



POLO MUST GO.

United States Objects to His Remaining in Canada.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Says Diplomacy Alone Can Save a Universal War.

SPANISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES HOPING THAT THE CAPE VERDE FLEET MAY ESCAPE SAMPSON.

Washington, May 14.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador of Great Britain, had a consultation with Secretary Day, at the Department of State, yesterday, on the subject of the continued residence in Canada of the former Spanish Minister to the United States, Don Luis Polo y Bernabe. This government objects to the continued use of the territory of a neutral nation as a base of receiving information, and furnishing assistance to the Spanish government, and has made its objection officially known to Lord Salisbury, through Ambassador Hay, at London. The State Department, has as yet given out no statement with regard to the result of the representations, but it is known that the communication delivered to Secretary Day by Sir Julian Pauncefote, yesterday, was in every way satisfactory to the President. It is thought that public notice will soon be made of Senor Polo's invitation to take leave of Canadian soil.

It is equally impossible that they should remain in the hands of the native insurgents. Signs are multiplying that the people in authority in the United States will decide to retain the islands as an American possession, notwithstanding the fact that this will eventually entail upon the American people the necessity of maintaining a larger army and navy, and will bring nearer the danger of imbroglio with the European powers having large interests in the East. England, Japan, and Russia, are the only possible competitors for possession, should America withdraw. If England should become the owner of the Philippines the United States would see that she would give up the British West Indian possessions in exchange.

Japan has a poor chance, her competition with America in China is keen, and the United States will do nothing to help her. Besides, she could give nothing in exchange. Russia and America have always been close friends. It is just possible that America may purchase Russia's continued friendship by checkingm England.

This much, however, is certain—if the United States concedes anything to Russia they will incur instantly the hostility of England. The whole situation is beset with difficulties.

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CAVITE EVACUATED.

SPANISH LOST THREE HUNDRED KILLED AND SIX HUNDRED WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE WITH DEWEY.

Madrid, May 14.—A despatch to the 'Liberal,' from Manila, dated May 9, and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:—The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were three hundred men killed and six hundred men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the 'Olympia.' The 'Baltimore' was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls. The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor Island was betrayed. A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack. Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues, but Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days.

QUET AT MANILLA.

New York, May 14.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Manila via Hong Kong says: The American victory at Cavite and the complete collapse of the Spanish navy have struck terror into Manila. The blockade continues, but the public is calm. It thinks that the European powers have intervened to prevent the bombardment of Manila. The country is quiet. The natives will not actively or openly favor the Americans unless assured that Spanish rule is over forever, for fear of reprisals. The desire to break the Spanish rule is general throughout the country and the American invasion is popular as a means to gaining this end.

But the native mind is only influenced by an exhibition of strength. They think the blockade is weak and that this is due to foreign intervention. Manila can draw supplies from the interior and hold out for months. The troops at Manila consist of about a thousand regulars and about five thousand volunteers. The volunteers have no instructions and their fire is wild and dangerous to the troops. The artillery has no machine guns. Public opinion, which first favored Admiral Montejo, has now changed. The Spaniards freely criticize his defence of Cavite. They say the Americans came within range of his guns, and that his artillery was good enough to do great damage to the American fleet if well handled. The Captain-General ordered Admiral Montejo to anchor his fleet off Manila and unite the strength of his fleet to the batteries. Montejo replied that his place was to defend the arsenal of Cavite. The defence of Manila without a fleet was impossible.

GERMANS ON THE OUTLOOK.

Berlin newspapers discuss the situation in the Philippines. New York, May 14.—A special to the 'World' from Berlin, says:—A new power has sprung up, fully armed, the Berlin newspapers proclaim, bringing to the nations of Europe consequences that cannot be foreseen, but certain to be momentous. The novel situation created by the American occupation of the Philippines is the subject of the leading articles in the journals. These articles may be summed up thus:—America must either hold the Philippine Islands herself, or transfer them to some European power. Restoring them to Spain is impossible.

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steamer or other vessel loaded with coal to any port outside of Canada without receiving consent and instructions from the department at Ottawa. It is also stated in the order the name, tonnage and destination must be enquired into when applications are made, but under no circumstances is a sailing vessel or steamer allowed to be cleared with a cargo of coal before the collector of customs has received special instructions from the Department at Ottawa. This is in accordance with Imperial edict, Great Britain being a neutral nation in the war. The only coal a steamer will be allowed to carry is her bunkers full if clearing for a port outside of Canada.

AMERICAN LOSS OFF CIEN-FUEGOS.

Key West, Fla., May 14.—In the engagement off Cienfuegos, on Wednesday, between the 'Marblehead,' 'Nashville,' and an auxiliary gunboat, and several thousand Spanish troops, one seaman of the 'Marblehead,' was killed, six were severely wounded, and a number of other Americans were slightly wounded. Three of the wounded Americans are likely to die. Many Spaniards were killed or wounded. The wounded Americans were brought here this morning. The man killed on board the 'Marblehead' was named Regan. The badly wounded are: John Davis, of New York; John J. Doran, of Fall River, Mass.; Robert Boltz, Carteret County, N.C.; Ernest Sutzernick, Herman W. Hochmeister, Harry Hendrickson. All but Boltz belong to the 'Marblehead.' None of the ships were damaged to any extent.

FLOUR SCARCE IN MADRID.

New York, May 14.—A special to the 'World' from London says:—There is only enough flour left in Madrid to last four weeks, a 'Chronicle' special reports.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

CLOSE OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, May 14.—The convention of the Baptist Women's Foreign and Home Mission Societies yesterday afternoon listened to an interesting address by Mr. S. E. Grigg, of McMaster University, who deplored any tendency to display on the part of fashionable city churches, when in the mission sections of Ontario and Quebec it was a hard task to fit up the meagre little chapel with the plainest necessities. The report of the secretary, Miss Margaret Boyd, showed that the total receipts for the year for Baptist Home Missions amounted to \$4,947, an increase for the year of eighty-four dollars. Of this sum \$1,310 was appropriated to Ontario, \$850 to Quebec and \$1,660 to Manitoba and the Scandinavian work in the North-West.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Mrs. A. R. McMaster, hon. president; Mrs. Charles J. Holman, president; Mrs. R. W. Laird, first vice-president; Mrs. Hutchison, second vice-president; Mrs. John Lillie, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Boyd, recording secretary; Miss A. S. Ellis, treasurer; Miss Tapscott, secretary of mission bands; Mrs. A. R. McMaster, editor of the 'Visitor.' The executive officers with these ladies will form the new board of management: Mrs. Raymond, Guelph; Mrs. W. Scott, Mrs. Jesse Gibson and Mrs. Wall, Toronto; Miss Edwards, London; Miss Mills, St. Catharines, and Miss Grothe.

NEW B. W. F. M. OFFICERS.

The new board of the Foreign Mission Board will include these officers: Mrs. Booker, Woodstock, president; Mrs. E. H. Freeman, Toronto, first vice-president; Mrs. T. M. Harris, Toronto, second vice-president; Miss Buchan, Toronto, corresponding secretary; Miss Moyle, Toronto, recording secretary; Mrs. E. W. King, Kingston, secretary of missionary bureau. The receipts of the Baptist Women's Foreign Mission fund, including a balance from the previous year were \$9,230.69, and the disbursements \$7,525.25.

PLEBISCITE ACTIVITY.

Toronto, May 14.—A letter received at the Dominion Alliance office here from Mr. P. H. Stewart, of Barrie, Dominion auditor of the Royal Templar order, states that a conference of prohibition workers will be held at the Woman's Christian Temperance headquarters there on Thursday, May 19, for the organization of a plebiscite association for the town of Barrie and to arrange for the calling a county convention. A representative of the Dominion Alliance executive is now in the county visiting the principal municipalities to secure general action. Reports have also been received of the organization of a plebiscite association at Bobcaygeon, Victoria county, and at Erin, in Wellington.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Aberdeen's Resignation Accepted.

WILL GO INTO EFFECT THIS FALL — HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

London, May 13.—It is officially announced that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada, to which office he was appointed in 1893. The two persons prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the Earl of Hopetoun, the Paymaster-General. It has been said that the former can have the governor-generalship of Canada if he wants it. THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED. Ottawa, May 12.—The following correspondence is self-explanatory: Government House, Ottawa, May 6, 1898. My Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—You will remember that some time ago I mentioned to you that there was some uncertainty as to whether we should be able to remain in Canada for the full six years of the Governor-General's official term. After very full and careful consideration, we felt that private and family claims and interests rendered it most desirable that we should return home before the end of the present year if possible. I therefore communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies my wish to be relieved of my present duties in October or November of this year, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and assuming that no unforeseen emergency rendered a change at that time inconvenient to the Imperial Government. Mr. Chamberlain has now responded in a very kind manner to my request, and I am, therefore, in a position to convey to you, as Prime Minister of the Dominion, this information as to our contemplated arrangements. Although this is not the occasion for enlarging upon the subject, I would like to add that I trust the fact of our deciding to leave before the actual expiry of the term will not in any sense be regarded as indicating any want of appreciation of the country with which we have come to feel ourselves so closely identified. On the contrary, there is much to make us contemplate the prospect of departure with very real regret, and we have been much touched by the many expressions which reached us since the question of the time of our leaving has been mooted, indicating a hope or wish that we should, if possible, remain for another year. Our life here has been very full of interest, both from an official and a personal standpoint; and, apart from the loyalty so heartily and readily manifested towards the representative of the Queen, we have received innumerable marks of personal kindness; and, above all, we have made many, and I trust life-long friends, in various walks of life. Truly, we shall never forget Canada and the Canadians; and if ever it is in our power to serve her interests after our return to the Old Country, we shall feel it a proud privilege to do so. I remain, Yours, very respectfully, (Signed) ABERDEEN. Ottawa, May 7, 1898.

My Dear Lord Aberdeen,—As Your Excellency had made me aware a few weeks ago, of your intention, I was not altogether unprepared for the information which you have now conveyed to me, that you have obtained permission to be relieved from the duties of Governor-General, and that your term of office will come to an end some time in October or November next. Though not unprepared for the sad intelligence, I may be permitted to say to Your Excellency on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, that it is with feelings of deep regret that we are brought face to face with a reality, which, we had hoped, might be long deferred. This regret I beg to express not only in my official capacity, but still more simply as one of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. The reasons which have prompted Your Excellency to the determination of anticipating the expiration of your term of office, are of a nature which must be accepted without questioning; but it will be a great satisfaction to the whole people of Canada to know that those reasons are purely private and domestic. Indeed the kind manner in which you speak of your connection with Canada will be greatly appreciated. Your Excellency and Lady Aberdeen have both received too many expressions of respect and affection from all classes of the community not to be already aware that the period of Your Excellency's term of office will leave a deep and permanent impression in the hearts of the people, apart from those, more fortunate, who can claim the privilege of your friendship. I desire most particularly to thank Your Excellency for the spontaneous expression that you and Lady Aberdeen will never forget Canada and the Canadians. This is a sentiment which the

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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.

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

BIRTHS.

DORION.—At Rustic Lodge, St. Andrews, Quebec, on May 3, 1898, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Oscar Dorion.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN.—HOLLENBACK.—At the residence of the bride's parents, town of Fort Covington, on May 11, by the Rev. J. H. Gardner, John Buchanan, now of Chateaufort, N.Y., second son of the late James Buchanan, Comd. County of Dundee, of a second daughter of Jacob Hollenback, of the former town.

MEUGENS.—MEUGENS.—On March 30, 1898, at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Gerard Joseph Meugens, son of the late Edward Robert Meugens, formerly of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, to Marie, only daughter of the late Joseph Edward Meugens.

NASH.—KEYS.—In this city, James Nash to Laura Keys, daughter of John J. Keys, both of Montreal.

PEAKE.—DAVIS.—On May 11, 1898, in St. Paul's Church, Wingham, by the Ven. Archdeacon Davis, of London, uncle of the bride, assisted by Canon Davis, of Sarnia, and the Rev. W. Lowe, rector of the church, Charles Nicholson Peake, electrical engineer, son of Mr. Lewis C. Peake, Toronto, to Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Davis, Collector H. M. Customs, Wingham, Ont.

RAYNO.—BARKLEY.—At the Methodist parsonage, Morrisburg, on the 11th of May, 1898, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, William Rayno, to Edith, daughter of Thomas Barkley, all of Cardinal, Ont.

DIED.

DENOVAN.—At Dalketh, Ont., on May 3rd, Mary Robertson, relict of the late Wm. Denovan, aged 95 years.

DE SOLA.—In this city, on Thursday, 12th instant, Esther Joseph, widow of the late Rev. Abraham De Sola, LL.D., aged 75 years.

FLEMING.—At 77 Elm street, Ottawa, on April 30, James, youngest and only surviving son of the late James and Martha Fleming.

GALIBERT.—In this city, on the 12th inst., at midnight, Clara, daughter of Emile Galibert, aged 15 years and 11 months.

McARTHUR.—At Montreal West, on the 12th instant, the infant daughter of John McArthur, Dorothy Jean.

McCARTHY.—At his residence, 174 Beverley street, Toronto, on May 11, 1898, D'Alton McCarthy, G.G. M.P., in his 62nd year.

McGREGOR.—In this city, on Saturday, May 14, 1898, Daniel C. McGregor, in his eightieth year, a native of Paisley, Scotland, and for over sixty years a resident of Montreal.

MITCHELL.—On April 27, 1898, at his residence, Parkfield, Bradford, England, Sir Henry Mitchell, Kt., aged 73 years.

STAFFORD.—At Quebec, on May 11, 1898, Lawrence Edward Stafford, infant son of Mr. J. P. Stafford, of the Immigration Office, aged five months and 13 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Gerhard Heintzman Piano is the art piano of Canada, and is sold in Montreal by J. W. Shaw & Company, 274 St. Catherine street.

'A Stock-taking Inducement.'—Every family purchasing between this date and June 1 a new 3-pedalled Morris Upright Piano from W. H. Leach, 40 Metcalfe street, will be presented with a silk drape, a piano chair and three months' free lessons by first-class professor.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO. wish their many friends to be aware of the fact that they are still doing a big business at the same old stand (the old St. George's church), and will be pleased to see all of their old friends again at the Great Art Show.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO. 1843 and 1845 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Bank of Montreal.

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS, 300 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Always open. Telephone No. 1667. JAMES ROBERTSON, Undertaker and Embalmer, 302 ST. JAMES STREET, Late Manager of Tees & Co's, Funeral Dept.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. May 13, 1898.



HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Most people like to buy their LINENS at The Big Store, they feel a sense of security in knowing that our Linen Values are the Best, and they can select from the widest range of Linens on this Continent; assortments are now at their fullest values, at their best, and prices at their lowest. When this occurs it's the best time to buy.

LINEN DAMASK. Linen Values that speak with no uncertain sound. The most wanted kinds for the least money.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK in New Designs and the following widths:— 58 inches, 35c a yard; 62 inches, 47c a yard; 64 inches, 60c a yard; 68 inches, 70c a yard; 72 inches, 80c a yard.

UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, well selected, new patterns. Widths: 44 inches, 17c a yard; 48 inches, 21c a yard; 52 inches, 24c a yard; 60 inches, 48c a yard; 72 inches, 55c a yard.

DINNER NAPKINS to match linen, 5-8 size, from 58c to \$2.50 per dozen.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

LINEN TOWELS.

Thousands of Linen Towels sold every week at The Big Store, on Monday you'll find a special value lot of great interest.

HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS with Fancy Red Border, size 14 by 24 inches, 4 cents.

HEAVY HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, 15 by 28 inches, 5 1/2 cents.

EXTRA HEAVY HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, size 16 by 31 inches, Special, 7 cents.

Very Heavy Huckaback Linen Towels, with Red Border, 17 by 28 inches, 9 cents.

Very Heavy Huckaback Linen Towels, splendid round thread, red border, size 20 by 40 inches. Special value, 12 1/2 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Summer Dress Goods and Silks.

Summer Dress Goods and Silks deserve a prominent place in the store news of to-day. They are handsomer and richer than ever before—New, Daring, Striking and Beautiful in every feature; tasteful and attractive as only High Class French patterns can be.

SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS. A collection of the latest fancies of those whose business it is to create styles. You'll readily admit these shirt waists are worth a half more than they're marked.

Ladies Fine Muslin Shirt Waists in the ever popular plaid pattern. Yoke back, full front, white stand up collar and self cuffs. Colors—Rose, green, pink, blue and mauve effects. Special price, 85 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Write for New Illustrated Catalogue—Just Published. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING!

All Upholstery work done on the premises. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, Artistic Furniture Warehouse, 652 CRAIG STREET.

Open till 9.30 To-night. HAMILTON'S SPECIAL SALE OF

Wash Fabrics.

This Sale will show bargains up to any buyer's expectations in the essential features of quality, novelty and low price.

NOTE THE FIVE VALUE INDICATORS. Many more equally as good await your inspection.

MONDAY The new Water Weave Lisle Thread Muslins in a beautiful range of Patterns for blouses; Sale price, 12c yard.

Monday's Special Sale of DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES. Unmatchable prices, highest qualities, immense quantities—all give this sale commanding interest.

Single Belting, 2 1/2c yard, 28c dozen. Hooks without Eyes, 2c card, 20c doz. Special line of Dress Shields, 5c pair, 50c dozen.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square.

BUSINESS MEN, Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

"FIRE" BARGAINS On Six Floors!

Don't put off taking advantage of them until it is too late! This is a unique opportunity to buy many things you need at less than cost!

READ THIS 'EXAMPLE' LIST:

Balance of 1,000 yards SILK AND COTTON FRINGES, slightly damaged, worth from 15c to 35c a yard; Sale price, 5c a yard. Balance of one case 300 yard SPOOLS (best six cord), Black and White, damaged by water, only 1c a Spool.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Telephone 3833. Open to-night till 9.30 o'clock.

WEDDING PRESENTS

In STERLING SILVER, BEST ELECTROPLATE, CLOCKS, CUT GLASS, LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS and FORKS, ETC.

JOHN WATSON, 2174 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Art Association Building. Open until 9 every Evening.

"JEWEL" GAS RANGES.



Most complete and perfect line in America. 4, 6 and 8 Hole Tops. Prices from \$18.00.

SOLE AGENTS. R. & W. KERR, 1908 & 1910 Notre Dame St.

Charcoal Filters. Charcoal Filters. Charcoal Filters. Call and See Them.

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

R. WILSON SMITH, FINANCIAL AGENT. Government, Municipal and Railway Securities, Bought and Sold.

E. M. ROBB, D.V.S., (McGill), Veterinary Surgeon, 48, 50, 52 Drummond St.

GEO. S. KIMBER, House and Sign Painter, 2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Bell Tel. 3287.

ELECTROTYPE DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Fine Piano for \$175.00. The bargains offered by J. W. Shaw & Company, 274 St. Catherine street.

Advertisement for cameras and photographic line, featuring David H. Hogg's Montreal shop.

PAINTING, PLASTERING, PAPERING done at POTTER'S, 32 Victoria Sq. Tel. 2875.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES. Ottawa, May 14.—The following appointments will be gazetted in the Canada Gazette to-day.

The act respecting Harbor Masters as by proclamation made to apply to the port of Alma, Albert county, N.B.

The Beaver Klondike Mining Company, Bond and others, capital \$100,000, are applying for incorporation by letters patent.

An order-in-council is published cancelling the order-in-council of 1895, establishing the boundaries of the territories and deciding to obtain legislation to authorize the divisions of the provinces of Canada not comprised within any province into nine provisional districts.

ABBOTSFORD NEWS. Abbotsford, Que., May 13.—An anti-quarian loan exhibition of an exceedingly interesting nature has recently been on view in a building lent for the purpose by Mr. Geo. Roach.

The rooms in which the exhibition was held were full of various articles, such as fancy work, coins, manuscripts, old firearms, and other weapons, books, agricultural implements, etc., of all a bygone era.

MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. The seventeenth concert (solace musical) of the Montreal Conservatory of Music will be held on Monday evening next, May 15, at the conservatory, 338 Bonaventure street.

TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL. The Central Trade and Labor Council Labor Day Committee met and elected the following officers:—S. Fitzpatrick, president; O. Belanger, treasurer; P. O. Chateau, secretary.

NOTES AND NOTICES. Piano Bargains to Make Room. A fine piano, used at concerts last winter, perfect, and of the best styles of Knabe, Bell and Williams makes.

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

Everything up-to-date. Always on hand HIGH CLASS SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES for sale.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

Weldon's Patterns in Stock.

WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR WHILE

To pay us a visit, for we are offering Specials that cannot be equalled elsewhere. For instance in



DRESS GOODS.

A nice line of Fancy Tweed Effects. Just the kind of goods you are looking for. A line that is honestly worth 60c. To be

Cleared out at 25c yard.

Another surprise is the lovely range of Fancy Check and Stripe Effects, lovely goods for summer wear, in Handsome Tints; a line sold at 75c to \$1.25, to be

Cleared at 35c yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

All Wool GRENADINES and other Fancy Blacks, 90c goods for 30c. A Beautiful Selection of Blacks, in BASKET CLOTH CREPONS and other charming Black Fancies, always sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50 and worth that to-day, but we offer them at 60c yard.

WASH FABRICS.

Every dainty conception in New Fabrics are here in endless variety, every pattern is neat and suitable for this season.

FINE IRISH DIMITY 15c yard. FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, 15c yard. OPEN LACE STRIPE EFFECTS, 15c yard.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA. St. Catherine and Mountain sts., MONTREAL.

G. A. Holland & Son's

STORE to Expand

EAST NORTH WEST.

Opening to be ready in a few days to connect with

PEEL STREET.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Our stock in all our well-known departments is immense, and more room is absolutely imperative to do our trade justice.

WALL PAPERS.

Take the lead in our lines, and will continue to engage our best thought. Although it is late to show new orders for Spring, yet our business has been so large that we have been obliged to send for new goods to keep our stock up to high water mark.

BABY CARRIAGES.

We have given nearly the whole of the gallery floor to the display of the finest lot of Baby Carriages ever shown in Canada. Covers 25 years of business. Wholesale prices right through. \$3.25 each to \$20.00. Boys' Tricycles, \$2 to \$3.75. Girls' Tricycles, \$4 to largest size \$7-75.

What we can't make to advantage we import direct.

FACTORIES, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, BANKS and COMMERCIAL HOUSES

Should get our prices on Baskets.

SPORTING GOODS.

FISHING.

Send for special catalogue. Baseball Goods, Lacrosse, 10c to \$2. Footballs, \$1.25 to \$2.75. Match Ball, regulation, \$2.50.

FIREWORKS and FLAGS.

PARIS FIREWORKS, HANDS' FIREWORKS, ROBERTSON & CO.'S FIREWORKS.

The fact that we have taken in many of the large contracts for Canada in the last 12 months means our prices and stocks are right.

Mail orders in all departments have prompt attention. It pays to do business with us.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON

2111 St. Catherine Street.

P.S. Wholesale Buyers' Department on Second Floor.—G. A. H. & Son.

CARPETS.

The place to buy

CARPETS and CURTAINS

Specialty is made of the finest and complete to be shown.

Specialist in Carpets in Montreal is

THOMAS LIGGET.

185, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

185, NOTRE DAME STREET.

SOLID OAK CABINETS

Nothing could be more acceptable as a Wedding Present, than a SOLID OAK CABINET filled with STERLING SILVER WARE. We have them with 2, 3, 4 and 5 drawers. Will gladly show them.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.

2261 St. Catherine Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLOUSES AND SHIRT WAISTS.

The variety and attractiveness of our Stock in this line cannot be excelled. We have none but the latest materials and newest patterns. Our

75c BLOUSE

is a Blouse of distinguished appearance, and the best value in the Blouse Market. Remember, we are on the ground floor, no tiresome stairs or dangerous elevators.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame street.

REDUCED LETTER RATES.

The Postmaster-General's Bill to Amend the Post-Office Act Read a Second Time.

THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS TO BE REIMPOSED AND BRANCHES OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Ottawa, May 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday the first order of the day was the Postmaster-General's bill to amend the Post-Office Act.

The minister, in moving the second reading of the bill, briefly dealt with the chief feature of the measure. He took it that there would be no difference of opinion with respect to the provision authorizing the free transmission of books for the blind.

The clause providing for the decentralization of the dead letter branch of the Post-Office Department, he argued, was clearly in the interest of the public, inasmuch as the necessity of forwarding all un-called-for letters to Ottawa, as at present, caused vexatious delays owing to the long distances some of them had to be sent. The minister proposed to overcome this by establishing dead letter branches in various parts of the Dominion.

REDUCTION IN LETTER RATES.

Taking up the proposal to reduce the domestic letter rate from three cents to two cents, he declared that no argument was necessary to commend such a change to public favor. However, the question of loss of revenue to follow the reduction was an important consideration. To give the House information on which an estimate of the probable effect of the reduction could be formed, Mr. Mulock quoted a mass of figures with reference to the results that had followed postal reductions not only in Canada, but in England, the Netherlands, France and the United States. If there was no increase in the volume of letters after the reduced rate went into effect, Mr. Mulock estimated the loss of revenue to Canada would be six hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. However, the experience of all the countries referred to had been that within two or three years after any reduction the increase in the volume of letters carried brought the revenue to a higher point than it had reached before. In view of this he thought the time was practically ripe for a reduction in Canada, pointing out that the revenue would thereby be probably benefited and the public interest promoted.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

However, the minister admitted that the question of ways and means was a serious one, and in this connection brought up his proposal to reimpose a postage rate of half a cent per pound on newspapers. To show that the burden imposed on the postal service by the transmission of newspapers, from which no revenue accrued, was of enormous dimensions, he told the House that since 1882, when the law authorizing free transmission went into effect, the quantity of newspapers carried had increased from 2,428,498 pounds to 16,557,490 pounds. In two years the increase had been fifty per cent, and in eight years seventy-seven per cent. Last year 175,000,000 papers, weighing 16,500,000 pounds, were carried free. The number of letters carried during the same period was 123,000,000, weighing 5,000,000 pounds. The post-office service cost the country nearly five million dollars per annum, and these figures showed that the bulk of the service consisted in carrying newspapers. The imposition of a half cent rate on newspapers, he calculated, would add eighty-two thousand dollars to the revenue. However, the proviso authorizing free transmission within a limited zone might reduce this by seventeen thousand dollars. A change he proposed to make in committee would alter this, as it was intended to limit this free transmission to papers of not a greater frequency than weeklies.

MR. MULOCK'S EXPLANATIONS.

Proceeding, Mr. Mulock called attention to the character of many of the publications now enjoying free transmission. They are chiefly devoted to advertising, and were, he considered, simply private enterprises to promote private gain. He pointed out that he did not propose to wrench the established order of things suddenly, in connection with the imposition of the newspaper rate. The papers had notice already, but the rate would not go into effect until Jan. 1, and then only partially, a quarter of a cent being

chargeable then, and the full rate of half a cent only six months later.

While the revenue from newspaper postage would go only a short distance towards making up the deficiency caused by a two cent domestic letter rate, still it was worth considering.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

The Postmaster-General next referred to the condition of the finances of his department, with a view to showing that circumstances were favorable for the changes he proposed to make. When he took charge of the department there was a deficit of \$780,000. He had reduced it by \$200,000 last year and expected that by the end of the present financial year, which will be reached in a few weeks, the deficit will be only \$100,000. By Jan. 1 next he believed that the department would be self-sustaining, if the propriety of the country continued. He, therefore, considered that it might be possible to shortly bring the two cent letter rate into operation. Of course it is not proposed by the bill to make the two cent rate operative at once, the provision simply authorizing the Governor-General-in-Council to bring it into effect by proclamation.

THE RATE TO BRITAIN.

Before the Postmaster-General concluded Sir Charles Tupper asked for information concerning the proposed reduction in postal rates to Britain, but Mr. Mulock refused to go into details, saying that as yet the negotiations must be regarded as confidential, but adding that the project in view was to bring about a reduced postal rate on letters to Britain and all her colonies.

Mr. Foster asked for information concerning the reduction on English letters which the Postmaster-General officially announced some months ago, but which was almost immediately withdrawn.

Mr. Mulock explained that he had acted on authority; that every member of the Postal Union had; the reduction had been announced by his direction, but withdrawn at the request of the Imperial authorities.

DROP LETTERS.

Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, asked if the government proposed any reduction with respect to the two cent drop letter rate.

The minister replied that he had no proposal to offer. The legislation under consideration was general in character, while drop letters were local. He pointed out that people living in rural districts might consider they were unfairly burdened if cities enjoying the advantage of free delivery were given a reduction, but added that the law stood as fixed a few years ago by the late government, whatever their reasons were for the change made.

PROTEST FROM SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed himself as strongly opposed to the bill in so far as it proposed to impose a postage rate on newspapers. He said that owing to the almost universal dissemination of knowledge in Canada—for which the newspapers were responsible—manhood suffrage in the Dominion was much higher than manhood suffrage in Britain. In the latter country there were hundreds of electors so ignorant that they could not even tell who was the Prime Minister. He did not think it desirable that the newspaper, read by every one, and educating every one, should be interfered with.

Sir Charles also thought there was no occasion for reducing the domestic letter rate to two cents. When the distance covered by our postal service was taken into consideration, our present rate of three cents was lower than England's two cent rate. He contended that the reduction would not benefit the mass of the people, but the wealthier class, who were well able to pay, and charged that the Postmaster-General was, therefore, relieving the wealthy of taxation, while the government, by its new sugar duties, was increasing the taxation on the poor by \$250,000. The measure, Sir Charles said, was not well considered or just in its bearing, but, having expressed his views on it, he would not indulge in any obstruction. After pointing out that it was unfair to charge a two cent rate on city drop letters, when the same rate was charged on a letter that was carried two thousand or three thousand miles, he concluded by declaring that Mr. Mulock's action in connection with his announcement—afterward rescinded—of a reduction in the postal rates to Britain, had a direct effect on the revenue, and was, therefore, a matter which Parliament alone could act on.

The Minister's action had been taken, not only without law, but in violation of the principle of parliamentary government.

MR. ROBERTSON SATISFIED.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson made a characteristically epigrammatic speech in support of the bill. He said the two-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SILK DEPARTMENT.

One Case of Shot Glace Silk

JUST ARRIVED.

In all good shades, 75c per yard.

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SPECIAL.

22 in. Stripe Beau de Soie, in light ground, with colored stripes, 60c per yard.

Broche Silks, in taffeta and soft satin finish, for Blouse Waists.

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Black Brocaded Satin, regular price, \$2.00, now \$1.50 per yard, less 5 percent for cash.

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Has Removed his Up-town store from 2200 St. Catherine street to 2350 ST. CATHERINE ST., cor. Metcalfe st. Down-town Store as formerly, 1741 Notre Dame street.

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High Grade Oils

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N. J. HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon.

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

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,

Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

Montreal, 13th May, 1898.

If you want any PAINTING done get W. E. POTTER & CO., 32 Victoria Sq., to attend to it. Tel. 2875.

LOW WATER IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, May 13.—Navigation on the Lake of the Woods is entirely suspended owing to low water and needed improvements to the Manitowish Rapids. All the first steamers heavily loaded with freight and passengers have been compelled to return to Rat Portage and tie up. Strong telegrams of protest have been forwarded to Ottawa and Toronto by the Rat Portage Council, Board of Trade and steamship owners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Wheel of Beauty.—There's no disputing the fact that the New Barnes is a wheel of great beauty. The lines on which it is built is bicycle perfection. There are hundreds of them in use that a hundred dollars have been paid for each one. Still it's the same high grade wheel that The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., are selling for \$23. The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

Weekly Calendar.

Under direction of Mr. Charles A. E. Harris. SECURE YOUR SEATS NOW FOR ENGLAND'S GREATEST MILITARY BAND. DRILL HALL, FRIDAY, MAY 20th, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

MR. W. F. CHAPMAN WILL SPEAK TO YOUNG MEN On SATURDAY at 8 p.m. ATTRACTIVE SERVICE OF SONG.

DROP IN FOR AN HOUR!

SUNDAY, MAY 15th. CLASSES FOR BIBLE STUDY. 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m.

All young men cordially invited to these services. Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

The Annual Exhibition of Drawings by the Students in the Advanced Art Classes, is on view in the New Gallery, May 12th to 20th.

FUNERAL EMERGENCY. Argyle Lodge, No. 65, G. E. Q. The members are requested to meet at the St. Charles Club-house, Point St. Charles, at 12.45 p.m. sharp on SATURDAY, May 14th.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

Young Men's Bible Class. SUNDAY, 3 to 4 p.m. Subject - "PAUL AT EPHEBUS." ALL WELCOME. DOMINION SQUARE, 14.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) Cor. Clark and Western Aves. REV. E. HOPKIN, Pastor. Public Worship to-morrow, SUNDAY, May 15th.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (Corner Stanley and St. Catherine streets) REV. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor. SUNDAY, 15th May. Morning Service, 11 o'clock - The Transfiguration.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES, MAY 15. 11 a.m. - Rev. A. H. GRACE, B.A. 7 p.m. - Rev. C. R. COOK.

MEN'S OWN. BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY. Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy street, above St. Antoine. NEXT SUNDAY, Speaker: Rev'd. T. B. McWILLIAMS.

Special Choral Service, GAUL'S CANTATA, 'Israel in the Wilderness' CONTINUED BY THE CHOIR OF DOUGLAS CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 15th.

Preacher: REV. W. H. EMSLEY. Organist, Mr. EDWARD BROOME.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON JAPAN, -BY- HERBERT B. AMES, Esq., Y.M.C.A. HALL, MONDAY, MAY 16th, at 8 p.m. Admission, 25c.

FUNERAL NOTICE. Loyal Montreal Lodge, No. 3115, I.O.O.F., M.U. Brethren of the Lodge are requested to meet in the Lodge Room, 1863 Notre Dame street, on MONDAY, at 1.30 sharp, to attend the funeral of our Bro. R. Auclair.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT, FUSILIERS. ANNUAL DRILL. The Regt. will parade at the Armory at 8.15 p.m. as follows:

MONDAY - A and H Co's for Company drill.

TUESDAY - Mounted battalion parade.

WEDNESDAY - B and G Co's for company drill.

THURSDAY - C and F Co's for company drill.

FRIDAY - D and E Co's for company drill.

Uniform for all parades. Drill order.

SATURDAY - N.C.O.'s lecture. Both bands will parade on Tuesday.

By order, W. L. BOND, Capt., Adjutant.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

KARN HALL, May 17th, at 6.15 p.m. Matinee, May 18th, at 3.30 p.m. Opening Organ Recital of the new Karn-Warren Pipe Organ.

Mr. W. H. Hewlett, The Celebrated Solo Organist of Dundas Centre Methodist Church, of London, Ont.

ADMISSION, 25 and 50c. All Seats Reserved. Plan now open at the Karn Hall Box Office, 2362 St. Catherine St.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL. For receiving of the annual report, and for the election of "Elected Governors," will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1898, at 2.30 p.m., in the Governors' Hall of the institution.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

To Methodists. An interesting gathering will be held under the auspices of the Methodist Young People's Union, in Dominion Square Methodist Church, Next WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at EIGHT o'clock.

when the subjects of Missions and the Piesbites will be presented by competent speakers. Besides the discussion of the above subjects, solos will be sung by the Misses Ena Clark and Wilshire, and Mr. Sam Dunn. 14

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

The 47th Annual Meeting OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19th, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

in the Association Building. Reports of the year's work will be presented and seven Directors elected. Members, subscribers and friends respectfully invited.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY Celebrate this Popular Event by attending the Delightful EXCURSION ON LAKE ST. LOUIS, To Sherringham Park, -UNDER AUSPICES OF- EAST END METHODIST CHURCH.

Str. "PRINCESS" will leave Moisson's Wharf at 8.30 a.m., SHARP, will call at foot of McGill street at 9 a.m., and also at Selkirk street. Refreshments at city prices. Hot water at the Park. Charming music on the boat. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, HALF-PRICE.

HO FOR ORMSTOWN! QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The corner Stone of the new Methodist Church will be laid with appropriate ceremonies at 10 a.m. Address will be delivered by several members of Parliament and prominent clergymen.

Train leaves Bonaventure Station at 7 a.m.

MAY RAISE THE FEES. Toronto, May 14.-The Senate of Toronto University at a session last evening discussed among other matters the question of increasing the fees for the college and library, exclusive of those for examinations from ten to fourteen dollars.

There was a considerable opposition to the proposal and a number of the members of the senate desired time to consider it. Finally the matter was postponed for further consideration until next meeting.

Calendar table for MAY with days of the week and numbers 1-31.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 50c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

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 Douglis & Son, Witness Office, Montreal,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness, Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

It will be a good thing for the world if the prevailing high prices for food-stuffs should result in drawing laboring men from the cities into the country, and from the hungry old world to the west, that hungers only for men. For many years the farmers have been depressed because food could be produced so cheaply that urban life could be comparatively easy man life. But now that the cost of living in cities threatens to become higher than wages will permit, the westward tide of life will be deflected to the fields with infinite advantage to mankind.

That telegram is surely incorrect which informs us that but for the Red Cross people, kept out of Cuba by the war, the Spanish prisoners brought to Key West on board prize vessels would be starving, seeing that they were not allowed to leave their ships, and the naval officers have no authority to supply the captives with food. If the story be true, it is one of the Libby prison sort. The telegram quoted implies that it is not intentional cruelty, but red tape, which is starving these innocent people, whose only offence lies in the fact that they happened to be sailing the seas on peaceful craft when a gust of angry passion precipitated a war. We do not doubt it, but it is now three weeks since the first prize was brought into Key West, and even the circumlocution office might have dealt with a vital point by now.

LORD ABERDEEN'S RETIREMENT. The announcement of Lord Aberdeen's retirement, which is fixed for October or November next, a year before the expiry of his full term of office, will be received with unaffected regret by the people of Canada. It is satisfactory to learn from His Excellency's letter to the Premier that the reasons for his resignation are based upon 'private and family claims and interests,' and it is gratifying to know that Lord and Lady Aberdeen 'contemplate the prospect of departure with very real regret,' especially in view of the many expressions of the hopes and wishes of the people of the Dominion that they should remain another year. Sir Wilfrid Laurier truly voiced the feeling of Canadians in his reply, wherein he says that Lord and Lady Aberdeen's stay in Canada will 'leave a deep and permanent impression in the hearts of the people,' and that they will follow the career of their Excellencies with 'unabating interest and good will.' Canada has been exceedingly fortunate in her governors-general; or, to speak more accurately, the greatest good will toward her and care for her interests and those of the empire, have been shown by the mother country in the choice of tried statesmen of the highest qualifications to preside over her affairs in the name of the Queen. Almost without exception these have served Canada with the utmost devotion, regarding no personal sacrifices as too great and fulfilling their often very difficult duties

with fine judgment and the greatest efficiency.

Canada is by no means an easy nation to serve. Political passions run high, and are given free expression, and social prejudices of the very narrowest and most unreasonable kind exist, and these together would render it an impossible task for an archangel to preside over the social and political life of Canada without offence to some irreconcilables. The position of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, the tact of Lord Dufferin, the reserve of Lord Lansdowne, did not secure them from, nay, rather exposed them to, the irritable feelings of the few who are bound by their own temperament to be dissatisfied. But still it is a fact that on the whole, Canada's governors-general have always been, and remained, devoted friends of Canada, and the Canadian people have always been, as to the mass, very much attached to the persons of their governors-general. Even death does not terminate these friendships, which become traditional and historical. Their effects, too, cannot be measured. If Canada is to-day the most loyal of all the nations of the empire; if she has given the most signal proofs of her devotion to the crown and the empire, who can say how much of this loyalty is owing to the persons and conduct of those who have represented Her Majesty the Queen and the empire in this country. And certainly it is fitting that the recent most signal proofs of Canada's devotion to the crown and empire should have been made during the term of office of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who have reflected in this country all the virtues which distinguish the Queen. In their religious, domestic, social and public life they have been leaders along the path in this country similar to that which has been trod by the Queen in Great Britain. They have been successful in making themselves, their religious influences, their benevolent motives, their broad, simple, social ideas felt throughout all sections of the people. It is probable that the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen are personally known and personally esteemed by hundreds of thousands of Canadians instead of by the thousands with whom other governors have come in contact with in a memorable way.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sprawled his name over a vast region in southern Africa of very uncertain boundary, but, roughly speaking, over a thousand miles long by seven hundred broad. The name Zambesia, which had been selected by some who had approached this territory by way of the Zambesi, the majestic river which bisects it, has been lost to that of the great adventurer. Rhodesia extends from the northern boundary of the Transvaal and from the northern boundary of Khama's kingdom, which, indeed, it calmly affects to include, away far north to the foot of the great central African Lake of Tanganyika. Rhodesia, hitherto governed by a company, has been securing some alterations in its constitution with a view to the changes in administrative methods necessary to its organization as a self-governing province. Among the alterations proposed by Mr. Rhodes, which will be made, is one intended to embody a measure of imperial commercial union, of which, it is needless to say at this time of day, Mr. Cecil Rhodes is a very warm advocate. This alteration in the constitution of Rhodesia is for the purpose of providing that the colony shall never levy duties upon British goods, by which, we believe, is meant goods manufactured or produced in the British empire, which shall exceed the duties at present levied by Cape Colony, which at the present moment average about nine percent. This is, in effect, a renunciation by the colony of the right enjoyed by other British self-governing colonies to levy protective duties against the remainder of the empire.

ARMAGEDDON.

Froude, in one of his 'Short Studies,' makes some pregnant remarks on the manner with which the Spaniards treated the natives of America after the discovery by Columbus. In order to bring to us a clearer idea of those days he suggests what might happen to the present generation were this world to be invaded by a superior race, who would treat us, as the Spaniards treated the Indians, as we treat the lower animals. Make them work hard under whip in harness, feed them poorly, break their hearts with our scornful assertion of superiority; finally, kill them - eat them. Ponce de Leon did all these things. Read the dismal story of his search for the Fountain of Eternal Youth, where horrors multiply on Horror's head, and think if this war may not be similar to that descent of Goths on their shields down the southern slopes of the Alps. The isles of the West Indies, saturated with the blood of the most innocent, peaceful people that then dwelt on earth, have produced a harvest for the mills of God that grind slowly, but grind exceeding small.

'Arise! ye Goths, and glut your ire.' Mr. Goldwin Smith says these old accounts against Spain should not be brought up now after the lapse of hundreds of years; that Spanish misrule has never abated except with complete loss of the territories she tyrannized over is, we suppose, not to be considered. Neither should the crimes of ancient Rome be brought up against her when the Barbarians fell upon her in the days of her luxury and corruption. But for the punishment of these nations which have emulated Roman vices, the Goth survives. In far away times he came from the forests of Europe, beyond the Alps. To-day he comes from the forests of America, beyond the Atlantic. His mission is the same now as then. All dynamic continental Europe is shaking with terror of him, for even statesmen, so called, have studied history and have caught the clue to its philosophy. Individuals often seem in this age to escape the punishment of their misdeeds; nations have but one life, and their retribution never fails. How would it fare with the Anglo-Saxon race if all its past sins were visited on the head of this generation?

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is a startling innovation on diplomatic usages

and precedents, but it shows that where a government has to keep its reckoning with a free, intelligent, educated people, it must speak out plainly and truthfully. Governments which do not allow free speech to their subjects can enjoy the cynical privilege of indulgence in rhetorical flourishes and evasions, but British statesmen must speak in a way to be understood by common folk. There is no possibility in this instance of misunderstanding Mr. Chamberlain's remarks. A combination of foreign powers against the British is the possibility that looms on the horizon of international politics, and it is well that the situation should be thoroughly appreciated. The foreign European press in many ways and on many occasions of late has given expression to the desire to see Great Britain humbled, and since the growth of friendly feeling between her and the United States these same organs of European thought have included the republic in their condemnation. And now it is boldly stated that the whole Anglo-Saxon race must be disciplined and driven from its threatened domination of the world. Such being the tendency of European politics, Mr. Chamberlain has done well to say so outright in order that America, as well as Great Britain, may know what is likely to arise and be prepared to meet the shock when it comes.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

It is evident, in the light of present experience, that certain notions - they have been called theories - regarding the operation of the bubonic plague, which have been established maxim among medical men in the West Indies without regard to the latter to give any return, on the fact that Canada recognized her position as a part of the empire to be maintained in distress, was also a fine manifestation of the spirit of imperial unity now becoming general. Rhodesia has gone a step further than Canada, however, in embodying the doctrine of imperial free trade in her constitution, raising it to the level of a constitutional principle.

It is hardly necessary to deal with the erroneous impression prevalent in some quarters that the most distinctive symptom which affords a specific name to the disease - for this scourge marks the advent of a new variety of the malady. As a matter of fact, quite the contrary is the case. The bubonic or glandular swellings have been recognized for centuries among the earliest and most striking characteristics. These swellings generally precede the feverish symptoms of the disease, and, except in rapidly fatal cases, are almost invariably present, and a free discharge from them is regarded as a hopeful sign. In the majority of cases the malady terminates fatally in about the third day of its course. If the patient survives the fifth day he usually recovers. Without further preliminary indication the swelling commences with a sharp momentary pain like that due to a stab, hence the Mohammedan belief that it is caused by a wound from an invisible venomous arrow, inflicted by a malevolent deity. He adopts this method of venting his hatred of mortals. With certain characteristics in common with cholera, typhoid and malarial fevers, the plague is distinct from all. Although infection is rarely recognized as imported, it is apparently endemic to the localities it develops itself. Its breeding seems to be those where the population is continued filthy habits of the population accompanied by persistent insanitary precautions, have permitted the soil to become permeated with the matter, abounding in all the germs of pestilence. But here its paradoxical behavior becomes conspicuous, for in the cities of Bombay and Pondicherry not exceptionally unclean, and considering the vast trade and commerce of both there must, in spite of all official surveillance and vigilance, have been abundant opportunity of transmitting infection to other densely populated, equally insanitary cities, yet, up to the present alleged outbreak in Calcutta, the plague has persistently confined itself in and about these particular localities during the past eighteen months. In 1855 Bombay and Pondicherry had a system of local self-governance which has rarely exhibited a disposition towards public sanitary measures, has rather proved an effective barrier to all improvement in sanitation. What in the western world is euphemistically known as 'filth' among civic rulers is not unknown in the Orient where opportunity offers, the interference with this point of view is caused by the Indian 'Bubonic Plague Act,' quite as much as the 'filth' in the West Indies without regard to the latter to give any return, on the fact that Canada recognized her position as a part of the empire to be maintained in distress, was also a fine manifestation of the spirit of imperial unity now becoming general. Rhodesia has gone a step further than Canada, however, in embodying the doctrine of imperial free trade in her constitution, raising it to the level of a constitutional principle.

Plague frequently follows in the steps of famine, but in the present instance this is only partially the case. Plague-stricken districts not being which suffered most from the recent

city, which was even more severely felt in the north-western province than in Bombay. Then in the matter of population Bombay has only about a hundred and fifty-one persons to the square mile of territory as compared with four hundred and thirty-six in the north-western province, four hundred and seventy-one in Bengal, and two hundred and fifty-two in Madras. It is, however, true that the nine hundred thousand population of Bombay city and island is very closely packed together, and under the most unfavorable conditions, and the same may be said of Poonah's population of over a hundred and sixty thousand. Here again the sanitarian is met with the contradictory fact that during the hot and presumably unhealthy months from June to November, when the gubernatorial court of the province and the wealthier citizens desert the city of Bombay for the hill country about Poonah, where also the principal military cantonments are situated, the plague has not manifested itself with so much virulence as in other months. Confronted by such a hydra-headed foe, presenting itself under such contradictory conditions, in the midst of a brutally ignorant, fatalistic and fanatical population, opposed to every reform or innovation, and with an abnormal objection to cleanliness in even homeopathic doses, it is not surprising that the stamping out of the plague is regarded by the Indian authorities as a task of no ordinary magnitude.

**A CANADIAN IN AFRICA.**

**NOTES FROM A MISSIONARY JOURNAL.**

Letters from Mr. Kristen Borup, who took a course at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and left Canada about a year ago to take up missionary work in Africa, have come to hand. They contain certain interesting accounts of the journey of himself and party from the time of leaving Mombasa. Mr. Borup was the first missionary sent out by the Church of England in Canada to Africa. His expenses were provided for by the Montreal branch of the Y.M.C.A. Union, and the Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the Church of St. Matthias, Westmount, the latter contributing five hundred dollars per year in support, and by so doing, appropriating him as their 'own missionary.' The party left Mombasa on Nov. 14, and reached Kitwezi on Nov. 29. The journey, on the whole, was pleasant and uneventful, the principal difficulty seems to have been trouble in getting their baggage conveyed in consequence of the scarcity of porters for the purpose. Of the first evening in camp, Mr. Borup says—'Mr. Madax and I had Luganda prayers for the Baganda boys before reaching a strange Sunday.' He speaks of the effort and assistance he found in the morning so as to have a quiet time for bible reading while waiting for the others to overtake him. Just before they reached Kitwezi, he writes: 'I have found it very little better than I expected it to be.' 'The service in Mr. Moscoe's tent was during the journey. "One blessing of regular services," he says, "is that it will be able to speak Luganda." "I am sure my prayers will continue to pray for me, I continue to pray for them." In a letter Mr. Borup speaks of the "certainly received of the Bikonkington, killed by the Kikuyu." "It is hard to remember the Christmas week. There were a number of reminders of that outside of ourselves." "The particulars of the funeral in Uganda.

**MOCK CITY COUNCIL.**

**INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OVER THE BANQUET TABLE.**

The Y.M.C.A. Mock City Council held its second annual dinner last evening at Alexander's Café, Dominion square. Ald. H. B. Ames—in Y.M.C.A. M.C.C. parlance, ex-Mayor Ames—presided. The members of the Jubilee Literary and Debating Society, which is just entering its second year, also participated in the evening's enjoyments. Ald. A. T. Chapman fulfilled the duties of toast-master in an admirable manner.

An excellent menu having been disposed of, a lengthy order-paper was entered up. The first man, Adams, having given the toast of 'The Queen,' Ald. Moffat proposed 'The Dominion,' which was responded to by Ald. Lavalee, in French, and Ald. Ross. A voice was then heard from the tombs—Ald. Tombs, to wit—in a very good song, which was followed by the toast of 'The Mock City Council,' proposed by Ald. Barker. Ald. Ames responded. He remarked what a pleasure it was to look into the faces of fifty men and not recognize a single one who wanted to get on the police force, or promoted in the fire department, or who was not getting his fair share of patronage from some committee or other. The M.C.C. ex-major scouted the idea of any qualities being required in members of the City Council except honesty, business capacity, a knowledge of French and English, and ability to keep one's temper. Things were managed at the City Hall much the same as elsewhere, although he had known a merchant buy a ton of hay without having three meetings to do it, and save fifty cents on the load without having twelve men to investigate. Ald. Ames said that he expected to see other members graduate from the mock into the real City Council. They should pursue some fresh branches of study first, however. He himself had been thrust into the council in woeful ignorance of such things as the sweeping of chimneys and whether eight or nine cents was the proper price to pay per stage. He spoke of what a comfortable thing it was to know that there was a public sentiment in Montreal backing a man up in his efforts to secure honest and business-like administration; and what an uncomfortable thing it was to have four reporters taking down every word he said. Here the present reporter hung his blushing head and suspended the operations of his weapons of offence, and the rest of the address must remain vested in the guests present as sole proprietors.

Ald. Doig gave the toast of 'The Y.M.C.A.' to which Mr. D. A. Budge responded. He referred to events connected with the erection of the building on Victoria square in 1871, the first association building, as Montreal had also the honor of starting the first association on the continent, forty years ago. One of the reasons why the association had been such a success was because it adopted the principle of adaptation. This was seen in the Railway Associations, of which there were now a hundred and one, receiving from the companies over a hundred thousand dollars; the college movement, which sent men forth to work in the interest of their fellow; the athletic movement and the educational movement, in which were now enrolled over thirty thousand students, and with the diplomas granted recognized in fifty universities and colleges. The first class, one in shorthand, was held in Montreal in 1874. It was taught by Mr. Budge himself.

The secretary continuing, mentioned the interesting fact of the presence in the city of Mr. Hodder, one of the few present at the birth of the association in London in 1844, who was accompanied, moreover, by a son of its founder, Mr. Williams. One of Dr. Drummond's poems was read in a capable manner by Ald. Leroy. Ald. Armstrong gave the toast of 'The Jubilee Debating Society,' to which Mr. Parker, its president, and Mr. Nixon responded. The former pointed out that theirs was an initial society—its members signed 'M.Y.M.C.A.J.L.D.S.'

**THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SOULIERE.**  
The remains of the late Lieut. Marcell Souliere were laid to rest this morning. The funeral was a very large one. The cortege left 289 Mentana street, his late residence, about fifteen minutes to nine o'clock, headed by three companies of the police force, numbering in all a hundred and thirty, in charge of Inspector Lapointe, Captain Leggett and Captain Egan. Then followed the police band under the conductorship of Constable Cordonnier, playing Chopin's funeral march. A strong company of the fire brigade came next, with sub-Chief Jackson at the head, followed by the hearse. The sons and male relatives of the deceased were immediately behind, and a long procession of friends and private vehicles brought up the rear. The procession wended its way to St. Jean Baptist Church, where the Rev. Father Auclair conducted a brief service, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Lieutenants Watson, Bourgeois, Holland, Reid, Naegle and Lemay were the pall bearers. Amongst those present were Aldermen R. J. Jacques and Kinella, of the Police Committee; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, chief of police; Inspectors Kehoe and Lancy, Sergeant Detective Campeau, Mr. Poirvin, of the Water Department, Mr. Leclaire, of the Recorder's Court, Deputy

High Constable Bissonnette, Detectives Barrett, Lamouche, O'Keefe, Charpentier, Captains Beauchemin, Bouchard, Charbonneau, Loye, Clark, Beriau, Gray, Baignet, Fennell, Gauthier, Lieutenants Millette, Murphy, Lafleche, Prefontaine, Fox, Hilton, Acheson, Taylor, Parker, Hughes, Hill, St. Pierre, Choquette, Gamache, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Gauthier and many others.

**GHASTLY DREDGING.**

As dredge No. 3 was at work, yesterday afternoon, at a point in the river between the foot of Moreau street and Marlborough street, the iron teeth of the dredge-scoop brought up the body of a man. The corpse was soon identified as that of Louis Carré, a man fifty-seven years of age, who was in the employment of the Dominion Bridge Company, and who left his home at 44 Rouville street, on the evening of Nov. 26 of last year, saying he was going to visit a friend of his residing on City Hall avenue. Since then he has not been seen again. Carré was a sober, steady workman, and his disappearance caused much anxiety and alarm to his relatives. The body is now at the morgue, where an inquest was held to-day, by Coroner McMahon.

**HE BROKE HIS LEG.**

A young man aged twenty-four, named Thomas Morris, was yesterday afternoon conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, having sustained a fracture of his right leg by a fall from a car in the Dalhousie station yard.

**CONFIRMATION SERVICES.**  
Archbishop Bruchest will hold two confirmation services to-morrow, one at St. Cunegonde at 3 p.m., and the other in St. Patrick's Church at 7.30 p.m.

**NOTES AND NOTICES.**

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

War!—The iron-clad Evans Bros. Pianos blow to smithereens all competitors. These instruments are sold in Montreal by P. E. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel street (opposite Hamilton).

Among the many valuable gifts noticed at the wedding of Mr. L. J. Tarte, was a beautiful cabinet grand Morris piano, purchased from Mr. W. H. Leach, Metcalfe street. The instrument is a duplicate of that purchased by Lady Aberdeen.

A few months' extra payment over what you are asked for cheap, country-made Pianos will secure you choice of the two best Pianos made in Canada, viz., Heintzman & Co. and Nordheimer, both of Toronto. Write or call on us for new catalogues and all particulars. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

The Quickcure Co., Limited, announces the following reduction in the prices of Quickcure:—25c pot reduced to 15c; 50c pot reduced to 25c; \$1.00 pot reduced to 50c. Quickheal, per tin, reduced from 50c to 25c.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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



**HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians.**  
246 St. Catherine St., near Drummond. 13



**THE BATHS**  
ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY.  
In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at

**TURKISH BATH HOTEL**  
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET. 14

**MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.**  
MONEY TO LEND.  
CUSHING, DUTTON & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

**CHILDREN POISONED BY EATING CHEESE.**

Yesterday afternoon a peculiar case of poisoning was reported to Dr. Laberge, city medical health officer, by a Belgian named Brunn, living in Drolet street. He said that his four children were very seriously ill from eating cheese. He produced the piece of cheese from which the children had eaten and it was found to be fresh and in no way decayed. He had bought the cheese at a grocery store near his home.

Upon investigation Dr. Laberge found the poison was one that sometimes reveals itself in sausages, ham, canned meats, milk, ice-cream, eels, etc. It is known as tyrotoxin. Of its real nature very little is understood. It first became known in 1893 when twenty-three persons were attacked by the poison in Michigan city. Dr. Vaughan, city medical health officer of that city, tried to analyze the poison, but was not able to do so. Just what it is is not yet known. Dr. Vaughan found that much relief was afforded patients by the use of morphine and strychnine. No positive antidote is yet known for it.

Mr. Brunn told Dr. Laberge that soon after the children had eaten the cheese they showed symptoms of giddiness, vomiting, chills, etc. He called in a doctor who administered the ordinary emetics in cases of poisoning. Three of the children were much better last night, but one of them is still very ill.

**BICYCLE MISDEEDS.**

A lady was knocked down on Phillips square last evening by a bicyclist, who was riding at great speed, and who did not slacken his pace when turning from St. Catherine street into Union avenue, which the lady was crossing. Although he assisted the lady to rise he used impertinent language to those lookers-on who advised him to be more cautious. Another lady, who was knocked down by a bicyclist in the same vicinity, on Monday last, was sworn at by the rider for not getting out of his way quick enough.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**ALL HOTELS AND BATHS**  
At the Great Canadian Spa,  
**Caledonia Springs**  
Will again be fully Open June 1st.  
Address GRAND HOTEL for complete guide

**DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING**  
Done promptly and good work guaranteed. "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE.

**Office Baskets.**  
25¢ each.  
GOOD VALUE.  
Morton, Phillips & Co., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS. 1155 & 1157 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal

**BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR**  
For Giddlecakes, Muffins, &c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 5lb. and 6lb. pkg.

**Get your WALL PAPER from W. E. POTTER & CO. 32 Victoria Sq., and have them put it on for you. Tel. 2875.**

**Here Are Clothing Values.**  
As you've never known them before. Men everywhere ought to be interested in this event. One of Toronto's finest woollen houses, opens war, and turns many thousands of dollars' worth of Fine Suitings into money. We got first notice and bought two thousand yards, and have had them made into MEN'S COMPLETE SUITS, which we have named OUR STANDARD BEARERS. These suits are actually worth \$13.00; but the deal we made lets us sell them at



**NINE SEVENTY-FIVE.**  
A Suit. The Suits are of Fine English Worsteds Plaids and Overplaids, Steel Gray, Diagonals and Mixed Cheviots. They are as finely tailored as if especially made to order.

**This Sale is Too Good to Miss.**  
In addition, we shall sell Men's Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cheviot and English Tweed Suits, warranted All Wool, worth \$9.00, now only \$6.

**J. C. KENNEDY & CO.,**  
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,  
31 St. Lawrence Street.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**ECZEMA FROM BIRTH**  
Baby's Arms Neck Hands and Face Broken out with Red Pimples. Terribly Inflamed.

Had to Wear Soft Mittens to Keep Her from Scratching. Suffering Was Terrible.

2 Leading Physicians Could Not Even Help Her. Tried CUTICURA. Immediate Cure.

Our little daughter, now fifteen months old, was troubled from her birth with Eczema. Her face, arms, hands, and neck would break out with red pimples, the parts afflicted would swell and become terribly inflamed, water would ooze out like great beads of perspiration, finally this would dry up and the skin would crack and peel off. She suffered terribly. Had to wear soft mittens on her hands to keep her from scratching. We gave two of our leading physicians a good trial, but neither of them helped her in the least. I purchased CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and commenced using them as follows: After bathing I wiped her with a soft linen cloth, applied CUTICURA (ointment) freely, and gave her the RESOLVENT regularly. She improved at once and is now never troubled, although we have used less than one bottle of RESOLVENT, three boxes of SALVE, and of course CUTICURA SOAP. The statements I have made are absolutely true and not exaggerated in any way. Would also say you have my permission to publish this, should you wish. March 1, 1898. ROB. A. LAPHAM, 1114 West Side Square, Springfield, Ill.

CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, pimply, and crusted skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Prop., Boston. "All About Baby's Skin." Free.

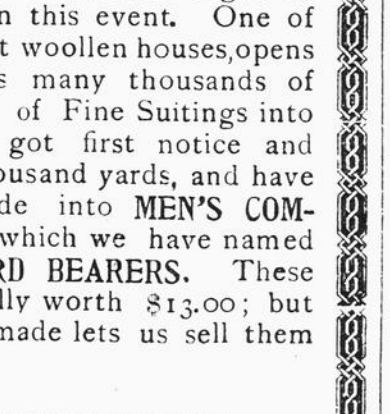
**SPECIAL LOT OF WILLOW**

**Office Baskets.**  
25¢ each.  
GOOD VALUE.  
Morton, Phillips & Co., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS. 1155 & 1157 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal

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31 St. Lawrence Street.

**Auction Sales.**

**Fraser Brothers.**

**COMING AUCTIONS**  
By FRASER BROS.  
TUESDAY, 17th May, at 2.30—Regular Auction of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., at our Depository, 131 to 137 Inspector street, corner St. James street.

WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 10.—Sale Household Furniture and Effects, for Estate late Alex. Lang, at the residence, No. 16 Union ave., Lachine.

WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 2.30.—Special Unreserved Sale Dry Goods, Tweeds, Dress Goods, etc., for an Estate at our Auction rooms, No. 453 and 455 St. James street, corner Inspector street.

FRIDAY, 20th May, at 10 a.m.—Extensive Regular Auction of Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Stoves, etc., at our Spacious Auction Rooms, No. 453 and 455 St. James street.

SATURDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.—Highly Attractive Auction of choice Bedding and Ornamental Plants, at our Sales Room, 453 and 455 St. James street.

FRASER BROS. Auctioneers. 14

**M. Hicks & Co.**

**VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE**  
OF Imported Sheffield Cutlery, Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers and Forks, Fish Slice and Forks, Bread Knives, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Forks and Dessert Forks, Case Cutlery, and Cabinet containing complete set of Table Cutlery. Best quality of Silver Plated Ware, Tea Sets, sugars and Creams, Fruit Stands, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Cruets, Trays, Salvers, Breakfast Cruets, Bon Bon Trays, etc., etc.

Best American Cutlery. Fine French Opera Glasses. Handsome Clocks in Louis XIV. Pompadour and Empire styles. All fine goods, imported for city trade, and now sold by order and for account of those concerned. SALE AT OUR ROOMS. Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME ST. MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 14

**IMPORTANT SALE**

Antique Mahogany and Rosewood Furniture, Walnut and Oak Furniture, Fine Upholstered Goods. Best Carpets, Fine Curtains, Portiers, Turkish Rugs and Carpets, costly Oil and Water Color Paintings, Steel Engravings, Fine China, glass, Silverware, &c. The contents of a Private Residence.

Large quantity of Excellent Furniture from a storage Warehouse. For account of whom it may concern, to be sold by Public Auction at No. 231 ST. JAMES STREET. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17th, and 18th. AT TEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

**THE COLLECTION COMPRISES**  
Fine Antique Mahogany Dining Set, Sideboard with Clock Back, Extension Dining Table and Leather Seat Chairs, Side Tables, Card Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Music Davenport, Portfolio, Ottoman, Sofas, Chairs, Fine Bookcase, Antique Bookcase, and China Cabinet, Hall Stand and Chairs, Fine Bedroom Sets, Brass Bed, Parlor Sets, Divans, Easy Chairs, Cheval Mirror in Mahogany, Oak Dressing Case with Cheviot Glass, Fine B. P. Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Piano Stool, Desk, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining Tables and Leather Chairs, Fine Lace Curtains, Portiers. Ornaments, China Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Antique China, Glassware, Fine Silverware, Cutlery, Brussels Carpets, Turkish Carpets, Eastern Rugs, Fine Oil and Water Color Paintings, by T. Spinks, S. R. Percy, M. Seymour, D. E. Grant, Rymer, Tyson, Hall, Huson, Raphael, etc. Fine Old Engravings, Mattresses, Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, Refrigerator, Coo Mangle, etc., etc. Everything first class and the best lot of Antique Mahogany and Rosewood Furniture offered at sale for some time. On view Saturday and Monday.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

**LITTLE DO** the people realize the harm done by inferior **DO LITTLE** goods. articles do harm? Certainly, it's the small things that count in the long run. Use the best always. One of the best is **COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.**

**The Original BELFAST GINGER ALE**  
—OF—  
THE MEDICAL HALL, Is Ahead of All Others. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

**MONEY TO LEND**  
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. **SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF Canada**  
CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

A BURIED CITY—MYSTERIOUS PILLARS.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Ujjain, March 31, 1898. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The people of Canada are doubtless not aware that an ancient Pompeii lies buried in far India.

One day more than two thousand years ago, while the women were grinding at the mill and the men performing their daily labor, an earthquake suddenly overthrew this city, completely burying the houses and the unfortunate people.

Those who escaped had no desire to molest the peaceful habitation of the dead. The place assumed a sacred aspect, and no one was permitted to disturb the earth or dig for buried treasures.

The government now has charge of the place and will not allow any one to excavate without paying the sum of sixty-five cents per square foot.

On one occasion, when the watchmen were enjoying a quiet slumber, a large number of men stole quietly upon the spot and excavated a hole over fifty feet deep and twenty feet wide.

Tourists and private individuals are not forbidden to inspect and remove a reasonable portion of the ruins that may be projecting from the earth.

Having heard so many reports concerning this wonderful place, I armed myself with a small iron pick and visited the old city. I was struck with awe on first viewing the place, the thought of thousands of people being buried alive without an opportunity of preparation for death made me think of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The continuous rains wash the earth from its concealed treasures, and the 'pickings,' as they are called, are sold annually to the highest bidder. Coins, nails, ivory and brassware are yearly revealed, many valuable stones, including diamonds, are said to have been found.

After this catastrophe a new city was founded which is known as the present city of Ujjain, situated about half a mile from their buried ancestors.

The traffic upon the lines of the Montreal Park & Island Railway has increased to such an extent within the last few weeks that the company has resolved to commence its summer service much earlier than usual.

On and after Monday next, May 16, there will be a round trip to the mountains, Lachine line, and a forty minute service on the Back River, St. Laurent and Cartierville lines; the cars will also run at a much higher rate of speed than formerly.

The Rev. E. I. Rexford will preach in St. Stephen's Chapel, corner of Dorchester street and Atwater avenue to-morrow morning, and the Rev. Dean Carmichael in the evening.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The new board of management of the Sailors' Institute met yesterday afternoon in the reception room of the institution, there being present, Messrs. Charles Alexander, vice-president, in the chair; Hugh A. Allan, Hugh McLennan, James Rodgers, W. W. Reford, Bartlett, McLennan, Alexander McFee, A. F. C. Ross, P. S. Ross, Richard White, J. C. Holden, the Hon. J. M. Dobell, Ward, J. Ritchie Bell and Wm. M. Dobell.

The following sub-committees to take charge of the different departments of the institute's work were appointed: House committee—Messrs. Thomas Harling, Hugh A. Allan, D. W. Campbell, John Torrance Jr. and Bartlett-McLennan.

The general meeting of the Chambre de Commerce, adjourned from May 6, was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. A. Desjardins presiding.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. X. Perrault and his colleagues, for their services in carrying out the transfer of the premises of the Chamber of Commerce to the new premises.

An action for \$5,200 damages has been entered by Malina Carriere against Messrs. Gilmour Bros. & Co. The plaintiff alleges that while working in defendants' service she was ordered to use a certain powder to take away a stain of ink from the office floor.

The Hamburg-American Company's S.S. Westmeath sailed for Antwerp at daylight this morning in charge of Pilot Perrault, as captain Stonehouse has been detained until the afternoon of the 13th inst.

The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, who recently returned from three months' travel in the Holy Land, is preaching on Sunday evenings, in the American Presbyterian Church, a course of sermons by which he is endeavoring to impart to the people something of the benefit experienced in his travels in bible lands.

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An action for \$185 damages has been entered by Eugene Gaboray against the Theodora, on account of injuries received by his wife, who fell on a slippery sidewalk on Montreal street.

There is likely to be serious trouble for somebody in connection with the ignominious collapse of the boots furnished to the British troops in Sir Herbert Kitchener's Sudan expedition.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. DE SOLA.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Esther De Sola, widow of the late Rev. Abraham De Sola, LL.D., will take place from her late residence, Mrs. McGill College, on Sunday, May 15, at three o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan Line S.S. Roumanian arrived at Halifax on May 13, and sailed for Philadelphia this morning.

The Allan Line S.S. Parisian left here this morning with a full general cargo and the following cabin passengers—Miss Flora L. Aldrich, M.D.; Mr. O. Brown, Mr. D. Barnston, Mrs. Bartlett, and two children; Mrs. M. A. E. Barrett, Miss Benish, Mr. Britten, Mr. W. F. Bennett, Mrs. Barwick, Miss Barwick, Mrs. Jane A. Bickle, Sonor Rafael, Mrs. Cortina, Mrs. Isabella, Mrs. Cuppy, Mrs. Cuppy, Mr. F. Coles, Mr. Palmer Cox, Miss A. Emily Cook, Surg.-Col. W. F. Center, G.M.S.; Mrs. Center, Miss Dreyfus, Mrs. Dow, Mr. D. C. Davies, Miss Spaul, Miss Lillian Wilson and Miss Grace Grant also contributed to the evening's enjoyment, as well as the following sailors: Messrs. James Clark, S. S. Creswell, Geo. Smith, W. Greenwood, James McLean and James Reid, of R.M.S. 'Parisian,' and Geo. Price, Arthur France and James Buchanan, of R.M.S. 'Labrador.'

The new steamer named the White Star has been built by Mr. W. C. White. She is constructed of steel, is 106 feet long, 42 feet beam, and has a tonnage of 228 net.

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Canadian trade is good, more particularly in this case in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Toronto reports trade expanding. Import and export trade alike show gains.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, Saturday, May 14, 1898.—Wheat, coast, wheat, sellers indifferent, is lower; maize, nothing doing; on passage, wheat, easy for white; quiet for red, is lower; maize, less disposition to buy.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, May 14, 1898.—Spring wheat, 11s 2d; red winter, 11s 4d; No. 1 Calia, no stock; corn, 3s 10½d; peas, 5s 9½d; pork, 35s 9d; lard, 35s; tallow, 21s; bacon, 50c to 55c; cheese, white, 11s; colored, 48c.

CONSOLS.

London, May 14, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 110½; consols, 110 13-18.

CANADIAN WOODS.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 4,300 tons register, against 1,733 tons register, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date is 18,188 tons, against 12,523 and 13,450 tons respectively.

The import during the past month has been moderate, but the rapid advance in ocean freights, partly on account of the war between the United States and Spain, and values of most articles, especially of iron and steel, have been such as to restrict the ordinary conditions would be considered large, are now being more firmly held.

Canadian Woods—Pine Timber—Of Waneey and Square the deliveries have been slight, and the stock is being more firmly held.

United States Oak—From Mobile, etc., there have been no arrivals of Square Wood for locomotives and cars, which are imported from the northern ports; the demand continues dull, prices low, and stocks are sufficient.

Pitch Pine—The arrivals during the past month have been two vessels, 2,047 tons, against six vessels, 6,043 tons, during the period last year.

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NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS IN THE WORLD.

A fight for lower telephone rates is not only being carried on in London, Paris and Vienna as well as in other cities, but recent statistics show that subscribers to the telephone service in the world.

The United States has a list with 900,000; then come Germany with 140,000, and Great Britain with 100,000; Switzerland, 50,000; France, 40,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 18,000; Denmark, 15,000; Italy, 14,000; Belgium, 12,000; Spain, 12,000; Bulgaria, 10,000; Hungary, 10,000; Wurtemberg, 8,000; Finland, 6,000; Japan, 3,500; Luxembourg, 2,500; Portugal, 2,000; Australia, 2,000.

BIRTHS.

HOPTON.—At Cote St. Paul, Montreal, May 6, the wife of George Hopton, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tel. 666 or 444 will bring the TROY LAUNDRY wagon to your door. Its return with your washing in a perfect state of cleanliness will be but a very short time. Factory, 10 to 12 Inspector St.

J. BENNETT, FLORIST, Has removed from corner St. Catherine and Peel streets to the commodious premises No. 136 PEEL STREET, (nearer the Windsor Hotel). There is a splendid greenhouse in the rear, and a large stock of Plants and Cut Flowers on hand.

Summer Resorts. OTTAWA HOUSE, Cushings Island, Maine. OPENS JUNE 25th. For terms, etc., address B. C. GIBSON, Prop.

SABREVOIS, P. Q. Eight miles above St. John's, Bois de la Croix, for summer holidays, and given for care and supervision. Apply to the principal of King's School.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. (RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.) BOARD—SUMMER BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at farm house, pleasantly situated on Lake Memphrango, Mrs. TURNER, Mackay, Que.

FOR SALE, 1 LOT OF GROUND of 80 feet in Mount Royal Cemetery, cheap for cash. Address MOUNT ROYAL, 'Witness' Office.

HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHED, Unfurnished, with board. 48 Beaver Hill.

ROOM—TO LET, DOUBLE ROOM, with board at 53 Union avenue, near St. James.

ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, ALL modern conveniences; private family; 279 Bligny street.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 12 built street, six rooms, hot water, etc. MILLER & BRENNAN, Bligny street.

TO LET, STONE FRONT COTTAGE, Essex avenue, 7 rooms, Daisy street. Apply to DAVID MILLER, 301 St. James.

TO LET, FURNISHED BAY, also board on Hamilton street, 140 Lusignan street. (693-903) 14.

TO LET, SUMMER COTTAGE, on one of the most beautiful of the Islands, near Gaspereau, 2 rooms, bath three sides, shady grounds, etc. Rev. J. M. HAGAR, Pres. of, 100 St. James.

WANTED, WASHING OR IRONING, day or small washing, at home, 68 Mayor street.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED, aged woman, a situation as a domestic, no objection to go to country if the season; good city references. 'COOK 100,' 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GOOD TRUSTWORTHY person for three children over three years, for light housework. Apply 275 St. James street.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 14, 1898.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The business situation gains rather than loses in attractiveness; the spring season advances. While, of course, the very favorable situation in cereals is still the mainspring of the improvement, much in many sections of the country, there are other causes combining therewith to make the outlook for business for the current year a flattering one.

Following are the rapid advances in prices of wheat, which apparently culminated for the time being in the current week in a quotation for cash wheat unequalled with one single exception, and that only for a very short period of time for twenty-five years past, there has come a lull, and a reaction from the abnormally high prices, caused by the squeeze in May delivery, which has been the case for the past few years.

The weather at the east has not favored an active distribution, being cold and wet. But with the return of fine weather, a distinct improvement in business is hoped for, particularly as many of the usual staples produced by hostilities is now disappearing. A feature of the week in the dry goods trade is the distribution of bunting and flags.

Wheat exports are slightly larger than last week, aggregating 3,622,543 bushels, against a total last week (corrected) of 2,923,775 bushels, and comparing with 2,183,099 bushels in this week a year ago, and 1,903,000 bushels in 1896. Corn exports reflect the turning of foreign demand from high to low priced grades in a total of 6,700,000 bushels. Prices are slightly higher than the total a week ago, but is nearly twice that exported in this week last year, and compares with 1,688,000 bushels in 1896.

TREND OF TRADE.

SITUATION GAINS IN ATTRACTIVE-NESS. New York, May 13.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The business situation gains rather than loses in attractiveness; the spring season advances.

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AMOUNT OF QUEENSLAND'S HARVEST.

Brisbane, Queensland, May 13.—The wheat harvest of Queensland amounts to 1,900,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR LOWER. Minneapolis, May 13.—Flour lower; first patents at \$6.75 to \$6.95; second patents at \$5.80 to \$6.70; first clears at \$5.55 to \$5.85; second clears at \$4.70 to \$4.90.

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HEALTH... THE G... COMMITTEE... MEMBER... AND AL... SPECTOR... ADV... REFUS... WHICH... NOTICE... PERSON... HOUSE... CONSULT... BIRTH... HOPTON... AT COTE ST. PAUL, MONTREAL, MAY 6, THE WIFE OF GEORGE HOPTON, OF A SON.





ACROSS THE BAR.

Maggie Fearn, in 'Alliance News.'

(Continued.)

A week slipped by. Pamela Dayre returned to her interrupted studies, and Coolhaven saw her no more. Carl Brent, pouring ashore one morning, found waiting him at the railway depot, a large substantially-packed parcel. He took possession of it, greatly wondering for he was not expecting any such. In his own room at the lighthouse he removed the wrapping with something of a boy's eagerness. He guessed he scarce knew what, but the touch, the sight, of that parcel thrilled him strangely. The more so when the contents were revealed to his astonished gaze. Volume upon volume of treatises upon subjects fascinating and abstruse, but no word in the whole to give any clue to the identity of the sender; no single line or address to enlighten him as to whence they came! Did he need any? Does a man with well developed vision need to be told when the sun shines? His friends were not so numerous but that he could easily repeat the catalogue by heart. Away from Coolhaven he had none except— Well, now the exception brought the blood to his face, reddening cheeks and brow. He was not to acknowledge the parcel. That one thing was quite clearly apparent. The sender had taken an act upon his part. Very well; if she—Carl put in the pronoun complacently—did not wish it he would respect her wishes and cherish them as commands. But he did a characteristic thing before he left his room. Taking pen and paper, he stood at his small desk, and rapidly wrote a few words, then signed his name underneath. He looked it over with a half-lingering smile, then, still holding it in his hand, he went down to his mother. Her eyes were growing dim, and the writing seemed to dance before her in a fantastic way. She put on her spectacles, and read the paper eagerly. Then she gave a little cry of joy and put her arms around him, as she had been wont to do when he was a child. The paper was a pledge of total abstinence from alcohol in all forms. He had given it to his mother; she had a right to his confidence on that point. If, down in his heart, he had a wish that he could have placed it in the hand of another than she he kept the wish secret, and no one knew of it but himself. It was like closing and sealing his communication with Pamela Dayre, after the arrival of that parcel. Pamela might not know of it then, but he liked to think that it was another bond between them.

That first parcel was not the last which Carl Brent found awaiting him at Coolhaven railway depot. Month by month others arrived, and were taken quiet possession of by the young lighthouse-man, as a matter of right. Folk made their little gossip out of the affair, and said that young Brent was spending more money on books than he could afford, or could well spare. But Sandy Dome nodded his head with slow approval. He had noticed that Carl was never seen at the 'Anchor,' as in the old days, and no suspicious bottles were ever known now to be peeping out from among his marketable purchases when he took home the weekly stores for the requirements of the modest household at the lighthouse. 'Books, so long as they are decent reading is better than beer or brandy,' Sandy said, sententiously; 'and there's no doubt but the lad finds the nights a bit too long.'

Then there came a time when Coolhaven generally began to discover that the information to be desired on the railway point Carl Brent could give was not so readily and willingly. It was found that the information, too, and he was known to be down by common opinion as an excellent, both reliable and easily communicated.

Pamela Dayre, her companions noticed a vague change in the tenor of her opinions. It was not until a visit to that remote spot, where she found more than simply the powers, there were some of her friends when the lighthouse became known that Pamela had had some mental scruples, and she said if her new craze was scientific research, she would have none of it. She was in earnest, and it was not until she was involved, and it was not until her opinions must be respected, that she was still to be kept in the lighthouse with her old companions. She had a strange feeling in admiring her, and she had taken on a subject such great issues. She was a principle, and she was a principle, and it is possible that she had heard had something to say.

with a sort of scorn, at her own folly, that she had ever cherished it. What was she, or what was she ever likely to be, to Carl Brent, the rising man of science, the popular orator, the people's favorite? Less than nothing, she told herself, bitterly; she was probably not even a memory. But she had forced herself to take a seat in that crowded lecture hall, for the express purpose of hearing him speak. She had never permitted herself this bitter-sweet pleasure until now, fearful lest his keen eye might discover her presence. Among that flattering crowd recognition was most improbable, even if he still remembered her—which she told herself was more improbable than all. Not that she cared whether he remembered her or not; why should she? Only, woman-like again, it was not pleasant to be forgotten.

He mounted the platform with a free, graceful step, full of the elasticity of the athlete, rather than that of a recondite or scholarly scholar. He let his eyes wander around the faces in the great hall, and it seemed, or was it Pamela's wayward fancy, that his gaze lingered with a sudden kindling of interest by the corner where she was sitting? When he rose to speak he stood for a few moments during which Pamela could plainly hear his heart beating, for his eyes gazed straight down into hers, and she knew she was remembered. She did not hear two consecutive words of that lecture. Every now and again there broke upon her ear a sudden thunder of applause, and then in the succeeding hush that calm, well-accentuated voice gave utterance to those crisp, powerful sentences which were the delight of all lovers of rhetoric. It was not until just at the close of the evening when, before resuming his seat, he graphically told a short, pathetic story, that Pamela followed his words at all. Then she found it impossible not to do so.

He told, in simple yet forceful language the incidents of that terrible night of storm when, but for a young girl's intrepid courage, in lighting the lamps in the lighthouse tower, hundreds of lives might have been sacrificed in the great billow deep. He enlarged with an artist's skill upon the eerie terrors of such a place, and upon such a night, the more intensified to one who was unfamiliar with the surroundings. He described the anxiety and responsibility of such a position, and then, with stern, indignant righteousness, denounced the sin and curse which had rendered the one in authority incapable of doing his duty upon so critical an occasion. No one but Pamela, besides himself, knew the story. He had never repeated it before; but the hour had at length come for which he had waited, and he knew it would go straight from his own heart to one other in that vast hall.

When Pamela at last realized the fact that the lecture was over, and the people stirring in their seats, an unconquerable feeling seized her, to run away, like a frightened child. She made a desperate effort to push her way through the great moving crowd, and her friends, looking quizzically at her, said, with puzzled curiosity— 'Why, what's the matter, Pamela, how queer you look!' 'I want to get home,' she said. Then occurred what, from the first moment that Carl Brent's eyes had met hers, after he had mounted the platform, Pamela had felt would occur. A firm, shapely hand was extended towards her, in courteous but assured greeting, and that melodious voice which had just held the listening crowd spellbound was speaking her name. The lecturer had rapidly made his way down the hall, the people readily making a path for him. His hand met hers with the old chivalry of manner, but the contact with it brought the same magnetic thrill. Pamela's companions were almost too amazed to retain that outward repose of face and manner which society customs demand. Carl Brent saw it peeping out at him from under veiling eyelashes, and smiled.

'It is very long since we met, and then it was "across the bar,"' he said, with peculiar definiteness. Then he took her wrap from her arm. 'Permit me, Miss Dayre,' said Mr. Brent, with his courtly air. And as he stooped to arrange it with cautious care around her shoulders he found the opportunity to say, in a low tone for Pamela's ear only— 'I had every one of the books. They were grand! I am tardy in my acknowledgments but I dared not disobey my

leige sovereign when I was still "across the bar!" I waited for some such hour as this, which I knew would come.' Pamela drew her breath quickly. She had no words with which to answer him. He needed none. He looked entirely satisfied, and having plotted Pamela's party to the door he again extended his hand, and, bowing over it, said— 'You will permit me the privilege of calling on you to-morrow?' And was gone almost before she had time to breathe—'Yes, if you will.' Then Pamela's friends were free to open upon her their battery of curious questioning. 'Pamela, you sly girl! Never to tell us that you knew Mr. Brent! What does it all mean? How you flushed, Pamela, when he came upon us so suddenly, and how handsome he is, and such delightful company!' But Pamela was beyond the reach of it all. She was living in the past and in the future; and Carl Brent filled in a perfect background to both.

THE END.

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

'What shall I say unto them?' (Ex. iii., 13.)

'I will mention the lovingkindness of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.' (Isa. lxiii., 7.)

'I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress; my God; in him will I trust.' (Psa. xci., 2.)

I know not where His islands lift Their fringed palms in air; I only know I cannot drift, Beyond His love and care.

—Whittier.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

'Who is he that overcometh the world?' (I. John v., 5.)

'To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.' (Rev. ii., 17.)

O precious word that Jesus said! The world I overcame; And they who follow where I lead, Shall conquer in My name.

—Crosby.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists. 646 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Get your PAINTING and TINTING done by W. E. POTTER & CO., 32 Victoria Sq. Tel. 2875.

FREE! FREE! DR. KLINE'S

Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder. J. A. HARTE, Agent, 1780 Notre Dame st.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE. CANNED VEGETABLES

REDUCED FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. WALTER PAUL

Will Sell the Best Quality of TOMATOES for \$1.25 per doz. STREAK CORN " 1.00 " POTTERS " 90c " GARDEN SWEET PEAS " 1.00 " REFUGEE BEANS " 1.00 " BAKED BEANS and TOMATO SAUCE " 1.00 " Prompt Delivery to All Parts of the City. Telephone: 3802, 4237.

At BAKER'S GROCERY.

Fresh in Every Morning. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB TOMATOES, SPINACH GREEN BEANS, BUTTER BEANS LETTUCE, RADISHES And all kinds of FRESH FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES are getting cheaper. Finest CREAMERY BUTTER, 30 cts. 21 lb. REDPATH Granulated SUGAR, 51c. 78 UNIVERSITY ST. Telephone 5019.

ADVERTISEMENTS. We Estimate that every person we induce to try our Teas brings at least 5 new patrons. MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA Is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All grocers. In lead packets only. Never sold in bulk. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

WE ARE MORE CAREFUL about the outside of the body than the inside, and yet what is the use of good clothing when the owner is too ill to wear them? BOVRIL builds up the body by means of strengthening, sustaining, stimulating nourishment, which fortifies the system against prevalent ailments. BOVRIL LIMITED. 30 FARRINGTON STREET, London, England. 25 & 27 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal, Canada.

IMPERIAL - EMBROCATION CURES BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHEST COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c. Imperial Embrocation Co., Montreal. Your Imperial Embrocation was first brought to my notice during my training of the Skaters for the International Skating Championships last winter. I found it gives splendid results, and can recommend it for stiff joints, sore muscles, cramps, sprains, or bruises, and for saddle soreness in bicyclists. It is a great aid to me in my training work. I consider it unsurpassed. Yours truly, (Signed), A. L. BENNETT, Trainer M.A.A.A. Recommended by leading physicians. Only 25 cents a bottle. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Imperial Embrocation Co., Box 516.

THE IMPERIAL Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, Toronto, Canada. CAPITAL = = = \$1,000,000 PRESIDENT: HON. SIR OLIVER MOWAT, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Ex-Minister of Justice of Canada. VICE PRESIDENTS: First—JOSEPH W. FLAVELLE, Esq., Man. Dir. The Wm. Davis Co. (Ltd) and Dir. Canadian Bank of Commerce. Second—A. E. AMES, of A. E. Ames & Co. Pres. Toronto Stock Exchange and Treasurer of Toronto Board of Trade. F. G. COX, Managing Director.

This Company has valuable districts not yet assigned to field representatives, and is prepared to deal liberally with gentlemen of intelligence, energy and integrity, desirous of making a record for themselves and the Company.

The unprecedented success of the Company, its strong financial basis of operation, its sound scientific plans of insurance, and straight forward and simple policy contract, render the Company one of the best for policy-holders.

Communications will be considered as confidential if so desired.

ADDRESS W. S. HODGINS, Manager for Province of Quebec. Bank of Toronto Building, Montreal.

BUSINESS MEN, Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A DANGEROUS HABIT.

A newspaper down in Maine, in telling of the death of a man through being struck by a railway train, adds that 'it will be remembered that he met with a similar accident a year ago.' It is to be hoped that the habit which he appears to have contracted will not become chronic.—Philadelphia 'Inquirer.'

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

WHY THEY WAITED. Excited Lady (on the beach)—'Why isn't something done for that ship in distress?' Coastguard (hurriedly)—'We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum.'

Excited Lady—'Dear me; were they waiting for a formal invitation?'

TORTURING SKIN DISEASES. Keep you in misery during the day, disturb your rest at night. The burning, itching and smarting, nearly drive you wild. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all skin diseases; drives the poisons causing them out of the system, and makes the blood pure and healthy.

Katie Ryder, Germania, Ont., says:—'Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of Salt Rheum four years ago, and I have had no return of it since. I was so bad that I could hardly sleep with the pain it gave me.'

JUST LIKE A MAN. 'My husband spoiled this whole day for me. He warned me not to buy anything I couldn't afford.'

'Isn't he silly; if we bought only what we could afford, shopping wouldn't be any fun at all.'—Chicago 'Record.'

BROMA. A powerful tonic and builder up of the blood and nerves, giving strength, vigor, and health to weak and pale people, to convalescents. Bromo cures weak, exhausted, nervous and dyspeptic men as well as women.

Bromo cures young girls and women, pale, weak, suffering from anaemia, nervous dyspepsia, and inclined to constipation. Bromo cures children weak, suffering from anaemia, loss of appetite, scrofulous or rickets.

BID BACKACHE GOOD-BYE. If you are troubled with Backache, Lame Back, or Weak Back, you will find Donn's Kidney Pills a remedy that will take out the pains and aches and give your back needed strength.

A WESTERN EPISODE. Stranger—'There isn't a chap known as Rustler Rube hanging around here, is there?'

Native—'No; he was cut down this morning.'

SPRING WEATHER WEAKNESS. It's not the weather that's at fault, it's your system, clogged with poisonous materials, that makes you feel dull, drowsy, weak and miserable. Let Burdock Blood Bitters clear away all the poisons, purify and enrich your blood, make you feel bright and vigorous.

WHAT, INDEED. 'I'd have stayed in the Klondike,' said the man who had come back, 'if he had been any way to raise garden truck. But what's a man to do when the gold is so thick that the plants don't have no chance for their roots?'

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

BACK TO CADIZ. Spanish Admiral—'What fleet is that?' Captain—'That's the mosquito fleet.'

Admiral—'Give orders to turn back at once. I met those fellows once before in New Jersey.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS. If you want any PAINTING done get W. E. POTTER & CO., 32 Victoria Sq., to attend to it. Tel. 2875.

HAVE THE MOORE PATENT POCKET In your next suit. Perfect in safety, neatness & finish

RICE'S STUDIO. Lantern Slides, Bromide Enlargements Developing and Finishing for Amateurs. Studio open Queen's Birthday. 141 St. Peter Street. Tel. 331.

For the Spring Trade We are now Making New Lines of FANCY PHOTO FRAMES. New Lines of READY FRAMED PICTURES. New Lines of PICTURE FRAME MOUNTINGS. The Cheapest House in Montreal. G. W. WILSON. Manufacturer of Mountings and Frames, 633 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPETITORS, with all kinds of imitation packets, are tumbling over one another in a vain attempt to catch up with us and are offering the grocer big profits if he will only push off their goods in place of the reliable

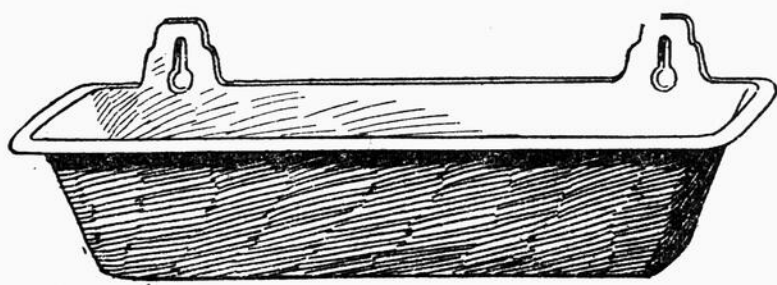
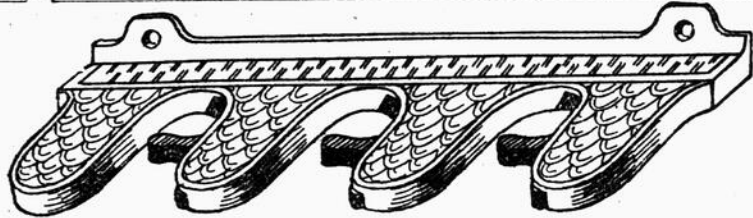
"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA.

So be on the alert, the name on each and every Sealed Lead Packet is your safeguard.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.



The simplest and neatest device for HOLDING UMBRELLAS or STICKS is represented by above cut. With the old fashioned method of placing umbrellas together in an open rack many a valuable one is destroyed.

Call for a sample to hold either 2, 3, 4 or 6, or telephone 169.

D. DRYSDALE, 645 Craig Street.

BROCKVILLE DAIRYMEN.

SOME IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AT THE OPENING MEETING ON THURSDAY.

Brockville, May 13.—The opening meeting of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade for the season of 1898 was held yesterday, with a good attendance of both buyers and sellers. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. K. Everetts; vice-president, Mr. R. J. Jelly; second vice-president, Mr. J. H. Singleton; secretary-treasurer, M. C. J. Gilroy; auctioneer, Mr. R. P. Murphy; auditors, Messrs. James Russell and A. A. Davis.

The offerings of the board amounted to 1,730 boxes, of which 1,418 were colored and 312 white. Nearly all were sold at eight and one-eighth cents for colored and eight and one-sixteenth cents for white, Bissell, Warrington and Derbyshire being the principal buyers.

Mayor Downey addressed the board in regard to the proposed establishment of a pork-packing industry in Brockville. (Mr. Pakenham, member of a large Dublin (Ireland) firm, has been in town for some days discussing the matter with leading citizens. It is proposed to issue stock to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at thirty dollars per share, of which a hundred thousand dollars would be placed on the market at once. The capacity of the packing house would be a thousand hogs per week, and it is hoped in time to increase this to five thousand per week.

Mr. James Wright, of Montreal, who is taking a deep interest in the project, considered Brockville an excellent location for such an industry, and pointed out that a business such as proposed would require the immediate expenditure of about sixty thousand dollars in the erection of buildings, etc.

Mr. Everetts, president, and Messrs. R. P. Murphy, John Webster and D. Derbyshire all spoke in favor of the scheme.

A resolution was then carried unanimously that in the opinion of this board it is advisable to establish a pork-packing establishment in the town and that this board pledges its hearty support.

Mr. J. P. Warrington, of Montreal, stated that at the last meeting of the South Finch Cheese Board regret was expressed that Stormont had been left out of the Brockville district, and he had been asked to see if they could not be included and at the same time secure the benefit of the registered brand. He then moved, seconded by Mr. J. J. Diekie, that the factories of Stormont county be included in the Brockville section, and that they be allowed to use the registered brand, and that they have the privilege of becoming members of this board upon payment of the regular fee. The motion carried.

Inspector Rubien spoke briefly of the work he had accomplished so far this

season. There were not many cheese in the district fit for market, but what he had seen were the best first of May make he had ever inspected, being of good color and flavor. An objection was made to some cheese as being rather too yellow. This could be overcome by allowing the cheese to retain more moisture. He advised makers to use plenty of rennet to obtain this result. Have curd ready to cut in twenty minutes, even in eighteen or fifteen minutes would do no harm. Second quality cheese should be branded as such, and no cheese should be allowed to go out wearing the new brand unless they were of the best.

THE MAGOG TRAGEDY.

DAIGNAULT SENT DOWN ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Sherbrooke, May 13.—Geo. Daignault was up before District Magistrate Mulvena, yesterday, for preliminary examination on a charge of having caused the death of A. Gignac, at Magog, on May 3. Mr. H. C. Cavana, clerk of the peace, appeared for the Crown and Mr. L. C. Belanger, Q.C., for the accused. The only important evidence brought out at the examination, apart from that produced at the inquest, was the fact that while Gignac (the deceased), Ouellette and Ducharme, were in the hotel at Eastman, drinking, they were fighting, and Gignac received a blow from Ouellette on the face, which caused his nose to bleed.

The witness, Ducharme, explained that the row was a put up job, as they knew that it would make Fortin, the proprietor, angry. They had had quite a lot of drink at Magog, and at Eastman, so much so that the proprietor at Eastman would not supply them with more.

In cross-examination Ducharme denied that they went to Thompson's house for the purpose of giving the latter a kicking. He was just as positive that Gignac was not hanging out of the rig when coming from Eastman. Gignac did not fall out of the wagon when they were taking him home after he was struck by Daignault. The deceased's face was bleeding when they picked him up, and he never moved. This was the Crown's most important witness, but nothing could shake his testimony that Daignault struck Gignac without provocation. He stated that previous to that Thompson struck him, but they had some words, but he could not say what it was about they had quarrelled.

Jas. Thompson on being examined stated that he was so drunk on the night in question that all he could remember was going for a glass of water and assisting to put deceased in the buggy. He could remember nothing about the row, nor what led up to it.

At the conclusion of the evidence the magistrate said he had no other alternative than to send the accused to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, in October.

In all the schools of Spain there are only 719,000 girls.

BISHOP OF IOWA DEAD.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 13.—William Stevens Perry, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Iowa, died here to-day. Bishop Perry was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday. He was born in Providence, R.I., in 1832, and was one of the best-known prelates in America. Bishop Perry was connected with a number of western Masonic bodies, and took great interest in Masonry.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE CITY SURVEYOR AND FLOODINGS.

At the meeting of the Road Committee last night Mr. St. George, city surveyor, made a report regarding the flooding of houses on St. Catherine street from St. Philippe to St. Lawrence and on St. Lawrence from St. Catherine to De Montigny street, such floodings being largely caused by the overflowing of the sewers. He suggested that, in order to avoid any further damages from the same cause, the committee would ask the council to authorize him to do certain works, which would cost about \$4,190. His plan was to cut off from the main sewer properties that had been flooded and run into them twelve-inch tile pipes to empty into the manholes. It was decided to report to council in favor of this plan.

Mr. St. George also submitted a report, which was adopted, asking that fifteen thousand dollars be granted the committee for inundation works, and also for the repairing of the dyke and for the repair of the permanent levee at Point St. Charles.

The committee was informed by the city comptroller that it would have to be careful in the matter of its appropriation for salaries, this account being already somewhat overdrawn.

A letter was read from the Standard Drain Pipe Company offering the city three thousand vitrified bricks if it would give them a practical test on the streets. The offer was accepted.

Mr. St. George reported on the bad condition of the asphalt paving on Notre Dame street between McGill and Chabouille square, and a sub-committee was appointed to inspect it and report as to whether the street railway or the city was to blame for the breaks.

Mr. St. George also reported that the superintendent of the Water Department had laid a pipe in the middle of the sidewalk on Dorchester street without first obtaining the consent of the Road Committee.

The committee decided to send a letter to the superintendent of the Water Department saying that in future no work of this kind could be undertaken until he had first obtained the consent of the Road Committee; that the work complained of on Dorchester street must cease where it now was, and that if at any time in the future the Road Committee found it necessary to do any work there the Water Department would be expected to remove its pipes.

Messrs. A. McLaren, J. Brosseau and J. S. Shearer were awarded contracts for yellow pine, tamarac, floats, deals, etc.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Standard,' the Russian Government just now is very anxious to be on good terms with England. He says that the war between the United States and Spain has caused quite a flutter in the Russian press, and he thinks that it would not be surprising if in attempting to avert the worst effects of the outbreak of hostilities, England and Russia, the two great powers nearest geographically, and the most interested in the peaceful progress of the United States, were to be brought into much more friendly relations than they ever were before. This, he adds, is certainly the desire of a considerable party in Russia, and has been quickened by whispers of an English understanding with Japan, or by the still more threatening suggestion of an alliance between England and the United States. Already voices are being raised, he declares, against Russia's programme and policy in the Far East, which necessitates the creation of a large fleet to help to balance that of England. It is argued that an understanding with the British Government would give Russia all the advantages of English capital and enterprise in developing her vast natural resources, while England's hold on the markets of the world outside Russia would be greatly strengthened by a mutual understanding directed against German encroachment. The Anglophobe press, on the other hand, holds that the only way to ensure the good will of England is to keep her impressed with the Russian potency for mischief upon her Indian frontier.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER AND VEGETARIANISM.

It appears from a story related by the London correspondent of a northern paper that Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has been credited with vegetarian principles, only adhered to that system of diet for one year. An enthusiastic devotee of the non-flesh regimen, meeting the philosopher a short time ago, asked him if he still adhered to vegetarianism. 'I was a vegetarian for a year,' Mr. Spencer rejoined, in his characteristically dry and deliberate manner, 'but at the end of that time I went over all that I had written during the year and consigned it in toto to the fire.' So the food reformers, it would seem, have been somewhat premature in claiming Mr. Spencer as one of themselves. — Westminster Gazette.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT TO MRS. PHILLIPS.

Some proceedings of interest occurred at the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, 44 McGill College avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, when there was a gathering of nurses, doctors and friends of the hospital to witness the presentation of a graduation certificate and medal to Miss Ethel C. Kiseby, daughter of Judge Kiseby, Dublin. It was expected that

was possessed not only of a good heart but a good head. The latter, who had no expectation of anything of the kind, made a feeling reply, in which she deprecated the extent of her aid to the hospital, which, however, has been considerable. She took advantage of the opportunity to say a few words about the hospital, which in May, 1894, was opened free from debt. The building being small, the nurses were obliged to find accommodation outside, and the doctors had to go to St. Antoine street to relieve the outdoor poor. In eighteen months a second building had to be taken over, and contributions for the maintenance of this would be most thankfully received.

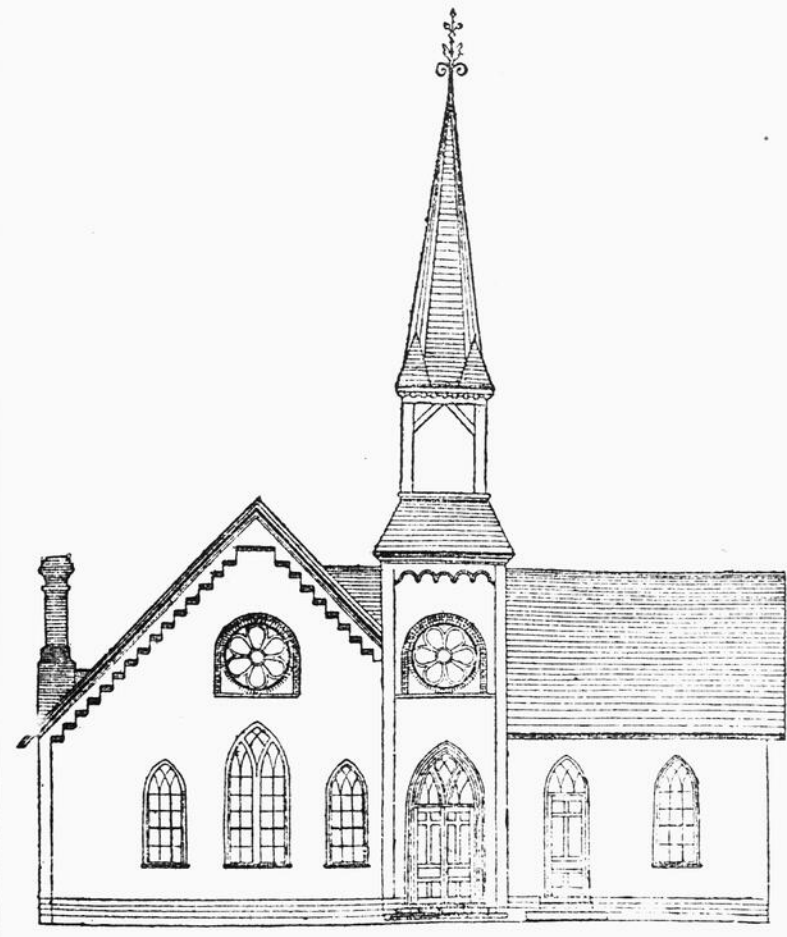


MRS. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Miss Kiseby would prove a valuable addition to the ranks of Montreal nurses, but it is whispered that she is shortly to be led to the altar by a former patient. Mr. James Baylis presided. Among the visitors was Mrs. William Phillips, who made the first donation for the founding of the Homeopathic Hospital four years ago, and there was a surprise in store for her, the presentation of a life-size oil portrait of herself from the ladies of the Women's Auxiliary, in recognition of her services. The painting, of which we give a reproduction, was done by Miss Lillian Tucker from a photograph, and was a very excellent piece of work. The presentation was made by the Rev. Canon Ellegoode, who spoke of the recipient's good deeds in connection with St. James the Apostle's Church, and said that Mrs. Phillips

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D.C., May 13.—After a prolonged discussion, the Senate last evening passed the bill concerning 'Carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees,' popularly known as the Railway Arbitration bill. The most important amendment to the measure was that offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which provided that courts shall issue no injunction against railway employees which shall compel them to give their personal service to a company against their will. On the final vote only three senators were recorded against the bill. A bill was passed removing all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution upon persons who were at one time engaged in rebellion against the United States.



NEW METHODIST CHURCH, ORMSTOWN.

The accompanying picture gives a front view of the church of which the corner stone will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, May 24, at ten a.m. The church will cost between four and five thousand dollars, and will have a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, or over three hundred when

the doors of the class-room are thrown open. It is expected to be completed and dedicated by Dec. 1. Through the indefatigable energy of the pastor, the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., the subscription list now covers three-fourths of the entire cost, and it is hoped enough will yet be subscribed to open the church free of any unprovided balance.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain Discusses Anglo-American Unity.

IN A SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM, THE LONDON PRESS.

London, May 14.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an important speech on Anglo-American affairs at Birmingham last evening. Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was 'discredited' by the government 'weak and vacillating,' said: 'If foreign nations believed upon those statements they would consider themselves much mistaken and that the cautious diplomacy and graceful conciliatory are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests.'

Then, declaring that he intended to make a plain statement of facts, he referred to the mysteries and intricacies of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which, without revealing secret negotiations, should be understood. Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world. Referring to the policy of strict neutrality that Great Britain has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that it had been 'perfectly justified.' He added, 'the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our true policy therefore, is to draw all parts of our empire into close unity and organization, to maintain the bonds of unity which our kinsmen across the Atlantic are cheering.'

'There is a powerful and generous feeling,' said Mr. Chamberlain, 'springing from our language, bred of our race and of our interests, identical with ours, which would go so far as to say that, even as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together as an Anglo-Saxon alliance.' (Prolonged cheers.)

'It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of British Government.'

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China, 'where we have to count with Russia as in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess an army or a defensive frontier in China, and cannot therefore insure Russia without an ally. The fact of the whole Chinese empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation, or to a British Government. Unless the voice of China is to be decided without Great Britain's voice, we must not lose the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests are similar to ours.'

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, May 14.—The 'Times' commenting editorially upon Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last evening, says: 'Mr. Chamberlain was assured beforehand of the approval of the whole body of the Unionists who are tending that we must draw closer ties binding us to the colonies. It is almost as much a foregone conclusion that the opportunity should be seized of establishing permanent relations with the States, whose success in the past has had that have lately taken place in the world, welcomed here as not only a sign of the goodness of her cause, but as a tribute to the practical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the business of the world, even when no adequate preparation for the struggle had been made.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's 'brave and historic' stand for an Anglo-American alliance. The 'Morning Post' says: 'Mr. Chamberlain insists that it is only his own opinion which he declared we should not seek an Anglo-Saxon alliance, but we doubt whether this open-mouthed declaration may not suit Lord Salisbury's arrangements at a moment when Spain and America are involved in a contest in which we are neutral.'

The 'Daily News' thinks the speech a 'strong signal,' and believes that 'the immediate point of danger is West Africa.'

The 'Standard,' applauding Mr. Chamberlain's stand, says: 'There is no smallest reason to suppose that his victims are not shared by every member of the Cabinet. They had been anticipated by most men who have trod the deck below the surface current of the sea, and the special quality which has imparted to the declaration an emphasis of concentrated and unadorned truth. We are liable at a moment to be confronted by a combination of all the European powers. The contingency should not be dismissed as possible merely because it would be largely unpleasant.'

'Already we have endeavored, with vast empire together in the firm conviction to co-operate for the common defence, nor can it be said that anything lacking in our feeling of duty and friendship for the great Anglo-American community on the other side of the Atlantic.'

FISH WINTERING IN MICHIGAN.

The superintendent of the Michigan State Fish Hatchery was recently surprised, on draining off a pond containing bass, to find very few fish in it. A first theft was suspected, but a subsequent investigation revealed the missing fish in condition of hibernation, or winter sleep, in the mud covering the bottom of the pond.

MONTREAL VS. BUFFALO

This Afternoon on the West-mount Grounds.

A NEW RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB IN THE POINT.

The Montreal and Buffalo baseball teams met at the Windsor Station this morning. The local men are in great spirits and ready for anything. Captain Dooley expressed to a 'Witness' reporter his confidence in the result of the tour. The weather had been rather cold, and for this reason the spectators were not so numerous as they would have been with warmer weather. Mr. Dooley was intensely pleased with the excellent showing his men had made. The team is in good condition. Mr. Dooley, who was ill for a time, has now recovered and is in good trim. Asked about the prospects for the season, Mr. Dooley declared that they were very bright. The war was not, as was feared, interfering with the attendances. 'Joy,' the mascot, trotted around Windsor Station this morning in a jocular manner. His pleased looks were well for the game this afternoon.

BASEBALL.



EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Windsor, Pa., May 13.—Wilkesbarre won today's game by better batting. Second baseman O'Brien was put out of the game in the second inning for abusing the umpire and continuing his abuse; he was expelled to leave the grounds. Score: Wilkesbarre... 310405011x14112; Scranton... 2000011004185. Batteries—Coakley and Smith; Malarkey and Lake.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns for Club, Won, Lost, and Per cent. Lists teams like Montreal, Toronto, and Buffalo.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Table with columns for City, Won, Lost, and R.H.E. Lists teams like Washington, New York, and Boston.



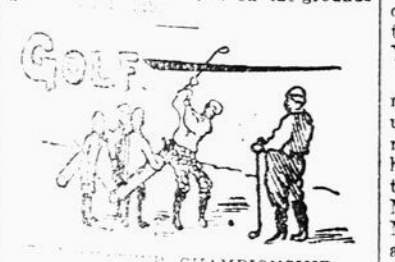
A PRACTICE TO-DAY.

Members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club met at a meeting held in the evening at the club grounds. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of the coming season. The league will consist of four clubs, Beavers, Hawks, and Athletics. The league will be organized on the 1st of June. The meeting was presided over by P. Leddy, Athletic Club. Secretary, R. Benoit. The meeting was held in the evening at the club grounds. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of the coming season. The league will consist of four clubs, Beavers, Hawks, and Athletics. The league will be organized on the 1st of June. The meeting was presided over by P. Leddy, Athletic Club. Secretary, R. Benoit.

THE STICKEEN RIVER

IS NAVIGABLE FOR SIX MONTHS IN THE YEAR, SAYS MR. COSTE.

Ottawa, May 14.—Mr. Louis A. Coste, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, who went about five weeks ago to investigate the navigation of the Stickeen river, has prepared his report. He says that the depth of water at the mouth of the river during high tide is from eighteen to twenty-six feet, which affects the depth for a distance of twenty-five miles up the stream. For ninety-five miles above Wrangell the river, though winding, is easily navigable for river boats. The river is free of ice between May 1 and Oct. 30 each year. Very little work would be required to clear away all obstructions such as fallen trees and at Little Canon and Glenora small portions of rock. From Little Canon to Glenora there is water enough for river boats. He urges the government to at once open a wagon road from Glenora to Teslin Lake, and to connect these two points by railway by the opening of navigation next year. Mr. Coste recommends the building of wharves at Wrangell and Glenora. He concluded by stating that people of the coast are greatly disappointed at the action of the Senate in throwing out the Yukon Railway bill.



GOLF.

Secretary Gordon, of the Golf Association, has decided to hold the annual tournament on the Toronto Golf Club on Sunday, Sept. 27. It will be a handicap on the 18 holes, and in the afternoon the amateur championship will be played on the grounds.

team match between Quebec and Ontario will be played; the president will ask three players in each province to nominate the respective teams. On Saturday, Oct. 1, there will be a handicap in the morning, and a team match of ten men a side in the afternoon, with the United States Golf Association. The Canadian representatives will be chosen by a sub-committee selected from Ontario and Quebec.

AQUATICS.



LONGUEUIL AFFAIRS. The annual meeting of the Longueuil Rowing Club will be held this evening. The reports of the secretary and treasurer will be presented; a committee for the ensuing year, and general business transacted. A full list of nominations for the vacant office has been posted, so that members should have no difficulty in securing an exact committee of management to conduct the important affairs of the club during the coming season.

CRICKET.



A CLUB MATCH. McGill's first eleven will play a team, composed of the rest of the club to-day on the college campus. There are several promising players amongst the juniors, and it is very probable that the personnel of the university eleven will be changed to some extent when they meet Montreal next Saturday. A new feature of the game this season will be the matting wicket, which has been laid both for matches and practice. The following compose the first eleven in to-day's game: E. H. McLean, A. B. Wood, F. W. Ferry, M. C. Hill, A. H. Grace, W. O. Philpots, W. W. Walker, T. Ramsay, H. W. Wigham, R. A. C. Kane, and another. Wickets will be pitched at 2.20 p.m., and it is hoped that every member of the club will turn out.

FOOTBALL.



A NEW CLUB. A week ago a Point St. Charles Rugby Football Club was formed, and last night it became affiliated with the P.A.A.A. when the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—President, E. E. Fox; vice-president, C. F. Osler; secretary-treasurer, Tom Jenkin; committee, W. Edlison, J. Marshall, McKellar, C. W. McLean and Geo. D. McMillan. A meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for practice. A ground has not as yet been decided upon, but the new athletic grounds at Verdun have been favorably spoken of.

WHEELING.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE. Toronto, May 14.—The mail vote of the board of officers of the C.W.A. has been taken regarding the 'Canadian Wheelman' deal, and Secretary Hal Donly reports that the outside members were unanimously in favor of the change as agreed to, and decided on by the members of the executive of the association so that the issue of the new 'Canadian Wheelman' will be from Toronto next week. All that remained to officially complete the change was to have this sanction, and now the deal goes down as history in the annals of the C.W.A.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE.

ANNUAL CLOSING EXERCISES.

A large audience assembled last evening to assist at the annual closing exercises of the Sabrevois College, 119 Chatham street.

At eight o'clock the Lord Bishop of Montreal administered the rite of confirmation in L'Eglise du Redempteur, when ten pupils of the college were confirmed, after which the majority of those present adjourned to the college next door.

The Bishop having taken the chair, moved a resolution of thanks on behalf of the ladies' committee of the Sabrevois mission, to the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the retiring secretary and superintendent, for the great interest he had taken in the welfare of the college during the fourteen years of his connection with it. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Ker, who remarked that though Archdeacon Evans had now ceased to be officially connected with the institution, this would not prevent his continuing to take a great interest in the work.

Archdeacon Evans in replying expressed his gratitude for the work done by the ladies' committee, and said the president of the ladies' association, Mrs. Gault, was especially deserving of thanks for the practical interest she had taken in the work of the Sabrevois Mission. He also said that, for some time, it had been hard work to finance the Sabrevois Mission, and it was a matter of deep regret that he was laying down the work under so great a debt, but he hoped that the large audience which he saw before him was an augury that the people of Montreal were going to take a greater interest in the mission than they had hitherto done.

The Rev. D. Lariviere, principal of the college and pastor of L'Eglise du Redempteur, in making his annual report stated that the session opened on Sept. 16 last, when seventy-four pupils were registered, fifty-one of whom were boarders. The sessional examinations were conducted by the Rev. Canon Dixon, the Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., the Rev. Mr. O'Malley, B.A., and others, including the teachers of the college. During the year one of the girls entered the McGill Normal School, elementary department, and one of the boys passed the civil service examination. On April 6 last, Mr. Ralph Lomis presented himself for the examinations of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, Dr. A. Howe and Abbe Verreau being the examiners. Out of thirty candidates nine only were successful, and Mr. Lomis not only passed but took the second place. The three pupils reported last year as intending to present themselves for the A.A. 'exams' were all successful, and the one taking the full A.A. took a very good position in every subject and came first in advanced English, which reflected great credit, not only on himself, but also on the Rev. Mr. Barnes, who prepared him for the examination. The principal in remarking on the finances of the mission said they had been enabled to close the year's accounts without increasing the existing indebtedness, but it was to be hoped that the interest already manifested in the work would not die out, as, unless the debt was soon paid off, or at least materially reduced, he feared the mission would be doomed, and this would not only be a discredit to the Church of England, but a blow to evangelistic work in general. A glance at the reports for the last ten years would reveal the fact that not more than two thousand five hundred dollars of the Church's money had been annually spent for the support of the Sabrevois College and L'Eglise du Redempteur, that is to say, for the whole of the French work carried on by the Church of England in this city. The college, besides training young men and women for useful spheres in life, was also the means of bringing many to the light of the gospel. In concluding his report Mr. Lariviere expressed regret at the resignation of the secretary, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, whose valuable services and personal help he was glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging. He would also thank the supporters of the mission for their generous contributions, as well as the examiners of the classes and those who had given prizes; also those editors who had sent their papers gratuitously to the college. After some singing and recitations by the pupils, the Bishop presented a number of handsomely bound books, as prizes to the successful students, after which the whole school joined in singing 'Reviens Joyeux Printemps,' and the proceedings closed with prayer.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE APPEAL TO ROME.

Quebec, May 14.—The monument to Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, for the erection of which ground was broken on Thursday, on Dufferin Terrace, will be visible from the river, as the pedestal will be thirty-five feet high, and the statue itself fifteen feet, or fifty feet in all. At the annual meeting of the Quebec Electric Street Railway Company, Mr. Andrew Thomson, was elected president; Mr. E. W. Methot, vice-president; and Messrs. W. Shaw, Jno. Breakey, Judge

Advertisements section with 'Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice' as the main headline. Includes text about purity and availability.

Advertisement for '6 FACTS Concerning the Four-Point Bearings as used only in E. & D. BICYCLES.' Includes a diagram of a bearing and a list of six facts.

Advertisement for 'REMINGTON, MONARCH and DEFIANC' bicycles. Includes an illustration of a person riding a bicycle and text about the company's address and products.

Advertisement for 'Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa' and 'Cowan's Chocolate'. Includes text about the quality and availability of the products.

Advertisement for 'VICTOR BICYCLES' by 'WRIGHT & COWPER CO.'. Includes a large illustration of a bicycle and text about the company's reputation.

Various short news items and advertisements, including 'FELL DEAD WHILE SPEAKING' and 'MR. McDUGALL SUCCUMBS'.

Various short news items and advertisements, including 'NEW ELEVATOR FOR ST. JOHN' and 'MR. McDUGALL SUCCUMBS'.

SAN JUAN HAS FALLEN

Says a Report Received at Washington from Hayti.

STORY UNCONFIRMED, HOWEVER—DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—LOSS OF LIFE WAS SMALL ON BOTH SIDES.

Washington, D.C., May 13.—President McKinley received a despatch late this afternoon, which came through Haytien sources, announcing the capitulation of the city and forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The despatch was immediately communicated to Secretary Long, who presented it to the Naval Strategy Board, which was then in session.

I saw Secretary Long a few moments after the receipt of the despatch in question, but he would not say who sent it. He acknowledged its receipt, however, and supplemented the President's declaration of faith in its authenticity.

The Strategy Board immediately on the receipt of the despatch discussed its contents, but nothing could be learned regarding its action. It was said by Secretary Long that the despatch was not from Admiral Sampson, and that the last communication he had had from him came this morning.

It is understood that the despatch came through representatives of the Haytian Government in New York, and was communicated to the President by an officer of the United States signal corps, stationed at Governor's Island.

STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT. On board the flagship 'Iowa,' off San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 12 (via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 13).—The forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven men injured.

After three hours' firing, the Admiral withdrew the fleet, and, heading for Key West, he said: 'I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet, and not for San Juan.'

The men killed were Frank Widmark, a seaman, of the 'New York,' and a gunner's mate of the 'Amphitrite.' The latter died from the effects of the extreme heat. Of the injured men three were on board the 'Iowa' and four on board the 'New York.'

The names of those injured on the 'Iowa' were: Seaman Mitchell, Private Merkle, Apprentice Hill. The injured on the 'New York' are: Seaman Samuel Feltran, seriously; Seaman Michael Murphy. Two other enlisted men, slightly injured.

All the above named were injured by the bursting of a shell on the 'New York.' The American ships were uninjured.

The engagement began at 5.15 a.m., and ended at 8.15 a.m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced, and the town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered.

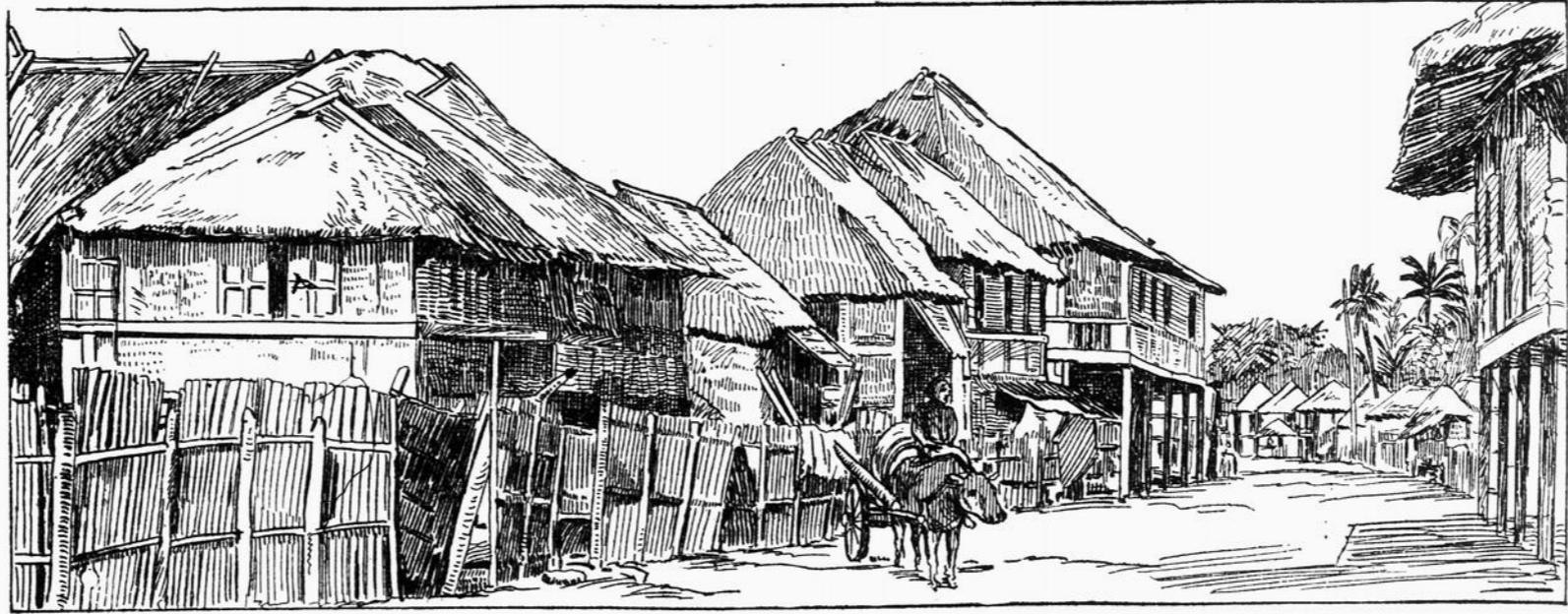
The ships taking part in the action were the 'Iowa,' 'Indiana,' 'New York,' 'Terror,' 'Amphitrite,' 'Detroit,' 'Montgomery,' 'Wampatuck' and 'Porter.' The enemy's firing was heavy, but wild, and the 'Iowa' and 'New York' were probably the only ships hit. They went right up under the guns in column, delivering broadsides and then returned. The line passed twice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore.

THE DAMAGE. It is impossible to judge the amount of the damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot, but the Spaniards were plucky. The after turret of the 'Amphitrite' got out of order temporarily during the engagement, but she banged away with her forward guns. After the first passage before the fort the 'Detroit' and the 'Montgomery' retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. The 'Porter' and the 'Wampatuck' also stayed out of range.

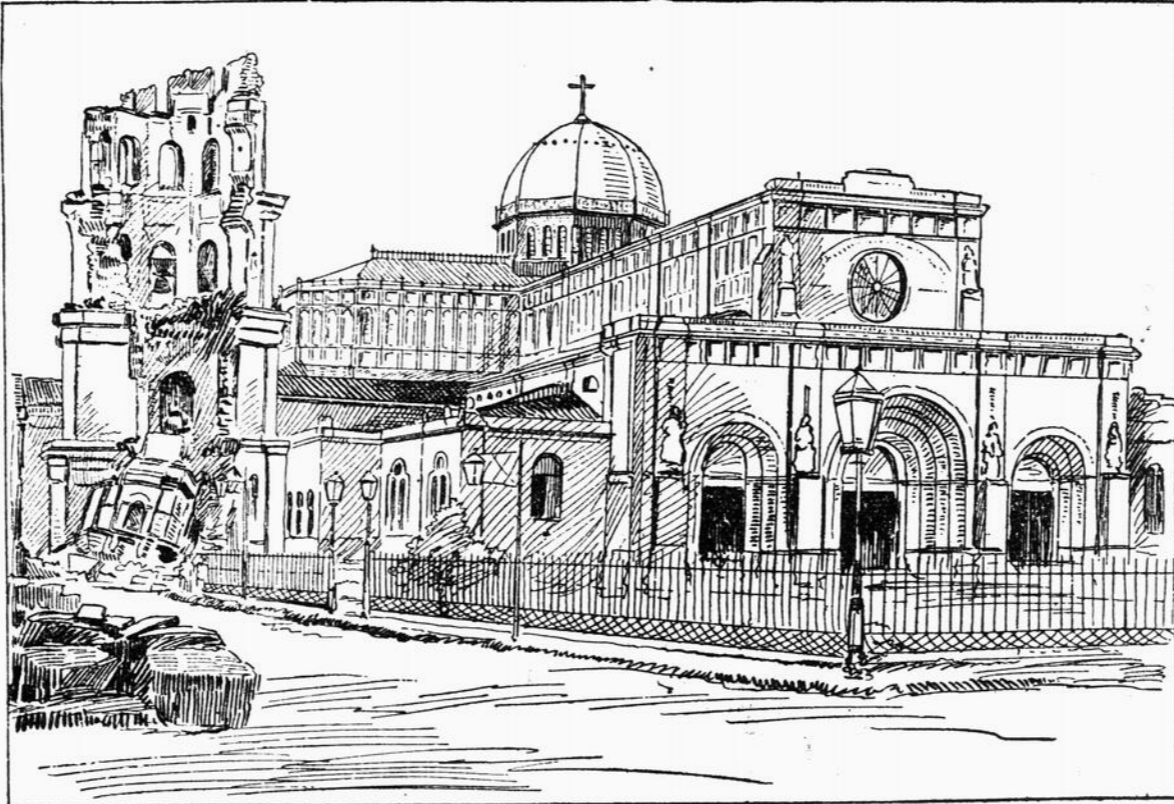
The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where the shots struck. The officers and men of all the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. The shots flew thick and fast over all the ships.

The men of the 'Iowa' who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an eight-inch shell which came through a boat into the superstructure, and scattered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate an inch thick. Merkle was struck in the arm and may lose it. All were hurt by splinters and a fire was started in the boat, but was extinguished.

Morro battery, on the eastward arm of the harbor, was the principal point of attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge of the 'Iowa,' and had a narrow escape from the splinters that injured the men. The 'Iowa' was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor. The weather was fine, but the heavy swell made accurate aiming difficult. The broadsides from the 'Iowa,' and the 'Indiana' rumbled in the hills ashore for five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust showed where they struck, but the smoke hung over everything. The shells screeching overhead and dropping around, were the only



CAVITE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WHERE THE REVOLUTION STARTED.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF MANILLA WITH THE RUINED TOWER OF THE OLD STRUCTURE, DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1880.

The old Cathedral at Manila was begun in 1654 and completed in 1672; it was two hundred and forty feet in length by sixty feet in breadth. Manila being subject to terrible seismic disturbances the Cathedral has suffered more or less. It was at last overthrown in the dread-

ful earthquake of June 3, 1863, when the ground sank two feet and all the churches, including the Cathedral, were destroyed. The present Cathedral, as can be seen, has also received severe damage from a similar cause.

Cavite, where the recent revolution broke out, is situated on the Bay of

Manilla, ten miles S.S.W. of the city of the same name, of which it forms the quarantine station. It has a large cigar manufactory, is the chief naval depot of the Spanish possessions in the east, and gives name to a province with a population of some sixty thousand. The town itself has some ten thousand inhabitants.

'Leslie's Weekly.'

end of the present war. This step is considered as foreshadowing some further action on the part of Germany in favor of Spain.

SPANIARDS' BRAVE FIGHT.

ADMIRAL MONTEJO'S POOR SHIPS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the 'Times,' who arrived there on board the British gunboat 'Lanet,' from Manila, says:

'I had a conversation with Admiral Montejó, who, recognizing the superiority of the American squadron, admitted that his chief object was to seek the protection of the Cavite forts. He fought in the 'Reina Maria Christina' till she was on fire fore and aft and had fifty-two killed. On the advice of his flag lieutenant, he transferred his flag to the 'Isala de Cuba.'

'Eventually, after two and a half hours' fighting, he gave the signal to scuttle and abandon her. Commodore Dewey ceased fire, and asked permission of the forts to destroy the burning ships. Admiral Montejó replied: 'The ships are at your mercy; do as you like.' The American fire was then resumed till the Spanish squadron was completely annihilated.

'The captain of the 'Boston,' who carried the flag of truce, said: 'You carried us with four very bad ships, not warships. We have never seen before braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives on vessels not fit for fighting.'

'Commodore Dewey sent a message to Admiral Montejó as follows: 'I have pleasure in clasp your hand and offering my congratulations on the gallant manner in which you fought.'

'Admiral Montejó attributes the responsibility of his defeat to the government in Madrid. He had only obsolete vessels, though he had requisitioned the government for ships. He had no torpedoes except some which he himself had constructed out of ineffective material. His original intention was to remain at Subic and offer battle, but he returned to Cavite because the Subic forts were inadequate.'

WASHINGTON PROGRAMME.

PLAN TO INVADE CUBA GIVES WAY TO THAT OF SEARCHING FOR THE CAPE VERDE SQUADRON.

Washington, D.C., May 13.—A complete change has taken place in the offensive plans of the government. The receipt of the news from Admiral Sampson of his attack on the forts at San Juan and the news of the actual presence of the Spanish flying squadron off Martinique, only five hundred miles away from Admiral Sampson, and less than a thousand miles from Havana, caused the despatch of the flying squadron under Commodore Schley and the delay of the army invasion of Cuba. It is to the navy that the government again looks for a battle that may end the conflict.

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GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES. London, May 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Standard' telegraphing on Friday says: 'I understand, though the Spanish Government has not yet received any official communication on the matter, that it has ground for believing that Germany will positively allow the United States to know that it would not view with pleasure any permanent occupation of Manila or the Spanish archipelagoes by America or any cession of the same to any European power at the

flying squadron if he can escape out of the reach of fort... fleet, however, is lacking... compared with the Spanish... co-operation on the part of... squadron would add very... chance of cornering the... forcing the fight, which is... necessary to the success of... campaign as now planned.

Some one suggested at the... partment that the Spanish... last heard from was at... much more distant from... of the Atlantic seaboard... vana, but if the Spanish... plates movement in the... he probably will run full... who will have his sights... advance when he moves...

Much regret is expressed... officers at the delays exper... communicating with Admira... it is to be learned yet... Department whether the... actually received up to this... important advices as to the... of the Spanish fleet that... spatched to him. Doubt... is founded on the experie... partment has had already with... received to-day from the West...

It was stated positively at the... office hours that no word had... ing the day from Admiral Samp... the one telegram sent out... regarding the attack on the... Juan. It can be stated that... good ground for the belief... admiral had achieved all that... ed of him, or that was neces... out the plans of the Strateg... purpose was to destroy San... fortified base that might... of refuge for the Spanish... according to the admiral's... been practically accomplished... neither necessary nor mater... Juan be occupied; all that... find no more protection than... would in any harbor without... defenses, and if the flying... should have the tendency... San Juan harbor they will... times to Admiral Sampson's... and monitors.

SITUATION IN HAVANA.

FOOD SCARCE AND SUFFERING GENERAL AS A CONSEQUENCE.

Nassau, N.P., May 13.—Accounts received here from Havana... Havana is pinching the... fully. Nothing in the shape of... is entering the city and the... gloomy and depressed. Orders... issued by General Blanco... dealers from selling more than... supplies to the same person at... Fresh provisions are very... meat is selling at seventy-five... eighty cents gold per pound. The... classes of the people are suffering... and the animals are suffering... conditions and appear as if they... been through twelve months' hard... vice.

There is little sickness of a serious... nature, though many cases of... mild sort are reported. There is... fever and the weather is... news of the result of the... at Manila is disheartening... yards, who may hope that... Sampson will be a retalia... Cape Verde fleet will... of Havana.

THE 'GUSSIE' LANDS... Key West, Fla., May 13.—The... The transport steamer... left here with a big... on Wednesday night, la... engagement with the Span... province of Pinar del Rio, w... succeeded in accomplishing... The 'Gussie,' which... Tampa, carried away... a large quantity of com... for the Cubans. The... directed by Capt. H. D... United States army, who... him over a hundred... First Infantry and ten... After a rough voyage, the 'Gussie' met of the plan coast by the... courtes 'Wasp' and 'Manning'... courted her in. As they approached... shows a large body of Spanish... opened fire upon the expedition... gunboat repud with effect, en... expedition to land. On shore... was renewed. The Spanish... retired to their works and... and directed a constant but... fire upon the landing party. The... later, was reinforced by a body... insurgents, who had been inform... of the expedition. The... ed by the fire of the gun... the mission of the 'Gussie'... was shot in the arm. The... is not known.

BRITISH REGISTRATION... London, May 13.—The... Lords to-day Lord Salisbury... measures would be taken... Spanish and American vessels... retaining provisional certifi... registry, with power to... ish flag, which power, he... only intended for war purp... Marquis of Salisbury, in... government was in communi... the Board of Trade relative... cautions which could be ad... vent a merely colorable trans... ership without creating any... culities in the way of ordinary... The matter, however, the... planned, was an extremely difficult... handle.

retired, having received severe injuries. One big warship had to be towed.'

SPANISH PROTEST.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN AN INFRINGEMENT OF NATIONAL USAGE.

Madrid, May 13.—The chief event in the Cortes to-day was the questioning by Senor Bares, who held a high post in the Philippines for two years, about the new risings at Panay, Cebu, and Manila, as to which he gave evidence drawn from the statements of passengers recently arrived and from private letters received at Madrid.

Lieut. General Corren, minister of war, contended in reply that the rising arose from American incitements. Senor Bares pointed out in answer that he referred to those which began early in April, before there was any idea of war with the United States.

The main point in Senor Bares's statement, however, was the terrible condition of the Spanish troops at Manila, between the double fire of the Americans and natives. This made a great sensation.

Senor Molina, deputy from Puerto Rico, protested against the bombardment of San Juan without notice, as an infringement of international usage.

To this General Correa replied that the conduct of the Americans was vandalism and that the government will bring their outrageous action under the notice of the Powers.' He echoed Senor Molina's eulogy of the bravery of the Spanish troops and marines and promised that the government would send its thanks. In the Senate similar observations were made.

NEWS AT MADRID.

DESPATCH RECEIVED ANNOUNCING THE BOMBARDMENT OF BAHIA HONDA.

Madrid, May 13.—The Spanish ministerial crisis continues. Premier Sagasta has had frequent conferences with prominent politicians, but there does not

appear to be any solution in sight of the difficult problem he has in hand. A despatch received here from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, says intense enthusiasm animates the crews of the Spanish ships there.

The government officials here refuse to say anything regarding the instructions cabled to Admiral Cervera.

According to an official despatch received here from Havana this evening, three American warships attempted to make a landing at Jicotea (Ajuacaro), yesterday, and were 'completely repulsed.'

A despatch from Havana says the Americans have bombarded Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, West of Cuba.

A despatch received to-night says that the American ships re-assembled before Cardenas yesterday, but that the garrison which had been reinforced, repulsed the enemy.

Another despatch from Havana reports that various encounters have taken place during the last few days between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in which the latter have been defeated.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

THIRTY THOUSAND LUMBERMEN.

Some Interesting Incidents in Connection with W.C.T.U. Work.

APPEAL FROM MRS. THORNLEY.

It is a very serious thing to ask God for opportunities for service, unless we are willing to shoulder the obligations that a favorable response will surely bring.

Year after year, in provincial W. C. T. U., in county convention, and local gathering, we women of Ontario have pleaded for the redemption from the drink curse of our beloved country, and have, with even passionate earnestness, offered ourselves as instruments for the outworking of our prayers.

TEMPERANCE MISSION WORK. At the Brantford convention, Miss Fisher, provincial superintendent of the Lumbermen's Department, quite took our breath away with the statement that there were thirty thousand men in the camps of Ontario alone.

Our hearts were much drawn out on their behalf, and the unanimous decision of the convention was that a W.C.T.U. missionary was to be secured and sent out to preach the gospel of Christ, with emphasis on the temperance side of it.

In a marked manner we were led to select the worker now in the field—Mr. John Leckie, of Osborne.

On Dec. 8 Mr. Leckie and wife—a bride of a few weeks—started for Muskoka. Huntsville became their first headquarters. Later Seguin Falls was chosen and from these two centres our missionary has gone forth to the camps of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton and Nipissing.

When in company with her son, King Alfonso XIII., the Queen Regent, Christina of Spain, opened the session of the Cortes at Madrid on April 20 last the very earnest and dignified speech that she made on this momentous occasion has won for her the respect and admiration of all impartial observers throughout the world.



CHRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN, AND HER SON, ALFONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

—Illustrated London News.

the Queen Regent has lately found herself placed she has behaved most courageously, displaying a tact that was at once both queenly and statesmanlike.

At the provincial convention our treasurer had sixty-seven dollars to the credit of the Lumbermen's Department.

church membership at the close of a regular service. She only asked for ten-cent donations and promptly received six dollars and sixty cents as a response to her appeal.

At one village the use of a hall was obtained for a short time. The men were leaving the bush for the drives, and many of them had to pass through his place.

Mr. Leckie says: 'We had the best meetings in the hall. I had no idea they would attend so well. Every seat was taken and the work of the Holy Spirit was manifested. The people in the neighborhood seemed to enjoy them equally well, and some of them have handed together to study their bibles.'

has not been chronicled any sign of hesitation or timidity on the part of the Queen Regent, who, on the contrary, has shown every disposition to stand by the fortunes of the hapless country in which her lot is cast and in which she is so conspicuous and so important a personage, till either Spain recovers its position among the countries of the world or forever sinks into national oblivion.

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Some of the marvellous changes which took place and discoveries made during the past half century formed the chief topic of conversation. These reminiscences, to a large extent, referred to the gradual development of the face of the country from the state of nature in

I wish you could have been present at our meetings. You would have enjoyed them, especially the temperance part. The hotel is just at hand, and the river men, waiting for the drive, came every evening, and the stories some of them had to tell of the evils of strong drink were really appalling.

WISHED HIMSELF DRUNK.

The following incident occurred at a service in one of the camps. We will give it in Mr. Leckie's own words:—'While talking to the men in one of the camps a man spoke up and said that hotel-keepers were all right, for he had been one himself. His boy, only about fifteen years of age, called out, "That's right, dad; I wish I was drunk now."

To show the sad wrecks the liquor traffic makes amongst these naturally generous, easy-going men, let me again quote from Mr. Leckie's letters: 'I saw a sad sight yesterday. A man got off the train so drunk he was nearly unconscious. He started for the hotel, but fell down on the track and lay there heedless and stupid, so drunk he could not speak. He was a fine-looking young man, and I suppose somebody's boy and loved child, but the demon had for the time got ahead of us, and we could only do as we would be done by, namely, take him to a lumbering office and put him on a bed and slip some tracts into his pockets.'

Very sincerely, MAY R. THORNLEY, President of Ontario W. C. T. U.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

(From a Correspondent of the 'Witness.') There met on April 28 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Munroe, in the sixth concession of Kenyon, in the county of Glengarry, members of the family and some of their intimate friends to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

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Some of the marvellous changes which took place and discoveries made during the past half century formed the chief topic of conversation. These reminiscences, to a large extent, referred to the gradual development of the face of the country from the state of nature in

which the pioneers found their lands to the cleared, well-cultivated farms which resulted from their labor. At first a small clearing was made, in which the log shanty was built; this was roofed with scooped out basswood logs, laid side by side and extending from wall to wall, the front wall being slightly higher than the opposite one—adjacent 'scoops' were covered by similar inverted scoops, so that the whole formed a strong rain-proof covering. Against a large open-



MR. HUGH MUNROE.

ing made in one end of the 'shanty' was built a large fire-place, terminating in a large chimney—the whole formed of stone and mortar. The chimney contained an iron crane, from which hung hooks, from which to hold the pots which were seen placed over the fire. A large back-log was placed at the back of the fire-place, and in front of it was the fire, kept up by an abundant supply of wood, supported by massive siphons. This fire supplied the heat and greater part of the light needed in the primitive dwelling referred to. The introduction of the cooking stove caused the open fire-place to be closed up. Communication between the settlers was at first kept up by paths made through the bush. After that roads were opened up. Where these passed through swamps the rough corduroy roads were formed by laying



MRS. HUGH MUNROE.

logs transversely, which were, after a time, covered with earth and gravel. The first agricultural implements were rude and few in number. When the area under crop was small this could be harvested with the sickle, threshed with the flail and cleaned with the winnowing-fan. When the clearings became larger the crop became so large that the sickle had to be discarded for the grain cradle and scythe, which ultimately were succeeded by the modern mower, reaper and binder. At the same time the threshing mill replaced the flail and the hand fan.

At first the settler had to depend on 'black salts' (impure carbonate of potash) and 'potash' obtained from wood ashes, to pay his debts. The wants of the pioneers were few compared to those of their descendants. Their farms produced almost everything they needed. The wool was carried at the local carding mill, which also filled and finished the cloth. The rolls were spun at home into yarn, which was woven into blankets, shawls, plaids, druzget of numerous pretty colored patterns, which was made into handsome, durable under-clothing for the men and boys and dresses for the female members of the family. Home-made cloth, which was almost proof against rain, wind and frost, furnished the apparel of the men and boys; while all were shod by boots and shoes made from the hides furnished the local tanner, who took about a year to convert them into leather, which stood tear and wear better than footwear which can now be bought. Other matters were referred to, which will not be dwelt upon.

The 'Witness' has been received by Mr. Munroe and family for nearly forty years. Since its first appearance it has been a constant visitor to the homes of many of the settlers of north-west Glengarry. Its treatment of public and social questions has been in accord with their views on these. This confidence in the 'Witness' amidst conflicting political opinions has remained unaltered. What it was to the fathers of the present generation may be illustrated by the following incident: Two of the pioneers who have passed to the great majority years ago, and whose farms were separated by the highway, were having their usual daily chat, when Henry, who was a William, desiring to surprise his neighbor, who, when he heard it, was doubtful of its correctness, but having been assured that it was in the last 'Witness,' said, 'If that was the case it was true.' Mr. Munroe is a Presbyterian and in politics a Liberal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How Dare You

Go to Bed if You Have Little Children and There is No Available Remedy for Croup in the House?

Every home should have an emergency closet, on the shelf of which should be a certain remedy for croup, Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is wonderful in its effects on little children who are croupy. You have no trouble in getting them to take it.



because it is sweet and pleasant. In case of croup, put the child to bed in a very warm room, the air of which must be made moist by the continuous steam from a boiling kettle. Put a warm poultice around the little one's neck and give Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure according to directions. This will save the child's life, unless the case has already progressed to true croup, in which event fly for the nearest and best physician, for the operation of tracheotomy may be necessary to save life. Use Shiloh's time, for delays are especially dangerous in this dread disorder. In the United States and Canada, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle; and in England, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 6s.

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN—My baby took a severe cough; became so hoarse you could hear him all the time. The doctor said it was croup, but did him no good. We gave him Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure and it helped him quick.

NANCY S. TERRY, Crews Depot, Ala.

TEABERRY For THE TEETH. A MOST POPULAR TOILET PREPARATION. 25-CENTS-A-BOX. LOPESZA, CHEMICAL & TORRENT.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA. C. B. Scantlebury, BELLEVILLE, KINGSTON, WINNIPEG.

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet "How to Paper" sent free to any address. Write a postal. Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw this advertisement. We pay express charges. Mail Order Department at Belleville, Ont. Address all communications there. Agents wanted everywhere.

REFRIGERATORS REED'S BONA-FIDE DISCOUNT OF 30 PERCENT. A Good Family size \$7.00. GEO. W. REED & CO., Makers. 183 & 185 Craig, Branch, 2527 St. Catherine, 3 Doors East of Bloor.

TURKISH BATHS AT HOME. TREE'S Improved Folding Hot Air and Vapour Bath Cabinet, gives Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Medicated or Perfumed Baths in the privacy of your own room at a cost of 50c. As a Spring Medicine, or Blood Purifier, it has no equal, as it drives all impurities from the blood, and leaves the skin and complexion fresh and clear. Cures Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Blood and Nervous Disorder. Nothing like it for breaking up Colds, La Grippe, etc. Guaranteed the Best Bath Cabinet made for the price, viz., complete with heater, instructions and formula, for \$5.00. E. M. TREE & CO., 54 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B.

'LEWIS CARROLL.'

CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON.

(Beatrice Hatch, in the 'Strand'.)

The following sympathetic sketch of Lewis Carroll was written by one of his many girl friends and contains a delightful account of the way he entertained them, not sparing trouble or forethought:

The Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson died at Guildford on Jan. 14, 1898. When that sad announcement was made to the world on the morning of the 15th, hundreds of children knew and felt that they had lost a friend; not only those to whom Mr. Dodgson had been a living personal reality, but also the countless number in different parts of the world who knew him as 'Lewis Carroll,' the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'

He was sent to school at Richmond, Yorkshire; from thence he went to Rugby, and to Christ Church, Oxford. Mathematics were then, as always, Mr. Dodgson's chief study. In 1854 he took a first-class in that subject, and in 1855 he was appointed mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, which post he held till 1881. Several works were published by him on algebra, trigonometry, logic, etc., which are proof of his industry and originality. In 1861 Mr. Dodgson was made a senior student (i.e., a fellow) of his college; and he remained at Christ Church in that capacity until his death. He had also been ordained deacon in the Church of England in the year 1861, but he never took priest's orders.

'Alice in Wonderland' in its present form was published in 1865, and never has any book attained to a greater popularity. It was followed in 1872 by 'Through the Looking Glass,' which is as well known as its predecessor. In 1876 appeared the long poem (or rather 'argony in eight fits'), called 'The Hunting of the Snark'—'snark' being, as he told us, the 'portmanteau-word' for snail and shark.

In other poetry he has given us 'Phantasmagoria' and other poems (1870), among the best of which are 'Hiawatha's Photography' and 'A Sea-Dirge'; and 'Rhyme and Reason,' which came out in 1883. Besides the puzzle-book of 'Doublets,' the 'Game of Logic,' and other small works, Mr. Dodgson enlarged a fairy story of his that had appeared in 'Aunt Judy's Magazine' in 1867, as 'Bruno's Revenge,' into the two big volumes of 'Sylvie and Bruno,' which, in its double story, so curiously interwoven, contains such a mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous. The dedicatory verses at the beginning of some of these volumes are worth notice for the ingenious way in which he has worked in the name of the girl-friend to whom the book is inscribed. In those in 'The Hunting of the Snark' and in 'Sylvie and Bruno' the first letter of each line, taken in succession, spell out the girl's name; and in the verse at the beginning of 'Sylvie and Bruno, Concluded,' the result is obtained by taking the third letter in each line.

Puzzles and problems of all sorts were a delight to Mr. Dodgson. Many a sleepless night was occupied by what he called

ed a 'Pillow problem.' In fact, his mathematical mind seemed to be always at work on something of the kind, and he loved to discuss and argue a point connected with his logic if he could but find a willing listener. Sometimes while paying an afternoon call he would borrow scraps of paper, and leave neat little diagrams or word puzzles to be worked out by his friends.

It may be interesting to some who do not know Mr. Dodgson's poetical charade to see the accompanying verses, with two rough drawings by himself. Of late

A CHARADE

[NINE POUNDS will be given to any one who succeeds in writing an original practical Charade, introducing the line "My First is followed by a bird," but making no use of the answer to this: (Canada) Ap 8 1878 (Signed) Lewis Carroll]

My First is singular at best. More plural is my friend. My First is for the pluralist—No plural-plural, I protest. It scarcely can be reckoned!

My First is followed by a bird. My Second by a man. I hope all my simple words Follow to often, long and short, and plausible denials!

My First is a girl at midday. A fadist melancholy! My Second men remove as wise. My Third from heights of wisdom flows To depths of frantic folly!

My First is a young dog by day. My Second's age is ended. My Third enjoys an eye, they say That never seems to fade away. Strongly continues extended!

My Whole! I need a Pittie pen To paint the myrtle's petals. It marks and the slave of man—A mountain summit and a low Of dark and deadly mazes!

A flashing light—a flashing shade—Beginning, end, and middle Of all that human art hath made. Or what device! Go, seek the end. If you would guess my riddle!



ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BLADON TALKS.

She Never Knew Any Remedy to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Her Experience has Been With Hundreds of Cases and she Never Knew Dodd's Kidney Pills to Fail in One.

St. Thomas, May 7.—Hospital nurses, and physicians never speak in favor of any medicine unless it is one that can confidently be depended upon to do just exactly what it is claimed it will. Under these circumstances, the following letter, written by Mrs. J. Bladon, No. 9 Inkerman street, St. Thomas, a popular and successful professional nurse, has aroused the genuine interest of the people of the town.

Coming, as it does, at a time when the town is talking of several almost miraculous recoveries from supposedly fatal attacks of Kidney Disease, through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the letter is of more than usual weight and importance.

Mrs. Bladon says: 'I have been nurse in the Railroad Hospital in St. Thomas for five years, and during that time have come into contact with many railroad men who were suffering from Kidney Diseases. They, and other patients under my care, have, to my personal knowledge, used Dodd's Kidney Pills for Kidney Diseases, and Urinary Troubles. Ladies, who have been in my care have used these pills for female complaints, and in every one of these cases, a complete and permanent cure was effected by these wonderful pills.

'As a professional nurse I can and do say I have never known any other medicine that could equal Dodd's Kidney Pills for the cure of all Kidney Diseases.'—Mrs. J. Bladon.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital, 43 ARGYLE AVE. The only hospital in the city taking babies under seven years. Young Women desiring training in baby nursing. Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.



ALICE LIDDELL—AS A BEGGAR-GIRL. (The original of 'Alice, in Wonderland.'—From a photo by 'Lewis Carroll'.)

gasping just after the box has closed—and finally, a week afterwards, the return of the letter from the Dead Letter Office, marked "Address illegible!"

'Write legibly.—The average temper of the human race would be perceptibly sweetened if everybody obeyed this rule! A great deal of the bad writing in the world comes simply from writing too quickly. Of course you reply, "I do it to save time." A very good object, no doubt; but what right have you to do it at your friend's expense? Isn't his time as valuable as yours? Years ago I used to receive letters from a friend—and very interesting letters, too—written in one of the most atrocious hands ever invented. It generally took me about a week to read one of his letters! I used to carry it about in my pocket, and take it out at leisure times, to puzzle over the riddles which composed it—holding it in different positions, and at different distances, till at last the meaning of some hopeless scrawl would flash upon me, when I at once wrote down the English under it, and when several had been thus guessed, the context would help one with the others, till at last the whole series of hieroglyphics was deciphered. If all one's friends wrote like that, life would be entirely spent in reading their letters!

'My Ninth Rule.—When you get to the end of a note-sheet, and find you have more to say, take another piece of paper—a whole sheet, or a scrap, as the case may demand; but, whatever you do, don't cross! Remember the old proverb, "Cross-writing makes cross reading." "The old proverb?" you say, enquiringly. "How old?" Well, not so very ancient, I must confess. In fact, I'm afraid I invented it while writing this paragraph. Still, you know, "old" is a comparative term. I think you would be quite justified in addressing a chicken, just out of the shell, as "Old boy!" when compared with another chicken, that was only half out!

Another register contained a list of every menu supplied to every guest who dined at Mr. Dodgson's table! This sounds like the doing of an epicure, but Mr. Dodgson was not that—far from it. His dinners were simple enough, and never of more than two courses. But everything that he did must be done in the most perfect manner possible; and the same care and attention would be given to other people's affairs, if in any way he could assist or give them pleasure. If he took you up to London to see a play at the theatre, you were no sooner seated in the railway carriage than a game was produced from his bag, and all occupants of the compartment were invited to join in playing a kind of 'halma' or 'draughts' of his own invention, on the little wooden board that had been specially made at his design for railway use, with 'men' warranted not to tumble down, because they fitted into little holes in the board! And the rest of those happy days spent with him were remarkable for the consideration that was shown for your comfort and happiness. If you went to see Mr. Dodgson in the morning you would find him, pen in hand, hard at work on neat packets of MS. carefully arranged round him on the table, but the pen would instantly be laid aside, and the most cheerful of smiles would welcome you in for a chat as long as you liked to stay. He was always full of interest, and generally had something fresh to show: an ingenious invention of his own for filing papers, or lighting gas, or boiling a kettle!

My earliest recollections of Mr. Dodgson are connected with photography. He was very fond of this art at one time, though he had entirely given it up for many years latterly. He kept various costumes and 'properties' with which to dress us up, and, of course, that added to the fun. What child would not thoroughly enjoy personating a Japanese, or a beggar-child or a gipsy, or an Indian?

The following letter written to me in 1873, about a large wax doll that Mr. Dodgson had presented to me, and which I had left behind me when I went on a visit from home, is an interesting specimen of his mind, and known also by him, but though they have long since departed this life, I need hardly say I still possess the doll 'Alice':—

'My Dear Birdie.—I met her just outside Tom Gate, walking very stiffly, and I think she was trying to find her way to my rooms. So I said, "Why have you come here without Birdie?" So she said, "Birdie's gone! And Emily's gone!" And Mabel isn't kind to me!" And two little waxy tears came running down her cheeks.

'Why, how stupid of me! I've never told you who it was all the time! It was your new doll. I was very glad to see her, and I took her to my room, and gave her some vesta matches to eat, and a cup of nice melted wax to drink for the poor little thing was very hungry and thirsty after her long walk. So I said "Come and sit down by the fire, and let's have a comfortable chat."

'Oh, no!" she said. "I'd much rather not!" And she made me take her quite to the other side of the room, where it was very cold; and then she sat on my knee, and fanned herself with a penwiper, because she said she was afraid the end of her nose was beginning to melt.

'You've no idea how careful we have to be—we dolls." "Why, there was a sister of mine—would you believe it? She went up to the fire to warm her hands, and one of her hands dropped right off! There!" "Of course it dropped right off!" I said, "because it was the right hand." "And how do you know it was the right hand, Mister Carroll?" she doll said. So I said, "I think it must have been the right hand, because the other hand was left."

'The doll said, "I shan't laugh! It's a very bad joke. Why, even a common wooden doll could make a better joke than that! And, besides, they've made my mouth so stiff and hard, that I can't laugh if I try ever so much!" "Don't be cross about it," I said, "but tell me this: I'm going to give Birdie and the other children one photograph each, whichever they choose?" "I don't know," said the doll; "you'd better ask her!" So I took her home in a hansom cab. Which would you like, do you think? Arthur as Cupid? or Arthur and Wilfrid together? Or you and Ethel as beggar children? Or, Ethel standing on a box? or, one of yourself? Your affectionate friend, "LEWIS CARROLL."

Mr. Dodgson's chief form of entertaining during the last years of his life was giving dinner-parties. Do not misunderstand me, nor picture to yourself a long row of guests on either side of a gaily-decorated table. Mr. Dodgson's theory was that it was much more enjoyable to have your friends singly. Consequently these 'dinner-parties,' as he liked to call them, consisted almost always of one guest only, and that one a 'child-friend.' One of his charming and characteristic little notes, written in his clear writing, often on a half-sheet of note-paper, would arrive, containing an invitation, of which the following is a specimen:—

'Ch. Ch., Nov. 21, '96. "My Dear Bee.—The reason I have, for so long a time, not visited the hive, is a legal, but is not (as you might imagine) that I think there is no more honey in it! Will you come again to dine with me? Any day would suit me, and I would fetch you at 6.30. "Ever your affectionate C.L.D."

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Mr. Dodgson had a great horror of being 'lionized,' and ingeniously silenced his tormentors by representing to them, indirectly, that 'Lewis Carroll,' the author of 'Alice,' and 'Mr. Dodgson,' were two distinct persons. The latter had never put his name to any published work of fiction; and 'Lewis Carroll' was not to be found at Christ Church, Oxford.

Dinner is served in a smaller room, which is also filled with bookcases and

books. But we will imagine the scene concluded, for those who have the privilege of enjoying a college library need not be told how excellent they are. We must not rouse envy in these days, have not! The rest of the evening away very quickly, there is a game to be done, and to be shown. You play a game—one of Mr. Dodgson's inventions—such as 'Miss Massey's rick,' or others; or you may see some lovely drawings of fairs, and the best tells you you can't be sure they really exist. Or you may have a play if you wish it, and Mr. Dodgson himself perform. You look on at him posing you are a stranger for a moment. There is none. But a large sum of money is brought forward, and this money is organette. Another box holds the circular perforated cards, and is catalogued by their owner, and the greatest favorites is 'Santa Lucia.' This will open the concert. The box is affixed through a hole in the top of the box, and the green hand of the latter helps to modulate the sound. The picture of the author of the recently enjoying every note, as he gently turns the handle, and music of all kinds, is more worthy of your admiration than the music itself. Never was there a more delightful host for a 'dinner-party,' or one who took such pains for your entertainment, fresh and new to you to the last.

Sometimes I have spent an evening with Mr. Dodgson in conversation. With all his humor he took a deep view of life, and had a very good opinion of his faith, his deep religious faith, and his childlike trust in the goodness of God were very striking. His sense of surprise and gentle reassurance of a girl who told him she was nervous, came into my mind as I wrote, "Be sure you trust God!" Do you think he would let you come to harm? To be afraid is to distrust. These and other similar words of his give us an insight into the pure and open mind, whose clear waters heaven's smashes could find an unsullied reflection.

Mr. Dodgson did not often preach, yet, when he did, he had the power to impress and captivate his hearers. There was no need for him to write out a sermon. Full of earnestness in his subject, the words came without difficulty. And there was there any danger of his wandering from the direct point, for before the eye of his orderly and logical mind, his subject would arise in the form of a diagram to be worked out point by point. And he has told me how, by keeping a seemingly real drawing of this before him as he looked straight in front of him from the pulpit, he kept his feelings perfectly clear and distinct.

For the last few years he lived a life of great retirement, declining all invitations into society, and seldom associating with any one, beyond dining at home. If you were very anxious to get him to come to your house on any particular day, the only chance was not to invite him, but only to inform him that you would be at home. Otherwise he would say, "As you have invited me I cannot come, for I have made a rule to decline all invitations; but I will come the next day." However, his frequent informal calls more than made up for this. In former years he would sometimes consent to go to a 'party,' if he was quite sure he was not to be 'shown off,' or introduced to any one as the 'Author of "Alice." I must again quote from a note of his in answer to an invitation to tea:—

'What an awful proposition! To drink tea from four to six would be the constitution even of a hardened tea-drinker. For me, who hardly ever touch it, it would probably be fatal! One form in which Mr. Dodgson's recreation was by going to the theatre, and with his strict views of morality, and refined taste, he was able to spend time to induce stage-managers to suppress or omit, anything that might be of sensitive ears. Of course, the plays that he came to go to were very limited in number. He particularly enjoyed seeing children act, and many a little actress would receive a note or a card, accompanied by a copy of one of his books, handed in at the stage-door the morning after the performance; and this was often the beginning of much friendship shown to her and a true friendship.

I do not know that he ever wrote anything in the dramatic line, though he did once favor us years ago with a tiny Prologue, for our own special use, at a private theatrical which our elders were to perform. The Prologue was then spoken by myself and my small brother.

PROLOGUE. (Enter Beatrice, leading Wilfrid, and leaving him at centre front, and after being round on tiptoe, to make sure they are not overheard, returns and takes her seat.) B. Wilfrid! I'm sure that something is a matter!

All day there's been—oh, such a fuss and clutter!—and mamma's been trying on a fringed hat. I never saw the house in such a state. (Puts her arms round his neck, and says there a secret, Wilfrid.) W. (Shaking her off.) Yes, what's the matter? B. And you won't tell her! (Whispering.) Then you're very cross!

(Turns away from, and clasps her in her arms, looking up, ecstatically.) W. I'm sure of this! It's something very uncommon! W. (Stretching up his arms with a heroic air.) Oh, curiosity! Thy name is Woman! (Puts his arm round her neck, and says, Well, Birdie, then I'll tell! Myself.) B. What would you say? If they were going to see a little play? B. (Jumping up and clapping hands.) I'd say "How nice!" W. (Pointing to audience.) But will please the rest?

B. Oh, yes! Because, you know, they do their best! (Turns to audience.) You'll praise them, won't you, when they've done their best? Just say "How nice!" before you go away! (They run away hand in hand.) February 14, 1873.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Half Tone.

He was a genius who invented the half tone process. It is comparatively so very much cheaper and more expeditious than the old time hand engraving that the latter simply had to yield to the former.

Have you not need of finer business stationery than you have been in the habit of using. We would like to print some for you.

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter Sts.

Look!

Most people do look at illustrations, you know, and that is why they are so much used in advertisements and on business stationery.

The 'Witness' Printing House has a thoroughly equipped department for each class of work and the motto is good work at reasonable prices, without loss of time.



Illustration

has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration on stationery and in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

Note this, that we have separate departments for line work and half tones, or in other words for zinc and copper etchings.

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

Picturesque Canada!

COMPLETE IN 41 PARTS. A few complete Sets left. Will be sold for \$3.00 per set.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

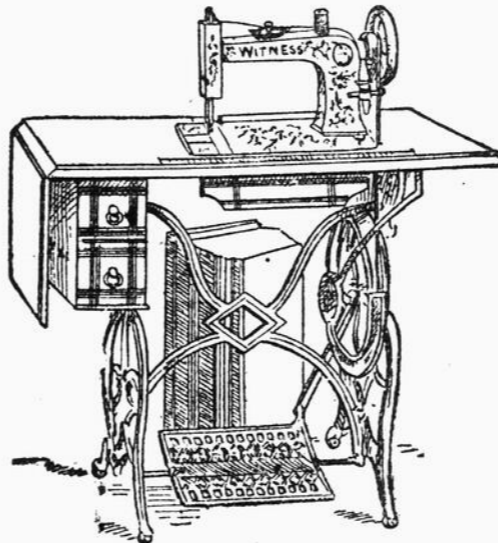
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

\$25.50 Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent. It is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness'.

manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required.

POTATOES.

G. W. McClure (Illinois Station Bulletin 40) reports various experiments with potatoes. The following points occur among his conclusions:

- (1) Changing seed from one locality to another is of doubtful value. (2) With twelve out of fifteen varieties, seed potatoes from the most productive plots of 1893 yielded, in 1894, more than seed from the less productive duplicate plots.

the best place for them to take it from is the wayside pond, as such water is soft and warm, and the animals will generally prefer it to hard, cold spring water.

The best way to get a fast walking horse is to train him as a colt to walk as fast as he can without trotting. A colt generally wants to go as fast as he can, but the trouble is he is allowed to do this at a trot. On the walk he is made to go slow to cool off after a trot.

NO MORE BIBLES IN AMERICA?

(Miss E. Theodore Crosby, in the 'Independent.') In the heart of the Pacific Ocean, shut out from all civilized nations by thousands of miles of water, lie the Marshall Islands, of coral formation, rising but a few feet from the water's edge, and having but three fruit-bearing trees, the bread-fruit, pandanus and cocconut; these, with fish caught from the sea, constitute the food-supply and wealth of the people.

From the leaf of the pandanus they make their clothing, and oftentimes their huts for shelter. The breadfruit is to them the staff of life, while the cocconut is at once food and shelter, and their only source of income; they dry the meat, the copra of commerce, and sell it to the traders. With this they pay their taxes to the German Komissar, and the tribute exacted by their chiefs, and, if there be any left, it keeps them from the soft-threatening starvation.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Brood sows like a change of food, and when they are not at liberty to go in search of the lacking ingredients they will eat anything, even their pigs.

Sometimes aged sows acquire a habit of eating their young. Feed a pound of salt fat pork daily for three or four days at farrowing time, and it will cure them.

The farmer turns his money quicker in hogs than any other thing to which he can put his hand. The hog of to-day is a very different animal from that of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

It is always poor policy to keep a large number of cows on the feed that will properly support only half the number. Too many farmers are carrying on dairying in this way, and wonder why they are not making a profit.

When a long journey horse's should be allowed as much drink as they care to take, about every eight or ten miles, and

erty, and says it can print no more for us. Of course the Board is too hard up to think of such a thing. All the Testaments in the islands will be distributed this year, or have been already; of course there will be none to go down this summer, and none to carry round the islands. There will be a famine for one year, at least; I hope not for longer.

'Strong language, you say? Ah, well, perhaps it is; but then the writer has had to face the situation, you see, and therein lies the difference.

Come with me to one of these little islands. See the people crowding on the shore! See the canoes racing out to the 'Morning Star!' How they scramble on board the dearly loved ship!

The native pastor is among them. Greetings over, and he says to you, 'We have been praying the Lord would send you soon; the people are all hungry for the Word of God.'

You reply, 'I am sorry, but we have no bibles for you this year.' The pastor protests; surely his people need not ask in vain for bibles; they can pay—some of them have gone hungry so as to have the money ready to pay for the 'Big Books.'

Again you reiterate your denial. 'We have no bibles here at all. We are sorry, very sorry.'

Are we? But as the pastor turns away we hear him say: 'Yes, but your sorrow is not so big as our sorrow; we know what it means, and you do not.'

And as he tells the waiting people, a label arises: 'Are there no more bibles in America? Don't the Christians in America love us any more?'

We go ashore. Another crowd of eager, pleading voices, asking for the Word of God. Again we have to say them nay, and nay and nay. They are sad, they are bewildered; they know not what to think.

This is one island, and we have fifteen more to visit. We have fifteen more times to hear the plea, and fifteen more times to say them nay. We have the people crowding to meet us with rejoicing, and we are sending them away sorrowing. We have to meet the four hundred and twenty-five people who have given themselves to Christ during the year, and not one of these newly awakened souls can have the bible.

What if your own were starving? CRUELTY OF TRADERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

'Regions Beyond' contains an article by Dr. Harry Guinness on his recent travels in the Montana district of Peru and Bolivia, in which he says: 'The great trade of this vast Montana is rubber, but awful cruelties and atrocities are committed on the helpless natives in connection with the traffic.'

My informant frankly confessed that he himself had shot many natives—fourteen at one time—and had even killed little children, because their parents, stung to dull resistance by incessant repression, had threatened revenge! He showed no compunction whatever in telling me of these things and many others that I could not write. Though a criminal code of law nominally exists in these blood-stained regions, as far as the poor Indian is concerned it is absolutely null and void. The prefects, appointed at La Paz, are the very ones most guilty, and attempt to profit by their position, enslaving multitudes and selling them down river, whether they are carried by men who live by that work, and who in turn dispose of them as laborers in the rubber forests. Abominably treated, these poor creatures often die on the way and become food for the crocodiles, or, reaching their final goal, may live on for one or two years, flogged and oppressed, machines for the ingathering of the coveted milk of the rubber-tree, until, smitten by incurable ulcers of the leg, or victims of beriberi or some other tropical disease, their brief and troubled life passes into the great unknown as the falling leaves are swept down the swift-flowing river into the mighty flood of the Amazon, to be lost in the great ocean beyond.

A well-known Peruvian colonel, with whom I had also ample conversation, and who was widely conversant with the Montana, continues Dr. Guinness, 'confirmed the statements which had been made, and, referring to his own experience, said that such humanitarian ideas as he had formerly possessed while living for years in Paris were completely dispelled by actual contact with the Indians, whom he described as "beasts," and added that in his opinion there was only one way to deal with them—to kill them. I reminded him that their present condition was only the result of the persistent and shameful abuse of those who had dominated over them so long. To this he agreed, but, in spite of it, viewing the actual present condition of these wild forest inhabitants, he reaffirmed his position. When I said something about the universal love of God, and the special tenderness of Christ for the lost, he at once responded, with a laugh, "Ah, sir, it is evident that Jesus never knew Peru! As a "sine qua non" for success in this section of the country, you must have capital to start with, and cruelty as your method."—'Christian Herald.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS. The recent census shows that the population of Egypt has increased by nearly three million, or thirty percent, since the suppression of Arabi's rebellion. Such are the beneficent results of good

government, and freedom from war, pestilence and famine.

The Rev. Mr. Jaye went to Mexico a few weeks ago with £100 to buy Spanish Bibles for distribution. The English and Foreign Bible Societies, however, had none, and would not send any in less than two months. He went to go to a Madrid printer, who printed 25,000 in a fortnight.

The cheering news is received of the sales of the bible and translations in France last year, so far as were conducted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, exceeded the previous year by more than a thousand volumes. These are the bibles France needs so badly as to have a bible.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam decided, in view of the great want of the people by the mission of the Calvinistic Methodists in that country, to make a government grant of about six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars toward rebuilding the school and dispensaries destroyed in the earthquake of last June.

A temperance lecturer, who was refused inspection of a list of shareholders in a brewery company, on the ground that he was going to hold public meetings to ridicule and condemn on a platform, took out a summons under the provisions of the company one shilling and sixpence for his refusal to allow inspection of the list.

The American Society is preparing to send into Cuba a quantity of Spanish Bibles. Testaments are as soon as the way is opened. They have already received two hundred and fifty dollars from the Presbytery of the South. Southern Presbytery has also agreed to aid it in preparing for the work.

What a trouble it is, says the 'Christian World,' when a religious movement, aside with religious freedom, in Tahiti, the French and the London Missionary Society's workers, just as the new driving them out of the country. And the Tahitian Protestants have recently been subjected by the governor to a new restriction. A native preacher is to learn to preach in French, and after the close of the next ten years every preacher who does not give sermons in that language is to be silenced.

It is reported that, perhaps with a purpose of checking the aggressive action of the Jesuits in Madagascar, the French Government is contemplating the installation in the island of a number of Catholic clergy, under the rule of an archbishop and two bishops, who are to be under the general authority of the government as elsewhere. In view of this, some of the Protestants are said to be anxious that their work should receive the same political recognition. A long article in 'L'Eglise Libre' opposes this, claiming that it will have the effect of quenching the missionary ardor of the Church and doing more harm than can be compensated for by whatever additional support or recognition comes from the government.

The American Board has long had a station at San Sebastian, in Spain. The missionaries have always been popular in the town and neighborhood, but since the outbreak of war there has been a hostile feeling manifested. The board has now received a communication stating that the missionaries should be prudent to quit the country. They have arrived safely at Biarritz, a town where they will remain to await the success of events. The departure of the Rev. William H. Gulliver, who has been in Spain since 1871. He is accompanied by Miss Catherine H. Bull, who is also a member of the board. They are Miss Catherine H. Bull, who is also a member of the board. They are Miss Catherine H. Bull, who is also a member of the board.

No more vivid argument has been given to the heathen cause than that which was involved in an attempt to murder De Deken, a Belgian missionary, who was written in one of the French papers, describing West African cannibalism. On the Upper Congo a party of day prisoners of war, their hands up and down by a soldier, their bodies marked with lines, were cut up into which they were going to cut up. The object is to attract pig-chasers, who may handle the living victim and select a host for themselves. When all the bones have been eaten of he is killed. Bishop Angonin, who with one case in which no prisoner could be found for a victim's head, the delay was so great that the prisoner of the arms and legs became so stiff that the vendor accordingly hacked off his arms and legs and delivered them to his quest for a purchaser of the suffering victim.

A touching instance of self-sacrifice for the cause of missions was mentioned at the members' meeting of the London Missionary Society, England, on the 10th woman at Plymouth lay in the hospital. She had no one to assist her husband, who came to visit her a week. On one of these visits she brought news of the threatened deficiency of £10,000 in the year's income, and of the appeal which had been made to the churches for assistance. She was so greatly concerned, talked the matter over, and considered what they could do to help. But they were very busy, and there seemed no place where she could be expressed. At length, however, the wife suggested that the husband should not come to visit the following week. This suggestion was agreed upon, and the sum of £10,000, instead of paying the husband's expenses, sent as a special contribution to the Self-denial Fund.



The death is announced of Mr. James Wright, superintendent of the police on the Great Central Railway at Sheffield. He joined the Metropolitan Force on April 11, 1838, and did duty at Her Majesty's coronation. He was seventy-six years of age.

Robert J. Williams, a Swansea sailor, has been presented with a silver medal by the Mayor of Swansea on behalf of the President of the French Republic as a recognition of the courage and bravery displayed by him in saving the crew of the French barque 'Albanie' on Oct. 24 last.

A public house in South London, the house of which has recently been refused by the magistrates, was watched one Sunday recently by members of the United Temperance Council. There were seen to enter 311 children (forty-nine without jugs), 280 women (of whom thirteen carried babies), and 437 men, making a total of 1,077.

The dispute between the matrons, nurses, and patients of the Llanelly Hospital came before the Management Committee of the hospital, a short time since, when it was unanimously decided to accept the resignations of the entire staff, and as the patients sided in the dispute, they, too, were all discharged, and the hospital will be closed until a new nursing staff is appointed. The English nurses and matron resigned, as a protest against the promotion of a Welsh nurse.

An important and interesting discovery has been made at Coed Coch, Denbighshire, the residence of the late Gen. Wynne, in the shape of the original constitution by King Edward VI., in 1550, of the charter of privileges granted by Henry VII. to the inhabitants of Denbigh. The Hon. Mr. Brodrick has presented a translation and a photograph of the document to the Denbigh Town Council. The Great Seal of King Edward VI. is appended to the document, which is in good condition.

The tragic death of Dr. Douie, at Sevenoaks, Kent, formed the subject of a recent inquest. The deceased was preparing to visit his patients, and returning to the surgery was suddenly taken ill. He called to his wife to procure some brandy and water, explaining that he had made a mistake. He subsequently explained that feeling thirsty he had hurriedly taken up a glass and drank a quantity of water. He noticed a peculiar taste, and was then horrified to find that he had used a glass which had previously contained the tincture of nuxvomica. Dr. Douie was called in, but so rapid was the action of the poison that the emetic had no effect in time, and Dr. Douie expired thirty minutes. Dr. Marriott having ascertained that the cause of death was poisoning, a verdict of 'Death by nuxvomica' was returned, and the jury expressed sympathy with the widow.

The Duke of Connaught, president of the Temperance Association, resigned the chair at the Officers' Club in London at a meeting of the district association. When in London, he secured a good deal of the society, and was able to do so to the very excellent reputation of the association, which has 1,126 members, decreasing largely decreased in the ranks.

The Sanitary Inspector of the Corporation of Glasgow, Mr. Mayne, in charge of adulteration, has issued his analyst's certificate that twenty percent of the milk sold in Glasgow is adulterated. The inspector had asked for samples of 'pure' or 'natural' milk. Instead of 'pure' or 'natural' milk, the inspector now says he would be practically impossible to find. Mr. Monan Hopwood, who brought the matter before the Glasgow Milk Adulteration Committee, said that the milk was adulterated with a quantity of water, and that the adulteration was done by the milkmaid. The committee agreed to invite the milkmaid to give evidence.

tion, and induce them to strengthen the Food and Drugs act.

The proposed new bridge across the Mersey at Liverpool, when completed, will be one of the longest in the world, and altogether the undertaking is of a most colossal character. The projectors of the scheme have decided (says the 'Liverpool Daily Post') that the suspension bridge is the most adaptable to cross the Mersey at Liverpool. It is proposed to cross the river in three spans, one central span of about 2000 ft., and two side spans of about 1000 ft., each; the roadway to be suspended from four steel wire cables passing over two steel towers in the river to the abutments and anchorages on the shore. To prevent the vibration which is set up, often to a dangerous extent, in the ordinary suspension bridge, it is proposed to adopt stiffening girders running the entire length of the bridge, thus converting it into a thoroughly rigid structure. The whole of the metal work will be of mild steel, with the exception of the cables, which are to be made of special steel wire of a high tensile strength. It is proposed to fit either hydraulic or electric lifts to the two pier towers in the river, thus enabling visitors to command a view of the surrounding scenery from a height of nearly four hundred feet above the level of the sea. The estimated cost of the bridge, approaches, and hydraulic lifts is £2,224,750, which, with other incidental expenses, will make a total necessary capital for the completion of the scheme £2,714,750.

A strange instance of mistaken identity was that which cropped up a short time ago at a sitting of the Sevenoaks (Kent) County Court. The case heard was that of Colonel Warde vs. Lynch, in which Messrs. Brown and Rooke (acting as the agents of Colonel Warde), of Westerham, summoned Mr. Stephen Lynch, of 5 Essex Court, Temple, barrister-at-law, for the payment of a claim for bricks alleged to have been supplied to the defendant, the amount claimed being thirteen pounds eighteen shillings. It appeared that during the previous year bricks to the value of thirteen pounds eighteen shillings were supplied to a Mr. Lynch, who was then residing at Scott's Cottage, Knockholt; but when application was made for payment, Mr. Lynch had gone away, Mr. Remnant, a clerk of the firm, made enquiries and heard that Mr. Lynch was a criminal barrister. He had since been shown a photograph by which he was convinced that they had taken proceedings against the wrong man. His Honor severely reprimanded the witness for what he considered was a scandalous piece of conduct, especially as he (Remnant) had sworn an affidavit to Mr. Lynch's identity. After further commenting on what he described as the most careless and scandalous proceedings against Mr. S. Lynch, who was a gentleman well known at the Bar, His Honor said he should not only allow him the costs, but instruct the learned registrar to tax them to the fullest extent.



The Mid and East Lothian coal-miners have conceded an advance of a shilling a day to their miners, which will continue until the South Wales strike is settled. The Lanarkshire miners have also received an advance of a shilling a day.

The town council of Edinburgh formally agreed to purchase the Portobello section of the tramway system for £40,000. A proposal to considerably extend the electric lighting of the streets of the city caused considerable discussion, but eventually the proposal was adopted by a majority.

Saturday, April 16, was the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the Battle of Culloden. A party of over sixty persons, headed by Mr. Theodore Napier, Edinburgh, went to the battlefield and placed a number of wreaths and floral designs on the cairn erected to the memory of the clansmen who fell in the Jacobite cause.

In celebration of the diamond wedding of Mr. Robert Macfie, of Airds, a huge bonfire was fired on the highest hill on the south side of Oban, and deputations arriving from Oban, representing the School Board, Town Council and the Argyle Square Free Church congregation, joined with the tenantry in their congratulations.

The latest discovery of gold in Scotland is reported from Balfour, Stirlingshire, traces of the precious metal having been found on the estate of the Duke of Montrose, near the Jasper quarries, by a farm servant, who, when tilling the ground, was surprised to observe glittering particles among the earth. Samples of the

ore have been sent to Mr. George Combe Stewart, analyst, 14 Campbell street, Glasgow. It remains, however, to be seen, when assayed, whether it is present in sufficient quantities to pay for treatment.

Alexander Loughrey, late of the 72nd Highlanders, was found dead in his bed at his residence in East High street, Crieff, where he lived alone. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, enlisted in the 72nd Highlanders before the outbreak of the Crimean war, and proceeded with his regiment to the seat of the war in 1855. He was present at the taking of Sebastopol, and took part in the principal engagements in connection with the Indian mutiny. Mr. Loughrey was also engaged in the Central Indian campaign under Sir Hugh Ross (Lord Strathnairn).

Dr. John Grant Smith, Thurso, died somewhat suddenly at his residence there on April 22 last. Dr. Smith had an extensive practice, and was one of the best known medical men in the north of Scotland. He was much esteemed and greatly respected in the wide district over which his practice extended. He held most of the local public appointments, including those of medical officer for the burgh of Thurso, the parishes of Thurso and Reay, the Halkirk Combination Poorhouse, and the Dunbar Hospital. Dr. Smith, who was a J. P. of the county, is survived by a widow and grown-up family.

The funeral of Hugh Mackay, Milton, Reay, a Crimean veteran, was one of the largest seen in Reay. When but eight years of age Mr. Mackay enlisted in the Scots Fusilier Guards. In the Crimean campaign he took part in all the battles, and had a medal with four clasps, for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol. The hardships and privations he endured during that time told so severely on his constitution that after a service of ten years he was discharged with a pension. At the siege of Sebastopol he carried Colonel Sinclair, who was wounded, to the rear, and for this he was always warmly received by the Laird of Forss. For twenty years after his return home Mr. Mackay held the position of postman between Reay and Thurso, until supplanted by the mail coaches.

Glasgow's glorious and cheap privileges of tramway travel are spread far and wide, but do not meet much imitation, and that is where St. Mungo's citizens are greatly grieved when they go in for luxury in other places. At Bridge of Allan, on the occasion of the recent spring holiday, a Glasgow wife was generous. Along with three friends, she entered the car for Stirling, and had duly intimated that she would 'pay for a' ordering fourpence, and remarking to the conductor in a high-toned Bridgeton way, 'A' the way, please.' 'Another shilling,' said the conductor, 'A what!' 'It is fourpence each all the way,' said the man. 'I'll—', but no, I refrain from mentioning the arrangements she made for future interviews, while she took care to inform the tramway man that she could 'get twice as far in Glesca for a' hawbee!' I am afraid (says the author of the tale) that fourpenny ride knocked out all appreciation of the beauties of Stirling and its surroundings.

Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, who has lately returned to Scotland from Egypt, declares that the battle of Abara was a great temperance triumph, as well as a brilliant military victory. The Sirdar was determined to get 'toxics' as far as possible, and, with this in view, he sent back most of the beer from the front! He also seized all the stuff he could lay hands upon that goes by the names of beer and whiskey in Upper Egypt, and emptied it into the sands of the desert. There were plenty of Pasteur filters in the camp, and plenty of good tea and coffee, and with that and the Nile water the great battle was won. No doubt, in the after rejoicings, a good many managed to get a 'wee drapple' of the genuine article, but there can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of the Sirdar in keeping his men off liquor as much as he could. Every one who has lived in any of the great military stations in India is familiar with the havoc which liquor, and especially 'bazaar liquor,' makes with our young soldiers, and, with a climate equally hot and trying, matters in this respect are no better in Egypt.

By the death of his cousin, Captain Urquhart, who was killed at the battle of Abara, Mr. H. H. Champion, it has been stated and also denied, comes into possession of some six thousand acres and £7,000 a year. Mr. Champion was formerly in the army, entering the Royal Artillery after a brilliant career at Marlborough and Woolwich. He gained the medal (1880) for Afghanistan, but left the army in 1882 to become an apostle of socialism. He came prominently before the public in connection with the London dock strike in 1889, and, like Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Burns, he became a well-known leader of the labor party. He was prosecuted in connection with the unemployed riots of 1885, but was acquitted. He afterwards started his paper, 'The Labor Elector,' and subsequently went to the colonies, where, when last heard of, he was conducting a paper called 'The Champion.' It is stated that Captain Urquhart, while on his voyage out to Egypt, referred to the possibility of his cousin's succession to his property, and, if this turns out to be the case, it will be interesting to see what Mr. Champion will do with it, and whether he will carry into practice those principles of socialism which he once advocated.

Complaints, according to the Falkirk 'Herald,' have for some time been made

regarding the condition of the old South U. P. Church graveyard, off Cow Wynd, and from inquiries made it has been ascertained that there exist good grounds for these complaints. What was once a hedge and fence enclosing the graveyard has by age, neglect, and ill-usury become almost destroyed, and the burying ground now stands entirely unprotected and apparently uncared for. Large numbers of children continually use the graveyard as a playground, and considerable damage has been done to grave-stones and the ground generally. In some parts the soil has been disturbed, and large holes dug into it, whilst a number of tombstones have been upset and broken and the iron railings surrounding others have been smashed. Ash heaps, tin cans and rubbish of every description are scattered about, and the general condition of the graveyard cannot be described as otherwise than highly disgraceful. The state of matters complained of is one that nearly affects a great many of the present inhabitants of the town, as up till the time the new cemetery was opened the graveyard was used regularly as a burying place, and the remains of relatives of many of the residents in the town have been interred there.



The fraudulent stuffing of the register for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin is reported to have been a great scandal.

At a meeting of the Belfast Protestant Association, held on April 2, a resolution protesting against any attempt of the government to endow Popery in Ireland by the establishment of a Roman Catholic university was passed.

Newspaper men have very rarely been remembered in wills in the same way as the staff of the 'Irish Times.' Sir John Arnott has bequeathed to his manager, Mr. Carlisle, £10,000; Mr. Murray, chief reporter, £5,000; Mr. Scott, the editor, £6,000, and the assistant editor £1,000. Mr. Stoddart, the sub-editor, receives £4,000.

Mellifont Abbey, in the valley of the Boyne, a noble pile of ruins, re-echoed on a recent Sunday with sounds which it had not heard for 330 years. Closed in the time of the Tudors, the Cistercian monks were still shut out from it when William and James met on the banks of the Boyne, and James fled to Dublin. The laying of the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic chapel of Tullyallen was made the occasion of a visit by Cardinal Logan and fifteen ecclesiastics to the Abbey of Mellifont; the 'Sacred Host' was brought over from Tullyallen, and Mass was celebrated in the old Cistercian Abbey by the Cardinal.

Not many men have been so costly to their country as the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 till 1880, who died not long ago. Dr. Ball's salary during the five years of his Chancellorship was £8,000 per annum, with an allowance of £1,000 for outfit on assuming that office. 'The first act of an Irish Chancellor is to affix the great seal to letters patent conferring on himself a pension to take effect on his retirement of £4,000 per annum. As eighteen years have elapsed since Dr. Ball's resignation of the great seal, the disbursements to him from the public funds have, including the £41,000 paid him while Lord Chancellor, amounted to £113,000.

Benniskillen was pained as well as surprised to learn of the death of Lady Madeline Corry, which occurred early in April. Lord Belmore's family has been singularly free from domestic trouble, the deceased lady's death being the first break in the family for many years. She was noted both in her visits to the County Hospital and among the peasantry for her solicitude for those who were in poverty or in sickness, and wherever she was known the news of her death brought great grief. She had been for some time in a private hospital in Dublin, where she died. The funeral, which was strictly private, took place at Derrynullen. None but the members of the family, the household, and family servants attended the church service.

The 'Impartial Reporter' says:—Secret societies exist in only two districts of the County Fermanagh, at Boho, on Belmore Mountain, within about six miles of Benniskillen, and in the district of Rosslea. We cannot say if this statement be true, but to this alleged cause is ascribed the celebration of the terrible time of 1798 in these two districts only of this county. The men of Boho may perhaps flatter themselves that they have been doing a worthy act, but if the great men of '98, if the pure-souled patriots such as Emmett, Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, or men of the north

like William Orr and Henry Joy McCracken, could possibly have visited Boho and learned that their centenary was marked by a series of outrages on dumb brutes, that unoffending cattle were houghed and their tails cut; and the most helpless animal in existence—a sheep—suffered at the hands of some of the Boho 'patriots,' how those high-souled men of '98 would have repudiated any connection with barbarous mutilators or perpetrators of such savagery. Patriotism does not consist in lip service, in uttering a few popular sentiments and drinking intoxicating liquor in a church dedicated to the living God. It rather consists in trying to elevate one's country, to promote peace and harmony and better the condition of the Irish people. The methods of Boho synchronizing with the centenary of '98 are fit for the South Sea Islands. The bishop of the diocese will be interested to learn of the distribution of liquor in Boho chapel. The Most Rev. Dr. Owens is a strong temperance advocate, who has done a great deal to promote the well-being of his people, and who has advanced the temperance cause by leaps and bounds since his accession to the bishopric of this diocese, and yet it has remained for these pseudo patriots of Boho to desecrate the house of God by making it a distributing place for beer and porter on the Sabbath day, and that, too, in the diocese of a bishop who has exerted himself to elevate his people above the consequences of the drink traffic. The gathering was a small one, though brought from north, south, east and west, not numbering more than about five hundred people, and the men of '98 would have been much more honored by the absence of all mention of their name on such an occasion than in this observance of their centenary, attended as it was by such degrading circumstances and such barbarous cruelties.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PRISON EXPERIENCES.  
Mr. Michael Davitt has had the pleasure of making his first report on British prisons and prison discipline. Some years ago he had been confined in Dartmoor prison, and spent seven years of

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
**BLESSINGS IN REACH**  
Greatest Prize of Life—Good Health—is Easily Secured.  
By the Victims of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc.—Simply use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and a speedy Cure is Certain.

Who doesn't know the blessings of sound sleep? Do you feel tired, weak, and useless, when you awaken in the morning?  
Are you haunted by bad dreams, and nightmare? Would you sleep soundly, and wake up refreshed and vigorous in the morning?  
You can do so, if you wish.  
Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and nightmare will trouble you no more.  
This is a fact. It has been proved thousands of times. And every time it has been so proved, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured a case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilioussness, or one of the long list of stomach troubles.  
But, unless you take the proper means to cure your Dyspepsia from which you broken rest, your bad dreams spring, you must still suffer the old pain.  
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, and all other disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, can be cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets alone.  
You can't sweep back the sea with a broom. Neither can you cure Dyspepsia, or Indigestion without Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.  
If you don't believe it—test them. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets convince you by curing you.  
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by the Dods Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

**hacking coughs**  
Are wearing on the system. The constant coughing disturbs rest and keeps the lungs and bronchial tubes in an irritated and inflamed condition. Don't neglect the hacking cough. Get rid of it with a few doses of  
**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP,**  
—the most prompt, pleasant and perfect cough remedy known.  
Miss M. Bradshaw, of Wesleyville, bears this out when she says: "My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, but after using three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup he was completely cured."  
**Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.**  
25c. a bottle or five for \$1.00. All druggists.  
**NO MORE WRINKLES.**  
—USE—**THE DOMINION CLOTHES PINS.**

his life there, but has revisited it with authority and an order to receive consideration, and the officials who formerly looked down on him as a convict, now respect him as a member of parliament charged with unusual power of inquiry. He finds the sanitary arrangements improved, the convicts better fed, and more humanely treated, and the public are glad to learn from Mr. Davitt that the system has altered for the better since he experienced its rigors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
**AN EPIDEMIC OF COLDS.**  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Proves the Good Samaritan to Thousands of Sufferers in the Present Epidemic—George E. Casey, M.P., is one of the Many Who Knows of Its Goodness.  
What to do to secure relief in the present epidemic is the question thousands are asking. Colds this season attack throat and head and there is nothing that gives relief so quickly in every such case as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. George E. Casey, M.P., is only one of fifty others of the House of Commons and Senate who have tried this remedy, and bear testimony to its undoubted goodness. Sold by Dr. J. G. Lavolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

**VIOLET AMMONIA**  
FOR THE TOILET  
PREPARED BY JOHN COWAN MONTREAL.  
A luxurious article for the bath. Delightfully refreshing. Ask your Druggist for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
**A CHANGE**  
For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:  
**IRON PULLEYS.**

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
3	8 1/2 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	14 in.	12 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	6 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	13 1/2 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	13 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.	4 in.	2 1/2 in.

**IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.**  
1 13 1/2 in. 10 in. 1 1/2 in.  
1 24 in. 12 in. 2 1/2 in.  
1 10 in. 4 in. 2 1/2 in. bush to 1 1/2 in.  
1 16 in. 8 in. 2 1/2 in. " " 1 1/2 in.  
**IRON CONE PULLEYS.**  
1 4 spools 14 in. to 8 1/2 in. 27-16 in. bore.  
1 3 " 6 in. to 4 in. 1 1/2 in. in bore.  
1 3 " 6 in. to 4 in. 1 1/2 in. in bore.  
**DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.**  
Diam. Face.  
14 in. 6 in.

**La Banque Ville Marie.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three percent for the current half-year (making a total for the year of six percent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after  
**Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next**  
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May next, both days inclusive.  
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at noon.  
By order of the Board,  
**W. WEIR, President.**

**THE BANK OF TORONTO.**  
DIVIDEND NO. 84.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the First day of June next.  
THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days included.  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next. The Chair to be taken at noon.  
By order of the Board,  
**D. COULSON, General Manager.**  
The Bank of Toronto,  
Toronto, 27th April, 1898.  
Get your PAINTING and TINTING done by **W. E. POTTER & CO., 32 Victoria Sq. TEL. 2575.**

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE POOR WOMAN'S CLUB.

### A Mistake in Values.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF SEA-SICKNESS—A PART OF THE BODY THAT NEVER GROWS OLD—DEATH IN THE SILK SKIRT—A SOCIETY GIRL TURNS MILLINER—SCHOOL ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

#### HOLDING FAST.

When the anchors that faith has cast  
Are dragging in the gale,  
I am quietly holding fast,  
To the things that cannot fall.

I know that right is right,  
That it is not good to lie;  
That love is better than spite,  
And a neighbor than a spy.

I know that passion needs  
The leash of sober mind;  
I know that generous deeds,  
Some sure reward will find.

That the rulers must obey;  
That the givers shall increase,  
That duty lights the way,  
For the beautiful feet of peace.

In the darkest night of the year,  
When the stars have all gone out,  
That courage is better than fear,  
That faith is truer than doubt.

And fierce though the fiends may fight,  
And long though the angels hide;  
I know that Truth and Right,  
Have the universe on their side.

—British Weekly.

#### THE POOR WOMAN'S CLUB.

The poor man's club! writes George Milton Hamwell in the 'Union Signal.' Legislatures probe their troubled heads to provide against its evils, invent laws to regulate it, impose taxes to put upon its due share of the burdens that it imposes upon society—oh, a noble institution is the poor man's club. Murders are committed in it, plots are forwarded there whose execution means robbery of virtue and the throttling of innocence; schemes are fostered there that mean the thwarting of the public will, but it must be protected or the 'poor man' will not have blood enough to pourish the brewery and distillery.

In the meantime we hear nothing, from these smug defenders, of the poor woman's club. Where is her retreat from the wretchedness of her flat in the tenement? Where is the beautiful saloon whither she may fly when the children cry, and the air of the summer night turns like the breath of the desert? Where is the genial saloon where she may meet other women of the ward and have a good time at the candidates' cost? Her club is the flat in the tenement where children bread in poverty and shame; where she washes clothes for a living six days in the week; where, on nothing a week but what she earns, she furnishes a poor table for the man who demands 'something to eat' three times a day, and goes to the saloon every evening for 'something to drink.'

Once on a time, an observer of social customs, stood near the desk of a cashier in a great factory as the men came up for their money. Near the desk there stood the collector for a saloon—the poor man's club; and as the men appeared, he presented his claim, which was promptly met, while the balance was handed the men. One man received five cents as his share of the earnings. With that in his pocket he started for home. Just outside the factory yard there is a saloon (there is always a saloon near the factory); perhaps he stopped there; perhaps he went home to the poor woman's club. Yes, he went home—where his wife was at work on her third wash.

I met a man at the church door one night who asked for a nickel—the price of a lodging at 'The Silver Moon.' 'Do you drink?' 'Yes.' 'Have you a wife?' 'Yes.' 'Does she drink?' 'No, she washes.'

The poor woman's club is a room in which she washes, irons, cooks, cares for children, sleeps, works—perhaps she has two rooms. There is no music, there are no pictures on the wall, there is no cheer, no gracious companionship between husband and wife.

When the husband comes home from his 'club' he is like Mrs. Ford's husband, as Mrs. Page describes him in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor': 'Any madness I have ever yet beheld seemed but tameless, civility and patience to this, his distemper, he is in now.' For the man is mad, poisoned by beer, whiskey, rum, drinks straight, drinks mixed. The woman has been at her club. She is not drunk, but she is tired and worn—and her husband has been to the 'poor man's club.'

#### A MISTAKE IN VALUES.

Said a physician: 'I wonder that women fail to appreciate how much nervous force as well as physical strength they consume in worrying over the little things of life. Look at the mother and housewife as she goes about her task, and observe how often she utters an impatient exclamation, how often she sighs over her servant's shortcomings, how often she starts nervously at a noise from one of the children. And each time that she loses control over herself, her nerves, her temper, she loses just a little nervous force, just a little physical well-being, and moves a fraction of an inch farther on in the path that leads to premature old age and to invalidism.'

If American women would only learn that it is not work but worry that kills! The average woman puts too much of herself into the correction of the children, into the ordering of her household, into the management of her servants. Only a few days ago I heard a mother and housekeeper say that she had 'worried herself sick' over the fact that she must change her maid. 'Indeed,' she confessed, 'I cried myself into a

#### MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF SEASICKNESS.

Dr. Rawlins, in the 'Medical Reporter,' says that the elevation of the extremities, will quickly relieve the symptoms of seasickness by increasing the arterial pressure, and thus diminish the anemia of the nervous centres due to the enfeebled action of

plu on a bow of ribbon! Do not many of us use the pile-driver when a light pressure of the finger will do the work as well and better? And if we exert all our reserve forces over the petty cares, what strength will we have with which to meet the great trials of life? There is one text which it would be well for the nervous and excitable woman to say each day to her often-perturbed self:

'If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? And if in the land of peace wherein thou trustedst they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?'—Harper's Bazar.

culminating in her service to the sanitary commission during the war. This is part of the history of our country, and this alone would place her name high on the roll of our heroes. Second, her career as a temperance reformer, which began away back in the days of the Washingtonian movement, and has continued through all the years since, growing ever greater. Third,



MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

who has filled periodicals with her writings, and a most interesting and instructive speaker, who has held thousands and thousands of attentive listeners, in the wide field of miscellaneous subjects. She would have been famous as a writer and speaker alone.

I am tempted to speak of a fifth point. It is often thought that if women devote themselves to public questions, the home must suffer. Those who know Mrs. Livermore know that she is a model wife and mother, and her home has suffered not a whit. I am glad to accept this bust in the name of the city, and it shall retain its place as long as the Shurtleff School shall stand; and if, in the changes of time, the school-house should be torn down, this precious memento shall have a safe place in some other school, where it shall still be an incentive to noble living.

#### THE NERVES NEVER GROW OLD.

Commenting on the common causes of nervous disorders, Professor W. H. Thomson, says: The message of modern science about the human system is more hopeful than ever. It tells us that the nervous system has a greater store of reserved vitality than all the other bodily systems put together. It is the only texture that is found not to have lost weight after death by starvation, as well as after death by any cause. It is the last to grow old; and as to the mind, it need not grow old at all, provided it be steadily applied with which we call interest. Even the muscular system can be wonderfully sustained by interest; for should a man attempt the same muscular work on a treadmill which he lightly endures along the mountain brook after a trout, he would faint dead away. But the mind will by interest grow steadily, even while bone and sinew are wasting through age.

#### DEATH IN THE SILK SKIRT.

A trained nurse, writing in the 'Million Magazine,' mentions one of the greatest causes of contagion, and one that is too frequently overlooked.

One often hears people wondering how a certain member of their family contracted this or that illness, how the children caught measles, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases. One or two members of the family at least are women, and if we look into their wardrobes we will find several undershirts made of silk; these skirts they wear constantly and never have washed. A lady, for instance, comes down stairs from an elevated station, a man is walking in front of her with tuberculosis of the throat or lungs; he expectorates upon one of the steps, the lady not seeing the act, comes on and gathers up the sputum, in which are confined thousands of tubercle bacilli, on the bottom of her silk petticoat. She walks along letting the petticoat hang, carefully holding up her outside skirt, and in the same way gathers up germs of every description. She now, her errands, shopping or calling, ever goes home, and as she has a few minutes to spare before dressing for dinner, goes to the nursery to see how the little ones are and have a play with them; in all probability she seats herself on the floor where the children are playing; baby or little brother has a slight cold and is ready to receive any injurious germ which may be floating around; baby suddenly develops scarlet fever; then comes the question: How did he get it? No one can possibly imagine! Might it not have been from mother's or sister's silk petticoat? Unwashable underclothes should never be worn; they are undoubtedly often the cause of illnesses that people cannot imagine the source of. What is prettier than a clean white petticoat? People will say they cost too much to have laundered! Not at all; two a week will be sufficient for outdoor wear unless you are continually on the street; in that case some colored wash material for a skirt is much cleaner and more sensible; how much better in any case to pay for the washing of several undershirts than to be carrying disease continually into the house and endangering the health of your family. Cultures have been taken from women's undershirts and the germs of pneumonia, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, etc., found in them. So, doubtless, this is often the cause of these diseases appearing in families that cannot otherwise be accounted for.

#### A SOCIETY GIRL TURNS MILLINER.

Miss Valentine About, daughter of Edmund About, the author, is going to open a 'Class in hat and bonnet making.' Everybody in Paris is surprised at the necessity for it, as during his lifetime About kept open house in his hotel on the Rue de Denai, and a fete that he gave to the Authors' Society in the chateau he had just bought at Pontoise is remembered as almost princely. By what reverse of fortune About's family were left destitute, nobody seems to know. Although he himself began

life humbly as the son of a great man, daughter was a brilliant young woman, man brought up in luxury, and she is admiring the courage with which she undertakes to solve the difficult problem of the 'struggle for life.'

#### ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

The Anti-Cigarette League has several branches in the schools all over the city, having as a rallying cry these words: 'The cigarette must go.' The public school boys say that Miss Lucy Page Gaston is leading a campaign, with permission of the school board, to visit the schools for this purpose. She says she wishes to be known as 'the apostle to the boys.' The plan is for the signers to abstain from using tobacco in any form until they are twenty years old.

#### OH, TO BE READY.

Editor Home Department.—Please send the enclosed in your department in connection with the 'Dishwashing Campaign Essays.' Respectfully,

Three Rivers, April 12, 1898. — A. F.

'The Sunday Magazine,' for July, among other good things, has an inspiring story by Dr. Deems, 'Oh, to be Ready.' The music, 'O to be Ready.' The latter is appropriate, if not absurd, and is often, as a Brooklyn minister said one day, it is quoted, 'O to do nothing.' This constitutionally tired Christian said:—

'Dear friends, I'm going  
Where washing ain't done, nor sewing,  
And everything there will be just  
As I wish,  
For where they don't eat there's no  
Washing of dishes,  
I'll be where loud anthems will always  
Ring,  
But having no voice I'll get rid of the  
Singing.  
Don't mourn for me now, oh mourn for me  
Never,  
For I'm going to do nothing for ever and  
Ever!'

#### PIQUE AND MUSLIN GOWNS.

Piqué, says 'Harper's Bazar,' is the fashionable than ever this season, and the advantage in it that the same gown can do duty for many occasions. A smart design has the new skirt fitting close over the hips, and with a sharp flounce flaring out around the waist. The waist is in coat shape, with the front, with double revers trimmed with embroidery. There is a vest of white embroidery with collar to match. The sleeves are medium size, with a band of embroidery at the top, and there is a belt of colored ribbon finished at the ends with a bow. Another piqué gown from the same house is quite taller like in its design, made with short jacket and skirt with attached flounce. It is trimmed with a narrow white braid, and has large buttons on the revers. This jacket is worn over a white shirt either of silk or muslin, made quite elaborate with satin and puffed flings. An exceedingly dainty graduation gown, is made of white organdy. The skirt is plain, but can have a wide flounce. The waist, made with puffed muslin edged with narrow lace, has the ruchings of the same. On either side of the yoke are bows of tulle ribbon, and the belt and sash are also of the same. An odd piqué gown is made with a skirt and a red piqué coat, which has revers edged with white, a white sailor collar and tie of white. These colored piqué jackets are among the new styles this season.

An exceedingly smart organza gown suitable for commencement occasions, is made up with a long skirt bordering with a wide long skirt bordering with a deep ruffle that is side pleated and edged with ruffles of narrow white muslin. On the upper part of the skirt are also five ruffles of the same material. The entire waist is in tiny ruffles, and the down border also made of muslin, with an insertion and narrow satin ribbon, and a bow, belt, and sash of white muslin.

#### A WOMAN'S GIFT TO A SCHOOL.

Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham (Mrs. Upham), wife of the Boston publisher, the children of a district's school, and a library of nearly two hundred volumes had been asked to give the books. She readily gave the books, and the name interested in the children. She said that there were no books in the library adapted to children's reading, through years to come, and through the name of Mrs. Upham, the good influence of her gift will be felt.



PIQUE COSTUMES AND GRADUATES' COMMENCEMENT GOWNS.

headache after having a row with Norah. These servants will be the death of me yet! And this woman had, as a girl, been bright and sensible, and is a lady, and an educated one. Still she had descended to a 'row with Norah!'

The trouble lies in the fact that we women do not give to each event its just value. If John's coffee is muddy, it is a pity; but it is really not as dreadful a calamity as if John had failed in business. Then why exclaim, 'Oh, dear!' and clasp one's hands nervously, and allow a deep frown to come between the brows, and tears of vexation to rise to the eyes? These only serve to make John's beverage more insipid to him and to accentuate his sense of personal grievance. If he has no time to wait while a cup of coffee is properly made, let him at least bear away with him the memory of a cheerful wife who, by her brightness, tried to make him forget the tasteless quality of his morning beverage. And since the welfare of the nation, or even of one family, does not depend on the proper dusting of a room, why get wildly excited on finding that Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the hall table?

A clever woman said to an excitable sister, 'My dear, do not use a pile-driver to

the heart. The application of warm flannel bandage to the legs and arms will increase the effect produced by the simple elevation. In this way he was able to make two ladies comfortable during a journey to India who had previously suffered from severe sea-sickness.

#### MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

The unveiling of the bust of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore at the Shurtleff school, South Boston, on the 4th of this month was the occasion of many speeches referring to the life-work of this noted woman.

The bust was unveiled by Mrs. Agnes S. Connelly, amid applause. Superintendent Edwin P. Seaver made the address of acceptance on behalf of the city. He said, in part:—

I can hardly express the feeling of gratitude that it affords me personally to accept this gift, in behalf of the city. Two years ago you did me the honor to ask me to accept a bust commemorating the life and services of that noble woman, Lucy Stone. I am equally grateful that you have asked me to accept the effigy of another noble woman to-day. You have made a most fitting and admirable choice in selecting a

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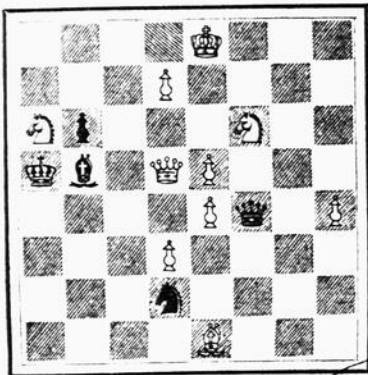
**CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.**

Chess Column.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness' Office.

Saturday, May 14, 1898.

PROBLEM NO. 144. Black five pieces.



White ten pieces.

4K3; 3P4; Kp3K2; kb1Q3; 4Pq1P; B4; 3k4; 4B3.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Answer to problem No. 143: White, 1. B-K 5, 2. Kt-K 5, 3. K-B 3, 4. R. B or P mates. Black, 1. R x B (ch), 2. R x Kt (ch), 3. Any.

GAME NO. 137.

The following very interesting game was played against the automaton, Ajeeb, by Napier, one of the boy chess prodigies of Brooklyn. The notes are kindly contributed for the 'Witness' by Mr. J. E. Narraway.

White. 1. P-Q 4, 2. P-K 3, 3. P-Q 3, 4. P-Q B 3 (a), 5. P x P, 6. P-B 2 (b), 7. Kt-Q 2, 8. Kt-K 3, 9. P-K R 3, 10. Kt x Kt, 11. Kt-B 3, 12. Kt-Q 4, 13. Q-B 3, 14. P-Q 2, 15. Castles Q R, 16. K-Kt sq, 17. B x Kt, 18. Q-K 2, 19. Kt-B 2, 20. Kt-R 3, 21. Kt-K 5 (c), 22. Kt x Q, 23. Kt-R 3, 24. R-K sq, 25. B-D 4, 26. Kt-Kt 4, 27. Kt-Kt sq, 28. P-K 3, 29. P-K R 4, 30. P-R 5, 31. P-K R 4, 32. P-R 5, 33. P-K R sq, 34. P-R 3, 35. Kt x B, 36. Kt-B 2, 37. R-Q sq (d), 38. K x P, 39. K-Kt 2, 40. K x R. Black. 1. P-Q 4, 2. Kt-K B 3, 3. Kt-B 3, 4. P-K 4, 5. Kt x P, 6. B-Q 2, 7. Castles, 8. B-K Kt 5, 9. B-K 3, 10. B x Kt, 11. B-Q 3, 12. B-Q 2, 13. B-K Kt 5, 14. Kt-K 5, 15. P-Q B 3, 16. Q-Kt 3, 17. P x B, 18. P-Q B 4, 19. B-K 4, 20. B-Q 4, 21. Q x Q, 22. B-Q B 5, 23. B-K 7, 24. B-Q 6 (ch), 25. B-Kt 4, 26. B-K 2, 27. B-K 5 (d), 28. B-K 2, 29. P-Q R 4, 30. K-R-Q sq, 31. P-B 4 (e), 32. P-Kt 3, 33. P-K 3 (f), 34. P-K 5, 35. R x Kt, 36. P-R 5, 37. P x P (ch), 38. R x P (ch), 39. P x P (ch), 40. P-B 7 (dis ch) (h).

GAME NO. 138.

Being the final game between Pillsbury and Showalter.

White. 1. P-K 4, 2. P-K B 3, 3. Kt-B 3, 4. P x P, 5. P-Q 3, 6. B-K 2 (a), 7. Castles, 8. Kt-K 5, 9. Kt x P, 10. P-Q 4, 11. P-Q B 3, 12. Kt-B 2, 13. P-Q R 4, 14. P-Q B 4, 15. O-B sq, 16. Kt-K 3, 17. Kt-B 5, 18. Kt x P (d), 19. B-K 5, 20. R-R 3, 21. Kt-B 5, 22. Q-Kt 5 ch, 23. B-Q 6 ch, 24. Q-Kt 7 ch, 25. Kt x Q ch & wins.

White wins by P-Q Kt 4 in the 25th move. Apparently Black had a better chance for that have and play a very fine move. B-Q R sq appears stronger. Black should ultimately win, but the process would be tedious.

NOTES.

General meeting of the Chess Club will be held at the Hotel de Ville and University buildings. The new International Chess Congress will begin in Vienna on the 1st of June. It is necessary to limit the number of entries to twenty, in order to make the chief contest within reasonable bounds. It will be remembered that the new International Chess Congress is to be held in two rounds, that is to say, the first round will be held at the Hotel de Ville, and the second at the University buildings. This rule has some difference of opinion among the members. Herr Lasker in particular is at present to play in conjunction with the 1883 (Eng-

land) and 1880 (New York) tournaments were in two rounds.

The committee have definitely accepted the following entries: England, J. H. Blackburne, A. Burn, H. Caro; America, W. Steinitz, J. W. Baird and D. G. Baird; Germany, Dr. Tarrasch, P. Lipke, C. A. Walbrodt; Austria, G. Marco, C. Schlechter, A. Halprin; Hungary, G. Maroczy, R. Charousek; Russia, S. Alapin, E. Schiffers, M. I. Tschigorin; France, D. Janowski. Twenty-nine entries were received, of which eleven were not accepted. Pillsbury and Showalter, the latest arrivals say, have also decided to enter, taking the only two places remaining to be filled up. The entries are therefore complete. America is well represented.

Writing in 'St. James Budget' of date a fortnight ago, Mr. Isidor Gunsberg says: 'I cannot help expressing my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for the large number of generous and enthusiastic chess players at Havana, who may experience at any moment the horrors of war in the shape of a bombardment of their city by the American fleet. Let us hope that good will come of evil, and that the Cubans will emerge out of their trial free and prosperous. It speaks volumes for the masonic and levelling influence of the game to be able to state the fact that at the Havana Chess Club Cubans and Spaniards met like friends and brothers—albeit the Cubans possess the greater pride of the two, and occasionally treated their Spanish fellow club members with a certain amount of reserve.'

I CLIMB TO REST.

Still must I climb if I would rest; The bird soars upward to its nest; The young leaf on the treetop high Cradles itself against the sky.

The streams that seem to hasten down Return in clouds the hills to crown; The plant arises from its root To rock aloft its flower and fruit.

I cannot in the valley stay; The great horizons stretch away; The very cliffs that wall me round Are ladders under ground.

To work, to rest, for each a time; I toil, but I must also climb; What soul was ever quite at ease Shut in by earthly boundaries?

I am not glad till I have known Life that can lift me from my own; A loftier level must be won, A mightier strength to lean upon.

And heaven draws near as I ascend; The breeze invites, the stars befriend; All things are beckoning to the best; I climb to Thee, O God, for rest!

—Lucy Larcom.

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# The Boys' Page.

## Stilt-Racing.

(William G. FitzGerald, in 'The Strand'.)

The casual visitor to Bordeaux and its neighborhood is apt to remember the district merely as one where the horses wear hats and the donkey's trousers. I can't stop to explain these things, interesting though they are, because I am in a hurry and on stilts. In a way, I went to Bordeaux on stilts, and Her Britannic Majesty's consul accompanied me into the Landes on the same high mission. 'Tis a topsy-turvy country.

To commence with, the Landes is so-called because it is no good as land, consisting mainly of vast prairies and marshes stretching to the horizon, and covered with heath, furze, reed, bracken, and broom, varied with clumps of sea-pine, acacia, oak, and cork. And the people live on stilts. Don't misunderstand me. They don't eat stilts; they merely pass most of their time upon them. No man (or woman) is above another in the Landes; the stilts being of equal length. The postman on his rounds, the peasant-woman going to market, the shepherd following his flocks, the resin-collector passing from one pine forest to another—

vast quantity of miscellaneous goods offered by tradesmen with an eye to advertisement.

The committee decided (1) That the stilts might be as long or as short as the competitor please. (2) He might carry a stick, clothes, provisions, repairing implements, or a change of stilts. (3) He might dismount now and then, but in such cases he must carry his stilts, and must, moreover, be mounted on them when he presented himself at the 'Control-posts.'

There were control-posts (generally cafés or hotels) established at twenty-two villages en route, and each of these stations was manned by cyclist volunteers belonging to various great clubs. These gentlemen received the stilts as they passed through, and besides taking signatures and recording times, they acted as special correspondents for 'La Petite Gironde,' dispatching descriptive telegrams at frequent intervals. Doctors were in waiting at some of the control-posts, and there were also representatives of 'first-aid' societies to attend to stilts with cut or swollen feet.

Owing to the great number of entries, it was finally arranged that each Landes commune should elect its champion and pay his expenses right through. An ex-

ed the stilts. Sometimes the stilts broke, although they were made of strong ash. The men would then halt for repairs and seize the opportunity of taking a meal—soup and fried eggs, perhaps, with coffee and white wine. The whole race was a triumphal progress for the Jucky Landais, who certainly never before had had such a good time. First arrivals at various control-posts were presented with bouquets, laurel wreaths, and more substantial tokens in the shape of free rations and money. Others frankly touted for contributions in the towns, and made a grand thing of it.

Although the men had bits of rubber on the ends of their stilts to deaden concussion, they suffered greatly from a kind of paralysis of the legs, and also sore and chafed feet. Every care was taken of them, however. At Biarritz, Pierre Deycard, of Bilos (the first prize winner), was treated with an eau de Cologne and brandy friction by the head controller, who happened also to be a doctor.

During the progress of the race, there was but one question on the lips of the Bordelais: 'Qui gagnera?' It was doubtful all through. The stilt-walker most prominently in the last photo we reproduced is a Landais shepherd named Dominique Roumeoux, of Ychoux. He held the lead for a long time and was terribly anxious to win, his master having promised him, in that event, a hundred francs over and above everything else. On arriving at Dax, Roumeoux had a noticeable fixity of expression, through lack of sleep; whilst his immediate rivals (Dugrand and Peyserre) arrived quite gay, the latter dancing a pas seul on his stilts, after signing at the control-post, and exchanging news with great volubility and vivacity. Poor Jean Caillaud, the oldest man who took part in the race, was utterly done up when he arrived at Orthez, a hundred and eighty-five kilometres from the starting-point. He hustled off to bed, poor chap, and went home by the four o'clock train next day. He told how, when he was, so to speak, on his last legs, the village was cried, 'Avancez!' 'Reculez!' 'A droite!' 'A gauche!' and thought it the funniest thing in the world. If they had only known how little military celerity there was left in Jean Caillaud's aching limbs.

There was a vast deal of excitement in Bordeaux from day to day during the race. The palatial offices of 'La Petite Gironde' were besieged day and night by a surging crowd, which eagerly read the telegrams and betted freely according to their fancy. In the office windows were shown a model pair of stilts and a support as used in the Landes by the shepherds and resin-gatherers. This model was made by the veteran échassier Sylvain Dornon, acting under instructions from the committee. The staying power of the ladies varied very much. Some fell out, discouraged, after the first few miles. Mlle. Eline Bos, however, was as earnest as she was experienced. She is shown in the accompanying photo on the left-hand side, and she came in second in the race. This photo was taken by an amateur, M. René Minier, of Bordeaux, to whom I am very greatly indebted for information and assistance.

The stilt race of 1892 demonstrated the wonderful endurance of the Landais peasants, both male and female. If one takes into consideration the great heat that prevailed, the hardness of the roads, the speed to be maintained if one aspired to win, and the scanty allowance of food, drink, and sleep, one cannot but marvel at the hardihood of these people. Out of sixty-nine male starters, thirty-two accomplished the enormous journey of four hundred and ninety kilometres in the fixed time of eight days and a half. Certainly many suffered great fatigue, and some complained of numbness; but none were seriously ill. One or two had at length to climb down and walk, vanquished by the fierce sun.

It is an interesting fact that at first the men's route was simply Bordeaux, Bayonne, and back; but the authorities at Biarritz begged that the course might be extended to their most beautiful town, particularly as they were just then entertaining His Majesty King Oscar II, of Sweden, and they wanted that monarch to see the stilts. The concession was granted. Another ten miles (sixteen kilometres) were added to the course, and a proportionate time-allowance granted to the competitors. By way of a return compliment, the astute authorities of Biarritz contributed a hundred and fifty francs towards the expenses, and offered the use of the Mairie as a control-post.

The winner of the ladies' race—Marie Pascal, of Lanton—is seen in the next photo. Notice that she is attended by an official pace-maker, or referee, mounted on a bicycle, besides a number of idlers in carts. Mlle. Pascal is passing through the village of Pont de la Maye in long, swinging strides, and already

she feels pretty sure of winning not only the first prize, but also the extra twenty-five francs offered by the municipality of Cérons to the first woman-stilt-walker.

should arrive at the control-post in that town. As a matter of fact, from first to last, the prizes had been steadily growing. 'Le Veloce-Sport,' 'Le Sport du Sud-Ouest et du Midi,' and a score of

This man is seen in the next photograph, which shows four stilts passing through a village very near Bordeaux. Dubet is the hatless and coatless man, third from the right. Behind are seen some of the



A LAST SPURT FOR HOME.

other big clubs came forward with offers of medals, money, and assistance as volunteer scouts and correspondents. Then again, forfeited entrance-fees went to swell the prize list; and, lastly, there was a vast accumulation of merchandise, ranging from an enormous square of linoleum to a dainty pair of Russian-leather shoes.

The race was beautifully engineered by the promoters. There was a roll-call, or 'dress-rehearsal,' the day before the race, and there were at least two state processions of the mounted competitors round the boulevards of the city. There were several fine bands in attendance, many of these volunteered, and, of course, huge crowds of pleasure-loving Bordelais, the great event being held on a fete day.

Jean Lafont, of Mias (Gironde), and Antoine Dugrand, of Sore, (Landes), were respectively second and third in the Bordeaux-Biarritz race. They plodded along together with amazing persistency. I fear some of the wondries and their comrades did not make such good time as they might have done, mainly by reason of the lavish hospitalities offered them. You must remember that each control-post was a café or a hotel, and the proprietors thereof (perhaps with an eye to business) were over-pressing with their wines and 'consummations.' Then again, private persons were equally generous, so that what with drink, the anticipation of winning, and the general uproar and excitement, the bewildered Landais peasants failed to put their best stilt forward through sheer inability to know what they were doing. Which reminds me of an interesting remark made to me by the mayor of La Teste. At Christmas, it seems, the Landais folk get elevated in a sense not connected with stilts. To speak plainly, they have been seen helplessly drunk, reeling about from one side of the road to the other—on stilts! How they manage to keep upright is a miracle.

But to return to Lafont and Dugrand. The former won a silver-gilt medal and five hundred francs, and the latter a medal and two hundred and fifty francs, besides a substantial share of miscellaneous prize money and goods. Roumeoux, the Landais shepherd, who strove so earnestly to win, received a consolation prize of a medal and a hundred and twenty-five francs. Lafont, at the close of the race, sold his stilts (which he made himself, as they all do) to a shopkeeper on the Cours de l'Intendance. Clearly the unsophisticated peasants 'knew something'—to quote an expressive colloquialism. At any rate, Lafont had covered his hundred and twelve kilometres in sixteen hours. His number was nineteen, and of course—the rest—he carried a book of rules for his guidance, as well as a map of the course. These maps, by the way, were sold to the public at fifty centimes each. Lafont is twenty-eight years of age. He finished the race on May 30, at 9.38 p.m., his time being a hundred and eight hours, sixteen minutes.

Dugrand, Lafont's companion for the greater part of the way, reached the winning post at twenty minutes past two in the morning of May 31, (a hundred and twelve hours, fifty minutes). He arrived on his stilts with a firm and rapid step. He was accompanied by a crowd of cyclists and pedestrians, who sang and cheered him alternately. Dr. Tissé, one of the committee, received each stilt-walker, and examined him to ascertain the state of his heart, his pulse, his legs and general condition. Dugrand had only had eight hours' sleep since he left. After having signed the register and partaken of food, he went off in a 'fiacre' with a self-seeking hotel proprietor, whose guest he was to be for some days. The carriage was escorted at a walking pace by a tumultuous crowd.

When the women stilts had run their race, they remained in the city, and had a 'real good time' all the week. Their presence (on stilts) fanned the excitement of the populace to fever heat, until the sole topic of conversation was the 'course des échassiers'—people could think of nothing else. The women had many relatives—husbands and brothers—in the great race; and since it cost the stilt-walkers nothing to live in Bordeaux, they waited there for the male competitors, and even went out many kilometres from the boulevard to meet them.

Dubet, by the way, had had rather a bad fall through the breaking of his left stilt when only a few hundred metres from Villandraut. He was delayed some time making the necessary repairs.

women-folk on stilts, doubtless eagerly discussing the chances of their relatives and fellow-villagers. The stilt-walker on the extreme right, silhouetted sharply against the sky, is the first-prize winner and champion of all, Pierre Deycard, of Bilos, commune of Salles, Department of the Gironde. He won the most valuable of all the many medals, besides a thousand francs, and the lion's share of the minor prize money and gifts in kind. His number was fifty-one and his age



SOME OF THE STARTERS IN THE LADIES' RACE.

all these, eye, and even the smallest children, may be seen mounted on stilts in the villages of this most interesting Department of France. So much for my introduction. Now for the races. They owe their origin to the enterprise of 'La Petite Gironde,' the leading newspaper of the Sud-Ouest and one of the ablest in all France.

The fact is, every leading journal in the country was, a few years ago, bursting to organize races of some sort. Accordingly the directors of 'La Petite Gironde,' wearied with reports of horse, foot, and cycle races, aimed at something higher, something absolutely novel. Suggestions were then invited for the committee's consideration. One reader suggested a race 'on the hands,' but this was scouted as likely to provoke a riot. An offensive wag suggested a race between Roquefort cheeses, and then the lists were closed. One day a Landais peasant came into Bordeaux on his stilts, and the idea of stilt races came into being.

The announcements were made two months in advance, to permit of the news percolating through the villages of the Landes. Suggestions and questions rained upon the committee—which by the way, included Sylvain Dornon, the

pense fund was, however, started later on, so that each competitor was at least sure of receiving his railway fare to and from Bordeaux.

The number of medals offered by various bodies increased at quite an alarming rate. There was one for the youngest stilt-walker who accomplished the journey in the specified time; and another for the oldest. There were medals offered by various towns en route for the first stilt-walker to arrive there; and there were medals for the champion of the Departments of the Landes and Gironde.

There were in all eighty-one entries and sixty-nine starters; thus twelve forfeited the entrance fee.

Let me show you a few of the women stilt-walkers. Their course was one of thirty-seven miles only (Bordeaux-Cérons and back), and was intended to be run in the day, so that the women's homes might not suffer through their absence. When they heard of the men's race, they refused to be kept out in the cold. Altogether eighteen women entered.

The rules which governed the men's contest applied equally to the women. They set off about a quarter of an hour after their male colleagues. The first prize in the women's contest, by the way,

was a hundred francs, the second sixty francs, the third forty francs, and so on. There were ten consolation prizes of ten francs each, and as there was no entrance-fee, things looked very promising for the ladies.

When at length all competitors were marshalled in line, a pistol was fired, and the queer cavalcade set off leisurely down the beautiful Cours de l'Intendance, or Regent street of Bordeaux. The traders of the Sud-Ouest made special offers to the ladies. There were boxes of biscuits and sweets, cloth stuffs and bonnets; fans, lace fichus, and the like. One man offered—a little unfortunately perhaps—four cases of soap to the first four ladies—possibly a nasty allusion to the winner's condition.

The next photo to be reproduced shows a typical scene en route. It was taken at Bouscaut, thirteen kilometres from Bordeaux. The cyclist is a member of the editorial staff of 'La Petite Gironde.' But there were scores of other volunteer cyclist referees who accompan-

ied the race, and they were seen at various intervals. The cyclist in the next photo is a member of the editorial staff of 'La Petite Gironde.' But there were scores of other volunteer cyclist referees who accompan-

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PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE.

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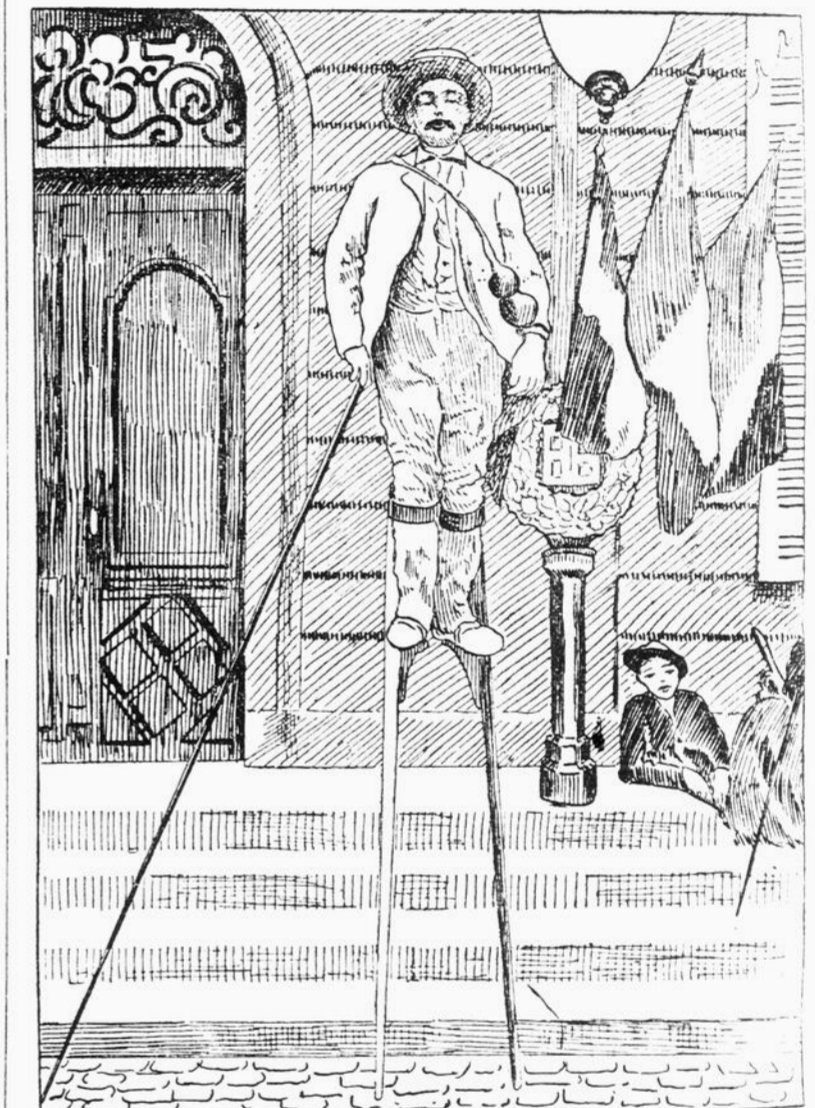
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MARIE PASCAL, WINNER OF THE WOMEN'S RACE.

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PIERRE DEYCARD, CHAMPION AND FIRST.

pedestrians finished the race, which at all three stilts came in well within the time limit.

It only remains for me to thank the most eminent member of the Legation Consular in Bordeaux, Mr. Walter J. Hearn, whose invaluable assistance and kind hospitality I greatly appreciated during my stay in the city. Mr. Hearn's cheerfulness, pleasant countenance, and great experience are a priceless blessing to his 'stranded' countrymen.

Deycard was at length signalled on the Toulouse road, sixteen kilometres out of Bordeaux. Sixty cyclists rode forth to meet him, and hundreds of pedestrians also left the city. At last they met the champion. He was walking in the shade with a firm, regular step that bespoke rigid training, method and experience. He wore a light jacket of flannel, and his head was enveloped in wet handkerchiefs. As he drew near the city the crowd increased to such an extent as that you could have stilted on the people's heads, to say nothing of the carriages. Children were almost crushed to death in the great concourse. After being photographed in the courtyard, he got off his stilts and went into a room set apart for him at the offices of 'La Petite Gironde.'

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

## Radway's Pills

**ALWAYS RELIABLE**  
**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purgative, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Have been used for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles.

**SICK HEADACHE.**  
**FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**  
**BILIOUSNESS.**  
**INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA**  
**CONSTIPATION.**

**ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.**

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Headache, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Vertigo, the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Distention, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Bloating or Fluctuating of the Heart, Choking, or fainting sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dark or White before the Sight, Pain in the Head, Dequency of Features, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Fluxes of Heat, Pains in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will cure the system of all the above named disorders. 25 cents per box. At Chemists, or by mail from RADWAY & CO., 28, 7 St. Helen's Street, Montreal, Canada.



ADVERTISEMENTS.



When I was Sick.

A BIG SURPRISE

PEOPLE AMAZED TO SEE

Maxwell Johnston

WELL.

KNEW HE WAS

DYING of DROPSY.

He tells UNDER OATH how



Now I am Well.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

The story of Maxwell Johnston's cure is one of the marvels of modern medicine. That a man so far gone with Dropsy that seventeen gallons of water were removed at twoappings, and whom the best doctors in Toronto had given only twelve days longer to live, should to-day be strong and healthy, attesting to his printing business, showing no evidence of disease, would seem incredulous, were it not backed up by the sworn statement of Mr. Johnston himself, corroborated by prominent and well-known citizens whose reliability is beyond all question. The following declaration speaks for itself:—

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 12th, 1893.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,

Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—For over ten months I suffered from dropsy and liver trouble caused by wrong action of the kidneys and liver. The trouble originated from an attack of La Grippe, which left me in a very serious state, and produced symptoms so alarming that I had to call in medical aid. I was treated by well-known and prominent physicians and was also at the leading city hospitals, and within six months had seven different operations performed, which merely gave me temporary relief. Besides this I tried all the various patent medicines and household remedies which were recommended to me from time to time.

Notwithstanding all this skillful and careful treatment, I continued to grow weaker, and the physicians who last operated on me considered my case a hopeless one, and had lost all hope of recovery when I was persuaded to try DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, with LAXA-LIVER PILLS to act on my bowels, which were quite constipated.

To my surprise and delight I received relief almost immediately. At this time I was unable to lie down, and for three and a half months had been forced to sleep in a chair. Soon after taking Doan's Kidney Pills and Laxa-Liver Pills, though, I was able to lie down and rest in comfort.

My waist measure was then 53 inches, but is now only 33 inches since the wonderful cure made by these Pills. When I was ill and bloated with dropsy I weighed 198 pounds. After operations

I was reduced to 130 pounds. I now weigh 160 pounds, my normal ordinary weight. There is not the slightest doubt that Doan's Kidney Pills have done their work thoroughly. I have watched their effects closely in my case; they acted like a charm, and to them alone is due the wonderful cure which rescued me from the grave.

I am now positively and perfectly cured, and have for the past eight months been feeling as strong and well as ever I did in my life, and am prepared to undergo an examination at the hands of any reputable physician if any one doubts the completeness of my restoration to health.

I am a printer and publisher by trade, and in addition to conducting an extensive business for years, have held positions on the Globe, Mail, Methodist Book Room, etc.

Although it may seem incredible, every word I have stated can be backed up by unimpeachable evidence. Hundreds of citizens and friends all over the country saw me when I was sick and gave me up to die. Now they are surprised to see me restored to complete health by the use of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Some of my friends could hardly believe I could survive, until they saw me strong and healthy again.

I cannot too strongly recommend all suffers from Dropsy, Kidney, or Liver troubles of any kind to give DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS and LAXA-LIVER PILLS a trial, as I am sure that what they have done in a case so desperate as mine, they will do in any case that may occur.

The following well known gentlemen can corroborate all that has been said, as they knew me when I was ill, and have seen me since my complete and unexpected restoration to health:

R. J. Fleming, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Toronto.  
Rev. H. C. Dixon, Toronto.

E. F. Clarke, M. P., Ex-Mayor of Toronto.

J. W. St. John, M. P. P.  
Patrick Boyle, Esq., of the Catholic Register.  
Frederick Diver, Esq., of the Central Press Agency, Toronto.  
Jas. J. McCaffery, Esq., Toronto. (Signed)

MAXWELL JOHNSTON, Toronto, Ont.

Witness—JOHN WHITCOMBE.  
Mr. Johnston appeared before Mr. C. Henderson, Commissioner in the High Court of Justice, and gave the following declaration as regards the absolute truth of the statements made in his letter:—

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF YORK.

To WIT:—  
In the matter of a letter addressed to The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont., January 12th, 1893, I, Maxwell Johnston, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Printer, do solemnly declare that the statements contained in the above letter are true in every particular, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893. Declared before me at Toronto, in the County of York, this 12th day of January, 1898, Chas. H. Henderson, a Commissioner in the High Court of Justice.

(Signed)  
MAXWELL JOHNSTON,  
12 and 14 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

Doan's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Backache, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Urinary Troubles.  
Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or sent by mail direct by addressing THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A PLEBISCITE SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me unnecessary to take into consideration the loss of the revenue derived from licenses which will be caused by the prohibition of the liquor traffic, for, if, as it is alleged, people will still sell liquor, it seems to me that if the fines for so doing were made sufficiently heavy they would pay the cost of enforcing the act and yield a revenue besides, equal to or greater than that derived from even high license, and thus we would get the benefits of prohibition and high license, too. If it is right and practicable to fine the liquor sellers of Canada some seven millions of dollars for obeying the (license) law, should it not be right and practicable to fine them much more for disobeying the (prohibition) law?

Probably many of the law-breakers would not be caught, but that need not affect the revenue, it would only be the applying of the high license principle of getting larger sums from a less number instead of lesser sums from a larger number, and many men will pay large sums rather go to jail, and if they have property at all the choice should be offered them. With regard to the plebiscite, I think that many will not vote at all simply because they know nothing about it. Some hardly realize that the liquor traffic causes any appreciable amount of injury or loss, or if it does cause any, that it could be remedied, many who can read take no newspaper, and those who do do not get the facts put before them as the readers of the 'Witness' do.

For the benefit of this class, very numerous I think in the French-speaking districts, would it not be well to print cards similar to those which advertise patent medicines, giving a few of the most prominent and important facts regarding the liquor traffic, which those who are willing to spend a few dollars in the cause of prohibition could purchase and post in suitable places. They might read something like this:—

TOTAL LOSS.  
The liquor traffic in Canada causes each year... deaths, ... cases of insanity, ... crimes, and a loss in various ways of \$..... while yielding a revenue of only \$..... an average loss to each elector of \$..... annually. If you are in favor of a law prohibiting the traffic which causes you this loss be sure and vote at the coming elections and mark your ballot thus:

Table with 2 columns: YES, NO. Under YES is an 'X'.

The spaces I have left blank could be filled with the correct figures as far as known.

Some persons might be willing to buy the cards but not post them; others might be willing to give their labor to post them, and would not buy them; others, like myself, would do both if it was considered a good and wise scheme by those who are better judges than myself. You are at liberty to print this letter, or any part of it, or no part of it, as you see fit, with or without my name.

GEORGE T. WOODWARK.  
Ste. Rose, May, 1898.

A GLADSTONIAN WATCHWORD FOR THE PLEBISCITE.

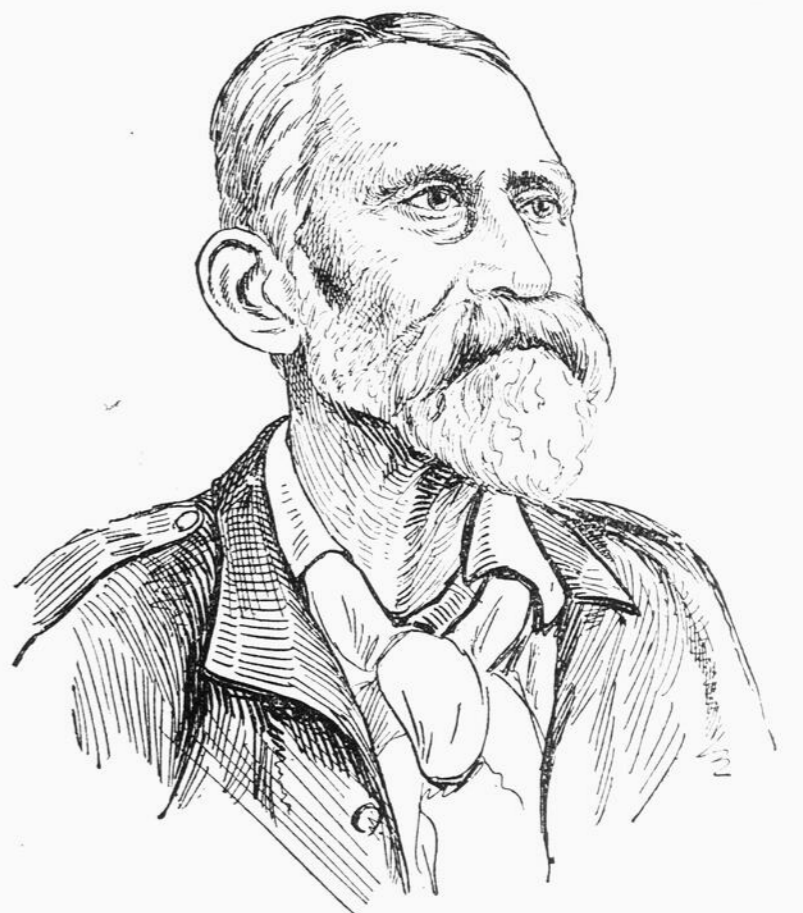
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No nation liveth to itself or dieth to itself, and therefore Canada's plebiscite will not only decide her own future, but will help or hinder the cause of prohibition in all the world, and especially in the United States, on which ground permit me to quote as a brief expression of the fundamental principles involved from a recent article of my own in the 'Christian Work':—

One of the greatest sayings of Gladstone defines the purpose of law to be to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right. This profound utterance of the century's greatest statesman is worthy to be stored in every memory as a proverb, an antidote to that ancient sophistry, 'You can't make men moral by act of parliament.' Men can at least be made immoral by law, as the licensing of liquor selling, gambling, prize fighting, and prostitution has abundantly proved. Those who say, 'You can't make men moral by legislation,' should also say, 'You cannot make men healthy by sanitation.' Health laws have at least reduced the death rate and raised the average length of life in whole nations. Moral sanitation can as surely lessen vice and crime through prohibition. Law has no higher work than to make the streets safe for the young and the weak. The 'personal liberty' cry selfishly and thoughtlessly assumes that all are of equal stature. Even if a strong man could claim the 'liberty' to use intoxicating beverages (which we deny, since these poisons not only injure him but make him liable to injure others), certainly he has no right to make it a business to promote an appetite that will inevitably produce crime. If an individual had a right to bet (which we deny, since only a fair exchange is no robbery), he would not therefore have the right to make it his business to promote gambling.

What the law aims at chiefly is not individual vice but vice traffic, and this not alone because they imperil the child or the citizen, but most of all because they endanger the security, ay, the very life of the State. Those who have opened the graves of buried nations, and that the poison which killed them was not free trade, or free silver, but free love.

WILBUR F. CRAFTS.  
Superintendent of the Reform Bureau, Washington, D.C., April 28, 1898.



MAXIMO GOMES, LEADER OF THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.—St. James Bay.

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban leader, is now seventy-four years old, and has spent his life in intrigues and fighting against the government of Spain. He was born at San Domingo, and was a Spanish soldier against San Domingo before he took up arms for free Cuba. He served under General Weyler, and when Cuba rose in 1898 he tendered his services to Spain,

and, upon their being refused, to the revolutionists. He fought continuously in the wars of the various Central American republics, till Maceo raised the standard of the present revolution, when Gomez was given the command of the army. 'Independence or death' was his battle-cry, and he hates autonomy, James Budget.

A CANADIAN ON THE SPANISH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The special correspondence from Toronto in your issue of May 2, under the caption, 'War Sympathy,' is enough to make any self-respecting Britisher blush. Have these 'Spanish sympathizers' forgotten such names as Charles V., Alva, Weyler? Is the trail of blood which marks the path these inhuman monsters took, and which is not yet dried up, nothing? Is that relic of barbarism which produced these assassins of helpless men, and desecrators of weak women to be preferred by Torontonians to the country that gave the world Abraham Lincoln? Are the cruel persecutors of the Moors, the torturers of the Jews, the devastators of the Netherlands, the would-be exterminators of the Mexicans, the oppressors of the Philippines, the murderers and violators of three hundred thousand Cuban men and women, the people who would not give up the Inquisition till over a third of the nineteenth century had passed, and who still practice its hellish cruelties on women and children, to be preferred to a people who stand for liberty, civilization and humanity as of imbred, Anglo-Saxon necessity?

As a Canadian, born, raised and educated near the beautiful city of Toronto, I cannot believe any great number of its inhabitants are capable of making such a choice.

Your editorial of the same date I take as an index to the position of all true liberty-loving, cruelty-espising Canadians. I have taken the liberty of sending it in toto to the Philadelphia 'Enquirer' for publication, and feel sure it will be appreciated and reprinted fully by the people of that city, in which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack float side by side.

I also take the liberty of sending you an editorial from the Philadelphia 'Enquirer' in part of the whole as your space and judgment may permit.

Thanking you in advance for taking up so much of your space, and rejoicing in the stand your noble paper always takes in the cause of right,

Yours sincerely,  
N. J. SPROUL.  
Englishtown, N.J., May 4, 1898.

(From the Philadelphia 'Enquirer'.)

A naval power! What does that mean? We have never as a nation soared into naval flights. We have not been ambitious for power. But mere brute strength and commercial power are not so very far apart, after all. Do we not all admire England? The little islands of the European coast long have dominated the seas, until it is their proud boast that the sun never sets upon British territory. And it is a proud boast! All honor to the blood-red flag with the cross of St. George! That flag has gone into India, into Africa, and in its wake have gone civilization and progress. We, ourselves, are an offshoot of England—an English-speaking nation are we—and while we have opened our doors to the oppressed of the world and have even revolted against and won our victory over tyranny, we yet are akin as a nation to England.

A naval power! We shall come out of this fight with only England and France ahead of us, and it will be the fault of Congress if we do not speedily increase our flotilla until we are second only to

England. Already the foreign powers are jealous of us. But what do we want? We shall take our rightful place among the powers, and it will be a higher one than we have now. Why not? Do we not fully realize what such an alliance would mean? England and the United States acting together, with the possible aid of Japan, could dominate the world, not misunderrstand our meaning. We have, as a nation, no desire for independence for colonization, but the two great English-speaking nations working together can prevent wars and, by the very power of their overwhelming force, prevent hostilities in the future. Such an alliance would be a boon to the world; it would hold the balance of power; it would spread enlightenment and progress, and that is what the world needs.

And now as to the termination of the war. The London Stock Exchange declares that the end is in sight. We agree with this belief. The harbor of Manila has been taken. The Spanish fleet shall have the command to come within sailing distance of the Philippines, and there they will be annihilated or captured, and there several vessels in the fleet that would make an acceptable addition to our navy. It is possible that we shall have one more fight. If so, the war will be upon our commerce, but with our ironclads defeated, the invasion of our coast will be an easy task, in spite of the fact that Weyler, who wants to complete the Spanish forces upon the island, would never reach them. Spain will be finally beaten today. What do we consider now is our own standing among the nations.

OVERWORKED CANAL LOCKS.  
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Surely, the forwarding and shipping interests of Montreal are entitled to the following circumstances, on which would protest about it to the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals. There are four lockets on each lock of the Cornwall canal. They are on duty from twelve o'clock on Sunday night till twelve o'clock on Saturday night. Owing to the many tows passing the locks, the men have been very overworked, so much so that last three hours was the longest time any of them had for rest, and they were at once during the week for forty hours at a stretch. No man can do that work, and as it is likely to be the same time, according to all we hear, the matter should be at once altered, and two more men put on each lock, thus giving each man six hours rest out of the twenty-four hours. The first thing you will hear of some accident to the locks, and then they will be a burrah! D. B. Moulton, Ont., May 9, 1898.

A WESTMOUNT GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The residents of the upper part of the town of Westmount, tiring tired of the trifling of the Montreal Street Railway in failing to give service to the hillside, have taken steps to have the contract existing between the town and the company made illegal, in order that they may supply themselves with a service of duce fares to the hillside, public conveyance. It is to be seen if the company can humbug them as it has the citizens of Montreal.

HIGHEST PLACE IN THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

Paine's Celery Compound the Hope of the Civilized World.

A MARVELLOUS CURE IN ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Another Proof that Paine's Celery Compound Cures When the Doctors Fail.

To gain admittance to the Temple of Fame, honor, reputation, worth and wondrous achievements must be some of the necessary qualifications.

Paine's Celery Compound has gained all of these in its work of life-saving in the world. It has saved husband, wife, sister, brother and child to the family after the efforts of the best physicians proved unavailing.

Paine's Celery Compound is doing its grand work every day, bringing joy and happiness to thousands of homes.

The cure of Mr. E. Landy, of St. John's, Nfld., is worthy of the attention of all sick and suffering people. The results as described by Mr. Landy should induce every suffering man and woman

to use Paine's Celery Compound at once.

Wells & Richardson Co.,

Gentlemen:—With great pleasure I make known what your Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. Last December I was sick and suffered from a heavy cold. My doctor said I was run down, and advised me to give up my work (the tailoring business) as he thought it was not conducive to my health. He gave me medicines for my trouble, also for indigestion and nervousness. The medicines, however, produced no good results, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and came to the conclusion that I was going to die.

Through the influence of an old friend who came to see me I was prevailed upon

to use Paine's Celery Compound, which he said would soon set me on my legs again. After using the first bottle, and the pills that go with the compound, I had such good results that I continued with the medicine until I had taken seven bottles, when I found myself as strong and healthy as ever before in my life. I am able to work at my trade as well as in former days, and see no necessity for giving it up. From the results that have blessed my efforts with Paine's Celery Compound I would strongly advise every sick person to use the great medicine which has no equal in the world.

EDWARD LANDY,  
32 Plank Road,  
St. John's, Nfld.

THE CARE OF MILK.

In New York city there are in round numbers a hundred thousand quarts of milk consumed daily and this enormous quantity must be daily replenished, because the supply on hand at any time is insufficient for comparatively a few days, and anything which interferes with the traffic puts an embargo on the supply of this article of diet which ultimately comes to the table of nearly every family—the rich and poor alike.

When we consider the enormous importance of the purity of the milk supply and when we know that it can and often is carrying the contagion of typhoid fever, of scarlet fever, of tuberculosis, of diphtheria and that it may develop the deadly tyrotoxin poison it is impossible to overstate the importance and the necessity for a rigorous inspection and careful supervision, not so much of the milk itself, but of the dairy farms and cows.

The right place to inspect the milk to insure its purity is not at the ferry and on the milk waggon, but at the dairy farms on which, for the most part, the fundamental principles which should be observed to produce pure milk are almost entirely overlooked, not so much on account of indifference and intentional neglect, but for want of appreciation of the importance and because the people are the consumers do not demand it. Interest alone will induce the dairy farmer to produce that which is wanted and to the necessity for such special attention.

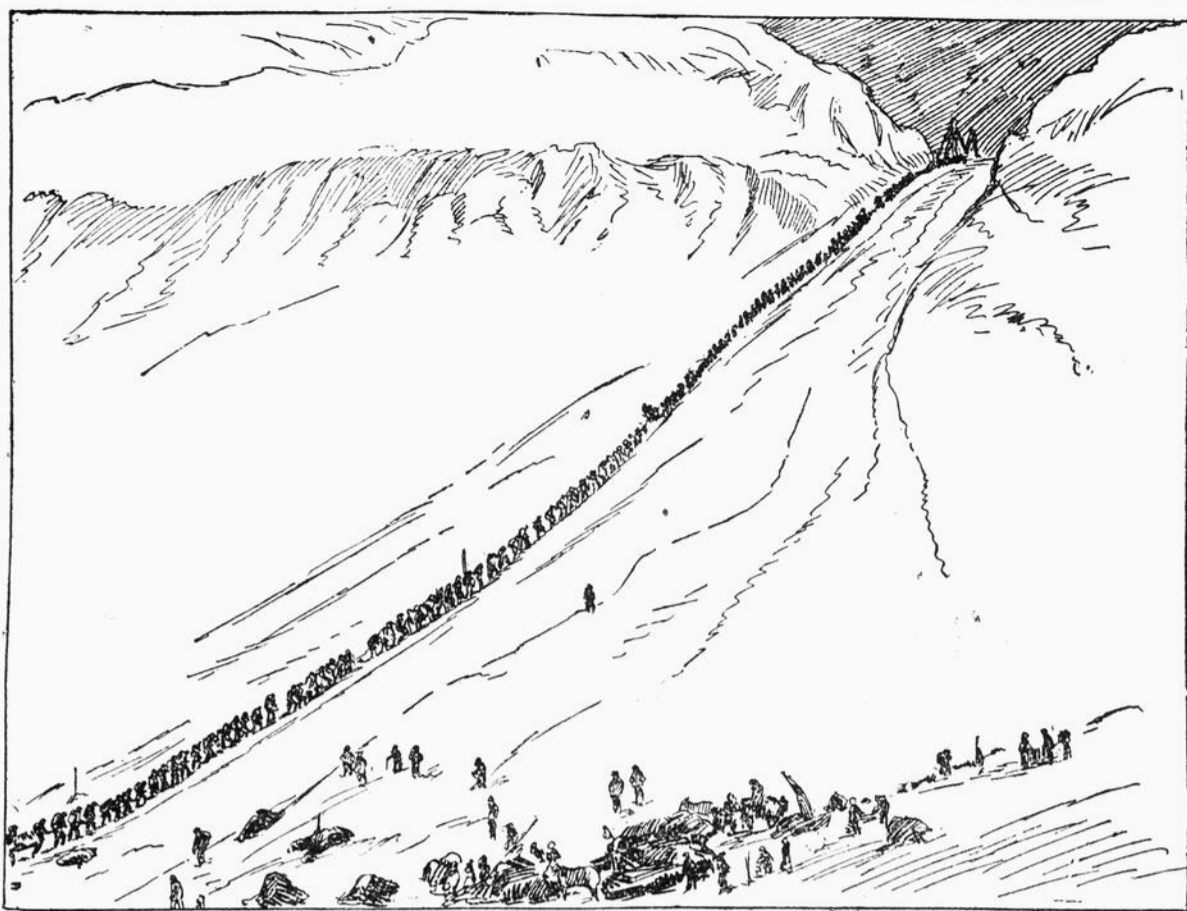
A dairy farm conducted on a plan conforming to the best methods now known demands strict attention to a great many details, some of which may appear at first sight to be overscrupulous.

The first requisite for pure milk is healthy cows, and when a herd is known to be diseased every precaution must be taken before adding new animals, since one tuberculous cow will infect the whole herd and may cause its entire destruction. They must be examined every few months by a skilled veterinarian. Cows must be treated gently, never driven fast nor worried by a dog, nor exposed to cold and storms. Before milking each cow must be carefully groomed and the side and udder wiped with a damp cloth, and the milking time must not vary night and morning.

Contamination from attendants may be avoided by excluding for the time any person in whose family there appears any infectious or contagious disease or who has in any way been exposed to the same. Personal cleanliness of attendants is necessary, especially in regard to their clothing and hands. Before milking they must wash his hands with soap and water, using a brush; clean his nails and keep them short and smooth. He must put on a clean, white suit and a closely covering the head. He must not use tobacco. The stable must be well light and well ventilated, kept free from mouldy hay or straw, and cleaned at least twice daily. The cows should be milked in a separate adjoining building with a cemented floor. All utensils must be cleaned, first with cold water, then with hot water and soda and finally with alcohol.

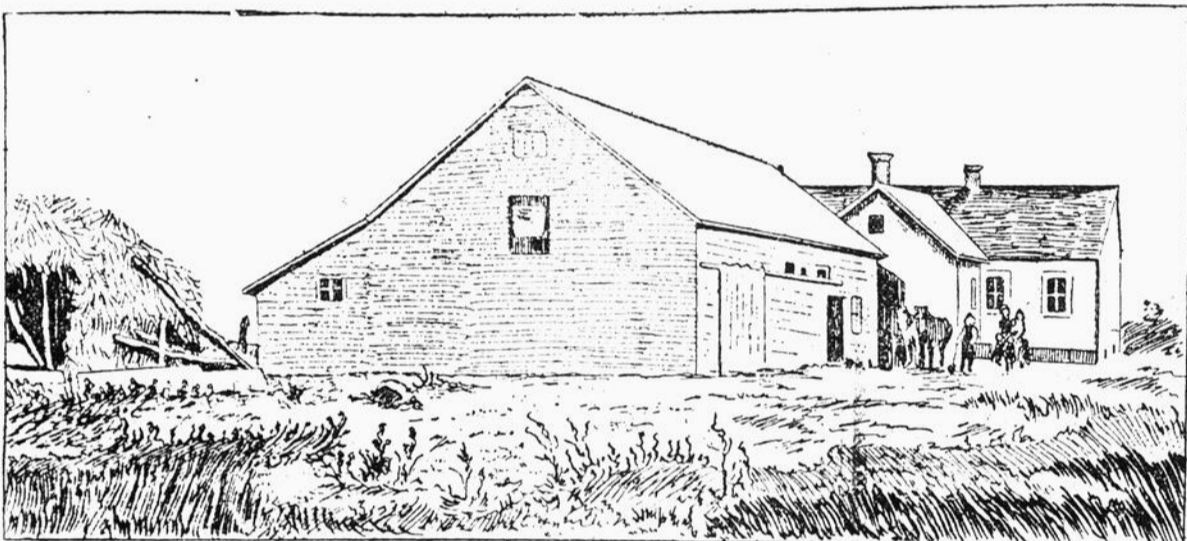
The water supply is exceedingly important and must be abundant, and that which comes from a driven well is by far the best, but in no case must water be used from a pond or even from a well.

The milk must be removed from the



ENDLESS LINE OF KLONDIKE PILGRIMS SCALING THE CHILCOOT PASS.

This picture, reproduced from a photograph, will probably give most persons a new idea of the rush to the gold fields. The photograph was taken on Feb. 6. The 'Chronicle,' of San Francisco, prints another cut from the Pass every day that travel is possible. The long, black line of weary climbers did not pose for the occasion. The ascent is 3,500 feet, and the line shown in the picture is three-quarters of a mile long.



MANITOBA FARM HOMES—MENNONITE FARM BUILDINGS NEAR ALTONA.

In writing of Gretna, a passing notice of the Mennonite colony is quite appropriate, though that devoted and unfading twice expatriated race has been, time and time again, the subject of journalistic sketch, review and study. This time they will be let off lightly. Neither their homes, their habits, their

family life and their corner cupboards nor cosmopolitan sleeping arrangements shall be investigated, but shall be left unexposed to the view of the gaping crowd. The visitor is impressed with the almost uniform appearance of thrift and neatness everywhere seen not only about the buildings, but over the fields and farms. The houses are tidy and not pretentious, in most cases painted. The

farm machinery is not scattered about, but carefully housed when not in use. The habit of living in little clustering villages and going abroad to the fields is still continued—that is the original little villages which dotted the reserve from the first settlement, still exist, and the canny Russo-Teutons are much too thrifty to leave the houses deserted and untenanted.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

milking room as soon as possible after it is drawn to avoid germs and the characteristic stable odors which it readily absorbs, and immediately strained through a cloth and metal strainer. It is then aerated and at the same time cooled to forty-five degrees Fahrenheit. If kept at this temperature with ice there will be no need of adding any substance to keep it from souring even in summer. It should be delivered to the consumer within twenty-four hours.

When such a system is put in operation on every dairy farm supplying milk to the cities the first important step will have been taken toward reducing the appalling infant mortality, and the spread of disease through the medium of milk will be rendered impossible.

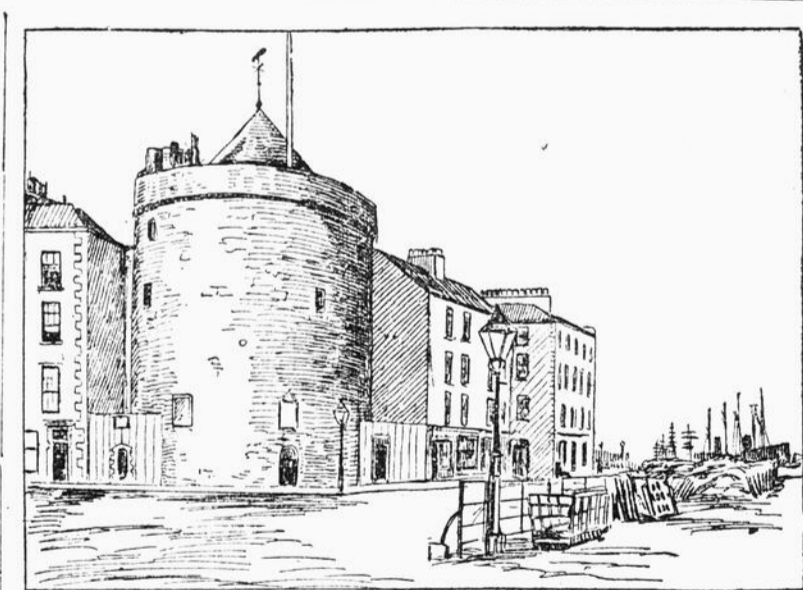
Do you say the system is visionary and will never be done? It is already in successful operation on at least six farms in this country and the farmers not only find a ready market for their product at a good price, but they are unable to meet the demand.

There is still another reason why milk should come to the consumer absolutely pure, because, unlike most of our food, it is eaten uncooked, and for many reasons it is better not to cook it. Surely, then, we are quite right in demanding that a food so universally used shall be surrounded by every possible precaution to insure our protection.

Sterilized and Pasteurized Milk.—The sterilization of milk is accomplished by heating it up to the boiling point and maintaining it at that point for from twenty minutes to two hours. The character of the milk is considerably altered and it is no longer considered a desirable food for infants. It finds its chief use in preparing milk to take on a long journey when fresh milk cannot be obtained.

Pasteurized milk is prepared in a manner similar to that of sterilization, but the degree of heat is never allowed to go above a hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit and is continued for not more than twenty minutes. It is, in fact, sterile, but it will not keep for more than two days.

The taste is not much altered, it is easy to digest and in every way well suited to the needs of infants in general during the hot summer months.—W. A. Walker, in 'Million Medical Magazine.'



OLDEST CASTLE IN IRELAND—REGINALD'S TOWER, WATERFORD.

The city of Waterford was founded by the Ostmen, Danish invaders of Ireland, early in the ninth century. The original shape of the city was triangular, with the base of the triangle resting on the River Suir. Fortified castles are said to have been erected at the angles. One of these castles remains to this day, and is shown in the cut. This castle is called 'Reginald's Tower.' It was built by Reginald, the Dane, in the year 1003. The date is recorded on a stone which forms the top of the doorway of the principal entrance.

Reginald's Tower is the oldest castle in Ireland. Its varied history is briefly summarised on a tablet placed a few years ago over the stone on which the date is inscribed. The inscription runs: 'In the year 1003, this tower was erected by Reginald, the Dane; in 1171 it was held as a fortress by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; in 1463, by statute, third of Edward IV, a mint was established here; in 1819 it was re-edified in its original form, and appropriated to the Police Establishment by the corporate body of the city of Waterford.'

By this it appears that the tower has been put to many uses. In fact, it has been a fortress, a vice-regal lodge so to speak, a royal mint, a prison, a public arsenal, and, in more recent times, a watch house and police station.

Reginald's Tower in ancient times went also by the name of Dundory Tower, and is so referred to in many statutes. It is mentioned by both names in Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake,' as the residence in Hereward's day of the second Reginald, who was popularly believed to have been slain by Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf. Reginald, however, lived for many a year after Clontarf. Lord of the Dunes in Waterford, and coined money in Dundory long before it was made a royal mint by statute of Edward. The tower is in a perfect state of preservation, and is still used as a residence. Additional interest is lent to it by the fact that in part of the wall facing the river, almost at the top, there is to be seen imbedded in the masonry a cannon ball, said to have been fired by Cromwell's soldiers when they were besieging the city.—'Irish Missionary Herald.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. ALBERT GIGUERE, OF MONTREAL,

Suffered Terribly After the Birth of Her Last Baby. Best Physicians Treated Her But Could Not Cure Her.

SHE GAVE UP DOCTORS AND REMEDIES TO TAKE DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS,

And She is Now Happy to Testify to Her Complete Cure of Female Weakness and Poverty of Blood by the Use Alone of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—Sick, Discouraged Woman, Do Not Give Up Hope—Take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—They Have Cured Others, They Will Cure You.

The young woman who is crowned with good health is really a queen. She is in possession of an armor that enables her to withstand all the hardships and misfortunes of life; she will have a long happy life, and she will be blessed with amiable, healthy children. There are thousands of young wives every day who start wedded life with ill health. There can be no true wedded happiness that is overshadowed by the black cloud of physical suffering. No woman should wed while she suffers from weakness and disease peculiar to her sex. The woman who contemplates matrimony and realizes that she is suffering from ill-health, should take the proper steps to remedy it before she assumes the responsibility of being a wife. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best of all medicines for women who have poor health. They make the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, and the blood pure, and rich with life-giving elements.



MRS. ALBERT GIGUERE.

Women cannot be too careful of their health. It is the most important thing in their life. Without health there can be no true happiness. Remember that. The women who suffer from female weakness, leucorrhoea, eruptions, painful menstruation, constipation, bearing down pains, back and side aches, sleeplessness, and dizziness, fainting spells, palpitation of the heart, headache, sweating of the feet and hands, diseases peculiar to the change of life, loss of appetite and sleep, nervousness, hot flushings, cold chills, heavy head, lax muscles, and the multitude of bad feelings that are the heralds of an approaching

illness and disease. For all women suffering in this way there is no equal to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. NEVER STOP taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before consulting your physician specialist. You can consult him by letter absolutely without cost. Send him a full description of your case; tell him everything—or, if you wish to send to us for a symptom blank, they are free. Our physician alone will open your letter, and keep it confidential. Address your letter to the 'MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOX 2306, MONTREAL.' Do not lose this chance to cure yourself. BE CAREFUL not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, by the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. Those Red Pills represented to you as being as good as our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, are only an imitation of them. You must refuse them. REMEMBER that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each. THEY ARE NEVER SOLD IN ANY OTHER WAY. Always remember that and refuse all others. If your druggist does not have them, or if you are afraid of not getting the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, send us 50 cents in stamps for one box or \$2.50 by registered letter or money order, for six boxes. You will receive by return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—those that will cure you. We mail Dr. Coderre's Red Pills on receipt of the price to any part of Canada and the United States. When you write always give your full name and address to prevent all delays of shipment. ADDRESS: 'Franco-American Chemical Company, Box 2306, Montreal.'

Here is the honest testimonial of Mrs. Albert Giguere: 'I was very sick after the birth of my baby. I was very weak and terribly pale, and was suffering from irregularities, probably caused by poverty of blood; my digestion was very bad. I had pains in my back and sides, and headaches. I was suffering so much from heart disease that I could not sleep. I was always tired. I had never been well after the birth of my baby. My doctor had given me lots of remedies, but all without success. I was much discouraged, when I heard of all the wonderful cures made by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I tried them, and I do not regret it, because they have completely cured me. I am strong, my digestion is good, I sleep well, and I am happy.' (Signed) Mrs. Albert Giguere, 619a Sanguinet street, Montreal.

We never publish a testimonial without the full consent of the lady cured. The addresses that we publish are always those given to us, with the testimony from ladies who have been cured. If you cannot find those ladies when you call on them or by writing to them, please be kind enough to let us know, and we will do our best to put you in communication with them.

LIVING IN SITKA.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. 'Independent,' gave an informal talk, the other night, to some friends of the Indian and the Alaskan natives. For twenty years he has lived in Sitka, and his pretty wife has been there more than half that time. If people would follow this example and make their homes there instead of going to Alaska for the purpose of getting what they can, and coming away without giving any return, the evils of a shifting population would be done away with. Few of us know how moderate is the climate of Sitka. This winter the thermometer touched sixteen degrees above zero at its lowest point, and in Washington, where we pride ourselves on our mild weather, it fell to nine degrees above. A country where the grass grows breast-high in spots, where wild currants ripen in the woods, and where radishes thrive in the garden, cannot be so unwholesome after all! But it will not be entirely home-like till the people can own their homes. Governor Brady, eight years ago, took up a claim of a hundred and sixty acres of land in Sitka, paying for it at the rate prescribed by Congress. Since then he has put thousands of dollars into surveying, improvements and lawyers' fees, and yet the Land Office cannot grant him a title to this spot which for all these years he has made his home. No wonder, with such discouraging experiences on every hand, that visitors are more frequent than residents. But Congress has now the subject in hand.

FOR IDENTIFICATION.

The suggestion that every soldier going to the front should wear a tag for identification in case of his falling, was the subject of conversation recently in a company, one member of which is a colonel who fought in the great war. He said that he was a junior in college when that war broke out and when he went into the army he always wore his college fraternity pin as a means of identification, as it bore, besides the Greek letters of the fraternity, his own name and the name of his college. But during the war the pin was lost and though he made a thorough search for it he could not find it. Long after the war closed he received one day a letter which had been sent to his college by the colonel of a Georgian regiment. The writer wanted to know if the Northern colonel was alive, and if so, where he was living. An answer was sent and in reply came a letter containing the long lost pin. The Southerner said that in looking over the stock of a jeweller in Charleston, S.C., he had seen the pin, and being himself a member of the same Greek letter fraternity he had bought it. He did not know the owner, but he thought it would be a fraternal act to restore it to him if possible. The jeweller had bought it from a negro who picked it up on a battlefield, where a battle had been fought, in which the two colonels had fought on opposite sides.—'Christian Herald.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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"Three from two you can't," says the doctor. Right! Three from two you can't, either in dollars or cents, or sarsaparilla. The best sarsaparilla root is the best sarsaparilla extract. The best sarsaparilla comes from the Sarsaparilla Co., C. A., and the Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass., who carefully controls the quality of the medicine. Yet others claim to have the "best" sarsaparilla. But, "three from two you can't," after subtracting the cost of the medicine. You can't make the best sarsaparilla without best root. You can't get the best when you

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
Made wholly from the best roots imported from Honduras.

MAHMUD'S PLANS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE DERVISH GENERAL.

Mahmud's faith in his followers is extravagant enough. He believes that if his cavalry had been present and had fallen upon our infantry, while he attacked us in front, he would have routed us. He declined to believe that the British brigade alone could have carried the zareba, for although he thought the English soldiers good, he declared that he had better men in his tent to serve as his body-guard. Among other remarks he declared that five thousand of his men wanted food; Osman had some dhura hidden in his quarters, while his own followers had only dhum nuts and wild fruits. Moreover, the absence of so many combatants was the real cause of his defeat. Our artillery, he added, did little harm, and killed nobody. This was an absolute untruth. I never saw a higher percentage of losses inflicted by cannon; it was probably as much as twenty percent.

"Of course," said Mahmud, "had I known that you possessed so many soldiers, I should have brought more. I had, as a matter of fact, sent for reinforcements, but they could not arrive in time from Omdurman. The war, I assure you, is by no means ended. The Khalifa has men like the sands of the sea. They will meet you at Shabluka and Omdurman, and you cannot conquer, for my master has sixty thousand soldiers, many guns, and strongly fortified positions, utterly unlike the zareba. Had I seen the camels which were left at large before the beginning of the battle? Well, that was a plan of mine, for I thought that some of your men might come forward and try to take them, when my people could fire and kill your soldiers. No, I did not run away; I am not a woman. I went into a covered pit to shelter myself. It was needless to expose the person of the general during the firing. I had given all possible directions, and nothing more remained to be done. Nor do I now care what happens to me."

All the dervish infantry died in the trenches, except those which were absent searching for food. None ran away. They had only brought a month's supplies from Metemeh, and a great part of that had been captured by gunboats. "I did not sink these vessels," said Mahmud, "because I expected their surrender when I took Berber, where I had first planned to go direct, without any waiting. It was Osman who upset things. I had also heard that there were only a few Egyptian soldiers in front of me, of whom I had not the slightest fear. When I knew that the Sirdar and his army had come up I could neither advance nor retreat, and chose Nakheila, because it was a good place both for a camp and a fight. Had I stopped in Metemeh for you I could have beaten the Egyptian army quite easily. I could not have left the zareba without fighting; to have gone back would have meant the loss of half my men by desertion or starvation. The Khalifa wrote to me asking me to return and live with him in Omdurman, but I replied that I was going to take Berber first, which, if I had had dhura, I could have done. My error was in listening to Osman Digna, and leaving Metemeh and the Nile. Before the bombardment began, if you had not had so many infantry, I would have rushed you; for I cared nothing for your cavalry, and could beat them always, as I have done before."

Mahmud asked how long it took the train to go the ten days' journey to Halfa, and expressed surprise that it could be done in one day. Seeing the engine quit the train at Sherik, he asked a number of questions. "Where has it gone for water? Does it drink, too, like men? It is always a great smoker? Strange devil, does it never get tired? Are there many other such wonders in Cairo?"—Soulan correspondence of the London 'Telegraph,' April 23.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

It is not surprising that while public attention is riveted on the dark thunder-clouds gathering in the Far East and in the West, the mutterings of another storm in the region of the Balkans should fall on unheeding ears. Recent events have brought about a situation in Macedonia which, if not immediately threatening, is capable of grave development in the near future. A movement is now at work among the Bulgarians both in that province and in the principality, which certain easily conceivable contingencies may aggravate to such a degree as to threaten a renewal of war in south-eastern Europe. However unwilling we may be to accept a pessimistic forecast, we must not close our eyes to the fact that those contingencies are not altogether improbable.

It is true that the disasters of Greece have furnished an object-lesson to the young states which dispute with her the reversion of the sick man's inheritance. It is equally true that Russia and Austria-Hungary are determined to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkan peninsula. Prince Ferdinand and King Milan are doubtless anxious to obey the behests of their respective patrons, but neither will go so far as to risk the existence of his dynasty by deferring to the interested counsels of his powerful neighbors in opposition to the popular will. In Bulgaria, especially, the situation bears a remarkable resemblance to that which existed in Greece in the spring of last year. The Macedonian committees dispute with the government the right to

direct the affairs of the nation, and the army, in which more than six hundred officers are of Macedonian origin, is honeycombed by the patriotic propaganda. Hundreds of refugees at Sofia and elsewhere bring home to the people the sufferings of their brethren beyond the snows of Rhodope. For the moment, however, the agitation is smouldering, while Prince Ferdinand and the Sultan exchange compliments and presents, and the Bulgarian representative at Constantinople makes reassuring speeches on behalf of his master.

Nevertheless, the critical season of the year is approaching. The appearance of

insurgent bands in the Macedonian mountains at the beginning of summer may be predicted to a certainty. This, indeed, is more or less an annual phenomenon, and need not in itself inspire any great alarm. But in all probability the bands will this year be larger and better organized than usual; and the peasants, exasperated by ill usage and oppression, will be more disposed than heretofore to welcome them and supply them with provisions. All will then depend on the conduct of the Turkish military and civil officials. Should the barbarous methods employed at the beginning of this year be again resorted to, a more or less general

insurrection will be the result, and this will entail the interference of Bulgarian, despite all the promises, assurances and presents which Prince Ferdinand may lavish on the Sultan and the Czar. Should Bulgaria move, nothing short of an Austrian occupation of Belgrade would prevent Serbia from following her example. Constitutional government in Serbia has practically been replaced by a military dictatorship. King Milan is still popular with the army, which he has never led to victory, but beyond its rank he has few friends. His enemies, the Radicals, who form the bulk of the nation, regard his presence

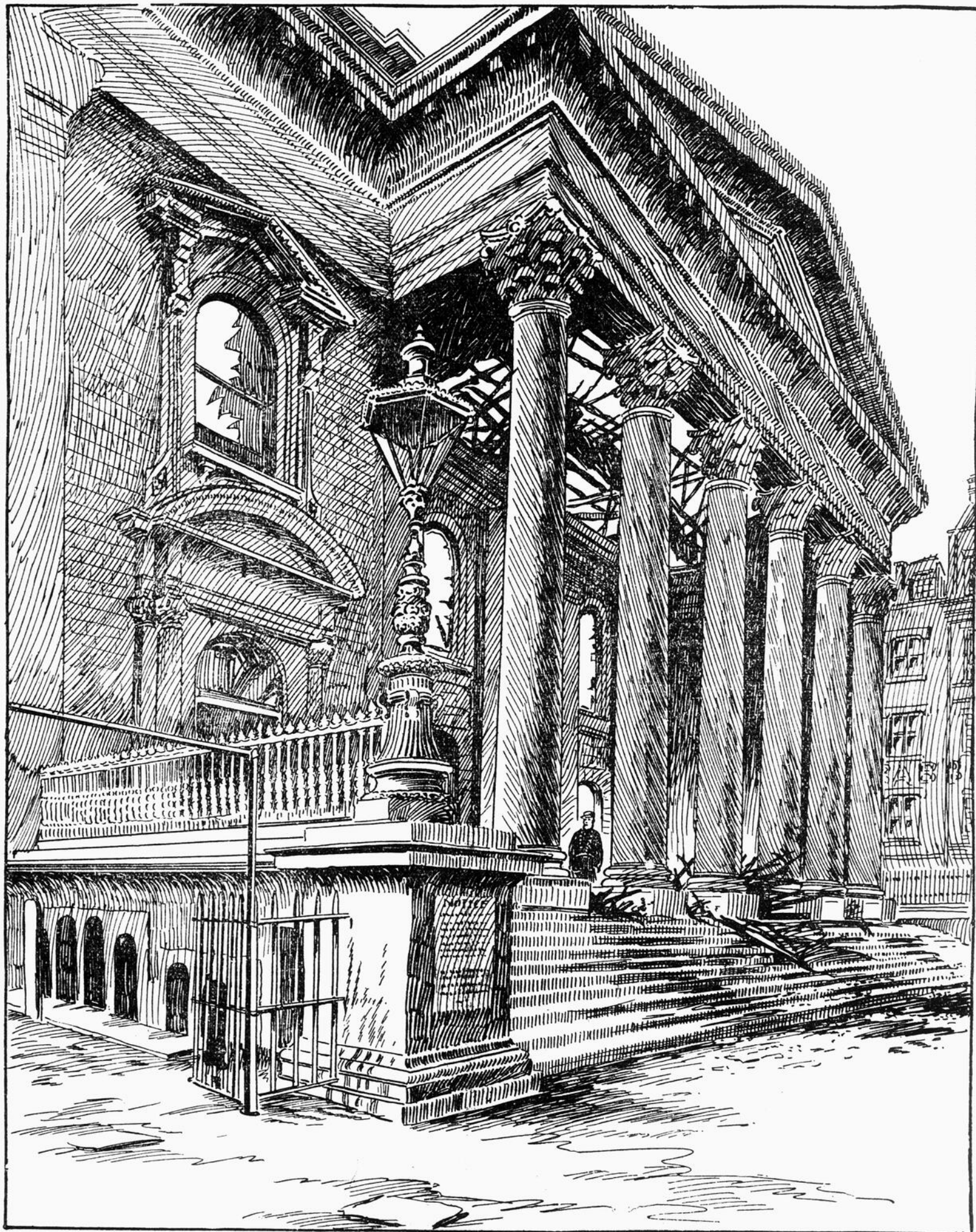
meal for those who were taking part in the conference already alluded to. As to the new building, although it is sure to cost more than will be forthcoming from the insurance companies, there is no lack of solidarity among the members of the congregation of the tabernacle and it is quite possible that they may insist upon re-erecting the tabernacle exactly as it was before, if only as a memorial of its remarkable founder.

A press representative had an interview with the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, who said: "When I received the intelligence that the church was on fire it almost prostrated me, but, realizing how much depended upon the meeting of subscribers (held in the college on Wednesday evening after the fire), I determined to be present under any circumstances. The disaster is most deplorable, and we cannot hope that the loss will be covered entirely by insurance. Unfortunately there were many people absent from the meeting, evidently being under the impression that as the result of the conflagration the meeting would not be held. We look to this meeting to provide sufficient funds to support the college throughout the year, but in the face of the present disaster to our house of worship I can only hope that subscribers will double the amounts of their cheques and thus add to the good work of the college." Asked whether he had any

idea of the cause of the fire, Mr. Spurgeon said: "We are not in a position to say definitely what was the actual cause of the outbreak. Of course no time will be lost in reconstructing the building, and I hope that by the end of the year it will be ready for occupation, though it is as yet early to speak of that. For the present we must make the best of it under the circumstances." The great meeting of the year was to have taken place in the tabernacle, but had to be held in Exeter Hall, where, also, the usual morning and evening services were held on the Sunday after the fire.

The result of the meeting of subscribers held at the college was the collection of thirteen hundred pounds, or five hundred pounds less than last year's total. It was expected that subsequent subscriptions would make the sum total up to an amount equal to, if not surpassing, that of last year, a large number of subscribers having failed to be present owing to the belief that the meeting would be suspended. The ruins of the tabernacle have been visited by crowds of sympathizers and sightseers. Many telegrams and letters were received from all parts, including the United States. Among the offers of help was one from the widow of the late Mr. Spurgeon, suggesting that the funds raised by the ministers for a presentation to herself be devoted to reconstructing the destroyed building.

Seven Chinese war-vessels are at present being built in Germany. Among them are four torpedo-boat destroyers, which will have a speed of thirty-two miles an hour.



THE DESTRUCTION OF SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE—THE BURNED FACADE.

The fire that destroyed Spurgeon's Tabernacle, at Kennington, London, on Wednesday, April 20, last, broke out at about half an hour after mid-day and the flames spread with such rapidity that in less than an hour the whole of the damage, which has been estimated at about thirty-five thousand pounds, was done. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, who succeeded his father in the pastorate of the tabernacle, was presiding over a conference which was being held in one of the schools in the rear of the building at the time the fire broke out. He was so deeply affected by the occurrence that he had to be assisted to his home. The tabernacle, though in other respects a truly wonderful building, did not possess any architectural beauty. It was a solid edifice of stone and brick, darkened with smoke and atmosphere rather than with age. The only distinguishing feature was the portico, the entablature and pediment of which were supported by six Corinthian columns. It was erected in 1869, from the designs of Mr. W. W. Pocock, at a cost of about thirty-two thousand pounds. The first stone was laid in August, 1859, by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, M.P., whose interest in the structure was shared by Sir Henry Havlock and Sir John Burgoyne. The tabernacle was opened on March 31, 1861, and was the

scene of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry until his death in January, 1892. For some years previous Mr. Spurgeon had conducted his services in the music hall that stood in the Surrey Gardens. There a panic, caused by a false alarm of fire, was responsible for the death or injury of forty people. After this terrible accident Mr. Spurgeon's followers determined to build the tabernacle, which had been opened only three months when the music hall actually was destroyed by fire.

The exact origin of the fire does not seem to have been yet ascertained if, indeed, it ever will be. Rumor has ascribed it to an escape of gas and the light of a falling match, but there is no certain evidence on that point, and there does not appear to have been any one in the part of the building where the fire broke out. The most remarkable thing about the conflagration was the rapidity with which the flames did their work. Within an hour of the discovery of the outbreak the roof fell in, and all that remained were the four walls. The dry wood of the benches, which were made to hold six thousand people, was quite enough to account for the completeness and quickness of the destruction; but the moral seems to be that kitchens under a church are by no means in their right place, for, at the time the fire broke out, some dozen persons in the basement were engaged in preparing a

PRESENTIMENTS

AND PREMONITIONS OF DEATH.

The first symptom of the death with some is the strange presentiment that they are about to die. Ozanam, the mathematician, whose apparent health, rejected by the feeling that he was on the verge of death from his labors, and his death after an apoplectic stroke, was foretold by Fletcher, the divine, who, which shadowed out his death, solution, and believing in the fulfilment of heaven, he ordered his sculptor and ordered his friend to 'your work forthwith,' he said, 'there is no time to lose.' The artist had obeyed the command, and the death would have proved the workman of the two. M. Ozanam's requiem under the conventional monument he was raising to himself would, by the power of his own prove a universal monument to his name. When life was about to leave him, he called for the score, and over it, said, 'Did I not tell you that it was for myself that I wrote that death chant?'

Another great artist, in a different department, convinced that his life was about to lose its ending, chose as a subject emblematical of the coming of his friends inquired the nature of the coming design, and Hogarth's 'The end of all things' was the rejoined one, 'There will be a look and a heavy sigh.' The artist said, 'and the sooner my work is the better.' He commenced with the last touch, seized his palette, and it in pieces, and said, 'I have the title of 'Fimis,' and in the curious eyes which saw the painter's face were closed in the dust of his ancestors, who were prone to look upon the earth, attributed these premonitions to various supernatural agencies.

John Hunter has solved the mystery, if mystery it can be called, in a sentence. 'We sometimes,' he says, 'within ourselves that we shall not die for the living powers become weak, and the nerves communicate the intention to the brain.'

His own case has often been given among the marvels of which he gave this rational explanation. He returned on leaving home, that a disease which awaited him at the hospital, an angry turn, it would prove his death. A colleague gave him the lie, the same word verified the prophecy, and he expired almost immediately in an adjoining room. There was everything to be learned in the circumstance, but nothing which to wonder.

Circumstances which at another time would excite no attention are assumed for an omen when health is failing. The order of the requiem with Mozart, the dream with Fletcher, turned the current of their thoughts to the grave. Prior to his departure for the Continent stood contemplating the picture of a brother author, and exclaimed, his eyes full of tears, 'Poor Weston!' In the same dejected tone, he added, after a pause, 'Soon others shall say, "The Foot!"' And, to the surprise of his friends, a few days proved the truth of his prognostication. The exactness of the event had a share in producing a slight shock completes the destruction of prostrate energies.

The case of Wolsey was since a morning before he died he was at Cavendish the hour, and was called 'Past eight.' 'Eight of the clock,' replied Wolsey; 'that cannot be, for the clock may, nay, it cannot be, for you shall lose your master.' The day he misadventured, the hour came true. On the following morning as the clock struck eight, the spirit passed from the world. The bystanders thought he must have had a revelation of the time of his death, and from the way in which he had taken possession of his mind, they suspect that he relied on astronomical prediction, which had the credit of a revelation in his own esteem. — 'Household Words.'

WESTERN ICE CAVES.

At the foot of Cow Mountain, in Colorado, the most remarkable caverns have been found. There is a series of chambers of various sizes, the roofs being enormous icicles. The water from these were frozen must have been pure, as in some of the caves the reflection and refraction of light is wonderful, the glitter suggests the finest diamonds. The chambers are reached by narrow alleyways, the point distant from the entrance a passage extremely narrow and low. This leads to a cavern some two hundred feet in extent, containing quantities of ice, which has formed in the middle of this cavern, the ice is sixty-five feet long. It is quite as clear as crystal, and is the most beyond belief. The lake is said to have no outlet, but there must be as the water never rises above a certain level. An effort is to be made to show the face of the cavern, and the vicinity to account as a pleasure. Certainly as a natural curiosity it is well worth a visit.

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