

STARTLED AGAIN.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT MIDNIGHT DISTURBS MONTREAL'S SLEEPING CITIZENS.

But seventy-eight hours had elapsed since the seismic shock of Tuesday last startled Montreal's citizens, when another similar event came at the extremely uncomfortable hour of midnight. It was productive of alarm to many, waking people out of their sleep and banishing all thoughts of rest from some until dawn. The nature of the shock on this occasion was different in some respects from that of Tuesday last inasmuch as it began with a low distant rumble that, coming nearer and nearer, culminated in a sharp shock and then receded again into distance. Although the shock was violent it was not so much so as that of Tuesday evening. It certainly was most efficacious at waking up the city. No harm resulting from it has been reported as yet.

Earthquakes in some parts of Japan are of such frequent occurrence, and so similarly treated, said a gentleman in the cars, this morning, "that mothers use them to rock their babies off to sleep with." We are not quite so accustomed to seismic disturbances in Montreal, but with only two in three days, the second had not nearly the perturbing quality of the first.

IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY when the shock came, the populace "turned its side and its shoulder and its heavy head," being asleep for the most part, awakened, exclaimed "earthquake!" and then went off to sleep again. Some few, more out of the wish to treat the earthquake with respectful consideration than from any fear, got up and viewed the street from window or door, but finding all quiet, soon stole back to bed again. But if the human portion of the community had grown callous, it was not so in dogland. All the dogs in the city jumped up and howled a ditty. One little French poodle was most insistent, nervous and interrogative. "Here's a howl-do!" he seemed to say, as he trotted to and fro on Prince Arthur street. "Here's a state of things! What's the world coming to! I wonder, waking up a respectable dog in this fashion at this hour of the morning!" All the voracious dogs of the city turned out on parade and for a full hour gave similar expressions to their feelings.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

The medical superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital reports that the patients in that institution were not at all disturbed by the shock, the hospital being built on the solid rock, and not so easily shaken as buildings rooted in clay.

At the General Hospital matters were different. The building was shaken much more than was the case on Tuesday, but most of the patients being asleep the alarm was not so general. Dr. Bazin thinks that had the rumbling occurred before the shock instead of after it, which was how it seemed to him, the patients would have been more frightened. As it was, however, a number jumped out of bed, and were loath to return until assured that whatever danger there was was past. Some whom the rocking of the earth did not disturb were awakened by the falling of the screens in the wards. One of the employees made a hasty trip to the basement in his night robe, sure that a boiler had exploded. Of the nurses, those who were on night duty were naturally most alarmed, but one who was sleeping the sleep of the tired averts that she thought the enemy of mankind had held of the foot of her bed and was shaking it.

THE SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENT.

Prof. Callendar of McGill University states that the shock was correctly recorded on the seismograph, which was in good working order when the disturbance arrived. The McGill time of its commencement was four minutes and twenty seconds past twelve. The record shows that it was not so severe as that of last Tuesday. No correct idea can be formed as to the direction of the seismic wave until all the reports from distant points are in.

Those who had not retired to rest, and who were thus able the more fully to realize each movement of the seismic wave, describe it as approaching with a gradually increasing rumble, followed by a sharp shock, and finishing with more rumbling, which grew less distinct as the wave passed away.

A resident of Sherbrooke street, in a part close on to the mountain slope, states that the shock commenced at precisely four minutes and a half past twelve o'clock, and lasted exactly fifty seconds, as he took particular care to time it from start to finish.

DIRECTION OF THE WAVE.

Reports to hand indicate that this wave moved in a southerly direction. It will be seen from reports that it passed St. Esprit on the north-east; St. Andrews and Carillon Hill (but not Carillon) to the north-west; Napierville town to the south, but strange to say Hemmingford and others in the same county did not feel it; Malone, N.Y., on the south-west and St. Albans, Vt., on the south-east.

Aberdeen and Mount Royal schools were shaken from basement to roof. In Dr. Riddell's residence on Sherbrooke street west, some damage was done to glass and pictures. The shock was so severe in some places that people were tilted from their beds to the floor, and lightning was seen by several persons on looking from their windows after the disturbance occurred.

IN OTHER PLACES.

Vaudreuil, Que., March 27.—The earthquake shock was felt quite heavily here.

Gananoque, Ont., March 27.—An earthquake passed here at 12.04 a.m., although not very heavy.

St. Anne's Station, Que., March 27.—The earthquake passed here at 12.05 a.m. It was not quite as heavy as the one a few days ago.

St. Bruno, Que., March 27.—Another earthquake was felt here this morning at 12.04. The shock was pretty heavy.

St. Lambert, Que., March 27, 12.03 a.m.—Another earthquake was felt here this morning. The shock rattled the windows and shook the buildings very perceptibly.

Rouse's Point, N.Y., March 27.—At 12.04 this morning another earthquake shock was felt here, making the windows and doors quiver. The shock was felt as far south as Crown Point, and its duration was about ten seconds.

St. Esprit, Maskinonge county, Que., March 27.—The earthquake lasted several seconds, and the trembling was quite strong, but no damage resulted.

Three Rivers, March 27.—No earthquake shock felt here last night.

Louiseville, Que., March 27.—There was no earthquake here last night.

Berthierville, March 27.—There was no earthquake here last night.

Malone, N.Y., March 27.—Shock was felt here, but nowhere else in the district.

St. Hilaire, Que., March 27.—About 12.08 a.m., another very distinct earthquake shock was felt here, of about same force and duration of time as that of Tuesday. No damage.

Cornwall, Ont., March 27.—Earthquake shock was not felt here.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

WILL BE THE GUEST OF THE BISHOP OF VALLEYFIELD.

The 'Monde' states that Mgr. Merry del Val will be the guest of Mgr. Edmond of Valleyfield for a period of two months. The ablegate is expected to arrive in New York this evening, and will be met by Monsignor Gagnon, of Cardinal Taschereau's household, and by Abbé Arseneault, assistant secretary to Bishop Begin. Upon his arrival in Montreal he will proceed to the archiepiscopal palace, where he will meet Archbishop Langevin. After visiting Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and Ottawa, Mgr. Merry del Val will make Valleyfield his headquarters.

The 'Verité' of Quebec is under the impression that the ablegate is sent by the Pope's Secretary of State, and not by the Congregation of the Propaganda, and that his mission is purely diplomatic, its only object being to deal with the Federal Government, with a view to have the Catholic schools restored in Manitoba. The Quebec organ adds that, in its opinion, the ablegate will in no way have to judge the acts or doctrine of the Canadian bishops, and any complaints which the Liberals may have to make against the clergy will have to come before the Propaganda in the usual way.

The 'Patrie' publishes the rumor that the ablegate carries with him the papal bull appointing Archbishop Fabre's successor.

NO MONEY

TO PAY CORPORATION LABORERS.

There is sorrow this morning among the corporation laborers in the west end. They should have received their week's wages last night, but the comptroller's funds gave out after he had paid the east end laborers and so the unfortunate west end laborers had to go home to their families without a cent.

It appears that the Road Department only got two thousand dollars this year for road cleaning, and that this amount was almost exhausted after the east end employees had been paid. Last year the sum of forty thousand dollars was voted to keep the roads clean. The city comptroller dare not give out warrants for money unless he has an appropriation for same in the bank.

The city surveyor has not ordered the road cleaners to stop work, and the probabilities are that the Finance Committee will meet in a few days and vote more money for road cleaning; the west end laborers will then get paid.

WILLIE PLANT'S DEATH.

Death last night ended the sufferings of Willie Plant, the little fellow so severely burned at his mother's home, 93 St. Francois-Xavier street, on Tuesday.

SHIPPING.

The Allan line S.S. State of California, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday evening.

OUR ONTARIO LETTER.

THE LICENSE AGITATION—THE PLEBISCITE AND PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness'.)

Toronto, March 27.—The Rainy Lake mining boom has developed a strong movement in favor of liberal aid to a railway which would enable mines to get their supplies at a reasonable cost. At present some of them haul their freight from the most convenient point on the Canadian Pacific Railway; others take it in with trains all the way from Duluth. The projected railway for which aid is now sought from the Legislature, runs almost due west from a point on the Port Arthur and Duluth Railway, the latter having been graded but not completed to the frontier. The new line will run, when built, through the midst of the mining locations, and will do much to promote the development of the country. It will also furnish improved means of access to the excellent farming district adjoining Rainy River, and as the farmers and miners would be mutually helpful the progress of settlement would be very rapid. About the richness of the whole region in gold there can no longer be any question; the wonder is that, with so much interest taken in prospecting, it was not popularized long ago. The presence of gold in paying quantities on islands in the Lake of the Woods was demonstrated twenty years ago, but the recent discoveries show that it is spread over a wide region easily reached, and diffused mainly through free-milling ores. Those who are here just now promoting the railway subsidy affirm, and offer abundant proof in the shape of specimens, that the Rainy Lake district is in the availability, if not in the abundance of the precious metal, superior to any part of British Columbia. It seems quite likely that the usual colonization railway grant of \$3,000 a mile, and something more, will be voted by the Legislature. Whether the road is constructed or not during the coming summer will depend largely on the amount of the grant made here and at Ottawa. The struggle between

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

and those who are promoting pleasure-seeking schemes, afforded two episodes this week, in each of which the Sunday observers had the best of it. In the Private Bills Committee two bills were under consideration for the chartering of new electric railways. One of these is intended to run from Windsor along the shore of Lake Erie; the other from Fort Erie to the bridge which crosses the Niagara River to Buffalo. In each case the applicants for the charter applied for exemption from the clause in the general electric railway law which regulates the observance of Sunday, and in each case the exemption was refused, though it was represented, probably with truth, that without Sunday traffic the projected lines would not pay. The discussion on

THE LICENSE BILL

has become during the past few days more conciliatory than it was when it started. At first it was a protest against the Premier who was openly accused of breaking a pledge given by his predecessor. This he emphatically denied, and the refusal to accept his denial seemed to be quite widespread. Now a great many temperance workers seem disposed to co-operate in the task of making the bill as useful as possible. One of its aims is to lessen the number of drinking places in 'residential' districts, and the clauses dealing with the matter are likely to become the subject of keen discussion when the bill reaches the committee stage. As drafted they seem to be cumbersome and likely to be ineffective, but a few amendments of the right sort would work quite a change in their character.

THE PLEBISCITE CONTROVERSY AT OTTAWA.

Much curiosity is felt as to the form in which the question will be submitted to the popular vote. If it is put in such a way as to call for simply a vote in favor of or against 'prohibition,' very little interest will be taken by the liquor men in the campaign, for they regard an affirmative on such a question as involving very little danger to their interests. When the plebiscite was taken in Ontario a few years ago the liquor sellers, as a rule, remained out of the contest, and the majority for prohibition was consequently very large—certainly much larger than it would have been if those engaged in the traffic had been as active as they were in the Scott Act campaign. A large majority in favor of prohibition on a yes-or-no vote would, however, be followed by a very keen contest afterwards in parliament, in which the liquor interest would take a hand. The doubt associated by some people with this mode of dealing with the question has suggested that a bill should be passed in parliament first and then referred to the people for approval. The latter would know under such a plan precisely what they were voting on, and there could be no such thing as going back on pledges or failing to fulfil reasonable expectations. The induction of the

REV. MR. MCCAUGHAN

into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church was one of the notable events of the week. This is the church which was so long under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. He came to

it when the congregation was small and he was a young man. It increased under his ministrations for many years, but with the development of new residential districts many members moved 'up town' and for some time past St. Andrew's has been seriously embarrassed. Whether Mr. McCaughan has the qualities necessary to revive its prosperity remains to be seen, but nothing could exceed the cordiality of the reception extended to him on his arrival here. No one seems to question either Mr. McCaughan's energy or his ability, and all who have any interest in the matter seem to regard him as a decided acquisition to the church and the city.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The General Hospital ambulance received an urgent summons at 3.20 yesterday afternoon to proceed to the corner of Duluth and Park avenues. The impression at first was that a man had been run over by the electric cars, but on their arrival the doctors found that a German, Friedman Furzeau, had pined four bullets in his head over his right ear. Furzeau gave as his reason that he had been two years without an occupation. Little time was lost in fishing out the lead, and the subject is already out of danger.

THE BLEURY STREET ROW.

On the information of William Stephenson, arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting Sidney Smith at the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets, Jas. Nicholson, of 282 St. Urbain street, was taken into custody last evening by Acting Detectives Despault and Gallagher on the same charge. Mr. Stephenson claims to have been a peacemaker in the row. The presiding magistrate yesterday refused Stephenson bail, but in the evening he was liberated on his own personal security of eight hundred dollars and two bondsmen of four hundred dollars each.

ONTARIO'S POSITION.

ON THE LICENSE LAW AND THE PLEBISCITE DEFINED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my admiration and delight at the 'Witness' independent stand of the 'Witness' on the new license law of Harley & Co. To be very frank, I must confess that sometimes in the past your good nature led you to be a 'little blind' to the faults of the Liberal party in Ontario—especially last June. All the more I am pleased to see your present attitude. There is an overwhelmingly strong temperance sentiment in Ontario, but hitherto that sentiment has not found expression at the ballot-box. On election day temperance men have taken sides with liquor men and both have voted for the same candidate. That candidate elected, naturally tries to please both classes that elected him. Hence, Mr. Hardy's declaration that his followers would not support him in a more advanced measure. That declaration is quite true, and more the shame to temperance people. We will get prohibition when we stand by our principles on election day and send men to parliament to demand prohibition. Our people are aroused through the action of the government, and a spirit of independence is being developed that I hope will not soon subside. The 'Witness' is doing a grand work. Go on and the Lord bless you.

W. A. MACKAY.

Woodstock, Ont., March 27, 1897.

FAILED TO RENDER ACCOUNT.

Judge Gill rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Dame A. Huguet Latour et al. vs. Desmarreux. By a previous judgment, defendant had been condemned, as administrator of the succession of the late Mrs. T. H. Latour, to render an account within one month, and having failed to do so the present judgment condemned him to pay plaintiff a sum of \$5,000.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN'S VISIT.

Referring to the coming of Archbishop Langevin to meet the papal ablegate in Montreal, the 'Minerve' says: 'The precaution is a wise one. The metropolitan of the Catholic West will thus have the advantage of making his version of the point at issue known to the papal delegate before the latter's good will is too much circumscribed by our officious Rouges.'

JUDGMENT ON A BALANCE.

Judge Mathieu rendered judgment yesterday in a case of the Sincennes McNaughton Line vs. the Canadian Forwarding and Export Company. This was an action for the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered, and the Court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$563.70.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

In a case of Label vs. Gardner, the plaintiff claimed damages on the ground of false arrest on a charge of stealing empty coal oil barrels, and Judge Mathieu rendered judgment in his favor for \$50 yesterday.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Toronto, March 27.—Mr. C. H. Hamilton, assistant manager of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, has arrived here from the Yukon mining country. Mr. Hamilton is a great believer in the gold wealth of that region. Its area, he says, is four hundred miles long by a hundred miles wide, but so far operations are being carried on over a distance of thirty miles square. The rest of the country is practically unexplored, and although Indians and stragglers frequently bring in nuggets from unworked territory, no attempt is made to mine outside of the limited area mentioned, because there are not enough men in the country to undertake operations.

FORCED BACK BY THE ICE.

Gloucester, Mass., March 27.—The schooner 'Gertie Evelyn,' the first arrival from the newly-discovered halibut grounds north-east of the Newfoundland coast, came in to-day, having abandoned the voyage owing to ice-fields which extended hundreds of miles. Captain McShara of the 'Evelyn' says the ice was covered with seals but none of the Newfoundland sealing steamers were there.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL BOARD IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 27.—The executive committee of the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church concluded a two-days' session here yesterday. A report was received from the French Institute at Montreal, announcing the closing of the institute for a time owing to an outbreak of diphtheria. Letters were read from the Rev. W. J. Stone, missionary to the Indians of Vancouver Island, respecting the establishment of a new mission. The matter was deferred for further information. A request was received from the chairman of Port Simpson Indian district, British Columbia, that a medical missionary be stationed at Baillif. The general superintendent, who will visit the British Columbia conference, will arrange the matter with the conference authorities. A letter regarding the bequest of certain property to the missionary society by a converted Chinaman was received and read. The treasurers were authorized to receive the property and provide for certain small liabilities. A resolution of the executive of the Woman's Missionary Society, recommending the reappointment of Mrs. Large to the work in Japan and asking the concurrence of the executive of the general secretary, was again under consideration. The committee did not deem it advisable to concur in the recommendation. Several letters from probationers for the ministry and medical students offering their services for foreign mission fields were read. The committee were unable to take definite action at present and will wait for further information as to the probable income and the needs of the foreign fields. A resolution requiring a medical examination of all missionaries for the foreign field was passed on to the general board.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, March 27, 1897.
WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—Closing—London, Saturday, March 27. Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet and steady, maize quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat, buyers and sellers apart, maize quiet and steady. Liverpool spot wheat and maize quiet; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 22s. Futures, wheat, steady, 6s 1½d May, July, 5s 11½d Sept., maize quiet, 2s 6d March, 2s 6½d April, 2s 7½d May, 2s 8½d June, 2s 9½d July, 2s 11d Sept.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—March 26.

There were about 45 milch cows and springers offered for sale at this market to-day, and thirty of them were sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$45 each. The milkmen have been selling a good many of their strippers lately and there is a better demand for fresh cows to supply their places, but a considerable number of the cows brought to the city for sale are not brought to the market, but are sold at the yards and private stables. Prices rule at about the same rate as they were at this date last year, but are from twenty to twenty-five percent lower than they were a few years ago.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES

Current.
Liverpool, March 27, 1897.—Spring Wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; No. 1, 6s 3d to 6s 4½d; No. 2, 6s 2d to 6s 3d; No. 3, 6s 1d to 6s 2d; No. 4, 6s to 6s 1d; No. 5, 5s 10d to 6s; No. 6, 5s 9d to 5s 10d; No. 7, 5s 8d to 5s 9d; No. 8, 5s 7d to 5s 8d; No. 9, 5s 6d to 5s 7d; No. 10, 5s 5d to 5s 6d; No. 11, 5s 4d to 5s 5d; No. 12, 5s 3d to 5s 4d; No. 13, 5s 2d to 5s 3d; No. 14, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; No. 15, 5s to 5s 1d; No. 16, 4s 11d to 5s; No. 17, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; No. 18, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; No. 19, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; No. 20, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; No. 21, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; No. 22, 4s 5d to 4s 6d; No. 23, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; No. 24, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; No. 25, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; No. 26, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; No. 27, 4s to 4s 1d; No. 28, 3s 11d to 4s; No. 29, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; No. 30, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; No. 31, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; No. 32, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; No. 33, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; No. 34, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; No. 35, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; No. 36, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; No. 37, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; No. 38, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; No. 39, 3s to 3s 1d; No. 40, 2s 11d to 3s; No. 41, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; No. 42, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; No. 43, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; No. 44, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; No. 45, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; No. 46, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; No. 47, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; No. 48, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; No. 49, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; No. 50, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; No. 51, 2s to 2s 1d; No. 52, 1s 11d to 2s; No. 53, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; No. 54, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; No. 55, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; No. 56, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; No. 57, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; No. 58, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; No. 59, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; No. 60, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; No. 61, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; No. 62, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; No. 63, 1s to 1s 1d; No. 64, 10d to 1s; No. 65, 9d to 10d; No. 66, 8d to 9d; No. 67, 7d to 8d; No. 68, 6d to 7d; No. 69, 5d to 6d; No. 70, 4d to 5d; No. 71, 3d to 4d; No. 72, 2d to 3d; No. 73, 1d to 2d; No. 74, 10d to 1s; No. 75, 9d to 10d; No. 76, 8d to 9d; No. 77, 7d to 8d; No. 78, 6d to 7d; No. 79, 5d to 6d; No. 80, 4d to 5d; No. 81, 3d to 4d; No. 82, 2d to 3d; No. 83, 1d to 2d; No. 84, 10d to 1s; No. 85, 9d to 10d; No. 86, 8d to 9d; No. 87, 7d to 8d; No. 88, 6d to 7d; No. 89, 5d to 6d; No. 90, 4d to 5d; No. 91, 3d to 4d; No. 92, 2d to 3d; No. 93, 1d to 2d; No. 94, 10d to 1s; No. 95, 9d to 10d; No. 96, 8d to 9d; No. 97, 7d to 8d; No. 98, 6d to 7d; No. 99, 5d to 6d; No. 100, 4d to 5d.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 72½c to 72¾c May; corn opened at 24½c to 24¾c May; oats opened at 17½c May; pork opened at \$8.65 May; lard opened at \$4.30 July; short ribs opened at \$4.62 May.

CONSOLS.

London, March 27, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 111 15-16; account, 112.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

GREEK PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED

CONFERENCE BETWEEN LORD SALISBURY AND M. HANOTAUX.

London, March 26.—The 'Telegraph' will to-morrow publish a despatch from Vienna, stating that all the powers have now accepted the project to blockade the entire Greek ports of the Piræus, Volo, Corinth and Arta.

Constantinople, March 26.—It is asserted here to-night, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert. It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

Paris, March 26.—Lord Salisbury, who is here on his way to Cimiez, where he will act as minister in attendance upon Queen Victoria, had a conference with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day. It is understood that the two ministers concurred in the view that the proposed blockade of the Piræus, the port of Athens, and the port of Volo, Thessaly, should be enforced if Greece refused to assent to the establishment of a neutral zone extending one mile on either side of the Greco-Turkish frontier. M. Hanotaux later returned Lord Salisbury's visit, calling upon him at the British embassy. Lord Salisbury left Paris at half-past eight o'clock to-night and proceeded for Nice. Efforts were made after the departure of Lord Salisbury to learn from M. Hanotaux the topics that had been discussed by the two statesmen. When questioned on the subject M. Hanotaux smilingly gave a diplomatic answer, saying that the British Prime Minister was a good French scholar, and had expressed his views in the clearest manner. M. Hanotaux, however, declined to state what these views were. There is no doubt in the public mind that the question of the action to be taken by France and Great Britain in the Cretan embroglio was thoroughly discussed, and that some definite understanding was arrived at.

A MCKAY ESTATE.

Orillia, Ont., March 26.—William McKay, an old Scotch mining man, died while engaged in business in the gold and diamond mines in South Africa and left a fortune of fifteen million dollars to be divided among his numerous relatives, a number of whom live in this district. The McKays of Belle Ewart, McKays of Hawkestone, Johnstons of Medonte, McEacherns of Oro, Blacks of Oro, McKerrills of Medonte, McKays of Atherley and Morrisons of Orillia are among the claimants in this district.

Dr. McLean, Messrs. James McKerrill and Angus McKay of Orillia have been deputed by the relatives in this district to present their claims before the courts.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN'S ILLNESS.

Dublin, March 26.—The Most Rev. Conyngham Plunkett (Lord Plunkett), Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is so seriously ill that his physician considers his condition hopeless. He was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. On the resignation of Archbishop Trench in 1864, Lord Plunkett was elected Archbishop of Dublin.

FOR PROHIBITION.

A RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY MR. GREENWAY IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.—The Hon. Mr. Greenway, when the Manitoba Legislature was discussing the temperance question yesterday, moved a resolution favoring the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

RIVER ROADS ABANDONED.

Notwithstanding that notices were put up yesterday by the city authorities at the approaches to the river roads, warning people against crossing them, several venturesome individuals crossed over with their horses and sleighs. One of them was heard to say when asked how he managed to get over, 'That is my last trip this year. I have had an awful time. I met a man and rig that had been over an hour on the way. The reins that were attached to the horse was a piece of binder twine and the balance of the rig was on a par with it. To all appearances it would have been a relief to the poor brute to be under the ice instead of travelling over it.'

FAIR WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 27, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Edmonton, 10; Battleford, 10; Qu'Appelle, 1; Winnipeg, 16; Fort Arthur, 12; Parry Sound, 22; Toronto, 24; Ottawa, 30; Montreal, 30; Quebec, 26; Halifax, 32. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Westerly winds; fair weather; little change in temperature.

Montreal, March 27.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.75; yesterday, 29.52. Temperature, to-day, max. 33 min. 53; yesterday, max. 38, min. 30.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FORSTER.—At 212 Wood avenue, Westmount, on the 25th inst., the wife of W. C. D. Forster, of a daughter.

HUNTER.—At 514 Upper St. Charles Borromeo street, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. James C. Hunter, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCPHAIL-MCKERCHER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. P. McKercher, White Lodge, by the Rev. A. Robinson, Maggie, eldest daughter of the late Peter McKercher, to Duncan McPhail, all of Tayside.

DIED.

BLACK.—At New Glasgow, on the 21st inst., Margaret, fifth daughter of the late James Black, aged 51 years.

CHIPPCHASE.—On the 26th inst., Neddy Chippchase, aged 74 years.

CURRIE.—At his residence, 62 St. Luke st., on Thursday, March 25, 1897, Alexander Currie, youngest son of the late William Currie, Lunenburg, Scotland, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quality is the guiding spirit in our clothing; quality first, quality last and quality all the time. Where quality is satisfaction is and that is what we all want. When in need of clothing give us your patronage; we will fit and please you; we have all qualities, from the low price to the best. Seath & Sons, tailor, 1817 Notre Dame street, opposite St. Helen.

TEES & CO.,

THE UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

Grand Young People's Rally,
St. James Methodist Lecture Hall.

SUNDAY Afternoon, March 28.
At 3 o'clock.

Address by the Rev. J. R. DOBSON and solos by Miss HOLLINSHEAD, Miss DALY, Miss CRAWFORD and Mr. JOHN WILKES. Cornet solo by Master ELMAN HOLLAND. Full Choir and Orchestra.

Special Blackboard Decoration by Mr. D. H. HOWARD.

Everyone invited.

A GREAT FLOOD Expected.

This year at the British American Dyeing Company of the Spring Suits, Overcoats, Dresses, Jackets and Mantles, etc., for CLEANING and FRENCH CLEANING. Our facilities for handling this class of work are superior to any other house in the Dominion. Also, Superior Dyeing and Cleaning of all kinds.

GOLD MEDALIST DYERS,

Offices: 215 McGill, 2433 Notre Dame, 1595 St. Catherine, Cor. St. Christophe.

TILES and MOSAICS.

Our stock of TILES and MOSAICS for WALLS, FLOORS, FIRE-PLACES, HEARTHES and MANTELS.

Is most complete and worthy of inspection. See our genuine Holland Tiles in the original Dutch Blue.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

TROY LAUNDRY.

Thorough.
Reliable.
Old Established.
Years of prosperity.

Low Prices.
Artistic Work.
Unequaled.
Never
Disappoints.
Regular Delivery.
Yours for good washing.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.,

10 to 14 Inspector St.

Tel. 666.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 27.

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.'

Carsley's Sledge Hammers for Monday.

Regular Value.	Monday's Price.	Regular Value.	Monday's Price.
100 Boxes of tar camphor balls, 50 in each box.	\$.07 \$.04	Children's solid gold rings, 10 karat.	\$.40 \$.20
1,000 Bunches spring violets.	.03 .01	20 Pieces silk goods, variety of colors.	.25 .18½
Pretty cretonnes.	.10 .06½	Pretty tapestry carpet.	.30 .19
New wall papers.	.05 .03	Useful carpet.	.12 .08
Useful chairs.	.28 .21	Mother Siegel's Symp.	.30 .26
100 Aluminum thimbles.	.05 .01	Dav's Pain Killer.	.25 .15
Well seasoned oilcloth.	.25 .17½	Teaberry for the Teeth.	.25 .19
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.	.50 .35	1,000 Ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs.	.10 .07½
Scott's Emulsion.	1.00 .58	1,000 Wicker clothes baskets, reinforced top with handles.	.59 .30
Scott's Emulsion.	.50 .35		
Paine's Celery Compound.	1.00 .62		

JACKET AND CAPE NOVELTIES.

An unquestionably brilliant stock is here in Ladies' High Class Jackets and Capes, the styles embrace every novelty up to date, some plain and rich, others are masterpieces of artistic touch and style, with perfect harmony of shades and pleasant contrasts, at prices such as these:

SPRING JACKETS.

Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets, in fawns, drabs, biscuits and reseda, lined with fancy colored silks, \$5.00.

Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets in all the newest colorings, with lily collar inlaid with velvet, and lined with silk, \$8.55.

Ladies' Single Breasted Box Cloth Jackets, seams piped with satin, slashed collar inlaid with velvet, ornamented with pearl buttons, \$10.20.

Ladies' London and Paris Novelties in fawns, drabs and biscuits, lined with shot taffeta or fancy silks, up to \$35.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

SPRING CAPES.

Ladies' Colored Cloth Capes in all the new colorings, perforated and pinked, with neck ruching, 90c.

Ladies' Box Cloth Capes in fawns, drabs and reseda, embroidered with narrow braids and slashed collar, \$4.25.

Ladies' Shot Velvet Capes, trimmed with jets and ribbon, lined with fancy silkaine, \$2.05.

Ladies' London and Paris Pattern Capes, in velvet, applique box cloth on silk foundations and escuriel lace, lined with shot taffeta and trimmed with mouseline de soie ruchings, up to \$50.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Delightful mingling of shades, new designs, bright and original ideas displayed in new dress fabrics for spring wear.

This section of the Big Store is every day a scene of ceaseless activity, thousands of ladies buying and admiring the latest conception of the weaver's art.

LUSTROUS MOHAIRS.

In changeable colors, Mohair Costume Cloth in pretty shades of electric, gray, green, brown and blue, 50c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES.

A collection of high class novelties in silk and wool fabrics, of which a word picture is impossible. Ladies should see them, they are simply irresistible, \$1.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

MAIL ORDER SECTION.

A large section of the BIG STORE entirely devoted to orders by mail, the vast increase in this department is due to

VALUE GIVEN.

QUICK DESPATCH.

EVERY LETTER ANSWERED.

And an all round unremitting attention to the fulfilment of orders received.

The S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.



Only A Step

From the "almost" to the "altogether." You can just as well have the altogether right as the almost right. Here we make a point of giving you what is altogether right at what is right to pay. We have some very pretty LADIES' OAK SECRETARIES; in fashionable furniture they are just the thing. They are useful and beautiful.

SECRETARY, with British Bevel Plate Mirror, price \$5.95, without mirror, \$4.75.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

Artistic Furniture House,

652 Craig Street.



"YOU CAN'T MAKE A GOOD OMELET

without breaking a few eggs," said Napoleon after one of his famous battles; and we can't have fresh stocks continually unless we break a few prices. But we don't stop at a few. During this Between Season's Sale all price barriers are down. Grasp this chance to spare the home purse.

STAMPED LINENS

Low-price news which should bring joy to every thrifty housewife. A variety of new designs in Stamped Linens at much below regular prices.

We are showing a beautiful variety of Ribbons in all the latest colorings. A special line in three widths, all Silk, for 1½c, 3c and 5c a yard.

LACES

Dainty price tempters for buyers. Black Silk Laces, Cream Laces, White and Butter Laces, worth from 25c to 80c, for 10c a yard. Another lot, worth 10c to 15c, for 3c a yard.

CURTAIN MUSLINS

This is a beautiful line of Sash Curtain Muslins, worth 18c, which we shall clear out at 15c yd. It should be a crime to have bare windows after this off-r.

COTTON

This is a special line of Bleached Cotton 36 inches wide; worth 12c a yard, which we are selling at 8½c a yard.

VEILINGS

The newest conceits in Veilings. Worth much more, but our price is 20c a yard and upwards.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING—MISS GORDON will have her Spring Millinery Opening on Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th. We wish everyone who reads this notice to consider it a personal invitation to call and inspect this stock. You'll find the display on the second floor.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, 2401-3 St. Catherine Street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Open To-night till 9:30 o'clock.

END OF THE MONTH SALE.

Money-Saving Bargains

In all Departments! . .

Be sure to visit our store on Monday, and save money by judicious buying!

Special attention is directed to the

Housekeeping Bargains

in our Basement!

SPRING NOVELTIES!

Our Stock of Spring Novelties in all lines is large, varied, and popular priced!

In Dress Goods, Silks.

Jackets, Capes, Cloves, Hosiery, etc.

We are showing the latest and best styles and designs combined with low rates!

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

We devote special attention to our Men's Furnishings Dept. Our assortments are always choice as well as extensive.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine street,

Cor. of Metcalfe st.

TERMS CASH.

TEL. 3833.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.

50 Second-hand Ladies', Gents' and Tandem Models in All order.

Price List on Application.

Country Orders receive Special Attention.

R. & W. KERR,

2230 St. Catherine Street.



Sidewalks.

ALL PERSONS OWNING, occupying or having charge of houses or other buildings or lots of ground, in this city, are hereby required and ordered to clear or cause to be cleared from snow or ice, the footpath in front of their respective property, and to have the same kept clear of snow and ice from the 27th instant, until the close of the present winter.

All persons contravening this order will be liable to the penalty in such case provided, and shall be prosecuted according to law.

(By order),

GEO. A. HUGHES,

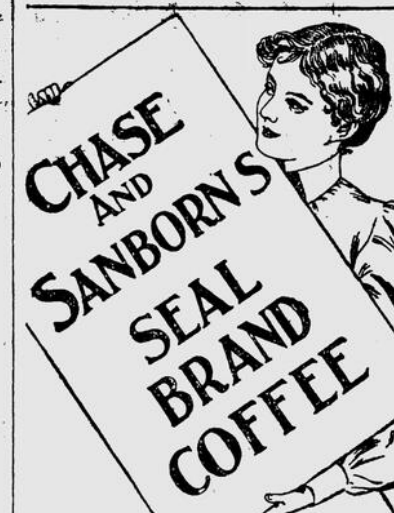
Superintendent of Police.

Office of the Superintendent of Police,

City Hall,

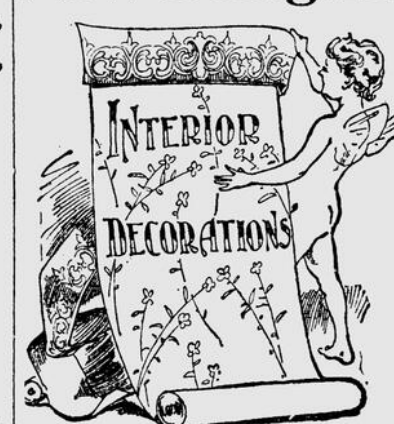
Montreal, March 25, 1897.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ONLY IN 1½ and 2½ TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

New Designs.

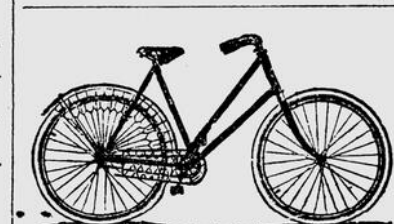


GEO. S. KIMBER,

House and Sign Painter,

2486 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Bell Tel. 3287.



G. A. HOLLAND & SON

RIGHT UP TO THE MARK

IN WHEELS.

After careful examination of the manufacturer's lines at the New York Cycle Show we have made arrangements to represent the following Wheels:—

VIKING, \$100

Is an elegant Wheel; has made most radical change in Crank Shaft Adjustment and Bearings.

COMET, \$85

A Canadian Wheel, best Birmingham Tubing and Spokes used in construction, very simple Sprocket Wheel Adjustment.

SELBY, \$65

GENDRON, \$75 and \$100

NORSEMAN, \$57.50

In many respects equal to \$100 Wheels.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON,

2411 St. Catherine St.

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, marked "TENDER FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, as may be required, each way, between

MONTREAL POSTOFFICE and the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATIONS WINDSOR STREET and DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

Also to make transfer of mails between either of the above two points, either way, and further between the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATIONS, and the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, BONAVENTURE STATION, either way, as may be required, on and from JUNE 1 next, on a proposed contract for four years.

The conveyance to be made in suitable vehicle, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Bond will require two responsible sureties bonded jointly and severally with the contractor for \$2,000.

Information as to conditions of proposed contract and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the POST-OFFICE of MONTREAL, or at the OFFICE of the POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR.

J. W. BAIN, Post Office Inspector.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, 12th March, 1897.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Kentville, N.S., March 27.—Yesterday afternoon Milton Connolly, aged twenty-two, was committed for trial on the charge of murdering Oliver Fuller, an old farmer of Avonport, who was butchered with an axe in his house two weeks ago. The trial will take place in June.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

AN ANGLICAN'S PROTEST.

THE REV. MR. LARIVIERE AND 'LA REVUE CANADIENNE.'

The Rev. Mr. Lariviere, who had been much hurt at unkind references of 'La Revue Canadienne' to the Protestants, and especially to those of his own body, asked the editor to publish a letter on the subject. He agreed to consider Mr. Lariviere's request, but subsequently refused to insert the letter, which we are asked to publish. It follows:—

To the Editor of the 'Revue Canadienne':—

Sir,—In an article which appeared in 'La Revue Canadienne' for March, entitled 'Conversions Catholiques et recrutement Protestant,' an English translation of which was published in the 'True Witness' of Feb. 17, the Rev. Father E. M. Hamon, S. J., makes several statements which, if allowed to remain, are of a nature to injure the reputation of respectable persons and throw discredit on the Anglican Church and her ministers in the Diocese of Montreal.

First.—The reverend father in the first place, asserts 'that the motives which induce Catholics to become Protestants are very often far from creditable. Sometimes it is a matter of money. Sometimes of revenge. Sometimes there is a woman at the bottom of these pretended conversions.'

Second.—The learned theologian states that in order to pick up the offerings of the Roman Catholic Church the dignitaries of the Anglican Church have at their service a whole corps of daring and adventurous auxiliaries, namely, deaconesses, attired in beautiful silken robes and costly garments.

Third.—The eminent writer concludes by leaving it to be understood that those devoted women offer to buy the soul and conscience of Roman Catholics if they are willing to abjure the faith in which they have lived up to that time.

'If you are willing,' they say, so says Father Hamon, 'to the poor overburdened workman, to come to our church we will supply you with the necessities of life.'

Without wishing for a moment to enter upon a controversy or to discuss the whole article and Father Hamon's views concerning the dogmas of his religion and of ours, I will confine myself to the three extracts which I have just quoted. As rector, since 1884, of the only French Episcopal Church in Montreal, I strongly protest against Father Hamon's assertions.

I. And I maintain that to my knowledge there never was a question of money or personal interest, or a woman in the case of those who have left Romanism in order to join the Anglican Church.

II. I maintain that there are no deaconesses of the Anglican Church—not even in silk dresses—in the Diocese of Montreal. And, consequently, it would be very hard to commit to such the charge of proselytizing in favor of our Church.

III. I maintain that no French-Canadian was ever offered money or any pecuniary advantages to induce him to become an Anglican.

Until the Rev. E. M. Hamon, S. J., proves completely and fully his statements, by citing names and furnishing the facts, which could easily be verified, he is open to the imputation that these three assertions are wholly without foundation, published solely with the object of deceiving the minds of French-Canadians and causing them to despise a portion of their fellow-countrymen.

And as I deem the Rev. E. M. Hamon, S. J., an honorable and loyal gentleman, I am persuaded that after he has read my protestation he will not hesitate to insert in the next number of 'La Revue Canadienne,' as well as in the 'True Witness,' a complete rectification, acknowledging that he was mistaken and withdrawing all the erroneous statements which he has made. And this will be only justice.

D. LARIVIERE, B.A., Rector of l'Eglise du Redempteur, Montreal, March 17, 1897.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST BOXING.

The 'Minerve' publishes an article protesting against a return to the pagan views in the shape of boxing matches, and its concluding remarks read as follows:—'No doubt the mission to vigorously counteract against the scandalous and brutal spectacle of boxing belongs to the Church, but as at the present moment journalism plays a great part in the education of the masses and contributes largely to set aside the false views which a certain class of men are trying to spread among the people, we take it upon ourselves to call attention to the Nevada scandal and to put our young men on their guard against a spectacle which can only degrade man by gauging his value not according to the standard of his intelligence, but according to the strength of his muscles.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Miss HOLLINSHEAD will sing as usual, Dominion Sq. Church, SUNDAY EVENING. Solo, 'The Lost Chord,' by Sullivan.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

SPRING, 1897.

It is really marvellous, the Richness and Beauty of our CURTAINS, both in Lace and other various fabrics.

REAL IRISH POINT
REAL SWISS TAMBOUR,
REAL BRUSSELS NET,

With Sash Curtains in Sets
or by the yard, in Ecru and
White, to match.



The balance of a lot (say about 50 pairs) Handsome FRILLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, in all the Newest Colors, worth \$7.50 per pair, to be cleared out before April 1st, at \$2.50 per pair. They are going fast, don't delay if you would wish to see them.

Our stock of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS (as usual) is bewildering in its immense assortment.

SILK and TAPESTRY CURTAINS just in, and they are worth while inspecting.

FURNITURE COVERINGS in all the Latest Material and Designs.

ART WASHING CHINTZES, CRETONNES, ART MUSLINS, ART DENIMS and FIGURED SATENS, all new and fresh.

CURTAIN POLES, in all the Latest Patterns.

No trouble to show our Goods. We are proud of them; and ask you to call and see them. You will not be urged to buy.

ORDERS BY POST WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

PLUNKET GREENE,

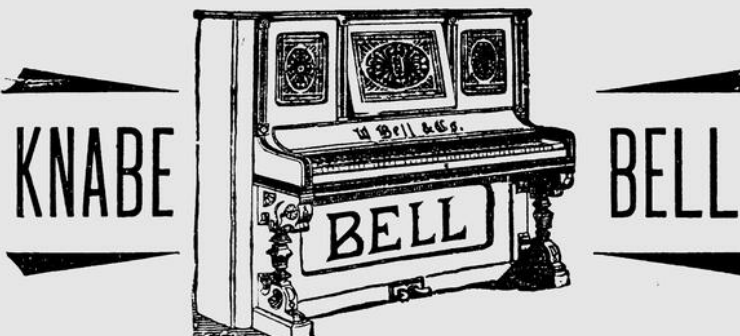
MARIE VAN-DER VEER GREENE,

RUDOLPH VON SCARPA,

Windsor Hall, Monday, April 5th

A Grand Programme. To be seen at Shaw's Music Warehouse, St. Catherine street, where seats can be also secured. Prices, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

THE STANDARD PIANOS
OF CANADA AND AMERICA.



AND WILLIAMS PIANOS.

TONE SUPERB. TOUCH EXQUISITE. WORKMANSHIP SCIENTIFIC. PRICES REASONABLE.
WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street,
SOLE AGENTS. [NEAR MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.]

DRY GOODS

At a Reduction,
AT MARCHAND'S, 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

During our Great Sale of MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, we will sell 25 cases of Soap, sold elsewhere on Fridays at 5c a bar, we will sell for 1 1/2c.

15 pieces of Black Cashmere, 46 inches wide. Sold every place on Friday at 55c, we will sell for 39c.

A like reduction will be made on all Goods, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at

M. MARCHAND'S,

1871 Notre Dame street.

R. WILSON SMITH,
INVESTMENT BROKER.

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.

STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James St. Montreal.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

DOWN TOWN JEWELLERY SHOP.
REDUCTIONS.

We are still making greater reductions on all our CLOCKS, in Bronze, Onyx and Marble.

TABLES, PEDESTALS, MUSIC STANDS, BRONZE and ROYAL COPPER LAMPS, URNS, SIDE PIECES, VASES, &c.

Some fine CHINA in Sevres, Doullon and Limoges, which we must get rid of before removing to our

UPTOWN STORE, 2259 St. Catherine St. N.B. See our Fancy and Artistic China Lamp Globes in flower shapes.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
1791 Notre Dame street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLOUSE ELEGANCIES

Here galore. Hundreds of patterns fit and sparkle in the sunlight of our windows, at the counter and in our shelves. The whole store a beauty show. Blouses and Shirt Waists the attraction. Kinks and knobs and scrolls and webs and cords and circles, all a medley too dainty to describe.

Prices from 50c up to \$2.25.

John Aitken & Co.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

N.B.—Established 1847. You will notice that this year is our Golden Wedding.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL WILL BE
HELD IN THE WINDSOR HALL
IN APRIL.

The annual festival of the Montreal Philharmonic Society, which is regarded by the music lovers of Montreal as the great event of the concert season, will be held this year in the Windsor Hall on April 7, 8 and 9. On Wednesday evening Max Baugh's oratorio, 'Arminius' will be rendered. Marsenet's oratorio, 'Mary Magdalen' and L. Von Beethoven's 'Ninth choral symphony' will be the programme for Thursday evening, and on Friday Wagner's opera 'Tannhauser,' which achieved such success last year, will be repeated by special request.

The festival will also include a matinee of orchestral numbers and vocal solos on Thursday afternoon.

The most distinguished soloists have been selected to sing the many difficult roles, which will be rendered during the festival, including Mrs. Frances Dunton Hood, soprano, of Boston; Madame Rosa Magnus Bostelle, soprano, of New York; Miss Josephine S. Jacoby, contralto, of New York; Mr. Barron Berthold, tenor, of New York, whose appearance here last year created a most favorable impression; Mr. Homer Moor, baritone, of New York; Mr. Conrad Behrens, basso, of New York, an old favorite, who is very popular with Montrealers; Mrs. A. S. Parker, soprano; Mr. E. Lebel, Mr. Roland Paul, tenors, Mr. R. W. Crompton, and Mr. J. Marshall Williams, basses, Montreal.

At the matinee on Thursday afternoon, a very interesting programme of orchestral numbers will be rendered, including Tchaikowsky's in E flat; the 'Dance Macabre,' by Saint-Saens, and Schubert's symphony in B minor, unfinished.

The orchestra will be the famous 'Boston Festival Orchestra,' under the leadership of Mr. Emil Mollenhauer, and will be composed of fifty musicians.

The society's chorus of two hundred and seventy-five voices will be conducted by Mr. William Couture, who has been its leader for over seventeen years. He will be assisted by Mr. Emil Mollenhauer.

Mrs. A. G. Parker, who sang the role of the young shepherd in 'Tannhauser' so beautifully last year has kindly consented to sing it again and Messrs. E. Lebel and Roland Paul, tenors; R. W. Crompton and J. Marshall Williams, basses, talented and popular vocalists of this city, will sing in the great sextet.

Seats are for sale at Nordheimer's by subscription; and tickets will be sold there to the general public after Wednesday next.

An artistic libretto has been prepared by the society for each of the three operas and should be carefully read by all those who purpose attending the entertainments.

THE ZEPHYR CHOIR.

The Zephyr Choir excelled itself in its fifth and last concert of the season in the O'Brien Hall last evening. The event was an unqualified success, and certainly reflects credit upon the efforts of the choir's energetic leader, Mr. Geo. Wilson. The hall was crowded. The many numbers on the programme were rendered in a pleasing manner. The chorus 'Triumphal March,' 'With Sheathed Swords' (Naaman), Costa, by Miss Gertie Wilson and the choir; the anthem, 'Softly Fades the Twilight Ray,' by the choir; the chorus, the 'Heavens are Telling' (Creation), Haydn, by Miss Herbert and Messrs. Jennings, Clapp and choir; the motet, 'Hear my Prayer,' by Miss Herbert and choir, and the quartettes, 'No evil shall befall Thee,' by Misses Budd, Blackham, Mitchell and Powles, and 'In him was life,' by Misses Gertie Wilson, Forrester and Messrs. Mattice and Gray, were all rendered in a pleasing manner. The solos, 'Save me, O God,' by Miss Alice Herbert; 'Honor and Arms,' by Mr. J. Marshall Williams, and 'Now the day is over,' by Mr. D. E. Jennings, were well received. The violin playing of Miss Featherston was loudly applauded. The audience was favored with a piano solo by Mr. F. H. Stevens, the renowned pianist and organist. Mr. Sidney Pitt, one of the soloists, was unavoidably detained outside the city, which was much regretted.

WAR ON DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Toronto, March 26.—It is proposed to introduce in the legislature a bill against departmental stores. The proposed legislation has not yet been drawn up in detail, but its general provisions are to be along the lines which have been proposed by several associations of storekeepers. It will propose a tax on each additional department added to the store. How it will avoid crushing out village general stores is not yet made public, and the bill will be strongly opposed on the ground that it is class legislation, and if the departmental store is an evil, it is a necessary evil. The opposers of the bill will contend that these giant stores are but the necessary product of the tendency to centralize and that conditions necessitate their existence.

SIR HENRY STRONG

WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON IN
JUNE TO TAKE HIS SEAT AS
A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Ottawa, March 27.—Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, will leave for London in June to take his seat as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, another evidence of closer union of the Empire appropriate to the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty. The Dominion government has decided to provide for the expenses of Sir Henry while in London, as there is no salary attached to the position at present.

ST. HYACINTHE NEWS.

St. Hyacinthe, March 27.—A branch of Father Murphy's institute for the cure of drunkenness may soon be established in St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Lamarche, Father Murphy's agent has been here endeavoring to secure a suitable building, and the 'Courier' believes that such an institution would do a great deal of good here.

The River Yamaska has been rising rapidly of late, but no damage from floods is feared unless a heavy and protracted rain sets in. The few fine days we have had have played havoc with the snow, which was far less this winter than usual.

Since the abolition of the cheap Saturday fares the attendance at the market has been considerably reduced. The Board of Trade has requested the G.T.R. to restore these, and a favorable reply is soon expected.

FIRE AT SUTTON.

Sutton, Que., March 26.—The Elkins Cheese Factory, in the Township of Potton, has been burned, together with the contents and machinery. The building and machinery were all new. There is a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

MR. HARTY ILL AGAIN.

Toronto, March 26.—It has been stated that the Hon. Mr. Harty had gone to Kingston and was again seriously ill. Mr. Harty is suffering from a touch of the grippe, but he has not left the city, and has not announced his intention of so doing.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 26.—Canadians in this city will dine at the Majestic on Monday evening next for the purpose of forming a Canadian society. A number of Canadians will speak. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Krans will preside. Dr. J. A. Meek is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

BUTLER WILL LEAVE US.

San Francisco, March 26.—Butler, alias Shields, the Australian murderer, sails on the steamer 'Mariposa' next week for Australia. All sorts of safeguards in the shape of feet manacles, leather mittens, and handcuffs will be used to prevent the escape of the prisoner.

REFUSE TO ADMIT WOMEN.

Trenton, N.J., March 27.—The New Jersey M. E. Church Conference yesterday voted against admitting women delegates to the general conference, by a vote of 103 to 68.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mr. CHAS. KELLY will sing at Dominion Square Church, SUNDAY EVENING, Solo, 'The Coming of the King,' by Rockel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JEFFREY, who has been in New York for the past week, will be at business again on MONDAY, prepared to take orders for all kinds of Costumes, etc.

We have also pleasure in stating that we have secured the services of Miss FENOGLIO, who in conjunction with Mrs. JEFFREY, will attend to the cutting and fitting of Ladies' Costumes, etc., under the superintendence of Mr. G. A. E. TURNER, and having increased our facilities for turning out the work, we are now in a position to take orders at greatly reduced rates without lowering the quality or style of the workmanship for which this department has so long been favorably known.

Prices graded according to Material and Trimmings.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, Etc.,

A full stock on hand.

N.B.

MILLINERY OPENING

—ON—

TUESDAY.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Montreal.

FORTY-SEVENTH Spring Announcement. SPRING 1897.

Our New Spring Importations from leading London Houses are now all on hand, the Style and Quality of which cannot be excelled, and we are sure that by placing your orders NOW a superior quality of workmanship will be assured.

Messrs. R. C. Wilson, (late of St. James street), and E. Marcotte, are still in charge of our Cutting Department, which is sufficient guarantee of the style and fitting qualities of every garment produced by us.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS,

TAILORS,

1817 Notre Dame Street.

SPRING NOVELTIES in Carpets, Curtains,
Rugs and Draperies,
At **THOS. LIGGETT'S,**
1884 Notre Dame Street.



GALOPS CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Cardinal Section of the Galops Canal," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1897, for the works connected with the enlargement of the Galops Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 31st day of March, 1897, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's office at Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$100,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 31st day of January, A.D. 1899, will be rigidly enforced and all penalties for delay exacted.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



GALOPS CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Iroquois Section of the Galops Canal," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1897, for the works connected with the enlargement of the Galops Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 31st day of March, 1897, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's office at Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$100,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN
the very best Style and with despatch at
"WITNESS" OFFICE.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.
GALLERIES CLOSED
Preparatory to the
SEVENTEENTH SPRING EXHIBITION.
Reading Room open to members, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 24

MONTREAL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FESTIVAL CONCERTS.

Tickets can be obtained by subscription on and after THURSDAY, 25th March, at 9 a.m., at Nordheimer's, 213 St. James st. Subscriptions can be paid in advance to the Treasurer, or at Nordheimer's, when selecting seats.
Sale of Seats to General Public will commence on WEDNESDAY, 31st March at 9 a.m.

A. BROWNING, Sec.-Treas.
124 Notre Dame street.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

MR. FRED MEYERS

WILL SPEAK ON

"WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT MISSIONS."

At the Young Men's Meeting on SATURDAY NIGHT, at Eight o'clock.
An interesting and helpful meeting.
Drop in for an hour.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY
Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.
The 'Studies in Genesis' continued.
Topic—'GOOD OUT OF EVIL.'
D. A. BUDGE, Leader.
All young men cordially invited to these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square. 25

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
Cor. St. Mary and St. Catherine streets.
Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor.
will preach at both services, SUNDAY, March 28th
SUBJECTS:
11 a.m.—'Equal unto the Angels.'
7 p.m.—'Seventh Step towards the Throne.'
Seats Free. Everybody welcome.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.
Hall: 2269 St. Catherine St.
Sunday Afternoon, March 28, at 3.15 prompt.
E. J. BUXTON, Esq., will lecture on
'FREEDOM.'

ALL WELCOME. SILVER COLLECTION.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.
Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.
In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY,
Speaker.—Mr. C. T. WILLIAMS.
Subject.—'Nehemiah.'
Soloist.—Mr. CAPOX.
Instrumentalists.—Messrs. MURPHY, SMITH, WHITNEY and WINTER.
COME!

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
183 Congress street.
Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Morning Subject: 'Reading of the Law.'
Evening: Memorial service for the late Mr. David Blackburn.
Baptism-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.
All welcome. 27

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

MONTREAL WORKING MEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Hall, 682 1/2 Craig st., on MONDAY, Next, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Every member is requested to attend. Business of importance, reading reports, nomination and election of officers. By order,
JAS. HOSKINS, Sec.-Sec.
183 Vitre street. 26

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE BARREN LANDS.
LECTURE
With Lime Light Views.

BY—
J. BURR TYRELL, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
"THE KING'S DAUGHTERS."
SYND HALL, University Street,
MONDAY, March 29, at 8 o'clock p.m.
ADMISSION, 25 Cents. 24

THE PRIMARY UNION
meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Emmanuel Church, Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD, Leader. All Sunday-school teachers are welcome.
Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

MADAME Teresa Carreno,
The World Renowned Pianist.
GRAND REGITAL
Windsor Hall, MONDAY EVENING,
March 29th, at 8.15.
Reserved Seats, 50 cts., 75 cts and \$1.00.
Plan opens at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine street, and Willis & Co.'s, Notre Dame street, Monday, March 22, at 9 o'clock.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Christian workers are cordially invited to attend a series of meetings, to be held in the Evangelistic Hall, 2124 St. Catherine street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2.30 o'clock. The following subjects will be taken up:—

March 30—'To Every Man His Work.'
April 6—'Inasmuch as ye did it not.'
The meetings are open to all.

1st OR PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.
The Regiment will parade at the Armory at 8 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 30th, and every subsequent Tuesday, until further orders. Uniform—Drill order.
By order,
W. L. BOND, Captain, Adjutant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the above association will be held on THURSDAY next, the first day of April, at 11 o'clock, preceded by a Prayer Meeting at 10.30.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6th, 8 P.M.

'Greece of To-day and Yesterday.'
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
—BY—
REV. G. ABBOTT-SMITH, M.A.

Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., will preside.
PROGRAMME:
1. Y.M.C.A. ORCHESTRA.
2. Classical Greece: Its Legends, Heroes, Temples and Works of Art. Verdi
3. Harp Selections—"Mignon" Mrs. PARRATT.
4. Recitation—"Greece: Past and Present"—Dyrton
5. Song—"Maid of Athens" Ascher
6. Greece in the days of St. Paul. Corfu: the little island that defied the Turks. Greece and the Greeks of to-day.
7. Greek National Song.
BY A NATIVE GREEK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Proceeds for Indian Famine Fund. 27

THE CHICAGO — MARINE BAND,
Greatest Popular Band
Music in the World.

PLAYS IN MONTREAL.
8th, 9th and 10th April.
Opening of advance sale of tickets at Nordheimer's, Shays, Pratte's and Hardy's Music Stores, on Tuesday Morning, March 30.

CONCERT
E. L. of C. E.
MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 13th, 1897
Tickets, 10c. 20

DR. BENSON'S LECTURE.
'The Yosemite Valley' was the subject of a most interesting lecture delivered last evening in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. by the Rev. Dr. Manly Benson. The magnificence of the scenery was most eloquently and graphically described. The large audience appreciated the efforts of the speaker, and he was warmly applauded.

A FIREMAN'S PERIL.
Fireman James Ruddy, of No. 1 station, was yesterday afternoon overcome by smoke at a small fire over the saloon of Hypolite Cabana, 443 Craig street, and was carried to the ground unconscious. He was taken first to the rooms of Chief Benoit, and afterwards in the ambulance to the General Hospital, where he was not restored to his senses until six p.m., three hours after the outbreak of the fire.

GOOD TEMPLAR 'AT HOME.'
J. B. Gough Lodge, I.O.G.T., held a pleasant 'At Home' last evening. The lodge rooms were well filled, and the majority of the lodges of the district were represented. Among those present were Sister E. Mitchell, District Vice Templar; Bro. A. Norwood, District Councilor; Sister A. J. Hyde Clarke, District Chaplain, and Bro. R. Slater, District Marshal.

EAST END METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
The Rev. Jos. C. Thomson, M.D., Chinese missionary, will deliver an address at the open meeting of the East End Methodist Sunday-school to-morrow afternoon. The public are cordially invited.

A RAMBLE IN ITALY.
Mr. J. Burt Sutherland delivered an interesting lecture last evening entitled 'My Rambles in Italy', in the school-room of Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. Sutherland brought his audience from London to Paris and Rouen, and thence to Italy, through the Alps. The beauties of the Italian cities were sympathetically described.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 25c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. 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 Dougall & Son, "Witness" Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness," Montreal.'

MARCH						
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

The Liberal majority in Wright county is officially reported to be 780, or more than double the majority, 382, obtained in the general election in June, when the Liberals swept the province. It appears quite certain that the French-Canadians of this province would now give even a larger Liberal majority in support of Mr. Laurier and his settlement of the school question than they gave in support of him and his policy in June last. The fact that one of the French-Canadian members of the Opposition has joined the government suggests that in that member's opinion the electors of the constituency he represents are now in favor of the settlement.

Alderman Brunet is nothing if not philanthropic—that is with the city's money. This unenviable characteristic of his was strikingly brought out at the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday, when he managed to get three of his fellow countrymen to vote for paying an outside architect to do work which the city's sanitary engineer could and should have done. Alderman Wilson, Hochelaga Ward; Alderman Oumet, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and Alderman Prenoveau, St. Denis Ward, are the aldermen who sustained this unsavory motion. In vain Aldermen Turner, Harper and Connaughton lifted up their voices against this ruthless squandering of the city's funds; they were in the minority, and to belong to the minority at the City Hall means practically to be without influence, as there is now no such thing as shame to appeal to. One has only to recall how this despotic majority acted when the gas contract, the street railway contract and similar jobs were got through the Council to realize the truth of this statement. It is unnecessary to point out that if one of the four aldermen whose names have been mentioned had had the slightest regard for the promises they made to the electors at the last elections concerning economy in civic affairs they would never have dreamed of insisting upon the city paying outsiders to do work which its own employees should do. The electors of Hochelaga Ward elected Alderman Wilson to the Council over Alderman Hurtubise because they were disgusted with the latter's voting proclivities, while Alderman Leclerc in St. Jean Baptiste Ward was defeated for an exactly similar cause. It is said that history repeats itself. It certainly should do so in the case of Aldermen Wilson and Oumet next February. Aldermen Brunet and Prenoveau may think themselves secure, but the last civic elections proved that the very aldermen who deemed themselves the most secure were in the greatest danger.

BARBAROUS MENDICITY.
It appears to be quite in vain that the city authorities are appealed to to put in force the power they obtained at the last meeting of the Quebec Legislature to regulate mendicancy on the streets of Montreal. The evil, which has been complained of in many quarters, still exists. Deformed mendicants still occupy their favorite haunts, exciting the compassion of the passers-by. These are regularly brought in the morning to be exposed to the public view, and removed at night, after having received in many instances a handful of coppers. When this question was first agitated it was found that the city had no power to pass a by-law ordering the removal of cripples and deformed persons from the streets. Among the amendments to the charter asked for by the city at the last session of the Local Legislature was one looking to the granting of power to cover this whole subject of mendicancy on the streets of Montreal. There was no difficulty at all about it, and the new power reads as follows:—'The city is empowered to make by-laws to regulate or prohibit mendicancy, to regulate the circulation of bicycles and other vehicles of that kind, and to prevent the exhibition of wounds and infirmities in the streets and public squares of the city.' All that is needed is that a by-law in accordance with this new extension of power be drafted and carried through the Council, with strict orders that the police authorities enforce it at once. This would be necessary, seeing that there are hundreds of by-laws which are practically useless owing to the fact that the police authorities refuse to take the initiative in enforcing them. The most glaring instance of this indifference is the disorderly houses, evidence as to which has to be furnished by private societies and organizations. The police administration states candidly that they have no intention of looking for such evidence themselves. They confine themselves to the prosecution of the cases before the courts after others, at great expense and trouble, have done the work which is manifestly laid upon the police officials themselves by virtue of the terms of their appointment and by the several by-laws dealing with the social evil. The one thing our policemen seem fully equal to is arresting and imprisoning newspaper bulletin boards, in which they have developed a sudden zeal in the past few days.

FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.
It seems probable that the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign will be marked by an Australian federation, and it is not impossible that it may be completed in time for the jubilee celebration in London. It will be remembered that in 1891 a convention of delegates from all the Australasian colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, drafted a commonwealth bill providing for the federation of the colonies with a federal parliament consisting of a lower house of representatives of the people and an upper house of representatives of the colonies. The colonial parliaments could not be got to pass this bill, some rejecting it and the rest making amendments so various that it was seen that the whole work would have to be done over again. In 1895 another convention was held, at which it was agreed to ask the legislatures of the different colonies to pass an enabling act which would give a convention power to draft a constitution which would only need the sanction of a plebiscite of each of the colonies to make law, thus getting over the necessity of requiring the sanction of each of the legislatures to the constitution. Five out of seven of the Australasian colonial legislatures—those of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania—passed the enabling act and elected their delegates to the convention. The legislature of Queensland, where the agitation for confederation began, and where its strongest and ablest advocate, Chief Justice Sir Samuel Griffith, resided, rejected the bill, and is consequently without representation at the convention. New Zealand has finally decided that the distance between her and Australia, twelve hundred miles, is too great to admit of her joining the Australian federation. The convention will meet at Sydney next Monday, and will begin its labor of framing the federal constitution. It is expected that it will complete its labors late in April or early in May at latest. After doing so the convention will adjourn for thirty days, or at most sixty, to give time for general public criticism of its work, after which it will reassemble and give it the finishing touches, if any are considered necessary. Then the convention will cease to exist and the colonies will by plebiscite accept or reject the constitution thus framed. If three or more accept the constitution it will then be presented to the Imperial Parliament in the shape of a bill for the federation of the Australian colonies, and upon its passage the Australian commonwealth, composed of the colonies which accepted the constitution, will come into existence, and the rest of the colonies

will be left out in the cold until they choose to enter.
The greatest obstacle to federation was at one time the protection views of some of the colonies, which thought their prosperity depended upon their power to build Chinese walls between themselves and their neighbors. That obstacle has disappeared, the Australian colonies having been schooled by bitter experience out of protection ignorance and false theories. The next most serious obstacle was the fear of the smaller colonies that the larger ones would override their wishes and interests and the fear of the larger colonies that by log-rolling combines the poorer colonies would enrich themselves at the expense of the wealthier, which paid the greatest share of the taxes. It seems to have been finally agreed that in the lower house representation should be strictly according to population, one representative for every thirty thousand people. In the upper house the colonies were to be represented by an equal number of senators elected by the colony or by its legislature, eight senators to each colony. Thus, state rights are to be guarded and representation by population to be also secured. The general opinion is that if Victoria and New South Wales, the principal colonies represented in the convention, can reach an agreement, the rest of the colonies, and even Queensland later, will almost certainly be included in the Australian federation.

THE LAST INVASION OF BRITAIN.
The discussion which has been raised in England by the determination of the government to proceed with the construction of a fortified line of defence between London and the south coast has directed public attention to a demonstration at Fishguard, in South Wales, to commemorate the last hostile invasion of England. Probably most people were unaware that such an event took place just a hundred years ago, but such was actually the case, and the details are no less creditable to our Welsh fellow countrymen than encouraging to the present generation of Englishmen, should a similar contingency arise. It was just at the time so vividly described by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Antiquary' when all the coast population of Great Britain were on the alert against French invasion and when a bonfire taken for a beacon could arouse the forces of a whole country side. On the twenty-second of February, 1797, a gentleman observed three ships of war, accompanied by a large armed lugger, all flying British colors, passing St. David's Head in Pembrokeshire. Having been a sailor in his youth, he inspected them closely, and speedily concluded that their rig was French, and that they were full of troops. He at once gave warning to the citizens of St. David's, while the suspected squadron moved on towards Fishguard. Here the small fort was just about saluting the flag, when suddenly the English colors were struck and the French tricolor hoisted instead. Forthwith the whole district was in a state of alarm, but, as the event proved, by no means of panic.

All valuables were as speedily as possible carted inland, while the undaunted men of St. David's armed themselves with such weapons as were available. The lead sheathing of the cathedral roof was promptly melted into bullets. Whatever gunpowder was at hand was distributed among those lucky enough to possess firearms of any description, and with such preparation the burghers advanced to meet the enemy. On the following day they were joined by some thousands of sturdy countrymen armed with fowling pieces, old muskets, rusty swords, scythe blades fixed on poles, pitch-forks and any other weapons of offence available. The enemy, whose force consisted of six hundred regular troops and eight hundred uniformed ex-convicts and sweepings from French prisons, had meanwhile effected an unopposed landing at Pencaer, near Fishguard. About noon on the twenty-fourth of February the ships which had brought them, dreading the approach of a British squadron, suddenly put to sea, leaving the invaders to their own resources. Towards evening the lord-lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Cawdor, arrived on the scene, accompanied by a troop of yeomanry and about five hundred militia and fencibles, hurriedly got together, and also some sailors, with two or three cannon. Taking command of the motley but warlike assemblage, the Earl at once made dispositions for a general attack on the enemy. The French General, whose name was Tate, an Irish-American, appears, however, to have had no stomach

for an encounter, and at once sent officers to negotiate a surrender on condition that his troops should be conveyed back to Brest. The Earl would only consent to an unconditional surrender, threatening an immediate attack with ten thousand troops. The ten thousand troops for available purposes of course existed only in his lordship's imagination, but he had rendered that imagination effective by a ruse which is merrily remembered on that coast. Seeing a number of Welsh peasant women viewing things from a hill-top and noticing how well their red shawls and black silk high hats would pass in the distance for the uniforms of troops, he set those women marching, so that they appeared like countless battalions coming over the hill. They entered into the trick with great persistency, great glee and signal success, and an unconditional capitulation of the invaders was forthwith agreed to.

No doubt the conditions of warfare have materially changed in a hundred years, but, as the prince of Parma was accustomed to tell his soldiers, 'It is not the length but the point of the pike that kills.' So long as the dauntless bearing of these doughty volunteers of a hundred years ago is emulated, so long will Britain be provided with 'the point of the pike.' A silly attempt has been made on both sides of the Atlantic to create a war scare in connection with the projected southern military line for the London district. As a matter of fact, it is quite a hundred years since it was first proposed to construct such a line, but neither financial conditions nor time permitted of such a course being adopted, except locally, as at Chatham and Portsmouth, and instead the sea-coast was dotted with hastily-constructed martello towers, now for the most part entirely out of date for defensive purposes. It may not be generally known that the modern military line covering Sheerness and Chatham dockyards has an extent of about sixty miles, and would require an invading army of at least two hundred thousand strong effectively to attack it. The Thames also is most unobtrusively but actually bristling with carefully constructed batteries, mounted with the heaviest ordnance, and so situated as to provide for a concentrated or cross-fire on shipping passing through the various reaches. The east coast is not of such a character as to invite the disembarkation of invaders, so that the construction of the new works is really all that is required to complete a line of defence sufficiently powerful to delay an enemy and give time for the concentration of troops for the defence of the heart of the empire.

A PENNY WISE POLICY.

Mr. Fielding has expressed himself on no part of his coming tariff with so broad a hint as on the subject of coal, the duty on which he has deliberately set over against the coal duty in the United States, implying that if the Americans would not reduce the coal duty he would not. It is natural, perhaps, that even if Mr. Fielding was an absolute free trader in everything else he should want to see coal taken care of, but he may have been only trying to forestall the interested movement in Nova Scotia against lowering the coal duties by holding out the hope of reciprocity, which may not be entirely vain. Mr. Fielding is a Nova Scotian. Nova Scotia has suffered more from the protective system than any other part of the Dominion. Nova Scotia is a free trade province indeed, but it would like coal looked after. The Nova Scotian premier, Mr. Fielding's successor in that office, is, like Mr. Fielding, a Liberal, and his government is generally in harmony with the national government; but he and his government and the Nova Scotia Legislature want coal looked after. That government has declared itself strongly against the reduction of the coal duties, a matter with which it has nothing to do; and it is about to appeal to the popular selfishness by a general election on this issue. A meaner attitude could not be taken than that into which the beheaded Nova Scotia Government proposes to lead that province. If there is any province which has been steadily denouncing protection as a wrong and an oppression, and even a ground for secession, it is Nova Scotia. And with reason, too, for under a protection tariff the increase of the population of Nova Scotia, which was for the decade from 1871 to 1881 over thirteen percent, was diminished to about two percent for the decade from 1881 to 1891. But the Nova Scotia Government is willing to wreck the movement towards deliverance from this incubus for the sake of the interests of a small minority of her people. In the interest of Nova

Scotia alone the attitude of the government is eminently petty—penny-wise and pound foolish.

In the interest of Canada as a whole the policy is utterly unpatriotic and selfish. To the interest of Nova Scotia coal mining Canada has been paying very costly tribute. Coal is a raw material if anything is. If any tax could be a worse handicap on industry than another it is a tax on coal, and Canada has had her manufacturing vitality lowered very gravely by paying tribute on coal to Nova Scotia. This burden on Canadian industry in so far as it merely raises the price of products consumed at home, is just so much of a tax on our farmers and other consumers. But where it tells most seriously is in its effect upon the export trade. Canadian manufactures that can be sold only to our own people may generally be assumed to be more of a burden than a blessing to them. The only manufacturing that is worth doing from a national point of view is that which can be carried on for export. A very slight tax on raw materials and coal is enough to make all the difference between an export trade, and none between our developing into a trading and producing nation and our making only what we can devour at great expense to ourselves. Our only hope of flourishing is in lowering the cost of production. It is very easy to see how terrible the pressure that will be brought to bear upon government to maintain all existing privileges. News-papers secured to these interests loudly and openly and threaten. Even whole provinces are being worked to wreck the tariff reform movement. The government has, however, before it a very vivid example of the fate that awaits a party which weakens under such influences in the total collapse of the Democratic party in the United States. It was not sufficient that that party brought in a very considerable measure of reform. The fact that a majority of the Democratic Senate were under the control of the sugar trust and other interests brought the whole party and cause to ruin and contempt. No one looks or can look to the present administration to make revolutionary changes. They do, however, look to it to make honest reductions in all protective duties regardless of the pressure of the interests involved, and the country looks to them to face this matter through, no matter what opposition it raises.

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE DEAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPPOSED TO THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY PURCHASE.

The attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was above the average. Mr. Jos. Contant presided, there being also present Messrs. L. E. Morin, W. Boivin, O. Garand, S. Côté, O. Faucher, J. M. Fortier, C. N. Armstrong, D. Parizeau, F. X. Moisan, H. A. Brault, J. X. Perrault, ex-Ald. Beauchamp, O. Robitaille and others.

Mr. S. Beaudin, solicitor to the Chamber of Commerce, reported that in his opinion there was nothing in the constitution that would prevent Canada from possessing a mint.

A resolution was adopted asking the government of the Dominion to make Montreal the summer port of the proposed St. Lawrence railway.

The chairman then brought up the subject of the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the city of Montreal, expressing his complete disapproval of the alleged policy of the government in closing a deal with Mr. Grenshields of the Drummond County Railway.

There was considerable discussion over this matter, in which Messrs. C. N. Armstrong, L. E. Morin, J. M. Fortier, D. Parizeau, H. A. Brault and others took part. Mr. Armstrong stating in regard to the aforesaid deal that he had no doubt but that the order-in-council had already been signed, but he did not think it was too late to remedy the wrong that had been done.

The upshot of it was that a resolution was passed asking the Hon. Mr. Laurier to suspend all action in the matter until a memorandum now being prepared, hostile to the interior line, had reached him from the Chamber of Commerce. It was stated that the members for Vercheres and Chambly, Richelieu, Nicolet, L'Orignal, Yamaska and Lévis would wait upon the Hon. Mr. Laurier this (Saturday) morning and protest against the Grenshields deal.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Report from the Government Physician, Port of Quebec: "I have used 'Pheno Banum' or 'Quick-cure' in a suppurating wound following a severe bite of a cat; after the usual remedies seemed ineffectual. This preparation cleaned up the wound and healed it after the second application. Its effect was most satisfactory. It has also proved a valuable remedy for removing pain, and destroying the cocci that cause boils and carbuncles, healing in some cases more quickly than if the microbes had been cut out. As it is now recognized to be proper treatment instead of poulticing, etc., this remedy has a grand future before it. Signed, J. H. Henchey, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng."

THE PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY.

A Conservative meeting was held last night in the large room of the Hotel Catudel, Notre Dame de Grace, at which Ald. H. Laporte, the Conservative candidate for Hochelaga county, addressed the electors. Mr. A. Rastoul presided, and besides Mr. Laporte's speech, addresses were also made by the Hon. Louis Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture, and Messrs. T. St. Pierre, F. J. Bisailon, Q.C., A. T. Lepine, Cousineau and Vanasse.

MR. ALEX. ROBERTSON'S DEATH.

The death occurred at the General Hospital at one o'clock, today, of Mr. Alexander Robertson, assistant superintendent of the House of Industry and Refuge, Dorchester street. The deceased had not been well for some months, and yesterday had a fatal hemorrhage. He was born in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Scotland, about fifty-five years ago, and had been twenty years in Canada.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES IN MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The conferring of degrees in comparative medicine and veterinary science, in connection with McGill University, took place yesterday afternoon in the William Molson Hall. The proceedings were quiet.

In the absence of the Chancellor, Sir Donald Smith, the chair was taken by Mr. S. Finley. There were present on the platform, Principal Peterson, Dr. D. McEachran, (Dean of the Faculty), Dr. Charles McEachran, Dr. Alex. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Dr. Wesley Mills, Dr. Adams, Dr. Girdwood, Dr. Martin and Mr. Vaughan, registrar.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray, after which the Dean read the annual report. This showed that there had been thirty-four students registered, and of these thirty-one attended the full course.

The following are the names of the prize winners and graduates:—

Best general examination (silver medal), gift of the Dean, and two books, gift of the British Columbia McGill Alumni Association)—B. A. Sugden.

Veterinary medicine and surgery—R. G. Matthew.

Veterinary anatomy—W. B. Wallis.

Cattle pathology—R. G. Matthew.

Cynology—B. A. Sugden.

Pharmacology and therapeutics—B. A. Sugden.

Botany—James McGregor.

Chemistry—W. B. Wallis.

Physiology—W. B. Wallis.

Histology—W. B. Wallis.

Special prize for examination of horses presented by McGill Veterinary Alumni Association of Massachusetts—H. H. Newcomb.

For the best essay read before the Veterinary Medical Association during the session—1st, J. C. Parker; 2nd, B. A. Sugden; 3rd, R. G. Matthew.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

For the best essay read before the Society for study of Comparative Psychology—1st year, E. W. Hammond; 2nd year, J. P. Spanton; 3rd year, B. A. Sugden was then presented, the oath being administered by Dr. Charles McEachran, and the capping performed by Principal Peterson. Those who received the degree of D.V.S. were: R. G. Matthew, Walter Burns, H. H. Newcomb, W. L. Thayer, B. A. Sugden, B. B. Killam, J. C. Parker, W. A. Hilliard, Geo. S. Stevenson, J. C. Moore and J. A. Connely.

THE VALEDICTORY.

The valedictory on behalf of the graduating class was read by Dr. H. H. Newcomb, and was a graceful effort. In the absence, through illness, of Dr. M. C. Baker, the address on behalf of the faculty was read by Dr. Charles McEachran. This offered some excellent advice to the graduating class; showed the necessity for the continuance of close and sympathetic observation and study; taught the principle that poor suffering animals should be treated with the consideration and gentleness which were shown to a human being; and warned against unprofessional conduct toward a confere.

Principal Peterson conveyed congratulations from Sir William Dawson, who was unable to be present, and announced that of the gentlemen who had obtained their degrees that day two would be appointed to government positions in the North-West—a statement which was received with applause.

Dr. Shaw pronounced the benediction.

ACTION ON A NOTE DISMISSED.

Judge Mathieu yesterday dismissed the action in a case of Grenshields, et al., vs. Belanger et al. This was a claim on a promissory note, and the Court maintained the defence which was to the effect that the female defendant signed the note without the authorization of her husband.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. W. Morris, the mining stock broker, left Montreal on Thursday evening for a visit to the mining regions of British Columbia. During his absence, about six weeks, the business of his office will be managed by Mr. C. S. Hubbell.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

SWIMMING.

The pupils of the High School gave a very enjoyable entertainment, at the Laurentide Baths. Following is a list of the events and the respective winners:—

25 yards swimming race for boys under 12 years—Radford, 1; Peck, 2.

50 yards swimming race for boys under 14 years—Proudford, 1; Papineau, 2.

75 yards swimming race, for boys under 16 years—Mackie, 1; Ward, 2.

50 yards hurdle race, open to school—Mackie and Cameron, dead heat.

Long plunge without stroke—Matthews, 1; Ward and Fletcher, equal.

Best style of diving, open to boys under 14 years—Massey, 1; Papineau, 2; Waugh and Gurd, equal.

Best style of diving, open to school—Matthews, 1; Foley, 2.

Egg and plate diving competition, open to school—Proudford, 1; Mackie and Matthews, equal.

100 yards swimming race, open to all schools, boys of 18 and under—Laverty, Montreal Business College, 1; Matthews, High School, 2.

75 yards combination swimming race, open to school—Matthews, 1; Cameron, 2.

At the conclusion of the races there was a game of polo between the Grand Trunk polo team and a combination team of picked players, which resulted in a victory for the Grand Trunk by a score of 4 to 1. The judges were Messrs. J. Paton, T. Paton, C. B. Powter, W. Dickson, G. Ramsom and E. C. Goodwin. Major Macaulay acted as starter.

THE WHEEL.

The C. W. A. Racing Board have accepted the following amateur records, made against time, last year:—

1/4-mile, unpaired, s. s., Frank Moore, Island track, Toronto, 30 1/5.

1/2-mile, unpaired, s. s., A. McEachren, Island track, Toronto, 1 06 1/5.

3/4-mile, unpaired, s. s., Frank Moore, Island track, Toronto, 1 02 1/5.

1-mile, unpaired, s. s., A. McEachren, Island track, Toronto, 2 18.

1-mile, unpaired, s. s., A. McEachren, Island track, Toronto, 2 10 2/5.

1-mile, boys, paced, fl. s., Geo. Nicholson, Island track, Toronto, 2 13.

1-mile, paced, fl. s., John Davidson, Island track, Toronto, 2 01 2/5.

1-mile, paced, fl. s., Frank Moore, Island track, Toronto, 1 55.

3-mile, paced, fl. s., A. McEachren, Island track, Toronto, 6 20 2/5.

5-mile, paced, s. s., A. McEachren, Island track, Toronto, 10 50.

1-hour, paced, fl. s., John Davidson, Island track, 26 miles, 1 509 yards.

A meeting of those interested in bicycling was held in the Point, when a club was organized, to be known as the Canadian Cycling Club of Point St. Charles. They have adopted the maple leaf as their crest. Club rooms have been secured at 288 Magdalen street, which will be open every evening after March 30, when all the leading cycling journals will be kept on file. The club rides will be held on Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons. The next meeting will be held in the rooms on Wednesday evening, March 31, when the laws will be submitted for approval. The following are the officers for the season:—President, Geo. Tate; secretary, Jno. T. Gamble; treasurer, Jas. Hale; captain, Fred J. Greenfield; lieutenant, Harry Lawson.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Wurtelle, the jury declared Joseph Schoen, a German, guilty of stealing a horse, harness and buggy, the property of Gustave Martin, of St. Valentine, last October. He was recommended to the clemency of the Court. The petit jurors were discharged and the Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Huron, sailed from St. John, N.B., yesterday, with a full general cargo, 511 head of cattle and 40 horses. The next boat to arrive at St. John consists of the Beaver Line ship, the steamship Assayo, Captain Carruthers. The Assayo, which is the largest boat which ever entered the port of St. John, is due to arrive on Tuesday next.

The Allan Line SS. State of California leaves to-day on her last trip in the New York service. On her arrival home she will be laid off to receive a thorough overhauling before taking her place on the Montreal and Liverpool service.

The SS. Inishowen Head, of the Head Line, sailed from coal port yesterday for St. John, N.B., and will load a general cargo for Belfast, sailing again about April 14.

RULES TO AVOID COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The revised rules and regulations for preventing collisions at sea, lately adopted by international agreement, are being printed by the Department of Marine at Ottawa, and will be forwarded to customs collectors for distribution to mariners.

ANOTHER AWARD OF \$3,750 SALVAGE.

London, March 26.—The Admiralty Court to-day handed down a decision awarding the British tank steamer Ulstermore the sum of \$3,750 salvage for towing the British steamer Beacon Light to Halifax in December last. The Beacon Light sailed from Hamburg, via Shields, on Nov. 30, for New York, and on her passage lost three blades of her propeller and became helpless. She was picked up in mid-ocean by the Ulstermore, which towed her to Halifax, a distance of 1,200 miles.

WHARF PREPARATIONS FOR NAVIGATION.

The City Surveyor intends putting a gang of men to work on Monday next to open the ramps. Notices have been posted at the openings to the river roads warning people of the danger of crossing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIMPLY FACES
Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura
Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

VALUE OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Britain beats the world hollow in the value of its railways, even the immense lines of Canada and the United States not coming up to the Midland or North-Western in value. The Canadian Pacific, for instance, with its 6,400 miles of road, is actually worth less than £30,000,000.

The Great Eastern Railway is worth £48,000,000.

The Great Northern Railway is worth 46,000,000.

The Great Western Railway is worth 102,000,000.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is worth 54,000,000.

The London and North-Western Railway is worth 186,000,000.

The London and South-Western Railway is worth 56,000,000.

The Midland Railway is worth 125,000,000.

The North-Eastern Railway is worth 64,000,000.

The North British Railway is worth 51,000,000.

The Manchester and Sheffield Railway is worth 45,000,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIABLE
Furniture, Carpets, House Furnishings, Baby Carriages.

No Shoddy Goods here! If you were so unfortunate as to have been disappointed in the quality of your last Carpet, the best plan is to guard against a repetition of the trouble. This can be done by entrusting us with your next order. It is by no means too early.

TO SELECT YOUR
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS OR TAPESTRY.

and have it made and laid free when wanted.

All those who are looking for medium-priced Bedroom Sets, Dining-room Sets and Parlor Sets will find here largest selection shown in the city.

Our business is to furnish homes throughout. We have done it to the satisfaction of others and can do it for you. If you want a Baby Carriage, see ours. Everything for CASH or on CREDIT.

The American Writings Co., Successors to METROPOLITAN FURN. CO., 1078 and 1080 Notre Dame St., T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small PILLS. Small Dose. Small Price.

GRANT'S PATENT

PROF. Samuel S. Grant

(1st Honor Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.)

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES fitted by the most approved and scientific methods.

Sight thoroughly and accurately tested. Prescriptions executed exact.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the fit of all frames.

CHARGES MODERATE. TELEPHONE 502.

MENY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester st.

Whatever is used For Rheumatism

— THE —

CALEDONIA WATERS

Must at last be resorted to for a Cure.

Sold by best dealers everywhere.

PRESCRIPTIONS!

THE MEDICAL HALL

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1838. Over 60 years reputation for Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

JOHN H. M. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,

107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

MONEY TO LEND

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

Auction Sales.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF JAMAICA.

In the matter of the Act 27 Victoria, Session 2, chapter 4, An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Trading Companies and Other Associations.

And in the matter of Act 28 Victoria, chapter 42, An Act for the Winding Up of Companies.

AND in the matter of the American Hotels Company in Jamaica, Limited.

Liquidator of the above Company, appointed under Order dated 13th September, 1896, pursuant to Order of the Court dated the 1st day of May, 1896.

By J. J. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

At the Court House.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1897, at 2 O'clock, Afternoon.

CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL.

In the Parish of Saint Andrew in Jamaica.

And the Furniture, Plate, Linen, Utensils, Fixtures, Chattels and Effects on the premises, subject to lien of the Government of Jamaica in respect of 14,800 Debetures guaranteed by the Government. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the liquidator, of Messrs. Farquharson & Milholland, Kingston, Jamaica, Solicitors for the Liquidator; of Messrs. A. S. Lancelotti & Co., Coffee Exchange, Hanover square, New York; of Messrs. Bell, Simpson & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada; of Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., 24 State street, New York; of The Boston Fruit Co., head Long Wharf, Boston; of The Plant Improvement Co., 12 West 23rd street, New York; of The Plant System offices, Savannah, Georgia; of the Auctioneer and at the time and place of sale.

Fraser Brothers.

FURNITURE SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES. The subscribers give their personal and careful attention to all sales entrusted to them. With their experience of over 20 years in the auction business in this city, they can promise the best possible results to those who may favor them.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers, 45 and 455 St. James street.

IMPORTANT FARM STOCK SALE.

By order of MR. ALBERT F. DAVES, at his farm, directly opposite G.T.R. Wharf Station, Lacine, near Montreal.

On MONDAY, 29th March, at Ten o'clock.

Draught and other horses, choice Milch Cows, Heifers, Friesa Berkshire Pigs, Farm Implements, Vehicles, Harness, etc., etc. all for positive sale as Mr. Daves is retiring from farming.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ESTATE LATE

DUNCAN J. MACDONALD, Esq.

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

16 Cows, Horses, Pigs, Farm Implements, Wagon, Carts, Sleighs, etc. Sale by order of the Executors of the Estate, at the farm nearly opposite 5 mile stone, on Lower Lacine Road, on

Monday, 5th April, 1897, at 10.30 a.m.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ESTATE LATE

MISS BLACKWOOD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS BY AUCTION.

We are instructed by the Executors of the Estate to sell by Auction at the residence, NO. 112 UNION AVENUE, on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 31st March, the Furniture, etc., including Brussels Carpets, Antique Drawing Room Suite, Mahogany Card and Centre Tables, Odd Fancy Chairs, Fire Screen, Pictures, Curtains and Portieres, Ottomans, Walnut Secretary, Bookcase, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Cabinet, Walnut Sideboard and Dining Table, Walnut Dining Chairs in Leather, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, contents of several Bedrooms, Bedroom Sets, Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Chamber Crockery, Wardrobe, lot of Trunks and Chests, contents of Pantry, Kitchen, Servants' room and cellar, lot of coal, etc., etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Has Been, is now, and Always will be The Cook's Friend

Such is the verdict of all those who, in their pastry, make use of the old reliable,

The COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder.

Second to None

ADVERTISEMENTS.



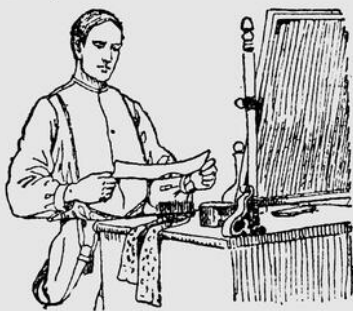
THE Opinion of the Ladies

As regards our prices, to hear people talk you would think that we give away our goods. Now do not make a mistake, we do not give away our goods, but let it be well known, for it concerns everyone, we sell our goods at lower prices than anybody else. Come, examine our prices during the coming eight days' sale, and you will be convinced.

Extraordinary Sale of Linens and Cottons

Flannellettes—Our last case of Flannellettes, one yard wide, very nice, will be sacrificed at—
A Lot of Calico—A great variety of most recent design, very fashionable. We have another lot of extra quality of this pattern, equally new, one yard in width, selling everywhere at 18c. Our price is—
A Lot of Napkins—A large variety, a grand occasion, at—
 3c, 5c, 7c and 10c.
Our Cottons—We have always a specialty in cottons. Our reputation in this respect is without equal. Go elsewhere and you may judge.
Yellow Cotton—Very fine, for undergarments, in pieces of 3 yds, worth 8c, at—
Yellow Cotton for Sheet—2 yards in width, overlasting, worth 20c, at—
White Cotton Cloth—2 yards in width, strong and pretty, worth 25c, at—
White Cotton for Pillows—Fine and strong, 14 inches, worth 15c, at—

Superb Haberdashery.



Our importation of Toilet Articles for Gentlemen and young people surpasses all others.

Our Shirts are correct cut and irreproachable finish. Our Collars are the latest fashion. Our Cravats are remarkable for their peculiar style. All other articles in comparison.

Lonsdale Cambric—A nice lot. Come and see them, if you please. This is an article that you want. Price elsewhere, 10c. At PAQUIN—

SEE—Here is a lot of Calico that we will sacrifice at the price marked here. They are going fast at—

Linen for Glassware—No thing like it anywhere for the price. Worth 8c, for

Roller Linen—A splendid variety of assortment, worth 7c and 10c for—

Table Linen—These linens of Holland manufacture will be the joy of good housekeepers. An article of rare quality and extraordinary low price: 54 inches wide, worth 30c; 60 inches wide, worth 35c; 72 inches wide, worth 50c; 74 inches wide, worth 60c; price at PAQUIN—

Superior Hosiery.

is always admired. The stocking, very often, by its cut, its texture, and its style, repairs and hides the real shape of the leg. We have this stocking, it is of superior manufacture and at low prices. Ask for them.

A 2nd lot of Napkins—very nice and pure Linen, worth double, at—

19c, 24c, 29c and 38c.

A Pretty Corset Madam!

Frankly, the Corset which we offer at 25c is worth four times this amount. It is a perfect fit, the finish is superior and gives the line a superior elegance.

This Corset sells like hot cakes.

25c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES AND HOMES

should be replenished with China and Glass as opportunities present themselves. If the list price interests you, don't wait until too late to take advantage of it, but embrace the opportunity and you'll not regret it.



DINNER SETS!

3 Special Lines

OFFERED FOR A FEW DAYS.

No. 1. Beautiful dark blue design, illuminated in gold, very best English ware, regular value \$14.25. \$22.00 for

No. 2. Dainty Olive Green Decoration Doulton's make, very complete set, regular value \$35 for

No. 3. Pretty little Pink Flowers Decoration, on best English ware, new shapes, Stippled Gold Finish worth \$20.00 For

\$15.20.

Several Hundred Dozen ENGRAVED TUMBLERS

Different styles of engraving and different shapes and sizes, usual price, \$1.50 dozen. Price now

8c ea. 96c doz.

GAS GLOBES.

\$1.00 Gas Globes for 49c. That's what we are offering. Some are odd. Some we have a quantity of.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,
 2341 St. Catherine St.
 1803 Notre Dame St.

BREAD

Save your money and satisfy your taste by having us serve you at your house with a good

Brown Bread
 FANCY BREAD, PASTRY OF ALL KINDS, guaranteed first-class, and at a price defying all competition.

MONTREAL CASH BAKERY,
 91 Shannon Street.

DRAINS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Drains," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April next, for the construction of drains in the different wards of the city during the present year, from the public sewers to the alignment of the street on either side of said sewers, according to the specifications on view, in the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right of accepting different tenders for each separate district specified.

FERGIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
 City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, March 26th, 1897.

CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

DIED.
 PLANT—On March 26, 1897, at 93 St. Francois Xavier street, James William Plant, youngest and beloved son of Thomas and Annie Plant.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

QUEBEC POLITICAL NOTES.

Quebec, March 27.—Mr. Charles Marcell left yesterday for Gaspé and will remain there until after the election.

It is probable that Dr. Vaillancourt, ex-M.P. for Dorchester, will oppose Attorney-General Pelletier in that county.

Mr. Geo. R. Smith, manager of the Thetford asbestos mines, has been unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for Megantic.

The Bleu papers have been publishing the most fantastic accounts of the meeting at Ste. Anne de la Perade, in Champlain County, and describing it as a great triumph for Dr. Marcotte, the Conservative candidate. The truth is that the gathering, which numbered over four thousand electors, received Dr. Marcotte and his friends very coldly and even hissed them occasionally, while the enthusiasm in favor of his Liberal opponent, Dr. Trudel, was very marked and completely dumfounded his adversaries.

Mr. J. C. Aigé, registrar for Montreal East, has been appointed returning officer for Division No. 2, including St. James and East wards.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

THE CARETAKER OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Thomas Charest, caretaker for the St. John's Presbyterian Church, was suffocated by gas this morning while attending to the furnace. The body was found in the church basement and removed to the morgue, where an inquest is being held.

THE SISTERS MUST PAY DAMAGES

Judge Archibald rendered judgment this morning in the case of John Lorian vs. the Sisters of the Congregation Nunsery. This was an action for damages on the ground that defendants had unduly cancelled a contract entered into between them and plaintiff for some tile flooring in the Villa-Maria convent, and judgment went in favor of plaintiff for a hundred and fifty-four dollars.

LA CROIX CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert of La Croix French Presbyterian Church, 97 Poupard street, on Tuesday, March 30, at eight o'clock, offers a good programme.

ELLARD ACQUITTED.

Charles Ellard, a well-known lacrosse player, and a former member of championship teams, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of stealing, in the Court of Special Sessions, by Judge Dugas.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

His Lordship Bishop Bond will administer the rite of confirmation to-morrow evening, after evening prayer, in St. Stephen's Church. Archdeacon Mills will preach at the morning service.

EXPECTORATION ILLEGAL.

Rochester, March 27.—The Board of Health unanimously adopted the following ordinance last night against expectorating in public places. No person shall expectorate on the floor of any street car or other public conveyance, building or on the sidewalk of the city of Rochester. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars. The mayor will instruct the police to enforce its provisions.

THE LATE SENATOR KAUBACH.

A BEAUTIFUL STAINED-GLASS WINDOW IN HIS MEMORY.

Messrs. J. C. Spence & Sons of 37½ Bleury street have on exhibition in their studio a magnificent stained-glass window, to be erected in the Anglican Church at Lunenburg, N.S., by Mrs. Kaubach, to the memory of her husband, the late Senator Kaubach, who died so suddenly at Ottawa on Jan. 6, 1896. The window, which is of the one-light description, is 13 feet, 6 inches in height, by 2 feet 9½ inches in breadth, and has for its subject the parable of the Good Samaritan. The figures are excellent, much attention having been paid to the expression of countenance on each. At the base of the window is an inscription of the usual order with the words, "Grant him thy rest, O God." This window will be open to inspection by the public any time to-day and on Monday next after ten a.m.

MR. JOHN ALLAN'S NEW STORE.

Mr. John Allan, the well-known men's and boys' outfitter of Craig street, is about to open up a branch business on the spacious premises at 2299 St. Catherine street, lately occupied by Mr. A. Walker, confectioner. The store is undergoing alterations to suit Mr. Allan's line of business, and when complete will, Mr. Allan intends, be in every way a first-class store. Mr. Allan will, in this new branch, which will open for business about April 10 to 15, carry a large stock of hats and high-class men's furnishings.

CONCERT AT LACHINE.

A concert will be given in St. Stephen's Hall, Lachine, on Tuesday, March 30, at 8 p.m. The services of a number of Montreal's best entertainers have been secured. The following ladies and gentlemen will appear:—Mrs. Harvey, solo contralto, Emmanuel Church, Montreal; Miss L. Morrison, late solo soprano, St. Vincent Ferrers church, New York; A. I. Rice, choir master St. Giles Church, Montreal; E. Scott Peacock, choir master Taylor Presbyterian Church, Montreal; J. Dougherty, the inimitable comic; Will Burgess, ventriloquist and humorist; Arthur Ware; A. B. Parker, cornet soloist; H. A. Starr, L. Mus. A.D.C.M., piano soloist and accompanist.

MUSIC TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The music dealers and manufacturers of the Province of Quebec met yesterday in the Board of Trade building for the purpose of forming an association and adopting a constitution. The constitution, which had been drafted at a preliminary meeting, was unanimously adopted, and the association will be known under the style and title of "The Music Trade Association of the Province of Quebec." The officers elected were:—Messrs. A. M. Featherston, president; A. P. Willis, first vice-president; C. W. Lindsay, second vice-president; L. E. N. Pratte, treasurer; C. Martel, secretary. Four other gentlemen were elected to form an executive committee with the above, as follows:—Messrs. Glendon, Archambault, Foisy and Shaw. The meeting then adjourned to be called by the executive committee as occasion arises.

OLIVER OPTIC DEAD.

Boston, Mass., March 27.—William T. Adam (Oliver Optic) died shortly after nine o'clock this morning. He was famous chiefly for his stories for young people.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

M. MARCHAND'S

1871 Notre Dame Street.

SALE OF BLACK GOODS AT A REDUCTION.

Black Cashmere at Half Price.
Black Serge at Half Price.
Black Broche at Half Price.
Sun Cloth at Half Price.
Crepons at Half Price.
Plain and Figured Black Alpaca.
\$5,000.00 worth of Black Goods.

The whole must be sold before the 1st April,

AT M. MARCHAND'S,

1871 Notre Dame Street.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

Mr. S. S. Bain, florist, Beaver Hall Hill, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture last night before a large gathering, in Academy Hall, St. Lambert, of school children, parents and their friends on flowers and how to grow them. The lecturer practically showed the audience, with working material, how to pot plants, sow seed, transplant seedlings, cuttings, and care of plants generally indoors and out; also, by drawings how to arrange flower beds and gardens, the trimming of geraniums as to shape and to secure the best bloom. The lecturer was listened to with much interest, answered questions, and dwelt on the great pleasure to be derived in the study of the culture of the beautiful flowers. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Bain.

CLAN MACLENNAN CONCERT.

Clan Macleannan's ninth annual concert was held last evening in Drummond Hall. Promptly at the time appointed Chief Thos. Liggett, preceded by Piper Matheson, entered the hall followed by clansmen with their plaids and bagpipes, and the following guests: Mr. J. T. Mitchell, first vice-president, Caledonian Society; Chief Allan, Scotia's Kilted Lads; Chief McArthur, Clan Gordon and Royal Deputy D. Stewart. The chairman, Chief Thos. Liggett, extended a cordial welcome to the audience and guests. The programme included the selections "Rob Roy," and "All Around the City," by the orchestra; solos, "Loch Lomond," "Scots Wha Hae," "I'm Wearin' Awa' Jean," and the "March of the Cameron Men," by J. Marshall Williams; other solos, "The Campbells are Comin'," and "Recollections of Scotland," by Miss L. Bengough; songs, "Tender and True" and "Bonnie Brier Bush," by Miss Margaret Stark; cornet solos, "Blue Bells of Scotland" and "Highland Fantasia," by Miss Stella Morse; "Lassie Loved a Lover" and other songs, by Miss Alice Jenning; a song by Master F. Ulley; readings by Belle Harrington Hall, and Highland dances by Masters James and Murdoch Matheson. The entertainment was very successful.

POLICE COURT.

In the Police Court yesterday a little boy, Gedeon Larouche, was arraigned on the charge of stealing five bales of hay from a shed at the corner of Jacques Cartier and Water streets, belonging to Mr. Thibault, 1255 Notre Dame street. Later on Benjamin Emard of St. Paul street, and Xavier Gagne of Voltaire street, were accused of receiving the stolen goods. The last two pleaded not guilty this morning and all will come up for trial next Wednesday. Larouche received fifty cents as his share of the plunder.

AT HALF PRICE

A few more left

CHAMBER SETS

Slightly Damaged

E. HAGAR & CO.,

446—St. Paul St.—448

PORT ARTHUR.

ASKS FOR C. P. R. CONSIDERATION.

Yesterday a deputation from Port Arthur and Port William consisting of Messrs. John McKellar, Mayor of Port William; G. O. P. Clavet, J. L. Melkie, D. F. Burke, L. Walsh, W. Wotherspoon, Thomas Squires, William Hall, W. J. Clarke, I. L. Matthews, chairman of the deputation, and J. M. McGovern, immigration agent at Port Arthur, interviewed the C.P.R. with a view to the making arrangements facilitating the influx of mining people into the Rainy River district.

Mr. McNicoll, general passenger agent, was asked to agree to a reduction between White River and Rat Portage, and also for a pro rata ticket rate with Manitoba—that is, that colonist return tickets should be issued from Montreal to Port Arthur at \$20; Rat Portage, \$25; Winnipeg, \$25; and Calgary, \$25. Mr. Bosworth, the freight traffic manager, was subsequently waited upon, and was asked for a special car load rate for miners' supplies east and west from Port Arthur, while Mr. Shaughnessy was asked to establish car shops at Port William.

While the former requests were taken into consideration, the vice-president said that owing to the fact that the company intend to spend \$2,250,000 this season upon the main line, the car shops could not be built this year at Port Arthur. With reference to the Rainy River Railway, he said that he should like to see it built, and stated that in the near future the C.P.R. intended to build a line from Wabigoon through the Manitow gold country to Rainy Lake. The deputation then waited upon Mr. Hosmer, general manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph, and asked that the present telegraph rates of fifty cents for ten words to Winnipeg, Rat Portage, Schreiber and White River be dropped to twenty-five cents; that the rate to Montreal and Toronto of seventy-five cents be dropped to fifty cents, with the privilege of sending night messages of twenty-five words at day rates. Mr. Hosmer promised to consider the matter and do what he could to it.

COLORED EYE-GLASSES, 25c to \$1.00 pair. THOS. ALLAN & CO., 2286 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, ONE JOBBING EXPRESS Wagon. Apply 170 Hypolite street. 27

FOR SALE, THREE SILVER-HAIRED Yorkshire Terrier Puppies, from first prize stock (two males and one female) two months old. Address YORKSHIRE, "Witness" Office. 27

FOR SALE, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND Velvet Carpets; also handsome Dining-room Set, Parlor Set, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, etc. Private family. Apply 12 Brandon avenue, off 424 St. Antoine st. 27

FOR SALE, LADIES' NATURAL WOOL Undervests, 55c, worth \$1.00; Tweeds, 30c, worth 45c; Costume Cloth, 20c, worth 30c; Remnants Dress Linings, Table Linen, Towelling, Butcher Linen, Quilts, Remnants Sheet, Lace Curtains. Bargains before removal. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 1597 Notre Dame street, between St. Lambert Hill and Court House. 27

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECULATORS and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 27

HEADQUARTERS FOR OCULISTS' Prescriptions; frames accurately fitted. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 27

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 27

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS GROUND exact; frames accurately fitted. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 27

OUR STORE CLOSING AT 6 P.M. SHARP. Best hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 27

TO LET, 49 MANSFIELD STREET formerly occupied by the late John Bulmer; rent \$500 and half taxes. Modern house; fine location. HENRY MUNDERLOH, 61 St. Sulpice street. 27

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, HOUSE, 158 COTE St. Antoine road, ten rooms, bath-room and cellar, Daisy furnace; moderate rent; beautiful situation. 27

TO LET FOUR CHEERFUL ROOMS each, that cosy, modern upper tenement, 152 Coursol street, wardrobes, galleries, w.c., ventilated through roof; good sheds, yard and wide lane. Apply 81 Coursol street. 27

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING at home. LAW COLLEGE, Lima. O. 27

WANTED, BY 3RD APRIL, SITUATION as General Servant. Apply 671 Cadieux street. 27

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG Girl as General Servant, housemaid kept. Apply before three or after seven at 27 St. Luke street. 27

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO IS also a good Landlady; also a capable Housemaid. Apply at 30 St. Mark street. 27

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, Family's washing, shirts and collars a specialty. Apply 76 Plymouth Grove, head of Canning street. 27

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN in every town in the Dominion; send stamp for reply. W. J. BROWN & CO., P.O. Box 648, Montreal, Que. 27

WESTMOUNT, TO LET, HOUSE NO. 128 Abbott avenue, hot water furnace, fine lawn and garden attached. Apply to D. FERGUSON, 442 St. Catherine street, or 15 Hospital street. 27



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at First Class SINGLE FARE

Between all Stations in Canada.

Tickets will be sold at above rate good going

APRIL 15th to 19th inclusive, and will be valid for return leaving destination not later than APRIL 24th, 1897.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Students and Teachers of Schools and Colleges on the Grand Trunk Railway will be granted reduced fares for the vacation period. Tickets will be issued on the 1st of April, and will be valid for return leaving destination not later than APRIL 24th, 1897. For particulars as to Reduced Fares to points on the Intercolonial Railway and other Canadian lines, apply to Grand Trunk Agents.

TICKET OFFICES, 143 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Saturday Special

TO—

Hudson Heights

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

will leave Windsor Street Station at 1:30 p.m. on SATURDAYS until further notice. Returning will arrive Montreal at 6:40 p.m.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next to Post Office).

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows: Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot at 8:00. Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays, at 14:30. Leave Levis at 14:30. Arrive Rivier du Loup at 17:50. Do. Trois Pistoles at 18:50. Do. Rimouski at 20:25. Do. St. Flavie at 21:00. Do. Little Motis at 21:23. Do. Campbellton at 24:30. Do. Dalhousie at 1:35. Do. Bathurst at 2:36. Do. Newcastle at 4:00. Do. Moncton at 6:30. Do. St. John at 10:30. Do. Halifax at 12:30. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday. The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leave Montreal at 8:00 o'clock train through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway, are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are heated by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to:

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 135 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Montreal, N.B., 8th October, 1896.

12

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE

At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

306 GREY NUN STREET.

Professional.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO

Montreal: Canada Life Building, 5th Street.

First established firm of Patent Barristers and Engineers in the Dominion.

Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered.

Offices at Ottawa, Toronto and Washington.

24

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS, &c.

FREE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, REJECTED CASE A SPECIALTY.

ENGINEER AND EXPERT, J. L. CLABERGE, 10 ST. JOHN ST. MONTREAL.

CABLE ADDRESS: "BERG."

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,

1724 Notre Dame Street.

TELEPHONE 616.

SMITH & MARKEY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,

TEMPLE BUILDING,

285 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

via London.

From Portland. From Halifax.

Scotian..... April 1, 1 p.m. April 3, 2 p.m.

Labrador..... April 15, 1 p.m. April 17, 2 p.m.

Vancouver..... April 29, 1 p.m. May 1, 2 p.m.

H.M.S. "Canada" will sail from Boston, March 18, April 23 and May 28.

Rates of passage from Portland and Halifax to Liverpool and London: Cabin, \$52.50 to \$70; second cabin, \$34 to \$36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, \$22.50 and \$23.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

WINTER SERVICE.

Direct Sailings Between

ST. JOHN, N.B. and LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL STEAMERS. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Sat. Mch. 6. Lake Huron..... Wed. Mch. 23.

" " 25. St. Assey..... " Apr. 7.

" " 27. Lake Ontario..... " Apr. 14.

Summer Service.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Direct.

From LIVERPOOL STEAMERS. MONTREAL.

Sat. Apr. 17. Lake Superior..... Wed. May 5.

" " 24. Lake Winnipeg..... " May 12.

" " May 1. Lake Ontario..... " May 19.

" " 8. Lake Huron..... " May 26.

Weekly Thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, \$47.50 and \$50.00; round trip, \$95 and \$114, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, \$31.00; return, \$56.75. To all other points at lowest rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, \$22.50.

NOTES—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese, and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

S. J. SHARP, D. W. CAMPBELL,

Western Freight Agent, Gen. Manager, 52 Yonge st., Toronto. 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES.

NETHERLANDS-AMER. HAMBURG-AMER.

CAN. WHITE STAR GUARD AMERICAN.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS.

ATLANTIC STATE ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

297 Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates. Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 178 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL TO LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, at \$40 and rail only \$99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.

Office Telephone, No. 1907. House Telephone, 3081.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton street).

New York..... Wed. Mar. 31, 10 a.m.

Paris..... Wed. Apr. 7, 10 a.m.

St. Paul..... Wed. Apr. 14, 10 a.m.

St. Louis..... Wed. Apr. 21, 10 a.m.

Paris..... Wed. Apr. 28, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton \$75.00 and upwards.

Second cabin passage \$40 to \$60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,

No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.

W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.

J. Y. GILMORE & CO.,

354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Winter Resorts.

THE CHALFONTE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

On the ocean front. Salt baths in house. Elevator. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Booklet on application.

E. ROBERTS 301-26

HOTEL ST. ELMO.

Green Cove Springs, Florida.

A thoroughly First Class Hotel, delightfully situated in the so-called Parlor City of Florida, on the St. Johns river.

Riding and driving through the pines.

Boating and Fishing.

Are some of the Amusements.

COTTAGES IF DESIRED JUDSON L. SCOTT, Mgr.

THE HOTEL SENATE.

Ocean End of Pacific ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Sun parlor. Elevator from level of street. Special weekly rates. H. B. COOK & SON.

HOTEL DENNIS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Directly on the ocean front with every modern appointment and convenience. Open all the year. J. S. E. H. B. BORTON.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

All kinds of Bread made by latest improved machinery, ahead of old style and much cleaner. Bakery thoroughly washed each week. Bell Tel. 5003. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans every Saturday.

Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine St.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Jan. 15, 1897.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9:15 a.m., 8:00, 10:25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 1:30 p.m. Cornwall 1:45 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkebury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9:10 a.m., 4:55 p.m.

Edmonton, 9:10 a.m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, 4:40 a.m. for Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

11:00 p.m. for Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.

New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Route's Point, New York, 7 p.m.

New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Pittsburgh, 9 a.m., 7:10 p.m. New York via Springfield and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8:25 p.m.

Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Point Levi, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5:30 p.m.

St. John's Local, leaves Saturday 1:25 p.m. Chamblay, Marville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4:45 p.m.

Hemlock, Howick, Oranston, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4:30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7:00 a.m.

9:00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects with St. John's and

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7:15 a.m., 6:30, 6:40 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 5:15 p.m. Cornwall, 8:35 a.m.

Ottawa, Canada Atlantic, 11:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, 7:00 a.m., 6:50 p.m. Halifax, St. John's Local, leaves Saturday 1:25 p.m. Chamblay, Marville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4:45 p.m.

St. John's Local, 2:30 p.m. on Sat. 3:40 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8:40 a.m. including Hemlock and Massena Springs, 4:40 p.m.

St. Laurent, 8:35 a.m., 1:02, 3:57 p.m. Thursday only. 6:27 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5:20, 6:30, 9 a.m., 9:15, 1:30, 3:45, 6:15, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 11:25 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday. For Lachine, 7:30 a.m., 12:05 noon, 5:00 p.m., 1:55 p.m. (Sat. only).

For Ste. Anne and Val d'Aulieu—8:10, 9:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:55, 5:15, 6:15, 8:00, 10:35, 11:25 p.m. (Sat. only).

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...where a cheerful, bright-
old lady was presiding over a
group of happy, young people.
"What are you doing?" she said, brisk-
ly, "are you working?" "Well, it is
my work," I said. "So you have a
cup of tea before you go to your
errand. Not very nice to
introduce yourself; no, indeed it
is not. Now, Maggie, hand this tea."
"Sure Mrs. — I did not quite catch
your name," Heywood, Mrs. Hey-
wood, said. "Cake or bread and but-
ter?" "Cake, yes, to be sure. There
is a little, and I will look after
your report meanwhile." Dear, lo-
vely, kind old soul! My heart was
touched before she gave me a half sovereign,
and she did when I left, wishing me
success, and hoping to see me again next
week.

Collecting, like everything else that is
worth doing, takes time; one cannot rush
it, and out of houses like a jack-in-a-
box, especially when one wants to inter-
est people in the object for which one
is collecting. On looking at my watch
coming out of Elmtree Villa No. 2, I
was surprised to find that I had only
another hour which I could spare that
day for my collecting; so I hurried down
a steep hill, then up another one, at
the top of which stood a square, well-
lighted, prim-looking house. The garden
in front was also very prim and neat.
I had heard of Eagle Mount as a strong-
hold of Conservative Churchism, of a
narrow type; it was the abode of a wealth-
y, aristocratic (so-called), and rather
exclusive old lady, and it felt something
like bearding the lion in his den as I
ascended the steps to the front door;
but, though I was prepared for some-
thing, I was not quite prepared for the
reception I received. Collectors gain a
great deal of experience in many ways.
I was shown into a room in which was
seated a white-haired, stiff-looking old
lady. As I entered she put up her
glasses, and stared at me very rudely,
I thought. "I think I have not the
pleasure of your acquaintance, have I?"
she said. I hastened to assure her that
she had not, but that my object in call-
ing was to secure subscriptions for the
Society. "Indeed! We generally
expect collectors to call in the morning,
not in the afternoon," I replied that
my life was a very busy one, and that
I had to call when it was convenient to
myself.

"Ahem! The — Society, did you say?
A kind of sectarian one, I believe."
"Nothing of the sort; it is supported by
all denominations most liberally. Church
people and Nonconformists," I said quick-
ly. "Ah, well, my sympathies all are
with the institution and work of our
National Church. Therefore, on principle
I cannot give you anything." Was I
in the last decade of the nineteenth
century? And had the spirit of the
religion (Christ came to teach made so
little progress that there could still be
found persons whose sympathies were so
narrow that they could only embrace one
small part of His Church? So it seem-
ed, and feeling that it would be of little
or no use to set forth the claims of the
society in so uncongenial an atmosphere
I rose to go, apologizing for having trou-
bled her.

"Yes, I am sorry you have had the
trouble of calling," she replied, and wish-
ing me good afternoon she rang the bell
for the maid to show me out.
My next visit was to four maiden
ladies, true gentle-people of an old school
but dying out. They received me in a
somewhat stately fashion, and all four
asked me to be seated, and I noticed
they had a chirpy, twittering way of
speaking, the two younger ones keeping
up a sort of running accompaniment to
the elder sisters. They each looked at
a report, then the eldest one said, "A
very useful society, I am sure." "Very,"
replied the other three. Then the sec-
ond one remarked how tired I must be if
I had been collecting all afternoon. "In-
deed you must," again chorused the other
three. "Not a particularly nice work,"
said the third. "No, I am sure not,"
came the chorus. I listened with inter-
est for the fourth remark from the
youngest, as it appeared to be their rule
to speak in turns, and it came in its
order.

"I hope you have been successful."
"Yes, I hope you have," piped the three.
Somehow, in their prim ways they re-
minded me of school children, each
speaking in turn. Then I replied that
I had not been particularly so. "Dear,
dear!" they chorused; "we must help
you a little, any way," and taking out
their purses simultaneously the eldest
said, "If we each give you two and
experience." "Yes, two and six," was
heard round the room, and I felt some-
thing like the clergyman holding the
plate to receive the offertory, as each
came forward, and put her half-sover-
eign into my hand. Quaint, sweet-
natured souls, narrow in many ways, no
doubt, but with hearts in the right place,
and as I left them I thanked them heart-
ily for their kindly words as well as
for their gifts.

On my more visit, and my work for that
day as far as collecting was concerned,
ended, and this was to a very wealthy
lady whose wife used to give three
guineas to the society (for his wife's sake he
would not give two, if not three guineas).
I was shown into a most luxuriously-
furnished room, far more handsomely
furnished than any I had previously
seen in my errand. A pompous old
man, in a room as I entered, and begged
me to be seated. I explained my errand
and he, although I am afraid, for I
was not aware any one was in the room
and I was well into it, and when he

rose from the depths of a softly-cushion-
ed chair I was rather taken by surprise.
"No," he replied, shaking his head sol-
emnly, "I really cannot afford anything.
Times are so bad. (I listened in amaz-
ment, and my eyes involuntarily glanced
round a room that bore such evidence
of bad times.) I must curtail all my ex-
penses, and I must begin with these
heavy subscription lists. I find my poor
dear wife gave away in a most indiscrim-
inate fashion. Already four or five have
appealed to me to continue her subscrip-
tions, but I cannot do anything of the
kind."

"Perhaps you will give me a guinea,"
I rather timidly suggested, for his tor-
rent of eloquence about bad times, etc.,
had almost taken away my breath. "Cer-
tainly not, nor half one either. My late
dear wife was more generous than her
means allowed."
"I wish your late dear wife were alive
now," I mentally ejaculated; aloud, I re-
marked, "I am very sorry your means
have been so crippled. I suppose you
will be leaving this beautiful house.
What a pity!"
"Oh! Ah! Ahem! I'm not sure of
that; I shall make no change, I think,
outwardly. No occasion for that at all,
if I give judiciously, and—"
Whether he felt the veiled sarcasm of
my words I cannot say, but he was gradu-
ally walking towards the door during
this short colloquy, so I took the hint,
and interrupting his last sentence, said,
"No, I am sure not. I will leave you a
report. I feel sure you will find it in-
teresting reading. Good evening," and
out I walked, literally with the perspira-
tion running down my face, the effort
to control myself had been so great. The
mean wretch, to talk of his wife in that
way, and only six months since her
death! I said aloud as I walked down
the lovely avenue of overhanging trees
that led up to his house, "I felt as
though I would like to shake the self-
satisfied, selfish old fellow, but that
would do no good. So I calmed myself,
and tried to get into a more charitable
frame of mind, but found it somewhat
difficult, when I thought of the luxury
of his home, and how the subscriptions
must be the first thing to be reduced—
none of his own comforts, nay, not even
his luxuries. He is only a type of many,
I fear, who when they think retrench-
ment necessary begin first of all with
their charitable gifts; the idea of a de-
nial of a personal luxury in which they
are indulging never seems to occur to
them. Alas! that it should be so!"

These are only a few of my experi-
ences during one afternoon's round of
collecting. I have had many more, some
of a very laughable nature, and some
quite the reverse, for I have now been
a collector for four different societies over
ten years. So my experience has been
very varied, but it would make this arti-
cle too long were I to tell of any more at
this present time; perhaps in the future
I may again tell my readers what befel
me during a winter's campaign of col-
lecting.—Alliance News.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

The Lord is my light and my salvation;
whom shall I fear?—Ps. xxvii, 1.
Only fear the Lord, and serve Him in
truth with all your heart; for consider
how great things He hath done for you.
1 Sam. xii, 24.
Great and marvellous are Thy works,
Lord God Almighty; just and true are
Thy ways, Thou King of saints. Who
shall not fear Thee, O Lord, and glorify
Thy name?—Rev. xvi, 3, 45.
SUNDAY, MARCH 28.
Who is a God like unto Thee?—Micah
vii, 18.
I am God, and there is none else; I
am God, and there is none like Me.—
Isa. xlvii, 9.
Lord God of Israel, there is no God
like Thee, in heaven above, or on earth
beneath, who keepest covenant and
mercy with Thy servants that walk be-
fore Thee with all their heart.—1 Kings,
viii, 23.

"In laying hold on promises we should
be careful not to mutilate them. There
are enthusiastic persons who gather
promises out of the bible for personal
use, much as little children gather flow-
ers from the woods to transplant them
in their own gardens; they seize upon
whatever delights the eye, and appropri-
ate it without stopping to notice
whether it has any roots. As a rule,
the "I wills" of God are but the fair
flowers of the promises which he would
have us transplant into our own lives.
The assurance that we are to have a
particular blessing is worthless if de-
tached from the conditions upon which
the blessing is to be sent, or, as we often
need to be reminded, from the accom-
panying direction as to where it may
be found. It matters little whether we
accept the promises in the bible as we
are, as we are often exhorted to do,
if we do not accept them as they are."
—S.S. Times.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**URY
OF
CURES**

**THE RECORD OF
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**"THE FINEST OF ALL
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS."**

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

RICH, DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

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AND THE BEST IN

**Hams, Sausages,
Lard and Bacon,**

CAN ONLY BE HAD IN MONTREAL FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

The Goods are famed for their Good Qualities, and have become the
favorite of Montreal Housekeepers. Do you use them? If not, you
are missing a rare treat. See to it that your next grocery order
includes HARPER'S SAUSAGES, HAMS or BACON.

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Branches: Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

JAMES HARPER, Proprietor.

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT**

Messrs. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,
Yarmouth, N.S.

GENTLEMEN.—In January last, Francis Leclair,
one of the men employed by me, working in the
timber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him
terribly. He was, when found, placed on a sled and
taken home, where grave fears were entertained for
his recovery, his legs being badly bruised and his
body turned black from his rise to his feet. We used
MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden
the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was
completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUBAIL,
Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que., May 26th, 1893.

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that restores hair to its natural color and beauty,
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ness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates
the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and
health. The clear part makes a superior dressing,
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too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct
with public. We can give you more Picture Frames
for one dollar than any other house in the city can
for two.

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solutely harmless tissue
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GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Recommended by Medical Authori-
ties in Europe, Asia and America for
the immediate relief of Asthma and
Bronchial trouble, Laryngitis and irri-
tation of the air passages.

Grimault's Cigarettes ease the
feeling of tightness across the chest,
and gives a general feeling of repose
and comfort, so that you need not neglect
your business or sit up all night gasping
for breath for fear of suffocation.

Directions for use enclosed with each box
Wholesale of Lyman, Ross & Co., Montreal.

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All Brushes sold at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH BRISTLE BROOMS, WAX FLOOR
and OILCLOTH MOPS, FURNACE FLUE
BRUSHES, MACHINE BRUSHES, a Specialty.
CARPET SWEEPERS REPAIRED. Tel. 2740.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



HIS CRITICISM.

"I understand, Lucindy," began the Ko-
hack Philosopher, addressing his favorite
niece, "that the pastor was held up, night
before last."

"Why! what do you mean, Uncle?" ex-
claimed the young lady.

"Well, I heard suthin' about a gang of
villains enterin' the parsonage and tramp-
in' popcorn and chewin'-gum and ginger-
bread into the carpet, pickin' on the chil-
dren and a mandolin or two, breakin' down
three or four of the best chairs, eatin' up
all the fodder in the house, tearin' leaves
out of several of the pastor's most prized
books, criticisin' everything on the place,
and goin' away, leavin' the poor man pros-
trated, the children cryin', and the weak-
ly, hard-workin' wife and mother worryin'
herself sick over the future. I understand,
too, that some of the marauders—"

"Why, Uncle, how you talk!" broke in
Miss Lucinda, indignantly. "You know
very well that the 'marauders,' as you
call them, are members of the congregation
and that—"

"Pears to me I did hear suthin' of the
kind," admitted the old codger; "and that's
what makes the outrage all the more hee-
nus. If it had been the work of tramps or
gypsies we might have partially excused
'em by thinkin' that they wasn't aware of
the fact that that unselfish old man has
worn out the best years of his life here
in the service of the Lord and his fellow-
men, and is worse off to-day in pocket and
health than when he began, and only rich-
er in the approval of his Master and his
own conscience, and in the possession of a
large stock of children. If the intruders
had been professional robbers and had been
aware that the minister's salary is so far
in arrears that it is likely to get lost if it
ever attempts to catch up with him, and
that his best coat is so brown at the seams
that it has to be inked every once in a
while to make it look half-way respectable,
and that the wife's Sunday dress is so
old-fashioned that, if she wasn't so good a
woman, she would be too much ashamed
of it to go to church at all, and that they
had to sell their own cow long ago and
lately quit buyin' a pint of milk a day
from the milkman because they couldn't
afford it, and that they believe that their
youngest boy—the one with the big eyes
and crooked back—might be cured of his
spinal trouble if they could afford to place
him under the care of one of the big doc-
tors in the city, and—"

"Uncle!"
"Eh-yah! I was goin' to say that if the
intruders had been common hoss-thieves
or grave-robbers, or anything like that,
and had known the truth, I feel sure they
would have stayed away altogether, or else
have gone off and stole a lot of necessities
and carried 'em there."

"Uncle, you must not talk so! We carried
baskets of provisions, and—"
"So I heard! The gang packed a mess
of gingerbread and popcorn and so on
there, and tramped into the carpet all
of it that they didn't eat; and took several
fine cakes, and ate every crumb of 'em
up. They also ate the only two cans of
jelly the poor woman had left in the cellar,
and three of their seven hens, that she'd
depended on for eggs, and all of their last
ham, except the knuckle. In return, they
left some dried beef, that was drier than
the 'Congressional Record,' a bag of knurly
apples, a lot of broken soda crackers, the
heels of several loaves of bread, and a cane
with a silver plated head and an imitation
ebony tail, for the pastor. And, in view
of the fact that the children can't eat a
cane—"

"I will not listen to you any longer, Un-
cle."
"Oh! I'm about through. I jest want to
add that if the invaders had been profes-
sional pirates, I don't think they would
have tortured the helpless family by com-
pellin' them to listen to recitations by a
lispin' young lady elocutionist, nor have
expected them to laugh at the sickenin'
spectacle of a bald man, with a face paint-
ed on the back of his head, carryin' on a
fierce dialogue between Marmon and What's
his-name, facin' his victims while doing
one character's part, and turnin' the back
of his head around, when the other char-
acter spoke, and changin' his voice to suit
each. I don't think—What! You ain't
goin' now, are you, Lucindy?"—Tom P. Mor-
gan in "Puck."

This Spring—Spring is at hand, winter is
nearly over. Are you ready for summer?
Is your blood pure? Burdock Blood Bitters
purifies and enriches the blood, cures dys-
pepsia, bad blood, sick headaches, etc.
B.B.B. removes every trace of impurity
from the blood, from a common pimple to
the worst scrofulous sore. 25

How is your baby thriving? We will help
you and him by sending a large sample tin
(sufficient for one week's food), of Robin-
son's Patent Barley, or Patent Groat. Use
according to directions. Frank Magor &
Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 26

A company of ladies and gentlemen were
loud in their praise of the conduct of a
policeman who had stopped a runaway
horse. "That's nothing to boast of," said
a listener. "I have stopped more than ten
cab horses in my time without moving from
the spot." "Really! How did you manage
it?" "Nothing easier. A cab horse bolts; I
go and stand on the edge of the pavement
and call out, 'By the hour! when it at once
drops into a crawl.'"

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.—This old reliable
medicine in use over a third of a century,
cures rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains,
bruises, swellings, frost bites, chilblains,
chafing, neuralgia, and all pain or sore-
ness in man or beast. 25c at all druggists. 25

Weak, thin babies need a food which is
peculiarly adapted for bone and muscle
forming, and this healthy fat follows after
the strength is built up by Robinson's Pa-
tent Barley. 26

Matthews the elder was always well
dressed, and carried a handsome umbrella.
Munden, on the contrary, who was miserly,
used an old cotton one. After he had left
the stage, Matthews met him one day in
Covent Garden, and addressed him effusive-
ly: "I wish, old fellow, you'd let me have
something of you as a remembrance." "Cer-
tainly, my dear friend," returned Munden,
with great presence of mind, "we'll ex-
change umbrellas," and he did so with much
dexterity.

Maxwell Johnston.—Medical men, hospi-
tal treatment and a dozen different medi-
cines failed to cure me of dropsy. I had
been tapped seven times and was given
only a few days to live when I began using
Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me com-
pletely, and I am now in the best of
health. (Signed) Maxwell Johnston, Toron-
to, Ont. 25

A YAWNING ABYSS.

Travel, which adds charm to the conver-
sation of an agreeable person, sometimes
renders a bore more tiresome than ever.
"And there I stood, Aunt Susan," said Miss
Porter's long winded nephew, who had been
droning on about his summer in Switzerland
for some hours since the old lady's eyes
had begun to droop,—and there I stood,
Aunt Susan, with the abyss yawning in
front of me." "William," said Aunt Susan,
speaking as one who has long kept sil-
ence, "was that abyss a yawning before you
got there, or did it begin afterward?"

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signature
of **Chas. H. Fletcher** is on
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SOME ENGLISH BULLS.

There is a signboard above the gateway
of the eye infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
which tells us that:
"When this gate is closed, urgent cases
and accidents must ring the front doorbell."
About the middle of the century a notice
appeared on the Tynemouth sands to the
effect:
"Visitors are cautioned against bathing
within one hundred yards of this spot, sev-
eral persons having been drowned here re-
cently by order of the authorities."

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For Infants and Children.

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WRIST AND YOUR CHAIN
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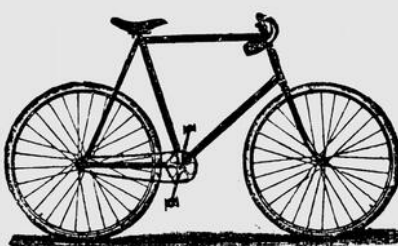
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We manufacture to order a bicycle for pleasure or business use, to suit your weight, geared, from 68 to 84, finished in aluminum, Black or Wine color, baked enamel and very easy running, with all the latest improvements.

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We have the prettiest little ball bearing wheels for you come and see them, they are called "Signal," and like our large wheels, they are very easy running and light, with wood rims and wood handle-bars to date.

We claim the GENDRON to be the easiest running bicycle in Canada, and we back our claim by defeating over 300 leading English, American and Canadian wheels in the

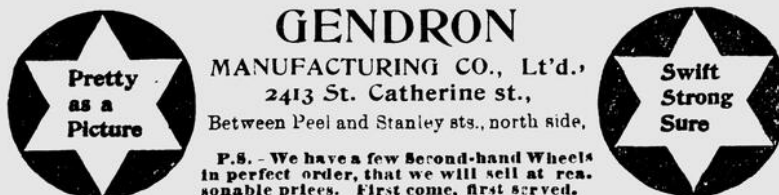
COASTING CONTEST,

held in Toronto last season (three times in succession) which is the true test in trying the easy running qualities of a Bicycle, every cyclist in the contest carrying the same weight.

Our repair shop, as already announced, is under the immediate management of Mr. J. Gendron, one of the oldest American bicycle makers in the States, and every wheel entrusted to us will receive proper attention. We repair all makes of bicycles and re-enamel them in any color.

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P.S. - We have a few Second-hand Wheels in perfect order, that we will sell at reasonable prices. First come, first served.

Swift
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Do you know the difference between crucible and open hearth steel?

Do you know the difference between a steel forging and a casting?

Do you understand how a part of a bicycle made of forged steel is better than a part bent up out of sheet metal?

If you know these things, it will be easier for us to sell you a Victor bicycle.

You should know that bicycles are not advertisements, not name plates, not noise. Bicycles are

First, Material;
Second, Work.

You can know all about your bicycle by carefully examining these two things.

Remember, most bicycles are made to sell; not to ride.

Few bicycle makers invite the rider to examine carefully into all material used before buying. We like this way of selling bicycles. The more you enquire, the better pleased we are.

Victor bicycles cost more to build than other bicycles, and they are worth more.

If you have a high grade neck, ride a high grade wheel. We prefer to say "Victor grade," since it means more.

Catalogue on application.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

New York, Boston, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.

P.S.—Did you know that the Overman Wheel Co. built the first bicycle in the world without castings.

Castings are one of the curses of bicycles.

Castings are cheap for the maker, but dangerous for the rider.

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Don't waste money by paying \$2.00 for the right of riding your wheel three days a week and having it in the repair shop the other four.

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"The Wheel that gives the least trouble."

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Catalogue for a postal or the asking.

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THE WHITE IS KING



THE HIBBARD WHEELS

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KAISER AND SERGEANT.

A pretty story, savoring of the romantic, is told in the French press about the Kaiser. Recently His Majesty went to the Berlin barracks alone. The corporal on guard recognized the Kaiser immediately, and saluted him. The Kaiser was pleased, and, approaching the soldier, said:—

"Why do you look so sad, corporal?" The corporal did not reply. The Emperor then asked if he was disappointed in love. At this the corporal found his tongue, and replied that he wished to marry Marguerite, the daughter of his sergeant-major, but that her father would not give his consent until he became a sergeant.

And do you love her very much?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

"Then," said the Emperor, "go and tell your future father-in-law that William II. makes you a sergeant."

THE MINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The Mine Development Company is launched on the mutual mining for profit plan. The officers and directors are capable and successful business men. Four of its directors are men of practical mining experience. The company owns and controls some very valuable prospects in the Canadian gold fields. The company's prospectus is a comprehensive book well worth the reading, by men contemplating mining investments.

WHEELS AND WHEELMEN.

Points of Interest About Some Bicycles of American Make.

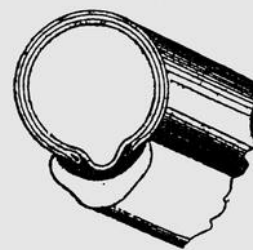
NOTES AND COMMENTS ON CYCLING EVENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AMERICAN WHEELS.

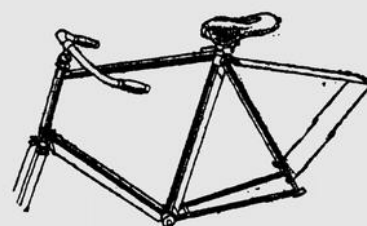
At first glance, the '97 machines may look a trifle heavier than those of '95 or '96, due to the use of larger tubing throughout the frame. One of the principal reasons for the adoption of the higher gauge is that the former appearance of frailty has by this method been largely overcome. The diameter of the upper tube is ordinarily increased to 1 1/4 inches, of the lower rear forks to three-quarters of an inch, and of the upper rear forks to five-eighths of an inch, although there will be a few standard wheels on the market with frames of the same gauge as last year.

'D-shaped' tubing, by means of which greater clearance is given for the tires without increasing the width of the crank-hanger, or decreasing the strength of the rear forks, has come into general use in the rear frame quadrants. This departure is designed to accommodate

models are fitted with 'three-point' bearings, in which the balls come in contact with the cone and cup at three points only, thereby, it is claimed, materially reducing friction. Ball retainers, which serve to keep the bearings in place when the axle is removed, are quite general in the crank-box, and are occasionally seen



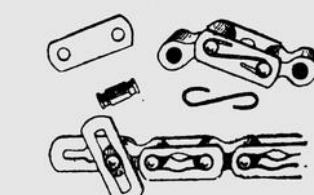
DUNLOP TIRE.



MUD GUARD.

tires of any reasonable width, and there is a tendency toward slightly larger ones for hard service, because bicycles so fitted are much less strained, and the frame-joints relieved of considerable vibration; riding is made easier, speed not sensibly decreased, and liability to puncture not increased.

Several styles of tubing are now in use, the principal ones being Mannesmann's five percent nickel steel of fifty-carbon, cold-drawn seamless, and corrugated. Frame-joints are generally flush (made by an interior connection and invisible after enameling). A novelty is offered in taper gauge drawn tubing which, while of uniform size on the outside, increases in gauge near the joints, in which case no pieces of tapered metal are inserted for reinforcement, hence no brazing or filing. In many cases the tubing is especially heavy at the ends of the forks at the axle, thus adding strength and rigidity to a most vital part.



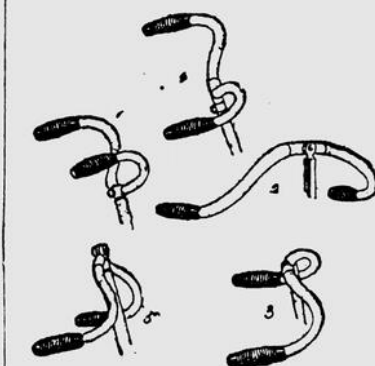
CHAIN WITH INTERCHANGEABLE AND ADJUSTABLE LINKS.

Until the present year most bicycles have been so constructed that a line drawn from the centre of the front wheel axle to that of the rear one would pass through or very near the centre of the crank axle. In the new models, however, the crank box is lowered from one to two and a half inches, making the wheel steadier.

Among the noticeable improvements in the bearings of 1897 bicycles are the tendency towards simplicity, facility of adjustment, and the ease with which they may be dismantled or assembled. Both cranks and sprockets of the Monarch

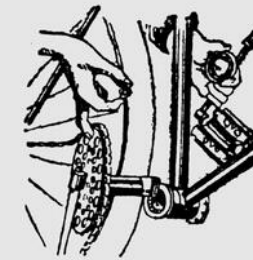
in the hubs, while in the New Haven line the bearings are retained in the cones.

Various devices render the bearings of high grade bicycles nearly, if not quite, dust-proof. This is accomplished in the Lovell Diamonds by a small roll of wool-packing lying lightly in a groove in the cone; and in the Iver Johnson models, by the use of felt washers pressed against shoulders on the cones by discs which screw into the hub ends, a device which is claimed to be water-tight as well as dust-proof. Warwick bearings are of dust-proof pattern throughout, with race rings and cones cut on the lathe from special tool steel, carefully hardened and polished.



ADJUSTABLE WOOD HANDLE BARS.
1—For touring and tall riders. 2 and 4—For ordinary road use. 3 and 5—For road and track racing.

Adjustments are made in many novel ways—in the Crescent cycles by a cup which is screwed into the bracket from the left side, and held firmly in place by an outside clamp under the bracket; and in some other models, with the cups which screw into the yoke, and are locked by compression of the hanger. The bearing cones in the Wolff-American may be detached with a special wrench by loosening the nut on the left side of the wheel. A rider of the Fowler may



VICTOR CRANK SHAFT AND BEARING.

remove its crank and crankshaft at will without disturbing the adjustment, which is effected by clamping the cup through compression of the hanger.

The use of the larger sprockets, both front and rear, is general. Seventy, which seems to be the standard gear, is obtained by a front sprocket with twenty teeth, and a rear one with eight. Options of gears range from 54 to 86, but one obtained by the use of eight or nine teeth on the rear sprocket is preferable to a smaller one, as the chain, by making a larger turn over it, runs with less friction. Size of the rear sprocket does not, however, govern the height of gear, as the front one may be increased in the same or even in greater proportion. The Victor rear hub and sprocket is made of crucible steel, in one piece without joint or seam, hardened in oil and ground to a perfect surface; while the Remington sprockets are cycloidal in cut, with flanges to carry the chain, which construction brings the vibration of sprocket and chain to a minimum.

In the Eclipse an entirely new method of spoking is used, the spokes having 'heads' fitting between two flanges on hubs, so that any spoke can be immediately removed without bending and be replaced with another.

In the Racycle the bearings are carried outside of the line of the sprockets,

Eliminating all torsional strain and lever-
age.
The bearings of the Ben-Hur are ad-
justed without disturbing the nuts or ax-
les.
The Eclipse wheels are furnished with
splined sprockets, and an entirely new
hub that allows of a direct full tangent
spoke.
The bearings of the front and rear
wheels of the Trinity are interchangeable.
The bearings of the Royal Worcester
are of new design, balls retained in ad-
justing cone by a washer; ball cup is en-
tirely new, having smooth surface, no
groove, and presenting a slanting edge
when fitted into hanger. Cranks fit on a
tapered axle and are held on by hol-
low bolt screwed into shaft. The frame
tapering throughout is tapered in diameter
and gauge, giving the frame a particularly
well-finished appearance. The fork
crown is something new, being hollow
and box-like, but of great strength. The
pedals of the Royal Worcester have
round ends, so as to revolve when they
strike the ground, which are non-corro-
sive.

In the Temple bicycle, built by Ralph
Temple Company, a removable dust-cap
in the hanger enables the rider to get
at the bearings without removing the
cranks and cones-adjustment. The same
hubs are used throughout the Temple
lines, and all parts are interchangeable.
The feature of the Everett Cycle Com-
pany's wheels is the Chapman bearing,
which is something of a novelty in bicy-
cle construction. This bearing consists
of four large, hollow steel balls with four
smaller balls. The minimum of fric-
tion is claimed for this method.

Entirely new principles are embodied
in the construction of the hubs of the
Gendron bicycles. The bearing cups screw
in and are positively dust-proof. The
hubs run on cones which are part of the
axle. The axle is made in two pieces,
one screwing onto the other, and the
bearings are adjusted by screw-
ing or unscrewing the axle, which
by lengthening or shortening, tight-
ens or loosens the bearings. The
advantage of this is that the adjustment
can be made outside of the frame, where
it is easily operated.

A decided novelty of the Chicago show
was a revolving wheel, exhibited by the
Gendron Wheel Company. By the use
of crystal ball bearings and glass hub,
having glass ball races with steel balls,
cones, and axle, they were able to show
in operation the real action of the two
point bearings which is the special claim
of this firm. The crystal hub with its
crystal ball races were set up in a wheel
in all respects similar to the ordinary
bicycle wheel, except that, for the pur-
pose of more clearly displaying the ac-
tion, it was much larger. It certainly
effected its object by exposing to the
eye, by the use of the glass hub and
ball cups, the action of the balls in any
style of bearings.

The absence of bolts and nuts on seat-
post and handle-bar adjustments is mark-
ed, and many novel devices are used in
the regulation of the heights of these
parts. Where taper adjustments are
used, as in the Union, the bottoms of
the seat-post and handle-bar stem are
threaded and fitted with adjustable
tapering ends, grooved on one side. A
sleeve of tubing, somewhat larger in di-
ameter, with a pocket on one side to fit
the groove, and lock together post and
sleeve, is then slipped over, and being
slotted and tapered to mate, is expended
by the downward forcing of the taper.
This process tightly grips the tubing of
the frame, and firmly secures the posts.
The motion necessary to force down or
release the taper, is obtained by a collar,
threaded half the way with a right, and
half-way with a left hand thread. The
collar draws up the slotted sleeve with
a right thread, and with the left forces
down the taper. The two movements are
simultaneous, and in operation it is
only necessary to see that the collar
catches both threads at the same time.

The latest chain adjustments are not
only great improvements, but add ma-
terially to the appearance of the rear
fork ends. The Wolf-American eccen-
tric chain adjustment of former years
has proven so satisfactory that it has
been retained. Another one consists of
a covered worm, by which a round disc,
with toothed edge, holding the rear axle,
is turned. A series of notches make it
possible to adjust to the smallest frac-
tion of an inch.

All riders cannot be suited with a
single make nor the same type of tire.
Varying demands for double tube or
hose pipe, cemented or detachable tires
arise from diverse local conditions, and
individual preferences and prejudices.
During 1897 riders will have ample op-
portunity to consult their special require-
ments and tastes. The Vim single tube
tire has the pebble tread, preventing slip-
ping, and is a strong, fast tire which
is not easily punctured, but can be
readily and clearly mended with 'Vim-
oid,' which accompanies each pair of
tires. The Palmer tire, also a single
tube, is too well known to require de-
scription. The Morgan & Wright quick-
repair inner tube is undoubtedly one of
the best and most popular tires of its
class. The American Dunlop detachable
tire is offered for riders demanding an
uncommon tire. This tire is held on
the rim by inflation, making the inner
tube readily accessible for repairs.

NOTES.

A prominent manufacturer states that
one-third of the orders that were re-
ceived for machines were accompanied by
requests for wooden handle-bars.
It is always best to slow down with-
out sounding the bell when nearing a
pedestrian crossing the road. It has
been decided by the courts of many
countries that the mere ringing of the
bell is no excuse for a cyclist to run
down a pedestrian who may be in the
way.

The racing men are adopting lower
framed wheels this year, and they evi-
dently believe they can get the best
results out of them.

High gears are asked after by a great
majority of riders this year, and seventy-
six and eighty will be in common use.

The law presumes that the cyclist has
full command of his machine at all
times; and should an accident occur to
any other user of the road on account
of a reckless coast, the cyclist would be
held liable therefor.

When a dog barks and snaps at a pass-
ing cyclist, it is far better to whistle and
speak kindly to the animal than to speak
harshly or strike at him. The former
method will generally quiet the latter
further excite him.

Extra inducements will be offered
foreign riders to compete on the National
L. A. W. circuit this year.

When one cyclist wishes to pass an-
other going in the same direction, he
should give notice of that intention by
sounding his bell, and then pass to the
left. Otherwise an accident may be
brought about by the front man sud-
denly swerving. It is well to remember
that the leading cycle has the same
rights on the road as any other kind
of vehicle.

The L. A. W. will send a team of
their speediest riders in America to
Scotland to participate in the world's
championship events. Canada will have
at least one representative, R. O. Blaney
having signified his intention of going.

The following computation will be of
interest:—When a man walks a mile he
takes on an average 2,263 steps, lifting
the weight of his body with each step;
but when he rides a bicycle of average
gear he covers a mile with the equivalent
of only 627 steps, requires less force,
bears no burden and covers the same
distance in one-third the time.

Dress guards, handle-bar stems, chain
adjusters, lantern brackets, lace fittings,
clamps, etc., of aluminum, in many vari-
eties, are features of the 1897 wheels;
also some very ingenious open woodwork
for chain and sprocket-wheel guards for
ladies' bicycles.

MISS BARNJUM'S CLASSES.

Their Excellencies the Governor-Gen-
eral, and the Countess of Aberdeen have
evinced their continued interest in Miss
Barnjum's work, by kindly presenting
the gold championship medal, to be com-
peted for by members of all her classes.
Three medals have also been promised
by His Worship the Mayor, and two by
Mrs. A. F. Gault. In addition to these,
medals have been given by Dr. J. B.
McConnell, Mr. Henry Dalby, Mrs. R.
Murdoch Liddel, Hon. Mrs. Geo. Drum-
mond, Mrs. S. Finley and two other
friends of the cause.

'CHRIST IN JERUSALEM.'

The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor of Beth-
lehem Church, Westmount, is preaching
a series of Sunday evening addresses on
the above theme. To-morrow night he
will preach the fourth in the series. The
subject is 'Jesus a disturber of the vested
rights.'

CELEBRATED PAINTER DEAD.

Paris, March 26.—Edmund Charles
Yon, the celebrated French painter and
etcher, is dead. He was born in Paris
on March 31, 1841.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

MRS. TYTLER'S FUND.

Contributions to Mrs. Tytler's fund for
'Our Saviour's Orphan Home' for children,
left destitute by the famine in India:
F. E. G. \$1.00
Mrs. S. Barlow, 117 Metcalfe street . . . 15.00
Lizzie Brown, 88 Fort street 5.00
Mrs. James McLeod, 900a Sherbrooke
street 5.00

Acknowledged with thanks,
C. McLEOD, Secretary,
900a Sherbrooke street.

MINING NEWS.

The Ethel Group Gold Mining and De-
veloping Company has some valuable prop-
erties on Murphy Creek, north of Ross-
land, B.C., among them being the Ethel
No. 1, Ada L., Iron King No. 4, Blue Bell
No. 1, Elk No. 1, Tenderfoot and others.
Ore taken from a shaft 23 feet assays \$12.90
and a later assay yields \$17 to the ton in
gold. With the view of expediting work
and procuring the most improved machinery
the management is offering for sale by
tender a limited number of preferred shares
and has made arrangements with 'The To-
ronto Financial Corporation' whereby divi-
dends at the rate of ten percent per annum
are guaranteed for a period of five years
on the allotted price of such shares, the
minimum price being 75 cents per share on
the par value of one dollar per share.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Don't waste your strength.—If our
make of Bicycle coasts 3,800 feet, while
another only coasts 3,300 feet, that in-
dicates that the one coasting 3,800 feet
runs 15 percent further than the other,
with the same amount of power. This
means that if the two machines had been
driven 3,800 feet on a level it would have
taken 15 percent more power to propel
the one than the other. Fifteen percent
is a good deal of power to waste in bicycle
riding. Think of wasting 15 percent of
your nervous energy on a country run,
or even 7 percent, or 1 percent. Victors
run from 15 to 20 percent easier than
any other make. Be careful how you
buy this year. Call and look at Victors
and see the parts and points most impor-
tant. D. Drysdale, agent, 645 Craig
street.

Dr. S. J. Andres, Beaver Hall, Mont-
real, writes, 'On several occasions I have
known 'Pheno-Banum' or 'Quick-cure'
to remove Pain in the Back within five-
teen minutes. It is especially valuable
where Belladonna or Aconite plasters
would not be prescribed.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A TROOPER'S STORY.

THE UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF A BISLEY MAN.

AWOKE ONE NIGHT TO FIND HIMSELF
SPEECHLESS, AND HIS BODY PAR-
TIALY PARALYZED—COULD TOUCH
A RED HOT STOVE WITHOUT ANY
SENSATION OF PAIN.

(From the Huntingdon, Que., 'News'.)

Mr. Donald McNaughton, of Hemming-
ford, Que., is not only known to all the
residents of that town, but has also a
reputation throughout the country as an
expert marksman, having on one oc-
casion been a member of the Canadian
rifle team at Bisley, England. Mr. Mc-
Naughton is a member of the 6th Hus-
sars, and takes part in all the leading
shooting matches in Canada, having this
year stood third in the grand aggregate
at the Quebec provincial matches. Mr.
McNaughton has passed through a very
trying experience, the particulars of
which he recently related to a correspon-
dent of the Huntingdon 'News.' He
said:—About the end of December,
1893, I awoke one night having complet-
ly lost the power of speech, with a feel-
ing of extreme cold in every part of my body
except in the immediate vicinity of my
head. A physician was at once called
in, but despite all he could do the power
of speech did not return for two days,
and my body remained partially paral-
yzed. In this condition I continued
under the doctor's care until about the
last week in March, 1894, sometimes hav-
ing two doctors in attendance. During
that time my appetite was very capric-
ious, sometimes very good and at others
loathing the sight of food. What food
I took did not digest, causing me much
discomfort. When resting on my right
side the blood in my body all appeared
to circulate in my left side, causing great
pain in my lungs, and when lying on my
left side I appeared to have no blood in
circulation on that side. My body was
at times without sensation, and I have
actually burned my hands on a red hot
stove without feeling any sensation of
pain. As I was not getting better under
the treatment I was undergoing I got
low-spirited and despondent, and saw
nothing before me but a miserable life
and perhaps early death. About the last
week in March 1894, my brother brought
me a box of Pink Pills given him by Mr.
McFee, postmaster, and urged me to give
them a trial. I began taking them,
carefully following the directions, and
before I had finished the box I felt they
were helping me. I continued taking
the pills, and continued to gain in health
and strength, my weight increasing some
nineteen pounds. Complete vigor and
sensation returned to my body, my
stomach ceased to trouble me, and I felt
better than at any previous period in my
life. I have not had the slightest recur-
rence of my trouble, and I feel that I
owe my present health and strength to
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with feel-
ings of gratitude recommend them as a
medicine worthy of all confidence.

This great remedy enriches and puri-
fies the blood, strengthens the nerves,
and in this way goes to the root of dis-
ease, driving it from the system, and
curing when other remedies fail.
Every box of the genuine Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills has the trade mark on the
wrapper around the box, and the pur-
chaser can protect himself from imposi-
tion by refusing all others. Sold by all
dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for
\$2.50.

THE FAMOUS
BULL'S EYE
\$8
So Simple a Child Can Use Them.
DICKSON, P. COTTINGHAM & CO.,
19 Phillips Square,
1822 Notre Dame Street.
Finest Developing and Printing. Send for Catalogues.

Is Your
HOME Insured
Against being BURGLARIZED? If not,
WHY NOT?
Ask all about it. Every Householder should have one of the
DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE COMPANY'S Policies.
The cost is within the reach of all.
Delays are dangerous. Now is the time to secure a policy.
Write or Telephone to
THE DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO.,
181 St. James Street.
JOHN A. GROSE, E. W. SUMMERSKILL,
Gen'l Manager, District Agent.
TELEPHONES, 181, 1234, 5049.

IT'S NO JOKE
To be left behind because
of an unmanageable tire. If
you ride
DUNLOP TIRES
You're never stuck. They always give glori-
ous satisfaction, and are popular the world
over. Fully guaranteed.
American Dunlop Tire Co.,
Toronto.
Montreal Depot,
6310 St. Catherine St.

NOTICE.—All persons having
claims against the Estate of the late Robert
Benny, in his lifetime of Montreal, and who died
there on the 21st March inst., are requested to send
the same with vouchers in support thereof to the
undersigned, at No. 753 Sherbrooke street, Montreal.
And all persons indebted to the Estate are likewise
requested to pay the undersigned without delay.
Montreal, 26th March, 1897.
JEAN BENNY,
SAMUEL BENNY,
Executrices.

LINE ETCHINGS.
6c per square inch. Minimum for any single
etching, 50c; drawing extra. If required.
Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE EVENT OF THE SEASON."

COME ONE } To ST. LOUIS' } COME ONE
COME ALL } COME ALL }

GREAT MILLINERY OPENING.

MONDAY, the 29th,

TUESDAY, the 30th,

—AND—

WEDNESDAY, the 31st.



Last creations of
Madame PAUL VIROT, Paris.



Last success of
LA MARGUERITE, London.

Never since the opening of the "St. Louis" Store have greater efforts been made to make the Spring '97 millinery opening the greatest and most successful event in the era of our trade; all the great centres of fashion and style have been visited; models from Paris, London and New York have been bought at great expense, every article in the way of Millinery that may be classified as beautiful, pleasing and desirable in price, will be exhibited most elaborately at the "ST. LOUIS" Millinery opening.

THE ENORMOUS CROWD.

The enormous crowd expected during these three days of opening will receive careful and proper attendance; clerks have been instructed to pay the greatest attention to our patrons and give the very LOWEST quotations for any of the models on sale.

THE MODELS EXHIBITED.

Amongst the many models exhibited will be latest creations from
"La Place Clichy of Paris,"
"La Marguerite of London,"
"Stern of New York."
Madame Paul Virot of Paris,
Caroline Reboux of Paris,
Lord & Taylor of New York, etc., etc.

Copies of the above expensive models will be reproduced at a surprising low price by the head milliner of the establishment.

DO NOT FORGET.

Ladies will please bear in mind, that "MONDAY" is the St. Louis Bargain Day, and a double attraction will be on hand, SAY 3000 yards of Fancy Dress Goods in 7 different shades, value 65 cents a yard, will be offered at 25 cents a yard.

— ALSO —

2,500 yards of beautiful "Mouseline," "Organsin" bought at our own price to be sold viz.: 40c. for 20c. 35c. for 18c. 30c. for 15c. 25c. for 12½c. yd.

STILL MORE.

525 Ladies' Tweed Skirts, also 300 Colored Serge de Roubaix Skirts, measuring 5 yards' around, all cambric lined and stiffened at the bottom marked \$3.25, \$4.50, and \$4.75, will be cleared for \$1.89!!!

Remember the price ladies, \$1.89 for a well made skirt of fine material.

AND AGAIN.

Basement Bargains will be by the hundred, for MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Bargains in every department. Be early

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

At the **ST. LOUIS**, Cor. St. Lawrence Main and Dorchester Streets.

SNAP SHOTS.

The
Pocket
Kodak \$5

THE
FAMOUS
BULL'S EYE \$8

So Simple a Child Can Use Them.

DICKSON, P. COTTINGHAM & CO.,

19 Phillips Square,

1822 Notre Dame Street.

Finest Developing and Printing.

Send for Catalogues.

THE Sounding Boards

(OR LUNGS)

OF THE HEINTZMAN & CO.

Are made of the very choicest of
White Spruce, and constructed
upon the latest scientific prin-
ciples. None genuine unless
stencilled

Heintzman & Co.
Toronto.

Sole Representative for Montreal.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2366 St. Catherine St.,

NEAR PEEI STREET.

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for Books, Catalogues,
Circulars, Advertis-
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Half-Tone Etchings,

Equal to the best produced,
at 15c per square inch.
Minimum for any single
Half-tone Etching, \$1.25.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

Line Etchings,

6c per square inch.
Minimum for any single
Etching, 50c. Drawing
if required, extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING, &c.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,

Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

DESIGNING,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

Done promptly and good work guaranteed.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,

Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

THE DEBATE BEGUN.

Eloquent Appeal For Peace and Harmony During This the Jubilee Year.

THE OPPOSITION CRITICISE THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

Ottawa, March 27.—The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was begun yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by Mr. Benjamin Russell, the member for Halifax. He began by referring to the desire of the people of the country to forget for a time the bitter controversies of the past few years. There was a feeling of exhaustion in politics, a longing for repose. This was particularly the case with reference to topics which excite feelings of passion. He congratulated Sir Charles Tupper for his declaration that this agitation should cease and that sectarian bitterness should disappear from our politics, a recrudescence imported into them a year ago. He believed that Sir Charles Tupper was recently displaying in many things a spirit of mildness and "sweet reasonableness," as Matthew Arnold put it. Although they could not endorse everything he had done, the younger members felt a high admiration for the Titanic force he had brought to bear on public affairs. He expected that honorable gentleman's aid in the enrichment of our national life. (Cheers.)

THE TARIFF.

Coming to the tariff, Mr. Russell gently twitted Sir Charles Tupper by recalling his historical expression as to "the thin edge of the wedge." When they took a leap in the dark in 1878 it was not justified on economic grounds but for strategic reasons. It was not defended as intrinsically good, but as something to lead up to a larger field of commercial freedom. Perfect freedom in trade would be a good thing, but taxes were necessary for revenue purposes and for the purpose of preventing our own domestic industries from going to destruction. They were not at liberty now to build anew. They could not ignore the history of this country for eighteen years past. They were face to face with a condition, not a theory. In spite of high imposts there had been deficits, and there was still. Public credit had to be maintained. Great interests had been created in those eighteen years—some of them artificial—which should not be ruthlessly cut down, or too rudely shaken. The good English policy that not a dollar of taxation should be taken from the pockets of the people except what went into the public treasury was the right policy. For eighteen years we had been on the wrong track, and must get back to the right track by gradual and safe methods. (Cheers.) The government hoped to lop off the mouldering branches in truth, to simplify the tariff and mitigate the features which make for monopoly, and render the tariff less oppressive upon the farming, mining and fishing classes. If Mr. Fielding accomplished this he would fulfil all reasonable expectations. Less would be disappointing, and if he attempted to do more he was afraid that in an effort to pursue a thing that was intrinsically good by hasty methods he would shipwreck all the financial and industrial interests of this country, and, added Mr. Russell, "I know he will do nothing of the kind." The United States had proceeded with their tariff, having sole regard to their own interests, as they had a right to do. It was not a manly thing for Canadians to go into hysterics over this. (Opposition cheers.) "And we," he went on, "in our tariff have a right to legislate for our interests in no spirit of retaliation or jingoism, but to frame our tariff in a manly, self-reliant spirit for ourselves and in relation to the great empire of which we form a part." (Cheers.)

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND HALIFAX.

Mr. Russell dwelt on the importance to Halifax and St. John of the proposed extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. It was almost the unanimous feeling of the merchants of Halifax that in that extension lies their best hope of securing a fair share of the trade of this country. At present the road commencing at Halifax ended nowhere. The trade Halifax once possessed was now distributed among thirty seat coast towns of Nova Scotia. It was promised to Halifax as a recompense for this loss of trade that she was to be made a great seaport and to have its pristine glory restored, but past governments failed to do anything of a substantial character. They required this extension of the I. C. R. so that they might as much as possible ignore all differences of distance. The Maritime Provinces had borne a great burden for the development of the interior of this country. They did not urge this in any sectional spirit, but they did hope that their friends in the west would remember those sacrifices and when the time came would insist on our only national highway being administered in such a way as to give to Halifax her share of that trade which now goes to the enrichment of ports of foreign countries.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The plebiscite paragraph drew from Mr. Russell the remark that the question of prohibition was not a party one but cut a cleavage through both parties. Like Mr. Foster, he, too, once in a moment of weakness espoused the cause of prohibition. He found so many good people espousing that cause that he was drawn into it. "I wish," he went on, "I was as dead sure about the thing as I would like." His sympathy was with the project to do something to remove the evils of intemperance. More light was wanted, and that was furnished—not in the results of the expensive royal commissions in Canada—but there was a voluntary commission in the United States, an interesting and instructive account of which appeared a month ago in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' over the signature of President Elliot of Harvard University. These results had not shown conclusively that a prohibition law would be for the benefit of the country. He hoped those engaged in the agitation would give heed to the effects of the altruistic researches of the gentlemen conducting that investigation.

THE 'LIGHT' FRENCH.

Mr. Russell made a most eloquent reference to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. In this connection he dwelt on the variety of races engaged in building up this young country and to the insular English view, mentioned by Mrs. Browning, that the French were a light people and to the declaration in her poem that "these light people will not thus be driven." In a scholarly and eloquent manner Mr. Russell applied this to the attitude of the French of Canada, whose devotion to a true ideal and a trusted leader had won to them the sound English heart of this country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Russell's speech was one of the best ever heard in this parliament on such an occasion, but those who knew of his reputation and talents were prepared for the success achieved by the member for Halifax.

Mr. Ethier, the seconder, spoke in French. He approved the terms of the school settlement and held that the electors of Bonaventure and Wright endorsed Mr. Laurier's platform in that regard.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER IN A CRITICAL MOOD.

Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, was cheered on rising to deliver the usual criticism. He congratulated Mr. Russell on his able and eloquent speech. He imagined that it had been a difficult task for an ideal free-trader to prepare the House for a protective tariff. He did not regret this, and would be glad to support a policy which the best interests of the country demanded. He went on to refer to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the honor conferred on Canada by being invited to take part in the celebration of that august occasion. Canada was fortunate in having a Premier who would so worthily represent her in the celebration. There had been some press criticism on the fact that Australasia would have five premiers present and Canada but one, but he rejoiced that Canada had the preeminence of being a Dominion whose precedence on that occasion would be readily acknowledged.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

After some suitable patriotic references to Her Majesty and the jubilee year, Sir Charles took exception to the reference in the speech to the question of education in one of the provinces. He recited some of the steps leading up to the remedial bill and took the ground that no warrant was in the constitution for the course the government had taken. It was an invasion of the constitution to assume that this government was in a position to make a settlement with anybody. He also objected to the prediction in the speech that a new era was about to dawn of peace and good will. There was no warrant for the assumption that the friendship between the two races and religions had for a moment been interrupted. There may have been a certain amount of feeling, but it was known that the two races in this country had lived peaceably and harmoniously. Turning to a speech by Mr. Laurier in Wright, in which the Premier stated that the settlement gave more actual concessions to the minority than the remedial bill, Sir Charles denied this and read at length several clauses of the abortive bill to show that Mr. Laurier's statement was not well founded. He also read copious extracts from Mr. Sifton's speeches after his appointment to the Dominion Cabinet in which the Minister of the Interior clearly stated that the principle of national schools and state control had been left inviolate by the settlement. He understood Mr. Ethier to claim that Bonaventure had endorsed the school settlement, but the Liberal candidate there did not regard this question as finally settled, but said he would endeavor to get more justice for his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Laurier—Who told you that? Sir Charles Tupper either did not hear the question or ignored it for he took no notice of it. He paused to apologize for taking up so much time with quotations, but, he added, "as this may be the only opportunity of discussing this thing I wish to put the facts on record."

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Sir Charles proceeded at some length to rebut the statement that the laity of the minority in Manitoba favored the settlement, and quoted the result of the provincial election in St. Boniface recently. He went on to say that the bill which had just passed the Manitoba



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

—Photographed by J. Thompson.—'Black and White.'

Legislature executing the settlement went outside the petitions of the minority and enabled them to go to the Judicial Committee to claim that their rights have thereby been extended to the extent of the privileges conferred by this new legislation in Manitoba. Mr. Laurier laughed at this and Sir Charles noticing it, said, "Yes, you think I am inconsistent, but that is a superficial view. You have not restored the rights taken away, but you have created new and additional things outside of that, so that the minority are in a position to not only reject any settlement and fall back on the judgment of the Judicial Committee but to add these new things and press for them in addition to what they had before."

With this hint to the minority, Sir Charles proceeded to abandon them in the following words: "I would have been delighted with a settlement regarded as just and fair and honorable under the law and constitution, as declared by the highest tribunal in the Empire. I went to the country on the measure, I endeavored to pass but I failed because Mr. Laurier promised to do more. While my personal opinions will always be maintained, I shall not feel it in the future, as in the past, incumbent upon me to make those exertions in defence of rights protected by the constitution. That responsibility now rests on the government." At this point Sir Charles had turned to his followers behind him, although half of them had grown tired and left the Chamber. The Liberals gave a few ironical cheers and Mr. Gibson said: "We will get along."

TARIFF AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir Charles referred to the tariff revision by saying that he was never so proud of the National Policy, but he did not dwell on this point more than a moment. The proposed franchise bill he denounced as "an outrage on the dignity of the House." He would have liked, however, to see the expense of the present system decreased. In connection with the cold storage paragraph, he praised Mr. Fisher for his industry and ability as Minister of Agriculture, but took credit to the late Conservative government for the policy.

The proposed superannuation bill he described as "a blow at the Civil Service." They had, he said, seen men occupying the highest position in the Civil Service degraded or driven from their positions. At this point Mr. Campbell called out "Vankoughnet," in allusion to the fact that the late Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs was forced out of his position to make room for Mr. Hayter Reed.

Sir Charles wrought himself up to a pitch of great indignation over "the nauseating spectacle of the government sending emissaries all over the country to endeavor to find cause of complaint against public employees."

The Opposition leader grew very warm over the terrible outrage of the change of legal agents in London from Bompas & Co. to Mr. Charles Russell, which was

made with "a recklessness of everything due to Canada." The Bompas people, Sir Charles described as "an ancient and honorable firm," which had been swept aside to put Mr. Russell in their place, a young man. "I have no doubt," added Sir Charles, "that for the purpose he was appointed to office he may be infinitely better calculated to serve this government as an emissary to Rome."

Sir Charles went on to refer to the Bonaventure election, where Mr. Guité called on the English-speaking portion to stand by him because he was opposing the bishops, whose pledge he had refused, but in French he said he was opposing the Conservatives because they had not accepted the advice of the bishops, who wanted them to disallow the Manitoba School Act. He went on to Wright, where Mr. Devlin had resigned. "For a consideration" he had sold out rather than face the House again.

Sir Charles twitted the Postmaster-General in this connection with his bill of former sessions making it penal to accept office from the government of which he was a supporter. There had been great corruption in Wright. The statement made by Mr. Henry, the defeated Conservative candidate in South Brant, was enough to make a man's hair stand on end. At this there were shouts of ministerial laughter, but Sir Charles's countenance never changed.

Reverting to the trade policy, he declared that retaliation had now become the trump card of the ministerial press. "The honorable gentlemen," he said, "have stolen our clothes and are masquerading about in them without a blush on their faces." He accused Mr. Fielding of making his Montreal statement as to the coal duties for the purpose of influencing the Nova Scotia general elections, "to snatch a verdict from the people of Nova Scotia while they were blindfolded."

MR LAURIER.

THE PREMIER REPLIES TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Laurier on rising to reply was vociferously cheered for several moments by his supporters. He thanked Sir Charles for his complimentary references to himself, but the whole speech of the leader of the Opposition showed that he was not in a happy frame of mind. He reminded him of the American politician who "cussed, and cussed, and cussed." The policy of the government not to dismiss public employees without investigation had its only reward from the Opposition in having the commissioners designated as spies and emissaries. The government would, however, continue its policy of not dismissing any man except for cause; every charge would be investigated and justice shown. The government would keep its pledge to repeal the infamous Franchise Act and revert to the system that has worked well for twenty years. As to the character of the tariff, no doubt existed as to the line of the government. They would endeavor to alleviate the burdens of the people, while at the same time impairing no interests which now exist. As to simultaneous polling, it was a principle for which the

Liberals had fought against the Conservatives, and they practised it in the Ontario pollings. In Bonaventure county the writ was issued at once, because it was a county of fishermen, who were at this season all at home. Champlain was a lumbering county, and until now many voters had been out in the bush. The charges made of fraud in the by-elections were words, mere words, but there was no proof. Why had no reference been made to the ballot-stuffing, ballot-scratching and tampering in Manitoba constituencies last June? Escaped convicts had acted as officials of the law, and the worst days of Tammany Hall had been outdone.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Laurier replied to Sir Charles on the school question. "This settlement," he said, "is not as much as I would have desired myself, but I have no hesitation in saying that after these years of agitation it was not possible to obtain more for the Manitoba Government to concede more under present circumstances."

Sir Charles Tupper had had the audacity to mention the name of Mr. Guité with some opprobrium. If there was a man to-day who occupied a proud position it was the new member for Bonaventure, who maintained his civil rights against great odds. (Loud cheers.) While maintaining these he did not hesitate to say "I shall not spare any effort to obtain more," and who would blame him? It is open to every man in Manitoba to have the law amended. The only issue I take with my hon. friend is his endeavor to coerce the people of Manitoba. It was open to Mr. Guité to persuade Manitoba, but it was not open to Sir Charles Tupper to coerce her. (Cheers.) But after all Sir Charles Tupper wound up by washing his hands of the whole affair, though last session he was ready to die. (Great laughter and cheers from ministerialists.) He was ready to shed his blood because he expected to make votes in Quebec, but like many other heroes when nothing more was to be gained by heroism there was no more heroism. (Laughter.)

The Premier dealt with the London legal agency reference with great scorn. He said: "I do not know what the hon. gentleman means by an emissary to Rome but if he will make a plain charge I will meet him, but I will have no cowardly insinuations upon that point."

Sir Charles Tupper—I based my statement that he was an emissary of the government of Rome upon a telegram in a paper stating that Mr. Russell officially communicated to the government the result of his mission.

Mr. Laurier—The hon. gentleman wants to give circulation to a newspaper report. I am surprised that the hon. gentleman, with his experience on the floor of parliament, discussing grave questions should make charges upon mere newspaper rumor. He stated there was peace between the two races of this country. Thank God there is, but I have too much reason to fear, if his statements and his school policy were

to prevail we should have no peace or harmony, but civil war.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The hon. gentleman spoke this afternoon feelingly, eloquently and well in regard to the jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. I could not add a word to what he said at that time, except this, that there is not, perhaps, in the broad dominions of Her Majesty any portion of the Empire where so much can be achieved in this jubilee year. This is the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen. Throughout the broad Empire all the tribes, all the races and all the nations who acknowledge her supreme authority will vie with each other to do her honor. All the tribes, all the races and all the nations, divided though they may be in color, in religion, in education, in blood, still will be unanimous in their endeavors, in their efforts, in their emulation among themselves to testify their devotion to her person. Monuments will be erected in commemoration of the event. Art will be called on to give expression to this feeling in marble and in bronze to the loyal devotion of many millions to one who is so wise, and whose reign has been so beneficent. But there are monuments which speak more loudly and eloquently than even those of sculptured bronze or carved marble. Let this be the jubilee year indeed. Let this year be as of old, a jubilee year of remission. Let the past be forgotten. Let old scores be put into oblivion. Let strife and contention be forever buried and instead let trust, confidence and good will spring forth from the ground and rise towards heaven. This is the noblest monument the Canadian people could offer as their contribution to the glory of jubilee year.

MR. FOSTER SPEAKS.

This extremely eloquent and inspiring language closed the Premier's peroration, but Mr. Foster, who rose to follow, and was evidently in bad temper, described it as in the style of a schoolboy debating society. The business men would not be satisfied with his answer to Sir Charles Tupper. He ridiculed the Premier's definition of the tariff policy as delightfully indefinite.

Mr. Foster's references here were sarcastic in the extreme and it reminded one of a former occasion, 1893, when Mr. Foster defined a tariff revision policy and was ridiculed by Mr. Paterson for the same delightful indefiniteness. It seems to make all the difference on which side of the House these gentlemen sit. Mr. Foster was very severe over the juggling with the writs in the by-elections and could not get an answer as to why Colchester had been delayed. The election there had been fixed for the same day as the general elections in Nova Scotia, in the hope of overwhelming the Conservative candidate with the great Liberal majority. He was very pointed in an allusion to the undeserved dismissal of public employees and would prove later on that a dozen had been dismissed without investigation. The Manitoba school question was regarded by Mr. Foster merely as matter of record between the two parties. He went on to give the Solicitor-General a terrible roasting. The Premier had praised Mr. Guité for defending his civil rights in refusing to sign a pledge presented by the bishop. There was a hero and brave man, but was the Solicitor-General a hero when he bent the knee and took the pen and made his pledge of honor to stand for civil liberty? No, no, but to do what the bishop bade him do. If Mr. Guité was a hero, what must be the rather equivocal position of the Solicitor-General? Mr. Fitzpatrick had taken a solemn pledge, stronger than an oath, and added, after a slight pause, "to an honest man." He then contrasted Mr. Devlin, who took an office rather than vote for the school settlement with Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was made of different metal. Mr. Fitzpatrick sat in his seat and listened to Mr. Foster, and later in the debate, or in the session, the House will hear the Solicitor-General get back at Mr. Foster.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved the adjournment of the debate, which he will resume on Monday.

Mr. Champagne, the new Liberal member for Wright, was introduced and took his seat.

The House then adjourned.

VICTORIAN NURSES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 27.—At the request of Lady Aberdeen, Mayor Fleming has called a meeting of representative citizens for next Wednesday evening to meet Her Excellency to discuss the National Diamond Jubilee scheme for forming a Victorian Order of Nurses. The Governor-General may accompany Lady Aberdeen and if nothing intervenes they will arrive by train at 7.30 on Wednesday and proceed to Chicago by the 10.30 train the same night.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

"A Foot as Black as Your Hat."—One of my children sprained her ankle, which became much swollen and discolored. Some "Quick-cure" was spread on linen, and applied; the pain ceased at once, the swelling was gone the next day, and on the fourth day she walked to school as usual.—Signed, Henry Levers, L.D.S., Quebec.

Within the last twenty years a hundred and twenty new peerages in Great Britain have been created, while fifty-four have become extinct. Nearly half the peers and baronets have inherited or received their titles within the last ten years.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

THE LATE DR. LOY OF VALLEYFIELD.

Dr. Loy, who died on Thursday, March 18, in his ninety-fourth year, was one of Valleyfield's oldest and most esteemed citizens. He was born on the Island of St. Michael, Azores, on May 18, 1803. At the age of fourteen he sailed to Brazil and engaged as a clerk in the office of his uncle. He was present at the imposing cere-



THE LATE DR. LOY.

mony, which created Dom Pedro first Emperor of Brazil. In 1820 he came to Boston, where he remained three months. He spent a few days in the home of Dr. Lyman Beecher, whom he described as a man little in stature and of great activity. He thus became acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher, who was then teaching school, and with Harriet, afterwards Mrs. Stowe. Desirous now of acquiring the English language, he was recommended to a mission school in Cornwall, Connecticut, where he spent four years preparing for college.

This celebrated school was founded in 1816 by the American Board of Foreign Missions, much at the instance of Obadiah, the romantic Hawaiian, whose personal history was well known to the late doctor, and often quoted by him with great delight and interest. Here he was converted and became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Having fitted himself for matriculation, he entered Dartmouth College, N.H., in 1824, where he studied under the celebrated Doctor Massey. After graduating in 1828, he came to Fort Covington, where he taught one year in the academy. He removed to Cornwall, Ont., and practised three years in partnership with Dr. Dickinson.

In 1832 he came to Goteau, Que., where he practised twenty-seven years, passing through the two cholera epidemics of 1832 and 1833.

As doctors were few and far apart in those days, Dr. Loy had a very wide field of practice, extending from Cornwall to Val-des-Roches, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and from Valleyfield to St. Thomas, on the south side. During the cholera, his services were in demand night and day.

He was very successful in his treatment against this malignant disease, and never once did he prescribe intoxicants to his patients, either as a preventive or as a stimulant. He himself was a total abstainer, and he attended the first temperance public meeting ever held in Montreal, (the date, the doctor could not remember, and remembers sitting near Mr. Henry Lyman, druggist.)

In 1850 he took up his residence in Valleyfield, where he practised until about three years ago, when, through feebleness and old age, he was confined to his home till death.

Dr. Loy had a keen philosophical mind, and was a very interesting conversationalist. He spoke English, French and Portuguese. He was well posted in Sacred Scripture and was a devout and earnest Christian. He was very conscientious in his dealings with men, and lenient with his patients. He would ask little or nothing of those who could ill

afford to pay for the attendance of a physician.

Considering the large circuit he had for practice and with scarcely any opposition for so many years, he might have become a rich man had he taken advantage of his position. His practice was largely among the French, whose confidence and respect he had won.

He was married in 1835 to Ann Jane Pease, who still survives him, and by whom he had three children. The two

Mr. Norman, both residing in a row of cut-stone houses opposite the 'Seven Galleries'; Mr. Belling, a well-to-do lawyer who occupied a small cottage adjoining the same terrace; the family of Mr. Joseph, now clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. McMahon, deputy prothonotary of the Circuit Court, and brother of the Coroner, both living near the corner of St. Hubert street; Mrs. Reddy and her son, then in the Bank of Montreal, who lived in Durham Terrace. Town Major McDonald's house was quite close to the Champ de Mars, and directly opposite stood Mr. Duncan's residence and studio. Mr. Atrell lived near Berri street. I have been asked if Mr. Phelan who lived in the 'Galleries' was the same that kept a grocery at the corner of Dalhousie square, and my answer is that he was not. Mr. John Phelan, the well-known grocer and long a resident of St. Denis street, came to Canada with a foot regiment, in which he held the rank of sergeant. Mr. J. J. Phelan, who lived in the 'Galleries,' was a lawyer and journalist, and was about that time secretary to the Department of Education; he was a native of Canada, and was not related to Mr. John Phelan, whom he knew and respected.

Among the visitors to St. Louis street who attracted attention were General Gore, then residing on Dalhousie square, and Lord Mar Ker, whose death was reported in the English papers the other day. The young ladies and boys of the General's family were well-known to the snowshoers who tramped the desolate snows of Guy's Field (now Viger Garden), and I remember with what enthusiasm they entered into the fun. Lord Mar Ker was a splendid horseman, and lost no opportunity of making himself popular; he was also an expert swimmer and diver, and liked nothing better than to astonish the water-dogs along the river by taking hinders from unexpected places at unexpected times. One day while the guests were at dinner in the Donagana Hotel, then kept in the old Bingham House at the corner of St. Denis and Notre Dame streets, a solitary horseman with a long, flowing red beard, was seen urging his thoroughbred up the stone steps of the Ionic portico to the infinite disgust of the colored porters who stood about the door. Having gained the corridor, the eccentric rider entered the dining-room, and after walking his nag leisurely around the table, bowed politely to the assembled company and came to a standstill. Many of the diners who knew it was Lord Mar Ker were not much disturbed; but others, who were not inured to cavalry charges at dinner time, were very much put out, and among the ladies there was quite a flurry. After making a survey of the dishes and the guests, the apparition disappeared. On the following day His Lordship cheerfully paid Mr. Donagana's little bill, amounting to a hundred pounds or so, for damage done to gilecloths and carpets by the horse's shoes.

THE MILITARY OFFICES.

Besides the Town Major's office, near the Champ de Mars, there were two military bureaux in St. Louis street, both in Durham Terrace, the Adjutant-General's office and the Deputy Quarter-master's office. The office of the Royal Engineers was in St. Mary (now Notre Dame) street, in a cut stone building standing at a little distance from the line of the street and which was in recent years turned into a biscuit bakery. At four o'clock precisely all the desks in these offices closed with a bang, the orderlies on duty at the doors, came to 'attention,' and a few minutes later the heads of departments and clerks sallied forth into the street, glad that the day's

drington, a most amiable gentleman, who lived next door, was too dignified to descend to such trivial pastime. Going and coming with military precision, his tall, thin, erect figure arrayed in the dashing uniform of the Royal Artillery, with long polished boots and glittering spurs, was known to every resident. His neighbor, Colonel Dalrymple of the Highlanders, was full of fun. After dinner he would sit at an open window and throw handfuls of coppers among the small boys to scramble for; but as the boys knew just as well as the colonel did that the coppers had been made almost red-hot they used to jump on them, trying to hold them with their feet until they got cooler, while the other boys were trying to push away their rivals. It was like Rugby football with the added pleasure of burns on hot metal.

Among the residents of St. Louis street who wore the handsome uniform of the military clerks were Mr. Sedley of the Royal Engineers' office, and his son, Mr. Henry Sedley; also Mr. Nicholas Hughes of the Deputy Quarter-master-General's office. This uniform consisted of blue frock coat with gilt buttons, cloth cap with gold lace bands somewhat like a midshipman's, red or gold stripe on trousers, and, on state occasions, a sword in black leather scabbard suspended from black patent leather belt. The uniform was like the undress uniform of the officers of the line regiments, except that the latter wore a pink silk sash over the shoulder, and shoulder-knots of gold lace. These military clerkships have long since been abolished, the office work in the military departments being now done by non-commissioned officers taken from the regulars. Mr. Henry Sedley and Mr. Nick Hughes were handsome young fellows and the uniform set off their tall, sinewy figures to advantage.

Mr. Sedley, senior, had four sons. The eldest, Henry, was fond of having a little harmless recreation. He would sometimes hire a cab on the stand at Dalhousie square, and putting the cabbie inside, would perch himself on top and drive past his own house at a break-neck gallop. When remonstrated with, he used to say, like Hamlet, that he wished to 'astonish his mother.' It was exciting on such occasions to see Mr. George Paris holding on to the iron railing of the swaying cab for dear life. When the thunder of horses' hoofs was heard on St. Louis street, it was usual for people to say, 'There goes Sedley.' His brother John was of a very quiet disposition. He accepted a position in Boston and made that city his home. Ned Sedley, who remained in Montreal and became so well-known as a leading potash broker, was very fond of playing with the smaller boys, generally in the most kindly manner possible, but sometimes for the purpose of having a little fun at their expense. He loved to make the little fellows show what they could do in the way of sums on a slate; then he would fairly dazzle them with the superior methods practiced in the Royal Engineers' office, which he had learned from his father. The general opinion was that Ned was a magician. He made the juveniles all sorts of promises which he never kept to the ear nor to the hope. For instance, he would invite all the little boys to go with him for a long walk, telling them on the way, spurious and unauthorized versions of Jack and the bean-stalk, or Jack the giant-killer, and having got them ever so far away from home, he would suddenly take to his heels, leaving the youngsters to find their way back as best they could. It was like the retreat of the Ten Thousand. The youngest of the family, Fred,

agent of Molson's and Tate's lines of Quebec steamers, who was a frequent visitor to the old 'Seven Galleries,' it is his hobby. But Mr. Gundlach himself had a hobby—and that was nothing less than psychological research. He used to talk about the wonders of mind-reading and puzzle his friends by asking them how it was that when people spoke of someone, the person spoken of would so often appear quite unexpectedly; this, he argued, happened so frequently that it had given rise to a proverb known to nations speaking various languages. From this he drew the conclusion that there existed 'a higher electricity as yet undiscovered'—(I am not going to say anything whatever about X rays.) Mr. Hughes's passionate love of out-door sports was shown at that time by his devotion to rowing. The boat-houses of the Garrison and the Montreal Clubs stood on the beach opposite the Quebec Gate Barracks, and as he had secured my appointment as coxswain of a four-oared outrigger, we used to go down to the river together. This outrigger was not fit for racing, owing to age and soft

he was very fond of batting and they had no difficulty in catching him out. But the boys never tired of listening to the old Waterloo hero. He was gifted with a retentive memory and the power of expressing his thoughts in a graphic way. Naturally observant, dispassionate, and of quick apprehension, he was better than a book because you could interrogate him, and the stirring incidents of which he had been an eye-witness furnished him with an exhaustless fund of material for animated description. Whenever he appeared among the cricketers, the stumps were drawn, and all the field gathered round him to hear stories of the great victory. He answered all the questions put to him with exemplary patience and good nature; in fact he seemed to be filled with sympathy and condescension, and endeavored to satisfy the ardent enquirers after historical knowledge by whom he was surrounded; and he certainly was not the man to take advantage of the fact that the fullest confidence was placed in the truth of his narrative. But notwithstanding all this he would not have proved a good



A WATERLOO VETERAN'S YARN.

wood, but it was used for training purposes and for practice by spare crews. Nicholas took the stroke oar so as to be near me to superintend my nautical education and save the crew from shipwreck.

On the first day of my installation I ran the boat into rough water, and notwithstanding the covered bow and the combing which protected the well, the outrigger was nearly swamped. I had just time to say 'Mind your oars!' when the blades caught the little white-caps, and in an instant the spray deluged the crew. 'Where is the young lubber steering to?' said one. 'Do you want to drown the whole concern?' asked another. 'That boy don't know beans!' observed a third. Not caring to pocket all those affronts in silence, I said scornfully, 'Why, that old corker's no good; I could run through this with a dug out!' At this they all laughed, and as the water came over Nick Hughes's ankles, he quietly remarked, 'It's like sitting in a refrigerator.' Then at the word 'Give way!' they started to row and the boat shot ahead, while the water that was in the boat rushed to the stern and over my seat—it was just like a refrigerator.

A WATERLOO VETERAN.

In a little street known as Rousseau street, which is still in existence, but which has been rebuilt since the great fire, there stood a number of handsome residences, among which Unwin Terrace occupied a conspicuous place. Among the residents in the terrace were Mr. Unwin and Messrs. Bailey, with his family, including his two sons Alfred and John, who were employed as clerks in merchants' offices in Montreal. The position held by Mr. Bailey was, at that time, a lucrative one; and his income was such that he could maintain a good establishment. He was a veteran who had smelt powder at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was generally regarded as an authority on many points in the history of those two eventful days.

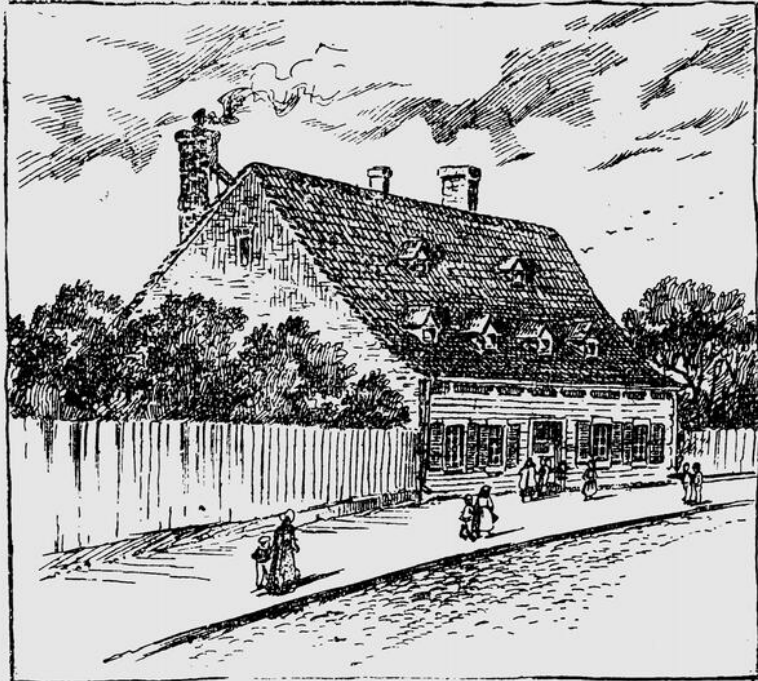
When the lancers came upon us suddenly,' he said, 'there were times when we could not tell if they were friends or foes. We could not tell a blue tunic from a red coat. Doesn't that seem strange to you boys who have a good eye for colors? But on a smoky battlefield, the color of a man's coat is not always seen. Looking through dense blue smoke, red coats change to purple; and purple is so near blue that it's better not to risk a shot till you know. But we could make out our fellows by the shape of their caps when they got near enough; and very often when we had been holding back our fire, we found out they were not friends at all, and in this way the enemy got an advantage. You see, lancers, huzzars, and light dragoons, wear the same kinds of head gear in the different services; and their mothers wouldn't know them with the smoke in front of them and the sun shining on their backs. I saw by the papers that the Duke had written home asking for different head-dresses, and he certainly should have had 'em.'

It was usual to give the sergeant an innings all to himself when the youngsters happened to be playing cricket, as

campaigner in our elections of the present day, because he did not know a 'Rouge' from a 'Bleu.'

A SCHOOL OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Opposite Unwin Terrace in Rousseau street stood a spacious and well-preserved country house with an unmistakable air of respectability about it; such a house as one might expect to meet with in the older and wealthier rural parishes along the banks of the St. Lawrence, in which the village doctor or notary had taken up his residence. The avalanche of reddish-brown shingles that formed the roof was lightened and relieved by rows of little snowy-white windows; and shrubbery at the high gables, with vestiges of an orchard and flower garden, enhanced the attraction of its scrupulously clean and neatly painted front. A large brass plate on the door, glistening in the morning sunshine, informed any one who cared to know, that the house was 'Mrs. Marshall and Miss Brooke's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies'; but at that time there were no boarders at this school. The classes had been opened in a house in St. Louis street some years before, where they had been well attended, and the school did not long remain in Rousseau street but returned to its former site. As I had the advantage of learning the multiplication table under Mrs. Marshall's tuition I have a vivid recollection of that flourishing establishment. It was on the re-assembling of the classes after the summer vacation that I had the good fortune to appear on that restricted but rather lively stage. There were between thirty and forty young ladies, little girls, and very small boys in attendance; the girls were all ages, from the little 'tot' up to sweet sixteen and over. Several other new scholars made their first bow on that auspicious occasion, among them a little curly-headed fellow with an open countenance and an exaggerated circular white collar. As soon as the school was dismissed that boy monopolized the attention of the pupils; a young lady, almost full-grown, caught the urchin by the arms and lifting him up, set him on a table, the other young people gathering around to have a good look at him. The teachers had left the school and the scholars were alone. 'Will you be my little husband?' asked the lady. 'No!' was the emphatic reply. 'Why not?' she asked. 'Because,' said the terrible child, 'you are blind of one eye.' The cruel words, alas! were true. The young woman burst into tears and for some moments turned a deaf ear to the hostess of friends who offered her such words of consolation as the occasion called for. At last when she picked up her satchel and left the school it was not to return. The author of all this mischief remained alone on the table, everybody turning away from him. There he stood, unrepentant and unconcerned, a living illustration of the fickleness of popular favor. The lesson of that day, however, was not lost upon the two scores or so of young people, who were thus made



THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

work was done. Captain Ready, who was in charge of the Deputy Quarter-master's office, had a habit of exercising the patience of friends who had come to meet him at the hour appointed for the end of the day's labor. These friends would while away the time chatting pleasantly at the door; but when he kept them too long they would look in at his window from the street and call out to him, 'Weaddy! are you weaddy?' This little joke, though repeated often, never failed to hasten the captain's movements while it certainly seemed to put him in a good humor. Col. Cod-

had one hobby—pyrotechnics. One day he purchased a pound of gunpowder to make squibs with; but the first squib having been fired in an out-house in close proximity to the reserve stock of powder an explosion followed, by which he and the writer were both knocked over. Singed eyebrows, alarmed neighbors, broomsticks, a prodigious quantity of dense smoke and a severe scolding were the results of this adventure.

SPORTS AND PSYCHOLOGY.

'Nick Hughes is a martyr to fresh air,' observed Mr. Gundlach, the well-known

to understand how sensitive one may be to any allusion to permanent personal defects; yet what a price to pay for a lesson in manners that every mother should teach to even the youngest child who can talk.

Both teachers were amiable ladies. Mrs. Marshall was always in the best of spirits and got through an immense lot of work with ease. Miss Brooke was so good-natured that she felt embarrassed whenever she had to reprove a pupil; the rod was unknown, yet perfect discipline was maintained. The secret of this, no doubt, was to be found in good management, tact, business-like methods, and the avoidance of any manifestation of temper on trying occasions. It having been reported to Mrs. Marshall one day that a little scholar had daubed the door plate with taffy we were curious to know what punishment would be meted out to her; but Mrs. Marshall only made the offender exhibit her dirty fingers to the whole school, and then gently reprimanded her for coming to school without washing herself. Not a word was said about the disfigured door-plate. Whenever a young lady pronounced the word "clerk" as if written "clerk" she was sent to the foot of the class. A girl having said "gotten up," Miss Brooke was sent for, the result of the consultation being that the offender was asked where she had learned "that detestable phrase." "I believe," was the unblushing answer, "it is High Dutch." The little joke was well received by the class but the teacher had the last word. She said, "I am afraid you will have to be 'gotten down' to the foot." Miss Brooke then explained with the assistance of Walker's dictionary, that the word "gotten," though obsolescent, was still used in such phrases as "ill-gotten wealth" for the sake of euphony. At that time there was no Canadian school geography, so we imbibed disloyalty and annexationist sentiment from Morse's text-book. The bible was read without comment; but as a correct pronunciation of all proper names was insisted upon no scholar was ever sure of holding the same place in the class for a day; and, as Daniel Webster once said, "There was always plenty of room at the top." Lindsey Murray was Miss Brooke's favorite grammarian, and his erroneous doctrine on the auxiliary verbs, so ably dealt with in Sir Edmund Head's treatise on "Will and Shall," was openly upheld in the school. A most admirable system of tattooing the multiplication table into the very heads of the scholars, in a manner at once painless and indelible, was in force; it was this: Upon the stroke of twelve, the whole school formed into a circle around the throne, and the head of the class commenced the quick recital of the table in inverse order, "twelve times twelve are a hundred and forty-four," the rest following until they came to "twice two are four" when the school was dismissed ipso facto. What a rush for satchels followed! This is an ideal plan for learning the table with ease; and the knowledge thus acquired is not easily forgotten. Miss Brooke took under her special charge syntax and the didactic poets; after a few months I was promoted to her class and learned to recite the verses.

"I would not enter on my list of friends. Tho' gifted with fine sense, yet wanting sensibility. The man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

But my performances in syntax not being so satisfactory, I had to "take back water," as my friend Nicholas Hughes expressed it; and while I remained under Miss Brooke's care I had to be content with the conjugation of verbs and declension of nouns. I never resented to the dignity of syntax in that school.

QUESTIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

If you treat your mother without much thought, do what she asks as you feel inclined, and not if you do not feel so inclined, she is naturally grieved, and that may hurt you; but coming afterwards to think it over and realizing that she has perhaps in the last fifteen years done a good deal more for you than you have for her, there is a suggestion of disappointment, to say the least, in yourself that you should so far forget yourself as to act so to one whom you know should have the greatest attention and regard you can bestow.

If you scoff at some one's religious views, or make fun of the old-fashioned ideas of others, very likely you are in the right as to the idea in mind, but you cannot fail to realize afterwards that perhaps it was a bad piece of business when you failed to give the other person credit for a little sense, and the general result is a lack of pride in the incident.

The feeling resulting from all these situations is much the same, and it goes by the name of loss of self-respect. It is a lack of pride in what you have done, and no one can be on the road to the formation of a bad character who has not begun by failing to call himself to account for such matters; no one can really go further on this road so long as he maintains this self-respect. When an occasion requires its use it should be ready at hand. When there is a chance to hit a man under the crowd, if this self-respect gets in its work quickly enough you are safe; but there needs to be constant training to put it into such good condition that it can be used on an emergency no matter how sudden that may be. And this self-respect is just as easily trained as in your body for its coming trial in the hundred-yard race. Train it as you would anything else, and it will invariably carry you over difficult places. But it gets 'out of condition' easily, and you will miss it at the most important time. — "Harper's Round Table."

A SANCTUARY OF SHAVINGS.

(By Charles G. D. Roberts.)

When John Anderson and his young wife Martha took up their farm in the remotest heart of the backwoods they chose too hastily the site of their log cabin. A green and sheltered glade beside a rippling trout-brook tempted them, and there they settled.

But the spot proved damp and depressing. The mould gathered on their modest household effects, and a malarial gloom which even the cheer of their content with each other could not quite dissipate gathered upon their spirits. In the third year they decided to move their dwelling-place to a dry and sunny hill-side beyond reach of the voice as well as the mists of the brook.

Meanwhile, however, the farm had prospered apace. They found themselves able to afford a small frame house of two stories. Their neighbors came together and helped John put up his frame. Then, with tools which he had bought or borrowed, he went on briskly with his building in the "spells" which he could snatch from the farm-work. Often he toiled far on into the night by the murky gleam of his lantern.

Late in the autumn the new house was well on toward completion, and John redoubled his efforts, in the hope

ward to where the little one slept.

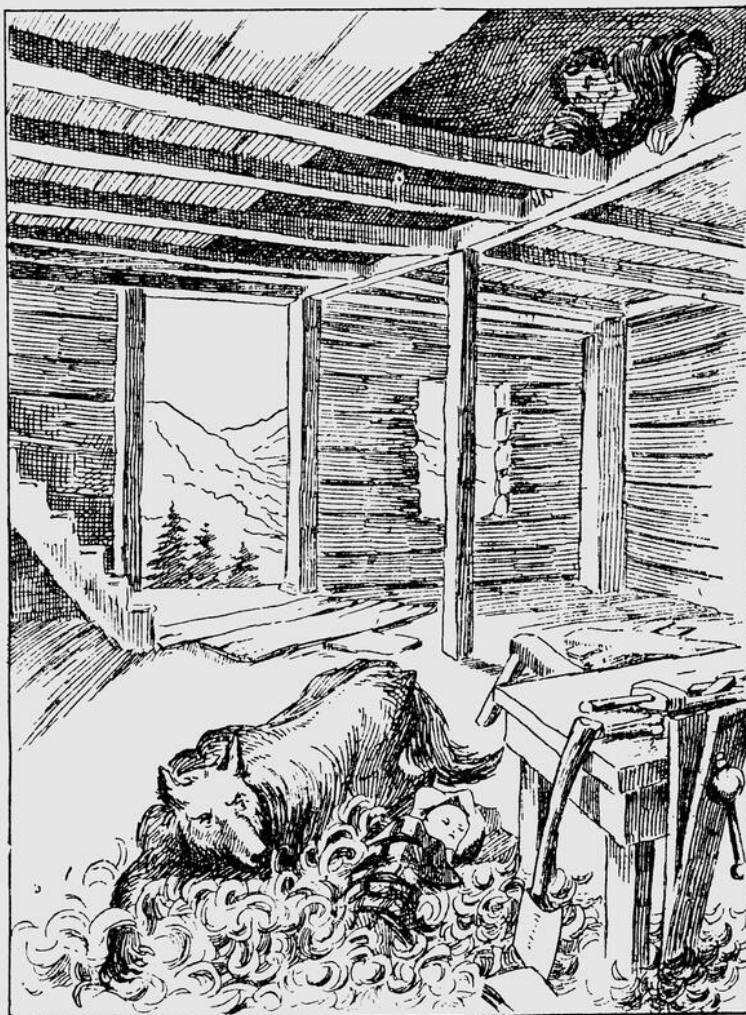
At last he got particularly absorbed in a calculation which resulted only in the defacement of a smooth-faced white board with a lot of straggling figures. From his absorption he awoke with a start, suddenly conscious of the soft pattering of feet on the floor below and a rustling of the shavings.

It is needless to tell the direction in which his eyes at once turned. At the sight which met them he was for an instant frozen with horror. Or perhaps it was a subtle instinct, working more swiftly than reason could act, which forced him to keep still, in spite of the awful fate which threatened his slumbering child.

Beside the baby stood a huge gray wolf. It evidently regarded the sleeping child as a dead body, and was diligently engaged in burying it in the shavings. Providentially, the shavings were light and soft, so the little one was not awakened by the process. As soon as the wolf was satisfied that the prize was perfectly concealed he trotted away into the bushes.

John Anderson, recovering from his inaction, swung down to the floor and snatched the baby to his bosom. It half awoke, snuggled into its father's neck with a contented gurgle, and sank to sleep again.

For some reason which he could never afterwards explain—instinct again, if you like—John Anderson kicked the shavings back into the place just as they had been



'BESIDE THE BABY STOOD A HUGE GRAY WOLF.'

of being able to move before the setting in of winter. A four-months-old baby occupied Martha's attention to such an extent that she was not able to give her husband much help.

Suddenly she was seized with a heavy cold, which so pulled her down that John, instead of devoting all his spare time to the building, had to help with the house-work and the baby. This he endured with such assumed cheerfulness as he could muster, till at last, one golden morning in the Indian summer, a happy idea flashed upon him.

"Marthy," said he, when the chores were done, "what's the matter with me takin' baby over to the new house an' nuddin' him there while I work? The hammerin' an' sawin' 'll keep him amused, like as not. An' you can get a mite of rest while we're gone."

"Lands, John!" exclaimed Martha, viewing such a novel proposition with natural motherly distrust, "wherever would you put him so he wouldn't run no risk? Why, he'd roll himself down stairs, sure!"

"Not by a long chalk!" said John, positively, now quite bent upon his project. "I'll be workin' downstairs this forenoon. An' he'll be comfortable as you please in the shavin' and watch me. He'll be great company!"

"Well—well! I suppose it'll be all right, if you're set on it," sighed Martha.

And John, when the child was wrapped up, lost no time in setting out. He strode off, whistling gleefully, through the magical haze of the morning; the delighted boy gurgled on his shoulder.

He soon reached the scene of his pleasant labors. The baby was propped up carefully on the edge of a great pile of shavings, whence it watched with round eyes the long, rhythmic strokes of the plane as the father smoothed the yellow deals for its future home.

An hour or two wore away very pleasantly; and the work grew; and the baby, tired of following the motion of the plane and saw, fell asleep. While it lay, warm and secure, amid the shavings, John Anderson went upstairs and set himself to puzzling out a bit of awkward carpentry. He was but an amateur carpenter, and some quite simple problems in joining were enough to give him a lot of trouble.

With pencil and rule in hand he measured, and figured, and pondered, from time to time giving a loving glance down-

ward to where the little one slept. Then he clambered upstairs and sat down on a pile of boards, trembling with excitement. The baby was safe, indeed; but the world seemed to grow black about him with anguish of remorse as he thought how for the moment he had forgotten.

Yes, the baby was safe—but no thanks to its father, thought John Anderson. Instead of hiding it in the shavings, the wolf might have carried it away, or might have killed it on the spot with one crunch of those long strong jaws. Then, thought John, how could he ever have gone home to the little one's mother and told the dreadful story?

While John Anderson was thus reproaching himself, and gazing remorsefully at the baby face, he heard a wolf's howl not far off. It was answered, in the distance, by another, and another, and yet others. Through the chinks of the unfinished walls he saw, presently, no fewer than six wolves come out of the woods and halt for counsel on the edge of the clearing. Then one trotted straight over to the house, the others following confidently at his heels.

"They've come for the little lad!" thought John, clutching it close to his heart and seizing his keen broad-axe. Then he remembered that, as the stairs were not yet built, the wolves could not get up to the second story. In his relief a curious idea struck him.

"What will they do," he thought, "when they find there ain't no baby in that there pile of shavin'?"

The better to watch the sequel without revealing his presence, he lay down on the floor and put his eye to a generous crevice.

Following their guide, the wolves all entered the house without hesitation or suspicion. The leader darted forward and pounced with an eager and hungry snarl upon the heap of shavings.

There was a second of hurried scratching, and the floor was laid bare. Then the animal's tail suddenly drew in between his legs, and he covered, trembling, to the very floor.

His fellows stood in ominous silence, and John saw the hair begin to lift angrily along their necks. They drew a step closer. The leader, however, began to scratch desperately at another portion of the shavings. But in a moment more he realized that his prize had disappeared. He turned with a short yelp of despair, and sprang for the door.

Feared Life More Than Death

One of the Greatest Cures Ever Effected—Read the Wonderful Story.

"Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1897.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—My wonderful cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla has attracted wide-spread attention. Hundreds of people have asked about it, and I have received letters from distant parts of the country inquiring the particulars. I wish to say to one and all that I stand by every word in my testimonial (printed below).

"My life-long gratitude is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I earnestly urge every person suffering from impure blood in any way to give this medicine a fair trial. If it would cure such a desperate case as mine, it is certainly reasonable to believe it will cure you.

"I especially urge the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general spring medicine." MRS. CYNTHIA A. EDWARDS.

Comment seems superfluous on such a testimonial as this.

There are comparatively few cures in medical history equal to that of Mrs. Edwards, and no medicine has so many of them to its credit as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We simply call your attention to this plain statement of the facts, and ask you to read it candidly, satisfied that if you do so, you will decide that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you this Spring.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I wish to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it alone through God's blessing has done for me what no doctor or other medicine could or did do for me. In March, 1874, after my last child was born, I had what the doctors termed milk leg. It broke out in its worst form on my left limb. The suffering was terrible and many times my

Life was Despaired of.

Money which I needed for the necessities of life I freely spent for medicine but without avail. The family physician gave my case much attention and deep study, but his prescriptions only temporarily allayed my sufferings. I kept boarders and this obliged me to be on my feet a great deal, which, of course, was aggravating to my trouble. At length my

Right Limb Became Affected

and it seemed as if the end was near at hand. To rest and favor my right limb, I

used a chair in which I placed my left knee and stood on my right foot quite heavily. It was not long before I felt a soreness in my hip and I was seized with rheumatism, which the doctors said was due to the strain of the muscles and nerves in the right hip. Some time after this while wearing red stockings, my feet became moist, and the coloring dye poisoned the inflamed flesh on my ankles and in less than 24 hours it had broken out in a running sore. What I suffered no tongue can tell, and until June, 1882, my

Life was a Continual Misery.

so severe that at times the pain of combined afflictions would cause me to have fainting fits and spells like lockjaw. Five times gangrene got into my system and I despaired of ever getting better. The flesh on my left ankle became badly eaten and affected the bone which was plainly visible in several places. My finger and toe nails loosened and came off. My hair, which was quite abundant, came out profusely and my

Whole Body was so Affected

that the least touch would cause a severe itching sensation. I had not known for years what a night's sleep was without some opiate. I lived in torment, dreading death yet dreading life all the more. But I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I decided that

I Would Try It.

Druggist Huntley told me that it would require many bottles to cure me, as my case

was so deep-seated and I was so much run down. This encouraged me to be faithful with my treatment, and although the first bottle did not do me any visible good, yet, inasmuch as I had not noted any unfavorable symptoms, I kept on until I had taken four bottles, when I could say I positively knew I was being helped. Gradually the sores healed on my right limb, and my left limb took on a healthier appearance. The discharge, which had been quite profuse and very disagreeable matter, gradually ceased and

New Flesh Began to Form

on my ankles and feet. New nails came on my fingers and toes and the pores on my scalp fast filled in with new hair. The itching sensations were dispelled and as I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla my limb in time became completely cured. I have taken about 20 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I know that I owe my recovery entirely to this medicine. The flesh on the afflicted limb is now perfect and smooth and only a slight discoloration remains as a reminder of the dreadful affliction. My hip trouble is cured. I have never had any pain or lost an hour's sleep on account of my ankle from any of the troubles I have mentioned, since October, 1892.

The Blessing of Which

I ascribe to Hood's Sarsaparilla. For Hood's Olive Ointment I have also words of praise. I used two boxes and I can truly say it gave the most soothing relief to the inflamed flesh of any ointment or lotion applied. I hope every sufferer whose complaint is in any way affected by impure blood will give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. I feel very grateful for the wonderful benefit it has been to me and wish its proprietors continued success."—MRS. CYNTHIA A. EDWARDS, 1127 Cleveland Av., Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Druggist Huntley Says

"Mrs. Edwards lived in Lockport many years. Friends thought her case hopeless, and had about given up when she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. That was the remedy that cured her and brought her where she is to-day." W. J. HUNTLEY, Druggist, 39 Main street, Lockport, N.Y.

What More Can be Said?

Is not the evidence of the Merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusive? Ought you not to take it if you need a good medicine?

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Spring Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

There is One Store

of our eight stores—the one nearest your home—where you can save from ten to twenty-five percent on the buying of your provisions.

This may mean very little on one purchase, but think of the many dollars you can save in a year. Here is the list. Pick out your store and start in on a year of economy.

The Laing Packing and Provision Co., Ltd.

1629 St. Catherine Street, Corner St. Hubert Street.....Telephone 6309.
772 St. Lawrence Street, Corner Gullbault Street.....Telephone 6971.
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841 St. Catherine Street, East.....Telephone 6036.
7 Chaboullier Square.....Telephone 185.
Cor. St. Catherine St. and Olivier Ave., Westmount.....Telephone 3836.
Cor. Centre and Ropery Streets, Point St. Charles.....Telephone 8523.
Cor. Ontario and Champlain Streets.....Telephone 701.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

tell Martha. And he had a bunch of wolf snouts to offer her in proof. But, although a truthful man by nature, he discreetly omitted to mention the most remarkable points in the whole affair.

In fact, in his account neither the baby nor the pile of shavings figured at all. It was simply a matter of wolves, a hero and a broad-axe.—The Illustrated American.

The lines are being drawn closer in the enforcement of the dispensary law in South California. Hitherto lenity has been shown to dispensaries in hotels as to the hours during which liquor might be dispensed, it being recognized that the demand for drinks in such places is greatest at night. A new order, however, compels the closing of hotel dispensaries with others at six p.m.

The action is taken in accordance with a provision in the constitution which gives the Legislature power to regulate the liquor traffic, but forbids it to allow the sale of intoxicants between sunset and sunrise.

Extract of the "American System of Surgery."—"Boils are caused by Microbes (or germs) called Cocci, which penetrate the skin, usually along a hair follicle, and unless destroyed they cause Boils and Carbuncles, being favored by constitutional disturbances and certain atmospheric conditions. Carbuncles are like Boils—at first superficial, but are caused when the microbe penetrates deeper, or into denser tissue. All Boils appear at first as pimples, or pustules. Quick cure removes all boils or pimples.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

STYLES.

Mr. Standish looked pale and haggard as he sat down at the breakfast table. Standish watched him anxiously as he ate the meal, but forbore questioning him until the children had eaten and left the table. Then she asked gently, "What is it, Frank? More business troubles?"

Yes, the same old story; people taking me and other people dunning me. I was in yesterday; says he must have his money, and where in this world am I to get it, I don't know. The strikes and their families have lived out the store for months, and now when they have gone to work and I suggest that they try to live a little more saving, so that they can pay me something on the old account, they get mad and go somewhere else to buy. Not all of them, but the most of them, do that very thing. I can't blame Morton, either. I suppose some of his creditors are pushing him."

Just here he was interrupted by the entrance of a young girl. "O papa," she exclaimed, "I am so glad you did not get away before I came downstairs."

"Why, what's up now?" queried her father, with a forced attempt at gaiety.

"Oh, I am invited to go with Lucy Morton out to her aunt's, and I must have a new hat for one thing. Such a beauty down at Mrs. Carter's for \$10, and if I could only get a watch! You know you promised me one when I was eighteen, and I'm sixteen now."

"Nonsense," said her father rather shortly, "I have no money for a watch, and you are not old enough to take good care of one yet. You will have to go with what you have got, or else stay at home," and rising from the table he put on his hat and left the room. His wife followed him to the outside door.

"You were a little severe upon Fannie," she remarked.

"Maybe I was," answered her husband, "but she is too fond of dress. And then she is unreasonable; a ten dollar hat and a watch, and her father telling her creditors that he can scarcely get money to live on. You explain to her that money is unusually scarce this month."

"Yes, I will," said Mrs. Standish with a sigh, and closing the door she went back to the dining-room, where Fannie was eating her breakfast.

"What's the matter with papa this morning?" asked Fannie.

"Your father is dreadfully worried about money matters," said her mother, gravely.

Fannie laughed lightly. "Oh, money's been scarce all this whole year, but we've managed to get what we wanted."

"Yes, and we have been too lavish in our expenditures. We must certainly try to economize."

"But, mamma, I want only such a trifle—just ten or fifteen dollars; if I can't get the watch, I can borrow Cousin Jennie's; it is just new and such a beauty."

"No, no," said her mother, sternly. "You must not do anything of the kind. Your father would be very much displeased."

Mrs. Standish did not think it necessary to explain just why Mr. Standish could not furnish the money, as Fannie's tongue was not entirely trustworthy, and she was apt to tell Cousin Jennie all she knew, and a great deal which she only surmised. So nothing more was said on the subject. That afternoon Fannie went over to pour into Jennie's ear the story of her disappointment.

Jennie was full of sympathy. "It's too bad," she declared; "you can't go in that old hat. I'll tell you what to do; wear mine. I've never worn it, and I don't often meet Lucy Morton; and even if I do, she'll think we have hats alike. And there's my new silk waist; lucky we're the same size, isn't it?" she cried impulsively. "You just stop here on your way to the station, and I'll fix you up."

"I'm afraid mamma won't like it," said Fannie.

"Oh, she won't care; I know just how it is. Papa takes the same kind of a spell every now and then. Don't you remember the time he wouldn't get me a new parasol?" He said he couldn't spare the money, only a trifling five dollars, and you lent me yours. Now don't you worry Aunt Alice anything about it. Just start a little early, and stop here."

"I can't see what harm it would be," began Fannie, doubtfully.

"Of course there's no harm," exclaimed Jennie, who was a warm-hearted, impulsive girl, and who did not realize the wrong into which she was leading her cousin.

"Well," said Fannie, "I'll be here by eight o'clock. We leave on the nine train. I'll wear my black skirt and my new tan shoes," and bidding her cousin good-bye she went home.

Her mother looked up as she entered. "You did not ask Jennie for her watch, I hope?" she remarked.

"No, I never mentioned her watch," answered Fannie.

"I wish you could have a new hat," said her mother, "but as that is out of the question, suppose we put some of that lovely cream ribbon on it, instead of the white. You wore it as a sash only one evening, and it is not soiled a particle."

"Oh, never mind," said Fannie, carelessly. "My hat is all right. I'll get my skirt and brush it."

Mrs. Standish was surprised and relieved, and as Fannie did not again refer to her clothes during the day, her mother did not question her as to what she intended wearing.

"I hope you will have a pleasant

time," she said, as Fannie kissed her good-bye.

Fannie blushed guiltily, and made her escape as soon as possible. A walk of two or three minutes brought her to Jennie's, where the change of waist and hat was soon effected, and then Jennie opened her drawer, and taking from it her watch and chain, proceeded to fasten it upon her cousin.

"Don't, Jennie," protested Fannie, "I might lose it."

"There isn't a bit of danger of your losing it."

"But mother—"

"Oh, nonsense; don't make such a fuss over trifles. Go on now, or you'll be late."

Fannie hesitated a moment, and then with a reckless, "I don't care; I'll have the pleasure of wearing it anyway," she went on to the station.

In the excitement of meeting the pleasant party of young folks assembled at the country home of Mrs. Waring, she almost forgot her borrowed finery, but when in the course of the afternoon Lucy's father appeared upon the scene, and seemed inclined to converse with her more than usual, she felt secretly delighted at the thought of her stylish appearance, and took occasion to consult the borrowed timepiece in such a manner that Mr. Morton could not but notice it.

"Ah, you have a new watch I see," said he. "A recent present is it not?"

And then silly Fannie, not knowing what depended upon her answer, murmured evasively, "This is the first time I have worn it."

"You are a fortunate girl in having such an indulgent father."

"Oh, yes, papa does not often deny me anything," said Fannie.

"Indeed," said Mr. Morton, dryly. Whereupon Fannie, nettled at his tone, and never dreaming of the reason, went on with a toss of her vain little head: "I told papa yesterday morning that I must have some new clothes for to-day, and I got them."

"Well," said the gentleman, rising, "tell your father when you go home that I am very much pleased to have met you this afternoon."

Fannie gave the message to her father that evening, and was surprised and confused at the cross questioning which followed. Little by little the whole miserable truth came out, and Fannie was terrified by the outburst of mingled wrath and sorrow from both father and mother.

"I told Morton the other day that we had cut our expenses down to the lowest notch, and you allow him to infer that I have wasted a hundred dollars on you," said her father.

"And I expressly forbade you to borrow Jennie's watch," said her mother.

"What can I do about it?" sobbed the repentant girl. "And why should Mr. Morton care?"

"Because I am deeply in debt to Mr. Morton, and he wants his money. He might have waited a little longer, but you have spoiled that chance by your foolishness."

During the following month, and indeed for years, Fannie had abundant reason to repent her vanity and deceit, as her father, pushed to the wall by his principal creditor, was forced to sell out at a sacrifice, and to start anew on a much smaller scale in another part of the city, while the pleasant, roomy home was exchanged for one more in keeping with their altered fortune.

And never, never again did she attempt to shine in borrowed finery. Her last effort in that line had cost her too dear.—Mrs. Caleb Larabee, in "United Presbyterian."

Thou must obey. At first in little matters, such as placing thy boat at my disposal, and thrusting out a little from the land at my request. Then in greater matters, such as abdicating thy position as ship-master, and allowing me to take thy place, and issue my commands at will. It will not be easy at first; not easy to take the second place; not easy to do as thou art bidden, when my commands clash with the habits of thy life and the conclusions of thy experience. I may sometimes ask thee to launch out into the deep, when thou mightest be disposed to float over shallow water, to go fishing in daylight when thou hast toiled all the night in vain. But if thou wilt live according to my word, pondered reverently and obeyed precisely, I will make thee successful in catching men. Absolute consecration is the secret of success. The ways of the soul, its needs, its peculiarities, the times and methods in which it can be best approached, are known only to the Heart-searcher; and those who would win men must abide in obedient fellowship with him. He always knows where to find the individual and the crowd, the isolated Cornelius and the multitudes of the Day of Pentecost; and when we dare to listen to his

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This is to certify that after taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I felt relief almost immediately, and after taking three bottles felt greatly improved. I continued its use until I was satisfied I was perfectly cured. Willis Goff, Chippewa, Ont. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street; John Lewis, 2208 and 2613 St. Catherine street, and Dr. J. C. Laviolette, 1605 Notre Dame street.

voice in smaller spheres, he leads us gently forward to richer and fuller opportunities of gathering the harvest of the sea. Yield the boat for an hour, and it will be given back laden to the water's edge with spoil. Thrust out a little, and thou wilt be bidden to launch into the deep. Be faithful in the least, and one day the rare aloe-flower, that blooms but once in a hundred years, shall be thine. Art thou willing for this?—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

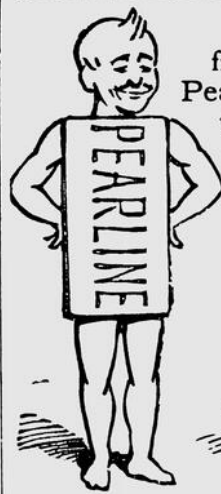
Mr. H. S. Turrall, a missionary in Spain, remarks:—"In a Spanish village some distance from Ilabour, there was a small shopkeeper who came into possession of a bible, getting it from the hands of a man who had come from Algeria. When these people, who have never seen a bible before, read the parables and the accounts of the miracles of Christ, they cannot get enough of it. This man read it, but one day he found that the

priest had taken it away. It is vain to attempt to stifle the work of God when once it is sown in a man's heart, and when a colporteur came, another bible was purchased, and the man and his wife accepted Christ as their Saviour. A fierce persecution was commenced against them, and the priests opened on the other side of the road, in front of his shop, another of a similar kind, where goods were sold at lower prices, without profit, for the sake of ruining him and driving him from the place. He prayed to God for help, and God helped him. When he found how things were going, he bethought himself that it might be well to have two strings to his bow, and he went into another branch of trade, trading in dyes for clothes, and God so prospered him that soon the priests saw their schemes were to be frustrated, and closed the shop which was to have ruined the convert."

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HOME DEPARTMENT

GOLDWIN SMITH AND WOMEN'S VOTE

SPITTING ON OUR STREET CARS.

The Queen of Greece—A Democratic Royal Couple.

HOW WOMEN SHOULD USE THE BICYCLE—THE FAST GROWING STRUCTURE OF TENTH-GIVING—DAINTY LENT DISHES.

SENTIMENTAL LEGISLATION.

The assertion of Mr. Goldwin Smith, mentioned in the 'Witness' a few days ago that women suffrage so far as it has been tried in Ontario is a failure is made short work of by the temperance women.

Mrs. May R. Thornley, president of the Ontario Provincial Union, writes to a Montreal woman as follows:

London, March 23, 1897.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's reference to woman's franchise in Toronto is very ridiculous. The objection he makes to it would be, in the eyes of Christian people, its recommendation, namely, that it went overwhelmingly in favor of temperance reform, which he calls 'sentimental legislation.' He is so thoroughly opposed to every good thing, that Christian people in Ontario do not bother themselves about what he thinks. He is strongly in favor of the drinking customs and the liquor traffic, and fought hard for Sunday street cars and newspapers, and is altogether a man whose ideas, so far as our work is concerned, need not be considered as weighty. I should think you could turn the matter right round upon him by stating that what this gentleman, who is opposed to prohibition, wants, is not at all likely to be what the Christian and temperance public also want. I was told, when in Pembroke, that he made the statement in the public prints that 'not three men per year died from the effects of alcohol in the Dominion of Canada.' This remark was commented upon by the pastor of the largest Methodist church in Ottawa, at a public temperance meeting held on a Sunday in Pembroke. Now, anybody who is so wilfully blind as that, is not likely to favor the ballot in the hands of women, which the National American Liquor Dealers' Association stated would be 'the death blow to the trade.' Do you take the 'Woman's Journal,' or the 'Woman's Column' of Boston? The address is 3 Park street, and the editor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. The 'Woman's Column' would speedily disprove his ridiculous statement that 'the movement is making no headway in the United States.' Not an issue of either of these papers comes out without chronicling some advance step toward the larger womanhood the papers advocate. Cordially yours,

MAY R. THORNEY.

P.S.—I will send your enclosure to a Toronto friend and get her view also on it.

SPITTING IN OUR STREET CARS.

There are now in most of our street cars imposing big placards informing all whom it may concern that any one spitting in said car will be 'proceeded against' according to such a chapter and such an act of the code Victoria. Who is to 'proceed' against such offenders is not made clear. Certainly the efforts of some of the conductors not to see the said offenders are something funny to see. Are they afraid of being called as witnesses? A lady one day this week was in two cars and in each car sat a man holding a lighted cigar that perfumed the whole car, and each of these men continued to spit while the lady remained in the car. Unless he was unusually short-sighted there was no apparent reason why the conductors should not have seen these men, but if either conductor did see he gave no sign. How not to do it is studied by some with an energy worthy of a better cause.

THE WHITE RIBBON ON OUR STREET CARS.

It is one of the hardest things in the world to get a law enforced if those expected to enforce that law are not in sympathy with it. Can not the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the city help our conductors somewhat in this matter. We have W.C.T.U. departments for work among railway men and among volunteers, why not among street railway men too? If every motor-man and conductor on our street railway wore a white ribbon would not there be more hope of abating the tobacco and spitting nuisance?

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

Dear Editor Home.—I have read the letter under the above heading published in the 'Witness' of the 20th inst., and quite agree with the writer. What has discouraged me more than anything else in our W.C.T.U. work is the way so many of our members attend to their correspondence. This in many cases has been the means of many giving up the work.

A few years ago I wrote to one of our well-known Ontario women, enclosed fifty cents in my letter and requested her to send me a Dominion Report. After waiting some weeks I wrote again and repeated this three or four times, but up to the present time I have had no acknowledgment of my letter nor have I received the report. When one receives such treatment as this is it any wonder that she gets discouraged at

times? A business man of my acquaintance has made it a habit to answer every letter on the same day it is received. If information is asked for that cannot be given that day he acknowledges the receipt of the letter and states that the information asked for will be sent as soon as obtainable. If every one of our members in the Dominion would attend to their correspondence in this way our Dominion and Provincial reports would be more complete than they are at present.

A MEMBER OF THE W.C.T.U.
Thurso, Que.

WESTMOUNT W. C. T. U.

Dear Editor Home.—Since the annual meeting of this union it has been my pleasure to send to three of the members through their president, a copy each of 'Campaign Echoes,' which I promised to send to every member that secures ten new members. I do hope that the members that have not secured ten new ones may put forth some effort to do so for this book should be in the hands of every member. I would like very much to be able to give away a copy of this book every week between now and the time of meeting of the Dominion Convention. The women are in Westmount and it remains with them to say if they will accept this offer or not.

HUSTLER.

OUR CHRISTMAS.

By Julia Walcott.
(By request.)

We didn't have much of a Christmas. My papa and Rosie and me. For mamma'd gone out to the prison To trim up the poor prisoner's tree And Ethel, my big grown up sister, Was down at the sylvan all day To help at the great turkey dinner, And teach games for the orphans to play. She belongs to a club of young ladies With a 'beautiful object,' they say, 'Tis to go among poor long-some children And make all their sad hearts more gay.

And Auntie, you don't know my Auntie? She's my own papa's half sister Kate. She was 'bliged to be round at the chapel, 'Till 'twas—Oh, something dreadfully late For she plies the poor worn-out curate: His burdens, she says, are so great, So she 'ranges the flowers and the music And he goes home around by our gate. I should think this way must be the longest.

But then, I suppose he knows best. Aunt Kate says he knows most splendid. And his name is Vane Algernon West.

My papa had bought a big turkey. And had it sent home Christmas Eve; But there wasn't a soul here to cook it. You see Bridget had threatened to leave. If she couldn't go off with her cousin, (He doesn't like her one bit) She says she belongs to a 'union,' And 'the union won't let her submit.' So we ate bread and milk for our dinner, And some raisins and candy, and then Rose and me went downstairs to the pantry To look at the turkey again.

Papa said he would take us out riding. Then he thought that he didn't quite dare.

For Rosie'd got cold and kept coughing; There was dampness and chills in the air: Oh, the day was so long and so lonesome, And our papa was lonesome as we, And the parlor was dreary—no sunshine, And all the sweet roses—the tea, And the red ones, and ferns and carnations.

That have made our bay window so bright. Mamma'd picked for the men at the prison To make their bad hearts pure and white.

And we all sat up close to the window. Rose and me on our papa's two knees, And we counted the dear little birds That were heeping about on the trees. Rosie wanted to be a brown sparrow; But I thought I would rather, by far, Be a robin that flies away winters.

Where the sunshine and gay blossoms are And papa wished he was a jill bird. 'Cause he thought that they fared the best.

But we all were real glad we weren't turkeys.

For then we'd been killed with the rest. That night I put into my prayers—

'Dear God, we've been lonesome to-day For Mamma, Aunt Ethel and Bridget Every one of them all went away—'

Won't you please make a club, or society, 'Fore it's time for next Christmas to be. To take care of philanthropists' families.

Like papa and Rosie and me? And I think that my papa's grown pious. For he listened, as still as a mouse, Till I got to Amen—then he said it. So it sounded all over the house.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

King George of Greece, as all know, is the son of the King of Denmark, and brother to the Princess of Wales and the Dowager Empress of Russia. The queen is Olga, a Russian Grand Duchess, aunt of the present Czar. The heir to the throne is Constantine, Prince of Sparta. The second son, Prince George, a stalwart fellow over six feet high, was first known to the world when he and his cousin, the present Emperor of Russia, then the Czarovich, were travelling in Japan, when he ward off a blow aimed by a Japanese at the Czarovich, and thereby probably saved his cousin's life.

The King and Queen of Greece are the most democratic of royal couples. The king walks about unattended and the queen has walked quite alone to the top of Mount Lycabettos. The king caught small-pox while visiting in the city of Patras because the disease was raging at the time and he would mingle with the mob which gathered to welcome him; and the queen nursed him through it all. The queen, says a writer in the 'Cosmopolitan,' is fond of walking to the American school of Archaeology and chatting in a most friendly way with the children of the director, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, if they happen to be playing in the grounds. One of her closest friends

verse opinion on tenth-giving. Plenty of others have shown the fallacy of some of the arguments. The impression I had after reading it was that a good solid foundation was removed from the fast-growing structure of tenth-giving, and nothing whatever was substituted, unless it was some well-sounding phrases concerning a full surrender of all we have and are. But you know very well that these will part, and yield, and open up in all directions, and Christians, rich and poor, are just left to stumble along in the old blind paths, with selfish human nature to be the judge, after all, of how much we ought to give. Now, see—one man or woman, with an income of, say, \$1,000, would disperse, perhaps, \$200 gladly, willingly, while another with the same income and same needs, if he gave ten dollars in the whole year for charitable and religious purposes would think he was almost too good to live. Both parties, especially the latter are 'giving positively all they can afford—these hard times, you know.' Do they forget the many promises wherein we are shown that obedience is better than sacrifice and is just as sure of its reward?

Before closing my letter, however, I want to add a word to the W.C.T.U. sisters, though I mistrust the editor has a partiality for the servant question. But I don't entice on that subject very strongly. I think with many others, that a strict observance of the 'Golden Rule' would settle it and many other vexed questions. But that rule cannot be strictly observed without the spirit of Christ, and that is sometimes sadly lacking on both sides, so I suppose other remedies need to be discussed and adopted just the same as in our temperance work.

Do you know, sisters, I was wishing that the union to which I belong had a 'Hustler' (either he or she) in its vicinity—one who

that calls for too great force. Even experts begin in training very carefully, never at first taxing their strength. I know whereof I speak and am almost impatiently waiting for the season to open both for its enjoyment and benefit.

That statement made by Dr. O'Reilly that there had been no cases of female patients in Toronto Hospital suffering from diseases caused by bicycle riding, was certainly reassuring, and carries much weight, as well as refuting the broadcast statement to the contrary. Ladies, keep to your wheel. Be patient. If you cannot accomplish as much physical exercise as others or as you would like, don't think with your wheel it will be different. Enjoy short rides.

The Home has often given directions as to dress. I will say don't wear bloomers. Don't be afraid to wear skirts at your instep, and unless your doctor (if he is an up-to-date man) forbids it don't be afraid to learn to ride the bicycle, in moderation, and if it is not a delightful exercise just explain to sister

ILINE.

FISH DISHES FOR LENT.

The observance of Lent in a change of diet has a strong foundation of common sense. In the winter time the system needs heavier, richer foods to supply the necessary heat to the body. As spring approaches this need is lessened and the appetite demands something lighter, and the meat eater turns naturally to fish.

The 'Housekeeper' has the following timely recipes:

Boiled fish, says the writer, is best sewed up and wrapped in a cloth, or laid on a strainer or shelf in a fish-kettle, skin side down. Put in cold water, since boiling water cooks the outside so that it falls to pieces before the inside is done. Skim off any substance that rises. Allow five teaspoonsful of salt to five pounds of fish, and a very little vinegar will add firmness to the flesh. After from fifteen to thirty minutes' cooking, or when a fin can be drawn out, the fish is done. Underdone fish is an abomination to the taste and the health, however it may be cooked. Serve with drawn butter sauce. Salmon requires more water than any other fish; it should be warm, quite salt, and skimmed until nothing rises. Egg sauce may be used. Parsley is used as a plate decoration for boiled fish.

A general rule for baking fish where it is stuffed is this: Soften bread in cold water, drain, mash fine, mix with drawn butter, one or two raw eggs, according to size of fish, pepper, salt and any herb seasoning liked. Fill and sew up the fish. Place on a rack in the pan, with a cupful of water, a piece of butter, half as large as an egg, and bake occasionally. Bake for forty minutes or until done, which the size of the fish must determine. Or, the fish may be laid in the pan, in which is just enough water or stock to cover the bottom, butter spread over it and be covered with a piece of buttered paper. It should be basted two or three times while baking. Take off the paper before serving. Serve the pan gravy in a boat with a few drops of lemon juice added; or any gravy that is preferred may be used.

Cold baked or boiled fish may appear a second time creamed, escalloped, pickled or in salad, and give satisfaction. If care is taken that the cream sauce or the salad dressing be just right, the second appearance may be pronounced the best. The fish should be carefully boned, the skin and fat removed, and the flesh flaked, or picked into small pieces.

Creamed Fish.—Prepare the fish as directed, mix with a cream sauce, and fill a

shallow plate or little pans or shells, cover with bread or cracker crumbs, dot with bits of butter, and bake a light brown. Or, a deeper dish may be used, filling it with alternate layers of the flaked fish and bread crumbs, moistened by the sauce. The upper one must be of crumbs, over which the rest of the sauce should be poured, and dotted with butter. In baking this, which is really an escallop, cover until the whole is well heated, then expose to the oven, and brown lightly. A tomato, or cabbage salad, or dressed lettuce, should be served with fish preparations of this nature.

Pickled Fish.—Remove all bones, skin and fat, from boiled fish, and separate into large flakes. Sprinkle with salt and moisten thoroughly with lemon juice. Vinegar can be used, but the flavor is not so fine. Add a few whole allspice, and let stand for twenty-four hours. When served, garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. A tomato salad should accompany this dish.

Cold Boiled Fish with Piquant Sauce (Italian recipe).—Heat two teaspoonfuls of cream in a double boiler, and thicken with two teaspoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in milk. While thickening, stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs, and then beat till it begins to cool to prevent lumping. Add the juice of two lemons, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, with salt and cayenne pepper. Set away to chill. Pare and slice round, cold potatoes, or ripe tomatoes; lay them in vinegar for half an hour, adding salt and pepper; drain, and put around the cold fish on the platter to be used in serving, and pour the sauce over all.

Salmon Salad 1.—Prepare salmon according to general directions. Set on ice or where it will become very cold. Chill the dish on which it is to be served, place the fish in the middle, bordering with crisp lettuce, and lay slices of ripe tomatoes on the leaves. Pour a mayonnaise dressing over all. This may be made with cream or in the ordinary fashion, with oil.

Salmon Salad 2.—Use canned salmon. Pour off carefully all the liquor. Empty the can and flake the salmon, removing skin, bone, fat, etc. Have about one-third the same quantity of small, thin slices of cold boiled potatoes, and two yolks of hard boiled eggs, sliced. Line the salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, and fill with layers of fish, potatoes and eggs. The whites of eggs should be chopped fine and sprinkled over the egg layer, on which should be put a little of the salad dressing. Of course, the potato and egg being so much less in quantity, they form really but a thin layer between those of the fish. A generous amount of the dressing should be poured on the top, having some in reserve if the salad seems dry in serving. This dressing should be a cooked one, and a little celery seed added to the ordinary recipe improves the flavor for many.

Apple Charlotte.—Pare, core and slice 12 tart apples. Cut up into dice quantity stale bread. Butter a pudding mould or any deep tin dish, and shake sugar thickly over the butter. Lay in alternately layers of apples and bread, apples first, seasoning each double layer liberally with bits of butter, a pinch of salt, sugar and ground cinnamon. You will need about 1½ cup sugar and ¼ cup butter for a dozen apples and a quart of bread. Heap your dish full as the pudding settles after cooking. Pour over a coffee cup of boiling water, cover closely and bake one hour in a moderate oven. When about half done press down with a spoon, sift a little more sugar over and return to the oven. Cooking long and slowly is the secret of success. The bread should be half jellied and the whole of a dark red color. Serve hot or cold, with cream, whipped cream, mock cream, or any plain sauce.



QUEEN OLGA OF GREECE.

is Madame Bakmaetoff, wife of the first secretary of the Russian legation, who was a Miss Beale of Washington. The queen is a very able woman, and has a charming individuality that would make itself felt under any circumstances. She speaks French, Russian, Albanian, Italian, English and Greek fluently. For several years after her coronation she wore the national Greek costume and has recently seriously considered the expediency of making the ancient Greek dress, as far as it is practicable, the court costume.

The pride of the city of Athens is the Academy of Science, built by a wealthy Greek, Baron Sisia of Vienna. The building is of white marble modelled after an ancient Ionic temple. A beautiful new library is now being built by a Greek named Vallianos, of the island of Zante. There were, it is said, three brothers in his family. One went to England and became a multi-millionaire. A second remained at home and died a humble shepherd. A third went to Russia, became a nihilist, committed some crime and was sentenced to death. The rich brother in London heard of this, hurried to Greece and sought an audience with the Queen Olga. The queen left Athens at once for St. Petersburg, and returned with an unconditional pardon for the nihilist. And now the gratitude of the brother to the brave queen Olga takes the form of this magnificent library in the adopted city of the proud daughter of the Romanoffs.

The university was dedicated May 15, 1837. It began with twenty-eight professors and fifty-two students, and now has a faculty of one hundred and twenty, an average attendance of students of three thousand five hundred—and the students are not only men. Public notice was drawn to the high standard taken by English and American girls in the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and a few years ago women were admitted to the university.

NOTHING LEFT BUT WORDS.

Dear Home Friends.—I don't suppose you've missed me, but I've been wanting to write for weeks, in fact, ever since 'A Reader of the 'Witness' gave us that ad-

like the Westmount 'Hustler,' would help to bring in new plans and new members, consequently new influence and new fees that the work be not so crippled. For instance, at our last meeting, the claims of four important funds were presented, and as there was but twenty-five cents in the treasury we felt that hustling would be quite in order.

Now, while I do not wish to be too personal, I want to say how much I enjoyed the second reply in that correspondence. I confess to a little tremor of fear when reading the first ones that 'he end was not yet, to say the least, but 'was proud to have it shown that Christiana womanhood is ready to stand by the right, even though it may involve a little confession of error or mistake. H. M. E.

East Hatley, March 19, 1897.

HOW TO USE THE BICYCLE.

Dear Editor of the Home.—Notwithstanding that much is said every spring, in recommendation of the bicycle, outside of medical journals, proportionately little is said to ladies, especially lady beginners. I have no agency nor special machine to advocate, but I want a little talk with the sisters to give a few hints gathered from practical experience.

Ladies say, 'If I could learn as easily as some others, I certainly would do so.' Now, no one ever mastered the wheel without perseverance, and a few bruises. But the giving-up-process after riding a year or two? This, in every case I have known, has arisen from over-doing the first year.

If a lady is not strong enough to walk one or two miles, she does not attempt a ten-mile stampede with her more athletic sister. Why should she attempt long spins on her wheel and that, often up grade, just because her brother or some one else's brother or even her stronger sister may do so?

I know the temptation, for the fresh air and the delight of sailing along is intoxicating, but why not be consistent? Think you have as far to go to return, and not exhaust all your forces on the outward trip. Why not dismount and walk up a grade

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Beet, half long blood	.. .05
Cabbage, first and best	.. .10
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Carrot, early horn	.. .05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.. .05
Cucumber, Imp'd. long green	.. .05
Corn, sweet, early market	.. .10
Corn, sweet, early market	.. .05
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	cents.
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Beet, half long blood	.. .05
Cabbage, first and best	.. .10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.. .05
Cucumber, Improved long green	.. .05
Corn, sweet, early market	.. .10
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.. .05
Musk melon, earliest of all	.. .10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers	.. .05
Parsley, New Intermediate	.. .05
Parsley, triple curled	.. .05
Peas, new Queen	.. .10
Radish, crimson bunch	.. .05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.. .05
Tomato, new	.. .10
Turnip, early stone	.. .05
Total	.. . \$1.10

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The Kitchen Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

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The Flower Garden Collection.

\$3.00 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the 'Daily Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

	cents.
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Sweet Mignonette	.. .05
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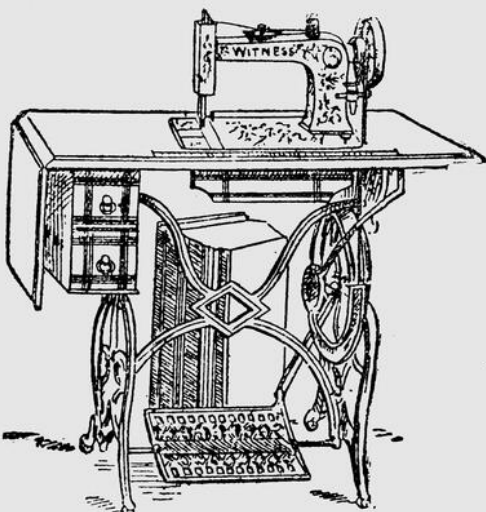
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The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$55 machine in use in her home. To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

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FARM GLEANINGS.

The great secret for many small farmers is to see how few things they will need to buy in order to supply their tables or feed their stock. When they have solved this problem, they are on the road to prosperity.

It is possible to make home so bright and cheery that we forget all about the gloomy weather outside; it is possible to make the farm house such a home that the boys and girls won't want to go to town to live, the first opportunity they get. Farmers' wives can do that, and that is no small thing.

And then there's the garden. It will soon be time for garden making, and it is to be hoped that every farm in the country, no matter how large or small it is, will have a garden this year. And see to it, that you have a variety of vegetables coming into season throughout the summer.

To sprout potatoes. — Place one-half bushel in a large sack; gather up the sack and run the potatoes from end to end a few times, and the sprouts will all be taken off. Turn out and repeat the operation. I can go through a large

pile in a short time. Do not let the sprouts get over three quarters of an inch long. — O. Shattuck, Orleans Co., Vt.

Spring is approaching and it is time to make all the arrangements for the campaign. Plenty of wood must be prepared for the kitchen stove, harness, waggons and farm implements looked to that all are in order ready for use. Horses or work teams need special care that they may be ready to perform the required labor.

The time for sowing hayseed with wheat or rye is before settled weather comes in the spring and the grain begins to grow. This I have proved by experience. I have known clover, as a result of this early sowing, to get its first leaves and encounter a hard freeze. My first impression was that it would all be killed, but the frost did not injure it.

It is nothing less than cruelty to ask or expect a boy from twelve to fifteen to do a man's work, or even the half of it. Even up the work, and there are few the field, well and good. But if you want your boy to stay with you, do not send him to the field all day and attach as much work, in the shape of

chores, morning and night, as should comprise his daily task.

But from a purely practical point of view, all questions of right and wrong aside, farmers ought to be 'dead set' against the liquor interest, from the fact that it is the great disturber of business. If the millions of dollars now spent for drink that ought to go to supplying poor men's families with food and clothing and fuel, were spent as they ought to be, there would be home markets for all that we could raise, and 'overproduction' would be a thing unheard of.

Spinach seed may be sown in spring like radishes or lettuce, in the hot-bed or open ground. The chief drawback with this practice is that it does not furnish edible greens till after the appetite for such things has been measurably appeased. A more satisfactory method of culture is that of fall sowing, in a frame or protected place. The plants get a good start in late fall, and are then covered through the winter. Early in the spring the covering is removed and the first warm days bring on an early and appetizing dish of greens.

Grafting is becoming a very important study in France, not only in the case of vines but of fruit trees, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Rural World'. There are special schools devoted to instruction in grafting, and directed by the professors of agriculture of the locality. A school diploma is regarded as a 'hall mark', and ensures the holder certain employment and good wages. Some of the schools are attended in the season by over two hundred pupils. So important is the instruction regarded by the State that soldiers are allowed permission to attend the schools, so that when they have finished their military service they are qualified grafters. Some ladies are said to attend these special studies.

Regarding the destruction of weevils in peas and beans Prof. Slingerland says in Insect Life, Vol. 15, page 87: 'Bisulphide of carbon destroys all stages of insect eggs, larvae of all sizes, pupae, and all adults.' It is only necessary to pour an ounce or so into the beans or peas in the barrel containing them, and cover the barrel with a blanket to keep the fumes in. Where weevils have obtained a foothold the sooner the peas or beans are treated after harvest the less will be the loss, as they commence at once to excavate and leave only a shell when they emerge. Keep lights and fire away as bisulphide of carbon is inflammable.

As the horse-radish is one of the first plants to start in the spring, the putting out of the sets should be the first work done after the soil is in proper condition for working. If the soil is deep, deep ploughing will be necessary, in order to get long roots. It should not in any case be ploughed less than eight inches deep. The sets are the small rootlets, which are taken off where the roots are prepared for the market. These should be cut in even lengths of six inches, and those used that are from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter. Plant in rows two and a-half feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. Make a hole with a small iron bar or a hardwood stick three inches deeper than the length of the set, then drop in the seed and press the earth firmly around it.

When I read some time since of a commission or something of the kind being sent to Europe to open the eyes of the Europeans to the value of corn as an article of diet, I thought, 'Dear me, there is room for just such a commission in America in both city and country.' How often do we find a farmer's family living in the corn belt that hardly knows the taste of hominy? In the South, 'grits' is an indispensable article of the daily diet, but in the North it is sadly neglected, and by the very people I hear complaining about the low price of corn. I know farmers who raise corn and buy flour, and yet you seldom see corn bread on their table, despite the fact that corn bread tastes better and is more nutritious, if it is made right.

REV. ARCHIBALD BROWN IN BOSTON.

Close upon the visits to Boston of Mr. Meyer and Dr. Grenfell, says the Boston 'Congregationalist', comes that of the Rev. Archibald G. Brown, who preached twice at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church last Sunday. The large congregations included some who had known Mr. Brown's thirty years' faithful and fruitful labor in the East London Tabernacle, which is one of the few great centres of evangelistic influence in the dreary and degraded East London district. His intimate friendship with Spurgeon, whose funeral sermon he preached, and his love for the late Dr. A. J. Gordon constituted another tie between him and his hearers. His sermons were simple, direct and evangelical.

It is not every man who would have worked steadily and laboriously in this unattractive field for thirty years. Mr. Brown comes of good stock. On his mother's side he belongs to the Heath family, a name well known in Nonconformist history during the last two centuries, whilst among his cousins are Dr. Cunningham Geikie, author of a well-known 'Life of Christ'; Sir Archibald Geikie, the geologist; the late John Geikie, Scotch etcher. A happier pastor than one could have had than the 'East End Spurgeon', but at fifty-four he feels that the strain must be relaxed. He conducted the service in the Tabernacle on Sunday, Feb. 21, all the next day he sat in the vestry receiving the people's thank offerings, which amounted

to four hundred and thirty pounds, and on Feb. 24 he sailed for America. He has engaged to preach at Denver, Col., for a month, commencing April 4. Invitations have come from all parts. While perfectly willing to do what he can during this trip, he must have a season of rest.

THE LATE P. CAMERON SCOTT.

The late P. Cameron Scott, of the Africa Inland Mission, writing to a Toronto friend just eight days before he died, said he was then feeling in good health. He gives this description of the opening of the Station in British East Africa:

'I always carry the British flag at the head of my caravan, and the natives themselves seem proud of it. I wonder if you have heard anything at all of our work since we began operations here.'

Landing in Mombasa, Oct. 27, 1895, where we left for the interior on Nov. 12, reaching Ntawi, two hundred and fifty miles in the interior, on Dec. 14, where we at once began operations in the shape of building. I made a speedy trip to the coast again, sent one of the ladies home, brought up Margaret (my sister), and Miss L., and after seeing them comfortably housed, set out for new fields to conquer. On March 11, settled in Sakai, where I put up a small house, invited Brother Hotchkiss over to occupy it, and once more set off on a tour of exploration. On April 11 I opened our third station in Kilunja, where I put up another small house, and Brother Krieger came to take charge. The work has been going steadily forward, and God has been setting his seal on every department of the work, and we can but stand back and wonder, as we behold what 'he hath wrought.'

The letter then goes on to tell of other journeys, and of the opening of the fourth station. But the last words quoted seem almost prophetic: 'We can but stand back and wonder, as we behold what "he hath wrought." For eight days after writing them our friend saw the king, and on his invitation laid down his camping outfit and went up to be "forever with the Lord." And now the call comes, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Will any who read these lines answer, as Isaiah did, "Here am I; send me." Faithful Witness.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A steamer on the Jordan now makes the journey from Jericho to Tiberias—i.e., from the Dead Sea, along the Jordan, to the Sea of Galilee—in five hours.

While commenting on the alleged poverty-stricken condition of Ireland, the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance points out that one brewery alone there distributed nearly £700,000 as a year's profits.

Of a Baptist mission in Assam it is reported that in all the evening meetings nearly everyone has a passage of God's Word to repeat, while a good number repeat the whole Sunday-school lesson together every Sunday.

A curious discovery has resulted from Canon Wilberforce having no use for the cellar beneath his residence in Dean's Yard, Westminster. Excavations brought to light a fine Gothic apartment capable of holding thirty people.

Canon Trench, the new vicar of Kendal, England, calls attention in his monthly letter to the insufficient liberality of many members of his congregation. He states that on a recent Sunday evening 491 out of 557 coins which were collected were either pennies or half-pennies, only one coin was above a shilling, and of shillings there were only six.

Mr. Moody's meetings at Cincinnati have commenced, and there appears to be a growing interest in them. Services are held in the afternoon and evening of each day except Saturday. On Monday Mr. Moody addressed the ministers of the city in reference to the work in hand. At the noon hour a number of meetings were held in the factories, and it is proposed to continue these.

There is in London a Tramcar and Omnibus Scripture Text Mission, which aims to put a transparent text in each car and omnibus in the city. It is estimated that there are 1,500 omnibuses and 896 tramcars, carrying annually 244,000,000 and 175,000,000 travellers respectively. The society has not yet succeeded in supplying each, but is endeavoring to do so, hoping thus to rival the value of the advertisements.

Tidings have just reached the officials of the American Board of the death, at Harpoot, on Feb. 22, after a three days' illness with inflammation of the brain, of the Rev. Egbert Smythe Ellis. He was born in Kittery, Me., thirty years ago, and was graduated from Williams College in 1890 and from Andover in 1894, sailing for Turkey the same autumn. He has been fearless and indefatigable in his work at Harpoot during the horrors of the past two years. He has travelled over the stricken district distributing relief and reorganizing the scattered work, covering hundreds of miles on horseback and living with the people. He returned from one of his long trips only a few days before his death. He was rapidly winning the confidence, esteem and affection of the people.

Following the example of Mayor Pingree of Detroit, the Salvation Army in Chicago proposes to farm vacant city lots, and in this way do something toward lessening the suffering of the worthy poor. The 'Gage Farm,' a tract of more than a hundred acres and belonging to the city, may be divided into small lots and assigned to those who will cultivate them. The plan, in most of its details,

was explained last week to a select company of influential persons at the house of Judge Kohlsaat, by Commander Booth Tucker, and a great deal of interest awakened in it. It is estimated that from an outlay of \$6,000, at least \$40,000 may be realized. As so much land within the city limits is vacant, it would seem as if there were no reason why it should not be put to some use. Postmaster Hensing, one of the candidates for mayor, wants to have it planted with beans.

The Rev. P. Ireland Jones remarks:— 'There was a clergyman who had been some years in orders in a very happy English parish, in the South of England, and who felt, "Here's my sphere; my opportunity is here, and God in his own time will give me the blessing which I seek." To that parish came two clergymen. One of them was Mr. Bambridge. These two servants of God spoke to the audience gathered before them. But the clergyman on the platform was more touched than anybody else. He said to Mr. Robert Lang (one of the speakers), "I cannot help feeling that it is my duty to go to the mission field." "Yes," was the reply, "it is, if you feel it to be so." "But," said he, "I have my father in Essex, and I am his only son; I cannot go yet." Two years passed, and these two, father and son, came to London to the anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. Handley C. Moule gave an address. When Mr. Moule sat down, the young man's father, who was sitting beside him, turned to his son and said, "Herbert, have you sent in your name to Mr. Wigram?" "No," was the reply; "I thought my duty was to you." His father said, "Then send it." He did so, was accepted, went to Africa, and is now Bishop Tugwell of Western Equatorial Africa.'

It was in January, 1847, that the Rev. Stephen Johnson arrived at the mouth of the Nim River and opened the Foochow Mission in China, which is now celebrating its jubilee. No portion of the report for 1895-96, just published, is more significant of the progress of Christianity in this mission than what the Rev. W. L. Beard writes of self-support. He says:— 'Gen-Cio-Dong, the oldest church in Foochow, is already supporting its pastor and is also paying all expenses of lighting the church, etc. Ha-Puo-Ga has raised its native subscription, and another suburban congregation is talking of forming a church, paying the pastor and helping to purchase land and build a new church. Nearly every call from outlying villages is accompanied by the promise from the people to meet part of the expenses of teacher or preacher. It is unwarrantable to build too much on these promises; but the fact that the Chinese, whose fists close so tightly and so naturally over every copper, have already in one instance given up the help of foreigners in supporting their pastor, and the fact that so many are talking seriously about so doing, makes it warrantable to hope for great progress in this direction during the next few years.' — 'Congregationalist.'

Mr. James Murray, a Glasgow gentleman, who has for eight years been in the service of the National Bible Society of Scotland as one of its superintendents of colportage in China, left Scotland recently to return to his work. At a valedictory meeting in Sunfryd Parish Church, Glasgow, Dr. Elder Cunningham said:— 'I want you to realize just in a word what it is to have a Glasgow merchant, in the vigor of youth, with the love of Christ in his heart, saying, "I will devote my life to China, to circulate the Word of God there, and commend it to the people." And last night in this audience should be led to say, "Yes, but of course he would be well paid for it," I would add again, and emphasize the fact, that during these eight years this Glasgow merchant has taken no salary whatever, thinking it worth while to spend his life and his means for the Lord. I do not know what you think, but I feel it to be an object-lesson for every Christian man and woman here to-night—a thought worth thinking, a memory worth cherishing, and a suggestion of the question, "Did I ever do one-tenth of that for Christ?" May the missionaries in China be upheld by a praying church at home, and by the abiding presence of Christ in their own hearts!'

A remarkable answer to prayer is related by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in a London magazine:— 'Not long ago the West London Mission was greatly in want of money, and the situation looked unusually alarming. He invited his principal colleagues to meet him near midnight, and they spent some time "imploping God to send us £1,000 for his work, by a particular day." In the course of the meeting one of their number "burst forth into rapturous expressions of gratitude," as he was convinced that the prayer would be answered. Mr. Hughes confesses that he did not share this absolute confidence, but "believed with trembling." However, the day appointed came, and Mr. Hughes went to the meeting at which the sum total would be announced, and he says:— "It appeared that in a very short time, and in very extraordinary ways, £990 had been sent to the West London Mission. I confess that as a theologian I was perplexed. We had asked for a thousand—there was a deficiency of ten. I could not understand it. I went home trying to explain the discrepancy. As I entered my house, and was engaged in taking off my hat and coat, I noticed a letter on the table in the hall. I remembered that it had been lying there when I went out, but I was in a great hurry and did not stop to open it. I took it up, opened it, and discovered that it contained a cheque for £10 for the West London Mission, bringing up the amount needed for that day to the exact sum which we had named in our midnight prayer meeting.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

RELICS OF PRIMEVAL LIFE.

BY SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

A new book by Sir William Dawson has just been published in London. 'Relics of Primeval Life' is a handsome volume with sixty-five illustrations, (Scribner & Stoughton). It contains the substance of a course of lectures on 'The Cambrian Fossils,' delivered by Sir William at the Lowell Institute in Boston, in November, 1895. In these lectures he takes us back to the most ancient rocks, those of our own mountains. He shows us where long-lost species, fish-like or worm-like, have left their imprint on the solid stone, and tells us how Eozoön Canadense and his kindred lived in the waters when other life was none. Sir William does not agree with those scientists that think indefinite millions of years to have been necessary for the development of the earth up to the time of man's first appearance on it. He thinks the evidences of 'the dawn of life' in our Laurentian rocks, point to a comparatively short period of preparation. The gradual change from mere land and water to an inhabited world is illustrated by a modern comparison:—

On a small scale there was something of this same kind in the sea and land of Java. The great eruption of Krakatoa in 1883. The bare and arid mountain left after the eruption, began in the course of a year to be occupied by low forms of vegetable life, gradually followed by others, and verdure was soon restored. The once thickly peopled sea bottom, so prolific of life in these warm seas, but buried under many feet of volcanic ashes and stones, soon began to be re-peopled, and is now probably as populous as before. But in this case there were plenty of spores of lichens, mosses, and other humble plants to be wafted to the desolate cone, and multitudes of eggs and free-swimming germs of hundreds of kinds of marine animals to re-peopple the sea bottom. Whence were such things to come from to occupy the old Archæan hills and sea basins? and all our knowledge of nature gives us no answer to the question, except that a creative power must have intervened, but in what manner we know not.

It is now more than thirty-five years since the announcement was made of the discovery of remains supposed to indicate the existence of animal life in the oldest rocks known to geologists. This discovery was hailed with enthusiasm by some as 'opening a new era in geological science,' but it was regarded with scepticism by others, in consequence of the condition and mineral character of the supposed fossil, and also because of the great interval of time between the oldest animal remains previously known and these new claimants for recognition since that time. However, many new facts have been learned, and the present condition of the question is ably stated in this work.

Among the topics treated are the following:—'The chain of life traced backwards in geological time,' 'Life of the Early Cambrian,' 'Pre-Cambrian life,' 'Foundations of the continents and their early testimony as to life,' 'Probabilities as to the Laurentian life and conditions of its preservation,' 'The dawn of life' and the 'Contemporaries of Eozoön.' One chapter, 'The history of a discovery,' gives a most interesting account of the work of Sir William Logan in tracing the beds of gneissic rocks and mapping out the Laurentian system, thus preparing the way for the great discovery of the Eozoön Canadense, described and named in 1865. On one interesting point Sir William says:—

Beds of iron ore are generally accumulated as a consequence of the solvent action of acids produced by vegetable decay, as in the clay ironstones of the coal formation and the bog iron ores of later times. Thus the beds of magnetic iron occurring in the Upper Laurentian may be taken as evidences, not of vegetable accumulation, but of vegetable decay.

There are some valuable appendices to the volume, which is dedicated to Augustus Lowell, the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and trustee of the Lowell Institute. (W. Drysdale & Co. \$2.00.)

BY PROF. ADAMS.

We have also to hand a 'Report on the Geology of a Portion of the Laurentian Area Lying to the North of the Island of Montreal,' by Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., of McGill University. Though a technical work, it contains some points of general interest. The 'anorthosite' rock, abundant in the vicinity of the Township of Morin, is to be found in a variety of shades of color, from deep violet to white:

The white variety took a high polish, and in this state was found to bear a striking resemblance to marble. It is more difficult to work than marble, but will be more durable, and would retain its polish better, especially in exposed situations and might well be employed for many purposes in construction. On account

of its toughness and durability, this white anorthosite from New Glasgow has been extensively used for paving stones in the city of Montreal, especially on streets where there is a heavy traffic.

Sir William Dawson is mentioned as having observed in Egypt a statue of Kephren (the builder of the second pyramid) executed in stone exactly similar to the Morin anorthosite. 'It was probably prized by the Egyptian sculptors for the reason that it possesses a pleasing color similar to marble, while at the same time taking a better polish and being considerably harder.'

Iron ore near St. Jerome has been worked successfully, but the other considerable iron deposits of this region occur in anorthosite rock and are rendered difficult to smelt by the large amount of titanic acid contained in the ore. It is shown, however, in a paper by A. J. Rossi, appended to Dr. Adams's report, that such titanic ores can be smelted by special methods and a fine grade of iron obtained from them. 'The metal obtained from titaniferous ores could command numerous and important applications owing to its special qualities.' (Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 15 cents.)

ROBERT THE BRUCE.

Tales of Scotland's struggle for independence in the fourteenth century are still dear to the heart of many a Scot. The dispute with regard to the succession, arising on the death of Margaret the Maid of Norway, was complicated by pretensions on the part of Edward I. of England to suzerainty. Nobles who held lands both in England and Scotland were sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. The country was in confusion for thirty years and its civilization immensely retarded. But the valor and patriotism of the Scottish knights and their followers became the song of the whole country for many generations.

This most romantic period of Scottish history is carefully described in a volume of the 'Heroes of the Nations' series (Putnam's), called 'Robert the Bruce,' by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P. The book is dedicated by permission to 'Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Carrick.' Robert Bruce was Earl of Carrick before he made his way to the Scottish throne, and afterwards his eldest son received the title. 'Thus as heir apparent to Scotch as well as English sovereignty the Prince of Wales is now 'Earl of Carrick,' and is commonly toasted by that title in Ayrshire.

The history of the period under consideration is not easily unravelled from the fragmentary and contradictory records of the time, yet by a diligent comparison of State papers, chronicles and ballads, a degree of certainty may be arrived at with regard to the general outline of events, and the general character of the leading actors. One of the principal sources of information is a long poem called 'Le Brus,' by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, who was born four years after the battle of Bannockburn, and so must have conversed with many persons who had lived through the events he records. Barbour's poetic license permits him to confuse with the deeds of the Bruce who became Robert I. of Scotland, those of his grandfather, the rival of Baliol. But the latter part of his work is said to tally fairly well as to dates, etc., with reliable documents, and his descriptions are lively and detailed. Andrew of Wyntoun is another rhyming authority. So also is a friar named Baston, who accompanied Edward II.'s army in 1314 in order to sing their great deeds. 'But unluckily for his patrons, honest Baston was made prisoner at Bannockburn, and paid for his ransom by submitting his long poem, of which he had probably composed the greater part before the battle, to such alterations as made it a celebration of the Scottish triumph.'

The career of William Wallace, without which the independence of Scotland might never have been seriously attempted, and that of the Douglas who, after all King Robert's struggles were over, carried his heart to Spain, form part of the adventurous story.

The author calls special attention to the attitude of the Church of Rome toward the purely secular quarrel between England and Scotland. In the early part of the trouble the Pope opposed Edward's claim to be over-lord of Scotland. Edward resented the papal interference.

In matters spiritual, England, her king, and people, were the dutiful servants of Holy Church; but in temporal affairs—'hands off!' The answer went back, ratified by a hundred seals of English earls, barons and knights. Voluminous arguments, drawn from sources as remote as Erastus the Trojan, were addressed to His Holiness to prove the inalienable right of the

kings of England in the Scottish sovereignty. The Pope was informed that he had been deceived by certain 'enemies of peace and sons of rebellion, then resident at his court,' wherein the reference to Wallace and his companions is not obscure. The letter concluded that 'upon a due consideration and treating of the contents of your memorable letter, the common and unanimous consent of all and singular was, is, and will be, God willing, for ever, that our lord the king, ought not to answer judicially before you, nor submit his rights over the realm of Scotland, nor any other of his temporal rights whatsoever, to your doubtful judgment.' Whatever opinion may be held of the justice of Edward's claim over Scotland, it must be admitted that he, entertaining no doubts on the matter, played a noble part in its defence, and never did the English Parliament act with greater courage and dignity than they did in supporting their monarch through this controversy.

Subsequently, the whole influence of Rome was directed against Robert. He was excommunicated after killing the Red Comyn in Dumfries Church, yet after his coronation, the Pope addressed him as King, because he would not receive any papal documents unless they were so addressed. The Pope, however, had to explain to the King of England that this recognition of Robert's title was merely a formal expedient, and added:—'We therefore exhort your royal wisdom that you will prudently tolerate that we write to the said Robert under the royal title.'

In the treaty that finally concluded a peace between England and Scotland, the favor of the Church was one of the things that the Scotch sought specially to secure. Sir Herbert Maxwell says:—

The uneasiness of King Robert and his people, owing to the repeated exercise against him of bell, book and candle, is apparent in the third article of this treaty. It is true that the solemn curses of the Church had proved singularly ineffective as regards the temporal affairs of Scotland. The louder and deeper the execrations, the more brightly fortune had smiled on the Scottish arms. . . . Truly, it seemed as if in this quarrel the Church had made a grievous blunder and chosen the wrong side. Nevertheless . . . the Church was still, and was to remain for two centuries more, the strongest political force in Europe, and no treaty could be satisfactory unless it were drawn to secure her favor. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.50.)

THE ART BIBLE.

The 'Art Bible' is a beautiful production which Sir George Newnes, the well-known English publisher, has for some time been working on. Almost every page has its picture or pictures. Even in the didactic books where there is no narrative to be illustrated, a picture of some Oriental object mentioned in the text, or a scene suggested by the sacred writer's reflections enlivens the page. Many of the pictures are from the old masters, others have been drawn for this work by competent artists, making the whole a really valuable collection. While the illustrations are sufficiently good to please an educated taste, it is specially to be recommended that the 'Art Bible' be not put away out of the reach of the children. They should have it on the floor on Sunday afternoons, and as they turn the pages they will read the sacred text to find an explanation of the pictures, and become acquainted almost without an effort with the general tenor of Scripture history. (Munroe & Cassidy, Toronto.)

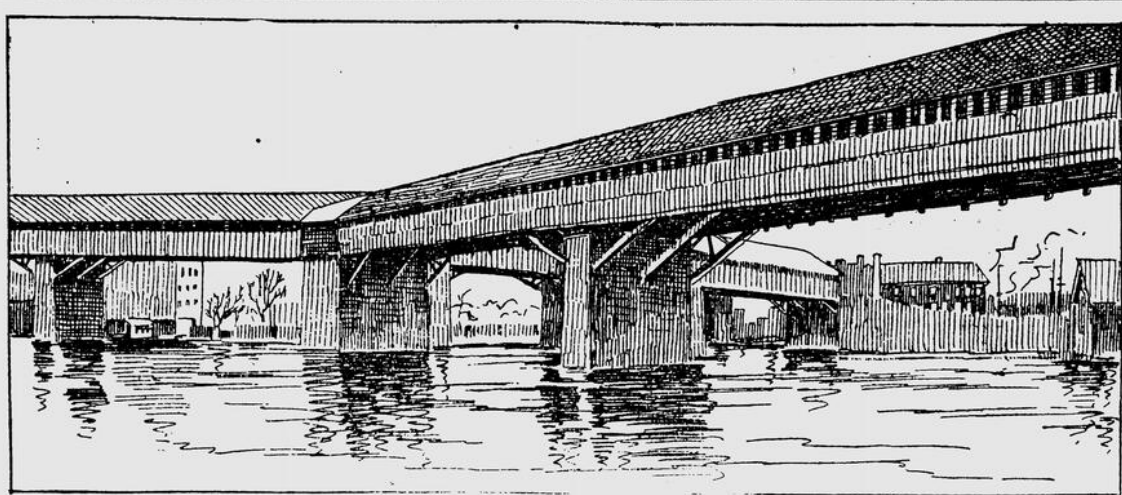
HOW THEY DID IT IN ILLINOIS. THE SALOONS SWIFT FROM ONE COUNTRY.

Eight years ago the county of X., in the imperial state of Illinois, was cursed with nearly as many saloons as Job had boils, and they came from the same accredited source. But fortunately there existed in the principal city a very much alive and very much in earnest W. C. T. U., and these good ladies were on the best of terms with the three resident pastors, who, in turn worked together in unbroken harmony.

At a regular meeting of the union, to which the pastors had been invited, a council of war was held and a winter's campaign mapped out that included Sunday evening meetings and a diligent use of the press. Fresh information, with special reference to the teachings of science and the bible, was poured forth without stint, while great care was taken at the same time to cultivate a cordial good nature and a kindly, neighborly feeling.

As the day for the spring election drew near, everybody was on tiptoe of expectation, both sides were confident of victory—but suffice it to say that we temperance folks were defeated by the small majority of seven votes. Of course the enemy had their fling at us, and of course it was said the 'fanatics' had no right in the first place to interfere with other people's rights, etc., but the heroic little band, like their predecessors in the book of Acts, continued steadfastly in prayer and faith, nothing daunted.

When the long, hot summer months were at last over, the local union rallied its forces and put on a bold front, determined to win this time at all hazards.



THE FAMOUS Y BRIDGE OF OHIO.

The old Y Bridge at Zanesville, Ohio, spanning the confluence of the Muskingum and Lickim rivers, is a wooden structure which divides the city into three sections. It was built in 1830, and has been now condemned as unsafe, but the street cars and other heavy traffic continue to use it. It is soon to be replaced by a bridge of more modern design.—The Illustrated American.

Now we began to appeal directly to the manhood and higher interests of our auditors, showing the utter fallacy of that last ditch of entrenched selfishness—the license system.

Though the outlook was favorable, nothing was left to chance. The little city was distracted by the union, which sent its best voters to the most obdurate voters, not neglecting to urge mothers and wives to plead with all voters in their households. Every precaution was taken to prevent fraud and instruct voters where to place the cross opposite the words, 'license or no-license,' a large blackboard being placed at the post-office corner, where a man was kept on duty to give an object lesson in marking votes to the passers-by. With election day came a heavy downpour of rain, but for once the rain proved no advantage to the 'wets,' for the Methodist minister and several others donned rubber coats and boots and remained on duty until the last vote was cast.

The result of such careful work was an overwhelming victory against the saloon, even old toppers voting with us, 'for protection against themselves,' as they frankly acknowledged. Soon the last saloon had closed its doors without audible protest, and such a praise meeting as followed was something long to be remembered.

But the good work did not stop here: other communities, including the county seat, were kindled into a heavenly flame of righteous zeal and took up the brave fight. It was really surprising how soon the lesser towns capitulated, after the principal city had been freed from the curse. Soon the last cross-roads rum dealer had folded his tent and silently stolen away.—(Rev.) Joseph F. Flint in 'Union Signal.'

ENGLISHMEN FOR QUEBEC.

(London (Eng.) 'Canadian Gazette.')

The Bishop of Quebec, whose invitation to young Englishmen to settle in the Eastern Townships of Quebec was referred to in this column last week, is himself an Englishman. He says he finds that 'if a man is not eager to become rich, but will be satisfied to earn a competence for the bringing up of a family, we have here in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec a beautiful and fertile country and a fine, bracing, and healthy climate, with churches, schools, railways, post-offices, telephones, and many other conveniences of modern life, so that men with simple country tastes may prosper and be happy indeed. But there is one indispensable prerequisite to success, and it is this, namely, that the young farmer shall have learned before he spends his money, and before he has a farm of his own, the principles of Canadian farming. And yet here many have failed on the very threshold, because they have fallen into the hands of people who were more concerned to take from them a premium than to teach them anything. The result has been that young men have come out to Canada to be idle, and sometimes to become worthless and immoral, when, under different circumstances, they would have done very well. In certain instances, too, those who had proved themselves to be not good enough for the old country have been sent out to the new, an experiment which, in the very nature of the case, is almost sure to fail. 'For, in order to become a successful

Canadian farmer, a young man must be steady and earnest and ready to work, and, indeed, to work hard, seeing that here in the Province of Quebec we have no farmers acting merely as employers of labor, directing their men and doing nothing with their own hands. But we have, besides people of more humble extraction, many well-bred, highly-educated men, who enjoy country life, and who, as a part of their enjoyment, work with their own hands on their own farms, and who, as occasion may require, lay aside their working clothes and visit their neighbors, just as their educated brothers and sisters do in England. A man in Canada is taken for what he is, and he does not lose caste because he chooses with his own hands to do hard work.'

The bishop, it will be remembered, directed attention to the free tuition given at the model farm established by the government of Quebec at Compton, where there are at this moment three vacancies. After tuition at this farm there are, the bishop says, from information received from his clergy, excellent openings with reliable farmers. 'I shall be glad,' says the bishop, 'to correspond with parents and guardians who may desire to send their sons to any farmers who have been recommended by me; and I would advise those who would like to go to the model farm to write direct to the principal, Mr. J. M. Le Moine, The Model Farm, Compton, Quebec, Canada, or to the Rev. G. H. Parker, Rector, Compton.'

The poor laborers in the Sicilian sulphur mines compel their naked children from the tenth year to assist them in their hard work, their only food being coarse bread dipped into oil.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYER'S

"Look for the woman," is the axiom of those who seek the motives of crime. Begin with the blood is the watchword of those who seek the secret source of foul disease. Many people write: "When all else failed, Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." There's nothing remarkable about such cures. They only prove that previous treatments had neglected to begin with the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is specially a blood medicine. It goes right to the blood as the common breeding ground of disease. It cures many forms of disease, because many forms of disease begin in the blood. It cures permanently, because it treats the root of disease instead of the surface manifestations. Don't experiment with unreliable medicines. Trust the experience of thousands healed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sarsaparilla.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.
My Story.

BY JAP.

Although I am now in England I had the honor of being born and brought up in Montreal. And although my education was kind of piecemeal, still I have been acknowledged to be well-bred.

My earliest recollections are of playing with my little brothers and sisters in a nice yard with green grass growing in parts of it, and, oh! the fun we used to have, rolling on and tumbling over one another; real good times. My mother, although she was kept chained to her house, didn't seem to be at all unhappy, and rather encouraged us in our play, only she never liked us to wander far away from her. She would often lie and hug us in her arms and gambol with us, laughing and pretending to bite, then licking us with her big tongue as if we were all over candy, and lay her big paw over us.

I'm sure, if mother could have spoken, like her mistress, she would have given us lots of wholesome advice. As it was, she set us a very good example. She never used to bite anybody but her bark was so big that all stragglers and evil characters were kept at a civil distance, though she always had a polite, friendly greeting for master and mistress and the children.

One day a lady and gentleman and a nice little boy came to spend the day and of course one of the first things for master's children was to fetch out their little friend to see the puppies, and during the afternoon I heard the stranger boy say 'I'll take the black one with the white ear tips—that meant me, but I was too young to understand what it meant. I believe my mother understood though, for I'm sure I heard her sobbing while we were taking our supper.

I don't know how long I slept, but I dreamed lots about playing and tumbling on the grass (barking in my sleep until my mother laid her big paw on me and woke me up).

Just after that I felt myself lifted up and laid on some soft hay in a basket and the lid shut down on me. I felt I was being carried away out and my house set down in a carriage or something. Then I heard a lot of good-byes and I was off.

Youth is naturally thoughtless and I soon fell fast asleep. Next thing I knew I was lifted out and I heard Freddie telling some other people all about me. I was passed from one to another, stoked and clapped and "poor-fellowed." As for a name—they called me Pudge, and Fattie and lots of other things.

Next morning I felt very lonesome and couldn't help crying (howling they called it) for my dear mother. Master Freddie brought me a nice breakfast and played with me a while, but when he went to school was the worst time, for whenever I cried the stable boy whipped me. He said that was the best way to make me stop it. But I think even now it was rather a cruel way. However, all the rest were kind to me and I soon grew contented.

Freddie used to take me out for a run, but forbade me ever going outside of the gate, and indeed I should have minded him for I was well treated, well fed, and the children often played with me, so I was a happy little pup. But I had a great longing to see the world outside that gate, so one day I found it standing open and I ventured to go through it. The very first thing I saw was a little gray cat. She said, 'Me-ow,' and as I had always been taught to be polite I answered with a glad 'bow-vew,' at the same time running close to my newly found companion.

But, oh, crickey! crickey! that cat fairly flew at me—scratching and biting till I thought she would blind me, or have my ears off. And poor me had made up my mind to be so sociable.

We were soon separated, however, for I found myself being caught up and carried, not in the arms of my little master, but of a great rough boy whom I had often seen peering in at our gate—a suspicious looking character all over from his dirty face to his muddy unlaced boots.

Oh, how I now regretted disobeying my little master by going outside that gate!

'Hullo, Ted,' said a little boy who met us, 'where did you get the dog?'

'He's not a dog, you, he's a pup, and he's my own. I'm going to drown him in the pond, so get away.'

You may think what my feelings were on hearing this. I thought first of biting, so that he would drop me, but whenever I moved he grabbed me tight.

I know the tears were running down from my eyes as I lay trembling with fear at my fate. I tried to jump out of the boy's arms but he only squeezed me tighter till I thought my poor ribs would be broken, and I was afraid to growl for fear he would thrash me.

At last we came to a grocer's shop, which he carried me into, and asked the man at the counter to buy me.

I didn't like the look of the place a bit—nor the smells—faugh! There were smells of soap, of bad candles, and of herring and codfish. It was a dirty place, but my thoughts were that it could at least be better than drowning, or being held any longer in that boy's grip.

'What sort of a pup is it?' asked the man at the counter.

'First-class Newfoundland,' said Ted. 'His mother is one of the purest breed in Canada; you couldn't get a finer pup for watch-dog any place.'

I wondered how Ted came to know so much about me, but when the grocer asked 'Why do you want to sell such a fine pup?' and Ted answered, 'Oh, because we have too many of them to feed,' I knew then that he was telling lies.

Well, the grocer gave him fifty cents for me, and Ted went off whistling, and I'm glad to say I never saw the boy again.

I must admit my new master was not a bad one, I got plenty to eat and a box with straw in it to sleep in, but there were no children to play with me, and I did wish I could get back to my mother and to my dear little master.

Several times I stole out and tried to find my way home, but was always caught and brought back. At last, as I was getting pretty big, my master decided that it was time for me to be tied up, so a collar or belt was put round my neck and I was chained to my house. I thought that was awful, but to my joy I was allowed the run of the yard at night, and sometimes the back door of the shop was left open all night for me to run in and out, for my master said he wanted to teach me to be a good watch-dog, and I liked that.

After a while there was a nice little girl came to live next door, and she used to come into our yard and play with me lots and bring me sweeties and bits of cake. Oh! we had fine fun playing together. But, alas! it came suddenly to an end; the little girl was always beautifully dressed, and one day we were having a rare good time, when in reaching up my paw to shake hands with her, as she had taught me, somehow it slipped and my nails caught in her grand white dress and tore such a big hole in it right down to the foot.

She ran away crying bitterly, and didn't I hear, soon after, somebody giving her such a whipping, poor thing, for tearing her dress. Next day she looked through a seam in the fence and told me all about it, but she was never allowed to play with me again, and we were both lonesome. Well, now, dogs can think if they can't speak, and I can't say I like being thrashed, but surely if either of us deserved punishment it was me. The poor little girl didn't tear her own dress, and I'm sure I didn't mean to do it. I was real sorry for her.

Not long after this the snow came, and I think my master must have died, for the shop was shut and everything was very quiet. One day a man drove into our yard with a big sleigh of wood, and when going away again he brought a rope out of the house, lifted me into his sleigh and tied me there, where I had some soft hay to lie on, and he drove off.

After a long drive I was told to jump out, and was taken into a house where some children came to me, and how they did clap me and pet me and fuss over me! But next day I was put to work. I was harnessed to a little sleigh and taught to haul loads of wood from the nearest bush to the house—this I had to do every day. But we don't mind working when we are well used. I had a good home, plenty to eat and lots of play with my young masters and mistresses, and when the snow went away there were green fields to run in and a river where I used to be sent after sticks. Oh, it was fun!

But one day a grand-looking gentleman came to the house, whom the children called uncle, and all seemed so pleased to have him there, he was so kind and jolly. He took quite a fancy to me and said he would like so much to have such another dog to take home to England for his boys.

I don't know how it was all settled, but before this gentleman went away, he put a handsome, bright collar on my neck and called me his beauty. I often saw my little masters look kind of sad at me, and Sissey used to throw her arms round my neck and cry quietly. However, I guess their uncle made it up to them in some way, for they were very fond of him.

At last he took me on to a big ship where for days and nights nothing could I see but water all around. Oh, how I used to wish I could jump off and have a run in the fields again!

By-and-by we came to land with a big town on it. We got off the ship and drove in a sort of a carriage all day. I would rather have been allowed to run behind the carriage, but I suppose my new master was afraid of losing me that way. It was quite dark when we came to a grand house and garden, and a man took me into a stable beside the horses and I had my supper.

Next morning my master came to see me, bringing two boys with him. They took me out and we soon got acquainted with each other, so that now, although I have only been a few weeks here, I feel quite at home and hope never to leave. The boys take me out to play in green fields, and sometimes when the ladies go driving I follow their carriage, and some day perhaps I may see the Queen. Meantime, I am your very happy

BRUNO.

TO DRILL HOLES IN GLASS.

The 'Bulletin d'Apiculture' states that holes can be easily drilled in glass with an ordinary drill, if the spot is moistened with a few drops of a mixture composed of twenty-five parts of oxalic acid in twelve parts of turpentine. Keep tightly corked.—Popular Science News.

Puzzles.

A FEW WIRE PUZZLES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

(H. F. Hobden, in Boy's Own Paper.)

Some of the most simple toys are the most amusing, and I think puzzles have always held a prominent place in 'Toyland,' so I will describe a few which have the advantage of being easily made, and the cost is next to nothing.

These if nicely made can be introduced at a party, or when friends call on a dull afternoon, they will afford considerable amusement, and tax the skill of all those who handle them for the first time.

The material required is simply a hank of moderately stout iron wire, and if you buy that with a tinned surface it looks better and is nicer to handle and costs but little more, and then if you have a pair of cutting-pliers you can start the job.

The first puzzle we will call the 'Grid-iron and Tongue.' It is a very simple one, and consists of only two pieces of wire. Cut off a length and bend it up



Figure 1.

into a sort of key pattern with the pliers as at A (fig. 1), and finish the end off by bending a loop or eye round the standing part as shown.

This may be soldered together if wished, but bending is quite sufficient if you tell your friends that with these puzzles no force is required, and that the wire is not intended to be bent out of shape in any way, one piece being easily disconnected (when you know the way) without force being necessary or allowed.

Now take another length of wire, and bend it up to form the 'tongue,' first passing it through the 'gridiron,' as at B, then give it a twist, and spread the ends to form the handles, and it is complete. The puzzle is to get the tongue away from the gridiron, and is very simple, and easily done.

The next we will call the 'Hourglass and Ring' (fig. 2), and is more trying to one's patience. It consists of three pieces, two bent to the shape of A, B, and hinged together at C, C by bending

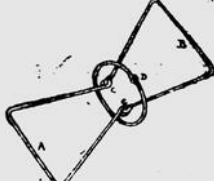


Figure 2.

the ends into eyes; another piece of wire is then bent into a ring of a size too small to pass over the ends A, B, and is passed round outside the central portion, and then hooked together at D or soldered neatly.

The puzzle in this case is to get the ring off the hourglass, and remember, no joints are to be unhooked.

The next one will doubtless prove attractive to somebody's sister, as here we have Cupid's Bow entangled, with a



Figure 3.

very open heart, and the puzzle is to get it away.

This puzzle is also made of three pieces A, B, C (fig. 3).

The ends of bar or arrow A are bent up into diamond shape, and made too large to pass through the looped ends of the bow B; the wire of heart C is then passed through B as shown, and fastened together at the point, and it is ready for your sisters to puzzle over.

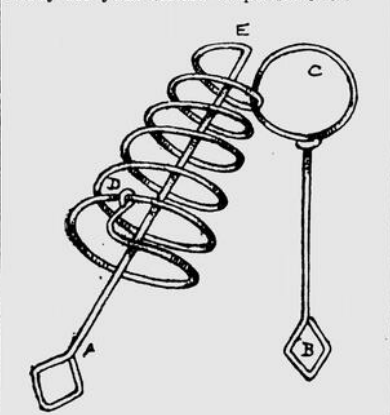


Figure 4.

The next one we might call the 'Salt-

spoon and Eggwhisk,' and consists of only two pieces (fig. 4).

Take the piece A first, and bend it into a handle at A, and then over at E, and round into a gradually enlarging spiral, finishing off the end by bending it over at the last turn, as shown at D. Now form the spoon handle as at B, and bend up the wire and pass it through the top coil of spiral, making the part of spoon C to pass through the centre of spiral at E.

The puzzle is, of course, to get the spoon away from the eggwhisk.

Now have a try at these, and if you can handle the pliers well you may easily make these four puzzles in half an hour, but I think you will spend considerably more than that space of time in finding out the solution, which I think I had better leave you to discover for yourselves, remembering that joints are not to be pressed open, nor is any force necessary in getting one portion away from the other.

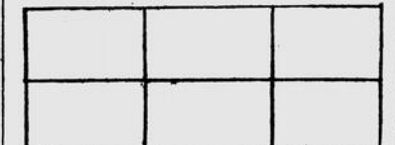
PUZZLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Boys' Page.')

Sir,—Please publish the following puzzle:—

A FIVE-MINUTE PUZZLE.

Take seventeen matches and place them in position as shown by this diagram.



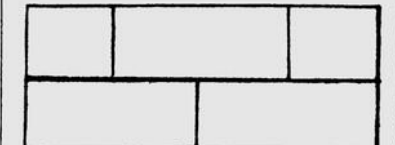
Suppose the matches are fences and the squares are fields. Now remove five matches so as to leave three complete fields, and no match left in position which does not form a side of a field.

W. W. W. MORLEY.

IN THREE STROKES.

(To the Editor of the 'Boys' Page.')

Sir,—As a subscriber I am pleased especially with your young people's department. Please solve this puzzle:—



The puzzle is to make the above diagram with three strokes of the pencil. Erase no lines, do not go over the same line twice. When you lift your pencil you finish a stroke.

X.

Solutions.

PUZZLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

SIX ON EVERY SIDE.

(To the Editor of the 'Boys' Page.')

Sir,—Here is an answer to the 'six on every side' puzzle which was in the 'Boys' Page' on March 20, 1897:—

11	1	11	1
1		1	
1		1	
1		1	
1	1	11	11

Montreal.

W. H. S., who contributed this problem, sends the following as his solution:—

11	111	1
111		111
1	111	11

(To the Editor of the 'Boys' Page.')

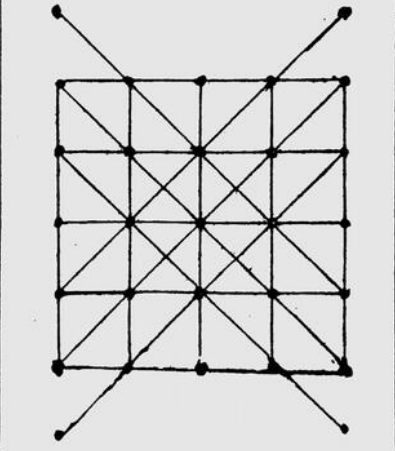
Sir,—I enclose answers for farmer and circle puzzles, hoping they are right.

H. S. NORTHEY.

WHAT SHALL THE FARMER DO?

(To the Editor of the 'Boys' Page.')

Sir,—I think I have solved that puzzle in Saturday's paper about the farmer and the trees.



Sixteen rows, twenty-nine trees, five trees in each row.

S. FLANDERS.

This is also the solution sent in by W. W. W. Morley, the contributor of the puzzle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA.

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A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, Bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, 25¢ per bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen St., Montreal, Canada.

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IRON PULLEYS.			
No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	8 in.	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	6 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	15 1/2 in.	7 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	1 in.	8 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.			
No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	16 in.	10 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	24 in.	4 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2 1/2 in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.			
No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	16 in.	14 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2 1/2 in.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.			
No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	14 in.	5 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	30 in.	13 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	34 in.	4 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.

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FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS
'NOT A POISON.'
It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to the leaving no offensive smell.
Kept in stock by all leading druggists
EWING, HERRON & CO.,
Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion

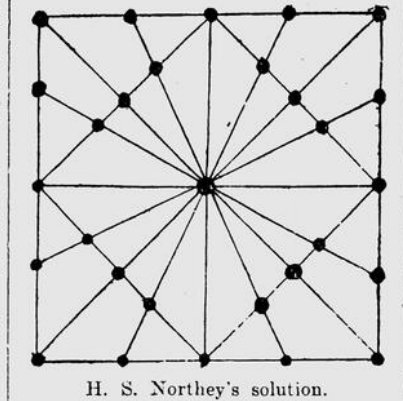
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Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

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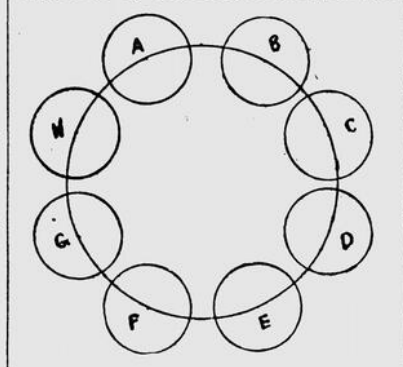
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to A, from H to E, from C to F, and then from H to C.

H. S. NORTHEY.

March 23, 1897.

Start at E and place button on H, start at F and place on C, start at A and place on F, start at D and place on A, start at B and place on E, start at G and place on B, start at D and place on G.

H. P.

Montreal, March 23, 1897.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

You may get over that slight cold all right, but it has left its mark on the membranes lining your throat. You are liable to take another cold and the second one will hang on longer than the first. Scott's Emulsion is not an ordinary cough specific, but it is "the ounce of prevention." It builds up the system, checks inflammation, and heals inflamed membranes. "Slight" colds never bring serious results when it is promptly taken.
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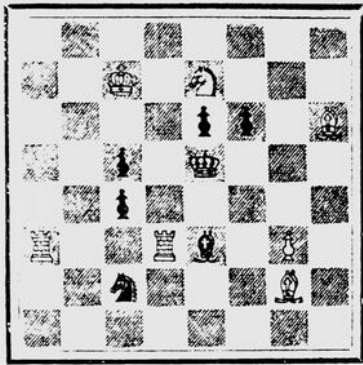
CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, March 27, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 66.

By Alain C. White, New York.
(For the 'Witness'.)

Black 7 Pieces.



White 7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White: K on Q7, R's on QR3 and Q3. B's on KK3 and K2. Kt on K7. P on KK3; 7 pieces. Black: K on K4, B on K6, Kt on Q7, P's on K3, K13, Q14 and Q13; 7 pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 63.—By W. F. Jones, Belleville, is solved in two moves by R—Q5. (Correct solutions received from Wandstein, Montreal (and No. 62); C. E. Melville Cross (and No. 62); W. M. Mc. Kibbin, Millbank; A. Cox, Toronto; A. T. Porteous and Master Herbert Skeith, Cornwall (and No. 62); S. C. W., Acton Vale (and No. 62).)

GAME NO. 75.

The following is, we think, the most interesting, so far, of the Showalter-Pillsbury match games. It is indeed more so in its character than any other game that we have seen played by the United States champion, whose play is usually more solid—we had almost said solid—than brilliant. The text, however, shows that he is by no means wanting in those imaginative qualities without which a player may be sometimes a great success but never a great exponent of the game.

REV. LOPEZ.

Eight Game of the Match.
J. W. Showalter. H. N. Pillsbury.
White. Black.

1 P-Q 4 1 P-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3
3 B-Kt 5 3 Kt-B 3
4 Castles 4 Kt x P
5 P-Q 4 5 Kt-Q 3
6 B-K 1 6 P x P
7 P-Q B 3 7 P x P
8 Kt x P 8 B-K 2
9 Kt-Q 5 9 Castles
10 B-K sq 10 B-B 3
11 B-H 1 11 Kt-K sq
12 R x Kt 12 Q x R
13 Kt x P 13 Q-K 5
14 B-K 2 14 R-Kt sq
15 B-R 2 15 Q-K Kt -
16 B x R 16 K x B
17 Q-Q 5 ch 17 B-K 2
18 R-K sq 18 P-K Kt 3
19 Q-Q 2 19 Q-R 4
20 Kt-Q 5 20 B-Q sq
21 Q-B 3 21 P-B 3
22 Kt x P 22 B-R 4
23 Kt x Q P ch
And mate in five moves.

CHESS NOTES.

Mr. Geo. Patterson of Winnipeg, Man., writes us that a week's contest for the championship of western Canada, open to all players, from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast, has been recently held, and won by Mr. R. J. Spencer, a young man of twenty-one, who learned the game by playing with his father in the long winter evenings at Moose Factory, on the Hudson's Bay. We should very much like to hear the conditions of the match and how it was played. Hardly by correspondence, in a week we presume.

The next fixtures announced by the Orillia Club are a telegraphic match with Toronto on Wednesday next and another with Buffalo on April 9. There must be something peculiarly invigorating about the air of Lake Simcoe to give these Orillia chess players such energy. It is true they received a slight setback from the Cercle St. Denis last week, but this we are sure will prove only a temporary reverse, such as may occur to any, and we are sure Canadian chess players everywhere will congratulate them on their pluck and spirit.

The Orillia Club also announces its second annual tournament for a handsome silver cup, to take place on April 20 and two following days.

ST. DENIS VS. ORILLIA.

The art or science—we hardly know which it is—of playing chess matches by telegraph is one capable of a good deal of development. To make such a match an entire success it is necessary to take into account a number of small matters, which are yet not so small but if neglected will produce very disagreeable results. Someone who has had experience in such affairs would benefit the chess public, but not his own pocket, by writing a short treatise on the subject with hints as to regulations, time limit, etc. The time limit especially is a difficult matter, since clocks for every member of both teams would come somewhat expensive.

In the match between the Cercle St. Denis, however, things went very well, the arrangements at this end being in the hands of Mr. Kent, sr., of Kent & Turotte, who rendered the club valuable service by his untiring efforts in its behalf.

We fancy, however, that with the very best arrangements telegraphic match

play will hardly become popular unless something be done to ensure that a little less than half the games shall be agreed upon as drawn. There is nothing calculated to enthrone a chessplayer who finds that, having an equal game at the end of seventeen or eighteen moves and only two or three pieces hors de combat, he is compelled by lapse of time to agree on a draw. He feels that pretty much the same result would have been arrived at if only one move had been made on each side, and look at the saving in patience and cerebral tissue. All of which does not imply that we are opposed to these matches. Not a bit, but we should like some regulations adopted that would insure the players more fun for their money.

The result of the match was as follows:

Cercle St. Denis.	Orillia.
C. Gendron . . . 1	C. E. Grant . . . 0
H. Bertrand . . . 1/2	Rev. G. Grant . . . 1/2
J. Pelletier . . . 1/2	A. T. Stephenson . . . 1/2
W. Kurlie . . . 1	C. D. Corbould . . . 0
G. Breeze . . . 0	A. M. Snellgrove . . . 1
J. E. Lamer . . . 1/2	D. Thomson . . . 1/2
T. Lamoureux . . . 1/2	C. Corbould . . . 1/2
E. Kent . . . 1/2	H. M. Christie . . . 1/2
G. Kent . . . 1	J. McCorquodale . . . 0
O. Trempe . . . 1	R. Hallam . . . 0

Thus it will be seen that half the games were agreed upon as draws. In the recent Orillia-Montreal match the same thing occurred. The man who finds a remedy for this will be a veritable benefactor.

POINT ST. CHARLES CAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The people of the 'Point' are certainly long-suffering. Periodically a paragraph appears in the newspapers to the effect that new cars are in course of construction and may be expected on the route very shortly. This for the time being has the effect of pacifying the expectant patrons of the street railway until at length their patience is exhausted and another 'howl' is raised, when a similar yarn is once more whispered in the ear of a reporter and the deluded public is again almost persuaded that its protests are not being quite forgotten or disregarded, but that sooner or later the results will be manifest.

Our complaint is that the cars are very often dirty, always dingy and dilapidated; that the seats are without cushions, simply carpeted; that the electrical appliances are out of repair, apparently worn-out, the noise when in motion being unbearable; and that the roofs are often leaky. If a motorman were perched aloft with an umbrella of generous proportions, in wet weather, and particularly when cars are passing through the subway (where the liquid falling contains a substantial admixture of soot and oil), one of the sources of complaint might be obviated.

We have thought the aldermen of the ward might interest themselves on our behalf, but for some reason or other they appear to be indifferent or helpless in the matter. (By the way, when do the next municipal elections take place?)

We want as good cars as other routes in the city, and must have them if, according to the charter, we are entitled to them; and we would like to hear from the manager of the street railway, through the press, if it is the intention to use the old horse cars for the Ontario-Wellington route, until they are only fit for the dump; or are we going to get modern cars, and if so, when?

The excuse for the bad service to the 'Point' has been that lower cars were necessary for this route; but since it was decided and promised so long ago that new cars would be built, one is tempted to ask: Does it take longer to build low cars than high ones? as it is certain that many new high cars have been put on other routes in the meantime. Certainly, if the time taken to produce these low cars for the 'Point' is to be any measure of their excellence when they do appear, we may expect them to be 'As radiant in their beauty as luxurious in their ease.'

Yours truly,

'POINTER.'

Montreal, March 26, 1897.

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The Ibox Group includes the following claims: "The Triangle," "Ibox," "Liddesdale" and "Gilt Edge." The three first were located under the old law, which permits the owner to follow the dip beyond his claim.



(This Photograph was taken by Steele & Co. The property was acquired by the Company on the 20th September, 1896. The first lot of Ore was shipped 12th January, 1897.)

FACTS WHICH SPEAK.

Few Shares on the market, in case of proved mines, always Mean High Prices for the few holders, as in the case of the Famous Le Roi, offering only 100,000 shares, and now unobtainable under \$7.50 per share; and of the Great Centre Star, whose shares cannot be bought at any price to-day; of the Slocan Star, selling \$2.50, and all the other big producers. Only one-sixth of the Ibox stock is offered to the public.

If a \$300,000 mine is overcapitalized, say for \$1,000,000, the chances for profitable investment are nil. But if a \$1,000,000 mine be capitalized for \$300,000, so much the better for the shareholders. The Ibox is capitalized for \$300,000.

In such Slocan Galena mines as the Ibox Group, which pay from the very surface, and are operated at a mere fraction of the cost of the sulphide ores, there is absolutely no excuse for throwing large blocks of stock on the market. Especially is this true where the mine has been brought past the risky and experimental "prospect" stage, and has been thoroughly developed and made a shipping mine before stock has been offered to the public. The Ibox of Slocan is a developed shipping mine.

Hundreds of expert mining men with ample capital are already on the scene, and rich prospects are no longer to be had for the picking up in any of the mining centres. The best kind of a mining investment is a developed shipping mine where big profits will accrue from increased value of the stock and from dividends.

A fact worthy of mention in this connection is, that not one share of stock has been given away to the "Powers and Principalities" in order to secure ornamental names for the prospectus. There have been no "rake-offs" in order to boom the stock, the owners considering it far too valuable to give away or to undersell for any purpose. The Ibox will be operated by the present owners. Time and time again they have been approached by the representatives of English syndicates, and asked to put a price on the property. Only one reply has ever been given: "That the Ibox is not for sale."

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From the IBEX MINE OF SLOCAN has just been received, showing the value to be eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents—\$85.51—per ton. This is an excellent showing, the average smelting returns from Trail Creek mines being only \$35 per ton.—'Revelstoke Herald.'

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Please note that this Company has no connection with the Ibox of Rossland, whose shares are offered at 6 cents.

The stock of the IBEX OF SLOCAN has not been placed with brokers. It is offered for sale by the officers of the Company, who as such are responsible for the public for the assertions made with respect to the mine and all matters in connection therewith.

All transactions are confidential. Professional men need have no apprehensions of their names being paraded as inducements for their acquaintances to invest.

Applications for shares should be sent to

JAMES LAUT, Financial Agent Ibox Mining and Development Company of Slocan,
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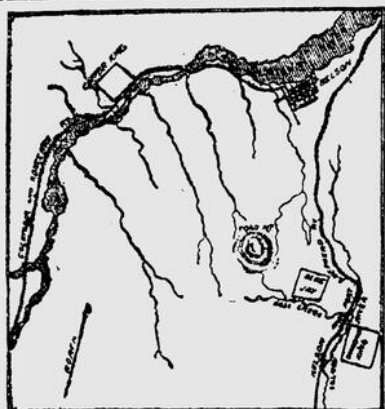
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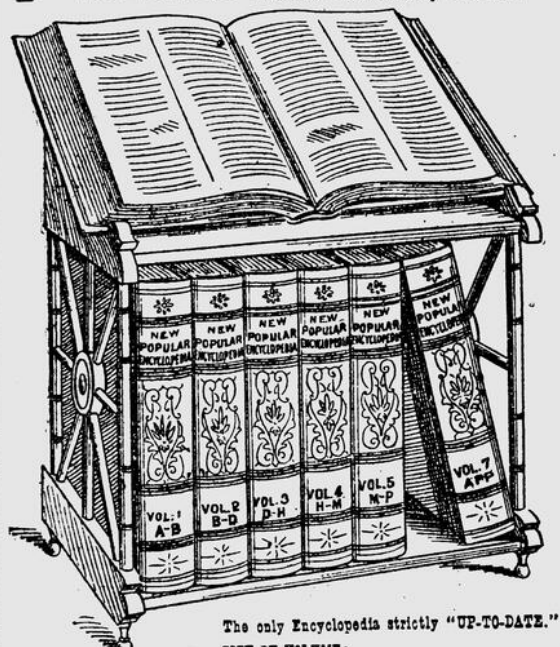
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FOREIGN PRISONS.

(Mr. Chas. Cook, F.R.G.S., in 'The Christian'.)

Over twenty years ago I first had the wish to carry the gospel to the prisoners of those lands where the governments do not provide any of their prisoners with the Word of God. Many thought my scheme was utopian, but God gave me open doors, and I rejoice to-day to know that in every country I have visited, save one, I have been permitted to distribute the New Testament. I have visited nearly all the countries of Europe; to some I have gone several times; I have paid two visits to the Russian jails, twice gone over the prisons of the North American continent, and three times been to Africa, and am more than delighted with the acceptance I have found at the hands of the authorities and the delight shown by the prisoners when they were offered a copy of the New Testament.

When I began this work my only object was to leave in the hands of the prisoners a copy of the Word of God in their own language, but I soon found that there were hundreds unlawfully detained, others were actually starving, whilst many were dying through jail fever.

In the first case I was bound to speak of the injustice I had discovered; and in the second, as I could not tell of the Saviour's love to starving men, like our divine Master I was obliged to feed them first and preach to them afterwards; whilst in the last case, through calling the attention of the authorities to the insanitary and filthy state of their jails, many of the worst prisons have been pulled down.

In one country I found 1,300 men in prison, who were awaiting trial, some of whom had thus been waiting six years and nine months, and whose maximum punishment could only be six months! We thank God that in three days from our writing to the ruler of that country **ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POOR WRETCHES**

WERE RELEASED,

and others were to follow.

In Greece the prisons were the filthiest I had ever seen in any civilized land, and I wrote to the government official describing how I had found things, the result being that soon afterwards the prisons of Athens were pulled down. That city to-day boasts a model up-to-date jail, as clean as those in England.

The old jail of Genoa has also recently been pulled down. I was there a few years ago, and called attention to the dirty state it was in, and was glad to receive intimation four months afterwards that the authorities had determined to rebuild it.

After visiting some of the dungeons of Morocco I came home through Spain; and as the government had commissioned me to report to them on the state of their prisons, I took occasion to inform them that there was hardly a clean or healthy prison in all their country. The best proof I had was that when I reached home I suffered for three months from the effect of jail fever contracted in Spain!

But this is not my object in prison visitation, neither did I aim at holding special services in the prison chapels, but this last was the outcome in my more recent journeys. In Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Russia I have been enabled to preach to the inmates the simple, full and free gospel of the grace of God, and have seen its mighty power exerted in the hearts of the most hardened of criminals, in some cases the church has resounded with sobs, as head after head dropped. They had possibly heard of the love of Jesus for the first time.

'Did you mean what you said,' one man cried, 'that the only difference between you and me was owing to the grace of God?' 'Yes.'

'Then I can stay here through my life sentence more contentedly now I know that

I HAVE A BROTHER IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD.'

Sometimes I run across a fellow-countryman in a foreign prison. I remember one in particular at Graz, in Syria, who was thankful to get a Testament in English. It must be very awful for such to have no one to whom to speak, never to hear one's own language; and to speak a word of comfort and cheer to such may help to open the heart for the reception of the gospel.

There are to-day tens of thousands of prisoners who languish in foreign jails who have never heard the gospel and never seen the New Testament, and apart from the command of our Lord to carry the gospel to every creature, shall we not be specially commended if we visit those who sit in darkness in prison—nay,

is it not reckoned as 'Ye have done it unto Me?' On visiting an American convict in an English prison, he said to me, 'You are the only man that has ever visited me, and this is the first visit I have had for sixteen years.' He was the brother of a clergyman, and was eventually released through my intercession after serving eighteen years of a life sentence.

The object for which I labor is to carry the New Testament to those who

LITERALLY HAVE NO HOPE.

In Belgium I found sixty men in one room, imprisoned for life; they had never seen a copy of the Word. After inquiring in all the prisons of France which I visited whether they had any bibles, I found one copy in one library. Paris alone a few years ago had ten huge prisons, containing 10,000 prisoners, and no bibles. In Vienna no such thing as a New Testament was to be found in any of the jails, and it would be a criminal act to give away a Testament in the streets. On my showing my credentials,



RELEASE OF EGYPTIAN PRISONERS.

including a letter from our English Government, the authorities permitted me to distribute New Testaments to the Protestant and Roman Catholic prisoners, and the Hebrew bible to the Jews.

When visiting a second time a certain city in Europe I found 4,000 men in one jail, and 7,000 in the six other prisons; and except where I had supplied them the previous year, they had no copies of the Word of God. I did my best, and spent all the money I had in copies of the Book, but I should have needed over £200 to have supplied each man with a Testament. 'Oh, if there had been one more I should have had it,' said a man, as the last book was handed out.

It may interest the readers of 'The Christian' to know that 40,000 prisoners pass annually through the forwarding prison of Moscow on their way to Siberia. Who thinks of them? Who cares for them? How often do we pray for them? When next we utter the words, 'That it may please thee to show thy pity upon all prisoners and captives,' let us think of many a Russian captive exiled for no offence save his love of liberty and country. I have seen hundreds on the march, and heard the deep thud of their weary tramp, and my heart bleeds for them.

In Algeria I once visited a prison containing fourteen men under sentence of death. I could not speak of Christ to them, for they were Kabyles and understood no European language. I could offer them no testaments, as it had not been translated into their tongue, and we could but look the love we feel, and leaving a little money for any extra comfort, we left them. When the musketry shots next morning resounded in the ear it seemed to me to bear the refrain, 'No man careth for our souls.'

Harsh words and heavy chains neither reform nor convert men, mercy tempering justice is much better; but when, in loving words of grace, God's universal gospel is proclaimed to the worst criminal, through that wondrous 'whosoever,' the effect is marvellous and miraculous. Softest words have broken hard-



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est hearts, and I could tell of many cases which have puzzled the authorities, but in which a marked change has taken place in the lives of the desperadoes who have accepted Christ and believed God. I have known a prisoner

CONVERTED THROUGH A TEAR

of sympathy, for it led him to think that someone cared for him; then he read the Scriptures, and the Holy Spirit did the rest.

France continues to keep some of her criminals for ten years in solitary confinement, and thirty days in dark cells if refractory. No wonder the Governor of the Maison Centrale of Rouen told me that he had only known of 'one case of reformation in thirty years.'

How different things might have been.

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Sold by all Druggists.

These under his charge heard the... read the written Word!... years ago, I visited many of the... Italy, especially those of Rome... and Puzos, and was surprised... things, viz: that the convicts... had at work on the Sunday... to work seven days a week—... a vast number of the men were... long life sentences.

I believe in England we have about... imprisoned for life, but Italy... under life sentences. There is... punishment, and no ticket-of... system. This accounts for the... aggregate of life prisoners. Here... year in and year out, seven... week, without Christ and with... hope, literally having neither 'pro... of this life,' nor of

THE LIFE THAT IS TO COME.

Italy has in ratio to her population the... number of prisoners of any coun... in the world, and it is with the ob... of carrying the Gospel to those who... have never heard it that I am writing... lines. Here is a vast, untrodden... not a very pleasant journey, nor... atmosphere of the places very pleas... and with no hopes of good collec... when the service is over; but it is... work that will pay when the unfortun... prisoner goes back to his cell to... the New Testament, like the Bere... to see if these things be so.

Possessing, as I do, the permission of... the government to visit these places, I... am hoping very shortly to spend some... time in this work in this particular coun... I feel all the more free to do so, because our large Metropolitan Music... Hall in the Edgeware road, in which I... have preached for twenty-two years, is to... pulled down and rebuilt; and also, because I am suffering with throat trou... through overwork, after many years... of preaching to large audiences. I shall... be grateful for the fellowship and help... of God's people who read this, and who... able to do such work themselves, may... have part in it with me.

If the Gospel ever reaches this class it... must be from outside; if help comes to... them it must come through God's peo... and I am emboldened to voice the... needs of tens of thousands who know not... Christ, but need to hear of him.

I append one of two inscriptions found... on prison walls that I have visited at... home or abroad. They may help us to... pray better, and think more of the sor... rows of others:—

O Jesus, thou art standing
Outside this fast-closed door,
was written on a prison cell door. An... other scratched on the white-washed... wall:—

The Almighty for a master, the devil... for a servant. Amen.

'Domine, Dirige Nos.'

might have been a real prayer from a... sorrowful heart.

Another wrote, '21,000 times have I... walked round this cell in a week; there... are 3,330 bricks in this cell.' But for pa... I have seen nothing like

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

The roses bloom in the garden,
The bee comes wooing the flowers;
The song-bird peeps to his nest-mate,
Through all the golden hours,
The breeze is freighted with fragrance,
From forest, and field, and lea;
But youth has fled, and hope lies dead,
So what are they all to me?

The blue bird rocks in the tree-tops,
Free as the summer air,
Swings and sways, and warbles,
With never a flutter of care.
Memories never haunt him,
No thought of the morrow has he,
But the guarded wall like a sombre pall
Overshadows it all for me.

I sit in the glowing twilight,
And gaze on the evening sky,
On the glorious sunset banners
That athwart the hill-tops fly,
Till the diamond eyes of heaven
Look down on the bond and the free;
But I see the stars through the prison
bars.

So what are they all to me?
Ah! the flowers have lost the perfume,
The summer breeze is still,
The bees are naught but gluttons,
And harsh the song bird's thrill.
For the mighty voices of nature,
Of heaven, of earth, of sea,
Have naught of cheer for the prisoner's
ear.

What! what are they all to me?
Oh, to be able to carry hope and cheer
to such, that, having Christ in the heart,
they may sing with another prisoner:
'Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.'

A TRIP NORTH.

Under the above heading a new-comer... writes an interesting account of his trip... to the Natal 'Witness' from Durban to... Bulawayo, and concludes as follows:—

'We were all exceedingly pleased with... the tablelands of Matabeleland; they... cannot be likened to anything in the... Colonies, Transvaal or Free States. The... whole country is level, covered with... stunted trees and shrubs—an ideal place... for cattle. If you get on a rise, say... thirty feet high, hundreds of square... miles of country can be seen. It cannot... be said to be well-watered. I was pre... pared to be surprised at the town, but it... far exceeded my expectations. Fine, large... broad streets, and buildings that... would be an ornament to Durban or... Maritzburg. To give an idea of the... value, I saw a stand in Main street... knocked down for £1,185, and that not... in the most important part of the town... either. Rank outsiders fetched £200... to £250, and all this in bad times. No... one is selling farms, but £23,000 and... £4,000 are ordinary offers. To give an... idea of cost of living, the following is... a notice in one of the hotels:—'On and... after Nov. 1 board will be £20 a month;... single meals, 6s each.' In other words, board and lodging by day 24s, and the... hotels well filled at that. Most of the... head employees of the companies are... drawing their salaries, and live in Bula... wayo; the balance of the residents are... civil servants, store clerks, and a large... number living on their compensation... from the late war.

The water supply at present is ob... tained from a well in Market Square, pumped into tanks, motive power being... obtained from a windmill and small... steam engine.

The market is fairly well supplied—... eggs, 18s to 22s a dozen; milk 3s to 4s a... bottle, and vegetables at similar rates.

The long drought has at last broken... and we are having soaking wet rains. The... natives are planting wet. The com... pany have been and are exceedingly lib... eral. Hundreds of starving natives... come in every day to be fed, and no... genuine case goes away empty-handed. Some hundreds of bags have already

been given away for seed. This liberal... ity can be better gauged when it is re... membered each sack of grain costs the... company at least £11 to £12, be it meal... or anything else. Most of the dis... tricts have surrendered, and to all out... ward appearances the natives are docile... and civil. With the near approach of... the railway, absolute peace and security... will be an assured fact, and a vast ex... tent of a valuable mineral and agricul... tural country will be thrown open to, and there will be plenty of room for, diggers and immigrants, who will, no... doubt, flock here in thousands.'

THE RICH SULTAN.

The Sultan is reputed to be one of the... richest men in Europe. He receives... something short of a million a year from... the country, and half a million from his... private estates. He has saved a large... amount, but keeps a small portion only... in Turkey. He used to have five mil... lions invested in England, but since the... relations between England and Turkey... became strained the bulk of that amount... has been transferred to America, where... His Majesty has already three millions... invested.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"
relieves a
COLD
over night.

If you will start in

To-day

and take a dose of "Seventy-seven" every... fifteen minutes until bedtime, your cold... will be better by

To-morrow.

Williamson & Cornfield, 4774 Liberty... avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., write: 'As I went... my rounds taking orders two weeks ago... and giving evidence by my voice, coughing... and other ways, that I was suffering from... a very bad cold, and possibly La Grippe, three... of my customers told me that they had... been similarly affected and had been... speedily relieved by "77." I have, therefore, used two bottles and as a consequence, as I... went my rounds to-day I told several families, whenever the above symptoms... showed up, to at once

Fly to "77."

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of... Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

Gold Mining.

A GREAT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
Owning and working eight full claims, with a tunnel proposition cutting through every ledge on the whole eight properties.

Ethel Group Gold Mining Co.

OF ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA (Limited Liability).
Authorized Capital 1,500,000 Shares, par value of \$1 per share.
(ABSOLUTELY NON-ASSESSABLE.)

Head Office—Rossland, B.C. Toronto Office—34 Adelaide St. East.
Mines—North of Rossland, Head of Murphy Creek.

President.....E. L. Clark.....Rossland, B.C.
Vice-President and Treasurer.....J. Fyfe.....Acton, Ont.
Secretary.....L. L. Devon.....Rossland, B.C.
Solicitor for B.C.—J. L. G. Abbott. Solicitor for Ontario—Lyon Lindsey.

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Wm. Cumming, Rossland. E. L. Clark, Rossland.
W. H. McMackon, Tilbury. Thos. R. McMackon, Tilbury.
J. W. Moore, Rossland. Fred. P. Benjamin, Montreal.
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J. L. G. Abbott, Rossland. W. E. Sampson, Toronto.

Depository - - - The Bank of Montreal.

A Special Block of Stock with Dividends Guaranteed at the Rate of 10 PERCENT PER ANNUM

FROM DATE OF PURCHASE is now Offered for Sale by Tender, up to 20th April, 1897.

Guarantors - - - The Toronto Financial Corporation.

This is a development Company organized for the purpose of buying, selling and developing mining properties in British Columbia, and is at present engaged in active work on eight full-sized claims, viz: **Ethel No. 1, Ada L, Iron King No. 4, Blue Bell No. 1, Elk No. 1, Tenderfoot, Dorothy and Bert**, all owned by the Company in one block and situated at the head of Murphy Creek, in close proximity to the Yellowstone Group and Heather Bell.

The **Ethel Group** properties are well mineralized. Ore taken from a shaft 15 feet in Ethel No. 1 and from another shaft 23 feet assays \$7 to \$12 per ton in gold and a later assay goes \$17 to the ton, which compares very favorably with the assays of ore from the richest mines in Train Creek District at the same stages. Contracts are now let for 100 feet more on each shaft and work is being pushed night and day to complete these by the end of May, when more extensive operations will be pushed forward.

While the management of the company feel assured that pay ore will be reached within a few months, they do not overlook the fact that during the first few years of development the expense of procuring the most approved machinery and appliances, sinking shafts and other work, may prevent the company from paying dividends with regularity. The present shareholders have therefore made arrangements with the Toronto Financial Corporation (with whom securities have been deposited) whereby that corporation has guaranteed the payment of **DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM**, payable half yearly for the first five years on the allotted price of this special issue of stock, the scrip for which has such guarantee endorsed thereon.

This issue of stock is offered to the public with a view of providing increased development, and work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible (consistent with judicious and expert management), thus assuring to the purchasers of the stock that the profits of the mines will enable the management to continue permanent and increased dividends.

Tenders are hereby called for the purchase of 100,000 shares of this preferred stock, the minimum price being **75 CENTS** per share on the par value of one dollar per share.

For Forms of Tender, Prospectus and Maps please address

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OF ROSSLAND, B.C.
34 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada.

SANTA MARIE.

This property is located in the rich Slocan District, B. C., in the midst of producing and dividend paying mines.

Under Active Development and managed by a strong Company of practical mining men.

Development work already done, predicts a bright future for the Company. The Slocan is now a very large producer of high grade silver ore, production is rapidly increasing and this year will undoubtedly see from 80 to 40 Dividend Payers.

A few thousand shares of treasury stock are now on sale at a price that will net investors a good profit.

Stock at present low price for a few days only.

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ANNUAL REPORTS,
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The 'WITNESS' JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work at reasonable prices in first-class style.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Cor. of Craig and St. Peter Streets.
N.B.—Mail Orders promptly attended to.

MUTUAL MINING FOR PROFIT.

The Mines Development Company.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—DIVIDED INTO 2,500,000 SHARES.

HEAD OFFICE—68 VICTORIA STREET.

OFFICERS: President—George McHugh, M.P. 1st Vice-President—Edmund E. King, Esq., M.D. 2nd Vice-President—F. R. James, Esq. Treasurer—F. A. Mulholland, Esq. Secretary and Manager—Alan C. Thompson, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

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LOUIS W. MULHOLLAND, Esq., Presdt Deer Park Mine, Rossland.

MINING EXPERTS:

For Ontario: ARTHUR S. THOMPSON, ESQ., M.D. For British Columbia: LOUIS W. MULHOLLAND, ESQ. Solicitors—DICKSON & JOHNSON, Toronto.

THE OBJECT:

The Company is organized for the specified object of developing Mines and to earn dividends for its Shareholders, not to make money for the promoters by selling stocks. The Company will acquire mining properties and develop and deal in the same, will do a general mining business and carry on a general brokerage and commission business in mining stocks and properties.

THE INVESTORS:

The Directors are all men of good standing, business ability and integrity; and the Company has been fortunate in securing on its Board of Directors four practical mining men, men of experience in prospecting and the development of mines, and have personal knowledge of many of the mining districts in Canada.

The success of the company is assured from the start. It is in a position to take earliest advantages in discoveries in the gold fields of Canada. The company does not confine its operations to any one specified property. We will secure claims and mines as rapidly as they are offered, but not until the experts have satisfied themselves and the directorate that there is every reasonable prospect of a handsome profit. The Company has ample capital to carry on its operations vigorously and successfully.

The Company at present own very valuable properties in British Columbia, and assays from the ledge on one property show 54 ounces of gold and 34 ounces of silver. Another valuable property in the Seine district of Ontario, surface assay showing \$12 to the ton in gold. The Company has secured options on some very promising properties, and has under consideration many more promising prospects.

Development work on all properties controlled by the company will be continued at once, and investors in the company are vouchsafed brighter prospects for a well healthy, paying investment. The plan is a mutual one; all go in on the same profit-sharing basis.

The First Block of One Hundred Thousand Shares of Treasury Stock is on the market at

10 CENTS PER SHARE

fully paid up and not further assessable. All stock now offered for sale is Treasury Stock, and is so marked in certificates issued.

Write for prospectus and other information.

THE MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 68 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

PERILOUS FEATS.

ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER ON BLONDIN'S BACK.

Mr. Harry Colcord, who was carried across Niagara Falls on Blondin's back on a tight rope in 1860, has lately been recalling the experience, and his talk is particularly interesting just now owing to the recent death of the famous rope-walker. He met Blondin in Boston in 1858; but it was not till early in 1860 that Blondin broached his plan of taking him across Niagara. At first Colcord took the matter as a joke; but it was soon plain that Blondin was in earnest. The rope was two thousand feet long, and three inches in diameter. Nearly five months were spent in getting it made and put into position, with guy ropes and every arrangement for safety. Mr. Colcord says:—

Blondin had instructed me to put my weight on his shoulders only with my arms, and clasp his body with my legs. I could not put my weight on his legs as that would encumber his movements.

In July, 1860, everything being ready, I took my place on Blondin's back, and we started to cross the rope.

We began the passage from the Canadian side, and as I had to bear my weight on Blondin's shoulders, and could only use my arms to support myself, frequent rests were necessary. I told Blondin when I wanted to rest, and then dropped down on the rope with one foot, and waited till my arms were relieved, when I would spring up again, using my arms to lift and hold myself in place.

There was a great crowd present, but I did not see it at first. From my place on Blondin's back I could look out to the American side and see below us the stunted pines, thrusting their sharp points up from the edge of the foaming, roaring waters, ready to split us in two if we fell. I remember that I was anxious to get over, and I recall, too, that the great rope before us swung alarmingly.

Below us, two hundred and fifty feet, roared the river, and over it we swung from side to side. Still moving on steadily, Blondin never trembled. When we had gone about ten feet on the middle span, someone on the American side pulled the outer guy-line. We afterwards found out that it was done intentionally.

Blondin stopped, and his pole went from side to side in a vain effort to secure his balance. At one time his pole was up and down on the right side, at another up and down on the left, and I recall now with wonder that I was only curious to know whether he would succeed in gaining control of himself or not.

Failing to get his balance, he started to run across the horrible span, and in safety reached the point where the guy-rope came from the American shore. Then to steady himself Blondin put his foot on the guy-rope and tried to stop; but the guy snapped, and with a dash of speed he ran swiftly twenty-five feet to thirty feet further, and said, "Descendez vous!"

The perspiration now stood out on his neck and shoulders in great beads, and we balanced ourselves on the swaying rope. Presently he said, "Allons," and I raised myself to his shoulders, and we went on safely and without further accident toward the shore.

It was not, however, until we landed that I appreciated what we had done. Then it occurred to me that the man who pulled the guy-line must have been one of those who had bet that the feat could never be accomplished, and my indignation mastered all other feelings.

You see, many thousands of dollars were bet upon the ability of Blondin to carry a man over, and human cupidity stops at no sacrifice. Then came the congratulations and praises, so that in my foolish boyish elation I soon forgot everything else.

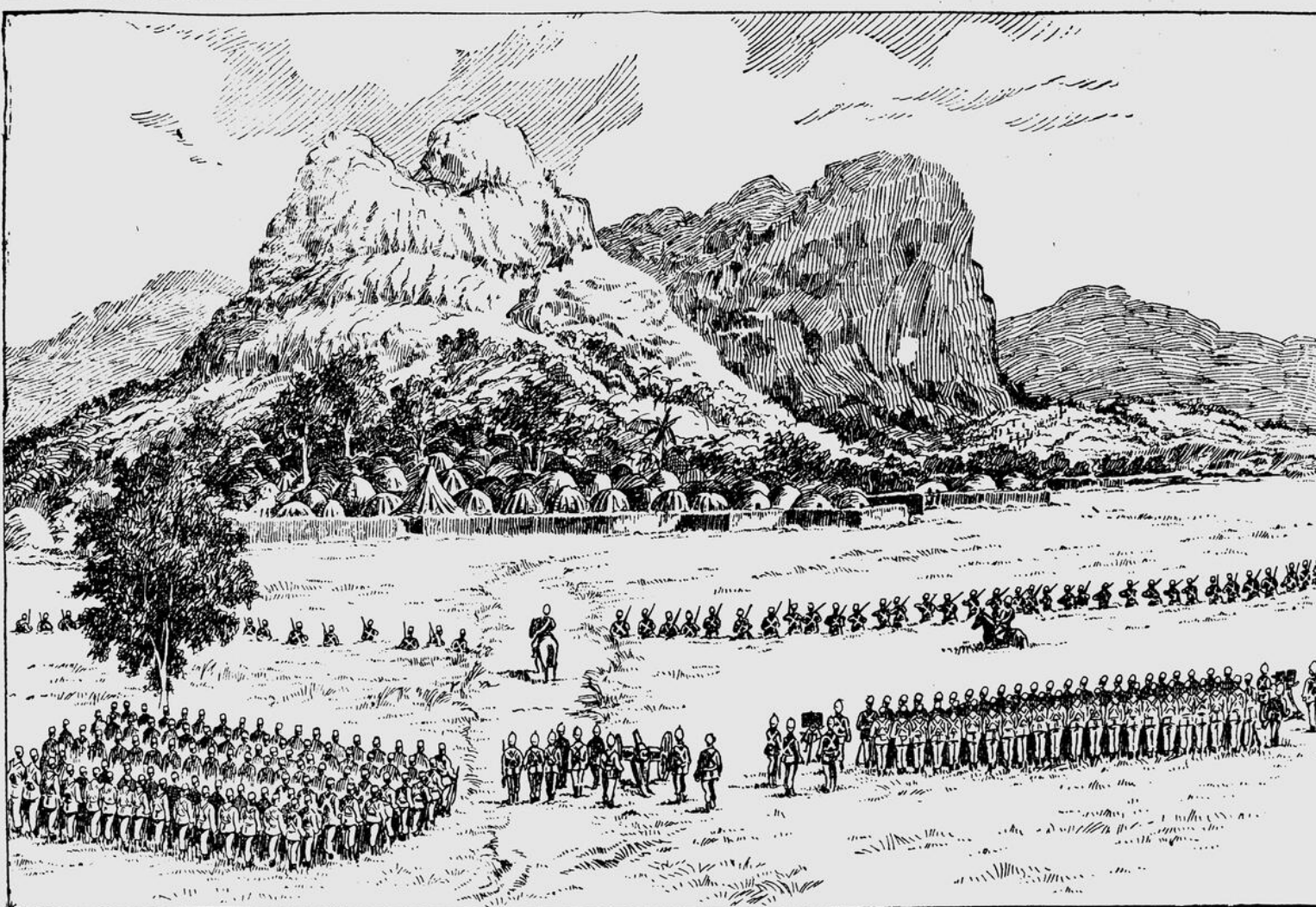
I shall never forget the wonderful tableau which the hundred thousand people presented as they stood gazing up at us as we approached the shore. Thousands of them turned their faces away, or, half-turning, cast anxious glances over their shoulders at us as we drew near the bank. Then the crowd became very much excited, surged toward us, and Blondin stopped, fearing they would push each other over the bank.

When the crowd was still again Blondin started once more, and with a quick run we soon came to the end of the rope, and sprang to the ground. Cheer after cheer went up, and I was seized in the arms of a man, who lifted me high in the air, saying: "Thank God this terrible feat is over!"

I crossed again, twice, the last time under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. He congratulated us, and gave us each a purse of \$100. I would not take the same journey now for all the wealth in the world.—"Tit-Bits."

WRESTLING IN INDIA.

Wrestling in India, like prize-fighting in England and America, still draws crowds, and is considered by Indians of high position the king of sports. Many Rajahs keep their pahlwans, and pay them handsomely, and often bestow on them good pensions on retirement. In the Punjab there are at the present day two of these wrestlers (pahlwans), one a Sikh, by name Keekar Singh, the other a Mohammedan; both are in the service of Rajahs. Last year they wrestled in Lahore, in the presence of thousands of spectators, each combatant being paid about £250 to £300, whether he lost or won.



THE NIGERIA EXPEDITION: THE SUBJECTION OF THE BIDA PRINCE MARKOOM.

Major Arnold's expedition advancing on the camp of the Southern Bida Army. An officer with the Royal Niger Company's expedition, which has just rescued Nupé from the Foulah slavers, sent to the 'Graphic' some sketches and an account of the expedition. The land force under Major Arnold, consisting of five hundred Hausa troops and a thousand carriers, left Lokoja, the company's headquarters on the Niger, on Jan. 6. Marching in single file through the bush, the column reached Sura, which is about half-way to Kabba, the great war-camp of the Bida Prince Markoom, on Jan. 11. Leaving a garrison at Sura the column pushed forward by forced marches. When the column arrived at the camp at Kabba, it was found that almost the whole southern Bida army had fled, and the pagans from Ogid, against whom the people of Nupé had been waging war, were looting the place. These were cleared out, and the camp was destroyed by fire. Sir George Goldie then proclaimed the freedom of Southern Nupé from Foulah oppression.—London 'Graphic.'

A SETTLER'S VIEW.

AGAINST THE PROPOSED DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I am writing to inform you that the settlers of Algoma are of the opinion that the proposed duty of two dollars a cord on pulp wood would be most injurious.

When the Sault Ste. Marie Power and Pulp Company built their pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie we naturally expected that as they could get the wood so close, they would pay a better price than had been paid previously. Instead of this, they are only paying \$1.75 a cord at all stations between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, whilst Mr. Frank Perry, who ships pulp wood into the United States, is paying \$2.50 a cord along the water's edge of the north shore. We protest against being left to the tender mercies of the Sault Ste. Marie Company.

The municipalities in this part of Algoma have all petitioned against the proposed export duty.

What are the arguments in favor of the proposed duty?

1. The employment it will give to the workmen employed at the New Canadian Pulp Mills.

2. That the result of the new mills which would be built would be that competition would follow and that the settlers would get a little better price than they do now.

3. That it will retard the exhaustion of the Canadian forests.

Against the first argument I wish to point out that the settlers who would suffer from the loss of the American markets would be as thousands compared to the hundreds in the New Canadian mills; then, too, sir, a great many employed at the pulp mill work very long hours for poor pay, especially considering how very heavy the work is, and moreover, a good deal of work has been done on Sundays.

Against the second argument I reply first by quoting the proverb, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' and, therefore, we prefer the present low price to the probability of the immediate worse price, or the possibility of the immediate better price.

As the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Company only gives \$1.75 a cord whilst the Americans are buying in the same market, is it to be supposed that they will give more if they succeed in getting rid of the American buyers? The Americans will either not think it worth their while to come to Canada to buy, or else they will say to us that as we have to pay two dollars a cord duty you must take two dollars a cord less for your wood.

Again, all past experience has proved that manufacturers do sadly too often combine, and control the price of their manufactured articles as far as it is in their power; and, therefore, we believe that the Canadian pulp companies instead of competing and cutting prices, would divide the territory and control the price.

Against the third argument, the preservation of our forests, is it not better for the settlers to sell the wood rather

than to burn it when clearing the land?

Again, if new mills are built in Canada will not the increased manufacture of pulp in Canada balance the diminished export, and the exhaustion of the Canadian forests be as rapid as it is now?

I have been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for over eight years, and have admired the noble stand that you have taken on the side of free trade and temperance, and now appeal to you to use the influence of your excellent paper on behalf of the settlers of Algoma and other new districts who need all the encouragement the government can give them.

JOHN BURLINGHAM.
Slyvan Valley, Algoma.

IF YOU BREAK THE LAW SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The administration of the license law by the Quebec government is a scandal. The very fountains of justice have been polluted by their interference. Any one with a political pull could snap his fingers at the decision of the Courts.

On the other hand, any one without influence, or who was known as an opponent of the government had the full penalty of the law visited on his shoulders.

The penalty for contravention of the license law is a fine of \$150.00 and costs, or three months in jail. Only in Quebec, among civilized countries, can the decisions of the criminal courts be suspended by outside interference.

The following instances are gleaned from the journals of the Quebec Legislature:

On Feb. 22, 1893, the government was asked if Mr. Plavien Gauvreau, of St. Octave de Metis, had paid the amount of the judgment rendered against him in October, 1891, for selling liquor without a license, and answered that the collector of revenue had collected \$42.30, but the accused having failed, nothing more could be collected.

If Gauvreau had been a Liberal he would have gone to jail in default of paying the balance.

On Nov. 13, 1895, the government was again interrogated as to this case and replied that Mr. Gauvreau had paid no more of his fine.

On Nov. 30, 1896, the government was again asked if the law had been enforced against Mr. Gauvreau, but avoided a direct answer by saying that instructions had been given on March 31, 1896, to enforce the penalty. And yet eight months after such instructions, and more than five years after the judgment of the Court, our administrators were unable to say if justice had been satisfied, and the law of the land vindicated.

It appears that in 1892 one Charles S. Rivern of Quebec was condemned for selling liquor to a minor. On Dec. 19, 1895, Mr. Taillon informed the House that Mr. Rivern had not yet paid his fine.

For the same offence, committed in the same year, by one Pierre Allaire, the same Minister nonchalantly informed the House and the country that the sentence had not been enforced.

Mrs. Albert Barry, fined in 1892 for selling liquor without a license, was unpunished three years after her sentence,

and there is no evidence that any steps have yet been taken.

Mr. David Roy was fined for the same offence in 1893, and was still unpunished at the end of 1895. Mr. Roy was an employee of the Provincial government, but did not lose his situation.

On Dec. 5, 1896, Mr. Atwater replied to a question from Mr. Dechenne that Mr. Edouard Cauchon had been fined on Sept. 25, 1895, for selling liquor without a license, and tersely added, 'Penalty not yet paid.' Mr. Cauchon is a well-known Conservative worker of Chateau Richer in the county of Montmorency.

The government seems to have taken a dislike to this kind of questioning, for when interrogated as to the course of the law in the cases against Wm. Coleman, Angeline Dorion, Nellie Connors, David Bond, Thomas McBrearty and Wm. Kearney, all of Montreal, Mr. Tessier, M.P.P., was curtly told by the Hon. Mr. Atwater that he would have to move for the production of the documents in each of these cases. The journals of the House are thus free from any information on these cases, and temperance people who want to know something of the administration of the law on these matters will have to apply at Mr. Atwater's office in the city of Quebec.

Mr. Morin, M. P. P., of Charlevoix, was, however, a little more successful. He was told that Mr. Joseph Guay in his county was fined and only required to pay \$24.80, the enforcement of the balance of the penalty being 'under advisement.'

One of the Hon. Mr. Beaubien's constituents, Mr. Joseph Levy Janelle, was let go scot-free by the government on the patriotic ground that he only sold 'native wines,' without a license.

It is well known that for many months the illicit sale of liquors has not been interfered with in St. Lawrence ward, and other electoral districts where a strong political fight is expected. The phalanxes of the liquor men are consequently expected to be used in behalf of the Flynn government, and there is evidence that the provincial treasurer counts largely on this force.

One would naturally think that the first duty of a public man, who respects his oath of office, would be to see that the law of the land was enforced. This prostitution of justice should arouse the moral elements of the community to show that their power is more powerful than that of the law-breakers.

W.

BEES ROUTED THE TROOPS.

Lord Roberts tells this amusing story in his 'Forty-one Years in India': 'A curious incident happened at the Alam-bagh. I was employed inside the enclosure, when all at once I heard a noise and commotion some little distance off. Getting on the roof, I looked over the plain and saw our troops flying in every direction. There was no firing, no enemy in sight, but evidently something was wrong, so I mounted my horse and rode to the scene of confusion, where I found that the ignominious flight of our troops was caused by infuriated bees, which had been disturbed by an officer of the 9th Lancers thoughtlessly thrusting a lance into their nest. There were no serious consequences; but the Highlanders were heard to remark on the unsuitability of their dress for an encounter with an enemy of that description.'

BETTER GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

A REPORT THAT HAS REACHED GREAT BRITAIN.

In a speech before the Colonial Institute on Australia by Sir J. A. Brassey, the speaker made the following allusion to the change of government in Canada:—'Victoria is a magnificent country. Allusion has been made to its troubles; but, by God's blessing, they will pass away. I venture to think they have been grounded on deeper and less obvious causes than the superficial and temporary ones to which they are usually traced. We seem to want a larger number of really statesmanlike representatives to govern the country. There are many men of high ability and character in Victoria; but I do not find them so largely enlisted as I should like to see in the service of the State. I am told that in Canada this used to be the case, but the democracy, with robust good sense, has come to see how great mischiefs may be wrought by party and class legislators. We want in Victoria the wrong "spirit" cast out, and a better spirit introduced.'

ABOUT CORONETS.

A peer's coronet ought to be of gold, of course, but is usually of copper gilt; while 'pearls' are a purely heraldic expression to indicate an adornment, and not a jewel. The balls upon the coronets of all peers below the rank of duke are formed of large spheres of silver, and are technically called 'pearls.'

There is much that is curious about coronet lore. Thus, for instance, foreign nobles make no use of the crimson velvet cap, which makes of the English coronet a real head-covering. The reason for this is probably that it is not, and never has been, the custom for foreign nobles to wear their coronets.

For the matter of that, most English peers live and die without ever wearing them, while probably the vast majority of them do not possess this emblem of rank. The only occasion upon which a peer or peeress wears a coronet is at the coronation of the Sovereign.

Then, the moment the Archbishop Canterbury places the diadem upon the head of the newly-consecrated monarch, every peer in Westminster Abbey instantly dons his coronet.

In such little estimation do some peers hold their diadems, that it will be remembered that a noble who died a year or two ago left a memorandum in his will that his successor would find the family coronet in the cellar.

THE LONGEST RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Scotland can no longer claim to possess the longest railway bridge in the world. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains this distinction by nearly 3,000 feet. The length of the new structure, exclusive of its approaches, is 13,325 feet, whilst its principal spans over the main channel of the river are 620 feet and 435 feet respectively. The remaining spans extend over some nine miles of low-lying land, which for several months of the year is completely submerged. Compared with other big bridges, the Czernavoda one is 5,525 feet longer than that over the Tay, 2,600 feet longer than the new Forth Bridge, and 2,725 feet longer than that which spans the Mississippi.

LADY ABERDEEN.

Her Tribute to Lord Aberdeen's Influence.

HER EXCELLENCY TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO, APRIL 1.

The lady who is now Vice-Queen of Canada possesses not only a singularly powerful and attractive personality, but she is one of those rare women who can combine arduous public work with a complete devotion to their home and to their home life. Indeed, the marriage of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen has proved an ideally happy union, and Lady Aberdeen has always been more than ready to testify to the great influence her husband has had on her life. On one occasion she observed: 'Anything I may have been able to accomplish is due in no small degree to his encouragement and counsel, and to the interest which he takes in the various movements with which we are connected. Few women can have so much happiness in their work as I, owing to the constant help received in it at home.'

The subject of our sketch comes of a noble Scotch family, the Marjoribanks, who trace their descent from Robert the Bruce. The family, however, were not ennobled till comparatively lately, and though her father, the first Lord Tweedmouth, took an active part in political life, for he was for some time Liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed, his children spent most of their happy uneventful childhood in their beautiful Highland home, Gairsach, which was twenty-three miles from any railway or telegraph office, and where Miss Isabel Marjoribanks, as she then was, learned to ride and drive before she acquired any of the ordinary feminine accomplishments.

The future Vice-Queen was educated entirely at home, and when even quite a child she had many opportunities of meeting remarkable and distinguished men and women. Indeed, her deep personal affection and friendship for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone dates from a visit paid by them to Gairsach in 1871, when the young girl was only fourteen years of age. Even at that time she took a very keen interest in public matters, and there is no doubt that her ardent sympathy with the Liberal cause dates from those far-off days when she accompanied the then Premier on long, delightful rides through the finest scenery in the Highlands.

Lady Aberdeen is even now never so happy as when spending a brief holiday in her own old home. It was there that she first met her future husband, a chance acquaintance ripening into deep friendship long before their formal betrothal was announced to the world.

At the time of her marriage, Miss Isabel Marjoribanks was just twenty years of age, the Earl of Aberdeen ten years older. The young couple spent their honeymoon in Egypt, and even while there began their joint philanthropic career by buying four Egyptian boys whom they found offered for sale by a slave merchant. Then came the home-coming to stately Haddo House, which is situated in the county from which the Earl takes his title. Some years of a comparatively quiet existence followed, but the young countess threw herself with the greatest energy into local charities, and she also originated many schemes which had for their object the benefiting in a material sense, and elevating from a moral point of view, those among whom her lot was now cast.

The Countess's first direct knowledge of public life as it concerned herself occurred some years after her marriage, when her husband was made Lord High Commissioner of the Queen at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It then became her duty to act as hostess at Holyrood, and she soon proved how admirably she was fitted to play a conspicuous part in the world, and it then became evident that the young Scotch Earl and his wife were capable of holding great political position.

The Countess does not allow her many and varied interests and duties to interfere with her strong affection for her 'own people.' She is devoted to her brother, the present Lord Tweedmouth, and the fact that two of her sisters have married into the Conservative camp has not in any way diminished her intimacy with them; indeed, on the rare occasions when Lord Aberdeen spends a brief holiday in London, at his and his wife's house are to be met men belonging to every party, and women whose claim to fame lies in the performance of good work, rather than to more perishable possessions of beauty, wealth, or social brilliancy.—'Tit-Bits.'

Lady Aberdeen is to give the convocation address at the University of Chicago, in the auditorium, Chicago, April 1. There will be quite a reunion with Lady Aberdeen and her western friends during her brief stay.

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