take upon them whatever action may be deemed advisable. It has also been stated that the convention is being promoted in the interests of certain Toronto gentlemen who are candidates for cabinet positions, and that their names will be brought forward by the convention for those positions. Such a course was never contemplated by the executive committee nor by any member of it. So far as the discussion has gone among the members of the executive their individual opinions are that no one should be named by the convention for any position whatever, but that resolutions should be passed expressing the opinion of the convention, and that a strong committee, representing all parts of the province, should be appointed to carry into effect such resolutions. In spite of the denial which was recently published in regard to a statement that a deputation of the committee waited upon the Hon. Mr. Hart for the purpose of asking him to resign, such misstatements have been reiterated. The committee again wish to deny that such a request was made of the Hon. Mr. Hart. They merely waited upon him as a matter of courtesy to explain the objects they had in view and the means by which they proposed calling the convention."

Gananoque, Ont., May 16.—At a meeting held on Saturday evening by the Liberals of the town of Gananoque a resolution was passed that they were not in accord with the Catholic Liberals of Toronto in calling a meeting on May 23 to discuss the political disabilities under which Catholics are laboring. The resolution also expressed every confidence in the Hardy and Laurier administrations.

Morrisburg, Ont., May 16.—At a meeting of the Catholic Liberals of Dundas County, called to discuss the advisability of sending delegates to the proposed convention at Toronto, a resolution was passed that the time and method of calling the convention were inopportune and ill-advised, and that no delegation be sent from this county.

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THE LATE MR. FLOWER. New York, May 16.—The funeral of the late Roswell P. Flower was held yesterday in this city, at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at 4.30 p.m. There was a large attendance of men prominent in financial and political circles. Though the family requested that the services be made as simple as possible, they could not prevent a wealth of flowers from being sent to the church.

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FLATS TO LET—TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office; good light; heated by steam; suitable for offices, light manufacturing or warehouse; good entrance; central location. Apply JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET—Two flats, size 40 x 40 feet each, heated, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, situated on St. Peter street, between Craig and St. James streets. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, FORT STREET, No. 55, Cottages, with extension kitchen, five bedrooms; in good order; will be refitted and painted; rent \$2 per month; no taxes. Apply, W. L. MALBY, 300 St. James street.

Property.

FINE FARM FOR SALE IN VILLAGE OF Knowlton, about 125 acres, fine orchard, good buildings, five minutes' walk from Lake Station and Post-Office. For particulars, apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P.Q.

FOR SALE, MILLER & BRENNER having decided to remove their retail business from 33 Bleury street, to their branch store, 225 St. Catherine street, corner Mansfield street, offer for sale the following articles: One large burglar proof safe, three show cases, with counters, one wall show case, one very fine old English Regulator, and one ship's chronometer (suitable for watchmaker's window); the whole will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to MILLER & BRENNER, 434 Bleury street, Montreal.

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET, TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office. Good Light. Heated by steam. Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse. Goods Entrance. Central Location. Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

BRITAIN WILL BE REPRESENTED. Philadelphia, Pa., May 15.—Great Britain will be officially represented at the International Commercial Congress to be held here in connection with next fall's national export exhibition. Formal notice of such was received to-day by the exhibition authorities. It came in the form of a communication from the Foreign Office, London, through the Assistant Secretary of State. The invitation to the British Government was sent out through the State Department at Washington. With it were sent invitations to every British colony.

THE LATE MR. FLOWER. New York, May 16.—The funeral of the late Roswell P. Flower was held yesterday in this city, at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at 4.30 p.m. There was a large attendance of men prominent in financial and political circles. Though the family requested that the services be made as simple as possible, they could not prevent a wealth of flowers from being sent to the church.

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

To Let.

TO LET, WESTERN AVENUE, NO. 4840, self-contained Cottage, extension kitchen. Apply at 4840.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT FOR summer, five minutes' walk from Lake Station Post-Office. For particulars, apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P.Q.

STE. AGATHE—TO LET, A NICE Moderate sized Cottage, furnished, occupied one season only; situation convenient and desirable. Apply 1875 Notre Dame street.

TO RENT, STE. AGATHE, TWO HOUSES, just finished, near Sanatorium, and at short distance from

THE FOREST OF
BOURG-MARIE.BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SER-
ANUS.)(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de
Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER VI.—THE BUSINESS.

I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding. Passing through the street near her corner, and he went the way to her house. In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night.

It was by a curious coincidence, or, at least, so it would be considered in the eyes of the unthinking, to whom only the real is fictitious, and who persist in finding fiction truer than truth, that on the same day, almost at the same hour, old Mikel le Caron and his associate and companion, Nicolas Laurière, had received that species of moral shock which, in both cases, proceeded, directly and indirectly, from Magloire. Had the latter realized this fact, it would have much amused him. As it was, confident of making, sooner or later, an impression more favorable than he had already done on his grandfather, and satisfied that the village, so to speak, was absolutely at his beck and call, he wisely refrained from seeing the old seigneur again till his lecture on 'Emancipation' at Delorme's was over, and his abilities proclaimed throughout the valley. 'When,' thought Magloire, 'he will be proud of me.'

Mikel, old and simple in some things as he was, had yet been the only one who had penetrated into the real heart of his grandson, and divined the important fact that the latter was in want of money. Magloire's description of himself as one who was 'of many things' was true, but if he had gone a little further, and pronounced himself as one who had taken up one thing too many, he would have been more strictly veracious. That thing was gambling. Everything by turns, and witnessing all kinds of society and all forms of civilization, it was not surprising that the susceptible Gallic temperament, aided by the national love of money and pride of acquisition, had led Magloire far from the path of virtue and a fairly long way along another path—that of speculation, restless, feverish, often painful, but oftener enthralling. To pay for flash clothes, lodgings, opera tickets, lunches for flower girls, ballet-dancers and milliners, sporting papers, cabs to the races, cigars and whiskey, he had conceived the idea of visiting his grandfather, and getting from him adequate funds for those humane and charming purposes. Louis and Jack Péro had brought him many a tale of old Mikel's parsimony, thrift, stealthy, cautious, exclusive mode of life, his success in trapping, his occasional bargains with the Quebec fur traders, and the well-remembered remoteness and wildness of the district. Money he must have, whether he made it, or found it, or gambled it up

from unholy depths, or forced it from Mikel's mean dwelling, in some crevice of which it surely lay. Louis and Jack had no suspicion of this. They, regarding Magloire as an entirely prosperous and affluent man, drew their simple conclusions from his mode of living, dress and amusements, and rated him accordingly. He was no longer a coachman. Colonel Swabey, a millionaire in pork, had suddenly suffered eclipse—there were trichinae in the pork—his business had collapsed, and Magloire, 'thrown out of employment the fourth time, by accident and not his own fault, entered into partnership with an Irishman; and what their business was they could hardly have told themselves. They occupied the ground floor under one of the hotels, and carried on a mixture of trades in the front room, while Magloire slept in the one at the back. The Irishman ran a shooting gallery across the way and a bowling alley next door, while Magloire had an 'office,' in which he sat at a small desk in a large revolving chair, always with his hat on one side, his legs very wide apart, some kind of showy flower in his button-hole, and an expensive cigar in his mouth. The name of Mr. Murray Carson appeared over the door and in China letters on the window, which was partly filled with race-posters, photographs of pets of the turf, spurious dollar bills posted on paper, bills of houses to let, theatrical pictures, and a couple of revolvers. But no matter how many interesting relics filled the window, it was always possible to see Mr. Murray Carson inside, waiting for 'business' to turn up, or picking his teeth with his pen and pocket-knife, an elegant habit he had acquired in his adopted country.

That was the life he liked, and he looked back to it now, in the middle of the dense glooms of Bourg-Marie, with love and longing. His partner's wife, once upon a time a raw Irish girl, fair-haired, freckled, unformed, bony and ignorant, had developed under the influences of the New World into a well-built, showily-dressed woman of thirty-five, with hair elaborately frizzed and coiled and puffed, its color deepened and enhanced by cautious applications of 'blondine,' and with a fine blooming complexion, also artificially attained. This pretty Mrs. Rylands (Ryan her husband's name, her own Kitty Maguire) lived in sumptuous quarters in the hotel above the office, and did nothing but dress herself, eat, go shopping, spend Rylands's money (and Magloire's), sleep, yawn, walk down Main street twice a day, read Sunday papers, then dress herself again. Her accent was the purest American imaginable, every trace of brogue having been carefully obliterated, along with the freckles and the bones and a few other things. She wore plush dresses, peacock-blue, garnet and golden-brown, to the theatre, with a seal-like saque over the latest fashion down to her heels, and a high bonnet, on the top of her, a few twists. When Rylands could not accompany her, Magloire did. One foolish thing he did was to make her a little present of a diamond solitaire—all the women out there wear them, therefore this act of itself was not anything to make a fuss about, only, as Magloire had to pay for it out of the proceeds of the 'business,' and Rylands handled the capital, Rylands got mad.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A MORNING-GLORY HOUSE.

(Elizabeth S. Hick, in 'The Independent.')

(Concluded.)

The next morning, when Helen came into the dining-room, she saw on a table at the side of the room a number of little brown paper bags, with 'Morning Glory Seeds,' printed on them in very black letters.

'The rain last night was just what we needed,' said Mr. Duncan to his little daughter. 'Rain is not good for building usually; but it is just the thing for morning glory houses.'

After breakfast Helen went with her father to the stable for her little garden tools—a spade, a hoe, and a rake.

'You must do the work yourself,' said her father, 'but I will tell you how. Close to the house you must dig a ditch about as deep as your little finger is long.'

Helen began and worked steadily until she had dug the ditch on one side of the house. Then she felt tired, and her father told her to open one of the paper bags and scatter the seeds along and cover them with dirt. This change of work rested her, and she went on in this way until she had been around the house; then she raked the ground so that it looked very neat and nice.

'There is nothing more to be done at present,' said Mr. Duncan. 'You must wait now for the walls of your house to grow.'

Helen tried to be patient during the days that elapsed before the first green shoots appeared. At last the delicate tendrils began to coil round the cords ready for them, and she could count the 'twists,' as she called them.

One beautiful sunny morning Helen came running into the dining-room. Her cheeks were flushed, and her eyes shining. 'Oh, mamma! oh, papa! The glories! the glories! There are eight of them, blue and white and pink! Please come!'

Her father and mother followed her. There were the eight lovely flowers. Two large purple ones right over the front door, as if to bid them welcome.

'It is really a morning-glory house now,' said Mrs. Duncan, as she stepped inside. 'This will be a pleasant place to sit and read and see your friends.'

'When my house is done,' said Helen. 'It will not be done until it is ready to come down,' her mother answered smiling. 'It is building all the time. You will see what a strange house it is.'

In the afternoon Helen drove into town but as soon as she returned she went to see her house. But what a disappointment awaited her! The eight beautiful morning glories were gone! Helen went back quickly to her mother. The tears were running down her cheeks.

'Mamma, some one has picked all the glories.'

'No one would do that,' said her mother. 'Let me go with you; I think I can convince you.'

'They went across the lawn to the morning glory house. It looked quite bare with no bright blossoms among the green leaves.'

Mrs. Duncan told Helen to come near the vines, and she saw, to her surprise, little shriveled-up flowers, where in the pretty blossoms had been.

'Now, my dear, you see that the sun when it is high withers the frail flowers. They shut up and shrink together. But every morning there are new ones.'

'That is why they are called morning-glories,' said Helen, smiling through her tears.

'Yes; so your house will be fresh and new, beautiful from day to day.'

'It is lovely,' said Helen. 'A morning-glory house is lovely!'

After that the morning glories came thicker and thicker, and, as it had been with the 'twists,' Helen could not count them.

One day in August, when Helen was ten years old, she had three little girls to breakfast in the morning glory house. For the breakfast there were rolls and delicate wafers, glasses of milk and a large dish of berries. In the centre of the table was a birthday cake, and around the edge were ten beautiful morning glories.

What a merry time they had! Then the table was cleared and they blew bubbles with the morning glories. 'I did it when I was a little girl,' said Mrs. Duncan. 'Take away the green cup that holds them, and you will see what good pipes morning glories make.'

How pretty the large bubbles looked on the rim of the lovely flowers! The children were delighted, and were sorry when one of the children said:

'The morning glories are all gone. It is time for us to go too.'

'The house will be dismantled in a few weeks,' said Mrs. Duncan.

'Dismantled?' said Helen.

'Yes, the flowers will cease to bloom, and the leaves will drop from the vines. But we will take down the framework, lay it away, and next summer plant another morning glory house.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

WHAT IS REAL PRAYER?

1. What is Prayer?—The root-meaning of the word most used for prayer in the New Testament is 'to vow' (Acts xxi, 23) 'to wish.' This when directed toward God is prayer. It must be the real desire of the heart, or it is not prayer. In James v, 15 the word is used as 'the wish of faith.' In verse 16 the wish is turned into prayer. In verse 14 that prayer is directed towards God. The word as a wish occurs in Acts xviii, 29, Rom. ix, 3, II. Cor. xiii, 7, 9, 3 Jno. 2. It is used only for prayer to God. Never to men, or angels, or spirits, and it is used only by men and women.

2. Connected with Propitiation.—In Lu xviii, the publican's prayer, 'God, be merciful (propitious) to me the sinner,' refers to the altar of propitiation, which stood near by. He asked not for mercy, but claimed it because of the atoning sacrifice. In Rev. v, 18, in the prayers of saints ascending as sweet-incense before God there is reference to the altar of incense so closely connected with the sin-offering and the altar of burnt-offering. (Ex. xxx, 1 to 10; Lev. xvi, 11 to 13.) As there can be no removing of sin without blood-shedding, so there can be no spiritual access to God apart from the sprinkled atoning blood. (Heb. x, 19-22.)

3. The Outcome of Faith.—James speaks of the 'prayer of faith,' faith expressing its desires toward God. Apart from faith there can be no real prayer. 'He that cometh to God must believe that he is a rewarder of them that seek after him' (Heb. xi, 6.) See Matt. xvii, 20; xxi, 21; James i, 6, 7.

HINTS TO CHURCH MEMBERS.

Pray daily for your fellow-members and all the work of the congregation. Read a portion from the scriptures daily.

Say a kind word or do a kind act each day for Christ's sake.

Watch against all narrowness and harsh judgments. Cultivate charity towards all.

Set aside weekly a definite portion of your income for God's work. Remember that you are only a steward.

Come to church regularly and come in time. Fellow-worshippers lose by your absence. In order to do this, if necessary, rise half an hour earlier on Sunday morning.

Every Sunday, in some special manner, renew your vows of dedication to God.

Live in an atmosphere of prayer, and yet do not lose touch with your fellow-men.—J. Rorke, in 'Presbyterian.'

Sweep your own door step and your neighbor will soon be at hand.

Every son of man who would attain the true end of his being must be baptized with fire. It is the law of humanity, as that of Christ, that we must be perfect through suffering. And he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The cross manifested as the necessity of the highest life alone interprets it.—F. W. Robertson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

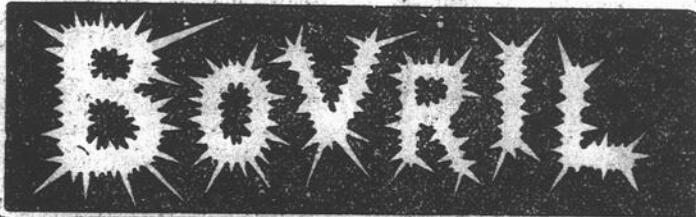
You Know There's a Difference

Between tea, but how great the difference is! It is not apparent until you have tried MONSOON. There are no teas as good as Monsoon.

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THE GLORY OF A MAN IS HIS STRENGTH.

If you would be strong take each day a cup of

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By buying Silverware from a house of long-standing reputation. We give a better article for one hundred cents than any firm in the city, and guarantee every article that leaves our store. So-called discounted goods may be expensive silverware after it has been put in use.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
1794 Notre Dame Street.

CADBURY'S
COCOA.ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co. 16 St. John St., Montreal.BACON, HAMS
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Are guaranteed PURE and delicious. We do not use chemicals or fillers, earth, or put guts or bone grease in our lard. Ask your grocer distinctly for our brands.

The Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont.

YOUR LAZY LIVER

Needs stirring up this Spring.
Nothing can do this so effectually and remove every trace of impurity from the system as Laxa-Liver Pills.

The past winter has been a rather hard one. People living indoors a good deal, eating quantities of meat and heavy foods, are likely to have their system clogged up with impurities.

No one can feel well with these poisons circulating in the blood. The head feels heavy, the tongue is coated, appetite poor, bowels constipated—no energy, mental or physical.

Laxa-Liver Pills are what everybody needs this spring. They relieve the constipation, act on the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, improve the appetite, purify the blood, clear the clogged pores of the brain and make the whole system feel buoyant and full of energy.

And they work so perfectly that they do not gripe or pain, sicken or weaken, or cause the slightest inconvenience. Price 25c a bottle, or 5 for \$1, at all druggists. Say you want Laxa-Liver Pills, for there's nothing else as good.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK,
DIVIDEND No. 67.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three (3) Percent for the six current months, equal to the rate of Six Percent per annum, has been declared on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal, Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TANCREDE BIENVENU,
General Manager.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Lawn Mowers,
Garden Shears, &c.Accurately Sharpened by
Patent Machinery.Will be called for and returned promptly.
Telephone Main 431.JOHN DATE,
654-656 Craig St.

Summer Resorts.

Ottawa House,

CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

The Finest Location on the New England Coast.
B. C. GIBSON.

Hotel Ponce de Leon,

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. House is located on beach. Cuisine first-class; special rates until July 10. S. E. SWENY, Prop. and Owner.

SPRING HOUSE, Keeseville, N.Y.
In Adirondacks, four miles from Lake Champlain, 14, from Ausable Chasm. House modern, good fishing and hunting, pleasant drive, no malaria or hay fever, elevation 600 feet, everything desirable to make it an ideal summer outing house. Send for circular.

J. B. WILLS, Manager.

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

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.
"LAKEIDE COTTAGE"
Is open for the reception of Transient or Permanent Guests. Apply to Mrs. I. C. RADFORD, Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.

BELLEVUE HOTEL
will be opened JUNE the 1st. First-class board; terms very moderate; near the beach; nice place for bathing, boating, fishing; home comforts. The best hotel for families. Address FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Notre Dame du Portage.

CAMP POCAHONTAS
ON FERN LAKE, N.Y.
Hunting, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Steam Launch and Boat Livery in connection. Send for Circular.

FRED. L. HINDS, Prop'r,
Ausable Forks, N.Y.

SUNNYSIDE FARM,
PERU, N.Y.
Delightfully located near Lake Ausable Chasm. Catholic Summer School; good fishing and hunting. For particulars write, F. DAVERN.

CURTIS FARM HOTEL
is a quiet, restful, homelike accommodation, will be open for guests, June 10; excellent table; country and seashore; fine beaches, good bathing. Send for Circular. Address Mrs. S. J. CURTIS, Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me.

TO LET, FURNISHED, LITTLE METIS, a new cottage, furnished, near Presbyterian Church, fine situation. Apply to DAVID TUGG, Little Metis.

TO LET, FINE COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED, for the season, running water in pantry, mountain views, shaded verandah and croquet ground; ice, wood and early fruit; use of boat. Cowansville, Box 12, Biddeford, Me.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED: WILL be ready for first of June. Apply to WM. THOMPSON, Kewilton, P.Q.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HIS APOLOGY.

In the case of Schmalsberg vs. Schnock, for slander, a compromise was effected in court, the suit being withdrawn on condition that Herr Schnock should promise to beg the plaintiff's pardon.

The next morning Schnock rings the door bell at Schmalsberg's house.

'Does Herr Schmidt live here?' asks Schnock.

'No,' replies Schmalsberg.

'I beg your pardon,' says Schnock, and he goes his way with a consciousness of having performed a disagreeable duty.

The 'Nursing Record' says: 'Robinson's Patent Groats in powder, make a most admirable gruel or porridge, and is of such fine flavor, and so easily digested, that children and invalids can take it much better than ordinary preparations.' Write for a free sample. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

HAD HIS ORDERS.

An Irish recruit having enlisted in a cavalry regiment was undergoing all the horrors of learning to ride, when his horse threw him over his head. According to custom, the sergeant, who was giving the riding lesson, called out:

'Private Murphy, did you receive orders to dismount?'

'I did, sir,' answered Murphy.

'Who from?' bawled the sergeant.

'From headquarters, sir,' said Murphy.

'Childhood,' February number, says:— 'Whilst children under seven months cannot digest starchy foods, they often do well upon barley water, mixed with milk. Robinson's Patent Barley contains nitrogenous and glutinous matter.'

THE LAMP OF LOVE.

A baby is the thing to make,

The home for ever bright;

It forces you to lie awake,

And burn the gas all night.

A free sample of Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats, will be sent to mothers or nurses on application. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

He—'If she is a girl of ideas, as you say, why does she conceal them?'
She—'She wants to get married.'

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

Alliteration is the thief of rhyme.—'Life.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Castoria is the thing to make,
The home for ever bright;

ADVERTISEMENTS.



A Child's Sight

is of more importance than all the study and learning in the world. If your son's or daughter's sight is defective, have their eyes properly examined. The quality and correctness of the lenses are to be considered rather than the cost. We charge ordinary prices for the best glasses you can get.

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236 & 238 CATHARINE ST.
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RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides, Bromide Enlargements,
Printing and Finishing for Amateurs,
151 ST. PETER ST. TEL 331.

FIVE THOUSAND

PIERCE AND OTHER STUDIES.
Six mounted mailed free for 15 cents.
G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of
Mountings and Frames,
688 Craig St., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

Ulley's Brush Works,
76-VICTORIA SQUARE—76.
House-cleaning Brushes of every description sold at factory prices.
Carpet Sweepers Required. Tel. 2740.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.
THE QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and keeps it from falling out, removes dandruff and cures itching. It is not a dye. It stimulates and improves 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 at all Druggists, or at

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How
Old She
Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it.
Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.
It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's
Hair
Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

USELESS FIRE ESCAPES.

Chief Benoit Began His Inspection To-day—Fire Escapes Examined Found to be Quite Useless.

NOTHING CAN BE DONE UNTIL THE NEW BY-LAW IS PRINTED.

Shortly after the dreadful Windsor Hotel fire at New York Chief Benoit obtained authority from the Fire Committee to make thorough inspection of the hotels, factories and other large buildings in Montreal and insist upon them being provided with a sufficient number of serviceable fire escapes. Owing to additional duties in the department, sickness in his family, and so on, the chief has been delayed in beginning his inspection. This morning he made a start, accompanied by Mr. Lacroix, the city building inspector, and made a thorough inspection of three hotels in the vicinity of Bonsecours market. All of these buildings had apologies for fire escapes in the shape of more or less slender iron ladders outside the walls, but the chief considered them perfectly useless. He remarked that it would be hard for a man in his cool senses to climb down one of these ladders without he happened to be a sailor or a fireman. For any woman, or an average man excited by a fire to venture on one of these slender affairs would be to court almost certain death. A proprietor of one of the hotels inspected this morning admitted that he would not go down the fire escape, but said it was all that the law required.

On returning to the City Hall the two officials consulted the city attorneys and they pointed out that under the present by-law, as long as fire escapes of any kind are provided the proprietors cannot be compelled to provide better. Even a single pole along the side of a building, down which it would be risky for a particularly agile monkey to slide, would meet the requirement of the law.

As the new building by-law, which clearly defines what is meant by an efficient fire-escape, is now in the press, it was decided to await its final adoption before proceeding further with the inspection.

Meantime orders have been given to hasten the work on the by-law.

NECESSITY FOR REVELATION

SERMON BY RABBI DE SOLA.

At the special Pentecost service in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue yesterday, Rabbi De Sola preached upon the necessity for revelation. His text was: "And Moses said unto the Eternal, The people cannot ascend Mount Sinai, for thou hast charged us saying, Erect barriers on the mountain and sanctify it." Revelation was necessary because the religious instinct was innate in man. In all ages there had been a universal conviction that man was dependent upon a higher power and responsible to that power. As suitable means had been provided for the gratification of all the other instinctive propensities of man, it was but natural that this instinctive longing for an acquaintance with his relationship with the Supreme Being, and with the means of attaining true happiness here and hereafter should be set at rest. Revelation was also necessary because human reason and intelligence were circumscribed and limited. As barriers had been erected on Mount Sinai beyond which the people could not ascend, so had the Almighty established a limit in the realms of mind and thought beyond which man's mental powers could not penetrate. There were people who jumped at the conclusion that because certain scientists were hostile to the bible, the bible must be wrong. But few things demonstrated the imperfection of human intelligence, and the consequent necessity for revelation, more forcibly than the changes scientific theories had undergone. On the other hand, scientists of the first rank had zealously upheld the cause of religion. People who talked so glibly about science and religion should pause to consider the difference between a theory and a demonstrated fact. They would do well to heed the words of Raimon: "This I dare affirm in knowledge of nature, that a little natural philosophy, and the first entrance into it, doth dispel the opinion to atheism; but, on the other side, much natural philosophy, and wading deep into it, will bring about men's minds to religion." The way of life here, and the means of happiness hereafter, these could not be allowed to rest upon anything so imperfect as human intelligence, or so changeable as scientific theories. They demanded that positive certainty which could only be conferred by divine revelation. Knowing how frail we were, how dependent upon supernatural guidance, the Almighty had graciously revealed his will to man, thus giving to the world a guide which was absolutely perfect.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

The adjourned vestry meeting of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westmount, was held last evening, the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, presiding. There was a good attendance of the members of the church. The churchwardens submitted their financial statement for the year

ending April 30, which was very satisfactory for the first year of the church's life, the revenue having exceeded the expenditure. The want of further accommodation in the way of pews was already being felt.

MR. McDONALD BACK.

MONTREAL AND AMERICAN STREET CAR SYSTEMS COMPARED.

Mr. Duncan McDonald, superintendent of the Montreal Street Railway, has returned from his trip of fifteen days to American cities. Mr. McDonald says that in all of the big United States cities, although one may see hundreds of cars following each other in a continuous string in the centre of the city, if a car is needed for a special destination one must wait three, four, five, and most often ten minutes. Montreal runs a two-minute service on St. Denis street at present, and will have a like service on three-quarters of its system in a very few weeks, but there is no regular two-minute trolley service on a single route in any American city. The nearest approach to it is in Boston, where they are running a two and a half minute service on one route from 5 to 7 p.m. For the balance of the day in Boston nothing is closer than five minutes.

"I found it somewhat difficult," continued Mr. McDonald, "to obtain positive figures in regard to accidents. Railway officials are not usually communicative on this subject. A recital of our very regrettable fatalities generally brings forth a prompt admission that our percentage is low. Every kind of fender or life-guard imaginable has been tried in the United States, and yet it is found that if a person is on the track, or has the misfortune to fall sideways, it is impossible to save him. American street railway men are thereby forced to the belief that that great legal caution 'Stop, look, and listen,' before crossing a track is a greater life saver than any fender invented up to date."

WRONG VIEWS OF GOD.

THE THEME OF THE REV. MR. CROSSLEY'S ADDRESS LAST NIGHT.

"Wrong views of God" was the topic discussed by the Rev. Mr. Crossley at the union evangelistic services in St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church last evening. The various reasons advanced by people for not trusting God were referred to by the speaker, who urged that all the abstract views of God as to his hardness, his narrowness, etc., be put to the background. They should seek Christ and then it would be possible to say with the psalmist, "And they that know thy name will put their trust in thee; for thou, Lord hast not forsaken them that seek thee." (Psalms ix, 10.)

The Rev. Mr. Hunter spoke of the friendliness of God toward mankind. Upon the platform were the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of Hemmingford; the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, the Rev. J. R. Webb and the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A PINKERTON MAN ARRIVED ON SUNDAY FOR SHARSKY.

Detective Esten arrived in Montreal on Sunday from Philadelphia with extradition papers and authority for taking charge of Maurice Sharsky, arrested here last week by Detective McLaughlin, and charged by the Singer Manufacturing Company at Philadelphia with embezzlement. According to the story told by the detective, Sharsky had been in the employ of the Singer sewing-machine people for about four years. Sharsky had been a sub-agent for about two years, and his business was to look after leases of machines and the collections on them. Early in March the Singer Company sent along an auditor to examine his books, when the irregularities complained of were discovered. It is said that the charge which Sharsky will have to face is embezzlement.

Sharsky appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, yesterday afternoon, and was represented by Mr. H. C. St. Pierre. The case was adjourned to to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Father Lacombe, who has been in the city for some time past, in the interest of his Indian mission, left to-day by the C. P. R. for the North-West.

His Excellency Kang Yu Wei and suite will leave this evening for Brockville. The party will again visit Ottawa and confer with the government before leaving for England.

WATER COMMITTEE.

The Water Committee is meeting this afternoon, the principal matter up for discussion being the communication from the Underwriters' Association regarding the upper level water supply. Mr. Laforest says that he has not prepared any reply to this letter but will refer the committee to his report presented to council on March 7, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Intercolonial Railway.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued by all agents of this Railway from the 22nd to the 24th of May, 1899, inclusive, at First-class Single Fare, good for return journey to commence not later than the 28th of May, 1899.

Tickets are not good for starting journey after the date of issue, and are good for continuous passage only in either direction.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Offices, Moncton, N.B., 15th May, 1899. 15

MILITARY NOTES.

The Highland Cadets will take part in the tattoo with the militia. The tattoo committee asked them to do so, and the boys agreed willingly, and should prove an excellent addition to the list of corps which will turn out. The Cadets' pipers will fall in with the pipers of the Royal Scots, and will play with them in marches which fall to the lot of the pipe-band. Besides this, the corps will furnish a strong detachment of flambeau-bearers to march in with the bands, and the flambeau-bearers of the militia regiments.

The next practice of the massed bands for the tattoo, the last but one, will take place on Friday evening in the Drill Hall. The sale of seats for the tattoo opened this morning.

BAYONET COMPETITION. Quebec, May 16.—A squad of the 8th Royal Rifles, of this city, recently sent a challenge to Montreal, to meet a squad from any military corps there in the bayonet exercise. The Highland Cadets have accepted the challenge.

A FIELD BATTERY IN CAMP.

Kingston, Ont., May 15.—This morning 'A' Field Battery, R.C.A., went into camp on the Front Road, Pittsburg, below Barricfield. There are six guns, waggons, etc., and one hundred and thirty-eight men. The Battery will remain under canvas for a month at least. The camp is under the command of Major Fages.

CHANGES IN THE MILITIA LIST.

Militia general orders contain the following items of interest: 6th 'Duke of Connaught Royal Canadian Hussars.' To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant H. Drysdale, to complete establishment.

2nd 'Montreal' Regiment.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: J. A. Burnett, vice W. E. Lyman, promoted.

47th 'Frontenac' Battalion of Infantry.—Surgeon-Major M. I. Beeman resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain the rank of surgeon-major on retirement.

33rd 'Sherbrooke' Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Short, retires. To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Color-Sergeant F. C. Bowen, vice A. T. Short, retired.

54th 'Richmond' Battalion of Infantry.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant H. G. Moore, vice J. C. McCaig, promoted.

55th 'Megantic Light Infantry' Battalion.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant J. Judge, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be second lieutenant provisionally: E. H. Lambly, vice J. Judge, retired.

56th Grenville Battalion 'Lisgar Rifles.'—Provisional 2nd Lieutenants W. Gaw, and S. F. Lindsay, having left limits, their names are removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

OBJECTION RAISED TO MR. POIRIER'S ACTING AS LICENSE COMMISSIONER.

A very interesting point was brought up in the Court of Appeal yesterday in connection with the question of Mr. DeMontigny's successor on the Board of License Commissioners. It will be remembered that the judgment of the Superior Court recognizing the commissioners' right to proceed with the consideration of the Whyte application for a license has been appealed from, and a new commissioner having since been appointed in the person of Mr. Poirier, it became necessary to have the new board, as at present constituted, duly authorized to appear in the case. For that purpose, at the opening of the May term of the Court of Appeal yesterday Mr. Drouin presented a motion in behalf of the new commissioners, asking that they be allowed to appear 'par reprise d'instance.'

On behalf of the appellant Kearney, Mr. Scotte opposed that motion, on the ground that Mr. Poirier was not qualified to appear in the case. The license law provides that the license board shall be composed of the two judges of the sessions of the Peace, and of the Recorder. Now, under the new statute, the Recorder no longer exists, but two Recorders have been appointed, and nevertheless Mr. Poirier appears alone in the motion. Under these circumstances, he held that the motion could not be granted. In reply, Mr. Drouin, while admitting that the law should have indicated which of the two Recorders was to sit on the License board, still the Provincial Treasurer had the right to appoint one of them, as he did, the license commissioner being merely his representative. The spirit of the law was in that direction. Moreover, some interpretation must be given to the new statute, and a deadlock could not be allowed until the next session. Anyhow, the other Recorder, Mr. Weir, was the only one who could claim to be in the matter, and he did not do so.

The Court took the motion on deliberation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEN YOU HAVE

ANCHOR BRAND HAMS

On your table you have the best the market affords. Cured in white granulated sugar.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY THEM.

The LAING PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY, Limited
7-RETAIL STORES-7

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

IN RE JOSEPH JACOB.

Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Auction at their office, 97 St. James street, on TUESDAY, 6th June, 1899, at noon, the following immovable property:

1. A solid Brick House, bearing civic Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 Agnes street, in the city of St. Henri.

The lot is 46 feet front by 84½ feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, and is composed of the south-east part of lot No. 1149 on the official plan for the parish of Montreal, containing 23 feet in width and of the north-westerly part of lot No. 1150 on said official plan, containing 13 feet in width, both by the said depth of 84½ feet, with mitoyen north-west wall and right of passage in a lane in rear of 15 feet in width partly taken off said official lot and in a lane running to Agnes street, across lot No. 1148 of said official plan.

2. A Solid Brick House bearing civic Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41 Agnes street, in the city of St. Henri.

The lot is 36 feet in front by 84½ feet in depth English measure and more or less, and is composed of the south-east part of lot No. 1148 on the official plan for the parish of Montreal, containing 24 feet in front and of the north-west part (the remainder) of said lot No. 1149 containing 12 feet in width, both by the said depth of 84½ feet, with right of passage in the lanes above mentioned.

3. A Saw and Planing Mill on Bourget street, in the city of St. Henri, with the machinery therein contained in complete working order.

The lot is 80 feet front by 84½ feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, and is composed of lots Nos. 1094 and 1095 on the official plan for the parish of Montreal.

4. A block of Dwellings bearing civic Nos. 1894 to 1906, St. James street, St. Henri, and composed of lots Nos. 1041, 1042, 1043 and 1044, on the official plan of the parish of Montreal.

5. A lot of land on Parc street, St. Henri, containing 46 feet front by 80 feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, with house thereon erected, bearing civic No. 17 Park Terrace, and right of passage in lane in rear.

The lot is known as the north-east half of lots Nos. 1146 and 1147 on the official plan of the parish of Montreal.

The property will be sold subject to all mortgages or other charges affecting it and subject also to costs of sale.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
97 St. James street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 16

MONTREAL

WEEKLY 'WITNESS.'

READY NOW FOR SENDING TO FRIENDS ABROAD.

TWENTY PAGES OF INTERESTING ARTICLES.

FOREIGN NEWS—THE QUEEN'S LAST FUNCTION.

A CRISIS IN CHINA OVER RAILWAYS.

DARING BANK ROBBERY AT BOWMANVILLE.

Other Articles:—Revolt on African French Coast—President Cleveland's Health—Another Andree Expedition—Tragedy in Greenwood—The Soudan's Safety—Senator Boulton's Death—Major Marchand—The Labor Strikes—Transvaal Peace-makers Working—Forest of Bourg-Marie (serial story)—Children's Column—Literary Notes and Review—The Boys' Page—Education in Quebec—Home Department—Sunday-school Lesson—C. E. Department—Semi-official Bluffs—Mails and Gambling—What about the Law?—Insurance Legislation—United States Deep Water Survey—Monopolistic Tyranny—Burns's Relatives—Letters from Readers—Upper Lakes to the Sea—Social Salvationists—The Cyclist's Prayer—The Golden Rule in Business—British News—Marine and Fisheries—Agricultural and Horticultural—Legal, Medical, Veterinary, and Poultry and Pets—National Song—Bank of Montreal Statement—Dominion Parliament—Temperance Legislation—News of the World by Telegraph—Ontario Crops—Dreyfus's Return—Disastrous Wreck—Dresden Bank Robbery—North-West Half-Breeds—The Philippines—Financial, Commercial, etc.

PRICE, WITH WRAPPERS, FOR MAIL, FIVE CENTS.

NEW TURKISH BATHS.

The Oriental Bath Company opened to-day, at their premises, 443 Craig street, a new Turkish bath establishment, which is as complete of its kind as it well can be. No expense or trouble has been spared in rendering the bathing arrangements as perfect as possible. The baths include Turkish, Roman, Russian vapor, electric, needle, shower, and sea-water baths, and a staff of trained assistants for massage, etc., is in attendance, whose purpose it will be to see to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the establishment. Every Friday from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., is set aside for ladies. Messrs. George Tucker and Idler are the managers of the new establishment, and they have done everything in their power to make their new establishment both first-class in every respect, and a credit to the city.

Girls' Earl

Bicycles...

Strong, Neat, Well Finished.

Ladies'

Columbus

Bicycles.

Beautiful, Latest Models, Perfect.

Wholesale:

According to Size.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO

THE LADIES DELIGHT TO SPEAK OF DIAMOND DYES AND EXTOL THEIR WONDROUS RE-NEWING POWERS.



Amongst the many useful and meritorious articles manufactured for home use and home money-saving, Diamond Dyes are certainly first in the estimation of all women.

The beautiful and charming colors produced by Diamond Dyes satisfy the most critical of women. Let the season be spring, summer, autumn or winter, the woman of taste can select suitable and fashionable colors when she decides to renew her old and faded dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, shawl, hose or ribbons, or her boys' or husband's faded and dingy looking suits.

The Diamond Dyes work wonderful and truly delightful transformations in every line of old material, from the silk dress to rags for the making of home-made carpets and rugs. The colors are always bright, full and never-fading.

STILL THEY COME.

The big steamers touching at New York land from fifteen hundred to two thousand steerage passengers these days, of which the Dominion receives a goodly portion. About one hundred Galicians came from New York last night, and left to-day by the C. P. R. for the North-

Chemical science has proved that a dye which produces a brilliant and lasting color on animal fibres or all-wool goods cannot give as good results on vegetable fibres or cotton goods.

To insure perfect success in home dyeing the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes prepare two special dyes, one for coloring silk and all-wool goods, and one for coloring cotton and mixed goods. No other make of dyes can boast of the same scientific achievements; no other make of dyes can so well protect the interests of home dyers.

Successful home dyeing therefore depends on the use of Diamond Dyes at all times. Never allow your dealer to sell you untried and imitation dyes. Insist upon being supplied with the Diamond Dyes.

West. They attracted the usual crowd at the Windsor Street Station by their curious dress, and by the number of children to each family.

A large party of English settlers of a superior class, went by special train to-day over the C. P. R. to the North-West and British Columbia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Study To Please

our customers. You're always sure of getting just what you want, at just the price you want. Our FURNITURE always proves just what it is represented to be. There's no sham here. Besides, we can save you from 10 to 25 percent by our new method. Come and see us. No trouble to show our FURNITURE.

Open Evenings till 10.

F. LAPOINTE,

The acknowledged lowest cash price Furniture dealer in the city.

1551 St. Catherine St. Old stand 1447-1449 New stand

When our new stores are ready, the one located on Montcalm street will be The One specially devoted to credit, under Mr. F. Guilford's management. Until then, credit buyers may call on this gentleman, 1551 St. Catherine street.

WAVY SWITCHES

are much easier to do up nicely than straight hair. We make a specialty of wavy hair switches, and guarantee that the hair will always remain wavy. They are made in our own factory, under our personal supervision.

18 in. long, \$2.00 each
20 in. long, \$3.00 each
22 in. long, \$4.50 each
24 in. long, \$8.00 each

Mail Orders Filled.

J. PALMER & SON,
1745 Notre Dame St.

WEDDING PRESENTS

At Reasonable Prices.

Silver Ware of Every Description. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

Repairing done on the premises.

JOHN WATSON

2174 St. Catherine St.,
Art Association Bldg. opp. Bible House.

A Familiar Kitchen!

Ordinary kinds of Enamelled Ware are always chipping, cracking or burning out, necessitating new purchases continually—the

"CRESCENT"

STEEL AGATE WARE

never chips or burns. It wears long and is the best Enamelled Ware made. Each article bears our label.

MADE BY THE THOS. DAVIDSON MFG. Co. Ltd. MONTREAL.

BED FEATHERS and BEDDING

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

If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.

GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

MONTREAL FEATHER CO.,
476 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
Telephone East 290.

Richelieu Renal Mineral Water

Nature's Remedy for the Cure of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULI, and all Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Recommended by the leading physicians of Montreal.

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

PROVINCIAL REVISERS.

One of the Old Board Now Claims His Salary.

MR. ARMSTRONG SAYS HE WAS ILLEGALLY PREVENTED FROM ACTING.

Mr. Louis Armstrong, one of the members of the old Provincial Board of Revisers, replaced last year by the provincial government, and the City Council, has written a letter to the city clerk demanding half of his salary for the present year from the city. Mr. Armstrong sets forth in his letter that the revisers were appointed in 1897 to serve during good behavior. He had been the nominee of the City Council and the statute specified that his salary of \$200 was to be paid half by the Provincial Government and half by the city. As there had been no charge made against him and he could not be dismissed except for good cause, he considered himself still in office. True, another so-called board had been appointed and had revised the lists, but both appointment and revision had been illegal. At the specified time he had tendered his services for the revision of the lists, but had been illegally prevented from acting. Consequently he considered himself justified in demanding from the city one-half of the total compensation provided by the law.

A NEW LAW FIRM.

Messrs. W. Oswald Smyth and Arthur Burnett have entered into partnership and will practice as advocates, etc., in the Imperial Building, 107 St. James street. The firm will be known under the name of Smyth & Burnett.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Pure and Clean Temples.

Now is the Time to Cleanse and Tone the Body.

Paine's Celery Compound Rebuilds and Strengthens Broken-down and Weakened Physical Frames.

On the street, in assemblies and where men and women do most congregate, the quick and critical eye can discern weakness, decay and disease.

The cruel signs of disease and death are not confined to any particular class or age. There are prominent victims in youth and full age, and this is truly the season when the army of diseased people shows up in full strength.

The faces of men and women in the month of May are the true indicators of health or disease. Pale, sallow faces, cheeks bloated and full of pimples and nasty eruptions, nervous twitchings of the limbs and unsteady gait, all tell of weakness and growing disease.

In the great majority of cases poisoned blood is the prime cause of trouble. For such as suffer from blood and skin diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is their true rescuer—their only salvation. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers known to medical men; its marvellous cures are the truest and best proofs of its efficacy. For nervousness, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness and liver complaint that so quickly fear out nervous energy and life, Paine's Celery Compound stands far ahead of all other medicines as a curative agent.

It is just now that Paine's Celery Compound can best show its power over disease and weakness. A bottle or two used before the hot weather comes on, will certainly effect a most blessed change for every man and woman whose blood is foul, impure and sluggish.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

Judge Doherty rendered judgment, yesterday, in the case of Robert G. Taylor vs. the city. The plaintiff, in his quality of tutor to his minor son, claimed \$399.99 damages, on account of an alleged brutal assault on the young man by two policemen, in September, 1896, his arrest and prosecution before the Recorder. The city pleaded prescription.

In rendering judgment, the Court held that the prescription stood good as regards the alleged assault, but not as regards the prosecution. On the merits of the case as regards the damages resulting from the prosecution, the young man was found guilty before the Recorder, but that conviction was quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the plaintiff then took out the present action, alleging that the law under which the arrest was made was then no more in existence.

The Court held that the law referred to was in existence at the time, but nevertheless the arrest was not justified. The charge was that of loitering and refusing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and the proof went to show that the constables had been instructed to go and arrest some young men said to be loitering, but when they arrested plaintiff's son they never gave him an opportunity to give an account of himself, and in that manner did not comply with the requirements of the clause of the law. Under these circumstances, the arrest was not justified, and judgment must go in favor of plaintiff. The Court fixed the damages at \$100.

THIEVES ARRESTED.

Things were lively at the Police Court on Saturday morning; the sheet containing nine names. Stanley Cooper was charged with breaking into A. Cartier's restaurant, 1024 St. Catherine street, on Wednesday night and stealing \$10 and a few small articles. A marked twenty-five-cent piece was found on the prisoner. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

Joe Tellier, arrested for stealing razors from his employer, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Two sailors arrested for deserting their ship, were sent to jail for one week each.

Bernard McLanaghan pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of trousers. He was yesterday morning sentenced by Mr. Lafontaine to three weeks in the common jail.

FLOURISHED A RAZOR.

Antonio Brohanna, a Syrian, appeared in the Recorder's Court yesterday, charged with disturbing the peace on Notre Dame street. The prisoner is a young man and according to the evidence of Constable Whelan, who arrested him, he was shouting and flourishing a razor in a threatening manner, which caused a crowd to assemble. The father of the young man called for the police as his son was raising a disturbance in the house. The accused was found guilty and fined five dollars or one month.

FLOCKING TO LOURDES.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF SUFFERING HUMANITY BEGINS WITH A RUSH.

Lourdes, France, May 15.—The annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes is now at its height. Fully forty thousand sufferers and their attendants are quartered here. The town is crowded to its utmost capacity. Over five thousand arrived in one day from Paris alone. When the special trains bearing their burdens of suffering, disease, sorrow, woe and misery arrived at the station the scenes were heartrending. Some of the poorer sufferers painfully dragged themselves along the road toward the hospitals on foot. Those unable to walk were carried on mattresses by friends or relatives to the quarters assigned to them. It was a pandemonium of woe. Some pathetic scenes were witnessed. One young woman scarcely out of her teens slowly and painfully hobbled from a train. Death was written in her wan face and wasted figure. A blue-bloused porter tenderly helped her from the station platform and into a carriage, where she sank exhausted, and died before she reached the grotto. Wasted forms, withered arms and legs, discolored faces, deformed bodies abounded on all sides. Amid all this misery, however, shone the star of pure faith—a light that brought the multitude to pray in the grotto and bathe in the pool.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

YOUNG NEW YORKER ACCUSED OF DOING AWAY WITH HIS WIFE.

New York, May 15.—Martin Victor, shipping clerk, twenty years old, was arrested to-day on the complaint of his mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who accused him of murdering his young wife and cutting her body up on the plan adopted by Martin Thoren in the Golden-suppe tragedy. Victor married the girl clandestinely in January, last year. Her maiden name was Sadie Cohen, and she lived with her mother in Hoboken, N.J. Victor, at the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the navy, and served on the "Katadin." His mother-in-law and sister-in-law declare Victor's wife has disappeared, and that he has boasted to them that he cut her up and did away with her. He was held for examination and to give the detectives an opportunity to investigate the accusation. He denies the charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.



DEPARTMENT.

Topic—May 21, 1899. THE GIFT OF POWER.—Acts i, 1-8.

'God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love and of a sound mind.' (II. Tim. i, 7.)

'But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the exceeding greatness of the power may be of God, and not from ourselves.' (II. Cor. iv, 7, R.V.)

What power must a Christian have to show himself different from the world? The world is strong and boasts of mighty deeds, what greater deeds can the Christian boast of? A Christian must either overcome the world or be in part at least, overcome by it. How can a man overcome the world? By the power of a strong will? By the power of ambition? By the power of a moral life? By the power of a kind heart? Nay, by all these he may be defeated, for the world has these qualities of power in abundance. The world has more, it has in it the powers of evil making continuous and insidious warfare on the souls of men. The powers of evil are all but omnipotent. There is only one power than can overcome them, that is the power of God.

The gift of power is for every Christian. If a man lacks the overcoming power which is his birthright as a child of God (I. John v, 4) he may question if he really is born again or if he is living in obedience and faith. The baptism of the Spirit and power of God is necessary to every believer. For three years Peter was constantly with the Lord Jesus, learning from him and seeing his ways. Ready to fight a whole band of armed men when his Lord was beside him (John xviii, 40), but cowardly, fearing the question of a serving maid, when his Lord was not beside him, Peter had no power. His intentions were of the best, he declared his readiness to die for his Master, and meant what he said, but when the testing time came Peter had no power to resist the sudden insidious temptation. Peter needed Pentecost. After that endowment of power, Peter was not afraid to stand before the whole city of Jerusalem and all the strangers who were mocking at the disciples. (Acts ii, 14.) He who had been afraid of a girl's questioning and denied his Master to her, now stands fearlessly before the high priests, rulers, elders and scribes and boldly denounces them as the murderers of the Prince of life and power. (Acts iv, 8-13), proclaiming his risen Lord and Master as the only Saviour from sin. He who had stood with the enemies of Christ and listened without a protest to their jeers and imprecations, now openly and fearlessly refuses to obey or listen to the ruler's command that he should not teach every one about Jesus. 'We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard,' Peter proclaims, now that he has received the power. Threatenings and persecutions, prison itself, has no effect on Peter's loyalty now, he has the gift of the Holy Ghost and power.

This gift is promised to all believers. Jesus said, I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. (Helper or advocate.) And again in praying to the Father he said, Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word.' (John xiv, 18; xvii, 20.) 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost.'

DETROIT, '99 BULLETIN.

Read to your society at the next meeting. Appoint one or more delegates and do it now.

The dates for the Eighteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention are July 5 to 10.

A variety of routes is offered and, in addition, a large number of side trips have been arranged, particulars of which can be had from the excursion manager.

By Q.T.R. or C.P.R.—Montreal to Detroit and return, all rail, \$15. Rail to Detroit, returning by rail to Toronto and R. & O. N. Co. steamer from Toronto to Montreal, \$19.30. Rail to Detroit, returning by rail to Kingston and R. & O. N. Co. steamer, from Kingston to Montreal, \$18.80. Rail to Buffalo, thence by boat to Detroit, returning by same route, \$18.95. (The rate includes transfer both ways in Buffalo. Without the transfer the rate would be seventy cents less.)

R. & O. N. Co.—Montreal to Toronto by boat, thence by rail to Detroit, returning the same way (meals and berths extra), \$15.

Merchants' Montreal Line.—Montreal to Detroit and return by boat, meals and berths included, \$20. Residents outside of Montreal can purchase tickets at a one-fare rate all rail, or add \$3.80 for returning through the Thousand Islands and Rapids. If you have an idea of attending the Detroit Convention send your name and address to

JAMES H. CAYFORD,
Excursion Manager.
267 St. James street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURTAIN STRETCHERS GILRAY'S PATENT FOLDING

Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Electric Bells, &c.

L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 6 Main Street.

No Mystery

The Sherwin-Williams Paints are not patent paints, nor chemical paints, but pure white lead and zinc and oil and drier and color and nothing else. These make honest paints that cover most and best, and wear longest.

There is a reason why these are the best paints. This reason is not a secret nor a mystery. It is because by hard study, hard work and patient improvement for thirty years we have made the best paints that can be made—

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They impart vitality to the heart and nerves, enrich the blood and invigorate the whole system. Since the recent epidemic of Grippe, thousands of people have not regained their strength—don't feel their old self yet. A few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will banish all the evil after effects of this disease and rapidly restore

health and animation. Mr. T. Barnicott, with Messrs. Hutchinson & Thompson, Aylmer, Ont., made the following statement:

"About a year ago I was quite sick with La Grippe, which left my system in an exhausted condition.

"I could not regain strength and was very nervous and sleepless at night, getting up in the morning as tired and unrefreshed as when I went to bed. I was very listless, had no energy, and was altogether in a miserable state of health.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store, changed me from a condition of misery to one of bright and happy healthfulness.

"They built up my system, strengthened my nerves, restored vigorous circulation of the blood, and in fact made a new man of me. They are a splendid remedy for all enfeebled and nervous conditions, and I heartily recommend them to any one suffering from the after effects of Grippe."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation, Dizzy and Faint Spells, Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Dyspepsia, St. Vitus Dance, Partial Paralysis, Female Troubles, Weakness and General Debility.

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A CANADIAN MINT.

Proposal to Establish One Discouraged by the Minister of Finance.

A NUMBER OF RAILWAY BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Ottawa, May 16.—Yesterday was private members day in the House of Commons. Among the propositions under consideration was one for the establishment of a Canadian mint, which failed to meet with the approval of the Finance Minister.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in the orders of the day, renewed his quest of Friday for the production of certain papers, returns, etc., already ordered by the House. He also asked that papers referred to by the Minister of the Interior in his speech on the address, be laid before Parliament.

FRENCH FISHING RIGHTS.
In reply to a question by Mr. Gillies, (Richmond, N.S.) the Prime Minister stated that the government had not received the report of the Royal Commission to inquire into the French fishing rights off the coast of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

PRIVATE BILLS.
At the request of Mr. Larivière (Provencher), the bill respecting the Banque du Peuple which provides for a full discharge to the directors of the institution on payment of 45 cents on the dollar, stood over.

Acts to incorporate the Compagnie de Chemin de fer de Colonization du Nord; the Athabasca Railway Company; the Edmonton & Swan Lake Railway Company; the Russell, Dundas & Grenville Counties Railway Company; to revise the charters of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway Company, and the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific Railway Company, were given their third reading.

YUKON TELEGRAPH LINE.
Mr. Prior (Victoria), enquired whether the representatives of the Northern Telegraph Company had offered to build the line of telegraph from Skagway to Dawson. The reply was to the effect that such a tender had been made, but only three years ago when the work was already in progress, by the Department of Public Works.

TOBACCO DUTIES.
The Minister of Inland Revenue gave to Mr. Dugas (Montreal), a statement as to the Canadian tobacco which has paid duty since the first of the current fiscal year. In that period 1,400,000 lbs. of Canadian tobacco paid duty of \$74,004, and 65,884 lbs. of Canadian tobacco duty to the amount of \$3,279. Since the imposition of the ten cent customs duty 4,702,295 lbs. of foreign tobacco has paid duty of \$1,175,573. During the current fiscal year 93,014,455 cigars were manufactured from foreign tobacco which paid \$593,086 and 553,240 from Canadian tobacco, which paid \$1,659.

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.
Mr. Clarke (West Toronto) asked whether the government intends offering similar inducements to English, Irish and Scotch immigrants as to building of houses, seeding and making homes for themselves in the North-West and providing for their most urgent needs, partially or wholly, until they are settled on their lands, of facilitating transport conditions, as it has been doing to the Doukhobors and other foreign immigrants. The reply of the Minister of the Interior stated that it was only in cases of urgent necessity that assistance had been given the Doukhobors. It was proposed to extend this to all English, Irish and Scotch immigrants. In the houses to Continental immigrants the Department had been required to meet the inducements offered from other countries.

HAS NOT BEEN PAID.
In reply to a question by Mr. Foster the Premier stated that the government has not yet paid over the capital sum of \$2,394,000 to Quebec, in consideration of its interest in the North Shore Railway, according to the legislation of 1884, and subsequent years.

TO EXTEND THE INQUIRY.
Sir Hibbert Tupper was informed by the Minister of the Interior that Mr. Ogilvie's report has not yet been received. Mr. Ogilvie had in a private letter suggested that an extension of time be granted for the hearing.

SECOND JUDGE FOR YUKON.
Sir Hibbert Tupper was also informed that the government will take steps to appoint a second judge for the Yukon district. A man would be chosen who was acquainted with the needs of the district.

REBELLION CLAIMS.
Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) presented a motion for a return of all reports and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and settle claims for losses arising out of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885; also a statement of all claims presented, the amount paid in each case; also all claims presented and not entertained. The motion for the papers was carried.

A CANADIAN MINT.
Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island), moved, 'that in the opinion of this House it is desirable and expedient that the government should at the earliest possible date establish a mint in Canada for the purpose of causing all the gold, silver and copper necessary to meet the commercial requirements of the country.' Mr. McInnes acknowledged that the proposal was not a new one. The necessity for early action, however, was emphasized, by the recent mining development. The step would be a forward move in our national life, and would besides prove of material advantage to the country at

large. In the United States the profit on the silver mintage between 1876 and 1896 was no less than \$78,145,603. Between 1882 and 1896 Canada had had coined for her in Great Britain silver coin to the value of \$3,463,114, and copper coin of 242,525. On these the profit amounted to \$908,101. This, however, did not represent the total income which would have accrued to Canada if she had herself undertaken the work which would have been \$1,126,216. Mr. McInnes calculated that a properly equipped Canadian mint could be obtained for \$25,000, a building costing \$50,000 more, or \$75,000 in all. The net return after deducting \$12,000 and \$16,000 for operating expenses and interest charges, etc., respectively would be calculated reach \$60,000. The gold production of Canada is calculated at \$90,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 has been produced in the Eastern provinces, \$66,000,000 in British Columbia, and the balance in the Yukon. The establishment of a mint in the West in the centre of the area of gold production, would keep gold in Canada, and would result in a saving of ten percent which is lost to miners under the existing circumstances.

MR. FIELDING'S VIEWS.
The Minister of Finance was not prepared to say that there were not conditions under which the building up of a Canadian mint might be of advantage to this country. At present, however, he could not believe it expedient. He was afraid the adoption of this plan would necessarily contemplate the enlargement of our metallic currency, which would possibly act as a disturbing influence. Our present paper currency is backed by an adequate gold reserve amounting to \$20,000,000, and any large increase in the metallic currency would, he feared, tend to its depreciation in value. His opinion was that it is only because it has been kept well within the limit that our silver coin retains its face value. Mr. McInnes's estimate as to the necessary outlay was, he feared, considerably under the mark, but in any case he fully foresaw that it could turn out all the coin needed inside of a single month. The further circulation of gold currency, which, as far as he could see, nobody particularly desired, would mean an actual loss to the government through the displacement of paper notes, which constitute a loan without interest by the public to the government of Canada. Much had been made of a disadvantage and loss to the miners through the existing order. Personally, he was inclined to think that the grievance was exaggerated. He did not believe either that a government assay was at all necessary. The Australian mints had been successful in some measure because they were turning out British sovereigns, the bulk of which found their way into circulation in Britain. It was quite possible, however, that the British Government might be induced to establish a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada for the minting of imperial coinage. Mr. Fielding observed that the matter had now been placed before the House, and he would ask Mr. McInnes not to press his motion this session.

OTHER OPINIONS.
Mr. Casey (West Elgin) suggested that the mint might be initiated on a small scale and enlarged as the needs of the country demand.

Messrs. Clarke, Wallace and Henderson (Halton) supported the motion.

Mr. E. B. Osler (West Toronto) believed that the government could not do better than establish without delay an assay office, with a mint to follow.

Mr. Carleton (North Hastings) pointed out that Canadian miners, having to go over to the United States to get their gold assayed, have to contribute to the United States war tax.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) was not able to see that it made any great difference where our coin is minted so long as it has the Canadian inscription.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) spoke in favor of the proposal, after which, on motion of the Finance Minister, the debate was adjourned.

P. E. I. MAIL SERVICE.
Mr. Martin (East Queen's) brought to the attention of the House the question of the mail service between the island and the mainland. The debate was participated in by all the members from the Island, and seemed to show that the service is by no means all it should be. However, the Liberal representatives assured the House that better time is now being made by twenty-four hours than was the case formerly.

Sir Louis Davies stated that the difficulty was as to connections with the local road from Sackville to Tormentine. Sir Louis promised that the matter would be brought to the further notice of the Postmaster-General.

The House rose at 11.15 p.m.

NO HOPE FOR PEG-LEG BROWN.
Ottawa, May 15.—It is understood that the council has recommended to His Excellency that there be no interference with the sentence of death passed upon Peg-leg Brown for the killing of Policeman Twohey, of London.

TWO CUSTOMS CASES.
Ottawa, May 15.—In the Exchequer Court to-day the cases of the Queen vs. Schafheitlin, and the Queen vs. Thourer, were called. In the former case the defence plead a demurrer and in the latter an exception to the form.



DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

THE FILIPINOS.

AGUINALDO ISSUES A PROCLAMATION TO THE LONDON JUNTA.

London, May 15.—The Filipino Junta here has received the following from Aguinaldo, cabled from Hong-Kong, under date of May 12:—

'The Filipino Government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war, at all costs, until independence is secured.'

'The Filipinos energetically refuse the American peace overtures, based on restricted autonomy, coupled with promises of self-government. The Filipinos demanded strict fulfilment of the articles of the American constitution and treaties contracted by the American representatives when imploring a Filipino alliance in combating the Spaniards.'

'All the Filipino generals support Aguinaldo. General Luna's reported overtures for peace are untrue. Our army is near Manila, simultaneously attacking the whole American line.'

'The heat and rains are causing many casualties in the American army. All the hospitals are crowded with sick and wounded. Four hundred of the Cincinnati Regiment have been imprisoned by General Otis for insubordination in refusing to fight. The regular troops quartered in Manila and other towns are quiet. The volunteers are abused, and are always at the front, with scanty rations.'

'The discontent between the Americans and Europeans is general.'

London, May 15.—The following despatch has been received by Lloyd's from Manila:—'Owing to the orders of the revolutionists all English employees have been forced to leave the rice mills and to come here. Native employees will be left at the mills. A protest has been filed with the British consul.'

NIAGARA POWER COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.

Toronto, Ont., May 15.—The Canadian Niagara Power Company has agreed to abandon the monopoly it holds in return for a number of concessions. In place of the present annual rental of \$25,000 per annum, a tariff of rates has been decided upon. Under the new agreement the company, instead of a fixed annual payment, will pay in proportion to the power which it develops, a new tariff as follows: For the first 10,000 horse-power developed, \$15,000 per annum. For the next 10,000 horse-power, \$1 per horse-power per annum. For the next 10,000 horse-power, 75 cents per horse-power per annum. For the remaining power developed up to 100,000 horse-power, 50 cents per horse-power. Under the new arrangement the revenue derivable by the government for the first 30,000 horse-power developed will amount to \$32,500. If the company develops up to 100,000 horse-power, it will pay a further sum of \$35,000, making a total revenue of \$67,500. The Canadian Power Company is seeking development privileges, but it is stated that negotiations with it will remain in abeyance until the monopoly agreement has been disposed of. The probability is that it will be given, the right to develop on the same terms as granted to the Rankine Company. The agreement will be submitted to the Ontario Government for acceptance immediately.

INVITED TO CHICAGO.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO BE PRESENT AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

Chicago, May 15.—The formal invitations to President Diaz, of Mexico, and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, and their Cabinets, to meet President McKinley and his Cabinet in this city, on Chicago Day, Oct. 9, at the Federal building corner-stone ceremony, and to be guests of the Federal committee at the Chicago autumnal festival, have been prepared in illuminated form and signed by 150 citizens of Chicago. A special envoy sent to Ottawa and the City of Mexico has received an assurance from both Lord Minto and President Diaz that they will accept the invitations.

IN AID OF BRITISH NURSES.

CAFÉ CHANTANT OPENED AT THE HOTEL CECIL, LONDON.

London, May 15.—In opening a café chantant at the Hotel Cecil, last evening, in aid of the British Nurses' Association, Mr. Charles Wyndham, the actor-manager of the Criterion Theatre, referring to Sir Henry Irving, said: 'I am sure that you share my grief at the news of the illness of Sir Henry Irving, as well as my regret that he is absent to-day. To myself, who have been associated with him a whole life-long, it is a wrench, which, however temporary, is a bitter one.'

The function, which proved one of the most brilliant of the season, was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Frank Lawton took part in the programme.

It became known to-day that the indisposition of Sir Henry Irving, who has been playing the title role of Sardou's drama 'Robespierre,' at the Lyceum Theatre, here, was caused by influenza.

A HAVEN FOR PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

New York, May 15.—The Police Board to-day granted a license to the Coney Island Sporting Club. The week before last when the application of all the clubs came up, this club was denied a license through the adverse votes of Commissioners Abell and Sexton. This afternoon the application was renewed and these two commissioners did not object. The granting of the license will allow the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons match to come off there.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

CONCESSIONS DEMANDED DO NOT AFFECT THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

London, May 15.—The government was questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the Russian demand for a railway concession to connect Peking with Russia's present railway system in Manchuria. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, replied that the British charge d'affaires at Peking had reported that Russia had made such a demand, and it was understood that up to the present the Chinese Foreign Office had declined to grant the full concession. Mr. Brodrick added that Her Majesty's Government was unable to make a pronouncement on the subject of Great Britain's attitude in the matter until all the facts were known.

The government was then asked whether, in view of the foregoing, Her Majesty's Government would take steps to have the basin of the Yang-tse-kiang clearly defined.

In reply Mr. Brodrick said the proposed railway did not affect the Yang-tse-kiang basin, regarding which the government had entered into an agreement with Russia.

Peking, May 16.—The Tsung-Li-Yamen in its reply to the Russian demand for a concession for the construction of a railway to connect the Manchurian line with Peking incidentally remarks that it can no longer believe in Russia's promises of friendship.

Paris, May 16.—'L'Univers' says it learns by mail from China that an imperial decree has been issued degrading the Roman Catholic religion throughout the Empire. Accordingly missionaries of that faith will have an official status equivalent to mandarins.

NEW TREATY PORT.

Berlin, May 16.—The 'Ostasiatische Lloyd' says that the city of Sanda, on Samoa Bay, has been opened as a treaty port by the Chinese Government.

NEW YORK SMUGGLERS IN TROUBLE.

New York, May 15.—A number of special custom house agents to-day arrested four men on a charge of smuggling and confiscating a large quantity of phenacetine, salfonal, opium, ammonia and other valuable drugs. The names of the men arrested are given as Howard E. Wooten, William H. Commons, Francis J. Plasse, and Paul S. Nahon, all of New York city. The four prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who held them for examination. Wooten in \$5,000; Commons and Plasse in \$2,500 each, and Nahon in \$1,000. Wooten at first denied his identity, saying his name was Williams. In a dress suit case in his possession the officers discovered a number of one-pound cans of phenacetine and opium. On the hands of this case was a tag of the Richardson House, Toronto, Ont. Among his effects was found considerable correspondence with Canadian druggists and merchants.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Pin-Prick Policy Resumed—The Decadence of France.

MANY BELIEVE THEIR NATION IS NO LONGER A MILITARY ONE.

(Special Correspondence N. Y. 'Times'.)

Paris, May 5.—After the Fashoda incident most people imagined that France had decided to abandon her policy of pin-pricks. But no sooner does the Chamber meet than it would seem that she intends to go back to her old methods, more particularly with respect to England.

The answer to the Anglo-Russian convention has been a new agreement between France and Siam. A dispatch from Bangkok states that in consequence of M. Doumer's efforts, French influence is now paramount at the Siamese Court. The former hostility between the French and the Siamese has ceased. At one time the King of Siam was nothing if not British. His sons were being educated at an expensive school in Eastbourne. The few words of a European language which the King could speak were English. But all this is now changed. At least, so the French think. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Siamese is a very cunning being, fond of concealing his thoughts, and a rank deceiver. The impression here that the French have definitely established their influence in Siam may well be premature. At the Quai d'Orsay I was first of all informed that the story of the cession of Luang Prabang to the French was perfectly true. It was admitted, however, by my informant that the European powers might well protest against this arrangement. Subsequently the semi-official note has become much less precise, and the probabilities are that the European representatives at the Court of Siam having entered a sort of protest, which might well have been anticipated, the Siamese Government is indisposed to ratify what it originally consented to, and the French Government find itself in a fix.

When the truth about this comes out, M. Delcassé's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs will be considerably jeopardized. The public is greedy of glory, but it has eaten quite enough humble pie to last a generation, and woe to the government which is responsible for a second Fashoda. The possession of Luang Prabang, of Shantaboon, and of the neutral zone, secures Tonkin absolutely from any fear of invasion from the north. The famous buffer state which was to divide French Indo-China from English Burma thus disappears. This is precisely the crux of the new arrangement, and a condition to which England is not very likely to consent.

It would be a mistake to suppose that French sentiment toward England is any less warlike now than before the Fashoda difficulty was solved. Never, in fact, during the long years that I have lived in France has the question of a possible invasion of England been more seriously agitated than it is to-day. The latest discovery of the French Chauvinists is that Dunkirk is the port from which the next expedition against England might most effectively set sail. And the public has been appealed to by the 'Petit Journal' to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the government to provide for new fortifications at Dunkirk and an enlargement of its harbor. The most competent English generals readily agree that English shores are by no means impregnable and that the landing of a hostile army might quite possibly be effected. There is a conviction, however, shared by many people both in and out of France, that the French have hopelessly ceased to be a military race and that the spirit of Napoleon is as dead in them as that of Don Quixote or the Gid in Spain.

The moral result of the Dreyfus case, as I have heard more than one intelligent Frenchman remark, is that armies are antiquated organizations, and must henceforward be in secret opposition to the spirit of any modern nation. This is particularly the case, moreover, when armies vegetate; when they don't fight. The role of a soldier is essentially an active one. He degenerates in time of peace. He ferments, as it were, and the result is corruption. The influence of an inactive army upon France has certainly been deplorable, for it has forced her out of the social and political role which she has sought to play ever since the Revolution. Instead of being the champion of truth, she sits at the feet of Cuiaphas. She has dragged the banner of liberty at the feet of a Russian autocrat. She is the one free country in the world which still fosters imperial ambitions. Her punishment is the series of her self-deceptions and disillusionments. She thought that the whole world loved and applauded her. But it looks very much as if the world despised her. And even Russia, her natural ally, is beginning to treat her friendship as a negligible quantity. The recent convention between Russia and England with respect to China is one of the severest blows to her amour propre which France has received for a long time, and perhaps that is why she says so little about it.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, of Montreal.

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