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DAILY WITNESS

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CRISIS IN SAMOA.

Lives of Whites Threatened by Natives.

RESULT OF THE CONSIDERATION SHOWN TO MATAAFA AND GERMAN CONSUL'S DOUBLE-DEALING.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—A letter received by the Associated Press from its Samoan correspondent shows how alarming was the situation when the steamer 'Mariposa' left Apia for this city. The letter, which is dated at Apia, Dec. 28, says: 'Civil war has been narrowly avoided, and for the first time in Samoan history, the lives of white residents have been threatened by the natives. Armed guards protect the residence of Chief-Justice Chambers, an American citizen, and that of Mr. Guerr, the leading English lawyer of the town. The whole trouble has arisen through the injudicious action of the three treaty powers, in bringing the deported Mataafa back to Samoa. At the time that America, Great Britain and Germany agreed to Mataafa's return, Malietoa's death was not anticipated, otherwise the home-coming of the exiled king would certainly have been delayed.

The trouble began immediately upon Mataafa's return from Jaluit. Though he was nominally held as a prisoner, the consuls, actuated by kindly motives, gave him permission to remain on the royal demesne of Mulinnuu, and to take such of his adherents as he chose with him. Mataafa's people began crowding by thousands into the limited space of the Mulinnuu peninsula, driving out the followers of Malietoa. Fortunately Malietoa's people preserved a friendly attitude and obeyed the proclamation of the consuls that peace hould be maintained at all hazards. The usurpers of Mulinnuu were aggressive, and issued a proclamation declaring Mataafa King of Samoa. They assumed royal powers, and secretly encouraged by the Germans, proceeded to deport public officers and appoint their own nominees. The climax was reached when Mataafa and his chiefs actually discharged the Chief Justice, who is appointed under the Berlin treaty by the three powers. Of course such action was purely farcical, and the Chief Justice notified Mataafa that he must wait for the decision of the court before he could legally declare himself king.

The most serious element in the affair is the disagreement between the consuls. The German consul has been playing double with his colleagues, and the British and American officials naturally are indignant. It was understood that there was to be no foreign interference in the royal elections, yet throughout it all an undermining current of intrigue has been at work with the Mataafa people until they have been roused to aggressive action, have openly declared against all white control, and announced the intention of disregarding entirely the Berlin treaty.

To show the extent of the feeling aroused, Suatele, a religious fanatic, who is one of Mataafa's most prominent adherents, is quoted as saying: 'Samoans, you must fight strong; when you fight, kill. When you meet a white man cut him up; when you meet a missionary, cut him up; when you meet a deacon, cut him up; when you meet a Samoan, cut him up; we will break through the bounds of the treaty, we will leave no municipality.'

Chief Justice Chambers commenced his examination into the merits of the rival candidates on Dec. 19 in the presence of a great crowd of natives, and under the Berlin treaty the Chief Justice is the final referee in this matter. Mataafa's people entered a vigorous protest against the employment of attorneys in the case. This, however, the Chief Justice refused to consider, and Mr. Guerr appeared on behalf of Malietoa Tanus. Another lawyer, Mr. Carruthers, representing Tamasese, announced that his client had retired from the contest, and that his influence would be thrown for Malietoa. Two days later it was reported that Suatele and other fanatical adherents of Mataafa had formed a plot to murder the Chief Justice, Mr. Guerr ,and other whites concerned in the case. The Chief Justice immediately called a meeting of consuls, and both English and American representatives agreed to hoist their flags over the threatened houses. The German consul, however, demurred, claiming that he would have first to consult the captain of the warship 'Buzzard.' Through the efforts of the captain of the British warship 'Porpoise,' a clash was avoided. He cleared his ship for action, and declared in favor of English-speaking consuls. Meanwhile, native guards patrolled the roads, and the threatened attack of Mataafa's fanatical adherents was voided.

The most exciting scene occurred, however, on Dec. 20, when all the evidence in the case had been heard and Guerr, as counsel for Malietoa, was summing up. It was discovered that Mataafa came from a race of princes which had been cut off by an ancestral curse from the line of succession. An exciting scene occurred. Natives burst out crying in court, and were promptly ejected. Outside, the crowd of Samoans raised a great tumult, and their leaders could only with difficulty restrain them from coming to blows. The captains of both the German and British men-of-war were in court. When the row was at its height the German captain invited the Englishman outside. 'War is certain,' he said. But the British captain did not see it in that light. He told the German that he would stand by his ship and be ready to make it warm for any one who made trouble.

There is a general feeling at Apia that the whole scene was prearranged in order to lead to a tumult, and thus give German officials an excuse for armed interference. The prompt action of the captain of the 'Porpoise,' however, defeated the plot.

BACK FROM DAWSON.

INSPECTOR OF MOUNTED POLICE PREDICTS A RUSH FOR YUKON NEXT SPRING.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Mr. D. E. A. Strickland, inspector of Mounted Police, at Tagish Lake, is in the city, accompanied by his wife and infant child. He is on leave, and will return to his post in about a month. The party left Tagish Lake on Dec. 22, and arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, doing the distance in 22 days. They came a long distance by dog train and by canoe, by steamer and by rail.

'There will be a rush for Yukon next season,' said Mr. Strickland,

'But I believe that the majority of people will turn in to the Atlin district, which is considered about as rich and not so dangerous as the Dawson district. Atlin is on the northern boundary of the British Columbia district, and its possibilities are just as bright as those in the Dawson City territory.'

Mr. Strickland said that reports of starvation in Dawson City were certainly very much exaggerated. 'There is plenty of food in Dawson,' said Mr. Strickland, 'and there is lots of work and any man can live who has a desire to.'

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 14.—Letters received from Messrs. Swift, Donoghue and Hanley, of this city, who are disposing of merchandise at Dawson City, state that the Kingstonians will clear $140,000 on their venture.

A DESPERATE ACT.

AN ALLEGED FORGER JUMPS FROM A TRAIN.

Parry Sound, Ont., Jan. 14.—J. A. Gilmour, of the firm of Moffatt & Gilmour, 'skipped out' to avoid charges of theft, forgery, fraud, obtaining money under false pretences and other crimes. He escaped the police at Sandridge, North Bay and Sudbury, but was captured at the Canadian 'Soo' and special constable Greer was sent to bring him back. He got his man and all went well on the return trip until near Sudbury, when Gilmour made the excuse of going to the lavatory and on coming out made a break for the car door and jumped from the moving train. Greer quickly jumped after his prisoner and in doing so broke one of the bones of his ankle. The train was stopped and Greer was picked up, but Gilmour escaped.

ONTARIO GRAIN SUPPLY.

FARMERS HOLDING BACK FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Mr. Scott, manager of the McKay Milling Company, stated to-day that grain of all kinds was very plentiful but the majority of the farmers being well to do are holding their stock for higher prices. This will not affect the price of grain, as the market will be flooded as soon as prices rise. The McKay Milling Company have a large stock on hand and are running night and day.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

NEGOTIATIONS SHORTLY TO BE CONSIDERED.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—A special cable to the 'Globe' from London says: I learn from a good source that the Pacific cable scheme which Sir Sandford Fleming recently proposed is likely to be considered during the next cabinet meeting session.

ASSAULTED THE COOK.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 14.—A young man named Rhoddy McKay, who has been doing a six months' term in the jail here, was committed by Police Magistrate Field yesterday morning to jail on the charge of insanity. On Thursday McKay, who was possessed of the delusion that every one he met was trying to poison him, made a murderous assault on the cook of the jail, William Payne. The two met in the jail kitchen after dinner, when McKay accused Payne of trying to poison him. McKay suddenly seized a heavy club and attacked Payne who is an old man. Payne could defend himself but little, and was nearly dead when the turnkey arrived on the scene. Payne was badly bruised, but was able to go to the Police Court to give evidence against his assailant.



TROUBLE IN THE NURSERY.

UNCLE SAM—Philly, you're setting a very bad example to your little sisters and I'm beginning to think you'll be the first I'll have to spank.

IN THE TOILS.

UPTON MAN ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED CRIME.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Jan. 14.—High Constable Marchessault returned from Upton last night, bringing Jos. L. Heureux. He was allowed to spend the night at an hotel, and will appear for preliminary examination to-day before Judge Sicotte. The crime of which L'Heureux is accused was committed some time ago. L'Heureux has not a very enviable reputation, apparently, and is in the habit of drinking, but the preliminary examination will reveal whether there is anything in the accusation or not.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A public meeting has been called in the City Hall for Tuesday next, Jan. 17, to actively promote the early construction of the Mohtreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay canal scheme. Mayor Payment will preside, and among speakers will be the Hon. George E. Foster, the Hon. John Costigan, Sir James Grant, Senator Clemow, Mr. McLeod Stewart, and other prominent gentlemen from Ottawa and the surrounding municipalities.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—A 'Globe' London cable says:—There is reason to believe that no actual negotiations are under way as yet between the British and French Governments regarding Newfoundland. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is anxious to obtain a settlement.

CONVENT TORTURES.

A SHOCKING STORY FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—Mr. Eugene Rosenthal, of the Red Cross Society, who was before Manilla with Admiral Dewey, and has returned to Vancouver on his way home, states that in the Maria Teresa Convent in Manilla, a great number of human skeletons have been found, many with shackles on their arms and legs. Thumbscrews and other instruments of torture had also been found on them.

GROWTH OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The new city directory will contain six thousand more names than last year. Six thousand more names in the directory means an addition of about eighteen thousand to the population of the city. Naturally the number of vacant houses and stores has very considerably decreased. The vacant stores and houses in Toronto at the beginning of 1897 numbered 3,760, of which 3,294 were dwellings, and 466 stores and offices. During 1897 these numbers were reduced to 2,992 houses, and 354 stores, and last year the total for both was only 3,057.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ALIENS.

LAW TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF ATLIN TO COME INTO EFFECT NEXT WEEK.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—The bill to exclude Americans and other aliens from mining in the Atlin district will become law the first of the week. Washington state is hysterical over the possible loss of its enormous trade owing to all the Atlin-bound miners having to pass through British Columbia. The Seattle press announces that the 'Short-sighted Britishers are busy bursting the Atlin boom.'

In the Legislature, yesterday, the committee on the placer mining bill, made an addition authorizing the government to cancel the incorporation of any company found evading the provisions of the act. For instance, the passage of the stock into the hands of aliens from British subjects, who only held it for the purpose of securing incorporation. A letter was received from a Seattle attorney protesting against the act in view of the pending negotiations between Canada and the United States.

BRITAIN GETS DELAGOA BAY

DR. LEYDS ADMITS THAT THERE IS A NEW AGREEMENT CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA.

Brussels, Jan. 14.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, European representative of the South African Republic, whose headquarters is in Brussels, on his departure for Pretoria, told a friend in confidence that the Transvaal Government was now quite reassured as to the British intentions in South Africa. 'It is certain, in my opinion,' said Dr. Leyds, 'that an agreement exists between Great Britain, Germany and Portugal, for the cessation to the first-named power of Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese East Africa.'

A SERIOUS CHARGE

A BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

Albert E. Mussen, against whom proceedings for seizure before judgment were taken by the Merchants' Bank, yesterday, was arrested at six o'clock last evening by Mr. J. A. Grose, manager of Grose's Secret Service, on a charge of theft. He was taken to No. 4 Police Station last night. This morning he appeared before Judge Desnoyers and was remanded in charge of Mr. Grose till next Tuesday.

THE ICE ROADS.

The men at work upon the ice road between the city and Longueuil have completed their labors and the road is now open to traffic. Two large gangs of men are now at work upon the St. Lambert road and it will be completed as rapidly as possible. The work of preparing the Laprairie road was begun today. All the roads to the dumps on the ice have been completed. Four hundred men with horses and sleighs are working on the city roads.

ANOTHER B. C. VACANCY.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 14.—Another vacancy in the British Columbia Legislature occurred yesterday by the resignation of Mr. A. E. McPhillips ,member for Victoria. The motive of the resignation is a legal transaction between Mr. Barnard, his law partner, who was a member of the late government, which Mr. McPhillips considers disqualifies him from sitting as a member.

A BRUTAL CONDUCTOR.

KILLED A PASSENGER WITH A KICK, AND IS NOW UNDER ARREST.

New York, Jan. 14.—Wilton P. Marchbank, of Green Point, L.I., was killed at Second avenue and 34th street last night in a fight with Michael McGowan, a conductor on a Thirty-fourth street car. Policeman Frank Burns, of the East 30th street station, who witnessed the fight, and arrested McGowan, says that he saw the conductor push the man off the car and deliberately kick him in the neck. This statement is corroborated by several others. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital found that the man's neck had been broken, and that he had died almost instantly. McGowan states that the man had failed to pay his fare, and that he had put him off the car. Marchbank, he says, fell to the pavement, striking his chin, and was killed by this blow.

DOUKHOBOR FUND

Previously acknowledged..	$230. 0
Sheffield, Ont.	.'0
Miss Watson and Miss Smith.. ..	5.00
Miss Coy..	5.00
Miss S. Bell	2.00
Mrs. J. B. Learmont	5.00
Mr. Geo. Hague	5.00
Total..	$303.06

TO MEET THE DOUKHOBORS.

Messrs. McGovern, Aikerlind and Reg-imbal, government immigration officers of Winnipeg, Ottawa and Montreal respectively, left last night for St. John to meet the Doukhobors, of whom there are two thousand nine hundred on the Lake Huron.'

THE FILIPINOS.

AGUINALDO'S SECOND MANIFESTO PROVES INEFFECTIVE — SITUATION AT MANILLA.

Manilla, Jan. 14.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town; but their leaders have issued strict orders that the Filipino forces are to act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble; but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manilla is ridiculous and suicidal as the Americans absolutely control the positions.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis which was recalled on its first appearance; but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the entire city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manilla and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—According to despatches received here the American domination in the Philippines is limited to Manilla Bay. All other points, except Mindanao, where the Spaniards remain, are in the hands of the insurgents. One despatch says: 'The American volunteers are disheartened by the climate and bad food and are anxious to return home.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The 'Cologne Gazette' denies emphatically that Germany is aiding the Filipinos.

Hong Kong, Jan. 14.—A despatch from Manilla says that ten American volunteers jumped overboard from the transports bound for Iloilo and swam ashore. They stated that they had volunteered to fight the Spaniards, not to butcher Filipinos.

SHORES OF THE NILE.

SOIL IS FERTILE AND CAN BE MADE TO BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.

Cairo, Jan. 14.—Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent, and his party have returned from Khartoum, whither they went with Lord Kitchener to take part in the laying of the foundation stone of the Gordon Memorial College. They report that the possibilities of cultivation on the banks of the Blue and White Niles are enormous. The former river teams with crocodiles. Mr. J. L. Gorst, financial adviser of the Egyptian Government, praises Khartoum as a winter resort.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN LOST THEIR WAY AND WERE FROZEN TO DEATH.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 14.—During a blizzard here Mrs. Thomas Uren and her little daughter and son, aged four and eight respectively, were frozen to death. When returning home they lost their way. A search party found them half a mile from the house in a huge snowdrift.

FAIR TO-MORROW

Toronto, Jan. 14, 11 a.m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Snow and rain to-day; Sunday, fair weather; westerly winds.

Montreal, Jan. 14, 1899.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.30; yesterday, 30.28. Temperature, to-day, max. 32, min. 10; yesterday, max. 14, min. 0.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

SHAW.—On Jan. 12, at 227 Fullum street, Mrs. James Shaw, of a daughter. 13

WALLACE.—At 53 St. Etienne street, on Jan. 12, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wallace.
Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy. 13

MARRIED.

BURGESS—FERGUSON—At 72 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, the residence of her brother, Mr. John A. Ferguson, barrister, on Jan. 11, 1899, by the Rev. Stuart Acheson, M.A., of St. Paul's Church, Wiarton, brother-in-law of the bride, Herbert W. Burgess, to Amy Bell, youngest daughter of the late Colonel T. R. Ferguson, M.P., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Ogle R. Gowan, M.P. 14

FRASER—MORTON — At St. Thomas's Church, Bracebridge, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1899, by the Rev. James Boydell, R. P. L. Fraser, of Hamilton, to Cora May, youngest daughter of A. B. Morton, of Bracebridge. 14

GILMOUR—BAYNE—At Ottawa, on Jan. 12, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, at Lovat Place, the residence of Mr. J. Carling Kelly, Alice Maude, daughter of Mr. David Bayne, of Carleton Place, to the Rev. F. W. Gilmour, of Sawyerville, Que.

HARRIS—LAW—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Frank Henry Harris, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., to Miss Amelia Law, of Lachute, Que. 14

MILLER—SUDDARD.—At the Methodist parsonage, Gaspe Basin, on Jan. 3, 1899, by the Rev. D. D. Elliott, Mr. Arthur E Miller, of Haldimand, to Miss Emily A. M. Suddard, of Sandy Beach. 13

OTTON—SKINNER — Married on Jan. 11, 1899, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the Rev. D. W. Parsons, pastor of Ames M. E. Church, the Rev. Charles C. Otton, pastor of Ferry M. E. Church, of Michigan Conference, to Miss Elizabeth (Lily) Skinner, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Skinner, of Ottawa, Canada. 14

PAIR—HINGSTON—On Jan. 4, 1899, at Cypress River, at the residence of Thomas Hingston, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. Thomas Argue, H. J. Parr, of Bradwadin, Man., to Emily E. Hingston, eldest daughter of R. T. Hingston, Brussels, Ont. 14

WALKLEY—FETHERSTON—In this city, on Jan. 12, 1899, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Mr. Wm. H. Walkley, to Miss Isobel J. Fetherston, daughter of J. W. Fetherston. 14

WOODCOCK—YOUNG—On Jan. 11, 1899, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 224 Gloucester street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Miss George Young, of this city, daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Tweed, to Mr. Wilbert Woodcock, of Desoronto. 14

DIED.

BELCHER—On Jan. 12, 1899, suddenly, at his father's residence, 102 Spencer street, Toronto, Wentworth Cosper Belcher, fourth son of W. E. Belcher, of the Northern Pacific Railway, aged 16 years and 11 months. 14

BIGELOW—On the morning of Thursday, Jan. 12, 1899, at 125 Metcalfe street, Rose McClintock, widow of the late Thomas Dean Bigelow, in her eighty-seventh year.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers. 12

CUMMING.—At Ormstown, on the 6th inst., Mary McCaig, widow of the late Duncan Cumming, aged 83 years and 12 days. 13

MATHESON—At the residence of Mr. D. B. McLennan, Scotstown, P.Q., on Saturday morning, January 14th, 1899, after a long illness, Angus Matheson, eldest son of Mr. Hector Matheson, merchant, Valtos, Lewis, Scotland. 14

MAIBEN.—At Howick, Que., on Thursday, 12th inst, fell asleep in Jesus, after preaching the gospel of the Grace of God for many years, Mr. Hector Maiben, in his 89th year.
Funeral at Howick, Lord's Day next, Jan. 15, at 2.30 p.m. 13

MACKENZIE—At Collingwood, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1898, Isabella Ferguson, aged 77, wife of the late G. C. Mackenzie, late of Georgetown and Clarksburg. 14

MACDONALD—At Williamsport, Pa., on the 5th instant, Norman Macdonald, father of J. K. Macdonald, Westmount, aged 87 years.
Interred at Williamsport. 4

McKAY—On Jan. 12, 1899, at his father's residence, 127 George street, Ottawa, Wm. Harold, youngest son of W. McKay, of the Ottawa Fire Department, aged 1 year and 5 months. 14

MEREDITH—On Jan. 12, 1899, at Rosedale, Toronto, Edmund Allen Meredith, Esq., LL.D. 14

MOFFATT—At Quebec, on Jan. 9, 1899, Robert Moffatt.

PETCH—On Jan. 11, 1899, at 177 Carlton street, Toronto, Herbert Russell Petch, son of the late Professor Petch, in the 18th year of his age. 14

RICHARDSON.—Suddenly, at Kingston, on Jan. 12, of cerebral hemorrhage, Infant daughter of the Rev. A. W. Richardson. 13

SOUTTAR—On Jan. 7, 1899, at Benmore, East Grinstead, Sussex, England, Joanna, wife of John Souttar, daughter of the late Sir Dominick Daly, and sister of the Hon. M. B. Daly, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. 14

SNOWDON.—At Altamont, Manitoba, fell asleep in Jesus, on Jan. 5, 1899, Sarah Ann Snowdon, the beloved wife of W. J. Snowdon, in the 46th year of her age. 13

STEEDMAN.—At his late residence, 107 Napier street, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1899, James Steedman, aged 66 years.

WILSON—At Toronto, on Jan. 10, 1899, Edward Heber Wilson, son of the late Robt. Wilson, Inland Revenue Department, in his 33rd year. 14

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hockey Championship Match To-Night at the 'Arena.'

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 14, 1899.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE more or less will read this announcement. That means the best values will be snapped up in a hurry, and sensible people will get here as soon as the store opens on Monday.

LADIES' JACKETS.

About 1,200 Ladies' Winter Jackets go on sale on Monday marked at remarkably low prices, many of them valued for $5.00 to $8.00 each. Special price, 90c.

LADIES' CAPES.

These capes are without doubt the greatest bargain ever offered in this or any other store, any of them worth $5.00, some $9.00. Special price, $1.75.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Fully 50 Pieces of Fashionable Dress Goods in broches, checks, braid effects, tweeds, etc., go on sale Monday; any of them worth 35c a yard. Special price, 19c.

PLAID DRESS GOODS.

A Splendid Collection of Fancy and Clan Tartan Dress Materials, specially suitable for Children's School Dresses, desirable and durable, worth 18c a yd. Special price, 12½c.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

Ten Thousand yards of Fine Cambric and Lawn Embroideries in open work and button hole patterns width, work and cloth 3 inches. Worth 8c a yard. Special price, 5½c.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

Hundreds of pieces of Hand Loom Embroideries, beautiful work, witdth, from 3 to 10 inches. Extra quality. Regular value, 12½c to 15c a yard. Special prices, 7½c and 8½c.

HOME WANTS.

In Kitchenware, specially priced for January Cheap Sale.
395 Dish Pans, special, 8½c.
135 Tin Tea Kettles, special, 9c.
120 Spice Boxes, special, 19c.
65 Strong Wash Boilers, special, 35c.

GROCERY SPECIALS

In the New Grocery Store on Monday.
Soups of all kinds, 12½c.
Fine Tomato Catsup, 15c.
English Breakfast Tea, 39c.
Fine French Mustard, 6½c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

FUR LINED CLOAKS.

These Cloaks, although not the very latest style, are good, comfortable, and desirable garments, worth $21.75. Special price, $6.00.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Hundreds of Dainty Little Coats for Little Tots, all good, comfortable garments, worth from $1.75 to $2.50. Special price, 75c.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Hosiery Values at The Big Store predominate over all others. Ladies' Plain Black Wool Hose, all sizes, very flexible and woolly, worth 18c a pair. Special price, 12c.

LADIES' VESTS.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Shetland Vests, neat finish, soft and fleecy, with long sleeves, extra value for 15c each. Special price, 10½c.

SHEETINGS.

Special Values all this month in Household Sheetings:

	Regular.	Sale.
72-Inch Grey Sheeting..	$ .18	$ .12
72-Inch White Sheeting ..	.23	.15½
72-Inch Twill Sheeting.. ..	.25	.17½

FLANNELS.

Heavy Grey Flannel, in plain or twill, usual, 14c kind. Sale price, 9c.
French Cashmere Flannel, dark grounds, with floral patterns, usual 45c. Special price, 25c.

FLANNELETTES.

160 Pieces Good Strong Flannelette, neat patterns, usual, 6c a yard goods. Special, 3 3-4c.
115 Pieces Heavy Twill Flannelette, good colors, usual, 10c a yard. Special price, 6c.

COTTONS.

16 Bales Good Useful Strong Grey Cotton, the regular 5c a yard kind. Special, 2½c.
12 Cases Good Strong White Cotton, regular 7c kind. Special, 4c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

Our Store Closes Daily at 6 p.m., Saturdays included.

HAMILTON'S GREAT JANUARY CLOAK CLEARANCE.



Our entire stock of JACKETS and CAPES to be sacrificed at prices heretofore unheard of in the Cloak business. The finest productions of the best European makers now to be disposed of at a forced sale.

Without reserve—without restriction—our entire stock of

Ladies' High-Class Jackets and Capes,

In Cloth, Plush and Velvet, plain and elaborately trimmed, the majority of them Silk Lined; Finely Tailored Garments.

Come Monday or any day next week, the earlier the better. Your choice and pick at from

33⅓ p.c. to 50 p.c. off.

As our Garments at their regular marked prices are fully 25 p.c. less than others mark similar goods, you'll appreciate the importance of these marvellous price reductions.

HAMILTON'S,

St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square.

TEES & CO., —THE— *UNDERTAKERS.* 300 St. James st. Tel. Nos. 327, 4501, 8160.

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that all Unclaimed Goods left with us during 1897 will be disposed of, if not claimed at once after this date.
MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS, 690 Craig street.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The crowds of shoppers who daily take advantage of the genuine bargains offering at our Great January Clearing Sale, is incontestable evidence of the high appreciation in which at least one departmental store is held by the purchasing community of Montreal. What virtues call for appreciation in the City Fathers (?)?

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE.

Big Clearing Discounts In all Departments. . .

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Including 2 piece and 3 piece Suits, Reefers and Overcoats.

NO. 1.--CHILDREN'S 2 PIECE SUITS--
Norfolk Styles, in Light and Dark Mixtures.

Sizes from 22 to 28.

50 per cent....	$2.95	$3.25	$4.10	$5.00....REGULAR PRICE
Half price....	1.48	1.63	2.05	2.50....REDUCED PRICE

NO. 2.--BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS--
Sack and D-B Styles, in Browns, Grays and Navy Blues.

Sizes from 28 to 32.

50 per cent....	$4.20	$5.00	$6.50	$7.00....REGULAR PRICE
Half price ...	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50....REDUCED PRICE

NO. 3.--BOYS' REEFERS--
In Grays, Blue, Frieze and Nap Cloth.

Sizes from 22 to 33.

50 percent....	$3.20	$3.45	$3.90	$4.55....REGULAR PRICE
Half price ...	1.60	1.73	1.95	2.28....REDUCED PRICE

NO. 4.--BOYS' OVERCOATS--
In Brown, Gray and Tweed Mixture and Covert.

Sizes from 23 to 35.

50 percent....	$6.20	$7.25	$9.00	$12.00....REGULAR PRICE
Half price....	3.10	3.63	4.50	6.00....REDUCED PRICE

NO. 5.--CHILDREN'S FANCY FAUNTLEROY SUITS--
In Gray, Blue and Brown Mixtures.

For ages 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

50 percent....	$5.15	$5.30	$5,45	$5.60....REGULAR PRICE
Half price....	2.58	2.65	2,73	2.80....REDUCED PRICE

The above goods will be placed on special tables marked at our usual selling prices, and will be sold during the sale at 50 percent off.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 933.*

A SAMPLE

Of the bargains that we are offering at our January Sale is shown in this chair, but it is only one picked out of many.



Choice Chair or Rocker—solid oak—polish finish—seat and back upholstered in very handsome Fancy Velours.

You cannot buy this chair wholesale for anything like the price we are asking.

$3.85 EACH

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
652 CRAIG STREET (near Bleury).

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 14.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION GIVEN A GRANT.

The Finance Committee held a session, yesterday afternoon, and transacted routine business.

A deputation composed of Messrs. S. R. Clendinneng, and J. P. Calhoun, representing the Montreal Poultry Association, appeared before the committee and asked that a grant be given the association. Mr. Clendinneng explained that the association was doing good work, in regard to improving the breed of fowls, and holding public exhibitions, and should be given some support by the city.

Ald. Beausoleil thought the principle of giving bonuses to such societies was a bad one. There would be no end to such requests were the one in question granted.

The committee decided, however, to recommend to Council that the sum of $100 be given the association.

The committee decided to purchase a new flag to replace the tattered one which does duty at the City Hall.

It was resolved to lease what is known as the Chateau de Ramezay restaurant, to Mr. T. O'Connor, its present tenant, for another term of five years, the lease, however, to be cancelled at any time, by the giving of three months' notice.

A question of the difficulty of collecting certain water rates was left over till next meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT.

On Wednesday evening the annual congregational meeting of St. Lambert Presbyterian Church was held. There was a very large attendance. The Rev. James Nairn, pastor, presided. The reports from the various organizations showed a very satisfactory state of matters. The revenue of the church is equal to last year, although very many of the best families removed into the city during last year. The retiring managers were re-elected, along with several new men who have recently joined the congregation. Everything passed off very harmoniously and satisfactorily. The ladies provided refreshments at the close. At the quarterly communion last Sunday there was a good attendance. Seven new members were added to the roll at this time, which it is hoped is only a beginning of better things. This year will see a great change in St. Lambert.

EMILE SAUER.

This great piano virtuoso will give a recital in the Windsor Hall, on the evening of Monday, Jan. 30. This recital will open a course of high-class concerts under the auspices of the Dominion Entertainment Bureau, of which Mr. Geo. J. Sheppard is manager. Only artists of the highest reputation will be engaged at these concerts, which will be a treat for all lovers of music. Emil Sauer has won deserved renown in the concert halls of Germany, Austria and Russia, and also in London. Herr Sauer is a pianist of extraordinary gifts, and carries the public with him with a force that gives one no time to calmly examine in cold blood the elements of his ability.

OBITUARY.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 13.—Dr. William Youver, a well known physician practicing here, died shortly after midnight of peritonitis. Dr. Youver, who was 52 years of age, leaves a widow, who is a sister of R. C. Clute, Q.C., Toronto. He was a member of Stirling Lodge, A.F. and A.M., and was widely known and highly esteemed.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 13.—News has just been received from Honolulu that Mr. J. W. Gallaher, proprietor and editor of the 'Commercial Journal' of that place, died at his home at Waikiki on Jan. 3. Mr. Gallaher was one of the pioneer newspaper men of Vancouver. He was born in Aurora, Ontario, and before he came west, published a newspaper in Pembroke, Ontario. He leaves a widow, a native of Mitchell, Ont., and four children.

Hamilton, Ontario, Jan. 13.—Judge Muir, junior judge of the County of Wentworth, died last evening. He was 55 years of age and had been an invalid for the past four years. He was superannuated a year ago, and has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Ball, in Toronto, for some time past.



EYES TESTED FREE.

Solid Gold Spectacles from $4.50.
Solid Gold Eye-Glasses from from $3.50.
Gold Filled Eye-Glasses from $2.00.
Gold Filled Spectacles from $2.00.
Best qualities Nickel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, $1.00.

Oculists' Prescriptions Correctly Filled.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, REPAIRED.
Watches Repaired and Warranted for $1.00.

D. BEATTY,
137 ST. PETER ST., Opp. "Witness" Office. 12

OGILVY'S

GREAT

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

READY for another week's record sales. Every pleased purchaser advertises this great event, hence the reason of the increased interest day by day. If there is a Dry Goods want to fill you can do so at OGILVY'S and save money at the same time.

MILLINERY DEPT.

DOROTHY CAPS.
10c each line, now 4 for 25c.
12½c line, now 3 for 25c.
15c line, now 2 for 25c.

MOB CAPS.
7c line, now 4 for 25c.

WASH CAPS.
9c line, now 3 for 25c.

RIBBONS

For Millinery purposes, 25 per cent off all Fancy Ribbons, extra 10 per cent for cash. Special line of Ribbon at 10c, 15c, 25c yd., all less 10 percent for cash.

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' from 65c.
Gent's from $1.00.
Children's from 50c.
10 percent reduction of these prices with 10 percent extra for cash.

PARASOLS

At the same reductions.

MISSES' ULSTERS

A special lot, were $9.50 each, your choice $5.50 each, less 10 percent for cash.

BOYS' REEFERS

Made of nice Nap, Tweed lined, sizes 29; price $2.75, now $2.00 each, less 10 percent for cash.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Soiled Cameo and Satin Marseilles Quilts.
$3.90 reduced to $2.65.
$4.50 reduced to $2.99.
$5.90 reduced to $3.79.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Plain Lustre from 35c up.
Black Checks 90c line for 50c.
Black Stripe Effect, 95c for 50c.
Black Figured, $1.50 and $1.75 for $1.00 yard.
Camel's Hair Cloth, 85c line for 39c, all less 10 percent for cash.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Silk Hemmed, with Initials.
30c line for 15c.
50c line for 25c.

GENT'S.
35c line for 25c.
50c line for 33c.

CARPETS.

10 Percent Discount off all Carpets for Cash. Carpets and Squares made up of Remnants 20 percent Discount 10 per cent extra for Cash.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

WELDON'S PATTERNS FOR SALE.

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THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.
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GENTLEMEN who wear good cloths of the best materials, fashionably made at very reasonable prices.

J. D. ANDERSON, 71 Bleury st.

PURE, FRESH MILK.

PER QUART **5c** PER QUART

Delivered the year round
In any part of the city.

20 TICKETS FOR $1.00.
Or smaller quantities if required.

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There is no Jewellery around which so much interest centres as the Engagement Ring — nor is there anything in which greater diversity of taste is to be found. We have an exceptionally fine selection of Rings, in which Diamonds are set alone, and in combination with Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and other Fancy Stones, enabling us to suit all tastes.

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6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing, extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

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Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW AND COMPLICATED SYSTEM AND WHAT IT REPLACES.

Dublin, Jan. 1.—A complicated and contracted system of local government has come into being here to-day. The Irish Local Government Act, passed last session (61 and 62 Victoria, chap. 3-7), consists of 124 sections and numerous subsections, besides seven schedules of 14 'parts,' in which, under 150 heads, other acts of Parliament modifying it are to be considered.

Let me begin by stating in a few words the systems that are being superseded. The counties have been governed by the grand juries. 'Introduced into Ireland after the Conquest,' these bodies have gradually gathered to themselves 'the extraordinary combination of duties which disappear with the present act, leaving only its original criminal jurisdiction unimpaired.' They were practically appointed by the government, and met but for a few hours annually. The county work was left in the hands of permanent officials. With the exception of its criminal jurisdiction as above stated, and its right of 'presenting for malicious injuries,' all the powers of the grand jury pass to the new councils. (In Ireland any person maliciously injured in body or estate by person or persons, discovered or concealed, can claim compensation to be levied off the taxpayers of the district in which he lives. The power of deciding such claims and arranging the district over which they are to be paid, now passes to the County Court judge, with appeal to the judge of Assize.)

The second element of Irish local government has been the Boards of Guardians of the Poor. Originally constituted sixty years ago for the purpose of relieving paupers in workhouses, they have gathered to themselves a great variety of powers—sanitary and otherwise—from the walling of ancient graveyards to the muzzling of dogs. The guardians have been half elective and half ex-officio, appointed from among justices of the peace, the nominees of the government.

The Irish cities and towns have been governed by corporations and Town Commissioners elected upon a franchise narrow as compared to that subsisting in Great Britain, which for the past thirty years has been agitated against in vain. The franchise for all local government in Ireland will now be the same as the parliamentary (practically depending on the occupation of a dwelling-house or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling)—with the addition of peers and women occupiers.

In each county in Ireland will be elected a council to which will be transferred the powers of the grand juries as to roads and other public purposes. Their councils will levy all the local taxes. Large powers are conferred upon them for the acquisition of land for county purposes, and for other duties and purposes. District councils, acting in a minor capacity as Guardians of the Poor, are established for local details and the administration of the Poor Law. With the exception of the widening of the franchise, the present constitution of cities and towns is not materially altered.

For the first time in Ireland local affairs will come under the mandement of the people at large. Decisions as to 'the disqualification of persons for being members of a county or district council, or Board of Guardians, and of any such council, or board, and their partners, for appointment to an office,' are left in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant. He has already, by the stroke of his pen, decided that neither women nor clergymen are to be entitled to sit on county councils, and he has disqualified persons 'who within five years have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, without option of a fine.' Seeing that under the coercion act, still in force, crimes nonexistent in Great Britain are instituted, and that some of the most representative and trusted men in the country were so sentenced, this order is considerably resented.

No council without the consent of the Castle, expend on roads of a district more than one-fourth additional of the average annual sum laid out on them within three years before the passage of the act. Councils must erect and maintain court houses, although they have no power or authority over them further than being permitted to hold their meetings in them when not in use by the Crown. The management of lunatic asylums (to the maintenance of which the Imperial Government contributes four shillings per patient per week), hitherto under nominees of the Lord Lieutenant, will in future be confided to the county councils. The concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant will be necessary in the appointment, fixing the salaries, and dismissal of the principal executive councils. He will also have the power to issue mandamuses against councils for the maintenance of piers already constructed and managed by the government, for officers' salaries, coroners' expenses, extra police, lunatic asylums, repayment of loans, support of prisoners, infirmaries, and hospitals.

The act effects an entire revolution in local finance. A system of local taxation is introduced by which the occupier (not as formerly the occupier and landlord) will pay for everything. For this liability, compensation is attempted in the form of an annual sum from the Imperial purse fixed in amount in perpetuity. This will give to the occupiers of land the benefit of future economies, and throw upon them the weight of future increases in expenditure. The Imperial Government will divide annually between Irish local bodies a sum not yet fixed, expected to be about £700,000. In addition there will be variable sums under different heads, amounting to about £436,000 per annum more.

The width of this local government act impresses Irishmen used to having little voice in local management.

Irish national education is under a central government board. Catholics who publicly express their opinions, prefer this to local management. No desire for change is expressed by Protestants. Every school in the country has a 'manager,' independent of the Education Board. Most of them are clergymen. They possess the extraordinary power of dismissal without appeal of the teachers, so that these teachers paid by the state are entirely under local individual (not general) influence.

Heretofore there has been no excitement and little interest expressed concerning the new system of local government.

In the working of the system, most will depend upon the exercise of their new powers by the people. Would it were possible that politics could be eliminated from the management of local affairs; but seeing this is not so in other countries, it is scarcely to be expected here, where such a chasm still yawns between the classes and the masses, and where religious and national feeling renders it so easy for men to obscure issues, and to jude others by their professions rather than their practice or characters. We are free from the corruption of politics by money bribes or place-hunting. Politics is here too often degraded by class prejudices and by emotion.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

The members of the large class presented to the Bishop for confirmation by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans at St. Stephen's Chapel on Jan. 1 will receive their first communion to-morrow evening. The preacher at the evening service will be the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A.

WOMEN'S LOCAL COUNCIL.

MR. KELSO TO ADDRESS THE MEETING.

The Local Council of Women have procured a special attraction and interest for their next general meeting, to be held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Y.W.C.A. building. Mr. J. J. Kelso, the Ontario Government inspector and superintendent of the Department for Dependent Children, has consented to appear before the council and give them the benefit of his experience in connection with the care and education of orphan children. Comparisons between the systems of the two provinces will doubtless stimulate our people to procure from Government the same privileges and rights for our institutions as those existing in Ontario. The meeting is a public one and will be sure to attract large numbers.

PATENT REPORT.

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

Canadian Patents.—Acetylene gas system, I. Therien; knock down paper cups, T. G. Alexander; churns, D. Maxwell; treating waste cocoanut husk, H. R. Romney; acetylene gas generator, F. X. Nadon; apparatus for producing hydrogen, J. Fidding; basket-making machine, R. E. Reed; air-tight door for refrigerators, E. N. Chaumatte; sewing machine, A. Tetrault; turbines, J. Chew; vehicle wheels, R. A. Evans; apparatus for registering payments on vehicles and commercial transactions, F. W. Phillips.

American Patents—Billiard cue holder, F. Beattie; rail and tie plate, J. F. Dionne; guard or fender for vehicle wheels, E. Kelly; track fastening device, F. LaForest; cigar band, A. E. Morris; towing machine, J. A. Mumford; cupola tail-lamp, E. S. Piper; trip-jack, T. Trefethen.

MR. DUNNETT WILL SPEAK.

Rev. W. A. Dunnett will address the missionary meeting in Dorchester Street Methodist Church, corner of St. Urbain street, tomorrow evening. The Wesleyan College Quartette will sing. A very interesting meeting is expected.

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.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—Guaranteed to retain comfortably all forms of hernia, floating kidneys and cases after operations. Other trusses from $3.00 up. Abdominal supporters and elastic stockings made to order. Telephone, 2418 St. Catherine street.

National Dress-Cutting Academy, 88 St. Denis street.—The following pupils received diplomas during the months of November and December, 1898 : — Misses Albina Beauchemin, Philomine Portier, Lucie Metivier, Mrs. Caroline Chagnon, Montreal ; Mrs. A. L. Lafrance, Quebec; Miss Emma Jolicoeur, Quebec; Miss Josephine Sarreault, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Albany, N.Y.; Miss A. A. Cumberland, St. Albans, Vt. The re-opening of classes will take place on Jan. 16, and will continue every day, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., (except Saturdays). Madame E. L. Ethier, formerly a pupil of the firm of Abel Gouband, Paris, one of the most important fashion houses in the world, Madame Ethier is the general manager of the National Dress-Cutting Academy, 88 St. Denis street, Montreal. Of the dress-cutting class of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, of the Province of Quebec, at the Monument National, No. 210 St. Lawrence street; and of the Free Evening School, at 69 Panet street, founded by the Quebec Government, in the interests of the working people.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

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GREAT

JANUARY SALE

DISCOUNTS.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets -	33⅓ off
Ladies' Long Opera Cloaks - - -	33⅓ "
Children's Long Mantles - - -	33⅓ "
Children's Reefer Jackets - - -	33⅓ "
Ladies' Cashmere and Veloutine Wrappers	33⅓ "
Ladies' Tea Jackets (Trimmed in Lace) -	33⅓ "

SPECIAL LINES

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Costumes -	50 p.c. off
Ladies' ¾ Length Cloth Jackets - - -	50 "
Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters - - -	50 "

Also, large discount in the same proportion allowed on all other Mantles, Dress Skirts and Petticoats.

LIST OF DISCOUNTS:

Books, Stationary and Fancy Goods

BOOKS—	
New Publications	10 p.c.
In Sets (Cloth)	33 1-3 p.c.
In Sets (Half Calf)	20 p.c.
Prayer and Hymn	20 p.c.
Teachers' Bibles	10 p.c.
Picture (Soft Covers)	20 p.c.
Picture (Board)	20 p.c.
Picture (Cloth)	20 p.c.
STATIONERY—	
Note Paper and Envelopes	20 p.c.
Blank Books	20 p.c.
Pens and Pencils	20 p.c.
Inks	10 p.c.
Mucilage and Paste	10 p.c.
Writing Tablets	20 p.c.
Table Decorations	20 p.c.
Fountain Pens	10 p.c.
Silurian Note Paper	10 p.c.
C. H. Vellum	10 p.c.
C. H. Satin Wove	10 p.c.
Crepe Tissue	10 p.c.
LEATHER GOODS—	
Purses, Card Cases, Letter Cases, Shopping Bags, Grips	20 p.c.
Combination Cases, 7317 and 7384	10 p.c.
FANS—	
Empire Size	20 p.c.
Large Size	33 1-3 p.c.
FANCY GOODS—	
Albums and Screens	20 p.c.
Tourist Cases, Blotters	20 p.c.
Music Cases, Desks	20 p.c.
Toilet Cases, Work Sets	20 p.c.
Manicure Sets, Necktie Boxes	20 p.c.
Glove and Handkerchief Sets	20 p.c.
Photo Boxes, Jewel Boxes	20 p.c.
Collar and Cuff Sets Mirrors	20 p.c.
Photo Frames, Inkstands	20 p.c.
Porcelain Jewel Cases	20 p.c.
Dressing Cases	20 p.c.
Clocks	10 p.c.
Silver Pencils, Gold Pens	25 p.c.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL

STEWART'S GREAT HALF PRICE SALE

We have gone through stock carefully and have assorted out about 1,000 Pair of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, in Tan and Black, and intend clearing out the lot at just half their regular value. SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

10 p.c. off all Rubbers and Overshoes.

20 p.c. off all regular lines of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.



BARGAIN TABLES,
$1.00
—AND—
$2.00



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

HUNDREDS OF KEEN BUYERS

Have found the advantages of

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE AT THOMAS LIGGET'S.

JANUARY DISCOUNTS APPLY TO
ALL CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS AND OILCLOTHS.
MADE UP CARPETS from 25 to 40 percent Discount.

THOMAS LIGGET, *MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.*

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

Weekly Calendar.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS

.....AT THE.....

"ARENA"

TO-NIGHT.

Seniors— Montreal vs. Shamrocks.

Puck Faced at 8.15 p.m.

Prices, 25, 35, 50 cents, and Boxes for 6, $5. Tickets on sale at Club Shoe Store, No. 2417 St. Catherine street, and Canadian Foreign Music Company, 213 St. James street.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

SAUER

Europe's Most Distinguished Pianist, will give a Grand Evening Concert in the WINDSOR HALL, on MONDAY, Jan. 30th, at 8.15 p.m.

The appearance here of this Great Artist is under the direction of the Dominion Entertainment Bureau, George J. Sheppard, Manager. Reserved seats, $2.00 and $1.00 each, according to location. Box plan will open on the 23rd (one week in advance), at the 'Star' Branch Office, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets, and at Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street. Agents for the Knabe Piano which is used exclusively on this tour.

Programmes and further particulars will be announced later on.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

White Star Skating Rink,

Cor. Fort and St. Catherine streets.
Weather permitting will open
SATURDAY, DEC. 3rd, 1898.
For season tickets and hockey practices apply at the Rink Office every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.
H. T. LUNAN, Manager.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.
Phillips Square.
EXHIBITION

Now on view at the Gallery a Collection of Paintings in Oil and Water Colors by Canadian Artists. Open daily from 9 a.m. to Dusk.

Young Men's Meeting,

SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
Mr. ALEX. ARTHUR, Chairman.
Short Addresses and Testimonies. Service of Song. Informal and Helpful.
SUNDAY, January 15th.
9.45 to 10.30 a.m.—MORNING BIBLE-CLASS.
3.00 p.m.—YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY.
All Young Men cordially invited to these services.
Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE
SUNDAY, 3.30—Doors Open 3.
ILLUSTRATED BIBLE SERVICE.
Subject:
"ISRAEL IN THE DESERT OF ARABIA."
By R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.
Soloist; Miss Hollinshead.
Handel String Orchestra.
Children not admitted. SILVER COLLECTION.

MEN'S OWN.
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.
Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.
—IN—
CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy Street, above St. Antoine.
SUNDAY, January 15th, 1899.
Speaker—REV. CALVIN E. AMARON, D.D.
Soloist Miss Edith Gordon,

Selections by choir under direction of Mr. Fred. Capon.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

W.C.T.U. (CENTRAL).
The Monthly Prayer Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 16th, at 3 p.m., in the Evangelistic Hall. Members are earnestly requested to attend. 13

THE PRIMARY UNION
Meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Y.W.C.A. Building, MISS H. B. BLACKADER, president. All Sunday-school Teachers are welcome.
Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

NOTICE.
EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 31 Common street, Montreal,
On TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1899, at Half-past Twelve o'clock, p.m.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th January, both days inclusive.
SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given that at this meeting a Motion will be discussed suggesting a change in the reading of By-Law No. 3.
By order.
J. D. REID,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

A HIGH CLASS DEMONSTRATION
Will be given at the Y.W.C.A. School of Cookery, 896 Dorchester street, on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18th, at 10.30 a.m.
Menu—Mulligatawny Soup, Lobster Cutlets, Sauce Tartar, Orange and Almond Salad, Vanilla Ice Cream, Croquettes, Chocolate Sauce.
ADMISSION - - - - 25c.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

An Evening With
MISS REYNOLDS
Interspersed with music by MASTER FRED. ULLEY and others, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. James Methodist Church.
On FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20th, 1899.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
In Lecture Hall of St. James Methodist Church. 14

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Reserve Feb. 2nd
—FOR THE—
Irish P. B. Society
CONCERT.

The Plan of Reserved Seats
FOR
MISS HOLLINSHEAD'S CONCERT
is now open at the Canadian-Foreign Music Co's, 213 St. James st. (formerly Nordheimer's), and the 'Star' Branch Office. A number of good seats still to be had.

"HER MAJESTY'S."
Thursday Evg., Jan. 26th.
A Grand Concert to be given by the following famous singers.
Mme. MARCELLA SEMBRICH.
(The Star of the Metropolitan Season).
Mons. Salignac, TENOR.
Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, PIANIST.
Signor Campanar, BARITON.
And the Great Basso,
Mons. POL PLANCON.
Prices, $4.00, $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00.
Seats now on sale at the Canadian Foreign Music Store, 213 St. James street, and 'Star' Branch Office, corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets.

ELOCUTIONARY TREAT
HEAR
Miss Jessie Alexander
IN
KNOX CHURCH LECTURE HALL,
FRIDAY, January 20th,
ADMISSION, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETINGS
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS and TEACHERS
ARE REQUESTED TO RESERVE
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Feb. 23rd, 24th and 25th,
FOR THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
UNION and SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
WHICH WILL BE HELD
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. E. P. ST. JOHN
AND
MR. G. H. ARCHIBALD.
TOPIC—"The Sunday School Teacher's Difficulties."
Reserve these days
R. H. BUCHANAN,
Chairman Ex. Committee
7

WHEELER UNDER ARREST.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 13.—Asa Wheeler, farmer, near Oakland, is under arrest for neglect in connection with the death of the late Robert Miller. The case was brought up at the Police Court and adjourned for a week. Wheeler was admitted to bail, his father and himself for $500 each.

C L.Q. 4 ● N.M. 11 JANUARY ☽ F.Q. 18 ○ F.M. 26

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Mr. Dingley is dead, and with him departs an era. He indeed lived to see the beginning of the new. There have been Morrill, McKinley and Dingley; but this name will be the last that will be associated with a tariff shaped on the lines of uncompromising protection. In fact, before he died Mr. Dingley knew that his mission was gone, unless it were to plan means of taking down, stone by stone, the castle he had so triumphantly built. He knew that his name would be associated in history with a discredited system. Who knows how in such a revelation may have loosened his vital forces, so curiously does man's soul dominate his outer frame? The Spanish war, with its sequel of imperialism, was the knell of the Chinese wall policy, and proclaimed to all the nation that of the open door. Some weeks ago Mr. Dingley himself said to a statesman with whom he was in conversation that he was glad of the war taxes. Now they were imposed, they would never come off; they would render possible the reduction of the tariff. Thus, while the civil war left to the United States a legacy of protectionism and of soft money notions, the late foreign war seems to have struck the deuth-knell of protection, and if we mistake not of that of the money fallacy.

The Canadian Government will certainly join the Newfoundland Government in demanding the appointment of a British consul at St. Pierre, the chief port of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The islands are the nest for French smugglers who do a profitable business in the illicit introduction and sale of liquor along the coasts of Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. A British consul at Newfoundland would watch the trade of the port in the interests of his own nation, and would prove a hindrance to the smuggling. It is probably for this reason that the French Government has always refused to receive a British consul at St. Pierre. To make the matter as much of a pin-prick to the British as possible, a United States consul was admitted. Some months ago he was recalled, having becoming entangled in some doubtful business at St. Pierre.

Any doubt which may have existed as to the feelings of the Dutch inhabitants of Cape Colony towards the empire has been set at rest by the action of the colonial parliament, now under the control of a party which was violently denounced, and it seems slandered, at the polls, as being anti-British, in making a grant of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually to the British navy. The sentiments recently expressed by the premier, Mr. Schreiner, on moving the vote, were loyally appreciative of the blessings enjoyed by the people of South Africa under British institutions and the protection of the British fleet. As he truly said, the contribution was opportune, right, well-timed and calculated to indicate the solidarity of the empire, and that the empire was standing together in case of common danger against common attack. Other members of the Afrikander or Dutch party echoed these sentiments, which are no doubt precisely those of the people of all the colonies, without distinction of origin in all parts of the world, though some of us have not given such direct expression to them. Incidents of this kind must have great weight with those nations which look with jealousy at the expansion of British imperialism, and must be accepted as a proof of the beneficence of institutions, which can thus weld together peoples of diverse nationalities widely separated by oceans and continents.

A STRATEGIC STRONGHOLD.

Lord Salisbury's warning to the British public of the necessity of preparing to meet some imminent contingency is generally held to have reference to possible international complications arising on some portion of the Mediterranean coast. The Cretan question is at least temporarily shelved. While Great Britain would probably strenuously object to the Balearic Isles passing into the hands of any other great naval power, it is quite certain that, except through friendly arrangement with Spain, no British government would attempt to take possession of them. Tangiers and its outlying territory are in a very different position, yet it is difficult to believe that their acquisition would involve the empire in a life and death struggle. The Balkan problem is so bound up with the existence of the Ottoman empire that the great powers would not precipitate a general European war by attempting its immediate solution. But signs are not wanting that Palestine, the storm centre of warring races and creeds for more than three thousand years, the battle-ground of Canaanites, Hebrews, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, Crusaders and Turks, through the ages, is destined ere long to be once again the arena of international conflict.

The Emperor William's recent visit to Palestine must tend materially to establish and extend German influence throughout the Levantine provinces, to which they are chiefly confined, to that extent checking the designs of Russia and France in the same region. The imperial pilgrimage followed hard upon the conclusion of the Anglo-German agreement. The complete terms of that compact remain undivulged, but it was understood at the time it was announced that they permit to the Emperor a tolerably free hand in Syria and Asia Minor. German supremacy in Palestine would be no menace to British interests either in Egypt or as regards the control of the Mediterranean terminus of the projected Euphrates valley railway, but, on the contrary, would erect a serviceable 'buffer' of no small value when the inevitable breaking up of the Turkish empire occurs. Meanwhile, the British Admiralty is energetically preparing for any possible contingency from the quarter indicated by pushing the survey, charting, construction and fortifying of the port of Famagusta, on the east coast of Cyprus, with the intention of making it a first-class naval station, commanding the eastern Mediterranean. It is situated at a distance of only 60 miles from the nearest coast of Asia Minor, 41 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by submarine cable, and it is within 238 miles of Port Said. The anchorage, extending about two miles, is of an average depth of 45 feet, and is sheltered on the east by a long stretch of reef and sandbank. The physical conditions are so favorable that experts believe that Famagusta can be transformed into a second Malta at a comparatively small expenditure.

TEA DUTIES, TESTS AND STANDARDS.

That under a perfect fiscal system there would be free trade in tea, as in all that makes for the welfare of men, we believe has been established by sound thinkers and economists. But so long as the robber system of Tarifa is maintained as a means of taxation, let it be maintained for its first purpose, that of producing revenue. The Moorish pirate took toll of commerce, it is true, but he did it for the straight purpose of getting money and not for the purpose of making trade prosperous or of making people healthy and happy. If we must raise our revenues by the foolish method of taxing commerce, then let us see to it that we get the revenue, and not tax commerce for the purpose of making our people rich. If Canada must have a toll on trade she cannot find an article upon which to lay it with the result of a more equitable incidence than tea. For there is no other so universally used by the people, both rich and poor, at a comparative cost more nicely calculated to their respective means, the range of values being so great. Sugar, the only rival of tea, fails in respect of the latter qualification, and the difficulties of adjusting and collecting the duties upon it are incalculably greater than in the case of tea. Besides, sugar is not an impossible article of production in Canada, though maple sugar has never become a competitive article of commerce, and beet root sugar growing has so far not proved very successful. The latter has everywhere clamored for protection, bounties and subsidies, which are mere waste from the point of view of the nation's economy. So long as Canada draws any portion of her revenue from duties which yield 'protection,' so long will it be true economy to substitute for such duties others which, like those on tea, would advantage the public revenue alone. Therefore, even though there be a surplus of revenue over and above the needs of the public service, so long as it is yielded in part by protective duties, it is true economy to impose duties on unprotectible articles like tea in order to admit of the removal of duties which are protective, and which consequently burden the people by enhanced prices for unprofitable products above and beyond what they yield for the support of the government. A duty laid upon tea at the next session of parliament, if it resulted in taking another slice off the protected duties, would be a boon to the people generally.

The setting up of a standard or the adoption of a test to regulate the importation of tea is not a matter of tariff or revenue. If trade is interfered with it should be done strictly in the interests of the public safety, and it is very doubtful if the public health can be effectively safeguarded by means of a tariff. That the people should be protected as far as possible against the use of teas which are injurious to the health owing to their unsoundness, or to the use in their preparation of poisonous or other substances deleterious to health will, we suppose, be generally regarded as right in theory at least. The necessity of doing so must of course be proved before any interference with ordinary trade be instituted, as there should be no official or unofficial restriction which can be avoided. It is doubtful whether any attempt should be made to prevent the importation of tea on account of the lowness of its quality or its being composed of twigs of the tree instead of the leaves, so long as the tea is not in any way unsound and, consequently, unwholesome. Certainly, the sale of willow leaves as tea leaves should not be permitted, but to prohibit the sale of willow leaves as willow leaves would not be defensible if the decoction of them is not unwholesome, as it does not seem to be, judging from the amount said to be used of them annually in making what is called 'tea.' Perhaps regulations against this fraud are necessary. The adoption of a 'standard' would be more calculated to prevent the importation of merely low quality teas than of checking or preventing the trade in adulterated, fraudulent or unsound teas. The chemical test would seem to be the most certain and effective means of guarding the public against the real evils to be feared. People are the best judges of what is palatable to them, and even of what is most desirable and economical, so long as the teas are tea, and are sound and not unwholesome. But they cannot judge whether teas are pure or adulterated with foreign substances deleterious to the health, or whether they have or have not been picked and prepared so as to be wholesome. Experts only can decide such questions where they really arise, as they do not in the case of most importation of teas; only in a few cases is the application of the test or standard really needed. There should, however, be as little interference and, what is more, as little excuse for interference, with trade as possible.

IMPERIALIZE THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Canadian volunteer militia is declared by Imperial authorities who are free to criticise to be in a bad way. It is regarded as about, if not quite, the poorest of the colonial forces. This judgment is perhaps exaggerated owing to the fact that the side of our militia organization which presents itself to the British authorities is its weakest aspect. One commanding officer after another who has come to Canada to look after the force has been worried out of the country by Canadian officers with more political 'pull' than soldierly instinct. Many of the officers—we presume the great majority—do not come under this description. We know many of them to be in the fullest sympathy with every effort to insist on discipline. Unfortunately, however, as nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is by the conduct of another class that the force has had to be judged. The reputation so obtained is certainly a disgrace to the greatest and most progressive of the colonial nations of the empire. In case of a war, which is, happily, not very likely to occur, which would call for a sudden and supreme effort on the part of our forces, we should almost to a certainty make a worse showing even than the United States forces made in the recent war with Spain. They virtually went to pieces, happily after their few months' work was done. It is a question whether our Canadian volunteer militia as now organized does not constitute a distinct danger, because its numerical strength and material, which is undoubtedly good, give rise to a false security. Canada has suddenly come to the front as the leader in imperial affairs among the colonies, and she should see to it that her army, if she has one at all, shall constitute a real defence for her own territories, and should, moreover, be ready to contribute to the defence, if required, of the empire at large.

Every one knows and understands well the cause of the constitutional weakness of our volunteer militia organization. Discipline is impossible so long as the major-general commanding is liable to have every act he takes repudiated or set aside by ministers of militia who, though no doubt sincerely desirous of improving the force, are yet naturally far more anxious to do nothing to imperil the existence of the government at the coming elections. The volunteer regiments are composed of voters, and young voters who can easily be organized as political workers in the election campaigns, and extremely effective workers they make among their relatives and friends. It speaks well in a social sense both for the regimental officers and the men that the feelings which exist between them are almost always of the friendliest and most abiding character. But from the military point of view there is perhaps less reason for satisfaction with relations which are calculated to relax discipline and content both officers and men with the show rather than the reality of sound military training and exercise. The officers, too, provide out of their own pockets or those of relatives the better trappings which go to give the appearance of 'smartness' and 'crackness,' and too often even some of what are by volunteers considered the necessaries of soldier life. An officer who is at once generous, good-natured and possessed of a military bearing under such circumstances naturally commands the allegiance of his men. If he be a man of some prominence and consideration among politicians, and especially 'persona grata' with ministers, and if withal he is shrewd enough to be able to 'work' the department so as to secure the best treatment for his regiment, he becomes extremely 'popular,' as does his regiment, which will have more than its full complement. When election time comes round the 'colonel' is an invaluable political worker, his friends are enthusiastic, and the government reaps its reward. The number of 'colonels' and 'majors' who are elected members of parliament testifies to the political effectiveness of the militia system as at present organized. Its military effectiveness is, however, liable to lose in proportion.

The remedy is easily prescribed; it would have been administered long ago were military efficiency a matter of more consideration with government than political exigencies. The Department of Militia should in all matters that have to do with the training, discipline and equipment of the forces divest itself completely of direct control and supervision, and should rely implicitly and wholly upon the advice of the officer commanding, upon whom the responsibility for the efficiency of the force should be fairly placed, with the necessary authority and control. When the Minister of Militia is not satisfied with the general results, and finds himself unable to accept the advice of the officer commanding, he should require his resignation, but he should also, before putting his own views in force, have them confirmed and accepted by another officer commanding who has a thorough knowledge and training in his profession, and will accept the responsibility. Instead of this mode of procedure the minister listens to the complaints and grievances of half-trained officers, with the little knowledge of amateurs, which is a dangerous thing, and if the complaining officers are men of political influence he manages, somewhat shamefacedly, perhaps, to induce the officer commanding to submit to what is felt to be a 'political necessity.' After each new experience of this kind the commanding officer must naturally become less and less inclined to attempt to take

the necessary steps to secure efficiency, and the volunteer militia naturally does not improve. So long as the Militia Department controls the military organizing, discipline and training of the volunteer officers so long, we fear, will political influences prevent the Minister of Militia from backing up the officer commanding in his attempts to reform the volunteers.

Why should not Canada seek a remedy in volunteer militia reform as in tariff reform, in a measure of imperial federation? Why not place the volunteer militia, so far as the control of its military discipline and training and, within certain limits of expenditure, its equipment are concerned, under the control of the Imperial army officer? Make the officer commanding directly responsible to the British army authorities. That this would ensure to the military organization of our forces perfect freedom from political influences. It would give the officer commanding the hammer which he must have if our volunteer force is ever to be efficient. And the connection with the Imperial army would put our volunteers, both officers and men, upon their mettle and render it a matter of pride to accept the discipline of an Imperial officer. It would also create a new sense of the unity of the empire. The Canadian Government would of course provide for the whole force, and should provide on a more liberal scale than at present necessary. If the expenditure cannot be increased it may prove necessary for the sake of efficiency to maintain a smaller force. In any case, the government should render it unnecessary, perhaps illegal, for volunteer officers to supply any needs of the force.

THE BLACK AND WHITE POPES.

The union of Austria-Hungary seems to divide the joys and double the sorrows of national life for those subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who have at heart the interests of both countries. Both countries are in a turmoil over political, social, religious, race and agrarian questions, which have to be fought out in each by its government and opposition parties and settled in each by its own double-chambered house. At the same time there are two national questions over which the two countries are fighting. While each has its own parliament and political system, they possess, besides, one sovereign, a common army and navy, a common financial system and common diplomatic, postal and telegraph services. Legislation in regard to these is made by delegations sent annually for that purpose by each parliament. The commercial, fiscal and financial relations of the two countries were regulated by a ten years' agreement, called the ausgleich, or adjustment. This terminated last year, and has not been renewed because of a failure to reach an agreement. Austria's share of the common expenses under the old ausgleich was 68.6 percent and Hungary's 31.4 percent. The dispute as to whether Hungary's share in future shall be 43.14 percent, or at least 36 percent, as claimed by Austrian parties, or 33.2 percent, as claimed by Hungary, seems to be irreconcilable. Hungary holds that the basis should be a fixed proportion of the ordinary revenue of each country; Austria that the rate should be fixed according to population. The tariff is also a subject of controversy, and also the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. In Hungary a party called the Kossuthists, led by Mr. Frank Kossuth, whose aim is the independence of Hungary, is growing in strength, and outnumbers all the other parties but the Liberals, while in Austria the National German party is agitating union with Germany.

In both Austria and Hungary the Socialists are at work, and in the former, especially in the cities, they have attained considerable strength. In Austria there is an active anti-Semitic party, which is opposed by the Socialists, and aided by the Clerical parties. In Austria the Germans and in Hungary the Magyars are determined to maintain their race supremacy, and in Austria, where some of the privileges of the Germans, such as the sole use of their language in the courts have been wrested from them, the political strife has become very bitter. The Clericals, led by the clergy, took the part of the Czechs in this dispute, and the Germans threaten wholesale conversion to Protestantism with a view to union with Germany. Perhaps the most interesting and important agitation, however, is over the conflicting claims of the nobility and peasantry, the landlords and the tillers of the land. In Hungary and in Austria the peasantry have made a most determined stand for what they consider their rights. In both countries the Clericals have taken the part of the lords. Yet among the peoples, hitherto the most loyal and the most submissive to the Roman Catholic Church, there has been shown the utmost boldness and determination in advocating and supporting their policy in the face of the active opposition of the clergy.

We have before given some account of this struggle in Austria, where the German nationalists, whose tendencies are the special horror of the Clericals, are attempting to turn the anti-clerical feelings of the peasants of Bohemia and the Tyrol to account on their own behalf. In Hungary the movement is no less interesting. There, as well as in Austria, the Roman Catholic peasantry distinguish between the religion and the politics of the Church, between clericalism and Roman Catholicism. The peasants attribute the opposition to their aspirations on the part of the clergy, from the highest to the lowest, simply to a conviction at Rome that the temporal interests of the Church are identical with those of the rich nobles and landlords. They have noted the extraordinary political activity of the clergy throughout Hungary, which meddles with all questions, and have concluded that they are bent on reaction at any cost to their own country. Indeed, the small Clerical party, with the aid of other cliques, has obstructed the Hungarian Reichstag for weeks at a time, even when dealing with such important matters as the ausgleich. The government has been compelled to threaten a resort to the closure in order to dispose of obstruction, but still the obstruction continues.

Like other devout Roman Catholics, the Hungarians have come to believe that the Church is all right when it attends to religious affairs and all wrong when it interferes in political affairs. They have invented the name of the 'White' Pope for the 'venerated head of the Roman 'Catholic Church, to whom all its mem-'bers look up with reverence, and whose 'behests within the limits of his own 'spheres—that is to say the ecclesiastical 'and moral—they all unhesitatingly obey,' and the name of the 'Black' Pope, on the other hand, for 'the symbolic represen-'tative of the supposed interests of the 'papacy and of the system of intrigue 'and violence by which it is attempted 'to promote them, regardless of the pre-'judice which they may occasion to coun-'tries chosen as the seat of war in a 'struggle which is as damaging to true 'religion as it is to material prosperity 'and progress.' The reference here is to Italy, where the clericals are held to have been encouraged by the Pope in his recent address to the Cardinals to carry on the revolutionary struggle there against the state with a view to recovering the temporal power of the Church. In Hungary, and in Austria too, the anti-clerical parties are trying to convince the people that to the end of re-establishing its temporal power the papacy is working against all the nations of the Triple Alliance and in favor of the nations of the Dual Alliance. They argue that in America there are thousands of good and devoted Catholics who firmly believe, and hold to their belief without prejudice to themselves or injury to their religious standing, that the restoration of the temporal power is not an integral part of the Roman Catholic faith, and that a renunciation of it by the Church would be a great gain to that institution and to mankind. And if this can he held by good Catholics in America why not in Hungary, they ask. The ultramontane parties in Austria-Hungary are, however, pursuing their political course with determination, and what the result will be remains to be seen.

GOLD PRODUCTIONS FOR 1898

CANADA'S BIG OUTPUT.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—John J. Valentine, president of the Wells Fargo Express Company, has issued the annual statement of production of precious metals in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the North-West Territory, for the year 1898. The aggregate valuations are shown as follows:—

Gold	$78,461,202
Silver	29,016,565
Copper	46,200,648
Lead	13,344,251
Total	$177,022,666

The year's combined product of the metals named is the greatest in the history of the countries, United States of America and British Columbia and the North-West Territory, that of gold being above any previous record officially reported. The world's output of gold for 1898 is approximately $280,000,000. The most notable increases have been in South Africa, $25,000,000; the British possessions of the North-West, $6,000,000; Australasia, $6,000,000; and the United States of America, $3,000,000.

ADDRESS ADOPTED.

Only Speakers Were the Mover and Seconder and the Two Leaders.

MONTREAL CHARTER AMENDMENTS BILL INTRODUCED.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—Before the debate on the address in reply was begun in the Assembly yesterday afternoon, the petitions for the Montreal city, the Quebec city, the Sorel and the Longueuil bills, for amendments to the charter of the Quebec Central Railway and to authorize the sale of certain property by the Montreal City Corporation to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for offices were presented.

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux gave notice of the introduction of the Education bill on Monday next.

The Hon. Chas. Langelier also gave notice of motion for an address for all the correspondence relative to the offer of Campbell, Shearer & Co., of London, to erect a great abattoir at Levis on certain terms.

Mr. Robitaille, amid ministerial applause, then rose to move the address in reply. The member for Quebec Centre, who is always eloquent, excelled himself on this occasion. He took up the paragraphs of the speech one by one, and dwelt upon them. He consdered the references to the departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the arrival of Lord and Lady Minto, the opening of the international conference in Quebec and the inauguration of the Champlain monument very appropriate. He paid glowing tributes to the memory of Cardinal Taschereau, Sir Adolphe Chapleau and the late member for Levis, Mr. Nazaire Cilivier. He congratulated the government upon having so successfully carried out its policy of retrenchment and concluded by saying that the result of the recent by-elections was the best refutation of the charge that they had lost the public confidence.

Dr. Cotton, the new member for Missisquoi, who seconded the motion, was also received with prolonged applause by both sides, on rising. He spoke well and was listened to all through with marked attention. Recalling the fact that this was the second time that a member for Missisquoi had been called upon to second the address, he remarked pleasantly that it was necessary that he, too, should do something to show that the county was well represented. He had to be cautious, however, and not say too much; lest like Lord Salisbury on a recent occasion, he should say something that nobody could understand, and get the government into trouble. He said therefore, that the best thing for him to do was to keep within safe lines. He accordingly referred to the satisfactory condition of the crops last year and of the whole county as revealed by the bank statements. Referring to the deaths of certain remarkable men mentioned in the speech, he remarked that, if their departure was mourned, it was at least a satisfaction to know that others would take their places. He spoke of the international conference as one of the great events of the year, and expressed confidence that good would come out of it. He regretted the departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, but spoke hopefully of their successors, Lord and Lady Minto. He also paid a high compliment to Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, and then turning to the strictly business features of the speech he congratulated the government upon its intention to reintroduce its education bill. At the same time, he expressed his own opinion in favor of compulsory education, as he thought that every child in the province should be able to read and write. He also thought that more attention should be given to elementary education and that superior education might be left to trust more to take care of itself, especially when our wealthy men were endowing it so liberally. He then referred to agriculture as the backbone of the province, and praised the government for what it had done to improve the lot of the farmers. At the same time, he thought there was no reason why this great province should not become as great an exporter of dairy produce as little Denmark. He also complimented the Commissioner of Agriculture in promoting the improvement of our country roads, the condition of which, he said, had become worse since railways had come in. Immense amounts had been spent upon them, yet they continued bad, because the system was bad. He contrasted their condition with that of the old Roman roads, which had been built, so to speak, for all time, and expressed the hope that the present movement would result in permanent good. He also congratulated the government upon the improvement in the finance and the remarkable progress that had been made towards the restoration of the equilibrium. Speaking of the great future in store for the province in connection with its water powers and the conversion of its spruce forests into pulp and paper, he pointed out how far the conutry had already gone in the direction, at Grand Mere, at Shawenegan and other points. He also referred to the harnessing of the Lachine and of the Chambly rapids, and the building up of the village of Magog by its water powers as examples of the great advantages and possibilities of these powers. Of the International Conference, he further spoke in hopeful terms, especially as regards the removal or the lowering of the Chinese wall they unfortunately had so long permitted to block free intercourse between this country and our American neighbors.

MR. FLYNN'S CRITICISM.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn, the Opposition leader, followed amid the applause of the Conservative side of the House. After complimenting the mover and seconder, he proceeded to criticise the speech, which he likened to a hotel menu, with its entrees and pieces de resistance. But in this case, he said, the government bill of fare was nearly all entrees. He laughingly alluded to the contrast between the way in which the Liberals had spoken of Sir Adolphe Chapleau during his life, and the way they now praised him after death. The Opposition leader then went on to pay a high tribute of praise to Lieutenant-Governor Jetté and to Lord and Lady Aberdeen, while he also spoke hopefully of their successors, and feelingly of the loss that Canada and the Church had sustained by the death of Cardinal Taschereau. He deprecated the reference in the speech to the international conference, and did not see why federal matters should be introduced into the Provincial Legislature, taunting the Liberals with the inconsistency of their conduct in this respect. With all other good citizens he trusted, however, that good results would flow from the conference.

On the education question, he twitted the government upon the evident change in the policy, as indicated by the announcement this year that it did not wish to disturb the existing system, whereas last year it proclaimed that a complete change of that system was the one thing necessary for the province. Was this change the outcome of the reported understanding with Archbishop Bruchesi? At the same time he would say that he was pleased to see that the government had adopted the views of the Opposition, on the subject of education. He also claimed for the Conservative party all the credit of the fish and game organization and the extension of the provincial territory to James's Bay, while, as regards the new laws regulating public lands, he warned the government that they were a dangerous subject to treat.

Coming to the financial question, he denied the existence of the pretended Conservative deficit last year, and contended that the government had failed to show where and how it had reduced the expenses. He complimented the Commissioner of Agriculture on carrying out the good roads policy of his predecessor, but claimed that the colonization movement had been exaggerated. He claimed that as far back as 1894 the Conservatives had taken steps to help the pulp industry, one of the results of which was the establishment at Grand Mere. But he regretted that more precautions were not taken to protect this important industry, which could be further helped by reducing the stumpage.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The premier closed the debate with a very able reply to the Opposition leader. He repudiated any desire or intention on the part of his government to mix federal with local politics by the reference to the international conference, while on the subject of education he denied that there had not been any change in the government's views, and said that the bill of last year did not interfere with the powers of the Council of Public Instruction. It only provided for the control by the minister of the administrative or financial feature of the system. As for the development of the fisheries service, he claimed that it was due to the Liberal administration from 1886 to 1891, while as regarded the finances he contended that the results obtained by the present government were most satisfactory, as from the immense deficit which they had found on coming to power and the existence of which could not be denied, they had by wise economy come down to a comparatively small one, which they hoped to wipe out altogether before long. He admitted that Mr. Beaubien had done good to agriculture, but contended that the present government was doing better, especially in the matter of good roads. As regarded the Crown lands, he also maintained that his government had greatly improved on the administration of its predecessors. In regard to the question of pulp, he intimated that if the United States continued its import duty on it, the government would take all the means at its disposal to further stimulate its manufacture in this province. Regarding railways, he announced that the government did not intend to grant any further subsidy until the equilibrium had been restored in the finances.

After the premier's speech, which was warmly applauded by his followers, the address was adopted, and, after some important routine business, the House adjourned until Monday.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Legislative Council the address was also carried after a brief debate, the mover being the Hon. Mr. Perodeau and the seconder the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, and the other speakers being the Hon. Messrs. Chapais, Archambault and Marcil.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Caron, the member-elect for Matane, will take his seat on Monday.

Dr. Pelletier, of the Provincial Board of Health, had an interview with the ministers regarding amendments to the health regulations.

It is not true that Mr. Boulay, the Conservative candidate in Matane, has lost his deposit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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.

With Their Long Proved High Character for Excellence

THE CALEDONIA MINERAL WATERS

Should ever be preferred to obscure and possibly artificial substitutes. . . . .

10

DESIGNING,

ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING

Done promptly, and good work guaranteed. 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHED SKIN 20 TIMES

Little Boy's Terrible Eczema. Mass Running Sores From Head to Foot.

Not an Inch of Body Unaffected. Skin Came off With The Bandages.

Screams Were Heart-Breaking. Four Doctors and Medical Institute No Avail.

Improvement After the Second Application of Cuticura. Now Completely Cured.

My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse, until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did not do any good. At the time I was induced to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, he was so bad that I had to cut his hair all off, and put the CUTICURA (ointment) on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. *There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected.* He was one mass of sores, and the stench from him was frightful. The bandages used to stick to his skin, and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but *after the second application of* CUTICURA (ointment) *I began to see signs of improvement*, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT for his blood, and now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to day.

You can use this testimonial in whatever way you please, and if any proof outside of my word is needed I will refer to any of our neighbors.

ROBERT WATTAM,
Dec. 13, 1897. 4723 Cook St., Chicago, Ill.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING AND DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Baby Humors, free.

THE NEW CUSTON HOUSE FORMS

As in effect after January 1st, 1899.

50c per 100.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR

For Griddlecakes, Muffins, &c.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6lb. pk.

Money, Health, Labor,

SAVED BY LIVING AT THE

TURKISH BATH HOTEL

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

Excellent table. Every modern convenience. Rates reasonable.

CHAPPED HANDS prevented and cure SOFT DELICATE SKIN obtained BY USING THE LANOLINE & WITCH HAZEL CREAM. THE MEDICAL HALL, Colonial House.

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

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial. Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health. See Trade Mark on every genuine package.

TRADE 

MARK.

ALL GOOD GROCERS. 4

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James street.

MONEY TO LEND

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO of Canada

STEINWAY

The Golden Mean of Piano Making, *constructed without regard to cost. Given double the length of time in manufacture, devoted to any other piano. Quality of materials and workmanship unequalled in any other factory in the world. The Steinway Piano is made for the best trade. It is not intended for competition. It is above the range of classification, and exists in a rank that is peculiarly its own. You will put 3-4 of the cost of a Steinway into any first-class piano. Add the extra 1-4 and you can own a Steinway. Surely the difference will be well spent. We take pianos, any make, in exchange, and arrange terms to suit on the balance.*

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

GERMAN DUELIST FORGIVEN

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM REINSTATES COUNT VON KOTZO IN FORMER HONORS.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The latest development in the fortunes of Count Liebrecht Von Kotzo, former Court Chamberlain, who not long ago was released from the Fortress Glutz, where he had been sentenced to imprisonment for persistent duelling, is an apparent reconciliation between the Count and Emperor William. It appears that the Emperor, having become convinced of the innocence of Von Kotzo, gave him an hour's audience, heard his elaborate explanations, and promised to reinstate him in all his former honors.

Count Von Kotzo and the Countess will therefore again participate in all the court festivities, the former in his old-time capacity of Royal Chamberlain. The further fact that the Emperor William has just ignominiously retired Count Von Hohenau from the army seems definitely to fix the main guilt in the court scandal which in the early part of 1895 grew out of the circulation of anonymous letters in court and military circles here, whose authorship was charged upon Von Kotzo, the accusation provoking him to challenge upward of a dozen of his traducers to mortal combat.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

VOLUME INCREASED NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS LAST YEAR.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Bureau of Statistics to-day made public its monthly statement of exports of breadstuffs, provisions, including cattle and hogs, cotton and mineral oils. The statement shows a remarkable expansion of the export trade for the calendar year 1898, the total being $789,667,394, against $693,610,747 for the year 1897, which was in its turn much the largest for any year since 1892, when our total exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils aggregated $671,563,574. For December, 1898, the total export of the commodities named was $93,273,506, as against $88,630,606 for December, 1897.

A NOTABLE BALL.

London, Jan. 14.—The leading ball of the winter season was given at the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's seat, Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, on Thursday evening. Everything was on a gorgeous scale. The magnificent ball room was beautifully decorated and the orangery was illuminated with multi-colored electric lights, interspersed in the foliage, rivalling the scenes depicted in the stories of the Arabian Nights entertainment. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough figured prominently among a host of titled guests.

SALE DECLARED OFF.

London, Jan. 14.—The cane with which Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, attacked the Queen, in 1850, inflicting a wound upon Her Majesty, the scar of which she still carries, was advertised to be sold by auction this week. But the owner received an official communication from Osborne, Isle of Wight, in consequence of which he withdrew the cane from sale. Pate, who was sentenced to transportation for seven years for his assault upon Her Majesty, died in 1895.

THE LIBERALS ACTIVE.

PARTY ORGANIZATION TO BE DISCUSSED.

The Reform Club will hold a meeting to-night at their rooms, 28 Cathcart street.

Several prominent members of the Federal Cabinet will address the meeting upon party organization. Other speakers have promised to attend.

HAVE AGREED TO SEPARATE.

London, Jan. 14.—The painful litigation involving Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, which has so scandalized London owing to the charges of forgery with which it bristled, has come to an end. The parties have agreed to a deed of separation, and Sir Tatton is about to leave England for Mexico.

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—It is definitely announced that the government will place a large sum in the estimates next year for a new geological museum, which is to be situated in the rear of Major's Hill Park.

NEW SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The position of sub-collector of customs, at Georgetown, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Ryan, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John Lungan, at a salary of $400 per annum.

RICH COPPER STRIKE.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 14.—Mr. B. W. Goodshell shows a specimen of copper ore taken from the Rock Lake, Canada, property. Mining men here who have examined it say that if the lode carries the same amount as the specimen, the company has the richest thing in earth.

COMING AND GOING.

For vagrancy Ed. Mack was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Desnoyers. Mack has a wife and five children living on City Hall avenue, whom it was shown he had refused to provide for.

Patrick Costello, on the same charge, was fined ten dollars or one month by the same Court.

INDIA IMPORTING GOLD.

London, Jan. 14.—The movement of Indian exchange is a highly interesting feature of the present situation. It indictates the possibility of large gold exports to India, and also possible action on a gold standard of currency for that country. It is yet too early to pronounce a definite opinon on this matter, but it is learned on good authority that £500,000 is going from Australia to India next week as a pure exchange operation.

LATEST USE FOR SAWDUST.

INVENTION BY WHICH SMELTING GAS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM IT.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Mr. V. L. Emerson, the well-known experimentalist in the manufacture of products from sawdust, has recently perfected a process for the conversion of sawdust into smelting gases. The acetylene gas manufactured from the product of sawdust has had great illuminating power, but it has not been useful for smelting purposes. Mr. Emerson undertook to perfect a process for the manufacture of smelting gas and he is being backed by a local bank. The gas will be used to smelt iron and the Haycock iron mine at Ironsides will be the first to use the new gas. It is expected to revolutionize the iron-making industry.

LORD WOLSELEY'S BROTHER DEAD.

London, Jan. 14.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning announces the death of Frederick York Wolseley, younger brother of General Lord Wolseley. The deceased passed the greater part of his life in Australia.

STORM IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—A violent wind storm set in here yesterday, blowing down two houses and injuring six persons. Telegraph and telephone communication was interfered with to some extent. A new theatre under erection was shifted fully a foot from its foundations.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S MISTAKE.

(New York 'Times.')

It took only a small amount of nautical knowledge to enable one to tell whether Rudyard Kipling had violated the laws of possibility when he loaded 4,000 tons of freight on a 2,500-ton steamer, or whether the English critic who screamed 'Absurd!' on noticing these figures had given amusing evidence of his own unfamiliarity with the things of the sea. That question was considered with some care in this column several days ago, and it was shown that the romancer dealt with verities, his antagonist with vain imaginings. Now comes the 'Marine Journal' of this city with a criticism of Mr. Kipling's statistics which the author will find it hard to answer. To put 4,000 tons of freight on a 2,500-ton vessel, says this authority—a good one—was perfectly proper, since it is done every day, and a thousand tons more would not have endangered a ship of that burden. But—and here is a point which neither the original objector nor anybody who has hitherto objected to the objector has noticed—a steamer 240 feet long and 32 feet in beam, as Mr. Kipling says this one was, 'would not have been of 2,500 registered tons unless she had been nearly 40 feet deep!' Such a depth, with such a length and such a beam, declares the 'Marine Journal,' is 'a thing unheard of.' In support of this assertion the dimensions of many steamers and their tonnage are given, and with pain we must confess that for once Mr. Kipling has slipped. And we are not quite so sure as the 'Marine Journal' is that the mistake does not effect the merits of the story in the slightest degree.

DEVELOPING TRADE ABROAD.

(N. Y. 'Post.')

A young American, who is spending the winter in Rome, had to stand up in a crowded trolley car the other day. He was in the front of the car, and he observed that a piece of machinery over the motorman's head bore the name of an American electric company. Upon it were long directions for the motorman, but they were in the English language. On the controller were also the words showing which way to turn in order to let on and shut off the power, but these words, too, were in English—'On' and 'off.' A firm in the United States, which is seeking and obtaining a market for its machinery in a country where the people speak and read Italian, offers instruction in the use of its appliances only in English.

This incident is a typical illustration of a serious defect in the methods of our business men who are trying to secure customers for their wares abroad. They fail to adapt themselves to the peculiar conditions which rule in the market that they would enter. The failure is the more serious for American interests because our manufacturers come into competition, wherever they go, with the British and German; and the business men of both empires realize the necessity of studying what may be called the local and the national equations in the problem of world trade.

ALDERMAN GALLERY LOSES

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Judge Gill rendered judgment this morning in the case of Ald. D. Gallery vs. William Kinniston, heard before him yesterday and reported in another column of this issue. In the course of his remarks the judge said that in the course of the proceedings the fact was brought out that the charges of being an informer or an intimidator are two things over which an Irishman feels specially sensitive, so that there was no reason to wonder that Mr. Gallery deeply resented the accusation made against him in the petition to contest his election, of having threatened and tried to intimidate some of the electors.

However, the evidence went to show that the charges of Kinniston, were well founded. It was proved that Mr. Gallery had reminded an elector whose son was in the penitentiary, that his party was in power, and the party in power was the one that could do something in the matter of clemency. To another elector, an ex-fireman, so far unable to obtain the insurance granted to old members of the brigade for good service, he mentioned that in order to secure such assurance the proper means must be adopted.

In the opinion of the Court, those hints were sufficient to constitute intimidation. Consequently, Kinniston had a sufficient reason and probable cause to make the charge mentioned in the petition to annul Ald. Gallery's election, and therefore the latter's action for damages against Kinniston must be dismissed.

NO LICENSE POSSIBLE.

MR. MURPHY'S APPLICATION CANNOT BE ENTERTAINED.

If Mr. Murphy succeeds in getting a license at the theatre on Guy street it will be distinctly in opposition to the wishes of that neighborhood. The Dominion Alliance has worked vigorously to defeat the license application. Yesterday they filed an opposition, attacking Mr. Murphy's application, claiming with proofs that it does not contain the required number of names of qualified electors. Further, the Alliance has succeeded in discovering that the signatures of the application comprised a batch of non-residents who were not entitled to sign such an application.

There was also filed what is known by the license commissioners as a 'majority opposition' petition against granting the license to Mr. Murphy. This means that a sufficient number of electors have signed the petition to make it practically impossible for a license to be granted anywhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. Carson, who has been so long connected with the Alliance, stated this morning that the license board deserved credit for refusing to grant so many licenses.

DR. CHINIQUY.

The condition of the Rev. Dr. Chiniquy has changed little since yesterday. He is still very ill, but his remarkable vitality gives hope to his friends. There was a consultation of physicians at his house yesterday and one of the visiting doctors remarked how strong the patient was considering all things.

MGR. GAUTHIER IN TOWN.

Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston, arrived in the city yesterday, and is the guest of Archbishop Bruchesi. This morning His Grace celebrated mass in the chapel of the Sisters of the Congregation, and during the day he visited the Hotel Dieu and other religious communities.

STRIKES NOT GOOD.

SO THE DEBATERS DECIDED LAST NIGHT.

Success attended the annual intercollegiate debate held last evening at the Convocation Hall of the Wesleyan College. There was a splendid attendance, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Antliffe presided. In opening the meeting, the chairman mentioned the importance of these social gatherings in the lives of religious colleges. He argued at some length in favor of the federation of literary societies in colleges so that students might sharpen their mental powers in competition, and profit by a continual exchange of thought. The most important item on the programme was a debate, 'Resolved, that strikes are detrimental to the best interests of the laboring classes,' which was decided by the judges in favor of the affirmative.

The speakers all showed more than ordinary ability. They were, for the affirmative, Messrs. F. J. Worth, B.A., Presbyterian College; Thos. Powell, of the Wesleyan College; S. T. Boyle, B.A., Diocesan College; D. D. Hambly, Congregational College.

The other contributors to the entertainment were the College Glee Club, Mr. W. Munroe, of the Congregational College; Mr. J. J. Willis, Diocesan College; Mr. A. E. Lloyd, of the Wesleyan College; Messrs. A. G. Cameron and N. V. McLeod, of the Presbyterian College.

The judges were the Rev. Principals Shaw, MacVicar, George, Hackett and Mr. P. T. Lafleur.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ASTRONOMY.

The first of the series of lectures of the Teachers' Lecture Course was given last night in the large Assembly hall of the High School by Professor E. S. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, whose subject was 'Photographic Revelations in Astronomy.' The lecture, which was illustrated by magnificent stereopticon views, was most interesting and loud applause was frequent during the evening. The views displayed included some of the moon, the sun, the milky way, total eclipses of the sun, the Lick and the Yerkes observatories, etc., etc. The important part that photography plays in astronomy was lucidly explained by the professor who showed how that innumerable stars beyond the ken of the largest telescope left a trace on the delicate photographic plate, and by its use many fallacies were corrected. The use of the prism was also detailed at length by the lecturer who held the close attention of the audience from the start.

COURT FREEDOM, C. O. F.

At the regular meeting of Court Freedom, No. 485, Canadian Order of Foresters, held last evening, the following officers were installed by D. R. Kennedy, high registrar, assisted by W. S. Walker, D.D., H.C.R.: —George Pardellian, chief ranger; Dr. W. H. Smyth, past chief ranger; Wm. Walker, vice-chief ranger; W. O. Smyth, recording secretary; T. C. Fleming, financial secretary; W. R. Chennell, treasurer; William Bergstrom, chaplain; James E. Connolly, senior woodward; E. Hay, junior woodward; R. Borrows, senior beadle; B. C. Mansfield, junior beadle; C. J. Dube, auditor; W. M. Couper, R. H. Mansfield and R. Rutherford, trustees; R. Lynch and Dr. W. H. Smyth, representatives to High Court; Wm. Mann, conductor; Drs. W. H. Smyth and W. J. Telfer, physicians. In the course of the evening, the retiring chief ranger, Bro. Dr. W. H. Smyth, was presented with a past chief ranger's badge.

MUST PAY FOR THE BAGS.

In the case of the Beaver Bag Company vs. the Dewitt Langlois Milling Company, the plaintiff sought to recover the price of a quantity of flour bags. The defendant pleaded that the claim was premature and that the condition was that the bags should not be paid for until the company went into operation. Judge Choquette, yesterday, dismissed this plea and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $175.46.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD'S CONCERT.

A fine programme has been selected for Miss Hollinshead's concert which takes place on Monday evening in the Windsor Hall. There is still another day in which to secure seats at the box offices. The concert is under the distinguished patronage of the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and prominent citizens, and bids fair to be a great success.

MORE FAST DRIVING.

Sherbrooke street west was turned into a race track for a short time about three o'clock yesterday afternoon by half a dozen sports, who indulged in unlawful speeding. Constables, Carick, Walsh and Ward arrested two offenders named Charles Godin and Hubert Themens. Acting Recorder Desrosiers fined them five dollars and costs each or fifteen days.

A GIFT FOR ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

To-morrow evening Archbishop Bruchesi will preside at a religious ceremony in the chapel of Notre Dame des Anges, corner of Lagauchetiere and Chenneville streets, and on this occasion the members of the 'Congregation des Hommes' will present His Grace with an offering for St. James Cathedral fund.

MONTREAL PRIMARY UNION.

The members and friends of the Primary Union will be pleased to learn that Mrs. G. H. Archibald and Miss Patrick, of Springfield Bible Study College, will be present at the opening meeting of the year on Monday, Jan. 16, 1899, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Y.W.C. Association rooms. An interesting programme is being prepared. A cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday-school workers.

DAMAGES ALLOWED FOR LIBEL.

In the case of Mendel vs. the 'Presse,' the plaintiff claimed $25,000 damages for libel. Judge Choquette yesterday rendered judgment granting plaintiff $100, with costs of the action as taken.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The January term of the Court of Appeal will open on Monday, at 10 a.m. Country cases will be held on Tuesday.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Marie Louise Flibotte was yesterday found guilty before Judge Desnoyers of selling liquor without a license. The usual fine of $150 and costs or three months' imprisonment was imposed.

OBITUARY.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 14.—Fleming Rowland, aged sixty, who retired from the collectorship of the Inland Revenue Department in this city last year, died this morning. He has been a sufferer for many years from a liver affection. He had been in the service for thirty years and was known as one of the best officers in his line that Canada possessed.

CHESS.

FIRST ROUND IN MONTREAL LEAGUE.

The St. Denis-Westmount league match last night resulted in a score of six games to two, in favor of the French club. The Westmount team made a gallant fight, but were overcome by strong and careful play. The match furnished entertainment for a large number of spectators. Play was finished at midnight. Following are players openings and scores:

St. Denis (White).		Westmount (Black).
Ruy Lopez.		
J. Pelletier	1	R. Short .0
Scotch Gambit.		
H. Bertram	1	T. Ridler-Davies .0
Ruy Lopez.		
S. Goldstein	½	W. Vaughan ½
French Defence.		
W. Kurrle	1	E. C. Boissevain .0
Sicilian Defence.		
C. Germain	½	E. B. Kirkham ½
Queen's Pawn Opening.		
J. E. Lamer	1	O. L. Fuller .0
Irregular Opening.		
M. Goulet	0	E. C. Pratt 1
Ruy Lopez.		
A. Cartier, jr.	1	C. A. Jaques .0
	6	2

This closes the first round in the league match, the result of which, follows:—

Montreal	6	St. Denis	2
Westmount	3	Montreal	5
St. Denis	6	Westmount	2

Total—Montreal, 11; St. Denis, 8; Westmount, 5.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society begs to acknowledge with thanks a cheque for $25 from Lord Strathcona through Mrs. Emile Hart.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Incorporated 1832.)

Capital.....$1,500,000. Reserve Fund...$1,725,000

GENERAL STATEMENT, December 31, 1898.

LIABILITIES.

Deposit at call		$3,397,992.38
Deposits subject to notice	$8,120,592.54	
Interest accrued on deposits	171,805.39	
		8,292,397.93
Due to other banks in Canada	108,163.38	
Due to other banks in foreign countries	103,090.60	
		211,253.98
Notes in circulation	1,429,964.07	
Drafts drawn between branches outstanding	180,567.21	
		1,610,531.28
Capital paid up	1,500,000.00	
Reserve Fund	1,725,000.00	
Profit and Loss	30,542.36	
Dividend No. 130, payable Feb. 1, 1899	60,000.00	
		3,315,542.36
		$16,827,517.93

ASSETS.

Specie		$ 428,700.48
Dominion Notes, Legal Tenders		$1,211,727.23
Deposits with Dominion Government, for security of note circulation	$71,667.80	
Due from other banks in Canada	994.92	
Notes and cheques on other banks	626,222.16	
Due from branches of the bank, or from other banks in foreign countries	940,428.76	
Due from other banks in United Kingdom	628,742.77	
		2,268,056.41
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other bonds)		1,899,416.70
Loans to Provincial Government	85,781.06	
Loans to Municipalities	38,824.46	
Call Loans, secured by bonds, debentures, and stocks	1,111,863.11	
Current Loans, secured by bonds, debentures and stocks	343,827.72	
Cash credit, accounts and secured overdrafts	131,002.41	
Authorized overdrafts not specially secured	58,661.61	
Notes and Bills discounted and current	$9,281,520.86	
Less rebate on unmatured notes	79,570.65	
	9,201,950.21	
Notes and bills overdue	4,780.28	
Real estate, and mortgages on real estate sold	5,943.79	
Bank premises, safes, and office furniture	36,976.35	
		11,019,617.8
		$16,827,517.93

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dec. 31, 1897, By Balance	$26,634.20	
Dec. 31, 1898, By Net profits for current year after providing for doubtful debts and losses	248,908.16	
		275,542.36
June 30, 1898, To Dividend No. 129, payable Aug. 1, 1898	60,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1898, To Dividend No. 130, payable Feb. 1, 1899	60,000.00	
To Transferred to Reserve Fund	125,000.00	
To Balance carried forward	30,542.36	
		275,542.36

RESERVE FUND.

Dec. 31, 1897, By Balances	$1,600,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1898, By Transferred from Profit and Loss	125,000.00	
		1,725,000.00
Dec. 31, 1898, To Balance carried forward		$1,725,000.00

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GRAIN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, Jan. 14, 1899. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat, nothing doing; maize, quiet and steady.

Liverpool spot wheat and maize, steady; No. 2 red winter spot wheat, 6s 3d; mixed American spot maize, 3s 10½d, old; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 19s 3d.

Futures, wheat quiet, 5s 10¼d March, and 5s 8¾d May; maize, steady, 3s 10⅜d Jan., 3s 8⅝d March.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The openings this morning in Chicago were: Wheat, 70⅞c May, 69c July; corn, at 37c May, 37⅜c July; oats, 28c May; lard, $5.67 May; short ribs, $5 May.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 14, 1899.—Spring wheat at 6s 0½d; red winter at 6s 3d; corn at 3s 10½d peas at 5s 10d; pork at 50s; lard at 29s; tallow at 22s 3d; bacon, heavy, at 27s 6d; do., light, at 27s; cheese, white and colored at 49s 6d.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 14, 12.30 p.m. — Consols, for money, 111 3-16; account, 111¼.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 14, 1899 —Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 26,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 31,225; shipments, 3,173; left over, 4,571; estimated receipts to-morrow, 3,700; light mixed at $3.35 to $3.65; mixed packing at $3.50 to $3.72; heavy shipping at $3.45 to $3.75; rough grades at $3.45 to $3.50. The receipts of cattle were 300.

THE BREAK REPAIRED.

The twenty-four-inch water main which burst a few days ago on Commissioners street was repaired late yesterday afternoon. The cause of the break will be reported to the Water Committee at its next meeting.

ST. GEORGE'S NEW ASSISTANT.

The Rev. O. W. Howard, B.A., the new assistant minister of St. George's Church, will appear before the congregation for the first time to-morrow, when he will occupy the pulpit.

SHIPPING.

The Thomson line SS. Iona, from Portland, Me., on the 2nd inst., passed St. Catherine's Point this morning.

The Dominion Elder-Dempster Line SS. Merrimac, which sailed from Portland on Jan. 2, arrived at Bristol, on Saturday, Jan. 14, and landed her cattle without loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Wonderful Basement. — Were you ever in the basement of The S. Carsley Co., Limited, Big Store? If not you haven't done the sights of the city. This vast basement is filled with every requisite for the Household: Tinware, Groceries, Boots, Toys, Woodenware, china and glass, and big reductions in every department during January Cheap Sale.

A Busy Store.—The January Cheap Sale at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, goes on with unabated interest. There's unusual excitement round the Linen Section and Housekeepers are busy replenishing their Linen Closet at little cost.

Financial.

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

WE ARE
in a position to place before the London Market, Bonds, Debentures and Large Loans on most satisfactory terms, Send full particulars.
G. J. ADAMS & Co.,
Standard Building, Montreal. Financial Agents. Bell Tel., Main 1717

COTTAGES IN LONGUEUIL.
For Sale or To Let, furnished and unfurnished Cottages. A completely furnished Cottage, close to river; will be sold at a bargain to prompt buyer. Easy terms. Particulars at my office. ALFRED T. HOLLAND, Temple Building.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT, free of charge, at THOS. ALLAN & CO., 2266 St. Catherine street. 14

GOUGH HALL, 2204 ST. CATHERINE St. opposite Christ Church Cathedral, has been thoroughly re-decorated, tinted and carpeted, and now presents a very bright and cheerful appearance. It is one of the finest lodge rooms in the city.—'Witness,' Dec., 1898. Several nights to let by the year in this lovely lodge room. Apply to the Caretaker. 14

LOST, IRISH TERRIER, Young, Strayed, Friday. Reward at 294 Drummond st. 14

LOST, FOX TERRIER, YELLOW SPOTS, chain collar; answers 'Larry.' Reward G. E. BOURNE, 134 Bishop street. 14

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court of the District of Montreal. No. 112. John M. Ferguson, of the Town of Westmount, Advocate, Plaintiff, vs. James F. Hill and Frederick McKeown, both formerly of the City of Montreal, and heretofore carrying on business there in co-partnership under the style of F. McKeown & Co., but now of parts unknown, and James Steel, of the City of Montreal, Defendants. The Defendants, James F. Hill and Frederick McKeown, are ordered to appear within one month. By order, J. CARTIER, Dep. C. C. C. Montreal, 11th Jan., 1899. 14

ROOMS, ONE DOUBLE, OR TWO SINGLE, adjoining rooms, nicely furnished, bathroom flat, hot water heating. No. 118 Cathcart street.

WANTED, SMART YOUNG GIRL, about 16, to do light housework for family of two. Apply, 115 Belmont Place, Westmount. 14

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, DOMESTIC Servants; references. GORMAN'S AGENCY, 18 Brunswick street. 14

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; no washing, nor ironing; good wages, and comfortable home to the right girl. 226 Roy street, corner Sanguinet. 14

DIED.

CARTER—At Fairfield, Cowansville, Que., on January 14th, Harold Arthur, second son of W. P. Carter, Esq., in his twenty-first year.

Funeral on Tuesday, 17th, at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence. 14

MEEK—At Down, Hatherley, Gloucester, England, on Dec. 13, 1898, Hannah Meek, aged 90 years, mother of Samuel Meek, of Blackwood, Assa. 14

BRIGADIER B. J. READ.

SHE VISITS MONTREAL TO OPEN THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

Brigadier Mrs. Read joined the Salvation Army when quite young, and very soon after its operations were commenced in Canada. She has had a long and varied experience, having been an officer now over thirteen years. After five years' evangelistic work Mrs. Read (then Captain B. Goodall) was promoted to the staff, and took charge for a year of the Drunken Women's Home in the city of Toronto. After her marriage Mrs. Read had for some months the oversight of the



BRIGADIER READ.

'Auxiliary' work. For a year previous to going with her husband to Newfoundland she was secretary for the 'Rescue' work in the Dominion. While in Newfoundland she organized the rescue work there, and in the North-West later took an active part both in field and social work.

For two years now Mrs. Read has been superintendent of the Women's Social Department and League of Mercy work in the territory, and has travelled thousands of miles conducting meetings in connection with this work and other branches of the Salvation Army's operations.

Mrs. Read will next week visit several places in Vermont and in Quebec province in the interests of the work of the Salvation Army, and formally open the new Women's Shelter in Montreal upon her return, which is expected to be on Jan. 27.

In connection with this work Mrs. Read will conduct the following meetings in this city:—To-night, Jan. 14, welcome meeting in the barracks at Point St. Charles; Sunday at the S. A. barracks, Alexander street; subject at eleven a.m., 'God's plan'; at three p.m., League of Mercy and prison work; at seven p.m., address to young men. On Monday, at eight p.m., in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church; subject, 'Humanity's driftwood,' the Rev. P. L. Richardson, chairman. Offerings at the door. Brigadier Bennett and provincial staff will take part.

HIGH DEATH RATES IN FRENCH COLONIES.

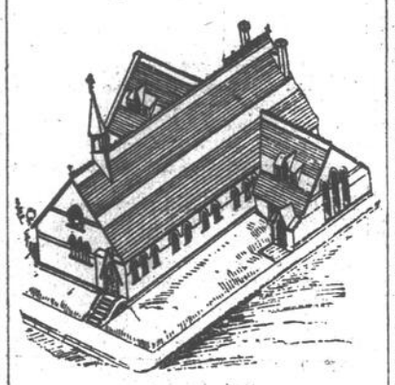
Some significant figures have just been published by M. Noel, a Frenchman, showing the rates of mortality in the French army, especially in the colonies. It appears that while the mortality of French officers in France in 1895 was 5.07 per 1,000, in the 'colonies' it was 39.8, nearly eight times as great. It was greatest among lieutenants, especially the unacclimatized, in detached posts, least among seniors less exposed. Among the troops the mortality per 1,000 was as follows: France, 6.08; Algiers, 12.27; Tunis, 11.14; the marine, 11; colonial army, 42.95. Here the men in the 'Colonies' suffered just seven times as much as at home. It seems that the less men are removed from their accustomed work, the smaller their mortality; the more exacting the military service required, the greater the mortality; the more men are 'selected,' the less the mortality in the army. The inference is that many of the recruits in the French army undergo a very superficial medical examination on conscription, and are really unfit for active service, tropical or otherwise. The highest death rate in France among soldiers is under twenty-three years of age; after this mortality declines. In the various garrisons in France the lowest mortality, 3.18 per 1,000, is at Lille, and the highest, 8.01, at Clermont; chiefly due, in 1895, to influenza, pulmonary diseases, and typhoid fever. In Algeria the death rate is influenced essentially by typhoid fever. Both these death rates are low compared with 103.1 in Madagascar, and 107.1 in the Soudan (West Africa). In the home army the heaviest mortality is during the period of instruction, that is numbers of French conscripts succumb in training; in the colonies it is the prolonged exposure which kills.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

Great interest is being taken in the northern part of the city in the reopening of All Saints Church for divine service, to-morrow, Jan. 15, being the date appointed for this interesting event. During last summer services were held in the front part of the church, a temporary screen having been placed which shut out the original chancel so as to allow of the necessary changes being made, which included the building of a parish hall, a new chancel and guild rooms. Early in December, when the parish hall, which is in the interior, and which measures 69 feet by 24 feet, was ready for occupation, the church proper was vacated pending the completion of the whole.

The Bishop of Montreal will preach at to-morrow morning's service, and the Venerable Archdeacon Mills in the evening.

The open offertory and that by special envelope at both services will be on behalf of the church extension fund. The whole cost of the improvements will be over $4,000, a large portion of which has still to be provided for. No doubt the



ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

rector, the Rev. Canon Evans, will find many who will gladly aid him in this important work. The members of his own congregation who have already nobly responded, will be followed by others who will bear a share of the burden and aid in putting the church on a sound financial basis.

On Dec. 31 last the Rev. Canon Evans having been relieved of his duties as hospital chaplain, he will now be able to give his undivided attention to the important parochial work in which he is engaged, and in which he has the warm sympathy of his parishioners.

THE SPEED OF BIRDS.

HOW FAST DO THEY FLY.

(London 'Spectator.')

It seems probable that current estimates of the speed of birds' flight must be modified. On Monday, June 27, a number of carrier-pigeons were flown from the Shetland Islands to London. This is a great distance even for trained birds, the total length of the journey being 591½ miles. The date being only a week after the longest day of the year, the birds had the advantage of daylight during their whole flight, and the winner reached the house of its owner, Mr. Clutterbuck, of Stanmore, in eight minutes under sixteen hours. They had been liberated at Lerwick, at 3.30 a.m. The official weather chart of the Meteorological Office gave, not for the first time, information of the utmost value for estimating the conditions of wind under which the flight was made. Every 'arrow' from Kirkwall to London pointed due south. In other words, the birds had the wind behind them throughout the journey. The result is that, in what is very nearly an approach to a migration flight, the pigeons travelled at a speed of 37 miles an hour. An interesting correspondence in the 'Field,' following the announcement of this fact, showed how widely observers differ on this most interesting question, but the records approach more nearly to the lower estimate in each case in which accuracy has been possible, and in any case the surmises of the late Dr. Gatke that migrating birds travelled occasionally at speeds reaching 180 miles an hour cannot be seriously defended. Yet such a good observer as Mr. Frohawk, one of the best painters of birds and animals, is convinced that a godwit can fly at a speed of 150 miles per hour, and Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey reckons the flight of a teal as sometimes reaching 140 miles an hour. But it has been calculated that if the godwit were flying at 150 miles an hour, it would have to overcome a resistance of air equal to a pressure of 112 pounds per square foot, or considerably more than the force of a hundred-mile hurricane. Other correspondents give instances which leave little doubt that shore birds do travel at speed considerably above 50 miles an hour; but as regards the flight of the pigeon, some experiments carried out by the proprietors of the 'Field,' many years ago, leave little doubt that the speed shown in the Shetland flight is normal. Twelve records with the chronograph gave a highest speed to the 'blue rock,' pigeon of from 33 to 38 miles an hour. Pheasants made a record of 38 miles an hour, and partridges, when well on the wing, of 32 miles.

Audubon's notes are more interesting and probably nearer the truth. He found in the crops of pigeons which he shot, some rice,, which they could not have gathered nearer than Carolina, about 350 miles from the place where they were shot. From the state of digestion in which he found the rice, he concluded that it had been six hours in the birds' crops, and that they must, therefore have flown the distance at the speed of about a mile a minute. He also estimated that the eider-duck flies at the speed of about 45 miles an hour, and the wild duck at about 45 miles an hour in sustained flights. One obvious chance of error in his calculation of the speed of the pigeons is the possibility that digestion may have been partly arrested while the birds were flying so long a distance. Another statement dealing with the frigate-bird depends on the assumption that it neither flies by night nor sleeps on the water. If this is correct, the distances travelled by these ocean birds in a single day must amount to as much as 1,800 miles; for they have been seen at a distance of 900 miles from any coast or island. But no one can prove that they do not fly by night, and the effortless soaring of these ocean birds suggests that their power to remain on the wing is certainly not limited to a period of twelve hours. It seems contrary to all reasonable conjecture that any bird should make a daily flight of hundreds of miles from its roosting-place. But there are means available for discovering the real rate of flight of the frigate-bird not less accurately than that of the carrier pigeon. According to the Rev. S. G. Whitmee, the frigate-birds are domesticated by the inhabitants of the Ellice Islands. In 1870 he saw numbers of them sitting about on perches erected for them near the beach. The natives catch the young birds, tie them by the leg, and feed them till they become tame. Then they let them loose, when they regularly go out to sea to obtain food and come back to roost. Advantage was taken of this by some of the missionaries to establish a 'pigeon post,' conducted by frigate-birds, between the islands, and Mr. Whitmee himself saw more than one letter arrive in a quill attached to the wing of a frigate-bird. Here there is a perfect opportunity, ready-made, for determining the speed of the vol rame, one of the finest fliers among the whole nation of birds. It is not likely that the natives of these islands, or rather islets, north of Fiji and east of Samoa, have ceased to tame the birds, and the missionaries now on the islands might renew the experiment of the past, and make a trustworthy record.

A STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

(James Grant Wilson, in New York 'Observer.')

While travelling in Spain some fifteen years ago, the writer was entertained at dinner in Jerez by an English gentleman, then residing in that centre of the sherry district. The opulent wine merchant was the owner of a fine hunting estate on the south coast of Spain, where he usually spent the summer months. In the spring of 1882, the Austrian Consul called on Mr. D——, and said that his mistress, the Empress Elizabeth, understanding that he proposed spending the season in England, greatly desired to rent his place, and was informed by the owner that he would not rent it to anyone, but that he would feel highly honored by Her Majesty occupying the villa for the summer.

When he returned with his family in the autumn, his wife received a note from the Empress, saying that she would pass through Jerez on a certain day, and desired to breakfast with her. This was of course an unusual honor, and very greatly delighted Mrs. D——, who prepared a beautiful entertainment, and invited many of the dignitaries of the town, including several Spanish dukes and duchesses, to meet Her Majesty, who expressed her indebtedness for a delightful summer, and her desire that Mrs. D—— would permit her to make some return, to which the gentleman politely reminded her of the arrangement made in the spring with the Austrian Consul. At length the Empress said:

'Is there nothing I can do to show my appreciation of your kindness and courtesy?'

'Well,' replied Mr. D——, 'if on Your Majesty's return to Vienna, you will send me a small photograph with your autograph, I shall be pleased to possess it.'

Several months passed without the appearance of the promised portrait, and both Mr. and Mrs. D—— rather unwillingly arrived at the conclusion that the illustrious lady had entirely forgotten both them and her promise, when a few weeks later an enormous box arrived, containing a finely framed, full-length oil painting of the Empress, executed by the Austrian court painter, among the first artists of Europe. It was in answer to my inquiry how they happened to be in possession of such a superb portrait, which occupied a place of honor in their dining hall, that the facts were elicited, as briefly set forth in this short story of a magnificent painting.

The unfortunate lady, who met with such a sad death, was perhaps the most beautiful woman in her earlier days, among the crowned heads of her time, not excepting the Empress Eugine—the writer saw them both in 1872—was unequalled as a daring equestrienne, and went through life with a name unsullied, as that of Victoria, meeting with the sudden and painless death which she is said to have desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Torture of Piles

No Longer Dreaded—Dr. Chase's Ointment Now Known to be an Absolute Cure.

The cruel methods of cutting or burning to cure piles were almost as much to be dreaded as the terrible itching of the disease.

Physicians now endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment, and use it instead of performing a surgical operation for piles.

You cannot positively be disappointed if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles. Its absolute reliability is fully borne out by hearty and spontaneous testimony of well known citizens of Montreal.

Mr. Zotique Chaput, 191 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, says. 'It is with pleasure I can recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes completely cured me of piles, from which I suffered greatly for two years.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment is the world's greatest cure for piles and itching skin diseases. For sale at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIAS VELVETEEN S·H·& M· SKIRT BINDING

Quality Beauty.. and Wear

"S. H. & M. Redfern" is the richest, softest, and handsomest of all bindings, at the very top of dressy elegance, the elegance that fairly dresses the dress in beautiful richness, and it wears—it is of the strength of surpassing durability, the economical combination of quality, beauty, and wear, and costs but a few cents more than does the commonest, poorest of short-life bindings.

S. H. & M. stamped on back of every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

THE S. H. & M. CO., 34 Front Street W., Toronto, Ont.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?

The Birkbeck will assist you to Purchase or Build a Home, permitting Repayment in Easy Monthly Instalments just as you now pay Rent.

BIRKBECK INVESTMENT & SAVINGS CO., Offices: 110 St. FrancoisXavier St.

Wanted Dressmaking.

DRESSES AND JACKETS MADE by first class English Dressmaker, Tailor-made gowns and costumes; $2.50 and $3. MRS. WALSHE, 540 Sanguinet street, near Roy street. 14

Wanted.

WANTED, A SMALL FARM OF FIFTY acres, within thirty miles of the city, and suitable for fruit and vegetables; give full particulars. Address FARM,10, 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ANY QUANtity of the current issue of used postage Stamps of Canada, Newfoundland and West Indies. 2104 St. Catherine street. 9

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND Gentlemen's cast-off clothing, furs, carpets, musical instruments, firearms, bicycles; best prices paid. Address M. FRANK, 493 Craig street, Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 569 Craig street. 17

Partner Wanted.

A RETAIL GROCER

doing a good business, would like to meet a party willing to invest about $1,500 required to keep up with increasing trade. Safe investment. Please address, GROCERY, 'Witness' Office. 12

To Let.

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, Comfortable, convenient House, 624 Dorchester street; entrance (also) from Dufferin square; pleasant healthy locality; five minutes from post-office. J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street. 14

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, A SMALL farm within easy distance of the city. Address R., 70, 'Witness' Office. 14

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM for one of quiet habits; board, if desired; English family; three minutes from Morgan's; bath, hot water. No. 21 St. Edward street. 14

TO LET, 23 MONTCALM STREET, River front, comfortable house, nine rooms, free till May, to desirable tenant, who could lease it after that. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 7

TO LET.

On lease for a term of years that large Farm (325 arpents) on the Lower Lachine Road, known as the King's Post Farm. Apply to the SECRETARY OF THE FRASER INSTITUTE, 811 Dorchester street. 11

LANDLORDS

Who wish to secure desirable tenants, list your property with us. The general management of property undertaken.

J. W. MOLSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 101 St. Francois Xavier St.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD'S

WHOLE WHEAT HEALTH BREAD

Ensures a good appetite because it is made from flour retaining all the Nutritious and Vitalizing substance of the wheat milled by a particular process, which will bring your dormant muscles into play, and add energy to your every action. Tel. Mount 13.

Cor. Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine st. 27

Rooms and Board.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, at 38a Mance street. All modern improvements. 14

ROOMS—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Room, with all modern conveniences. 108 Union avenue; family private. 13

TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, FIRST CLASS furnished front bedroom, in private family; locality good and quiet. 32 Lincoln avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM (DOUBLE), Suitable for two persons, on first flat; private family; near Sherbrooke street. 50a City Councillors street. 22

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, SPLENDID UPRIGHT Piano, nearly new, great bargain, and two Sewing Machines, one Singer. Address, WESTMOUNT, 'Witness' Office. 14

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353 8

Lost, Strayed and Found

FOUND, ON THE 12TH INST., AN IRISH Terrier. Owner can have same by proving property and paying advt. Apply at 49 Conde street, Point St. Charles. 13

LOST, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A King Charles Spaniel, long light brown hair, white marks on forehead and breast. Liberal reward at 95 Shuter street. 13

LOST, A LARGE BLACK AND WHITE, short tailed Fox Terrier, without mark on collar. Answers to name of "Rex." Reward at 752 Sherbrooke street. 12

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Pupils Wanted.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, No. 11 Guilbault street, Day and Evening. Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence (both languages), Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, English Branches, French, Classics, Music, (piano). J. J. CONOLLY, Principal. 14

Miscellaneous.

BOUGHT, SOLD AND Exchanged, School and College Books, and Books of all kinds; collections of Old Postage Stamps, present issue stamps, Old China, Brass Ornaments, Antiquities, Curiosities, Firearms, etc. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, now 2414 St. Catherine st., west of Peel street. 14

Property.

ELIGIBLE CENTRAL PROPERTY, FOR Sale, corner Dorchester street and Dufferin square, 55 x 164 feet, two substantial houses; unrivalled manufacturing site. J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street. 14

FOR SALE, 7 ST. HYPOLITE STREET, two story self-contained Cottage, eight rooms and bathroom; cellar divided for storage and coal; new drains and new plumbing last March; newly painted and tinted; a very choice cosy cottage. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Tel., Up, 1333.

FOR SALE, AT MONTREAL WEST, a frame house, eight rooms, cement cellar, hard and soft water in the house; a very nice stable; lot, 60 x 120; is well cultivated; has apple trees and shade trees. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up, 1333.

THE ANNEX—ON OUTREMONT SIDE of Hutchison street, several extra good building lots; for sale; easy terms. Address BUILDING LOTS 'Witness' Office. 14

SEVEN-ROOMED MODERN COTTAGES for sale and to rent; cheap and easy terms; immediate possession. THOS C. BULMER, 530 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount. 9

FOR SALE

NEW LARGE

RED SANDSTONE HOUSES,

1117 and 1123 Dorchester St.

Next St. Matthew St.

These Houses will be open for inspection daily between 1.30 and 4 o'clock.

Full particulars by applying to

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS,

85 Atwater Avenue,

Telephone 3154.

Estate John Coristine

FOR SALE.

That Valuable Property situated on Edgehill avenue, 1160 Dorchester street, 70 x 170 feet, commodious, modern, double, solid stone residence, with conservatory attached, oak finish throughout. Spacious stables and coach house. For particulars apply to JAMES CORISTINE & CO., 475 St. Paul street.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

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

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, A SECOND CLASS Certificated Engineer, with good references; none other need apply. Canada Eng. and Litho. Co., 9 Bleury street. 14

WANTED, HOUSEKEEPER, COOK, and Housemaid; also woman by the day; references required. Apply, 4089 Tupper street. 14

AGENTS WANTED — "STORY OF THE Philippines." The only official book on the war with Spain, by Murat Halstead, specially commissioned by the Washington Government. Outfits free. Write quick for circulars. C. R. PARISH & CO., Toronto. 14

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp. 18

WANTED, A GOOD FEATHER CURLER; steady employment. Address P.O. Box 158 Montreal. 13

WANTED, THOROUGH GENERAL SERvant; no washing. Apply, with references to 23 Essex avenue. 12

HOUSEMAID WANTED, WHO CAN DO mending neatly. Apply 217 Milton street, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. 12

WANTED, GIRLS FOR BLANK BOOK Making; experienced hands only. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., 1755 Notre Dame street. 12

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS SHOE Traveller, with connections on Ottawa and Eastern Townships route. Address 899 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 10

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, A Situation in an office or store; has had experience in both; can furnish first class references. Address E.N., 19, 'Witness' Office.

TRAVELLER (DRY GOODS), Experienced, residing in Winnipeg, is open for engagement, Manitoba and Territories. Address COMMISSION, 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED, WORK BY A PAINTER, Paper Hanger, Whitewasher, Decorator; charges moderate; best of references. Apply to A. FELDMAN, 72 St. Maurice street (in rear). 18

WANTED, BY THREE YOUNG ENGLISHmen situations as Coachmen, Grooms or any kind of work around a house or stables. Apply at THE ANDREWS HOME, 46 Belmont Park. 13

WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN work of any kind in or about a house; can mind furnace, shovel snow, etc.; has had a good hotel experience; nationality, an Irish Protestant. Apply to JAMES BULLOCK, The Andrews Home, No. 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, SITUATION IN CHRISTIAN family as Nurse or Housemaid; Scotch; age 20. Address T., 14, 'Witness' Office. 12

WANTED, BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION as clerk in lawyer's office; ten years' experience in general law office work; rapid writer; good recommendations. Address T.C., 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, SAMPLES ON COMMISSION, by a Traveller with good connection. Route, Eastern Ontario. Address M., Lachine. 9

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, VENTRILOQUIST and General Entertainer—Ventriloquial, Stereopticon, Punch and Judy Shows for Festivals, Concerts, Bazaars, etc. Shaw's Music Store. 4

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing, or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.

Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Via Londonderry.

Steamer	From St. John.	From Halifax
LABRADOR	Jan. 16, 7 p.m.	Jan. 17, midnight
SCOTSMAN	Jan. 29, a.m.	Jan. 30, midnight
VANCOUVER	Feb. 5, a.m.	Feb. 6, midnight
LABRADOR	Feb. 19, a.m.	Feb. 20, midnight
SCOTSMAN	Mar. 5, a.m.	Mar. 6, midnight

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thur., Jan. 5	CANADA	Jan. 18, 3.30 p.m
Thur., Jan. 12	DOMINION	Jan. 25, 3.00 p.m

Rates—First Cabin, $55 and upwards, single; $104.50 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $40.00, single; $66.50 and $76.00, return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & Co.,
17 St. Sacrament St., General Agents, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via St. John, Portland, Halifax or Boston.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA etc.
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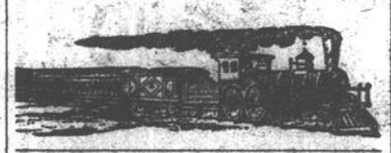
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On and after Monday, October 3rd, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:—

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Saturday excepted.			Monday excepted.	
Depart.	7.05 p.m.	Montreal	4.20 p.m.	Arrive
Arrive.	8.15 "	St. Hyacinthe	3.10 "	"
"	9.08 "	Drummondville	2.15 "	"
"	12.15 a.m.	Levis	10.55 a.m.	"
"	4.05 "	Riviere du Loup	7.15 "	"
"	10.15 "	Campbellton	1.10 "	"
"	3.40 p.m.	Moncton	7.35 p.m.	"
"	7.25 "	St. John	4.30 "	Depart
"	7.50 "	Truro	3.30 "	Arrive
"	9.55 "	Halifax	1.30 "	Depart

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Sunday excepted.			Sunday excepted.	
Depart.	7.40 a.m.	Montreal	10.20 p.m.	Arrive
Arrive.	8.55 "	St. Hyacinthe	2.07 "	"
"	10.05 "	Drummondville	3.05 "	"
"	1.45 p.m.	Levis	4.30 "	"
"	6.30 "	Riviere du Loup	11.50 a.m.	Depart

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CITY TICKET OFFICE,
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Arr. NIAGARA FAL'S	8.40 p.m.	10.55 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10.00 p.m.	12.00 noon.
Arr. LONDON	3.10 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Arr. DETROIT	6.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.

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For Tickets, reservation of Berths and all information apply to Company's Agents.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Taking effect Dec. 11, 1898.
(Sunday Arrangement Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, and Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield via C.A.R.
12.00 noon, (except. Sat.) for St Johns.
1.25 (Sat. only)—St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Arthabaska.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.55 p.m.—Valleyfield and Ottawa, via C.A.R.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.20 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Port Covington.
8.50 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.05 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Arthabaska.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns (except Saturday).
3.40 p.m.—St. Johns (Saturday only).
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.25 p.m.—Toronto, Ottawa and Valleyfield.
7.00 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
13.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service

For Lachine—7.30, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, (Sat. only) 2.50, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25, p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 7.55 a.m. 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.30, 9.00, 9.30 a.m. 12.10 p.m., 1.30 (Sat. only), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—7.30, 9.30 12.10 noon (daily except Sat.) 1.30, p.m. (Sat. n'ly) 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 9.00 11.25, p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.: 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.16, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 8.40, 9.01, (12.00 noon except Sat.), 12.10, (1.25, Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 7.05 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and River du Loup, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and Campbellton, 9 p.m, daily, except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 4.20 p.m. daily except Monday.
From River du Loup, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, at 10.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

H. J. SCRIVER,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.55 a.m., 9 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m. daily, (7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.30 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, 8.55 a.m. and 6.15 p.m., except Saturday, (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., to Pt. Fortune.)
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 6.15 p.m., (except Saturdays.) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), 9.00 p.m. daily.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.00 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis etc., 10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 11.00 a.m

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.47 a.m. daily, 12 noon, and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, 7.47 a.m., and 8.35 p.m
From Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m. except Monday, and 12.00 noon, 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.00 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.05 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 6.25 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, 8.40 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m. daily. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.40 a.m. 3.30 p.m., and 11.00 p.m. daily.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, and Three Rivers, 8.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.25 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.10 p.m., St. Eustache at 1.40 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Jerome, 8.25 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 6.35 p.m. and 1.40 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Agathe (8.25 a.m. Wednesdays,) 5.10 p.m., 1.40 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 5.10 p.m., (except Sat.) 5.10 p.m., 6.35 p.m., (Saturday, 1.40 p.m., instead of 4.10 p.m.)

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 6.35 p.m. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.50 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.40 a.m., 10.50 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 9.40 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, Main 45.
Telephone, Main 2112.

'THE MERMAID.'

A Love Tale,

BY L. DOUGALL.

Author of 'Beggars All,' 'What Necessity Knows,' 'A Dozen Ways of Love,' etc.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

Caius was defenceless, for so peaceful was the country to which he was accustomed that he carried no weapon. He took his present danger little to heart. There was a strange buoyancy—born, no doubt, of the bracing wind—in his spirit. If they were going to kill him—well, he would die hard; and a man can but die once. A laugh arose from the men; it sounded to him as strange a sound, for the time and place, as the almost human cry of the horse a few minutes before. Then O'Shea came towards him with menacing gestures. The two men went back into the gap of the sand-hills from whence they must have come.

'Look here,' said O'Shea, roughly, 'do ye value your life?'

'Certainly.'

Caius folded his arms, and made this answer with well-bred contempt.

'And ye shall have your life, but on one condition. Take out of your bags what's needed for dealing with the sick this noight, for there's a dying man ye must visit before ye sleep, and the condition is that ye walk on to The Cloud by yourself on this beach, without once looking behind ye. Moind what I say! Ye shall go free—yerself, yer money, and yer midicines—if ye walk from here to the second house that is a loighthouse without once turning yer head or looking behoind ye.' He pointed to the bags with a gesture of rude authority. 'Take out what ye need, and begone!'

'I shall do nothing of the sort,' replied Caius, his arms still folded.

The boy came near enough to hear what was said, but he did not interfere.

'And why not?' asked O'Shea, a jeer in his tones.

'Because I would not trust one of you not to kill me as soon as my back was turned.'

'And if your back isn't turned, and that pretty quick, too, ye'll not live many hours.'

'I prefer to die looking death in the face; but it'll be hard for the man who attempts to touch me.'

'Oh! ye think ye'll foight for it, do ye?' asked O'Shea, lightly; 'but ye're mistaken there—the death ye shall doie will admit of no fighting on your part.'

'There is something more in all this business than I understand.' Apart from the question whether he should die or live, Caius was puzzled to understand why his enemies had themselves fallen foul of the quicksand, or what connection the accident could have with the attack on his life. 'There is more in this than I understand,' he repeated loudly.

'Just so,' replied O'Shea, imperturbable; 'there is more than ye can understand, and I offer ye a free passage to a safe place. Haven't ye wits enough about ye to take it and be thankful?'

'I will not turn my back.' Caius reiterated his defiance.

'And ye'll stroike out with yer fist at whatever comes to harm ye? Will ye hit in the face of the frost and the wind if ye're left here to perish by cold, with your clothes wet as they are? Or perhaps ye'll come to blows with the quicksand if half a dozen of us should throw ye in there.'

'There are not half a dozen of you,' he replied, scornfully.

'Come and see.' O'Shea did not offer to touch him, but he began to walk towards the opening in the dune, and dragged Caius by mere force of words. 'Come and see for yourself. What are ye afraid of, man? Come! if ye want to look death in the face, come and see what ye've got to look at.'

Caius followed reluctantly, keeping his own distance. O'Shea passed the shivering pony, and went into the opening of the dune, which was now all in shadow because of the black cloud in the sky. Inside was a small valley. Its sand-banks might have been made of bleached bones, they looked so gray and dead. Just within the opening was an unexpected sight—a row of hooded and muffled figures stood upright in the sand. There was something appalling in the sight to Caius. Each man was placed at exactly the same distance from his fellow; they seemd to stand with heads bowed, and hands clasped in front of their breasts; faces and hands, like their forms, were hooded and muffled. Caius did not think, or analyze his emotion. No doubt the regular file of the men, suggesting discipline which has such terrible force for weal or woe, and their attitudes, suggesting motives and thoughts of which he could form not the faintest explanation, were the two elements which made the scene fearful to him.

O'Shea stopped a few paces from the nearest figure, and Caius stopped a few paces nearer the opening of the dune.

'Ye see these men?' said O'Shea.

Caius did not answer.

O'Shea raised his voice:—

'I say before them what I have said, that if ye'll swear here before heaven, as a man of honor, that ye'll walk from here to the loighthouse on The Cloud—which ye shall find in the straight loine of the beach—without once turning yer head or looking behoind ye, neither man nor beast nor devil shall do ye any hurt, and yer properties shall be returned to ye when a cart can be got to take them. Will ye swear?'

Caius made no answer. He was looking intently. As soon as the tones of O'Shea's voice were carried away by the bluster of the wind, as far as the human beings there were concerned there was perfect stillness; the surf and the wind might have been sweeping the dunes alone.

'And if I will not swear?' asked Caius, in a voice that was loud enough to reach to the last man in the long single rank.

O'Shea stepped nearer him, and, as if in pretence of wiping his face with his gloved hand, he sent him a hissing whisper that gave a sudden change of friendliness and confidence to his voice, 'Don't be a fool! swear it.'

'Are these men, or are they corpses?' asked Caius.

The stillness of the forms before him became an almost unendurable spectacle.

He had no sooner spoken than O'Shea appealed to the men, shouting words in the queer gutteral French. And Caius saw the first man slowly raise his hand as if in an attitude of oath-taking, and the second man did likewise. O'Shea turned round and faced him, speaking hastily. The shadow of the cloud was sending dark shudderings of lighter and darker shades across the sand hollow, and these seemed almost like a visible body of the wind that with searching blast drifted loose sand upon them all. With the sweep of the shadow and the wind, Caius saw the movement of the lifted hand go down the line.

'I lay my loife upon it,' said O'Shea, 'that if ye'll say on yer honor as a man, and as a gintleman, that ye'll not look behoind ye, ye shall go scot-free. It's a simple thing enough; what harm's there in it?'

The boy had come near behind Caius. He said one soft word, 'Promise!' or else Caius imagined he said it. Caius knew at least what the boy wished him to do.

The pony moved nearer, shivering with cold, and Caius realized that the condition of wet and cold in which they were need not be prolonged.

'I promise,' he shouted angrily, 'and I'll keep the promise, whatever infernal reason there may be for it; but if I'm attacked from behind——' He added threats loud and violent, for he was very angry.

Before he had finished speaking—the thought might have been brought by some movement in the shadow of the cloud, and by the sound of the wind, or by his heated brain—but the thought came to him that O'Shea, under his big fur coat, had indulged in strange, harsh laughter.

Caius cared nothing. He had made his decision; he had given his word; he had no thought now but to take what of his traps he could carry and be gone on his journey.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SEA-MAID.

Caius understood that he had still three miles of the level beach to tread. At first he hardly felt the sand under his feet, they were so dead with cold. The spray from the roaring tide struck his face sideways. He had time now to watch each variation, each in and out of the dune, and he looked at them eagerly, as the only change that was afforded to the monotony. Then for the first time he learned how completely a man is shut out from all one half of the world by the simple command not to look behind, and all the unseen half of his world became rife, in his thought, with mysterious creatures and their works. At first he felt that he was courting certain death by keeping the word he had given; in the clap of the waves he seemed to hear the pistol-shot that was to be his doom, or the knife-like breath of the wind seemed the dagger in the hand of a following murderer. But as he went on and no evil fate befell, his fear died, and only curiosity remained—a curiosity so lively that it fixed eagerly upon the stretch of the surf behind him, upon his own footsteps left on the soft sand, upon the sand-hills that he had passed, although they were almost the same as the sand-hills that were before. It would have been a positive joy to him to turn and look at any of these things. While his mind dwelt upon it, he almost grudged each advancing step, because it put more of the interesting world into the region from which he was shut out as wholly as if a wall of separation sprang up between the behind and before.

By an effort of will he turned his thought from his desire, or from considering what the mysterious something could be that it was all-important for him not to see, or who it was that in this desolate place would spy upon him if he broke his vow.

When his activity had set the blood again coursing warmly in his veins, all that was paltry and depressing passed from his mind and heart, as a mist rolled away by the wind. The sweet, wild air, that in those regions is an elixir of life to the stranger, making him young if he be old, and if he be young making him feel as demigods felt in days of yore, for a day and a night had been doing its work upon him. Mere life and motion became to him a delight such as he had never felt before; and when the moon came out again from the other side of the cloud, the sight of her beams upon surf and sand was like a rare wild joy. He was glad that no one interfered with his pleasure, that he was, as far as he knew, alone with the clouds that were winging their way among moonbeams in the violet sky, and with the waves and the wind with which he held companionship.

He had gone a mile, it might be more; he heard a step behind him. In vain he tried to convince himself that some noise natural to the lonely beach deceived him. In the high tide of life that the bracing air had brought him, his senses were acute and true. He knew that he heard

this step: it was light, like a child's; it was nimble, like a fawn's; sometimes it was very near him. He was not in the least afraid; but do what he would, his mind could form no idea of what creature it might be who thus attended him. No dark or fearful picture crossed his mind just then; all its images were good.

The fleet of white clouds that were sailing in the sky rang glad changes upon the beauty of the moonlit scene. Half a mile or more Caius walked listening to the footstep; then he came on a wrecked boat buried in the sand, its rim laid bare by the tide. Caius struck his foot and fell upon it.

Striking his head, stunned for a moment, then springing up again, in the motion of falling or rising, he knew not how, he saw the beach behind him—the waves that were now nearing the foot of the dune, the track between with his footsteps upon it, and, standing in this track, alert to fly if need be, the figure of a girl. Her dress was all blown by the wind, her curling hair was like a twining garland round her face, and her face—ah! that face: he knew it as well as, far better than he knew his own; its oval curves, its dimpled sweetness, its laughing eyes. Just for such brief seconds of time as were necessary for perfect recognition he saw it; and then, impelled by his former purpose—no time now for a new volition—he got himself up and walked on, with his eyes in front as before.

He thought the sea-maid did not know that he had seen her, for her footsteps came on after his own. Or, if she knew, she trusted him not to turn. That was well; she might trust him. Never in his life had Caius felt less temptation to do the thing that he held to be false He knew now, for he had seen the whole line of the beach, that there was nothing there for him to fear, nothing that could give any adequate reason to any man to compel him to walk as he now walked. That did not matter; he had given his word. In the physical exaltation of the hour the best of him was uppermost. Like the angels, who walk in heavenly paths, he had no desire to be a thing that could stoop from moral rectitude. The knowledge that his old love of the sea was his companion only enhanced the strength of his vow, only made all that the strength of vows mean more dear to him; and the moonlit shore was more beautiful, and life, each moment that he was then living, more absolutely good.

So they went on, and he did not try to think where the sea-maid had come from, or whether the gray flapping, dress and the girlish step were but the phantom guise which she could don for the hour, or whether, if he should turn and pursue her, she would drop from her upright height into the scaly folds that he had once seen, and plunge into the waves, or whether that had been the masquerade, and she a true woman of the land. He did not know or care. Come what come might, his spirit walked the beach that night with the beautiful spirit that the face of the sea-maid interpreted to him.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE AWAKENING OF CALEB.

(Mary A. Roberts, in 'Central Christian Advocate.')

He was lame, and his pigeon-toed halt called forth the ridicule of his playmates. The boys did not mean to be unkind when they laughed at Caleb. They were thoughtless. Thoughtless boys are nearly always kind boys when they are aroused, but it usually takes something akin to an earthquake to wake them up.

Caleb was poor. He had grown too fast and was distressingly awkward. He never knew his lessons. He did not pay attention and was continually in disgrace. All of these things could have been forgiven him, had he not been so untidy. His hands were always grimy and his face was always smudged; his clothes were unwashed and his hair was uncombed.

In the two roomed house which he called home and shared with seven other children, Caleb slept in the dry goods box that served as a table. The box was turned with the open side toward the door. When the boy rose in the morning he was ready for breakfast, if there was any, and if there was not he went out of the door and seldom returned until time to go to bed.

At school the teachers tried to improve his personal habits, but at last gave up, and put him in an isolated seat in the corner. One autumn a slender girl took the reins of school government in her hands. She did not look equal to the stirring western school of eighty pupils, and the patrons said so, one to another.

Of all these things Miss Wolcott was serenely ignorant, and as the school days went by the rough boys grew less rough and the rude girls less rude. She examined Caleb's grimy, finger-marked copy-book and laid her hand on his unkempt curls.

'You can do better than that, Caleb,' she said, 'run and wash your hands,' The boy looked up doggedly. 'There isn't any towel,' he said.

'I will give you one.'

He was gone a long time. Miss Wolcott went in search of him and found him gazing ruefully at his black pawmarks in the snowy linen.

'Try a little more soap and water, Caleb,' said Miss Wolcott. He did, and the effect was pleasing to him, for he smiled broadly and gazed long at his white hands.

'Take this fresh page of your copy-book and see how nice you can keep it,' said Miss Wolcott.

The next day he splashed about in the wash-basin without being told to do so. He applied soap and water to his face, and surprised everyone, himself included. Day by day the pages of the copy-book grew whiter and the letters neater. One morning he took off his coat and proudly displayed his shirt, 'I washed it myself,' he said.

'It looks very nice,' said Miss Wolcott, smiling brightly at him 'Here is a little comb which I want you to have.' He did not thank her, but stood first on one foot and then on the other and smiled, showing his even white teeth. He learned his lessons, and was no longer looked upon as simple-minded. When the examination reports were sent home he stood near the head of the list.

'How do you like your new teacher, Caleb?' asked the janitor one day.

'Things aren't like they used to be,' he said. 'Miss Wolcott is kind to a fellow, and never knocks him about or says mean things to him once.'

'She will if you go to acting up,' Caleb smiled and half closed his dark eyes. 'We'll see,' he said aloud, and to himself, 'I shan't act up.'

The date of the annual exhibition of school work drew near. Hundreds of sheets of paper were to be neatly lined with red ink. Miss Wolcott grew weary.

'Who can help me?' she asked herself. 'No one,' and she went on ruling.

On Saturday morning Caleb appeared at Miss Wolcott's door. His face and hands were clean and every curl was crisp and tight. 'Let me help you rule the papers, Miss Wolcott,' he said.

She was very tired and felt at first annoyed that she should have to be bothered with the boy. Then her true self rose above the weariness, and she realized that it might be her opportunity to help the friendless child. So she gave him work on condition that he did not spoil many sheets. He worked rapidly and neatly. The next Saturday he helped Miss Wolcott carry all of the dainty ribbon-tied essays, stories and written recitations to the school-room 'The papers are all so nice, they are worth a great deal to me, Caleb,' said Miss Wolcott as she closed the school-room door.

That night the fire whistle ran its terrifying chromatic scale. Miss Wolcott looked out of her window,—the school building was in flames. She hastened to the burning house. The roof fell in as she neared it, and two firemen carried someone out on a shutter. It was Caleb. His arms were full of papers. He had heard the alarm and hastened to save the exhibition work. He was taken to a hospital, and Miss Wolcott stayed by his side. At last he opened his eyes and smiled, 'I saved some of them,' he said. Then he lapsed again into unconsciousness.

Caleb's bravery awakened the interest of the schoolboys and they spent their time by his cot. As he grew better their bright minds began to evolve plans for him.

'Father said he would take him into our home as though he were his son, if we couldn't do better,' said Harold. 'But I think by the way he said it that he expects us to do better—I mean to think of something better.'

'Well, there's his mother and brothers and sisters,' said another. 'Perhaps they could do better if they had a chance.' 'Let's go and see 'em,' said Lester, and they started off at once.

The boys stayed but a moment in the poor little home.

'Gee!' said Harold, as they started toward home, 'Barefooted in March.' 'And there wasn't a thing in the cupboard,' said another.

'Let's ask Miss Wolcott to come and help us fix them up,' said Lester, 'I'm not very good at washing dirty little kids' faces. What do the rest of you say?'

'I wish that we could do it all ourselves,' said Harold, thoughtfully.

'Harold has a scheme,' said Lester.

'Yes, I have, and I want to talk to father about it.'

Harold spoke to his father that evening. 'You see, father,' he said, 'I think that the right way to help people is to help them to help themselves.'

The man smiled down very indulgently at the earnest lad. 'What had you thought of my son?'

'Well, I hardly know, but I have wondered if they could not do something to pay the rent on our cottage. There are three acres of land there and those boys could raise chickens and vegetables.'

'That is quite a grown up plan for such a little lad. Talk it over with the rest of the boys and see what they can suggest.'

A meeting was held in the school-room the next evening. The boys suggested and discussed until the room was almost dark.

'What does Caleb's mother do?' asked one boy.

'She makes vests,' said a pale little fellow in the corner.

'Gone from home all day, I suppose,' said Harold.

'Yes.'

'Our housekeeper says it's worth a dollar a week to keep my clothes mended,' said Lester. 'What do you fellows say to hiring Caleb's mother to keep us mended up until we think of something better?'

It was agreed to by all the boys, and the big family was transferred to the pretty suburban cottage.

'Say, Caleb's mother can't saw wood,' said one of the boys some days later.

'Well, we can,' said Harold.

'And that garden must be ploughed,' said another.

'I'll work at home for James and he will bring the plough, and do a first-class job, at that. He said he would,' said Lester.

Caleb slowly recovered from the fever which was the result of the fire. The boys did not have much time to give to him, but their mothers and sisters and Miss Wolcott did. There were walks to repair, a pump to mend, a shed to be converted into a hen-house, and the garden to make. The school-boys and Caleb's brothers did the work.

James lent his plough and his experience to the lads, and there never was a thriftier garden than the one which greeted Caleb's delighted eyes when he 'came home' from the hospital one May morning. And his mother stood in the door—his mother—her hair neatly combed, a dainty white apron over her pretty dress, and a hint of the roses of long ago in her toil-worn cheeks.

The next summer Caleb told the boys that he was making enough to live upon.

'And to pay the rent, too?' said Lester.

'Yes, to pay the rent, too. You can give your mending to help some one else now.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

THREEFOLD DELIVERANCE FROM SIN.

1. From its Penalty. Christ bare our sins in His body upon the tree—by whose stripes ye were healed. I. Pet. ii., 24: Rom. viii., 1.

2. From its Power. Sin shall not have dominion (or lordship) over you. Rom. vi., 14; v., 6, for we died with Christ that 'We should no longer be in bondage to sin.'

3. From its Presence. This is future. We are to be 'set before the presence of His glory without blemish.' Jude 24, and in Eph. v., 27, we are told that Christ will 'present the Church to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.'

Our body is mortal because of sin. But this mortal is to put on immortality. For death is to be conquered, and its sting, sin, destroyed. The body at death is to be sown a natural body—i.e., a sin-controlled body—At the resurrection it is to be raised a spirit-controlled body.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

THE RICHES OF GOD.

1. The Riches of His Goodness. Despisest thou the riches of His goodness and forbearance and longsuffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance. Rom. ii., 4.

2. The Riches of His Grace. In whom we have our redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses according to the riches of His grace. Eph., i., 7.

3. The Riches of His Glory. That He might make known the riches of His glory upon vessels of mercy, which He afore prepared unto glory. Rom. ix., 23.

THE LOVE OF LAW.

For we must share, if we would keep,
That good thing from above;
Ceasing to give, we cease to have,
Such is the law of love.
—R. C. Trench.

When the House of Commons was being constructed, a painter sent in a request to the authorities to this effect: he asked permission to paint one of the large frescoes. Then he went on to say that if that could not be granted, he should like permission to paint one of the small frescoes; and then he added that if they would not grant that request, he should like permission to mix the paints for the man who did the painting! Oh, that a spirit like that would fall upon us, the willingness to let anybody else do the big work, the front work, the work that will attract attention, glad to be the lowest, glad to be of those who serve, even as our adorable Master stooped to serve the lowest and weakest of his disciples!—Rev. Chas. Inwood.

Go not, my friend, into the dangerous world without prayer. You kneel down at night to pray, and drowsiness weighs down your eyelids; a hard day's work is a kind of excuse, and you shorten your prayer, and resign yourself softly to repose. The morning breaks, and it may be you rise late, and so your early devotions are not done, or are done with irregular haste. No watching unto prayer! Wakefulness once more omitted; and now is that reparable? We solemnly believe not. There has been that done which cannot be undone. You have given up your prayer, and you will suffer for it. Temptation is before you, and you are not ready to meet it. There is a guilty feeling on the soul and you linger at a distance from God. It is no marvel if that day in which you suffer drowsiness to interfere with prayer, be a day in which you shrink from duty. Moments of prayer intruded on by sloth cannot be made up. We may get experience, but we cannot get back the rich freshness and strength which were wrapped up in those moments.—Frederick W. Robertson.

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Gwen.—'Oh, Algy, this horrid man won't let us pass unless we give him some money! You'll make him, won't you?'—'Punch.'

SHORT MEASURE.

Boy—'Please give me twopennyworth of castor oil, and give me short measure, too.'

Chemist—'Short measure? Why?'

Boy—''Cos I've got to take it myself.'

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ONLY 25c A BOTTLE. The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at A. D. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

Hockey Championship Match To-Night at the 'Arena.'

Reserve Thursday, the 2nd Feb., for the I. P. B. Soc'y. Concert.

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.

HIS CLAIM.

Official Receiver (at a meeting of creditors)—'What have you come here for?'

Professional Beggar—'To put in my claim. Mr. Broke used to give me twopence every week.'

Weak, thin babies, need a food which is peculiarly adapted for bone and muscle forming; and their healthy fat follows naturally after the strength is built up by Robinson's Patent Barley. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 14

KNEW HIM.

Boy—'Mr. Smithers wants to know if you will lend him an umbrella. He says you know him.'

'You may say I do not know him. He will probably understand why you didn't bring the umbrella.'

For La Grippe nothing has ever equalled Robinson's Patent Groats; it is soothing and refreshing, and can be retained when all other foods are useless. Write us for a sample tin. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 14

TOO MUCH PLUM PUDDING.

'Twas the night after Christmas,
And all through the house,
Not a creature was sleeping—
Not even a mouse!

—'Criterion.'

Business is improving all along the line, and our trade for Robinson's Patent Barley is increasing steadily. Mothers and doctors all recognize it as the best food on earth. 14

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Leslie R. Dowker, of Dowker, McIntosh & Co., well known leather merchants, St. Peter Street, Montreal, writes: "I have used your Embrocation for the past two months, and find it the best to be had, and would recommend it highly to everyone. No house should be without it. I have used it when I had a severe cold and pains all through my bones, and it has given me the greatest relief. I hope you will sell plenty of it, as you deserve great credit for getting up this Embrocation. Yours truly, (Signed) LESLIE R. DOWKER.

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CITY COMPTROLLER

Asks That Pay Lists be in Accordance With the Annual Appropriations.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER GIVEN MORE POWERS.

At the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon the following important letter regarding the spending of the committee's appropriation was read:

Mr. Chairman,—The moneys voted for the scavenging and the incinerating of the garbage in 1899, are as follows:

Salaries of foremen and the keeper..	$ 8,000
Workingmen's salaries	27,000
Horse keep	10,000
Cleaning lanes	2,000
Sundries	5,000
INCINERATING.	
Workingmen's salaries	$12,500
Sundries	1,000
Light	500

In conformity with the orders of the council, it is important to divide the amount voted for salaries in 52 weeks, which gives to the foremen and keepers $153.84 per week for the former item. As for the $27,000 voted for the workingmen's salaries, if I understand the superintendent, instead of dividing it in a uniform manner of 52 weeks, it is in the interest of the department to arrange it as follows: 36 weeks at $350 per week; 16 weeks at $495 per week, which 16 weeks will commence from July 1.

If this division of the $27,000 satisfies your committee, I would beg to have it recorded in the book of minutes, so that I may govern myself accordingly.

The $12,500 voted for the salaries of the workingmen employed at the incinerator give an average of $240.30 per week.

I take leave to draw your attention to the fact that it will be impossible for me to certify any pay list the amount of which will not be in accordance with the annual appropriations or exceeding the above mentioned expenditure.

On the motion of Ald. Ames it was decided to adopt the suggestions in the above letter.

The following letter from the sanitary engineer, Mr. Doré, in which he asks, in the interests of his department, for more power in regard to buying supplies and the engaging of laborers, was also read:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a way of scavenging and incinerating the garbage during the year 1899, with the voted moneys, giving, at the same time a first-class service.

The laborers will all receive $1.25 a day, the incinerator men $1.40, and the others shall keep their present salaries.

It is necessary to do away with four old horses and to buy ten new ones.

I am given the right to buy at a cheap price and to engage only the required number of men to do the work. I guarantee a first-class service with the voted moneys.

The committee, on the motion of Ald. Ames, decided to give the sanitary engineer the powers asked, it being understood that anything which might be saved during the year should be added to the men's wages.

Ald. Lareau asked the committee to give permission to Mr. F. Libercent to take ice from the quarries for refrigerating purposes only.

The city medical health officer opposed the granting of the request, but the committee decided to give it.

At his own request the sanitary engineer was given $300 a year, with which he will have to provide his own horse and sleigh, and pay a man himself to drive it. This arrangement is a saving to the city, as formerly the city had to pay a man six dollars a week to drive Mr. Doré's horse, as well as pay other expenses.

The committee then adjourned.

THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the women's branch of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: — Honorary president, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto; first honorary vice-president, Mrs. James Peck; second honorary vice-president, Madame J. R. Thibaudeau; president, Madame de B. Macdonald; first vice-president, Lady Van Horne (English); first vice-president, Madame R. Roy, (French); second vice-president, Miss Roddick (English); second vice-president, Madame Lacoste, (French); treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Sprague; English secretary, Miss Simpson; French secretary, Miss Barry.

Executive committee:—Lady Lacoste, Madame L. R. Masson, Mrs. C. T. Hart, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, Madame Baby, Madame Philippe Roy, Madame J. R. Thibaudeau, Madame L. D. Mignault; Madame, Auguste Harwood, Mrs. Penhallow, Miss Macdonald, Miss Van Horne, Miss Watt, Madame de L. Harwood, Mrs. Wurtele.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Peck, the retiring vice-president, for her valuable services in connection with the formation and the work of the society.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

At the weekly meeting of the council of the Chambre de Commerce, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. X. Perrault's resignation of the chairmanship of the Bonsecours Market improvement committee was received and accepted, and Mr. Catelli was appointed to succeed him. It was explained that the committee had as yet adopted only the last paragraph of the provisional report. This paragraph is a suggestion for three market days a week. The committee will meet this afternoon, when Dr. Brodeur will furnish evidence as to the value of the properties facing the market, in case it becomes necessary to expropriate them.

Mr. Joseph Contant, who accompanied the Harbor Commissioners as far as New York, on their tour of inspection, gave a summary of his trip, and promised a full report for the next meeting.

A suggestion from the Contractors' Association that a contractors' liability for work done be reduced from ten to four years, was referred to the legislation committee.

Mr. Morgan, who is interested in the Milford Haven, and Paspebiac line of steamers, was introduced, and suggested that closer trade relations should be developed between the Province of Quebec and Newfoundland, in view of easier communication. He contended that the best of the Newfoundland trade now went to Boston, Halifax, New York, and like southern ports, instead of coming into the estuary of the St. Lawrence. A committee of Messrs. J. Haynes, D. Parizeau, D. Masson, L. E. Geoffrion, and L. E. Morin, sr., was appointed to consider the matter and report.

Mr. H. Laporte gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the Chambre reaffirm the necessity of the passing of a bankruptcy law by the Federal Government, at the next session.

'NO REST FOR MAN: NO REST FOR NATURE.'

The Rev. Alex. King, M.A., B.Sc., will discourse on the above subject tomorrow, (Sunday) at 7 p.m., in St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie street. All will be heartily welcome.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A., pastor of the French Presbyterian Church of Quebec, passed through the city last night on his way to Toronto and other western points, where he goes to lecture for two months on the subject of French evangelization.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION.

The Sunday-school of the Richmond Square Mission held its Christmas tree on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, 1899. Tea and cakes were served between 5 and 7 o'clock p.m. After that there was a short programme of songs and recitations by the scholars, which was well rendered. Then Santa Claus arrived in time to give the children their toys, a bag of candy and an orange to each scholar. At the close, the secretary, Mr. W. E. Giles, assisted by Miss May, presented the lay reader in charge, Mr. E. T. Cockers, with a letter and present, consisting of a leather blotter, ink stand, paper weight, etc., given by the members of the mission. The lay reader, who was taken by surprise, thanked the people of the mission for their kindness to him, and for their beautiful present, which he appreciates very much. At the close, 'God Save the Queen' was sung.

A DEAF MUTE RELIGIOUS ORDER.

Archbishop Bruchesi has issued a decree, formally approving the constitution of the Little Sisters of Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs. This new religious community was founded a few years ago, and is composed entirely of deaf mutes. It is attached to the Deaf Mute Institute of St. Denis street, and is under the immediate direction of the authorities of that institution. The members of this order are recruited from among the pupils of the institute, who feel themselves called to a religious vocation, and wish to devote their life to the education of young girls who, like themselves, can neither hear nor speak.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Manitoban, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning.

The Allan line SS. Norwegian, from New York for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Numidian, from Portland for Liverpool, arrived out on Friday morning.

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The Dominion line R.M.S. Labrador, will leave Halifax on Monday next instead of Sunday, in order to carry the Chinese mail, which is due to reach Halifax on that date.

The Head liner Bengore Head, from St. John, N.B., Dec. 31, arrived at Dublin yesterday morning. She will sail again from Dublin for St. John, N.B., on the 22nd inst.

THE STEAMER PORTIA'S PERIL.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 13.—The Red Cross liner Portia, which came into port last evening, had a most thrilling experience. She left Elizabethport, N.J., on Monday with part of her cargo hard coal. All went well until Tuesday when the wind freshened from the north-west and soon blew a terrific gale with a heavy sea and thick snow squalls. The ship labored heavily, rolling and pitching in a dangerous manner, with the seas washing her continuously. The gale continued all next day and to make matters worse the cargo suddenly shifted throwing the steamer almost on her beam ends. The extremely cold weather had by this time caused tons upon tons of ice to form about the deck, sides and rigging and the weight of this, added to the heavy list, caused by the shifting of the cargo, made it extremely dangerous, as it was feared at times that she would roll over. It became so bad at last that the captain laid the ship to and ordered all hands into the hold to try if possible to right the cargo. After working at this for nearly twenty-four hours, the steamer was finally brought on an even keel and she proceeded again on her voyage.

OCEAN STEAMERS OVERDUE.

Boston, Mass, Jan. 13.—No tidings came to-day from the fleet of the overdue steamers, and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are thirteen trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue. The names of the different steamers are the S. Roman, from Liverpool, Dec. 28; Scandinavian, from Glasgow, Dec. 30; Sagamore, from Liverpool, Dec. 31; Armenian, from Liverpool, Jan. 1; Anglian, from London, Dec. 23, via St. John's, Nfld.; Sedgemore, from London, Dec. 31; Cephalonia, from Liverpool, Jan. 3; Gloriana, from Manchester, Dec. 13, via St. John's, Nfld.; Olaf Kyre, from Dantzic, Dec. 19; and Melrose, from London, Dec. 25. The delay in the arrival of these liners has made it necessary to change their outward schedule.

THE SS. BULGARIA SHORT OF COAL.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, fifteen days out from Hamburg for New York, with general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal, after a very stormy passage. The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge here within a week. She reports that three other steamers are making for this coast.

THE UNRECOGNIZED CHRIST.

(From 'Christian Guardian.')

The following verses, read by the Rev. S. P. Rose, at the close of his General Conference sermon in the Metropolitan Church, made a very profound impression. We reproduce them for their poetic beauty and deep religious significance.—Ed.

'If I had dwelt,'—so mused a tender woman,
All fine emotions stirred
Through pondering o'er that life, Divine yet human,
Told in the Sacred Word,—
'If I had dwelt of old, a Jewish maiden,
In some Judean street
Where Jesus walked, and heard His word, so laden
With comfort strangely sweet:
And seen the face where utmost pity blended
With each rebuke of wrong;
I would have left my lattice, and descended,
And followed with the throng.

'If I had been the daughter, jewel-girdled,
Of some rich Rabbi there,
Seeing the sick, blind, halt—my blood had curdled
At sight of such despair;
And I had wrenched the sapphires from my fillet,
Nor let one spark remain,
Snatched up my gold, amid the crowd to spill it
For pity of their pain.

'I would have let the palsied fingers hold me,
I would have walked between
The Marys and Salome, while they told me
About the Magdalene.
"Foxes have holes"—I think my heart had broken,
To hear the words so said,—
"While Christ had not"—Were sadder ever spoken?—
"A place to lay His head!"
I would have flung abroad my doors before Him,
And in my joy have been
First on the threshold, eager to adore Him,
And crave His entrance in!'

—Ah! would you so? Without a recognition
You passed Him yesterday:
Jostled aside, unhelped, His meek petition,
And calmly went your way.
With warmth and comfort, garmented and girdled,
Before your window-sill
Saw crowds sweep by; and if your blood is curdled,
You wear the jewels still.
You catch aside your robes, lest want should clutch them,
In its imploring wild;
Or lest some woeful penitent might touch them
And you be thus defiled.
O dreamers, dreaming that your faith is keeping
All service free from blot,
Christ daily walks your streets, sick, suffering, weeping,
And ye perceive Him not!—

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Board of Out Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. E. Worthington, $25; Miss J. Dow, $25; Mr. H. J. Johnston, $20; Mr. F. Scholes, $10; Mr. James McK. Rea, $5; Friend R., $1.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from H. J. Johnston, $10; T.E., $25; Miss J. Dow, $100, and from Mr. Alexander Clerk, for the George Moore Home, $25.

The Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions: — The Montreal Syndicate, per Lucien Bernier, $5; Gervais Lecompte, 50 cents; L. B. C. Silver, $1; Desjardins & Viens, $1; Colonel Henshaw, $5; C. Ashford, $1; Mrs. R. R. Ross, $1; Samuel Finley, $10; Hodgson, Sumner & Co., $10; J. A. Grecne, $5.

The Montreal Young Women's Christian Association acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during December: Mrs. N. B. Corse, one picture; Mr. W. B. Court, six books; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, two tickets and one turkey; Mrs. E. F. Ames, nine books for the library, three paper covered books and one dollar towards Christmas dinner; Mr. W. W. Robertson, four books; Mrs. David Morrice, one turkey and roast of beef; Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, one turkey; Miss I. C. McLennan, one book; Miss Sloan, one cake; Anon, one book; Mr. James M. Aird, New Year's cake. The visiting committee of the association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of parcels of cast-off clothing from Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. J. B. Learmont; from the Ladies' Committee of the Industrial Rooms, $25 worth of clothing, part proceeds from the fancy work table at the bazaar; from Mrs. J. B. Learmont, two turkeys; Mrs. L. J. Papineau, one Christmas dinner, and Mrs. James Fairie, $2.00 towards Christmas dinners.

The Ladies' Committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses acknowledges with thanks the following donations for December, 1898:—Mrs. George Eadie, linen, etc.; Mrs. H. Reed, Bedford; Church of the Messiah, two knitted shirts, six barricoats, four binders, seven squares, six bed jackets, four flannel aprons; Miss Robertson, oranges, and grapes, for relief committee, twice; Miss Galt, old linen and cotton; Cunliffe, old linen and cotton; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 'Ladies' Home Journal,' plum pudding, Christmas dinner for a poor family; Mrs. Hamilton, two blankets; Mrs. R. L. Macdonald, piece of bacon; Mrs. Watson, plant; Mrs. H. C. Scott, turkey, frosted cake; Ladies' Aid of Erskine Church, four flannel aprons, eight bands, twelve pillow cases, six infants' dresses, six barricoats, six little shirts; C.J.W., $1.00; Mr. Tippett, box of prunes; Mrs. Reid, compress and towelling; Mrs. Wm. Gardiner, cake; Mrs. George A. Drummond, ham, fruit, two bottles of claret for sick nurse, Mr. Charles Whitehead; three Christmas dinners for poor families, Mrs. Walter Primrose.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

Mr. G. J. Brown will address the Gospel Temperance Meeting in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Hinchcliff will preside.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

THE HYMN 'LEAD KINDLY LIGHT.'

H.R., Blyth, Ont.—Please give an account of the origin of the hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light amid the encircling gloom.' Ans.—This hymn was written by the Rev. John Henry Newman, at that time a clergyman of the Church of England. The hymn is by many supposed to refer to the author's contemplated subscription to Roman Catholic dogmas, and his consequent doubts and fears. This supposition, however, is erroneous, as will appear from his own account of his thoughts and feelings at the time. He was, indeed, in great perplexity of mind at the time of his composition of this hymn, but had no thought of affiliation with Rome. Between pages 94 and 100 of the work 'Apologia pro sua Vita,' he writes: While I was engaged in writing my work on the Arians (1832), great events were happening at home and abroad, which brought into form and passionate expression the various beliefs which had been so gradually winning their way into my mind. Shortly before there had been a revolution in France, the Bourbons had been dismissed, and I believed that it was un-Christian for nations to cast off their governors, and much more, sovereigns who had the Divine right of inheritance. Again, the great reform agitation was going on around me, as I wrote. Lord Grey had told the bishops to set their house in order.' . . . . .'At this time I was disengaged from college duties, and my health had suffered from the labors involved in the composition of my volume. I was easily persuaded to join Hurrell Froude and his father, who were going to the south of Europe for the health of the former. We set out in December, 1832. It was during this expedition that my verses, which are in the 'Lyra Apostolica' were written.' . . . . 'The strangeness of foreign life threw me back into myself. I found pleasure in historical sites, and beautiful scenes, not in men and manners. We kept clear of Catholics throughout our tour.' . . . . . 'The bill for the suppression of the Irish Sees was in progress and filled my mind. I had fierce thoughts against the Liberals. It was the success of the Liberal cause which fretted me inwardly. Especially when I was left to myself the thought came upon me that deliverance is wrought not by bodies but by persons. I began to think I had a mission. I said (to Cardinal Wiseman): 'We have a work to do in England. I went down at once to Sicily, and the presentment grew stronger. I struck into the middle of the island, and fell ill of a fever at Leonforte. My servant thought I was dying. . . . .but I said I shall not die, I shall not die for I have not sinned against the light.' . . . . At last I got off in an orange boat, bound for Marseilles. We were becalmed for a whole week in the Straits of Bonifacio. There it was that I wrote the lines 'Lead, Kindly Light' (June 16, 1833), which have become since well known.' . . . . 'At last, I got off again and did not stop night or day till I reached England and my mother house.' . . . . . 'On the following July 14, 1833, Sunday, Mr. Kebie preached the Assize sermon in the University pulpit. It was published under the title 'National Apostacy.' I have ever considered and kept the day as the start of the religious movement of 1833, i.e., 'the Oxford' or 'Tractarian Movement' in the Church of England.' Again, at page 214, of the 'Apologia,' Newman writes: 'And first I will say, whatever comes of saying it. . . . . .that for years I must have had (previous to June, 1833), something of a habitual notion . . . . that my mind had not found its ultimate rest, and that in some sense I was on journey. During the same passage across the Mediterranean in which I wrote 'Lead, Kindly Light.' I also wrote verses which are found in the 'Lyra' under the head of 'Providence,' beginning, 'When I look back.' I have found a memorandum of Sept. 7, 1829, in which I speak of myself as now in my room at Oriel College, slowly advancing, etc., and led on by God's hand, blindly, not knowing whither he is taking me.' Many discussions have arisen as to the meaning of the last two lines of this hymn.

'And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.'

Five principal interpretations are given: 1. That the angel faces signify not only the youthful dreams of the writer now vanished, but even the consciousness of divine faith and assurance now also wanting; 2, that angel faces refers to the faces of those spirits sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation; 3, that the lines indicate the existence of a hope of reunion in heaven with loved ones gone before; 4, that when wearied with the turmoils of the world the heart seeks divine aid and then catches sight of 'the angel faces' when the period of depression has passed away; 5, that these words refers to the communion with the world, of spirits, which some believe infants to have, and which sense of communion is often lost in late years. 'Lead, Kindly Light' was first published in the 'British Magazine' of March, 1834. The Rev. J. H. Newman was born on Feb. 21, 1801, and died in 1890. The foregoing quotations show how opposed he was to modern ideas, both of civil and ecclesiastical government. He was for some time a professor of Oriel College, Oxford. He did not become a member of the Church of Rome until twelve years had elapsed from the time of the writing of 'Lead, Kindly Light.' At length, he was received as a convert by Father Dominic on Oct. 9, 1845. His formal reception took place in his house at Littlemore he having previously recanted everything he had written against Rome. Dr. Newman pursued a distinguished career in the Church of his adoption and attained to the rank of Cardinal.

CONCERNING MINERALS.

X.Y.Z.—What is the value and use of (1) serpentine, (2) soapstone, (3) lardstone, (4) potstone, (5) steatite, (6) hornblende, (7) talc, (8) jade. Ans.—It is difficult to give the value of such minerals as it depends mainly on the quality and finish, together with the demand. (1) Serpentine is cut and polished for ornamental purposes as marble. It is largely used in Germany and Russia. This mineral has been used in constructing the mausoleum of Prince Albert and the monument of Abraham Lincoln. (2) Steatite, or soapstone, is a mineral principally composed of silica and magnesia, with more or less alumina and water. It is generally white, reddish white, or yellow, is soft and greasy to the touch, easily cut, but broken with difficulty. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain; writes readily on glass and is used by glaziers for marking plates of glass before cutting with the diamond. Tailors use it for marking cloth before they cut it, and shoemakers to give unctuosity to the heels of stockings when trying on new boots. It is sold for such purposes under the name of Briancon chalk, French chalk and Venice talc. It is the basis of Rouge, is used for imitating engraved stones and for a variety of other purposes. (3) Probably a local name for a variety of the following. (4) Lapis Ollaris of the ancient Romans, a variety of the talc, or rather a mineral formed by a mixture of talc with chlorite, etc. It is generally of a grayish-green color, sometimes dark green; is soft and easily cut when dug up, is greasy to the touch, and infusible even before the blowpipe. It becomes hard after exposure to the air and used to be made into pots and other household utensils. There is a stove made of it in the great St. Bernard Convent. Large quarries of it were once worked on the Lake of Como, near Pleurs. (5) Same as No. 2. (6) Hornblende schist is a schistose mass of black or dark green hornblende, but often interleaved with felspar, quartz, or mica. When the schistose character disappears, the mass becomes a hornblende rock (amphibolite); lustre vitreous; in some, silky or metallic pearly. Is a constituent of many rocks. (7) Is generally found transparent, in thin plates, and optically binaxal, sometimes it is colorless, but generally greenish or yellowish white to apple or olive green. Feels very greasy. Used as crayons, also for forming crucibles and for porcelain. It is allied to mica, only its thin plates are not elastic like those of mica. It is composed entirely of silica and magnesia. It approaches in character to steatite and is used for similar purposes. (8) A hard, tough, greenish silicate, used for making ornaments, especially in China. Called also axstone and nephrite.

ORDINATION OF PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.

R.C., New Glasgow.—What is the form of procedure for the ordination of a minister among the Presbyterians? Is it the same form as that used in the case of an elder or deacon? Ans.—A deacon is ordained by the session of some particular congregation for services to be rendered to that congregation. An elder is also ordained by the session of the congregation of which he is a member. No special form has received the formal authorization of the Presbyterian body. Liturgical forms are, however, sometimes used. A minister is not ordained by the session, but by the governing body of his district; the Presbytery. The form of laying on of hands is observed in the ordination of a minister, and this form has sometimes been observed in the ordination of an elder, but the usual practice is to receive the elder with the right hand of fellowship. The elder is ordained by a moderator appointed for the occasion, who must be a member of the Presbytery. Having put the necessary questions to the candidate the moderator commends him to the grace of God and extends to him the right hand of fellowship. The ordination of a deacon resembles that of an elder. Deacons have to do with the temporalities, elders attend to the spiritual needs of the congregation. A combined form of ordination and induction to the charge of a congregation is often used by Presbyterians. The moderator says: 'In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the only King, and Head of the Church, and by the authority of the Presbytery of ——, I invite you to take part in this ministry with us; and induct you to the pastoral charge of this congregation, and admit you to all rights and privileges thereto pertaining.'

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

N.S.—Please explain or describe 'Yellowstone Park.' Ans.—Yellowstone Park is a district famed for natural curiosities in the north-west corner of the State of Wyoming. It comprises 3,575 square miles and is more than 6,000 feet high. The entire region was, at a comparatively modern geological period, the scene of a remarkable volcanic activity. The most striking features of the place are its geysers, hot springs, waterfalls and canons. Some of the springs deposit lime and some silica. There is every variety of color, and the deposits form around their borders elaborate ornamentations. By an act of Congress in 1872 this district now known as the Yellowstone National Park, was reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people,' and was placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

HAIR FALLING.

Young Teacher.—Healthy, hair falls, is dry and harsh; dandruff on the scalp. Is goose oil injurious? Ans.—Some sort of oil is needed for every case of dry hair to make the skin and its appendages soft. Goose oil is not harmful unless rancid. A cool head is apt to retain the hair. The perplexities of teaching draw an active circulation into the head and may overheat it. The close air of some school rooms, with over activity of the mental powers, while digestion may be imperfectly performed, and the action of the bowels very sluggish, tend to overheat the head. Teachers require exercise of the limbs in the open air to draw circulation from the head, and increase the activity of circulation in the internal organs. Exercise is of little value unless the air breathed is pure. Bedrooms, sitting rooms and schoolrooms, should be well ventilated. Dandruff is a local disease, probably due to the multiplication of certain organisms found in the follicles. In dealing with hair locally one must remember that nothing will reach the health of the hair which cannot sink into the follicle, a little inversion of the skin, where the hair, like the nails, is developed out of the outer layer of the skin. In dealing with diseases due to organisms, efficient application has to be made to prevent the development of new crops of organisms. Very constant treatment and thoroughness will give the best results. Ringworm, for instance, may never be cured, if time is given between applications of an antiseptic for the fungus to increase, or if the fungus can exist in the follicle while the application does not sufficiently penetrate to destroy it. Some have used refined carbolic soap, which relieves the irritation of dryness and of dandruff.

Organisms can be got rid of to some extent by mechanical means, as thorough washing with a lather of soap; warm water and dissolved borax. Less oil is needed, and more spirits when the scalp tends to be oily. Wilson's lotion, often given, is as follows: Oil of sweet almonds; liquor ammonia, one ounce of each; spirits of rosemary, water and honey, three drachms of each, mixed to make the lotion. This should be rubbed into the roots of the hair where it is thin, or the head is becoming bald. The ammonia is a stimulant which may be required to increase circulation. In other cases a quinine lotion would be better. One drachm, dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, might be added to three drachms each of glycerine, water, and spirits of rosemary, and these mixed with cocoa nut oil up to four ounces. Sulphur, 10 to 40 grains to an ounce of vaseline rubbed into the roots of the hair, is found serviceable in severe cases of dandruff, where the hair with a hot soapy lather. Vidal's prescription is as follows: Precipitate of sulphur, one and a-half drachms; cocoa butter, two and a-half drachms; castor oil, four and a-half drachms; tincture of benzoin, a few drops to make it fragrant; also a lotion is needed containing spirits of some sort, which assists the other ingredients to penetrate the follicles. Any form of spirit is drying to the hair, and need not be used without oil to counteract this result. A strong antiseptic may be employed to discourage the life of vegetable parasites. Quinine sulphate needs to be dissolved in a little dilute sulphuric acid, and added to a penetrating oil. Vaseline is very penetrating; lard will not sink in the same way. Vaseline is very useful for this reason.

Aromatic substances are also useful to the hair follicles, as they are internally, as antiseptics. Persons who soaked their heads in oil strongly scented, a not uncommon practice forty years ago, did not injure the hair, but encouraged it by this much despised method of dressing it. Without going to the length of using so much oil the present generation can hardly afford to reject entirely this means of preserving the hair. The complexity of life tends to baldness of both men and women; oil as an emollient and nerve feeder ought to be in the fashion.

INDIGESTION.

C.H.R.—I am a young man, twenty-five years of age, farmer. My stomach is too weak to digest the food. I become very tired and weak about two hours before my meals. My appetite is very good, but I take very light meals on account of indigestion and distress in stomach. After eating a light meal my stomach feels very full and I have to lie down for ease. I am very weak in the mornings, and have pains in my wrists. There is a twitching or trickling that seems to be in the veins, over various parts of the body. I am also weak across the kidneys and cannot work in a stooping position. I have been in this way since last March. I have been troubled with chronic constipation for two years, but during the summer and fall, have been taking extract of cascara, and have to continue every night. I have quit eating meat and potatoes, and take but very little bread. I eat oatmeal porridge with milk and sugar, baked apples, rice and apple sauce. Ans.—You can digest better if you take strong meat soup, or beef, or chicken tea, with a little cayenne pepper in it, or minced underdone beef steak. Weakness comes from poor digestion of the food you are taking, and the constant use of the purge. A syringe would be safer to empty the rectum; anoint the nozzle with vaseline, and use a pint of warm soap suds. The following remedy will help digestion: Tincture of nux vomica, two drachms; tincture of ginger, one drachm; dilute hydro chloric acid, one drachm; mucilage of acacia and infusion of calumba, two ounces of each. Dose, a teaspoonful after meals. Brush teeth carefully before breakfast. Take your meals at regular hours; eat something you relish; a little bacon or kippered herring, at breakfast time, and good butter on bread. Careful chewing assists digestion, which is very apt to be neglected if people live on spoon food. A relish starts digestive juices. If sweets or sugar sour, avoid them as far as possible. Eat a comfortable meal of easily digested food, if possible drinking cocoa or chocolate boiled with water and milk added. Use spices, nutmeg, cinnamon or cloves; they relieve the distress caused by gas. Boiled California prunes, raisins and figs, relieve constipation. Drinking a good deal of hot water or hot milk (not boiled) in the morning, relieves constipation. If not able to improve on this treatment, get the urine and heart examined to throw light on the case.

ADVANTAGES OF VEGETABLES.

Rice is healing, but very binding, especially if boiled in milk.

Mealy potato and tender vegetable, served with white sauce, if well chewed, are very useful to persons having indigestion, with gas and constipation, because these vegetables supply salts which increase digestive juices, and act to relieve obstruction, both by their salts, and by the cellulose they contain, which provide an unirritating bulk needed to excite peristaltic movements in the stomach and whole food canal. Rice, on the contrary, if not digested, is apt to sour. Rice contains 8% percent starch; potato, only 20 percent of starch. Potatoes contain useful salts; rice, none. If equally well digested, rice is the most fattening. If badly digested, it is due in both to the starch, which may sour. The disaster is then worse in the case of rice. Of cereals: barley, oatmeal, and whole wheat, are the best. In flour, or fine meal preparations, they digest most easily. With milk, eggs, or meat, they build up sound tissues.

VARICOSE VEINS AND CORNS.

A. W. L. and Hyacinthe.—Have been troubled for some time with varicose veins in calf of leg (aged 20). Is there any cure? If so, kindly prescribe as to treatment. Is walking bad for them or cycling? Have been troubled for some time with corns on toes; very painful. Cannot stand anything but very loose shoe. Please prescribe. Would you kindly give a cure for chilblains and also tell me what causes them? Ans.—Corns can be cured with a mixture made for the purpose of cannobis indica, salicylic acid and collodion. Soft corns improve at once when painful by this mixture. To prevent the return of corns protect the spot by using a corn plaster or some arrangement to let the pressure come more upon the surrounding skin. If corns are wet dry them with cotton wool dusted with oxide of zinc and placed between the toes, then use the corn cure. Varicose veins are semi-paralyzed because too full. If the external veins are supported by an even bandage from instep to knee, or by an elastic stocking they will allow circulation to go on more briskly and so relieve the overful veins. A stocking should be measured for, before rising and always put on before letting the weight come on the feet in the morning. If the veins are not badly varicosed they will recover by support and attention to keep the bowels working easily. The more the foot is kept up on a sofa or high stool in front of the patient the better the veins will empty. Standing very much should be forbidden. Operation is not done until all measures have been tried. A course of mineral waters and heart tonics has done good in some instances. Bicycling would be impossible in some cases of varicose veins but in slight cases a little bicycling might possibly not signify enough to prevent improvement, while improving the sluggish circulation, weak muscles and toning the heart, all of which would help the veins. Great moderation should be observed until the result of such exercise could be ascertained.

ENLARGED LIVER.

'Witness' Reader.—We have a child between two and three years of age. Ever since he was two months old he has been affected with enlargement of the liver. Seems to make him thirsty and cause him to drink a great deal. This ailment has given him an unnatural weight, and his digestive organs seem abnormally large. Otherwise he is strong and healthy. What course of treatment would you recommend? And what is the cause of the liver being enlarged? Ans.—Enlarged liver may be due to malaria, or acute congestion with jaundice from any chill. It is then curable usually going down after a little to its natural size. It also may be curable when due to an unhealthy condition, although this may be inherited. When it is caused by heart disease, lardaceous change or by a new growth it is not curable by medicine or hygiene. Hygiene as fresh air day and night and warmth to prevent a chill with hand rubbing after the bath and a proper diet are useful in any of these cases. The family doctor is most likely to understand this case best as the constitution and ailments of the family and of this baby may be known to him.

MILITIA ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Issue of Daily Orders From Headquarters to Commence the First of Next Month.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY AIDES.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Militia general orders promulgated to-day contain several notices of considerable interest to the Canadian forces. Among them attention may be drawn to the following:—

As a preliminary step towards the formation of a Canadian general staff, as announced recently, arrangements have been made for a course of instruction in staff duties to take place under the direction of the commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, commencing Feb. 1, and terminating on or about May 1. A syllabus of the course of instruction has been approved and distributed to those concerned. The following officers have been selected to undergo the course: Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D. O. C., M. D. No. 5; Lieut.-Col. Buchand, O. C., No. 1 regimental depot, R.R.C.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, D.O.C., M. D. No. 7; Lieut.-Col. Skinner, commanding 14th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Lessard, commanding Royal Canadian Dragoons; Major Cartwright, assistant adjutant-general; Major Wadmore, O. C., No. 3 regimental depot, R.R.C.I.; Major Weeks, commanding Charlottetown Engineers; Major MacDougall, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry; Major Denison, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry; Captain and Adjutant Winter, G. G. F. G.; Captain Wood, 8th Battalion; Captain Ritchie, 66th Battalion; Captain Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery, field division.

In order to meet an urgent want, and to conform to the requirements of the military service in the Dominion, daily orders will be issued from headquarters on and after Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1899, Sundays and public holidays excepted.

Copies of daily orders will be issued for each regiment of cavalry and artillery, battery of artillery and battalion of infantry. These orders will be sent daily to the officer commanding each military district, who will use his discretion in forwarding them to the various units of his command, either daily or weekly, as circumstances necessitate.

The long course class at the Royal Military College will commence on Sept. 11.

With a view to conferring a distinction upon selected officers of the Canadian militia, appointment of honorary aides-de-camp to His Excellency will, as far as possible, resemble that of A. D. C. to the Queen. With this view the following regulations will come into force.

(1) Only officers of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel will be eligible as honorary A. D. C., with the exception that in very exceptional cases officers of the retired list may be appointed.

(2) Honorary A.D.C.'s will be appointed by His Excellency for the period during which he holds office, after which appointments will lapse.

(3) Names of honorary A. D. C.'s will be printed in the militia list under the heading of honorary A. D. C.'s to His Excellency, and appointment will be entirely distinct from that of extra A. D. C.'s or personal A. D. C.'s to His Excellency, whose names will be printed in a separate list.

(4) Honorary A. D. C.'s will wear gold aiguillette on the right shoulder.

(5) At the ceremonies of state, honorary A.D.C.'s will receive their instructions from the military secretary, who will keep a roster for that purpose.

(6) In view of the possibility of honorary A. D. C.'s being summoned from any considerable distance for a state ceremony their travelling expenses will be allowed.

His Excellency has power to appoint extra A.D.C.'s, for which appointment there will be no qualification as to rank. Such A. D. C. to be appointed with a view to attending His Excellency on his visit to the different provinces if required.

These officers will be appointed by His Excellency for the period during which he holds office, after which their appointments will lapse. They will wear the red and gold aiguillette (as worn by the general staff), but on the right shoulder.

ADJOURNED TO TORONTO.

CASE OF EARLE ET AL VS. BURLAND HEARD AT THE OTTAWA ASSIZE COURT.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The case of Earle et al vs. Burland was heard at the Assize Court here on Thursday, Chief Justice Armour presiding, and adjourned to Toronto, where the argument will take place. This action is brought by Messrs. Henry Earle, J. T. Gillelan, Charles Goodeve, and Mrs. Cunningham, on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the British American Bank Note Co., against Mr. G. B. Burland, and the other directors of the company. The main object of the action is to compel the directors to divide a surplus fund amounting to $270,000 over and above the capital stock of the company. This surplus, it is claimed, consists of cash and securities easily convertible into cash, and the plaintiffs contend that it should be divided among the shareholders. The plaintiffs also complain that large sums of money have been lost to the company through improper investments made by the defendant, Mr. G. B. Burland, and they ask that he be ordered to account to the company for these moneys so improperly invested. They further claim that large sums of money have been improperly paid to the defendant, Burland, and other directors of the company for salaries. The defendants claim that as directors of the company they are entitled to decide matters connected with the internal management of the company, and that they cannot be called to account by the plaintiffs, who do not represent the wishes of the majority of the shareholders of the company.

DESTRUCTIVE GALES.

STORMS CAUSE IMMENSE DAMAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

London, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate losses of property are immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and buildings, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized, and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London's parks anud buildings have suffered heavily. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks.

Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea, and harbors and piers damaged.

Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets today to take the school-children home.

Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the life-boats are kept exceedingly busy.

Three men who were returning from a funeral, near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed.

The Channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently damaged, has been completely demolished, and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast, though details have not yet been received.

Another train has been derailed near Clare, County Clare, Ireland, several of the passengers being injured.

A despatch from Brest says that along the Finisterre coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore, with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered.

Heavy damage is already reported from Osten, Blankenberg, about nine miles north-west of Bruges, and other coast towns

ON THE CONTINENT.

Dieppe, Jan. 13.—The destruction of the jetty here by the storm has blocked the channel with girders, The packet boat from England to connect here with the express for Paris was unable to enter the harbor this evening, and was obliged to return to New Haven with her passengers.

Immense damage has been done to the Palace Gardens and Casino here, and at Tourville the gale has worked similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for a distance of three kilometres. Three chalets facing the sea have been destroyed. forty bathing boxes washed away and the Casino wrecked. The whole coast is strewn with debris.

Vienna, Jan. 13. — A terrific gale has been raging here since early this morning. Much damage has been done to property, and there have been many accidents.

Berlin, Jan. 13. — Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale in northern and western Germany, and thunder storms and torrential rains in southern Germany.

At Stuttgart a large scaffolding was blown down and a man killed.

Brussels, Jan. 13.—The whole country round about has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this afternoon and many other accidents are reported.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

London, Jan. 14.—The government has just distributed orders to various British firms for the remaining battleships under the naval programme, and also, it is said, for two extra battleships, thus anticipating the announcement which Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is expected to make on presenting the next naval estimates.

GAVE THE MEDALS TO THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—During the audience given to Prince Herbert Bismarck yesterday by the Emperor William, the former presented His Majesty with the orders and medals which Prince Bismarck had received during his long public career.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 13.—Mr. George Mair, manager of the Traders' Bank, fell on the icy pavement on the way to his office this morning and broke a leg.

PASTORATE OF ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—It is reported that the Rev. John Desoyres, M.A., rector of St. Mark's Church, St. John, N.B., will likely become rector of St. James Cathedral, in succession to the late Bishop Sullivan. Mr. Desoyres is well known in Canada and England, both as an orator and an historical writer. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, a select preacher of that body in 1886, and Hulsean Divinity lecturer, 1886. He has preached in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, and held the chair of history in Queen's College, London, from 1881 to 1887. He has also been chaplain to the English embassy at St. Petersburg. A meeting of the wardens and lay delegates of St. James will be held next week, when action will be taken.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 13.—Hamilton House, the beautiful summer residence of Mrs. E. P. Wells, of St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire last night, together with the greenhouse. The fire originated in the greenhouse. Hamilton House was formerly the property of the Hon. Sidney Smith, about four years ago. The amount of the loss and the insurance are unknown.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 14.—Gardiner's biscuit factory in this city, was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss on the building and stock will amount to $6,000, partially covered by insurance.

Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—Fire yesterday morning badly gutted the stores on Portage avenue, occupied by J. Nolan, paper hanger, and J. C. Currie, auctioneer.

HAVE REACHED BALTIMORE

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN TOUR OF THE MONTREAL HARBOR DEPUTATION.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14.—A distinguished party of Canadians arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning and were the guests of the city for the day. They compose the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and are on a tour of inspection of docks, harbor improvements and terminal facilities of seaports of the United States in order to gather ideas to apply in similar works for Montreal. The party came here from Philadelphia, having visited Portland, Me., Boston, New York and the Quaker City harbors. It includes besides the board, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, and His Worship Mayor Raymond Prefontaine, of Montreal, who is also a member of the Canadian Parliament. Those of the board of commissioners in the party are Mr. Robert Mackay, its president; Mr. John Kennedy, harbor engineer, and Messrs. John Torrance, A. Gabriel, U. Lafleur, D. C. Thomson, A. Racine, E. Lemay, D. Seath and Robert Bickerdike. Mr. P. W. St. George, city engineer of Montreal, also accompanies the party.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The quarterly preliminary examinations by the board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec took place on Thursday, Jan 5, last, in both Montreal and Quebec. Twenty-five candidates entered for the examinations, and the following named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely:—Wilfred Martel, J. N. Normandin, Art. Farley, J. B. Laplante, Joseph Hudon, Joseph Paul Forest, Ernest Gagnon, J. A. D. Godbout, D. G. Scott, J. Levis Williams, Ged. A. Leclerc, and Aiphonse Dansereau, the rest of the candidates being referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history. The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, and Prof. J. O. Casgrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on Thursday, April 5. Candidates must make their application to the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, at least ten days prior to the date of examination. Forms of application can be had from the secretary.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Professor Goulet's sixth symphony concert took place yesterday afternoon, and was a most successful performance; the audience, however, was smaller in numbers than it should have been, but was still larger than at some of the previous concerts. They were, however, appreciative of the fine programme of music rendered. The numbers included Mozart's 'Jupiter' symphouy, German's three dances from his musical setting for Henry VIII., the overture to Verdi's 'Aida' and others. The soloist for the occasion was Mr. Robert C. Macdonald, who played three short compositions from the works of Czemy, Chopin and Liszt, respectively.

MR. BOVILLE'S LECTURE.

Israel's wanderings from Suez to Sinai, will be the topic of Mr. R. G. Boville, M.A., to-morrow afternoon at Her Majesty's Theatre. The lecturer will narrate his own experiences in a caravan journey, with Bedouin escort, to the sacred mountain, and illustrate from views taken by himself. Miss Marie Hollinshead will sing, and the Hands String Orchestra of sixteen pieces will play sacred selections from Beethoven and Handel, from 3-3.30, and accompany the hymns. Young men and strangers in the city are specially welcome, but children and those of Sunday-school age, will not be admitted. There will be a silver collection to meet heavy expenses.

GALLERY VS. KINNISTON.

The case of Ald. Gallery against Mr. W. Kinniston came up for hearing before Judge Gill yesterday. This is an action for damages resulting from the contestation of Ald. Gallery's election, in which contestation Mr. Kinniston was one of the petitioners, to have the election annulled. The petition charged Mr. Gallery with having used threats and other means of intimidation to receive votes, and hence the present action.

INTERMEDIATES AT PLAY:

Montreal and the Victorias are Victorious at the Arena.

CURLING TOURNEY FOR M. A. A. A. TROPHY A TIE—SNOWSHOEING — AUSTRALIA'S 1899 TEAMS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The attendance at the Arena last night was only small to witness the double header in the intermediate championship series, still it did not interfere with the style of play of the different teams. The games were very exciting, especially the first between Montreal and Shamrocks, which resulted in a victory for the former by 3 to 2. The Victoria-McGill match ended in favor of the Vics, the score reading fourteen to eight.

The Shamrocks and Montreal teams lined up as follows:—

Montreal—Hamilton, goal; Smith, point; Brown, cover point; Nicholson, McLeod, Christmas, Fernie, forwards.

Shamrocks—Dobby, goal; Huddell, point; Donaghue, cover point; Cooper, Quinn, Mullin, Horner, forwards.

Referee—Mr. Ewing.

The teams were pretty evenly matched and it was a good game all through. The Montreals started with a big rush and carried the puck dangerously into the Shamrock territory where fierce play raged for a short time. A piece of clever play on the part of Dobby prevented a score. The next moment the rubber was lifted into Montreal territory and quickly returned with Nicholson following up, and after a warm scrimmage he succeeded in making the first game for Montreal. The second game was scored by the wearers of the green jerseys by skilful play displayed by Mullins. The third game was a hot one, both teams being on their mettle. It ended in favor of Montreal, thus making the score read two to one against the Shamrocks. The latter team were again beaten in the fourth game, but the fifth resulted in its favor. Soon after the gong sounded and the score was three to two for the Montreals.

VICTORIA VS. McGILL.

This match did not start until after ten o'clock when the teams lined up as follows:

Victorias—Ewing, goal; McRobie, point; Lindsay, cover point; W. Ewing, Bowie, Acer, Virtue, forwards.

McGill—Wilkinson, goal; H. Yuile, point; M. Yuile, cover point; H. Ewing, W. Ness, Belanger, Montgomery, forwards.

Referee—Mr. A. McKerrow.

Both contingents put up a good intermediate game, but the Victorias outplayed their opponents in every way as the score shows. However, it was far from a whitewash, but it was evident that the winners could have added more goals to the score at their pleasure. The result was fourteen goals to eight in favor of the Vics.

INTERMEDIATE SERIES.

Positions up to date:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	for. Pts.	agst. Pts.
Victoria	2	0	30	9
Montreal	2	0	7	4
Shamrocks	0	2	3	19
McGill	0	2	10	1

C.P.R. ELECT CAPTAINS.

At a meeting of the C.P.R. Hockey Club executive, held last evening, Mr. Desse Browne was elected captain of the team.

OPEN FOR MATCHES.

The Standard Photo Engraving Company's hockey team would like to arrange matches with any junior club, in the city. Address all letters to Mr. Alexander S. Ashton, jr., Standard Photo Engraving Co., 30 St. Helen street, Montreal.

TO-NIGHT'S SENIOR MATCH.

The Arena will no doubt be well filled to-night on the occasion of the meeting of the Shamrock and Montreal aggregations in the third round for the senior championship. Some fine fast hockey is promised, as the players are now in trim condition, and the winged wheel forward line will show such combinations as have not yet been witnessed on the ice this season. Howard should be a strong addition, but it is difficult to predict the winner. Seats are fast being taken up, and the sale of tickets indicates a big and enthusiastic crowd.

The Shamrock team will be: Jim. McKenna, goal; Frank Wall, point; F. Tansey, cover point; Jack Brannan, H. Trihey, Fred. Scanlan and Arthur Farrell, forwards.

Howard was greatly missed on Tuesday, and his re-appearance on the team will fill the hearts of the M.A.A.A. supporters with joy. The defence will be: Collins, goal; Charlton, point; Baird, cover point; the forwards will be picked from Howard, Horsfall, Brown, Locke and MacKerrow.

Mr. Gordon Lewis, of the Victorias, will be referee, and Messrs. George Cheese and Russel Bowie, umpires. The game is called for 8.15 sharp.

C.P.R. HOCKEY CLUB.

This club is scheduled to play a match with the Hawkesbury Hockey Club on Tuesday next at 9 p.m., at the Arena. The match should be very interesting and well worth seeing, for although the C. P. R. Hockey Club has only recently been formed yet it has some very fine material in its ranks; such as D. Brown, of the Montreal Seniors; Clapperton, of the old Crystals; Stephens, an old Victoria man; Moore, late of the Ottawa Aberdeens; White, an old Shamrock man, and a score of others, who, although not yet known to fame are rapidly developing into first-class players. The Hawkesbury Hockey Club has a very fine team and a good record. The team defeated Ottawa College and the Canada Atlantic Hockey clubs last year and Hawthornes, of Montreal this year. Mr. C. McKerrow will act as referee. An admission fee of ten cents will be made to defray the expenses of the Hawkesbury team.

SENIOR SERIES.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Points for.	Points agst.
Victoria	1	0	4	2
Ottawa	1	0	4	3
Montreal	1	1	3	5
Shamrocks	0	1	3	4
Quebec	0	1	1	7

THE JUNIOR SERIES.

The opening game in the junior series will be played this afternoon in the Arena rink, between the Hawthornes and the Montreal Juniors. This ought to be a match worth seeing, as the boys have been putting in some good work at practices, and as excitement runs high among the members of the respective clubs there will be lots of fun before the game is finished.

CHALLENGE FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 13.—The Victoria Hockey Club to-night forwarded a formal challenge to the Montreal Victorias for the Stanley cup. The Winnipeggers request that the matches, best two in three, take place in Montreal between Feb. 10 and 20.

FRONTENAC WON.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 14.—In the intermediate league championship hockey match last night between the Frontenacs of this city and the Belleville team, the former won by a score of 17 to 3. The match was refereed by E. Elliott, captain of Queen's football team. The ice was in fairly good condition.

ROSEDALES WHITEWASHED.

An exciting match was played on the Outremont Skating rink between the Outremonts and the Rosedales, in the Suburban League, which resulted in a victory for the home team by three goals to nil. The teams were as follows.

Outremont—N. Ainslie, goal; T. Fletcher, point; E. Clendinneng, cover point; R. Findley, centre; R. Stiver (captain), W. Bradford, F. Hale, forwards.

Rosedales—F. Johnson, goal; G. Stephens, point; R. Bullen, cover point; H. Bullen, centre; F. Bush, R. Stephens, W. Bullen, forwards.

Timekeepers—Mr. Arthur Hale and Mr. Bullen.

Umpire—Mr. Wm. Newman.

Referee—Mr. R. Fletcher.

CURLING.

M.A.A.A. TROPHY MATCH A TIE.

Play was resumed last night by twenty Montrealers against twenty Caledonians in the match for permanent possession of the M.A.A.A. trophy. At the conclusion of the match at the Montreal rink, Mr. D. Williamson made a few remarks, and referred to the imperfect telephone service.

At the Caledonia the general report was that the Caledonia had won by one shot. Last night's marking pins, however, as will be seen from the scores given below, indicate that Montreal was ten ahead of Caledonia in last night's play, which exactly counterbalances the ten by which the Caledonias were ahead on Thursday night. The marking pins show that the match was a tie and must be played over again. Mr. Riddell, the president of the Montreal, was very anxious for exact information. The marking boards, which are the ultimate court of appeal, proved without doubt that the match was indeterminate as to the ownership of the M. A. A. A. trophy. Rink boards were busy all the evening and as the game drew near its conclusion, the club rooms above and below were forsaken for the boards. The ladies were as enthusiastic spectators as the gentlemen. Messrs. MacDougall and Boon were well matched and applause alternated from one to the others regularly. Finally, their scores were equal. On the other rinks there was some excellent curling. Rinks and scores were:

Caledonia Ice.

Montreal.	Caledonia.
H. Borland	D. Cameron
H. Fry	Chas. Trenholme
C. Coristina ..	A. L. Lockerby
Col. Miller, skip,	R. M. Findlay, skip,
15	13
J. A. Macdonald	J. B. Sparrow
A. R. Oughtred	W. McNally
F. N. Southam	Geo. L. Lamb
H. E. Smith, skip,	W. R. J. Hughes, skip
17	11

Montreal Ice.

S. Howard	R. Graham
W. S. Gardiner	H. Cameron
J. Baillie	J. W. Wilson
J. E. Suckling, skip,	H. R. Hutchison, skip,
14	8
— Hyde	N. Kendall
R. A. Dunton	E. F. Houghton
C. W. Dean	R. Peel
R. W. MacDougall, skip	W. H. Boon, skip,
16	16
A. Sherwood	J. McLean
W. J. White	A. E. Peel
J. Smith	J. Simpson
K. Tyre, skip,	K. Wilson, skip,
12	16
w —	w —
w 74	64

Majority for Montreal last night, 10 shots. Total of marks for each, 174. Match therefore a tie.

THISTLE VS. HEATHER.

The Thistle vs. Heather friendly match was resumed last night on the ice of both clubs. Abundant interest was taken by gentlemen and lady friends at both places. The Heathers have always shown that they were hard to conquer and in the matches of the last two nights they have suffered defeat of only sixteen shots at the hands of the Thistles, the Branch medallists by their late victory at Kingston. Rinks and scores were:—

Thistle Ice.

Thistle.	Heather.
D. McIntyre	A. A. Eaves
A. Walsh	Geo. N. Hutchison
Dr. Barclay	W. C. Hutchison
W. D. Aird, skip,	Geo. W. Wood, skip,
12	12
Fayette Brown	J. A. Tees
J. H. Mitchell	A. P. Drummond
W. W. Mowatt	D. W. Ross
Robin Adair, skip,	A. Hardman, skip,
yp 12	12

Heather Ice.

A. R. McDonell	J. Brown
J. F. Mackie	A. L. Robertson
C. J. Baird	P. C. Small,
Geo. W. Cameron, skip	J. H. Smith, skip,
15	14
Wm. Cunningham	Jas. Baillie
W. J. Anderson	D. Macdonald
C. McLean	C. A. Hutchison
Dr. J. C. Cameron, skip	W. B. Hutchison, skip,
19	18
58	57

Majority for Thistle last night, one shot, which, taken with the 15 of Thursday night, gives Thistle 16 shots to the good.

YACHTING.

ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

The list of committees for the annual ball to be held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at the Windsor on Monday, Jan. 23, will be found appended:

Reception—Honorary commodore, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; commodore, James Ross; vice-commodore, A. F. Riddell; rear commodore, W. Barclay Stephens; the Hon. L. J. Forget, the Hon. Justice Davidson, the Hon. George A. Drummond, the Hon. A. W. Morris, Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill, Lieut.-Col. Strathy, Lieut.-Colonel Starke, Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, G. Herrick Duggan, Hugh Graham, George W. Eadie, G. A. Greene, J. P. Dawes, S. Carsley, R. R. Stevenson, J. N. Fulton, H. S. Holt, W. R. Miller, H. Montagu Allan, John Cassils, G. F. Benson, J. P. B. Casgrain, Dr. H. B. Yates.

Floor—Mr. W. A. C. Hamilton, chairman; Dr. H. S. Birkett, Mr. J. M. McIntyre, Mr. W. F. Angus, Professor Capper, Mr. Huntley Drummond, Dr. H. D. Hamilton, Mr. G. D. Boulton, Mr. Herbert Molson, Mr. E. S. Martin, Mr. G. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. W. G. Ross, Mr. H. B. Young, Mr. J. J. Riley, jr., Mr. J. Savage.

Supper—Mr. W. C. McIntyre, chairman; Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead, Messrs. Charles Cassils, C. R. Christie, and F. W. Molson. Travers Allan.

Music—Messrs. J. C. C. Almon and H.

Subscription—Messrs. W. H. C. Mussen, F. A. Crathern, D. E. Cameron, A. G. Fry, F. C. Fairbanks, A. F. Mitchell, J. P. Rae, J. E. Schultze, W. Frew Robertson, A. Guy Ross, J. S. Robertson, J. H. Pangman, S. A. Finley, D. W. Lockerby, R. P. Doucet, A. W. H. Reid-Taylor and H. B. Stuart.

SNOWSHOEING.

Without a doubt snowshoeing is once more coming to the fore, and the Hollies are not slow to recognize that fact. The club will hold its veterans' night on Jan. 23, and extend a cordial invitation to all sister clubs. The club is leaving nothing undone to make this tramp the event of the season. If the intended programme is fulfilled, it will open the eyes of the public who think the grand old sport is dead.

The Hollies are offering a very valuable collection of prizes to be competed for in their open and club steeplechase on Feb. 4.

As the Hollies never forget lady friends, they will, therefore, hold an 'at home' in the Windsor on Feb. 10, which promises to be a grand success.

ATHLETICS.

DICK GRANT DEFEATED.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Knickerbocker and New Jersey Athletic clubs held a joint athletic meeting in Madison Square Garden to-night and most of the prominent athletes in the east took part in the various events.

The last contest of the long programme was a five-mile race, in which eighteen runners started from scratch. Dick Grant, of Harvard, led up to the end of the third mile. Then McGirr took the lead, but soon fell back leaving Dick Grant and Alexander Grant, of the University of Pennsylvania, struggling for the lead. The Harvard man held the premier position until the last lap, where his namesake from Pennsylvania passed him and crossed the tape about a yard in front of Dick, who was nearly 75 yards ahead of McGirr. Grant's time was 27.34 4-5.

CHESS.

New York, Jan. 13.—The thirteenth game of the seven-up Janowski-Showalter match was played at the Manhattan Chess Club last night and was won by Janowski. Thirteen will be remembered by the Kentuckian as an unlucky number, as with the loss of the game, he lost also the match and stakes of $750 a side. Final score: Janowski, 7; Showalter, 2; drawn, 4.

WHEELING.

ANOTHER CYCLE SHOW.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—An attempt is being made to hold a monster bicycle show in a few months in Toronto. Mr. Jaffray, who conducted and made such a success of the Chicago bicycle show, is back of the movement. The manufacturers of Canada have taken such decided action in regard to bicycle shows, it is a question if it can be arranged.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA'S 1899 TEAM.

The following telegram is clipped from the London 'Daily Mail,' of Dec. 29, 1898:—

Melbourne, Dec. 28.—The following nine players have already been selected as members of the Australian eleven which will visit England next year:—

C. Hill (South Australia).
E. Jones (South Australia).
J. Darling (South Australia).
J. Worrall (Victoria).
R. C. McLeod (Victoria).
H. Trumble (Victoria).
J. J. Kelly (New South Wales).
M. A. Noble (New South Wales).
S. E. Gregory (New South Wales).

Major Wardill will accompany the team as manager.

The new men, McLeod, Worrall and Noble will come with great reputations, gained not only by their deeds against Mr. A. E. Stoddart's team, but also by their performances in intercolonial fixtures. Two of them bear well-known names, both a Worrall and a McLeod—relations in each instance of the present players of that name—having been included in previous teams.

Noble was undoubtedly the most formidable bowler opposed to the Englishmen in their last tour. In the test game he took nineteen wickets with an average of 20, and in the eleven a-side matches his average was 22 for thirty-eight wickets. He also had a batting average of 26 for the five test matches. This season he has more than upheld his reputation in both departments.

As an all-round player, McLeod has few superiors in Australia at the present time. In the test game against Mr. Stoddart's team he came out second in the batting list, with the splendid average of 58, while in bowling he took ten wickets with an average of 23.

Worrall only played in one test match, but he distinguished himself by scoring 26 and 62, and his form in inter-colonial fixtures this season has been so consistently good that no one can cavil at his inclusion.

The other six men—Hill, Jones, Darling, Trumble, Kelly and Gregory—were all members of the side which came over in 1896.

Hill and Darling are perhaps the two finest batsmen in Australia at the present day. Judging from the reports which reach us through the colonial mails, they are both playing better than ever just now, and their inclusion has always been regarded as a certainty.

Jones is, of course, the fast bowler of the team. Both in this country and his own he has always performed well against English batsmen, and is probably one of the most deadly trundlers that the colonies have ever turned out.

Another fine bowler, Hugh Trumble, is also included in the side. On sticky wickets he has few equals. In the absence of Giffen he may perhaps captain the side.

Kelly was, of course, the only possible wicket-keeper, and no team would have been complete without Gregory, one of the finest fieldsmen in the world, and in addition a thoroughly sound bat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DEATH OF MR. DINGLEY.

Republican Leader in United States House of Representatives Passes Away.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 14.—The Hon. Nelson A. Dingley, of Maine, leader of the Republican side on the floor of the House of Representatives, and representing the Second Congressional District of Maine in that body, died here last night at half-past ten, of heart failure resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly, without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; Mr. James C. Hooe, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him, and two nurses. To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

Nelson Dingley, jr., was born in his grandfather Lambert's farmhouse in Durham, Androscoggin County, Me., Feb. 15, 1832. He was but a year old when his parents moved to Parkman, Piscataquis County, to farm for a short time, and then conduct a tavern and store. As merchant and farmer, his father in 1854 reached Auburn, where he still lives. The son's boyhood was one of activity and worthy ambition. He was distinguished at school for studious habits and good scholarship; in vacation time he labored on the farm and 'clerked' in his father's store, and he was so persistent a scholar at twelve years of age that he walked three miles morning and night each day to attend the high school. His zeal for the temperance cause was early manifested. At sixteen he was instrumental



THE LATE MR. DINGLEY.

in organizing a section of Cadets of Temperance, exhibiting in debate the interest that he has always continued to feel in the cause of temperance. At seventeen he was the teacher of a school at China, fourteen miles distant from his home, and continued to teach school each winter until his entry into Waterville College in 1851. A year and a half later he became a student at Dartmouth, from which college he was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer.

After his graduation he studied law, in 1855 and 1856, in the office of Morrill & Fessenden, at Auburn, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. He did not take up the practice of the profession. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston 'Journal,' of which he had been practically editor while he was a law student, and under his management the paper rapidly increased in circulation and influence. It soon became distinguished for its vigorous advocacy of Republicanism, and in 1861 a daily edition was issued and has been since continued.

In 1861 Mr. Dingley was elected a representative for Auburn to the State Legislature. Re-elected in 1862 and 1863, he was in the latter year chosen Speaker of the House. Having removed to Lewiston, he was elected from that town to the legislature, again chosen Speaker, and in 1865, when once more a member of the House, he declined the position of Speaker, preferring to hold the place of leader on the floor, a position he continued to occupy at that time and during subsequent service in the body in 1868 and 1873. In the latter year he was elected to be Governor by a majority of about ten thousand. This majority was increased to eleven thousand when he ran in 1874, but he declined a renomination in 1875, although his declination of office did not diminish his activity in political work or on behalf of his party. His services as Governor were so valuable and acceptable as to win the approbation of his political opponents.

From 1876 to 1881 Mr. Dingley was a prominent and effective director of political effort in Maine and in the National Republican Committee.

In 1881 he was elected representative to Congress, in which his first speech was upon 'Protection to American shipping.' As member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley helped to frame the McKinley tariff of 1890, and in 1894 was one of the most active and obstinate opponents of the Wilson bill. It was the most natural thing in the world that when Speaker Reid was chosen to direct the affairs of the House at the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress, he should make Mr. Dingley the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Under his lead the Ways and Means Committee reported, within sixteen days after the meeting of the Congress on March 15, the tariff bill of 1897, Mr. Dingley having previously declined the position of Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Mr. Dingley was married June 11, 1857, to Miss Salome McKenney, of Auburn, Me. They have had six children, Henry M., Charles L. (deceased), Edward N., Arthur H., Albert G., and Edith Dingley. Mr. and Mrs. Dingley have resided, since Mr. Dingley's service in Congress, so large a part of the year in Washington that they have become well known in a circle of sensibly social people not exclusively from the eastern part of the country.

EFFECT ON THE COMMISSION.

Washington, Jan. 14.—All proceedings of the Anglo-American commission have been overshadowed by the intelligence that Mr. Dingley, one of the ablest, if not the ablest man in public life in the United States, was dead. Dissolution set in early in the afternoon and although the universal sorrow in Washington is too sincere for much discussion of the results, it is recognized that his taking off from the commission will have no insignificant effect. It may re-open again the lumber controversy, which, after the conference of Thursday, seemed to be closed. In seeking his successor the President will undoubtedly be subjected to great pressure from the lumbermen, who will want an ardent and forceful exponent of their high tariff duties appointed. Mr. Dingley's death will undoubtedly cause a cessation in the proceedings of the commission for a few days out of respect to his memory. Meanwhile time for negotiating the treaty before the Canadians leave for home is growing very short and it is more questionable than ever whether the negotiations will reach any successful issue this winter. Before the American lumbermen went home they had a meeting by themselves and agreed that they would not oppose a reduction of twenty percent in the present rates, but as already pointed out that much is allowed by the Dingley tariff law under reciprocity arrangements.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Hon. George A. Cox, Warren Y. Soper, of Ottawa; Edward Gurney, Richard Garland and Edmond Baird Eyckman, of Toronto, apply for incorporation under the name of the 'Dunlop Tire Company of Canada,' to acquire the right of the manufacture and sale of the Dunlop pneumatic tire in Canada. The capital is to be $500,000, and the chief place of business in Toronto.

The Eastern Trust Company will apply to parliament next session for power to increase its capitalization and to change the law governing the investment of its funds.

The Calvin Company will seek from parliament next session recognition of its exclusive title to that name, and for other amendments to its act of incorporation.

FISH LIFE IN YUKON.

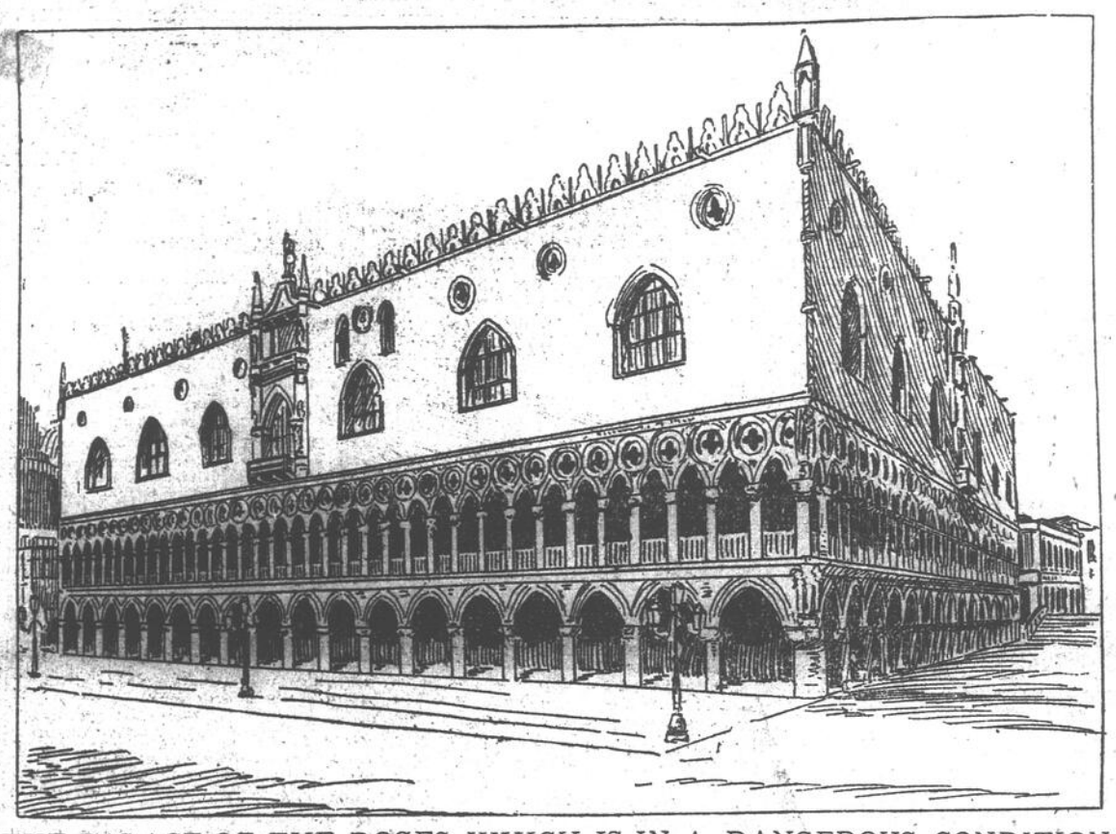
RIVERS SAID TO BE WELL SUPPLIED WITH MEMBERS OF THE FINNY TRIBE.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A report of interest and value has been received at the Fisheries Department from a former member of the departmental staff now resident in Dawson, dealing with the question of the fisheries of the Yukon and tributary streams. It is worthy of note, particularly because it comprises the first accurate information on the subject, and because it corrects what would appear to have been an entirely erroneous impression as to the value of the Yukon fisheries as a means of food supply. The information is that there is quite a large variety of fish life, including white fish, buffalo fish, pike and grayling, all edible and in the cases of the white fish and the grayling of a very superior kind. If on further inquiry the waters are found to be stocked to an extent to allow of any large quantities being taken to assist in the satisfying of the local food supply, it will be in the interest of the department here to see that the supply is not wiped out by the employment of unwarranted means of catch.

In the report alluded to above reference is further made to the fact that in several of the larger lakes fishing companies are at work, and find that they are able to realize handsome profits therefrom. The matter will be made a subject of further investigation, and may tend to disprove the generally accepted notion that fish life does not exist to any general extent in waters as far north as the Yukon.

THE LATE MR. WALKER.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 14.—The Town Council of Walkerville met yesterday to take action upon the death of the founder of the town, Hiram Walker. The council passed a resolution of condolence to the family. This resolution will be embossed and sent to the family. The council voted to attend the funeral this afternoon in a body. Many flags at half-mast are displayed in the town and bits of crape are in many of the windows. All business in the town is practically suspended.



THE PALACE OF THE DOGES, WHICH IS IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.
—'St. James's' Budget.'

Every lover of Venice and her ancient buildings will hear with dismay of the dangerous condition of the Doges' Palace and adjacent Bridge of Sighs and library of St. Mark's. The last-named is, in fact, the chief seat of danger, for the walls of the library are found to be cracked in every direction in perilous fashion. In the Chamber at Rome, the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts minimized the danger, but said that the government would see that necessary repairs were executed without delay.

The original Ducal Palace was built early in the ninth century, and during the early troublous period of Venetian history was frequently destroyed and rebuilt. The existing palace was begun in 1300-1 by Doge Gradenigo, who built the facade along the Rio. Additions were made at different times during the fourteenth century, and although it was decreed that it should be left alone and no additions made to the palace, yet further extension was commenced by Doge Tomaso Mocenigo in 1424, and in a few years the remainder of the external facade was completed up to the north-west angle, by the Church of St. Mark. Various alterations were made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The internal court of the palace is very beautiful, being surrounded with exquisite arcading. On the walls of the chief council chambers are a magnificent series of oil paintings by Tintoretto and other less able Venetians, among them being Tintoretto's masterpiec, 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' and his enormous picture of Paradise, the largest oil painting in the world.

That the stability of the foundations of any great building in Venice should cause anxiety is by no means remarkable. It is known, of course, that the mediaeval architects of northern Italy were men of extraordinary ability; but their skill exhibited itself more in the artistic than the engineering side of their profession. In the latter branch they may almost be looked upon as experimentalists, and in view of the nature of the soil of Venice, the wonder is that their structures have lasted five or six hundred years, especially when it is remembered that they did not scruple to add great weight in the way of superstructures to buildings which had been erected for centuries without strengthening the foundations. This is probably the origin of the mischief at the Ducal Palace, where the beautiful thirteenth and fourteenth century arcades have been crowned in later times by a heavy solid upper story, which detracts from both the artistic beauty and the stability of the edifice. Of course, no one would for a moment suggest the removal of the upper story, though every one must regret that it was ever superimposed upon the beautiful and delicate arcades beneath it, and that we are unable now to see the Ducal Palace as left by its earlier and far abler architects. Their work is indeed exquisite, as we may judge from the delicately-treated entrance gateway leading into the courtyard, and the staircase connecting the pa[illegible] basilica of St. Mark's, represented in our illustrations. And how extremely elegant was, or would have been, the crowning features of the noble building if they had completed it. It only remains to express the hope that any restoration which may be undertaken will be confined strictly to structural necessities, and not to artistic renovations.

A MID-RIVER VILLAGE.

IT IS THE BUSIEST AND NOISIEST LITTLE COMMUNITY ON THE THAMES.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Out in the middle of the Thames, at Hungerford Bridge, there has been constructed a busy village of many houses, containing from sixty to eighty workmen who, for the next five years, will work night and day on one of the most important engineering schemes ever undertaken in London.

The contract for the construction of the Bakerstreet and Waterloo Railway was let some time ago to Messrs. Perry & Co. After looking over many sites, the contractors wisely concluded to begin the construction of the underground railway in the middle of the Thames. Strange as such a selection may seem, there are many reasons for approving of the wisdom of the choice. In the first place it is much easier to sink the great shafts necessary for the tunnel work in the middle of the Thames than in the centre of Piccadilly-circus or the Strand. The construction of a village nearly 400 feet long and 50 feet broad gave them an open working space on the river that they could not possibly secure in any street of London.

Then instead of being compelled to dump the earth taken from the excavations into carts to be hauled away, they were able to drop it directly into the barges, which could be floated off the moment they were loaded. In order to do this it was necessary, of course, to sink very deep tunnels or shafts.

These are now almost completed. Two of them will extend some 50 feet in depth, beneath which two brick chambers will be constructed, giving ample space for the working of the tunnels, which will proceed in both directions towards Waterloo and Baker street. The shafts are 16 feet in diameter, and on a fair day from 100 to 140 tons of débris can be removed from each of them.

Months of hard work were required in sinking piles and constructing the great timbers that were needed to sustain the heavy burdens imposed upon it. Room had to be supplied also for a vast variety of apparatus. First there were the shafts to be dug. Then, when these were sunk, the tunnels had to be started, and this meant the employment of Greathead's patent shields, the introduction of compressed air apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of subterranean work.

As the tunnels are pushed forward electric tramways will be introduced to carry the débris to the hoisting machine at the mouth of the shafts. All the steam power for these engines must be supplied by the wooden village in the Thames.

By the New Year the Thames village will be alive with workmen, day and night. Engineers will be planning, noisy derricks swinging to and fro, engines throbbing and shunting heavy burdens, and scores of black and greasy men delving away beneath the surface of the river.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

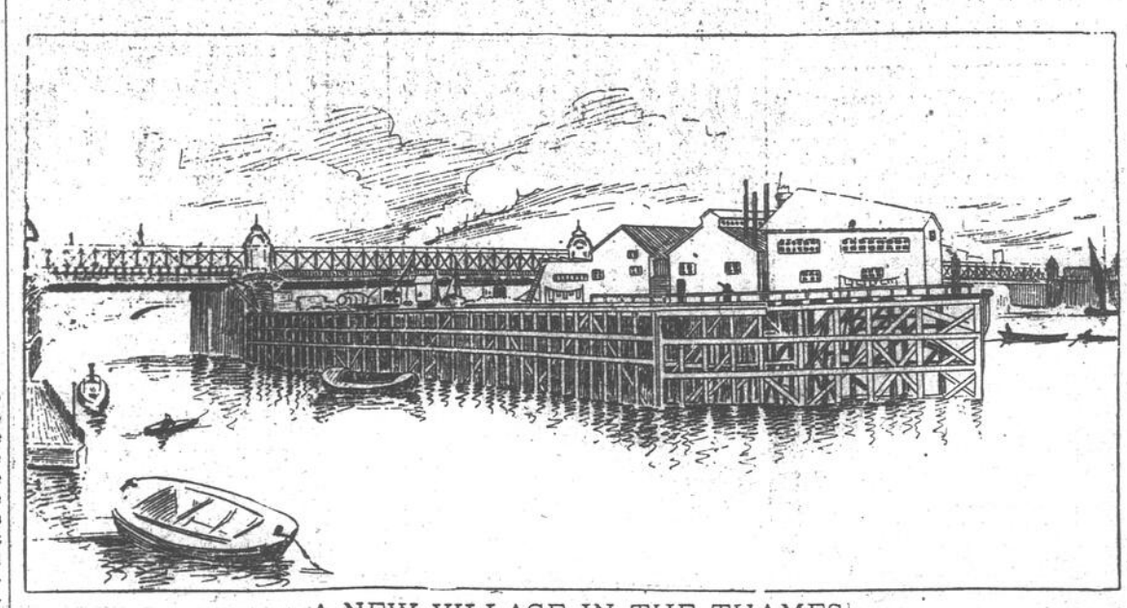
LORD CHARLES BERESFORD EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

London, Jan. 14. — The 'Standard' prints the following despatch from Kobe, Japan: — 'Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford arrived here to-day and was received with every mark of respect by the Japanese officials. A deputation representing the British colony waited upon him, with an address of welcome, and in the course of his reply he reverted to his scheme for an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan, to maintain the 'open door,' in China, as the best basis for China's integrity.'

STEEL AND WIRE TRUST.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL AMOUNTS TO NINETY MILLION DOLLARS.

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 13.—Articles of incorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company, with an authorized capital of $90,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The articles of incorporation provide that the stockholders shall not have the privilege of seeing the books of the company, except as may be directed by the statutes of New Jersey or permitted by the directors of the company.



A NEW VILLAGE IN THE THAMES.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

NEW ARMY BILL COMES IN FOR CRITICISM.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—In the Reichstag yesterday the debate on the army bill introduced yesterday by Lieut.-Gen Von Gossler, Minister for War, was resumed. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declared that the maintenance of peace did not depend entirely upon governments, as the people of Europe earnestly desired peace. It was a mockery, he said, to express sympathy with the disarmament manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas and at the same time to introduce the bill under consideration. The President of the Chamber at this point called Herr Bebel to order, but amid cheers from the Right, the Socialist Deputy continued: 'Russia is forced to avoid war, owing to her internal condition, while France is not in a position and does not even believe herself in a position to go to war with Germany unassisted. This measure is consequently unjustified by the political situation. In the struggle of commercial competition the victor will be the nation possessing the most intelligent workmen. Therefore, Germany should not devote her workmen for military service; and the Social Democrats desire that the military education of the young shall be in the hands of retired officers and non-commissioned officers.'

Herr Bebel concluded by remarking that the militia system stood the test well in the Hispano-American war.

Lieut.-General Von Gossler, Minister for War, declared that the Federal Governments believed the Czar's manifesto might be made the basis of further peaceful developments. At their congress, the Socialists had called the manifesto a farce. How, then, could they reproach the government with looking to the possibility of war? He opposed the Socialist idea of a democratization of the army by the introduction of a shorter term of service.

Baron Von Hertling, Centrist, thought the bill surprising, considering the peaceful political situation, but said that the Centrists (the Catholic party) would place national above partisan interests.

Other members on behalf of the different parties, including Herr Rickert, the Freisinnige leader, expressed the hope that further explanations of the bill would be given in committee. The measure was finally referred to the Budget Committee.

CLERGYMAN'S SON MURDERED.

Ironton, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Robert Baldwin, aged twenty-six, the son of the Rev. Jarney Baldwin, pastor of the Baptist church at Kitt's Hill, this county, was shot and killed by Salmon Farrell last night. Baldwin had trouble with Charles Webb, who had been reprimanded by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin for disturbing a meeting. Webb and Farrell waited at the church door until young Baldwin came out, when they assaulted him and Farrell shot him through the heart. In the excitement Farrell and Webb escaped.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHANS.

STORY FROM PARIS THAT A TREATY OF ALLIANCE HAS BEEN AGREED TO.

London, Jan. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says: 'According to news from St. Petersburg, from a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on Jan. 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives, it is alleged, offered the Ameer money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hositilities against Russia.

According to the same source of information, the Ameer, a few days before, had issued a proclamation assuring the Afghans of the Czar's friendly disposition and of the benefits likely to result from Russia building the Kushk railway, adding: 'Let us not listen, therefore, to certain evil-disposed foreigners, who are in the habit of uttering calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians, as we are of their Emperor.'

THE CZAR'S PEACE PLAN.

PROGRAMME PROPOSES THE LIMITATION OF THE GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS.

London, Jan. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Standard' says: 'A circular was issued on Thursday to the powers from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar's magnanimous idea having met with general approbation, the time had arrived to submit to the cabinets a programme to be considered at the proposed conference, which must be regarded as nothing more than a basis for the deliberations. I understand this programme does not mention disarmament. It restricts itself to proposing a limitation of the growth of armaments, especially with respect to new inventions. It does not suggest any particular place for meeting, but proposes the choice of a town other than one of the capitals of the great powers.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

13 to 24 Pages.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

A REAL ELDORADO.

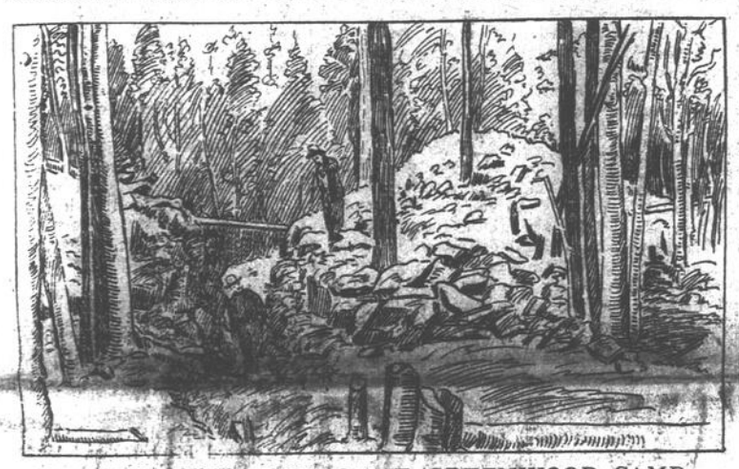
Boundary Creek District Illustrated and Described.

THE CITY OF GREENWOOD — WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MAY BE

Three Years Ago the Site of the City Was a Forest.

The attention of the mining world has been attracted to the Boundary Creek mines of late, because of the enormous bodies of ore uncovered by recent development work. The Boundary Creek mining district (popularly, although not officially so called) embraces that portion of the Province of British Columbia included between the North Fork of Kettle River on the east, the Main Kettle River on the west, the international boundary on the south, and extending northward about twenty miles, in all some four hundred square miles of territory, drained by the Kettle River and its numerous tributaries.

Topographically, the district consists of a series of low rounded hills, greatly in contrast to the precipitous, rugged peaks of the Kootenays, having a general northerly and southerly trend, and seldom reaching an altitude of over five thousand feet above sea level, excepting in the northernmost mountains, where the peaks are higher. These mountain peaks are generally well timbered, and numerous small streams come down their

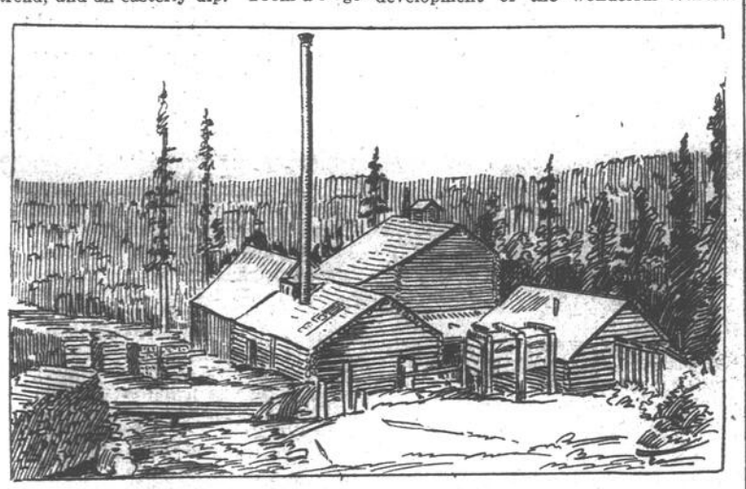


BIG CUT, KNOB HILL MINE, GREENWOOD CAMP.

valleys and gulleys, thus affording good timber and water for all mining purposes. Through the district, and more especially on the south and east slopes, many of the hills are covered with bunch grass ranges, giving food for stock, while in the larger river valleys grain, vegetables and fruits are raised.

Extending up Boundary creek for several miles above Greenwood and one mile south are the hornblende-granite rocks. These granites are found on the east and west side of the creek, piercing the schists, quartzites and crystalline limestones, which are found flanking them on the east and west. Further west are the sandstones and shales in which occur the coal seams of Kettle river. Numerous dykes of diorite, porphyry and other eruptive rocks are found crossing these granites and schists, usually in an easterly and westerly direction.

From development thus far carried on, it appears that the ore bodies occur in contact with lime and diorite, that they have a general northerly and southerly trend, and an easterly dip. From a large



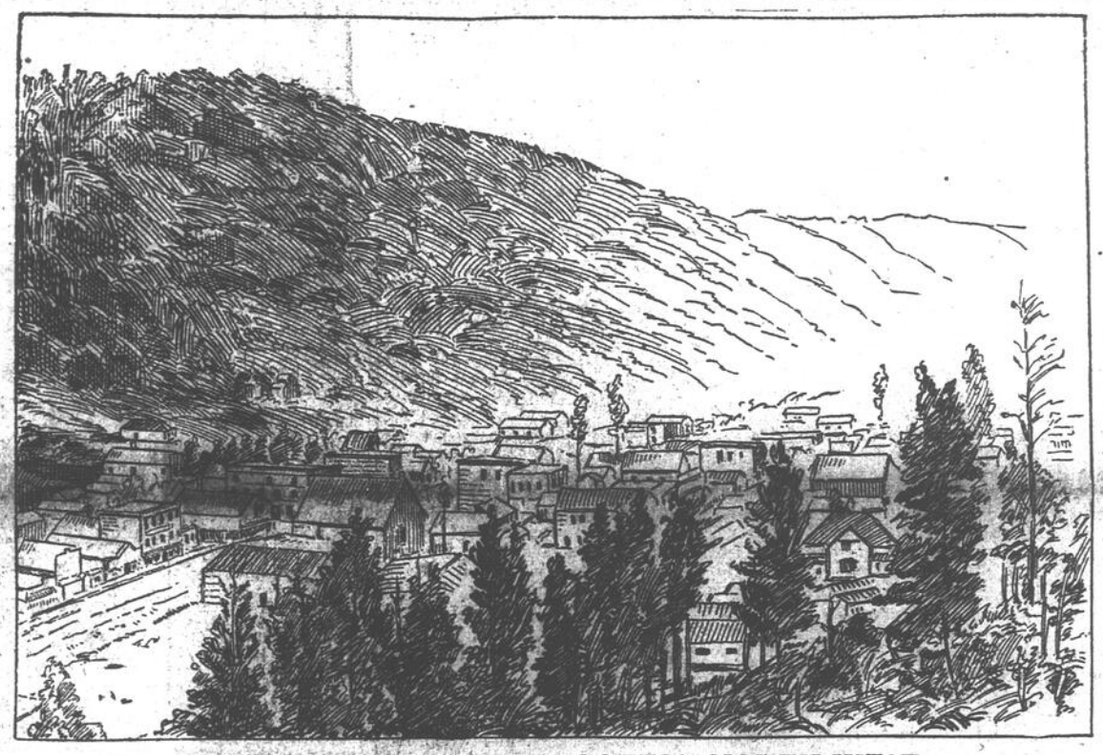
SHAFT HOUSE, OLD IRONSIDES MINE.

number of surface assays taken promiscuously from Greenwood properties, it can be said that one to ten percent copper, one to ten dollars gold, and one to six ounces silver, gives a close valuation of surface ore; three to five percent copper, and four to fifteen dollars gold has been obtained from some of the claims upon average sampling of several feet of ore. Some very high grade ore is found in this camp, some assays giving from fifteen to twenty percent copper and up to a hundred and fifty dollars gold per ton. At present the deepest shaft in the camp is down two hundred feet and there are others from fifty to a hundred feet.

Greenwood, the principal town of the district, is situated on Boundary creek, about seven miles north of the international boundary. It lies in the valley at the base of several mountains, upon whose summits and slopes lie the mining camps of the district. Lying in the very heart of the mountains, surrounded on all sides by mines now under development, and reaching out to all of them by a system of waggon roads, it commands the trade of this section. Nearly all branches of business are represented and some twenty-five thousand dollars is now being expended in street improvement and waterworks. The Canadian Pacific Railway, now building into this section, will have its station there.

Numerous 'camps' are in the vicinity, including Long Lake, Kimberley, West Copper, Copper, Deadwood, South Deadwood, Smith's, Graham's, Central, Skylark and Providence camps. In the 'Summit Camp' is the famous Emma group of mines, including the Emma, Jumbo, Mountain Rose, Mattie Davis and Minnie Moore. These are the property of Mackenzie and Mann, the Toronto contractors. Mackenzie and Mann also own the Stemwinder and Brooklyn, in the Greenwood Camp. The Gold Drop in the same camp is owned by the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting Company. The Jewel, Enterprise, Anchor and Ethiopia are all on the Jewel vein and in other camps are the Mother Lode, Big Cut, Old Ironsides, Sinbad, Hard Cash, Gold Crown, Winnipeg, North Star, Gold Drop, Josie, Homestake, Ontario, Summit, Eclipse and many more.

Encircling the city of Greenwood at an elevation of from 500 to 1,200 feet are all the important mining camps of the Boundary Creek District. If a circle were described with Greenwood for its centre and a radius of about eight miles, the circumference would pass through or include at least a dozen separate mining camps. The enterprise of Robert Wood, the locator and one of the present owners of the town site, and the business men, have connected the city with these camps by very good waggon roads. These roads are the links which make the growth and prosperity of Greenwood directly associated with the development of the wonderful mineral

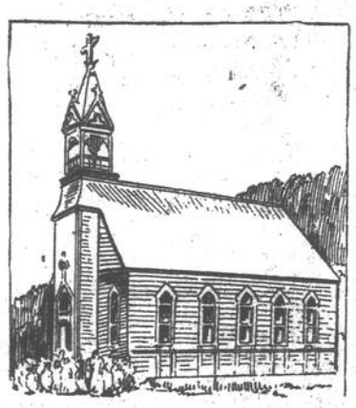


VIEW OF GREENWOOD, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

movement made in the development of the mines in the different camps. A stranger visiting the city naturally supposes that its origin dated back several years. The substantial buildings, the civic improvements and the general appearance would naturally convince one that it had taken years to accomplish so much. But at the recent banquet, tendered the bankers, the 'pioneers' spoke of walking three years ago through a forest where Greenwood now stands.

About $70,000 was spent in Greenwood for building during last year, and all buildings erected were substantial brick and stone structures and not the flimsy eyesores usually seen in mining towns. The Windsor Hotel is of three stories, it is heated by hot air and lighted by acetylene gas.

There are three chartered banks in Greenwood. Up to Nov. 2, 1898, the banking business of the city and district was transacted by the Bealey Investment & Trust Company. On that date the Bank of British North America and the Canadian Bank of Commerce opened branches in the city, and ten days later the Bank of Montreal had a branch established here. The opening of two chartered banks on the same day created considerable excitement in the city. Mr. W. Godfrey, manager of the Bank of British North America at Vancouver, and Mr. W. T. Oliver, manager of the Rossland branch, were in Greenwood



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

three or four days before opening. On the evening previous, Mr. H. H. Morris, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, and Mr. Scott, of the Fernie branch, arrived quietly in the city and at once made preparations for opening a branch. They rented the Cosmopolitan restaurant building and were soon ready for business. The Bank of British North America officials also went to work, and by daylight next morning both institutions were ready for business. On the day of opening the arrangements in both buildings were almost ludicrous. Mr. Godfrey began business by cashing a cheque on a billiard table, which had not yet been removed from the building, while Mr. Morris utilized one of the restaurant tables. Since then the buildings have been fitted up for bank purposes.

During the last two years nearly $500,000 was expended in the district in developing properties and purchasing mining machinery. Ten of the big mines are using steam plants. Other companies are negotiating for the purchase of plants to be placed at the mines during the winter.

The Church of the Sacred Heart is the only church in Greenwood. It was opened by the Rev. Father Palmer, in June of this year. It is situated on a knoll commanding all points of the city. The building is 35 by 50 feet, and has, with galleries, a seating capacity of 500. From the ground to the top of the cross is 91 feet, which, from the elevation of the site, makes the building one of the most conspicuous in the city. The Rev. Father Palmer, who has charge of several other congregations in the district, holds services in Grenwood once a month.

The 'Boundary Creek Times,' a bright, well-written weekly, sums up the immediate fortune of the district as follows:—

'The year 1899 promises much for the Boundary Creek district. In the coming year the Robson-Boundary Creek Railway will be completed; a number of the larger and more fully developed mining properties will begin shipping ore; smelters will be erected; the population will materially increase, and what is still more important they will purchase the necessaries of life with money secured by producing wealth in the district, and not by means of money brought into the district to develop properties. It is a very important era in the progress of a mining district when it reaches a producing stage. Greenwood is so intimately associated with the mines that its progress depends largely upon their development. Rossland is a city of 8,000 people to-day because tributary thereto are two or three producing mines. Tributary to Greenwood are a dozen Le Rois or War Eagles and it is natural to assume that with proper facilities for conveyance and treatment of ores, the growth of Greenwood will be even more rapid than that of Rossland.'

SHANGHAIED TO WEALTH.

How a San Francisco Water Front Victim Fell Into a Fortune.

IMPRESSED ON A WHALER AND TAKEN TO THE ARCTIC, JOHN LINIGER DESERTS AND FINDS A FORTUNE.

(From the St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

John F. Liniger, who recently returned from the Alaska gold fields, and who is staying for a few weeks with his brother, Charles G. Liniger, in St. Louis, is perhaps the only man in America who has had the experience of being 'shanghaied' into a fortune. In 1883, at San Francisco, Liniger, with two other men, were inveigled upon a whaling ship, the 'Balaena,' and impressed into the ship's service. How it resulted in his subsequent good luck makes an interesting tale. His whaling voyage took him to the arctic region, and for more than a dozen years his life was crowded with thrilling adventures and misfortune. But he looks none the worse for it now. Although forty-five years old, he has no gray hairs, and his health is far better than that of the average person of his age.

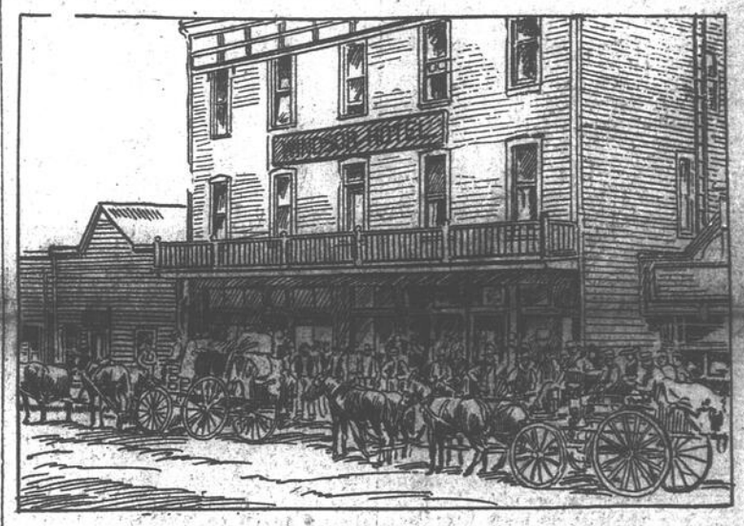
Liniger was born in Iowa. He is of German descent. Several years previously to the beginning of his career as a whaler he went to Montana. In 1882 he started for the Pacific coast, going through Idaho and down into Arizona, where he spent the winter months. The following spring he went to San Francisco, and, meeting a former acquaintance, took quarters at a boarding house for sailors. The proprietor of the place proved to be an agent for whaling vessels in the securing of men for their voyages.

'One morning while we were in the bar-room,' said Liniger, 'the boarding-house proprietor asked myself, my friend, a man named Heinz, and another man if we would not like to secure employment on a ship. I was looking for work, and replied that I would. He told us of the whaler, and said we would go down to the wharf in the afternoon and take a look at her and see what the chances were. We made the visit, went on board the 'Balaena,' and were assigned to a private box. Our boarding-house proprietor told us the captain would be in soon, and instructed us how to act in his presence. I began to suspect that something wrong was about to occur, but was in a position to do nothing.

'Finally, Capt. Bauldrey came in, looked us over, asked a few questions, and then said he guessed myself, Heinz, and a man named Bell would do. He wanted but three men, and the boarding-house manager had recommended all of us with a string of lies. When the captain departed we were told to sign our names to the "list." This list proved to be the ship's articles, and we bound ourselves to make the voyage without having any idea what we were doing. Then we went back to the boarding-house, were treated to drinks and cigars by the proprietor, who on the same day proposed that we go back to the whaler and look her over. All of us consented. We found the whaler anchored out in the stream this time. I didn't expect this, and felt a strange presentiment of impending trouble. But we went out in a rowboat and boarded her.

'Five minutes later the boarding-house proprietor gave us the slip and rowed back to land. I started into a cabin to find him, when I ran into an officer. He used some rough language toward me and then asked where I was going. I told him who I was looking for, and he informed me that he had left the ship, and also that we had been "shanghaied." The ship was then on its way, and there was no chance of getting off. We went direct to the Aleutian Islands, and thence north. The next thing we knew we were jamming against icebergs and had to pull into Plover's Bay, on the coast of Siberia, for repairs. That season we captured but one whale, but the love of the excitement grew on me, and for nine seasons I continued in the business.

'In 1892 I came to Kansas city, but returned to the coast the following year, determined to get to the gold fields. I joined the whaler 'Reindeer' with the intention of deserting whenever an opportunity offered while we were near the Yukon country. We landed at the Herschel Islands, after the whaler had lost two of her supply ships, and we were in a desperate condition for grub. During the winter myself and three companions—Richard Martin, a Canadian; William Van Houten, from Michigan, and William Hill, a Southerner—managed by smuggling from the ship and trading with the natives, to collect about a thousand pounds of supplies. Then we deserted, heading for a trading post 150 miles away, on the St. Lawrence river. We had no dogs, and were compelled to pull our own sleds. On the way we lost all our supplies, and had to depend upon our guns for subsistence. One of the party had his feet badly frozen, and we were in other ways handicapped. For three months we subsisted entirely on rabbits, unseasoned with either salt or pepper. The Indians we met treated us kindly, and we finally landed at the Rampart House, on the Porcupine river, in June, 1895. Our journey was the hardest and longest

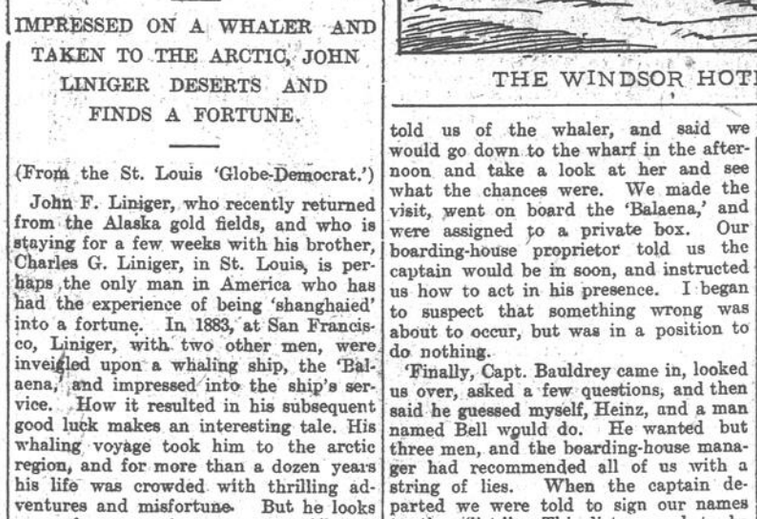


THE WINDSOR HOTEL, COPPER STREET.

snowshoe trip ever made in Alaska, and our suffering from cold and hunger cannot be described in words. We were emaciated, weakened and hardly able to walk.

'At the Rampart House we met a few white men and several missionaries. After we regained some strength we rebuilt a boat and went down the Porcupine River to Fort Yukon, and then to Circle City. We got to Circle City a little late, but I got an interest in a claim by helping to do assessment work. I was there over two years, and then went to Dawson City, where I made some money on several contracts. At El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks I took a lot, hauled logs from the top of the mountain, and built a house. During the grub scare there I cleared up $2,500 on supplies. But at Circle City I staked several claims and made a discovery. I sold two claims there realizing $5,000 from them, and retained a half interest in another—the best one. I traded a cabin for a house and lot in Circle City, and disposed of it to good advantage. I will return to Circle City to look after my interests there some time during the coming summer.'

Two of Liniger's fellow-deserters from the whaling ship have also done well in the gold-fields, but Hill, the third one, has been beset with bad luck. Liniger's present holding is on Birch Creek.



BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Lady Violet Greville, in the 'London Graphic,' asks why English children are not taught to swim, in place of some of the useless things that they are drilled in. She says they are passionately fond of the water, but when the summer opens we are constantly pained by the accounts of the drowning and bathing accidents, hence she thinks girls and boys should be regularly instructed in the art of swimming. Perhaps familiarity breeds contempt, in a land where there is almost more shore than mainland. A Boston lady, who was a fine swimmer, was spending the summer at Bar Harbor. She was very fond of boating, and one day when out in one of the regular rowboats of the locality she conversed a little with her boatman on his life and circumstances, and was astonished to learn that neither he nor most of his fellows could swim. Of course, she expressed her astonishment, when he replied:—'Yes, ma'am, perhaps we ought to learn; but then we don't calc'late to be upset.'—'Congregationalist.'

RITUALISTIC WAR.

ITS RESULT IS SUMMARIZED BY THE 'TIMES.'

(London 'Times.')

The important letter from Sir William Harcourt which we published this morning sums up clearly and forcibly, and on the whole temperately, the present result of the controversy which has been maintained for the past six months, in our columns and elsewhere, under the varying heads of 'Lawlessness in the Church,' 'Obedience to the Clergy,' 'Confession,' and such questions as fasting, communion, or the reservation of the sacrament. It has been, as he points out, a controversy between those who uphold the Protestant doctrine and practice of the national Church, and those who have sought to supplant them by a 'Catholic revival.' It has not been, as some have endeavored to persuade themselves, a mere outbreak of 'No Popery' feeling, or of a narrow-minded prejudice against some of our most energetic clergy in their efforts to put more life into the services of the Church. Dislike of Roman Catholics, and of their religion, has been no more of its essence, than approval of Mr. Kensit and his methods. What has been demanded, to use Sir William Harcourt's words, is, 'that those who are ministers of the Reformed Church of England shall conform to the conditions and obey the law on which it has been established and by which they hold their station and their emoluments.' This, in a law-abiding country, and among a law-abiding people, is not an unreasonable demand. And what has really roused the laity of the Church of England from a slumber partly of indifference and ignorance, partly of impotence to check evils which they saw and deplored, is not merely the Romish doctrines and practices illegally and defiantly upheld by the extreme wing of the ritualist party—though these are bad enough—but the conviction that these are the outcome of a spirit of lawlessness on the part of the clergy, and of what Sir William calls 'an extensive and growing plan of sacerdotal aggression,' the real though partly veiled object of which is to undo the work of the Reformation and assimilate the doctrines and practices of the Church of England as nearly as may be to those of the Church of Rome. The fact that there exists serious mischief in this direction has been clearly established, not only by discussion in Parliament and in the press, but also, as Sir William points out, by the utterances and admissions of the Ritualists themselves. And even those who would have preferred to let things slide, have admitted that something must be done. The Prime Minister has said as little as he could; but the leader of the House of Commons has felt obliged to speak out about the 'crisis,' which he was at first disposed to put aside as imaginary. And, last but not least, the Episcopal Bench has been aroused to the necessity for dealing with matters of the existence of which the bishops must have been aware, but which, from a disposition to avoid friction, or from willingness to interfere with men whom they knew to be devoted clergymen, they had too long overlooked. They have realized that (in Canon Gore's words), 'a state of lawlessness and chaos' exists, and that they must deal with it.

For this 'awakening of the Bishops' Sir William Harcourt is entitled to take some credit to himself. His vigorous and trenchant exposure of the lawlessness of some of the clergy and of the supineness of their ecclesiastical superiors has contributed in no slight degree towards the awakening of that public opinion in which he rightly sees the only effective instrument for the reform of abuses, ecclesiastical or civil. And it must cause him lively satisfaction to see one bishop after another grasping the nettle more firmly and finding, perhaps to their surprise and certainly to their relief, that it does not sting so much as they feared it would. Those bishops who, instead of trying to minimize the extent of ritual lawlessness, have had the courage to deal firmly with it have set a good example to their brethren, and have been rewarded with a reasonable measure of success. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in putting down his foot upon the 'reservation of the sacrament,' and the Bishop of London, in demanding alterations in the services at so well known a centre of extreme doctrine as St. Albans, Holborn, have shown that they are not afraid of responsibility. And it must be admitted that the clergy thus far interfered with by Episcopal monitions have, with a few discreditable exceptions, shown themselves willing to obey an authority which they could not without the gravest inconsistency repudiate. The vicar of St. Albans, indeed, qualifies his submission by a somewhat arrogant appeal for prayers that the bishops may be brought to a better frame of mind; but the main point is that he recognizes their authority. And we are disposed to agree with Sir William Harcourt that this authority and the law upon which it rests are sufficient without fresh legislation. The bishops have power, if they will fearlessly use it; and the law as it stands is sufficient if it is properly employed by those whose duty it is to enforce it. That this fact is dawning upon the Episcopal Bench is, as we have said, largely due to Sir William Harcourt. But credit must also be given to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his wise and statesmanlike attitude; for his clear exposition of the law of the Church of England, and of the limits of ritual divergence permissible under it; and also for his weighty appeal to the conscience of men who at one of the most solemn moments of their life have made a solemn promise of canonical obedience to their bishops and to the law of the Church, not to set an example of faithlessness and dishonesty. The recent conference of Bishops at Lambeth has been private, and all that we know of its proceedings are its declarations as set forth in the Archbishop of York's pastoral and summarized for us in Sir William Harcourt's letter. We agree that they are on the whole satisfactory, and that, if loyally obeyed, they afford a solid basis for upholding the principles of the Reformed Church of England.

The episcopal injunctions prohibit the introduction, at the individual caprice of the clergy, of services and ceremonies not clearly authorized or sanctioned by the prayer-book. They condemn the 'enrichment' of the office for the Holy Communion from the liturgies of earlier ages or of other branches of the Catholic Church, and the introduction of 'superstitious and extravagant acts of devotion' alien to the teaching of the Church and enfeebling to the spiritual life of the worshippers. They forbid the ceremonial use of incense, 'asperging' of any kind, burning candles before pictures, and all reservation of the Holy Sacrament. They condemn the use of Roman terminology such as 'Mass' and 'Viaticum'; the practice of holding a communion without communicants; the invocation of angels or saints or the Virgin Mary; prayers for the dead, and the requirement of confession as a necessary preparation for the Holy Communion, as 'distinctly contrary to the teaching of the Church of England.' It may still surprise some to learn that all this has been allowed to go on within the national Church. There is, however, no doubt of the fact, and, this being so, it is high time that those who are responsible for enforcing the law, which is so audaciously set at naught, should act, and act firmly. We hope and believe that the bishops at last intend to do so. They have the power, and public opinion will support them in its exercise. Bishops cannot well, in these days, be punished, as Lord Salisbury seems to have suggested, for not enforcing the law. Lord Salisbury himself would find it difficult to do as the great Reformation statesman, William Cecil, did, by making a clean sweep of bishops who resisted the establishment of the Church of England and the prayer-book on the basis of the supremacy of the Crown and the Acts of Uniformity. But a modern premier can strengthen the bench by his recommendations to the sovereign in the choice of bishops, and he can at least throw the weight of his personal authority and the prestige of his high office into the scale of those who desire to purify the national Church from unauthorized and misleading innovations. We trust that, under wise and firm administration, peace may be restored to the Church.

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PERIL OF A DIVER

FOUGHT AND KILLED A DEVIL FISH IN DEEP WATER.

Captain Conrad, the local diver, has recently returned from a voyage to Central American waters. During the month of August the fruit ship 'Oteri,' went ashore on the east of Ruatan, in the tropical sea. Other divers tried to float the ship and failed. He was engaged, and started for the dangerous coast. There was a choppy, mean sea running all the time, which made work difficult. The vessel had gone ashore head on. The stern was in deep water, and just aft of midships the coral reef showed itself. At that point she was hard aground, with a hole stove in her. The keel was broken in three places, and the ship was really in a bad way. However he went to work, put the patches over the holes, and began the pumping. The vessel was soon pumped out enough to almost float her. It was evident that the effort would be successful. One evening the ship began to leak again with renewed energy. The leak came from a point about midships and near the keel, just under the bilge. It was a bright summer afternoon about four o'clock, and he realized that the hole would have to be stopped at once. He called his assistants, and they anchored the diver's boat with the apparatus. Everything was gotten ready for the work, and it was evident that it would be a task of hours.

As he reached the surface of the water his attention was attracted to the beautiful coloring of the coral and the thousands of fish swimming round among the reefs. Tropical waters usually give a weird and beautiful light to the surroundings, for these waters are so blue and clear. That day the picture seemed exceptionally enchanting, and the diver gave himself up to his enjoyment and thoughts of things which happen away down in the blue sea, out of sight of the world.

Slowly he approached the ship, thoroughly occupied. As he was getting down under the bilge near the point where the work was necessary, a long dark arm shot across his face glass. He had been in tropical waters before. He knew the sign. He realized he had the fearful devil-fish to fight—the real octopus, which is feared by all divers, and given a wide territory whenever met. The attack was so sudden and the sight so vivid that the diver lost his courage for a moment and gave the danger signal. He was entirely unarmed, and was pulled to the boat as rapidly as possible.

When once on the small boat he removed the big brass helmet for air. He was as white as a sheet and perfectly exhausted. His attendants crowded around to know the cause of this sudden flight.

When restored to his usual strength, for Captain Conrad is a man of magnificent physical endurance, he quickly told of the submarine enemy.

He thought over the situation. The ship was leaking badly, and could not be allowed to remain over night without assistance and careful attention. The work had to be done and done at once. He called for a heavy harpoon which was on board the boat, and cut the handle, making the weapon about three feet in length. Armed with this he went down in the sea again.

This time he had but one object in view, a fight. The fight was necessary to continue his work. He was very careful. He did not pay much attention to the varied and exquisite coloring of the coral and fish, and the way the wonder-struck tribe watched his every movement. He was looking for a foe, and one of the most dangerous the sea-divers know. Slowly he approached the slip and the spot where the octopus was hidden under the bilge of the vessel. It was still there, and also watching him carefully. As he approached the animal moved from under the side of the vessel, gathering itself for the attack.

There were but four or five feet between the coral reef and the vessel at the point, and Captain Conrad settled himself for the battle. It was not long in coming. The snake-like creature moved forward, and reached out with one of its long arms, only to be met with a vigorous blow from the harpoon. The sea-creature was quick, and avoided the blow, and touched the diver on the hip, but lost the arm at once, one cut severing it clean.

Then the fight began in earnest. One or two blows were given with but slight effect, but fortunately the harpoon was driven deep into a vital spot. When injured these creatures discharge a dye which colors the water perfectly black. When hit this time immediately the water became inky, and having the vision cut off, immediately Captain Conrad rushed for safety. He managed to get beyond reach with but little difficulty, and again gave the danger signal.

For a long time he remained on board the tender boat, and the coloring discharged by the octopus came to the surface. Within a few minutes it had cleared away and again Captain Conrad went down to resume the battle. The devil-fish was dead, however, but remained close under the hull of the vessel, just at the point where work was necessary. The harpoon was driven deep into the body, but the animal weighed more than the diver could move. A rope was attached to the harpoon, but those on board could not pull the fish away.

Captain Conrad, while speaking of his remarkable adventure, stated that the octopus was about three feet broad, and its body twice that length, while its arms extended some eight or ten feet. When there was no longer danger he resumed his work, and lay on the back of the animal when driving home the rivets over the hole in the hull. The work was completed that evening, and the next morning the body of the animal was gone. That was the first and last experience of the kind he ever had, and he sincerely hopes there will be no more.—Winnipeg 'Telegram,' Jan. 4.

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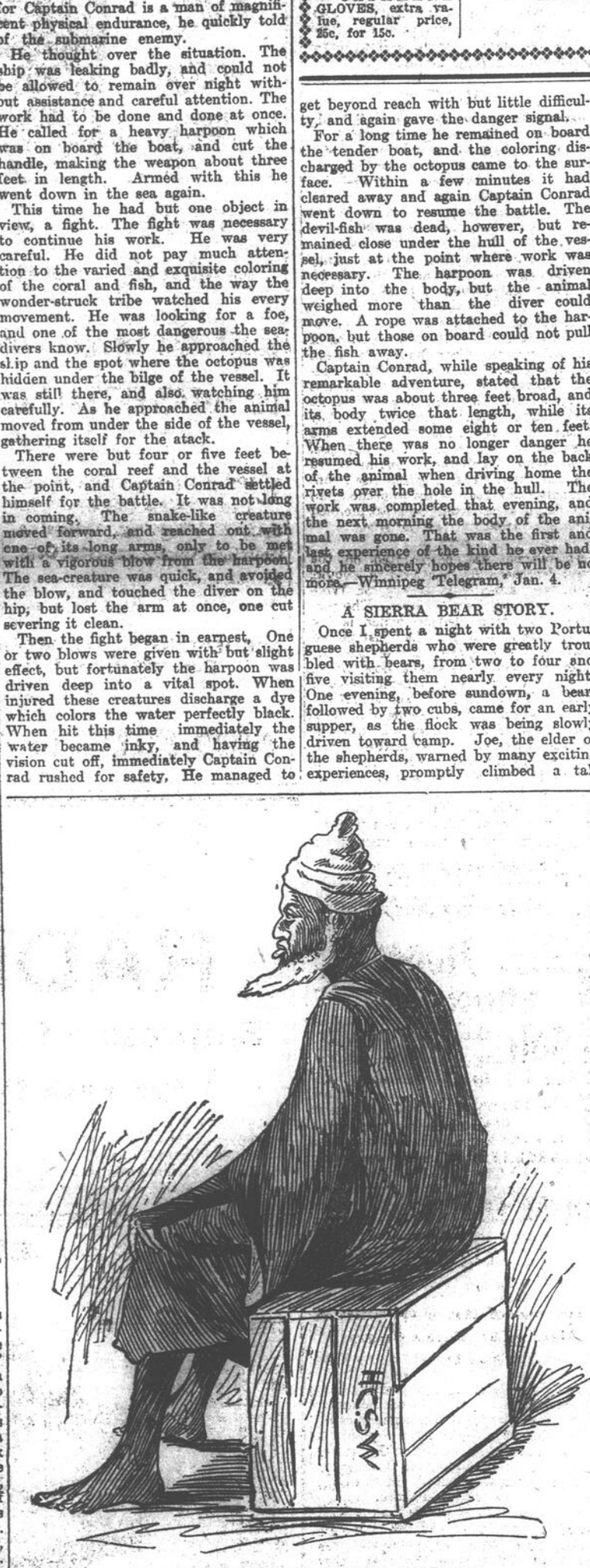
N. TOUSIGNANT,

295 St. Lawrence Street,

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A SIERRA BEAR STORY.

Once I spent a night with two Portuguese shepherds who were greatly troubled with bears, from two to four and five visiting them nearly every night. One evening, before sundown, a bear, followed by two cubs, came for an early supper, as the flock was being slowly driven toward camp. Joe, the elder of the shepherds, warned by many exciting experiences, promptly climbed a tall tamarack pine, and left the freebooters to help themselves; while Antone, calling him a coward, and declaring he was not going to let bears eat up his sheep before his face, set the dogs on them, and rushed toward them with a great noise and a stick. The frightened cubs ran up a tree, and the mother ran to meet the shepherd and dogs. Antone stood astonished for a moment, eyeing the oncoming bear, then fled faster than Joe had, closely pursued. He scrambled to the roof of their little cabin, the only refuge quickly available; and fortunately the bear, anxious about her young, did not climb after him, only held him in mortal terror a few minutes, glaring and threatening, then hastened back to her cubs, called them down, went to the frightened, huddled flock, killed a sheep and feasted in peace. As soon as the bear left him fearing she would return, Antone called piteously for cautious Joe to show him a good safe tree, up which he climbed like a sailor climbing a mast, and held on as long as he could with legs crossed, the slim pine recommended by Joe being nearly branchless. 'So you, too, are a bear coward, as well as Joe,' I said, after hearing the story. 'Oh, I tell you,' said he, with grand solemnity, 'bear face close by look awful; she just as soon eat me as not. She do so as eef all my sheeps b'long every one to her own self. I run to bear this kind no more; I take tree every time.'—'Atlantic Magazine.'



THE RISING IN SIERRA LEONE.

THE REBEL LEADER, BAI BURCH, IN JAIL.—'Illustrated London News.'

The recent rising in the Sierra Leone Protectorate, the immediate results of which were so disastrous to some of the missionaries who were carrying on their good work in that region, has been thoroughly gazetted, about the last act in the drama being the recent capture of the rebel leader, Bai Burrh, of the Timmini tribe. Bai Burrh, who was able for some time to elude the vigilance of the British authorities, was at length caught by A Company, of the West African Regiment, under Captain Goodwyn. The West African Regiment was only raised last April, by Colonel Woodgate, C.B., and has already done good work.

HOW WOLVES KILLED BUFFALO.

A GLANCE AT THE METHOD THEY PURSUED WITH SUCCESS.

Take your stand here on this bluff, and you can look down upon a spectacle as exciting as anything offered in the days the bloodthirsty Roman sports. Stretching away to the north are dip and hollow and broken ground for a mile. Then comes the grand prairie, sweeping clear to the south fork of the Platte before it surrenders to the hills. Ten miles away are a dozen moving black specks. They are buffaloes. Nothing else with life in it is nearer. The king's domains are rich in food and drink, and the early morning sunshine tells of peace and harmony. He stands with head elevated, and as he slowly turns in his tracks he sniffs the air for scent of danger. Who is our king? A buffalo bull, nature's monarch of the grand prairie.

Ah! High above him, with every foot of ground under your eyes you could see no danger. His keen scent warns him of peril, and a wolf breaks cover not a hundred feet away in a manner to startle you. He seems to rise from the very earth, not with a bound and a yell, but with a quiet coolness that bodes evil.

The bull lowers his head, and his eyes flash at the sight of the enemy who has come to disturb his reveries. Compare their size and strength, and you laugh at the idea of a wolf bringing harm to a buffalo. One blow from a hoof, one toss from the horns, and the wolf would lie crushed and dead.

Pooh, 'tis an enemy not worth a second glance! This wolf may look with longing eyes and lick his chops for taste of blood, but he is wasting time. In that grove to the left a bunch of cattle is grazing. He had best shamble across the broken ground, give chase and hamstring one or more of them.

What! Another? As the chickens rise from cover so that second wolf suddenly shows himself above the grass. You cannot say that the beasts even suspect each other's presence. They are fifty feet apart, and both sit and stare straight at the monarch of the plains. The bull gives his head a toss as he sights the second arrival. Wolves hunt in pairs. Here is the pair. Nothing strange in that.

Yes, rub your eyes to see if they are clear, and you will find they haven't deceived you. Up pops a third, fourth, fifth and sixth wolfish head, followed by a body which is ever gaunt and lean, ever the synonym of hunger. One wolf created nothing beyond momentary surprise; the pair bred a feeling of contempt; the six of them may bring peril.

What! Have the six multiplied so fast! Just a moment ago we saw only the half dozen; now there are ten, twelve, sixteen. They are rising from the earth all around him! The bull turns as if on a pivot. Wolves to the north, the east, the south, the west! The circle is complete. Watch him! See the head go up? Hear the roar of defiance?

The wolves have been sitting as quiet as so many blocks of stone placed on the grass. That roar of defiance puts life into them, and they move nearer.

Curious pantomime—a grand old buffalo turning slowly round and round in his tracks to eye each wolf and watch every motion; a score and a half of gaunt, grim, waiting beasts, every eye fixed upon a common centre, every fang sharpened for a feast!

Swish—swirl—rush!

The circle closes in at the signal, and for fifteen seconds the eye is confused. It appears as if some one hidden in the grass was tossing and waving strips of gray and white cloth. The roars of the bull are almost drowned in the yelps and growls and howls of the assailants.

Good! There is game there! The monarch has used his horns and hoofs to such good purpose that the circle has opened away from him. Legs and flanks and shoulders have been bitten and teeth have drawn blood where a bullet would hardly penetrate, but he is not disarmed. Under his feet are two dead wolves; two more limp around outside the circle.

There are the rush, the swirl, the strange spectacle of gray-white bundles jumping over each other, and the circle falls back to breathe. There are long tufts of hair on the grass, more dead wolves and spots of blood. The bull shakes his head and seems weak on his legs. Blood is trickling down from a score of savage bites, while he barely touches the grass with one hind foot. There is a low bellow, and something in it smacks of fear. Pah! If you must die, why not prove brave?

That's good! That is a roar of defiance, grandly loud and deep, and the monarch gathers himself and makes a rush. He has turned assailant. With lowered head and blazing eyes he rushes at one spot in the circle, and a gray-white body rises high in the air to come down without life. There is such a circling and swirling now that you can see nothing but the mass, now and then breaking away for a second or reveal the bull fighting for his life.

It is over! He is down, and his blood is smearing the grim jaws of the wolves as they tear at the hot flesh. Ah, well, but there were game, nerve and true grit, and his bones deserve burial at the hands of man!—Denver 'Post.'

THE LATE BISHOP SULLIVAN.

The late Bishop Sullivan was in many respects a remarkable man. He had brilliant parts, but what should best serve to perpetuate his memory was his simple, steadfast devotion to the duty to which he had given his life. The circumstances of his acceptance of the work of the Bishopric of Algoma are now being recalled. He was living at that time in the Metropolitan city of the Dominion, occupying one of the largest churches there, and possessing all the worldly comforts that he could desire. The church with which he was connected, however, saw the need of a man of his character in the wilds of Algoma. Here was a diocese with an area of 48,173 square miles, a lake shore of 1,000 miles, and a scattered population of 90,000. When it was thought that this vast field would profit by his services, he made no excuses, but accepted the task cheerfully, with the word, 'It is my duty.' He proved a real martyr, for the disease which has now carried him off was due to the hardships of his Algoma mission. The Church of which he was a member and Christianity in general has sustained a great loss in his removal.—Woodstock 'Sentinel-Review,' Jan. 10.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A remarkable find was made at Eltham the other day. A number of pigs were being slaughtered, and in the stomach of one was discovered a pearl of great value. The gem is pink in color, and is in a remarkable state of preservation. How it came to get inside the animal is a mystery.

There is living at Grimsby an old man named Matthew Larking, who is believed to be the oldest bell-ringer in England. He is ninety-seven years of age, and until recently resided at Tetney, near Horncastle. He started bell-ringing at the age of fifteen years, and has an unbroken record of eighty-two years as a ringer in the parish belfry.

A porter at the Putney station, temporarily left a barrow of milk churns on the platform unattended the other day, and they ran on the line, with the result that four churns were completely smashed by a passing goods train. The train was fortunately travelling slowly or a serious accident would probably have occurred.

An inquest was recently held by the Monmouthshire coroner on some bones found at Langstone lime kilns, near Newport. The deceased person had evidently gone to the kilns for warmth during the night, and was overcome by the sulphurous fumes and absolutely cremated, only portions of the skull and part of a thighbone being recovered. The doctor was unable to determine the sex of the victim. This is the fifth death which has occurred at these kilns.

A regular line of motor omnibuses has commenced running between Kew Bridge and Hounslow, the route taken being through Brentford and Islesworth. The 'buses accommodate about a dozen passengers inside and out, the outside passengers being protected by a substantial canvas awning. The new venture, besides attracting a good deal of public attention, came in for a fair share of patronage. It is said that the next step will be to run a similar service between Ealing Railway Station and Hanwell.

The Marquis of Normanbay enjoys a unique place among English clergymen. He is a marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. Yet he has been content to work as a curate and vicar for more than twenty years, for an income which never exceeded more than £250 a year. He is a bachelor, lord of 6,000 acres, and has a magnificent seat in Mulgrave Castle, which he has converted into a school for boys. If not an eloquent, he is, at least, a convincing preacher, and has done his best work in mission halls.

An interesting case was recently heard by the Bourne (Lincolnshire) magistrates. Francis R. Allen, master of the Bytham Board School, had warned his scholars against swearing. A boy named Pepper disregarded the admonition, and he was heard by many of the children swearing after leaving school. The master gave him a stroke with the cane. The boy's mother summoned the master for common assault. The Bench held that the boy had been justly punished, and dismissed the case, the mother to pay costs, twelve shillings.

But for its pathos there would be much to amuse in the story the Bishop of Stepney told in the course of the sermon he preached at the Church of St. James, Garlickhithe, on behalf of the East London Church Fund. Each district, like each age, has its own peculiar games, and in Bethnal Green, it seems, a favorite one goes by the name of Home. Three play it at a time. One youngster represents the father, a second the mother, and a third the policeman, and the sport consists of the last-named trying to rescue the mother from the brutalities of the bread-winner.

At noon on Saturday, Dec. 17 last, a fire broke out in the belfry tower of St. Nicholas Church, Strood, near Rochester. The bells and roof collapsed with a heavy crash, and the tower was completely gutted. The fire brigade succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the main structure, which was, however, considerably damaged by smoke and water. The communion plate and other valuables were safely removed. The building was fully insured. A bridal party arrived on the scene before the firemen had quitted it, and the nuptial knot was tied while the ruins were still smouldering.

Extraordinary bidding took place for a doll at a charitable bazaar held at Witley, Surrey, on Saturday, Dec. 17 last. A large and fashionable company was present. Mr. Whitiker Wright, the financier, who lives at Lea Park, Witley, acted as auctioneer, and invited offers for a doll, which, he said, was worth only 7s. 6d. Shilling bids came readily, but on Mr. Wright's suggestion, they were increased to pounds. Amid considerable excitement a spirited competition sprang up among several present for the possession of the doll, which was eventually knocked down to Mr. Labouchere, for the remarkable sum of close on £350.

An ex-dragoon named Charles Cousins, a man of fine physique, who passed unscathed through many of the most sanguinary engagements of the Crimean war, including the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, met his death a short time ago by falling downstairs at the Army and Navy Veterans' Club, at New Brompton, near Chatham. He was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Rochester, but died on the way. The deceased had the Crimea and Turkish medals, with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava and Sebastopol. He formerly belonged to the 4th Light Dragoons, and was nearly seventy years of age.

An inquest was held recently at Blackpool concerning the death of Arthur Danson, a young platelayer, who was killed while acting as flagman. The widow said that on the day of the fatality her husband started work at seven in the morning, worked until four, and commenced again fifty minutes later, intending to work until seven next morning, which was practically a 24 hours' shift. The coroner said that it was extraordinary that a man should have to work 14 hours after he had already put in a day's work. A verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned, by the jury, who added a rider, that the companies were to blame for the accident in compelling the deceased to work such long hours.

A private aeronaut, a gentleman at present residing at the Hotel Cecil, London, has had a somewhat unpleasant ballooning experience. He ascended in a balloon at the Bromley-by-Bow gasworks, and when he had been journeying in mid-air for nearly an hour discovered that his aneroid barometer registered 4,000 feet. The instrument had stuck at this point, and the atmosphere being hazy, he could not ascertain whether he was ascending or descending. Soon afterwards, however, he saw that he was within about 100 feet of the ground, and that the balloon was lowering with great velocity. In the rapid descent the grappling iron had caught and broken several branches of a tree, and when the car touched the soil the gentleman was shot out. He was somewhat bruised, but happily not seriously hurt. The balloon had fallen at Chislehurst, and on being released of its occupant shot up and disappeared in a southerly direction.

It is officially stated that the Home Secretary, having carefully considered the best means of securing that practical effect should be given to the Inebriates act, which was passed last session, is about to issue a circular to the judges, magistrates and local authorities explaining the steps taken in this direction. It is to be observed that, though the act came into force technically on Jan. 1 last, several weeks must elapse before its provisions as regards the committal of inebriates to reformatories can be put into actual operation. Section 21 provides that regulations made under the act shall not come into effect until they have lain four weeks on the table of each House of Parliament whilst that House is sitting, and it cannot, therefore, be until the expiration of that period that institutions duly certified and regulated will be ready for the reception of inmates.

SCOTCH.

The death is announced at his residence in Cunin Place, Edinburgh, of Mr. Jas. D. Blackwood, who was for many years the Edinburgh observer of the Scottish Meteorological Society. When a young man Mr. Blackwood entered the army, and during the greater part of that time he was in service in Canada, and on his return he settled in Edinburgh. He possessed much accurate information on the condition of the Dominion as it was seventy years ago, and as he was an excellent conversationalist an evening spent with him was most enjoyable. Latterly, in his sixtieth year, he turned his attention to meteorology, beginning by recording the rainfall and noting the non-instrumental phenomena.

An amusing story is being told in Edinburgh. At a recent auction sale of old furniture a chair bearing on the back the carved words 'Dunottar Castle,' was put up. Experts expected it might fetch about £25. The bidding began at £5, and soon reached £30, when only two brokers remained in the competition, which, to the amazement of every one present, advanced in £5 bids to £100, and then jumped in steps of £10 to £600. Finally, one of the bidders retired, and the chair was knocked down to his successful rival at the price of £670. The secret of this strange sale is quite simple. Sir Donald Currie had seen the name on the back of the chair, and had commissioned an Edinburgh broker to buy it. Next day, forgetting what he had done, he instructed a Glasgow broker to bid for the chair, and these two were the rival bidders; with the result that Sir Donald is now the possessor of what is probably the most costly old oak chair in the world.—Liverpool 'Post.'

The death is announced at the advanced age of seventy-four years of Mr. David Duncan, who was so long connected with the Crown Office in Edinburgh. Mr. Duncan was a native of Kincardineshire. He entered the Crown Office in 1837, and for the long period of fifty-seven years he remained at his post. Treasury regulations provide that permanent officials shall retire when they reach the age of sixty-five, but in Mr. Duncan's case this course was not followed, as a strong recommendation by the head of the department urging that, in the interest of the public service, he could be continued in office for five years more was successful. That term expired in October, 1894, but even then, so commanding was the position which he had attained, that the Lord Advocate managed to secure that his counsel and experience should be at the call of the department, although his official connection with the Crown Office was terminated. During his tenure of office, no fewer than twelve administrations came and went. He served under sixteen Lord Advocates and eleven Crown Agents.

A terrible poaching affraiy occurred on Dec. 20 in the Abernethy district of Inverness-shire. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of a notorious poacher, and Constable Thomas King, of the Inverness-shire constabulary, had been on his track for several days. On the afternoon of the day in question King, accompanied by another constable named MacNiven, went to the man's house to arrest him. The poacher, it is alleged, fired pointblank at the constable, the shot passing through his body in the region of the heart. King apparently died instantly. The culprit made off, and though the murderous deed was shortly afterwards discovered, he escaped arrest. The local police immediately instituted a search, and as soon as information of the occurrence was received at headquarters at Inverness Superintendent Chisholm and a party were despatched in search of the murderer. The district where the murder has been committed has long been known as the haunt of local poachers. Constable King leaves a widow and a large family.

IRISH.

James Dwyer, school-master, Kilrush, convicted at Munster recently of bribery in connection with the election of a clerk of the Union, was sentenced to six months' hard labor, and to be excluded from any public office for seven years. John Corry, publican, Kilrush, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to four months' hard labor, while Thomas McCarthy, a guardian, who pleaded guilty to receiving money for his vote, was deprived of the position of guardian.

Considerable alarm has been felt in the Clonfert district at the steady moving of the vast stretch of bog that lies between the Grand canal cutting and the Shannon. Owing to the levels it is not thought likely that the bog will make much further progress towards the valley of the river, but should it go on the course of the Shannon will be changed. In the same neighborhood, but nearer to this, the great Esker bog has risen considerably, and also causes apprehension, as it stands at the head of a great inclined plane separating it from the river.

An outrage was perpetrated on the Great Northern Railway near Adavoyle, about four miles from Newry, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, last. The passenger train from Belfast, which is due in Dundalk at 4.15 p.m., had just passed Adavoyle station when one of the carriages in which were seated Lord Louth and Mr. Henry Plews, general manager of the railway company, was struck by a large stone weighing a couple of pounds. The window of the carriage was smashed, and the occupants had a narrow escape from being injured. When the train arrived in Dundalk the matter was reported to the police, who at once communicated with the police at Forkhill, in which sub-district Adavoyle is situated.

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1	13 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1½ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	18 in.	8¾ in.	23-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	14 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1¾ in.
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Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

January 4, 1899.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIRS,

Please find herewith a copy of Resolution passed at the last Session of the Ontario W.C.T.U. Convention.

It was also urged by our "Plan of Work" that a great effort be made by our Unions to effect the wider circulation of your periodicals throughout our W.C.T.U. membership. Especially do we trust that the "Messenger" shall be introduced into our Bands of Hope.

Very sincerely
Yours in the Work,
MARY WILEY
Cor. Sec. Ontario W.C.T.U.,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE MADE TO, AND APPROVED BY, ONTARIO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION AT OTTAWA, NOV. 1st-5th, 1898

THE PRESS.

RESOLVED: that the Montreal "Witness" deserves our highest encomiums and cordial support for its unflinching advocacy of Prohibition, and for its daily presentation to its readers of the most forcible sayings, uttered or written, in behalf of that cause. We commend it to every W.C.T.U. home as an excellent family paper.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS OF CITY GOODS at City Cash Prices.

OUR CATALOGUE, WEEK BY WEEK,
—OR—
"YOUR WANTS SUPPLIED."
(A Consecutive Story by the Advertiser.)
Chapter IX.

HORSE CLIPPERS.

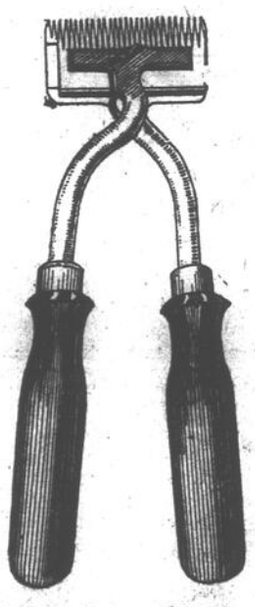
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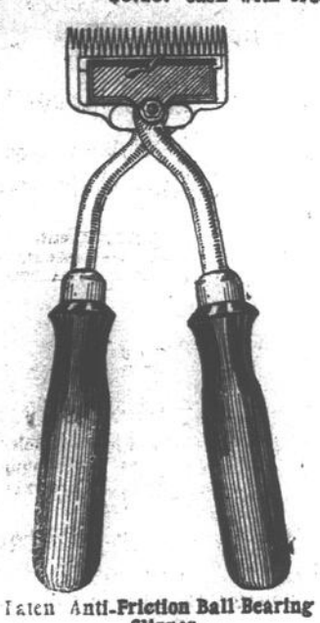
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An old Reliable Single Set Screw. Keep this clipper well oiled, and it will give satisfaction for years. It is a first-class honest tool. Made from the best of tempered steel, and is a requisite in every well kept stable.

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UNEQUAL FREIGHT RATES.

The people of Nova Scotia have a freight rate grievance. The ocean freight rates on apples shipped from Halifax are considered to be altogether too high as compared with other ports. From stations on the D. A. Railway, which runs through the Annapolis valley, the freight charge via Halifax to England is 90 cents per barrel. Deducting 17 cents from this as the railway charge, there remain 73 cents as the ocean freight from Halifax.

All the season, until a few weeks ago, the freight from Boston to England has been a little under 40 cents per barrel. Add to this 31 cents as the freight from points in the Annapolis valley to Boston, and the cost of shipping apples from points in the valley to England via Boston is found to be only about 72 cents, as compared with 90 cents from the same section to England via Halifax. It is even hinted that when account sales are received the freight charge is not 90 cents per barrel, as advertised, but $1 per barrel.

According to this the Nova Scotians have a real grievance, and it is all the more aggravating because the steamers sailing from Halifax are heavily subsidized by the Dominion Government, while those from Boston get no subsidy whatever.

Another grievance that the eastern fruit men have is that of improper handling and want of ventilation, etc., on board the steamer. The steamship companies collect the same freight per barrel whether the fruit is injured or not in transit. An effort is now being made to induce the government to compel the steamship companies to assume part of the risk of shipping by withholding the subsidy for any trip in which the fruit is landed in a bad condition. It is also hoped by this agitation to secure cheaper freight rates for next season.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In 1896 a committee was appointed in Great Britain with the Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., as chairman, to investigate the agricultural conditions in Europe with a view of helping the condition of the farmer in Ireland. The report of this committee, after enumerating the different agricultural countries of Europe, says: 'The organization of the farming class follows in all these countries. The most positive action of the state in assisting agriculture is taken in connection with education. Everywhere it is accepted as an axiom that technical knowledge and general enlightenment of the agricultural class are the most valuable of all levers of progress.' The report does not give in detail the various systems of agricultural education in vogue in the different countries, but summarizes them as follows: 'The most stirring point is the great similarity in the main features of the systems. Almost everywhere there is a course of elementary practical instruction in agriculture given in the primary schools; there is a class of secondary schools in which a more extensive course is given to boys of from thirteen to sixteen or seventeen; and there is a system of higher training for the sons of large landowners, and those intended to be managers of large estates, agricultural engineers and professors and teachers of agriculture. Most countries, however, have adopted a system of travelling instructors or professors, who not only superintend the agricultural courses given in the primary schools of the district, but also hold conferences and give lectures, and advise and keep themselves closely in touch with the actual cultivators of the soil. Agricultural schools for the farmers' daughters, in which they are taught what is called in France the lore of the farm-yard and farm-house, including the rearing of poultry, the feeding and tending of live stock, cooking, domestic economy and the keeping of farm accounts, are also to be found now in most of these countries.'

The report also quotes M. Tissard's annual report on agricultural education in France, who says: 'Our schools now are far better attended than they used to be, everywhere people are working with zeal, and the scientific spirit has invaded the farm. Young men of intelligence are becoming more attached to rural life, and the children brought up in our country districts, when they receive an appropriate agricultural education, will be less tempted to go into the towns to increase the already too great number of those chronic unemployed who constitute to-day a perpetual danger to society.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There are a number of ways of curing pork, but the most favored method seems to consist in dry-salting the fresh meat on a table or bench. The half-pig is cut into three pieces—the ham, side, and shoulder. With large, thick pigs, it is well to cut out the shoulder at the joint, taking out the shoulder blade. With smaller pigs up to two hundred and fifty pounds the fore quarter may be left attached to the side or severed straight across and salted separately. Now remove the ribs and rub the fleshy surface with saltpetre and then the entire surface with dry salt. Pile the pieces in tiers on a table or bench and leave for five days, then turn the entire pile, placing the upper pieces on the bottom after rubbing each piece with salt, and if any parts appear red or fresh apply a little saltpetre to these. The pile is now left for two or three weeks, rubbed with salt, turned again as before, and left for two or three weeks longer. It is well to keep it in a dark place, which preserves the clear, bright appearance. It is now ready for market, or it may be hung up in cotton bags in an airy shed, or it may be packed in dry oat hulls. Some prefer to have it smoked after it is cured when it is to be used at home, but for market the smoking may be objected to. The hams may be treated in much the same way, but pickling the hams is generally preferred. The fresh hams are placed in a pickle consisting of salt brine, to which is added ten pounds of brown sugar to five gallons of brine. At the end of four or five weeks in this pickle it is ready to be hung up in bags, or otherwise preserved from the light.

With the necessary well-matured corn ensilage on hand such as we have here on Mr. Tillson's farm, with clover, alfalfa and timothy hay, oats, straw, peas, barley, turnips and mangels, an excellent balanced ration can profitably be compounded, which will practically give, with a little trouble and figuring, the same proportion of digestible nutriments with a ration of about 1 to 5.9, as follows: Organic matter, 25; protein, 2.5 to 3; carbohydrates, 13 to 15; and fat, .60 to .70. To make the above we use about 45 pounds ensilage, 4 to 6 of bran, and about equal parts pea meal, cotton-seed, and you can add oat chaff and clover hay. For several years the above figures, with only slight variations, have constituted the rations on this farm, but of course the use of these feeds depends entirely on the relative value, and a fluctuation of the market may necessitate a change by the selling or buying to a financial advantage, but please note that in making up our mixtures several stuffs other than mentioned are purchased, viz., cotton-seed meal, linseed meal, and bran; the latter, in my opinion, being most essential. With a surplus of oat straw and timothy, by all means sell same, and as horses (the only animals fed timothy) do well on clover, or half timothy and clover, with about 15 pounds ensilage added, and a little bran and oats, sell as much as possible of the timothy hay, which, in my opinion, should only be grown to a limited extent. Clover being a nitrogenous plant, is therefore valuable for our land. Would sell surplus of oats, dispose of barley or feed to hogs, and buy bran, cotton-seed meal or linseed meal. The cotton-seed meal is of great manurial value to the farm, and in raising and feeding stock this important point should always be kept in view. In compounding valuation of roots at their feeding value, and from analyses which I accept from the best authority of our esteemed college professors, roots on an average give a very low comparative feeding value. Still, roots (turnips and mangels), when fed to steers, with oat straw added to enhance their value, good results follow.

CANADIANS IN SYRIA.

THE REV. DR. G. HOWIE AND FAMILY AT MOUNT LEBANON.

The departure of the Rev. Dr. Howie for Syria, some years since, was noted at the time with much interest by many friends who had followed his career as a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Despite his affliction—for Dr. Howie is blind—he preached and worked acceptably in Canada for some years, until at length he resolved to go to Syria, where he hoped to preach Christ to the natives, his fellow countrymen, in their language. Dr. Howie describes his journey out from Montreal on the steamship 'Lake Ontario' and how he reached Mount Zion, 'beginning at Jerusalem.' His pains and anxieties at first to reach the people were great, but God anticipated his difficulties and gave him grace and an entry to the hearts and homes of the people in quite a remarkable manner. 'Even their ecclesiastical buildings became open to us,' he says.

'It was the village of Shweir, Mount Lebanon, Syria, we made our headquarters, and on a certain Saturday evening a celebrity of this place,' writes Dr. Howie, 'asked me whether I was going to preach in such and such a village, and if the people had invited me He felt sure that they "cared for none of these things," and that they did not want me. I replied that these are just the people I should go to. The following morning, after a journey on foot for an hour and a half, I reached the village with daylight, and stood at the door of a Greek Church. It was closed, and there was nobody about. In due time the priest came, and we exchanged words of greeting. Beyond this he paid no attention to me, opened his temple, and began to light his tapers, burn his incense and mutter his service. People began to drop in. I remained standing outside. All of a sudden a man greeted me by name, and after a few words went in, and apparently informed the priest as to who I was and the object of my being there. Then I was brought in at the close of the service, which was long, tedious and, above all, unintelligible. The priest told the congregation about me, and proposed that I should address them, and since no objection was forthcoming I began. I told them that I was a countryman of theirs, that I had been in Canada, and that I had been comfortably settled there, and that the Lord had told me, "Go home and tell thy friends" (Mark vi., 19).'

Dr. Howie must have interested his hearers, for he says: 'I have ever since continued to return and preach the gospel in that self-same church, and after some such manner my way was opened in other villages.'

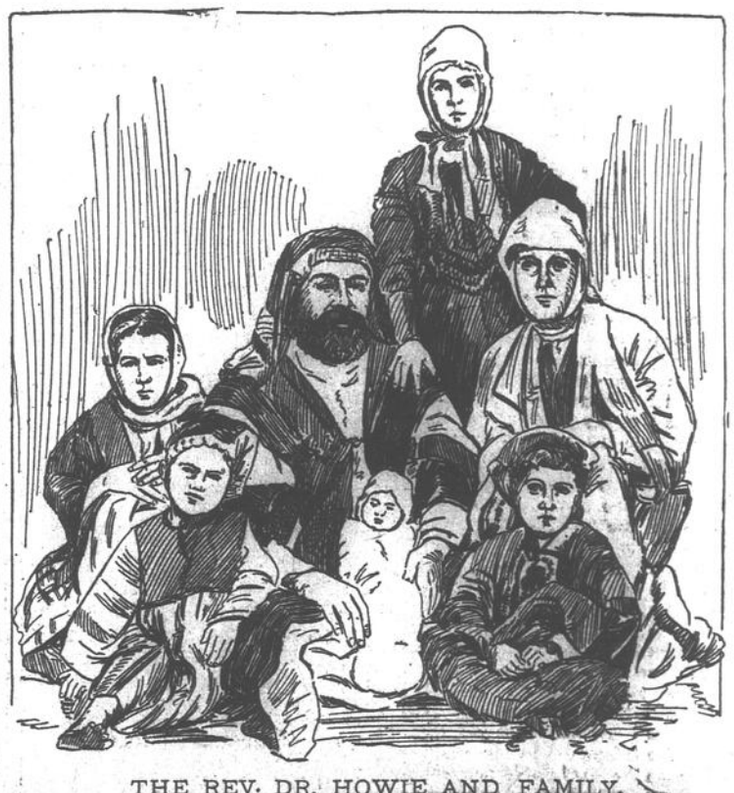
Dr. Howie and Mrs. Howie endeavor to make ends meet by collecting and pressing flowers for sale and by keeping boarders; but in this way 'the efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful, but neither have they altogether failed in distracting our minds and to a slight degree, it may be, diverting us from the great end we have in view.'

The methods followed by Dr. Howie and his wife are to declare rather than defend the gospel, to make such particle of truth as may be found in any person a groundwork for working up to the wider and more explicit truth which the apostles preached, asking people to give up nothing but sin, and to follow none but Christ. The Greek Orthodox Church in Shwair teaches Arabic, French, English, Greek, ecclesiastical music and Mohammedan law. The pupils of the school are drawn from far and Dr. Howie managed to have Mr. Walters's gift of the first three gospels introduced to the schools as text-books. Dr. Howie also gives them tracts to take to their homes when they leave. He asked the school on one occasion whether English or French was the language to help a man better on in the world. With two exceptions the school voted English.

The photograph here reproduced shows Dr. Howie, Mrs. Howie, her two eldest girls, and the youngest child, Mary Theodora, born since the family have been in Syria. It was taken at Beyrout, probably the same as II. Sam. viii., 8., Ezek. xlvii., 16, and Judges viii., 33. Beyrout is the living point of contact of the east with European and American civilization, and waterworks, harbor, gas and electric light, carriage and railway roads, are evidence of this.

Any friend who may desire to have copies of these or of the city of Beyrout is asked to write to Mrs. Gohn-al-Howie Shweir, Mount Lebanon, Syria, or to Miss McArthur, 400 Bloor street, W. Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Howie's letter describes the curious custom at a birth in the east. The wise women and their friends congregate in great numbers. Some smoke, all talk and when the child turns out to be a girl there is general gloom, and the duty of the hour appears to be to condole with the parents and pity them. If the child should be a male there is great rejoicing. The child, when ten or twelve hours old, is washed and salted with powdered salt, or, after a more recently introduced custom, washed in salt water, and then dressed in a cotton dress and wrapped in swaddling bands attached to a large square handkerchief which envelopes it. When it has been thus all meanly wrapped in swaddling bands, it is placed on a cushion by its mother's side. The baby and the group reproduced wear the clothes and exhibit customs of the most ancient ever know, and which still exist at Mount Lebanon, Syria.



THE REV. DR. HOWIE AND FAMILY.

ALEJANDRO VILLA.

THE BOY PREACHER OF MEXICO.

Less than six years ago, a slender Mexican of seventeen years of age, ignorant, and never of very strong mind, came into Southern Arizona to work in the mines; he knew nothing of Protestantism and Scripture truth. Only a little time passed until, owing to the explosion of a blasting charge, which had 'hung fire,' the poor Mexican lad was carried to the hospital so fearfully mutilated that when he came to know his conditions Alejandro pleaded with the doctor for 'veneno' (poison) to finish what little the giant powder had left of life and body. But the Lord had something more for the boy to do on earth, and caused health to come back slowly; but there was little left. Mind shattered, ears dulled of hearing, one eye gone and the other dimmed, one arm crippled, one side partly paralyzed—surely even the Lord would expect little service from such a mortal.

A Presbyterian minister took pity on the little Mexican, gave him a Testament, taught him a little English, then aided him to enter our mission school at Las Vegas. Bible truth drew the tender-hearted boy, who soon confessed his faith, then began to tell to others 'what Christ has done for my heart.' This was the theme, while the desire burned more and more 'to go and tell my people in Mexico what Christ has done for my heart.' I have met many Protestant Mexicans but never have I known one who had such a personal experience in spiritual life.

Less than two years passed till Alejandro came before the Presbytery and was received as a candidate for the ministry. We questioned other candidates as to their experience and reasons for entering the ministry, but we had few questions to put to Alejandro Villa, as he told in simplest language and with burning earnestness his desire to tell his people of what he had experienced in his soul. During two weeks before he started to Del Norte College, he visited eighty-five Romanist families, and talked only of 'what Christ had done for my heart.' In the special theological course, for training some of our young Mexicans so as to prepare them for local evangelists, the young man did fairly well in study, but seemed inclined to spend too much time talking to those who were not bible Christians, even becoming rather a chum with the Jesuit priests but none ever suspicioned aught against

Alejandro, as his conversation was always about experimental religion.

With the first vacation, the young man undertook active preaching work. He visited everybody, talked religion to the most fanatical Romanists, and was well received, for very few can resist the winning voice and ways of young Villa. You have heard of the Penitentes, the Mexican order of Flagellantes, composed of the most ignorant and fanatical; a body of people interested to save their souls or they would not whip, bruise and bleed themselves, seeking pardon for sin. Some of these heard our boy preacher, invited him to preach at one of their funerals; then asked him to visit their moradas (chapter houses) in order to tell them why he was not a Penitente after their sort. He accepted the invitation, gave them his reasons for not being a Penitente, later preached to them as to why they should depend upon the Saviour only for redemption. Large audiences were present in the moradas. Apparently Villa has no sense of fear when speaking about the Saviour, and the Lord protects while his 'child' leads the people. Nearly three years were spent in Del Norte, but never for a moment did Alejandro forget his 'gente;' he was writing constantly to father, mother and relatives in the Senoran home. He sent them some four thousand tracts and papers, with a few bibles. Just a year ago his father aided by the minister (patron of the boy) sent money for the long trip to Sonora and urged him to come home for a visit. He had left home an ignorant Catholic, his people Catholics; what joy that day as the youth returned home.

There was greater gladness because parents and friends who embraced him were fellow believers, walking in the light of the Sun of Righteousness. There were some twelve avowed believers, three or four of whom had lived in San Francisco, and there united with a Protestant church; but were now silent through fear of priest and people. Our boy roused them, saying:

'Brethren, if you do not tell what Jesus has done for you, the Lord will make these rocks to speak.' The priest came to bid him welcome home, but learning that Alejandro was a Protestant, he ran from the house and has since avoided the boy as he would a wild beast. Not so the people, the first Sabbath Alejandro preached to a large congregation; the priest said mass with only a few present. Surely a spiritual baptism as of fire fell upon that people; the interest spread, congregations gathered, three hundred, five hundred, once one thousand were reported present.

The work began in March, 1897; in August, the Rev. J. G. Pritchard, of Bisbee, Arizona, visited his ward Alejandro, and organized a church of ninety-six adults and baptized eighty-four children; one hundred and eighty souls were thus in one day brought into organic relation with our Presbyterian Church. As Mr. Pritchard was in his buggy to return home, thirty-five persons came to be received into the Church. The work still grows, the interest does not lessen; the little church and its preacher have been tried as by fire. The preacher is more zealous; the believers firmer than ever by reason of the trial.

It was after this fashion: That day of organization a woman of bad reputation wanted to unite with the rest, but was refused till such time as she should prove by life and conversation to be Christian in life and desire. Angered by the refusal, she plotted with the priests, got rumors started against Alejandro as a traitor, plotting sedition. In February, he was apprehended, like the Saviour in Gethsemane, by officers with a great mob, and hurried off in the night to prison. Like Paul and Silas, this little apostle to the Mexicans sang songs of deliverance, preached to guards and prisoners, talked about religion with them, was visited by his own people, scattered tracts and papers, in fact his prison was only a new base for work. After suffering there some weeks, he was let out on bail. He writes me of the love, zeal and fidelity of the brethren in the hour of trial; that the persons who instigated the persecution came and confessed their fault and sorrow; that they had tried to stop the movement initiated, but it had passed beyond their power.

The work grows, and the preacher is not puffed up. He begs that a minister be sent to Montezuma, so that he may go about his work of opening up new fields. He counts more than two hundred souls, although there has been no minister there for months to receive and baptize those who cleave to the church: a church of more than two hundred adults, that has only once heard the voice of an ordained minister. See what God hath wrought by the hand of Alejandro Villa. What might he not accomplish through you, Christian reader, if you would tell your people 'what Christ hath done for my heart?'—J. J. Gilchrist, in N. Y. 'Observer.'

A PLAGUE-STRICKEN CITY.

I wish to say a little about our present trying situation. Bangalore is a death-stricken city; the waves of the plague are now nearing our 'home.' Ulsoor is such a clean place, we thought perhaps the plague would not come. People die simply of fear; it is very, very terrible.

The city of Bangalore, with its tens of thousands, is deserted. They say people have left their dead, and their cattle too, locked up in their houses and fled. The stench in the city is dreadful; who can number the dead? The grain shops in the city are closed, and there are only two or three open in the cantonment. Many families find it very difficult to obtain provisions, and you can imagine that I have some little thought as to how my large family of 110 children, besides helpers and workers, are to be provided with daily food if the few remaining grain shops close.

The Lord is our shield; the widows, the orphans, and the destitute ones are specially under his protection. We trust in Him, and He says that 'they who abide under the shadow of the Almighty' are safe from the 'pestilence that walketh in darkness.' This pestilence is deadly both by night and by day. Man is utterly powerless. There is no medicine that can heal the plague-stricken; it is death, death, death on all sides.

I have done all I can to make arrangements for the provision of this large family in case of my sudden removal, but have not yet completed arrangements; things move so slowly in this country, and patience is severely taxed. Ask for much prayer for my large family, that this time of temporal calamity may be overruled by the Spirit for a mighty spiritual awakening. L. H. ANSTEY.

Bangalore, India.

—'The Christian.'

A KEENE CHURCH.

STORY OF A TYPICAL CANADIAN CONGREGATION.

A committee of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in the village of Keene, county of Peterboro', Ontario, has written a very interesting history of the church. The township of Otonabee, of which Keene is the chief village, must have been settled between the years 1815 and 1825. Its people were for the most part from the lowlands of Scotland, and soon became most successful as farmers in the very fertile, well-watered, easily drained region north of Rice Lake. One of their number, David Fife, was the original grower in Canada of Fife wheat, to which he gave his name. He brought the seed, supposed to be Russian grain, from Scotland, and from it, in the newly-cleared land, grew the justly celebrated white Fife wheat, which for twenty-five or thirty years was grown so generally and gave such large crops throughout Ontario, and which is still widely cultivated. On the banks of the Koughnigauseepe (Green Bush) river, now called the Indian river, a mile or two from its mouth, in Rice Lake, sprang up the village of Keene, near a flour mill and saw mill, which were built there by an energetic scion of an old U. E. Loyalist family, established at 'the front' as villages and towns along Lake Ontario, then the means of communication and transport with Montreal, were called by the people in the 'back settlements and townships.' While the soil was new and large crops of fine wheat were grown and sold at high prices, and while lumbering flourished in the country, the village of Keene was prosperous, though the town of Peterboro', with its greater water power on the Otonabee river, its easier communication with the front, attracted most of the trade and became the seat of the chief industries of the region. Though the construction of railways has drained the trade from the villages to the towns, yet a fair amount of the local business of the prosperous township continues to be done in Keene, which is the centre of the social and religious life of the eastern part of the township.

During the earliest days of their new life in Canada, the Scotch settlers provided for the education of their children by building a school at Keene. In 1833 they determined to establish a Presbyterian Church, and Duncan Drummond, George Gillespie, Peter McFarlane, John McGregor, Duncan McIntyre and George Easson composed the board of management of the congregation; no church building was yet in immediate prospect to warrant their calling themselves trustees, and they stuck to facts. They entered into a bond guaranteeing a stipend of £125 per annum, £50 of which was obtained from the colonial fund of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Archibald Colquhoun became pastor on these terms, and preached in the school house for nine years to a congregation of a little over fifty souls. In 1842 Mr. Colquhoun resigned, and for a time the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Peterboro', and others.

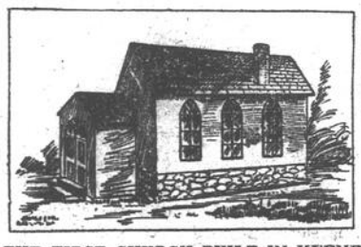
In 1845 the congregation determined upon having a church building, and two acres of land were purchased in the village, for which £50 was paid, a transaction which proves that land was by no means cheap in the village in those early days.

KEENE'S FIRST CHURCH.

The church was built in the year 1846 at a cost of £300, of which sum £50 was one share of a donation of £500 from the Hon. Isaac Buchanan to the first ten churches erected after the disruption in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. The first subscription list in aid of the building fund of this church will doubtless be carefully preserved by the congregation, as it reveals the pleasing fact that people of all denominations, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and all nationalities in the neighborhood, contributed according to their means. The church was at first seated with boards resting on supports, which were afterwards replaced with comfortable pews furnished at the individual expense of the members.

The Rev. Mr. Wallace, then a young graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, afterwards pastor of Queen Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was the first pastor. The first elders were Duncan Drummond, Duncan McIntyre, Thomas Short and James Fife, and the deacons were Richard Short, John McFarlane, Alexander Wood, John Stark, James Sinclair, James Beckett and Malcolm Cameron. The records of the church showed that the furnishing of fuel for heating the building and the care of the church building were voluntarily provided for during some years by members.

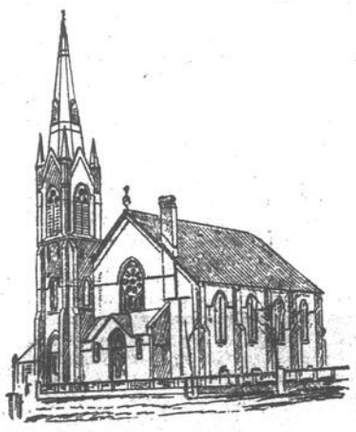
A Sunday-school was almost immediately started, the first teachers of which were, besides the elders, Mr. Walter Renwick, Miss Gilchrist and Miss Annie Gilchrist. In 1848 a congregational library was established. Owing to ill-health, Mr. Wallace was compelled to resign in 1847, and for three years services were conducted by students.



THE FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN KEENE

In the year 1850 the Rev. Francis Andrews accepted a call of the church and was inducted in the year 1851, five of the Presbyterian ministers of the nearest towns taking part in the ceremonies. Mr. Andrews, who after forty-eight years' constant and unwearied service without a break, is still pastor of the church, is a graduate of Belfast and Edinburgh universities, in the former of which the Rev. Dr. Cook was principal, and in the latter the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. Before going to Keene, Mr. Andrews preached for a short time at Grand River, Ontario. At the beginning of his pastorate in Keene the communion roll contained the names of 142 members, of whom 20 are still living, and 11 remain connected with the church, namely, Alexander Wood, John Wood, George Wood, James Wood, John Hope, Archibald Davidson, Robert Borland, Thomas Borland, Mrs. William Drummond, Mrs. John Hope and Mrs. David Henderson.

Early in the history of the church there was a male choir, far from usual in Presbyterian churches at that time, but later



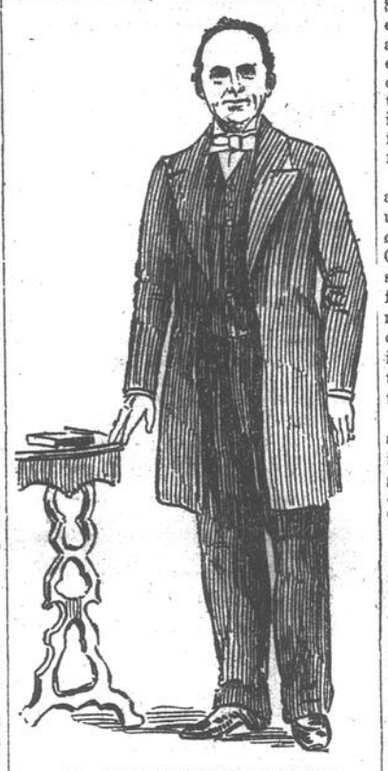
THE PRESENT CHURCH.

precentors were appointed—Peter Anderson, Robert Graham, Thomas Lockhart, James Buchanan, William Renwick and John Gillespie in succession. In May, 1890, an organ was introduced into the church.

In 1851 a female association was regularly constituted and organized, which, as the records show, contributed considerably to the building of the manse, the upholstering of the pulpit, and so forth. This manse was built hard by the church at a cost of about $1,000.

The session met regularly at the manse for prayer every Sunday before service. At one of its meetings a resolution to establish a total abstinence society was passed. Down to the year 1864 voluntary contributions were entirely relied upon. Since then the system of renting the pews has been maintained. In 1879 a ladies' missionary society was organized, with the following officers:—Mrs. George Read, president; Mrs. Richard Hope, vice-president; Mrs. Alexander Drummond, treasurer, and Mrs. Moscrip, secretary.

In 1883 the congregation decided to build a new church, and the Queen's birthday of 1884 was celebrated by the



THE REV. FRANCIS ANDREWS.

laying of the corner stone. The cost of this fine, large brick church was about $11,000, exclusive of the voluntary labor of members. The board of elders was composed of Alexander Wood, John Miller, William Plunkett, Peter McNeil, James M. Drummond and William J. Miller, and the deacons were Alexander Gillespie, David Moore, James McNeil, John Lang, David D. Henderson, Peter Comrie and Peter Drummond. Besides members of these boards, Mr. George Read and Mr. Richard Hope were on the building committee.

The church was dedicated by Principal Caven, of Knox College, on June 24, 1885.

A woman's auxiliary and a mission band in connection with Zenana missions were established, and in 1892 a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has been very active, as the report records that 'its members have assisted the church both materially and spiritually by their prayers, by their contributions to missions, in Sabbath-school work, in beautifying the church with floral tributes and by visiting the sick, bringing them tokens of love to cheer them in their affliction. We also owe to their zeal and successful efforts the sweet-toned bell calling us every Sabbath to worship our God in His holy sanctuary.'

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Bible House, St. Catherine street, on Jan. 5, 1899, the Rev. Dr. Shaw presiding. There were present, besides the Rev. H. M. Tory, corresponding secretary; and Dr. Johnson, recording secretary; Revs. Dr. Antliff, Dewey, Pinel, McWilliam, Patterson, Amaron, De Gruchy, T. Harris, J.W. Clipsham, Messrs. McNeill, J. B. Sutherland, Professor Armstrong, J. A. Mathewson, W. F. Lighthall, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis. Apologies for non-attendance were received from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. J. Green, Mr. Finlay, D. T. Fraser and Mr. James Ross.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

Reports were read from the general agent, Mr. E. Stacey, and the district secretary, the Rev. T. Bennett; also monthly reports of the colporteurs, Messrs. D. Daigneau and Leon Leclerc, and anniversary committee and committee on collections.

A financial statement was also read from the Ladies' Bible Association, and the corresponding secretary reported his communication with the Upper Canada Bible Society, in reference to supplying bibles to Russian immigrants.

Bible House report: — During this month the issue has been 990 bibles, 494 testaments, and 452 portions; total, 1,936; valued at $965.76; the cash sales at the Bible House were $633.87, being an increase of $37.50, over the sales of the previous year.

The district secretary the Rev. Mr. Bennett has not had a full month of active work. Closing up for the autumn and making preparations for the winter, he has not been able to visit very many branches. He reports visits to Glen Gordon, Coteau Landing, Lachine, Cote des Neiges, St. Laurent, Hochelaga, Cote St. Paul, Point St. Charles, Sault aux Recollets, and East End, Montreal. While his visits to one or two of these were not very encouraging, he speaks laudably of most of them. 'In eight of the places named,' he says, 'I held meetings of a very encouraging character, especially so in Lachine, Cote des Neiges, St. Laurent, Sault aux Recollets, and the East End; and at Point St. Charles the attendance was between four and five hundred, with the seven ministers of the seven congregations of the town, or, rather, of that part of the city.' He reported collections for the year just closed at $1,323, from the sale of scriptures; and $5,167 from contributions.

The anniversary committee reported arrangements for holding their anniversary on Jan. 25, (Thursday), in the American Presbyterian Church, at which the adoption of the reports of the society for the past year will be moved by the secretary, and seconded by Mr. S. Finley. The principal speakers it is expected, will be the Rev. Dr. Dadson, and the Rev. Principal Hackett. Interesting addresses may be looked for from others in which much valuable information regarding the triumphs of the bible in many lands will be given. The friends of the bible in Montreal should rally at this meeting as in days of yore.

The committee which has charge of the arrangements will spare no pains to get up an interesting meeting, and the famous choir of the American Presbyterian Church has promised to provide suitable sacred music. There is also to be a conference of the colporteurs and bible women in the afternoon, at 4.30, of the same day, Jan. 26, in the same church, which is expected to be a season of much interest and useful information. To this the public will be made very welcome.

The remainder of the meeting was of a routine character, such as the receiving of applications for colportage work, grants of scriptures and reports of such committees.

TO ALL FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE.

We have reached a most momentous and important period of the society's work. When it was begun in 1804 the bible and its authority and influence were almost wholly confined to the British Isles, and the United States of America. It had just begun to struggle for a footing in India, but the difficulties and hindrances were such as to damp and dishearten any but men like Curry, and a few kindred spirits of large faith in God, and filled with the Holy Spirit's influence. The various languages of the country were comparatively unknown. There were no printing presses or other needful material; the ruling authorities were hostile, and the Church at large indifferent, dead, or hostile to the subject. Under such conditions the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society was hailed with enthusiastic joy and delight by the few Christians at home and in the United States, and by a very few missionaries, who really believed and had faith in the word of God. But any one looking forward to the present time and predicting the change, would have been regarded as a mad enthusiast. No sooner was the society organized than it began to look up suitable translators, and provide the material for printing. The hand of God has plainly been with it all through these years, and the change has been marvellous. Instead of the scriptures in a very few languages, and many of these few dead, we now have the bible in nearly four hundred languages and dialects, and covering a large part of the globe. An overruling Providence has by weakening and overthrowing the systems and the nations that were opposed, and multiplying the systems and nations that favored it, greatly accelerated the work. In part I was, in drawing up this report, led to these remarks by events of recent date in the Philippines. There the work, after being prohibited for many years, has, within a few months, been resumed, under bright and most encouraging circumstances, for the agent of the parent society, Mr. Randall, visited Manilla last September, received the approbation of the United States consul, Mr. Williams, and the sanction of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader. He sold on the first day twenty bibles, seventeen testaments and forty-five portions, in Spanish. I had thought of making copious extracts from his most interesting journal, but when the 'Witness' of Saturday came to hand I found you had forestalled me. So I forbear and refer such of your readers as may have overlooked it, to page 17, of Saturday's paper. In conclusion, permit an extract from a recent speech of His Grace the Archbishop of York:—'There is no Christian community in the world that does not accept the bible in its entirety, and if ever there should be reunion, or a closer union, the common ground they would have to stand upon would be the word of God itself. Therefore, apart from the blessings of the Bible Society and the startling events connected with its progress throughout the world, there was the glorious thought that the day might come when through the wider spread of the holy scriptures, and through a common attachment and devotion thereto, men would be brought into closer and more friendly contact with each other. There is abundant cause to rejoice in the work done throughout the habitable globe by the agency of this society.'

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FOR ARMENIA.

Mr. Hombarlsom Dseroman, after completing his studies in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and being licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Montreal, sailed from Halifax per steamer 'Scotsman' on Dec. 25 for his distant home in Persia. He expects to labor as a missionary among his own people, the Armenians, in Khoi, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, near Ararat. His friends will be glad to hear that prospects of great usefulness are opening to him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. BAWDEN'S CASE.

Told by Himself that Others May Benefit By It.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Great an Unfailing Cure for Lumbago, and all Other Kidney Complaints.

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—All over the Dominion the newspapers last week dwelt on the wonderful escape of Mr. Harry Bawden, foreman of the Simcoe Canning Factory here.

An idea of the widespread and genuine interest taken by the people in this case, may be gained from the fact that letters of inquiry have been pouring in ever since the occurrence was noted.

To satisfy the natural curiosity of those who are not familiar with the remarkable powers of that world-famed remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Bawden has given the following statement of his case for publication:

'I have suffered for six long years with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. No medicine I ever took did me the slightest particle of good until, about a year ago, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so.

'The first box I used gave me such relief that I was greatly encouraged, and bought four more boxes. When I had used these my cure was complete. You may publish this so that other sufferers may benefit by my experience.'

This is the honest, straightforward story of a case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills effected a rapid and thorough cure after other medicines had utterly failed.

Dodd's Kidney Pills can always be depended on to cure the very worst case of Kidney Disease, no matter what other remedies have failed.

Lumbago cannot withstand the powerful influence of Dodd's Kidney Pills for more than a few hours. The worst case is positively cured in a few days.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cost only fifty cents a box; six boxes, $2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A perfect blend of tea is in no instance obtained by chance, The delicious flavor and invigorating qualities of the celebrated

Red Cross Tea

are the outcome of years of experience.

Do you wish to benefit from this experience? Then order a trial pound package from your grocer.

40, 50 and 60 cents per pound. RED CROSS on every package.

For Walla Calla Tea demonstration and free samples, this week, at E. TURNER, 601 Wellington st.; next week at A. DIONNE & Co., 2449 St. Catherine.

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.

Line Etchings,

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

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, &c. . . . .

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL USE

A half to a teaspoontul in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen st., Montreal

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Pneumonia Prevented.

The early use of "Seventy-seven" will prevent Grip and Pneumonia.

One of the strongest points of "77" is its sustaining powers during an attack of Grip; the vitality of the system never lags, and you come out feeling almost vigorous, instead of a debilitated Grip-wreck—full of aches and pains.

'If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists, or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE STORY OF A TEA SET

White Ribbon Sisters—Strange Intimations With Regard to Distant Events.

THE SONG IN THE STORM — CORN BREAD

MRS. EBEN DREW'S GOLD-BAND CHINA.

(Mary L. Olds, in 'Christian Endeavor World.')

'A set of gold-band chiny! O dear, I never did want anything like I do that set o' chiny.'

Mrs. Eben Drew gave a long sigh which was pitiful to hear, and rocked disconsolately back and forth, gazing out of the window at the falling rain for several moments.

'If Eben was n't so—so—well, so just as he is, p'raps I might hope; but, bein' as 't is, I shall probably live out to the end o' my days with the self-same set o' stun chiny I set un housekeeping with five and twenty year ago.'

The rain tattooed a dismal and yet more dismal accompaniment to her thoughts, and the chair added its heart broken creak as a doleful refrain.

'I might set to and break 'em off, I 'spose—but no, I've got too used to being careful for that. But I won't never get that beautiful set o' gold-band unless these hands earn it.'

She raised her hands for inspection. They were rough, hard working hands, not beautiful, but possessing withal a capable look which seemed to encourage their owner, for she suddenly arose, and with eager feet, sought the kitchen window overlooking the back yard.

'The very thing!' she exclaimed. 'How wonderful that Eben ain't never used it for anything!'

'I'll top the fence all around with lath, and I'll have a flock o' chickens. Others have done it, and I can.'

For twenty years she had been the wife of Eben Drew, and had seen him accumulate a fortune of twenty thousand dollars. She felt that she had had her part in collecting it. She had been a careful housewife always. 'Scrapin' and scrimpin' through all these years,' she said, 'and seeing Eben get closer an' closer as every year come round.'

'It's like pulling teeth to get a dollar out of him, and old as I be, and long as I've had to do it, I can't ask him for more than I just got to have.'

It had come to be second nature with her to get along with little and to defer to Eben in all things; so it was like the turning of the worm when she decided to break loose from long established custom and to earn money for herself.

She sat down with paper and pencil, and began to figure; and, as she went on, a new light came into her eyes, and the hard lines about her mouth began to soften.

'Well, well,' she ejaculated, 'I do declare. The first thing I shall write to Maria.'

Within half an hour she was putting on her bonnet and shawl, and soon hurrying to the post-office with her letter. It was directed to her old school friend who lived in the neighboring city, whose husband kept a meat market there.

'How much will your husband pay me for nice spring chickens this fall, all dressed, and prime broilers?' she wrote.

As she worked about getting their supper, the next steps in her enterprise took form in her mind.

'I've got that ten dollars that I come into when Aunt Polly died,' she calculated. 'That'll get me started.'

The next morning the sun was warm and bright, and the rain of the previous day had brought out all the sweet spring smells. It was one of the first warm spring days, and Mrs. Drew sang softly to herself in very happiness, as with her own hands she nailed the laths in regular order all around the fence.

'It looks like an army all uniformed in yellow, marching on to victory,' she exclaimed, growing eloquent.

Eben knew nothing so far of her doings. He was shut up in the sitting room with one leg laid stiffly on a chair before him, groaning with the rheumatism brought on by yesterday's dampness.

'He sha'nt know nothing about it till I've got everything done and ready,' Mrs. Drew determined grimly. 'If he knew what I was up to, he'd bring up some objection, sure as fate.'

She had a man come and partition off part of the little stable which had not been used for years, and put in roosts and nest boxes.

'I'm just s'prised at the way I'm actin',' she said to herself. 'I'd never 'a' thought it of me.'

And Mr. Eben Drew was much more surprised when on the following afternoon he stepped painfully out into the back yard for a little airing. The 'yellow uniformed army' stood confronting him, and almost took his breath away. There were cackling hens and crowing roosters perfectly at home where he had last seen an uninhabitated solitude. He hobbled out to the barn and viewed the arrangements there with astonishment.

Mrs. Drew watched him from the kitchen window; and, as he started back again toward the house, she went out to meet him.

'Well, Harriet, Harriet, what's all this?'

'I thought, Eben,' began Mrs. Drew, nervously, but gaining strength and confidence as she went on, 'I thought I might be making quite a little income out o' this back yard and the little stable. An' I thought, Eben, that I had some right around here after all these years of hard work. So I concluded to do this,' she finished up, firmly. 'I knew you'd be against me if I asked about it beforehand, so I just done it o' my own accord.'

'Well, well, well,' was all he said; but, as he turned towards the house, a smile crackled the withered skin of his cheeks.

She watched him as he hobbled into the house, and then drew a breath of relief.

'It was easier 'n I thought it 'u'd be,' she murmured.

Mr. Drew closed the door after him, and then broke out into a chuckle.

'Ho, ho, Harriet 's got some spunk left yet. How her eyes did shine, and the red spots on her cheeks! She used to get up like that sometimes when I was a-courtin' of her. Well, well! I'd never 'a' thought that o' Harriet.'

There was no more said about it on either side. They were a silent pair, and not given to talking much of their affairs.

Mrs. Drew worked early and late among her chickens, and they throve under her care.

By and by the hens began to come off with large broods of chickens, which grew marvellously. The summer passed and the fall came on. Through all the summer heat she fed them regularly, and by her exertions induced them to supply her with eggs when eggs were high. Through it all her mental eye was fixed upon the gold-band china.

'I'm getting foolish over it, I know,' she thought; 'but whenever I go to Wilbers's, my heart just comes right up in my mouth, thinkin' how I shall be walking in there some day to price his sets o' chiny. I get to thinking of it during the long prayer at church—may the Lord forgive me! I don't want to be wicked over it, but my heart never was so set on anything in my life before.'

But she went on thinking about it during the prayer, and during the sermon, too. It finally got so that the collection plate passed her without gaining anything from her hand. Her missionary offerings in the woman's society were broken off.

'Just for this month,' she said to herself at first. But her heart closed up more and more.

'I can't be giving right and left to everything that comes along,' she said. She gave nothing, but laid it all away toward her set of dishes.

At last her 'broilers' arrived at a perfect state of plumpness and beauty.

It was hard for her to kill them, for they had come to be her pets; but she did it, and began shipping them to the city. They brought her a good price; and, when she had sold the last one, and paid all bills, she had left in beautiful, shining, clinking silver, $50.57.

That afternoon she put on her bonnet, and went to call upon her neighbor, Mrs. Reuben Smith. During the call she remarked with seeming carelessness, 'Oh, by the way, Mrs. Smith, would you mind showing me the pattern of your gold-band chiny?'

'O no, I'd be most delighted,' exclaimed Mrs. Smith, leading the way proudly to her china closet, and throwing open the door with much ostentation. There they rose, tier on tier of shining plates, cups, saucers, and every dozen full, and not a nicked piece among them.

'O Mis' Drew,' Mrs Smith was saying with a most offensive display of sympathy, 'you don't know what it is to feel that you have got such a set as that. I'm sorry for you and everybody 'at ain't got such a set of dishes.'

The hot blood rose into Mrs. Drew's face. She had always fought against envy of this woman. She could not bear her tone of pity.

'Oh, I have a set o' chiny a'most like this,' she said, drawing herself up a little and speaking with affected carelessness.

'You have!' cried Mrs. Smith in blank amazement. 'I never see 'em.'

'No, I don't use 'em much,' Mrs. Drew, went on calmly; 'but I've got 'em. I always do say that the touch of a smooth, dainty chiny cup does impart a most delightful flavor to a cup of tea. You shall see my chiny on a Friday if you will come to my quilting, an' Mr. Smith,—to tea, of course.'

She sailed out in a most dignified, stately manner, but her heart was beating like a trip hammer.

'You've told a lie—you've told a lie,' it kept saying over and over.

'I don't care,' answered Mrs. Drew, 'I couldn't stand her boasting. An' I've just as good as got it. I've got the money for it.'

But her accused conscience would not let her rest. It worried and fretted her till her head ached.

'I'll go right down and get it to-morrow, and then I will have it,' she declared.

But when the next day came she was too ill to leave the house.

Her unusual work all through the hot summer, and especially in the fall, had told upon her; and a cold which had been hanging about her for some time, seemed suddenly to get down to her lungs.

On Friday the quilting was postponed. In her weak state the china seemed to occupy more and more of her mind.

One day the president of the ladies' missionary society came to call. In her hand she carried a paper; and, as Mrs. Drew opened the door, she thought, 'After missionary pledges again!'

'I see you notice my paper,' said the lady, getting to business at once; 'but I've something new to ask you for this year. This is the plan I have; I am going to the principal ladies in town, and am trying to get them each to take a share in, or else wholly support, a bible woman in some foreign field for the coming year. Who can compute the good that the money so used would do?'

She went on growing earnest and eloquent. Mrs. Drew's interest was aroused.

'I wish I could, I do wish I could,' she said; 'but it is too much; it's more than I can do. Mr. Drew favors missions but little. He wouldn't be willing.'

'But, Mrs. Drew, can you not do it yourself? Sacrifice something. Take the money from your own allowance. It is work which will go on through all eternity. You can keep in correspondence with your bible woman, all the time. And every benighted soul to whom she holds up the truth will be indebted to you.'

Suddenly she stopped, for every bit of color had faded from Mrs. Drew's face. She looked as if she were about to faint, but instead she arose slowly, and went with steady step into her bedroom. Then she gave one deep groan, and opened the top drawer of her dresser. She resolutely counted out fifty dollars. The pitiful little pile of dimes and pennies making up the fifty-seven cents was left alone.

She returned to the room, and placed the precious fifty dollars in her caller's hand without speaking.

The thought of her untruth had been oppressing her through all of Mrs. Brown's pleading. She had been doing battle with the pride and envy in her heart. 'I must give up my gold-band chiny or my religion!' was her final thought. Then she had arisen and made her sacrifice.

'Where—in what country will my bible woman be?' began Mrs. Drew.

'Let me see,' said Mrs. Brown, referring to her paper. 'In China, I believe,' she said, and passed out.

Mrs. Drew closed the door, and then with feeble steps, sought her chair.

'It's the Lord's doings,' she said. 'My money's goin' for Chiny, but not in the way I thought. Now there's one thing more to do, an' then p'r'aps I can be myself again. I must go to Mis' Reuben Smith.'

Her breath came short and fast, and the palms of her hands were hot and dry; but she hastily threw a small shawl over her head and started for Mrs. Smith's. There was a raw east wind blowing. It took hold of her cruelly, but she tottered on. When she came to her neighbor's house, she walked right in, in her excitement, without knocking.

'Mis' Smith, Mis' Smith,' she cried out, abruptly. 'I told a lie. I told a lie. I ha'n't no gold-band chiny, and never did have, and never will.'

It was all too much for her in her feeble condition, and she fell fainting.

She was seriously sick for many weeks after this; but finally one bright morning, as she sat smiling in her chair, but still very weak, she told the whole story to her husband, closing with: 'Eben, you know how, when the Lord cast out the devil from the boy, it left him as one dead. This sickness of mine has just been the rending of the evil spirit a-coming out o' me. I'll be a better woman when I get well, Eben.'

'Yes, Harriet, and now it's my turn to confess. I ain't never been what I should to you, and I've been a stingy old fellow, too; but I'll be different now you are well. It's the goodness of the Lord that gives you back to me. You shall have money to use without working yourself most dead for it. An', Harriet, could you walk a little, do you think? There's something I want to show you.'

Carefully and gently he helped her out to the dining room, straight to the dish-cupboard. Throwing open the door, he said: 'There, Harriet, there! That speaks for me.'

And there was a sight to gladden her eyes—a full set of gold-band china, everything complete.

'But how did you know, Eben?'

'Didn't you have it all over and over during all your delirium? There, dear, there, don't cry about it. We'll be happier and better folks after this.'

OUR OWN PATCH.

The best way of getting our neighbors into the way of having nice gardens is to set the example of having a nice one on our own premises. Beautiful flowers and choice fruits, lovely lawns and neat gravelled walks preach better esthetics than lectures on gardening and beautiful homes.—'The Occident.'

It is always safe to take it for granted that, as yourself, so others are trying to do their best. Shortcoming is no sign of shortwilling. Sweetness is never whipped in.—J. F. W. Ware.

Our Correspondents

We have two original poems for our correspondence column this week. 'The Song in the Storm,' by M. Windsor, was sent us several weeks ago, but could not be published at the time. It speaks evidently of a summer storm, but the lesson it brings, is always seasonable.

The other poem, 'Out of Harmony,' dates from the 'Week of Prayer.' Mrs. Hill, writing on Jan. 7, says: 'The thought was suggested to me by a sentence I heard at one of the bible readings given by the W. C.T.U. this week.

Our long letter is from that very unusual woman, Mrs. Eliza Bentley. It will furnish much food for thought.

The subject started by 'Japan' last week, is taken up by 'Adria,' and a very practica subject it is. Why don't some of the temperance women, who have not put on the badge, give us a reason for their neglect or refusal to do so?

Some of our friends are deterred from writing at once when a subject of this kind comes up, by the thought that some one else can do it better. Now, it is not learned essays that we want. Short home-like letters are the ones that will do good, and almost any educated person can write a simple letter! Again, do not be discouraged if your letter is printed only in part. Some inexperienced people feel deeply everything that alters their letters, from an appropriate title to an accidental misprint. And in this connection we have to confess that in the introduction to the 'Children's Hymn' last week we made a star rise in the west — an unprecedented occurrence! We wish to explain that it was entirely our fault, and not due to any derangement of the zodiac.

THE CRITIC.

OUT OF HARMONY

(By Mrs. J. R. Hill, Ottawa.)

A dear little face looked up into mine,
Weary and pale and sad,
As if it were pleading for one bright smile,
To make the little heart glad.
But the smile was denied, the look had failed
To touch a tender chord,
And all because I happened to be
Out of touch with my Lord.

I met a friend, she was tired and worn,
Troubled with anxious care;
On her face she showed the trouble within,
'Twas plainly written there.
It might have comforted her had I stopped
To speak one pleasant word,
But I did not, because I happened to be
Out of touch with my Lord.

A poor little worker told'd hard one day,
One glance at her would tell.
And she looked at me as much as to say
'Is not my work done well?'
A word of approval might have been given,
That much I could afford,
But it was not, because I happened to be
Out of touch with my Lord.

I saw a young man climbing life's rugged hill,
Tempted on every hand;
He looked dejected as he journeyed on,
Up to the Promised Land.
I might have lifted a stone from his way,
And made his path less hard,
But it lay there, just then I happened to be
Out of touch with my Lord.

A smile, deed or word, an encouraging look,
What little things they seem,
But how far they go to make happiness,
Scarce any one could dream.
My Lord, keep me always in touch with Thee,
Fill me with grace divine,
Let blessings flow out to others from me,
The chief blessings shall be mine.

MORE WHITE RIBBON EXPERIENCES.

Reading a 'White Ribbon Experience' in your Saturday 'Witness' reminded me of several others.

Did the W.C.T.U. women but stop to think—take the trouble to find out, what power the little insignificant bow has—we could never conscientiously let minor likes or dislikes interfere with our wearing it.

Heedlessness—which is much more discreditable than forgetfulness—is largely answerable for its non-appearance, and nothing but constant use will remedy that.

A lady, once seriously exercised in her mind, that on attending W.C.T.U. meetings often even the officers were minus the inspiring little knot, remembered that Xmas was at hand. After that auspicious day acquaintances dropped in laughingly or slightly indignant mentioned as an item of news to be grumbled at or not, according to the disposition, that they had received by mail a yard of white ribbon with the compliments of the season. The riddle was not solved for some time—but the effect was salutary—for the nonce.

When in Chicago, at the World's Fair, a Canadian stranger in one of the suburbs, went into a ladies' furnishing store. She was served by a fine capable looking woman who for some time attended strictly to business; finally her enthusiasm conquered, and leaning over the counter she said, pointing to her own dress, 'I'm so glad to see a woman with the white ribbon on, there seems so few of us, we are fighting against such terrible odds.' On further conversation it proved that the woman was president of the W.C.T.U. hospital, a fine building, which is beautifully situated on the lake front. A pressing invitation was extended to 'come over and inspect it,' which, however, time (not inclination) prevented.

ADRIA.

THE SONG IN THE STORM.

By M. H. Windsor.

A threat'ning darkness overspread the sky,
And mighty peals of thunder filled the air;
The shrieking winds proclaimed the tempest high,
While fiery lightning darted here and there.

The waters of the lake dashed to and fro,
The boatmen steered for shore fast as they could;
And footsteps hastened on the road below,
While I, beside my window, watching stood.

Into my shrinking heart came awe and fear;
I, from the window thought I'd turn, 'ere long,
When, lo! 'twixt tempest sounds rose high and clear
The joyous warbling of a bird's sweet song.

Hid 'mong the wind-tossed branches of a tree,
His winged pleasures for a time are stayed;
Yet now he trills his sweetest melody
Tho' light is hid behind the sombre shade.

'A message from the Master 'tis,' I cried,
In wondrous ways he leads our thoughts above;
What shame to me, for whom He lived and died,
To doubt, when this poor bird speaks forth his love.

Easy it is to sing in balmy weather,
When calm and sunshine brighten up our way;
But courage fails and songs die altogether
When shadows fall and skies grow dark and gray.

Each day I learn to trust, and comfort get,
From Christ, my friend, who makes my spirit strong;
How tenderly He soothes us when we fret,
And teaches us e'en by bird's sweet song!

Hiawatha, Rice Lake, Ont.

INTIMATIONS FROM HEAVEN.

Dear Editor,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of Nov. 29, 1893, is a letter by the Rev. B. F. Austin, late principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, concerning 'Four Remarkable Experiences.' He says: 'I propose to give an account of four strange experiences bearing on the intercourse of mind with mind, outside the ordinary channels of communication,' only one of these was his own. This led me to think of giving you some of my experiences to make use of as you may think proper. They are also written in a book of 400 pages 'Precious Stones for Zion's Walls,' and are all my own, and were written for the comfort and encouragement of all who may read it.

There is a channel 'outside the ordinary' (because people do not make it the 'ordinary') though not on the same lines as that of which Mr. Austin speaks. I know nothing of the 'Psychical Research' and hardly think it proper or profitable. There are some things even in our day of which it may be said 'Science, falsely so called,' and we need to take Paul's advice in Col. ii., 8-18. 'Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world and not after Christ.'

Hypnotism, mesmerism, and many other isms are growing at a rapid rate. Is it not 'intruding' into those things which he hath not seen . . . And not holding the head?' Should not 'a people seek unto their God?'

When Saul sought information from another channel forbidden of God it did not profit him, and Samuel said 'Wherefore then dost thou seek of me,' since God answered him not neither by prophets nor dreams.

In my early days I would have been very apt to dive into those kind of things, but when I gave my heart to God about the age of fifteen I put away from me forever all such inquisitiveness and 'committed my way unto the Lord and He directed my path,' accordin to his own promise. He then took in hand to teach me on those very lines as my book will abundantly show, and I am persuaded if people would appeal to God they would find Him near at hand.

God is the greatest and most correct mind reader and does not need to go to sleep to find out before giving an answer.

But there is a condition to be met, namely, 'Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness,' then we can talk to Him on other subjects.

At a critical point in my life I asked counsel of God and he gave me a definite answer that has proved itself true during forty years of my life. Again a purely temporal matter was under consideration, and I questioned if it were proper to speak to the Lord about it. The answer came 'Can the Lord be indifferent to anything that affects the comfort or happiness of his creatures?' I said, 'No.' Then I was told, 'You may safely present your petition.' I did so and it was granted. In course of time communications became so frequent even when not seeking them that I began to fear fanaticism and earnestly prayed to be preserved from error. The answer came: 'If the Lord lead you out you need not fear to fall for he will uphold you.' And again while walking along a quiet road and pondering the things that were coming to pass, it was said to my heart, 'Doth not the ear try words?' Job xii., 11. I replied, 'Yes, that is what the outward ear is for.' 'But whereby shall spirit speak to spirit if it is not by impressing the mind?' This was spoken distinctly to my conscience. So mind can touch mind, but we must have it through a pure channel. One instance: 'I had been often thinking and praying for our beloved Queen and one morning (I think it was Saturday) while pursuing my household duties there came such a wave of sorrow and feeling of sympathy over me (I could not tell what it was about), I stopped my work, looked up and asked the Lord what it meant. The answer was, 'The Queen is in great trouble.' I afterwards found that was the day Princess Alice died. Again, years after, at family worship, I was unusually drawn out for Her Majesty and with many tears besought the Lord to sustain her in her declining years under cares and burdens, and having twice before had intimations concerning her, and also by dreams, I resolved to note the date; in a few days we heard of the death of the Duke of Clarence. These are only a few instances out of scores.

ELIZA BENTLEY

204 Sorauren avenue, Toronto.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Cornmeal Gems—One teacupful of sweet milk, one-fourth teacup of sugar, three tablespoons of butter or lard, one well beaten egg, one teacup of white or graham flour, and one teacup of cornmeal, in which has been sifted two teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in hot gem irons.

A Delicious Brown Bread—One cup each of graham flour, yellow cornmeal, and white flour, half a cupful of molasses, one cup of milk, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoon of baking soda dissolved in the milk. Mix the flour, stir in the molasses, then the milk and soda. Steam three hours.

Scalloped Potatoes—Peel and slice thin, then in a tin dish put a layer of potatoes, sprinkle with pepper, salt and a little flour, a small piece of butter, then another layer of potatoes, then seasoning, until you have your dish filled. Then fill your dish half full with sweet milk, and bake half an hour.

French Dressing—Four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Mix and stir until thoroughly blended.

THE CHILDREN'S HYMN, No. 2.

Here is another evening hymn. It is in the form of a prayer, and is intended to be sung by the children either at the close of the evening, before going upstairs to bed, or when they are in bed, and have said their other prayers. It is a model prayer for a child, for it expresses the simplest sentiments in the simplest words. Notice, that the second verse contains only two words that are longer than one syllable. Perhaps, the only phrase that will need to be explained to the smallest child is. 'Tender shepherd,' and this unfamiliar idea may be made a very clear and pleasant one if a picture is shown of Christ as the good shepherd leading his flock.

Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me,
Bless Thy little lamb to-night;
Through the darkness be Thou near me,
Keep me safe till morning light.

All this day Thy hand hath led me,
And I thank Thee for Thy care;
Thou hast warmed and clothed and fed me,
Listen to my evening prayer.

Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well;
Take me when I die to heaven,
Happy there with Thee to dwell.

All we want in Christ we shall find in Christ. If we want little, we shall find little; if we want much, we shall find much; and if, in utter helplessness, we cast our all on Christ, he will be to us the whole treasury of God.—Bishop Whipple.

For what were men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If knowing God, they lift no hands of prayer,
Both for themselves, and those they call their friends?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.'

—Tennyson.

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CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. ANDREW STEPHENS, Fergus, Ont.

Is now enjoying best of Health after having suffered some time from nervous prostration and weakness of the heart.

Fergus people are pleased to see the well-known boss carpenter, Mr. Andrew Stephens, looking the picture of health again.

He had been complaining of his heart for some time, could not sleep well at night, and seemed nervous and generally broken up.

A friend met him not long ago and congratulated him on his healthy appearance.

'Well, you see,' said Mr. Stephens, 'if it hadn't been for those Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills that I got at Phillips' Drug Store, I don't know where I would have been to-day.

I used to suffer a great deal from palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and was unable to get restful sleep.'

'You were in a pretty serious condition, then,' said the friend.

'Indeed I was,' replied Mr. Stephens, 'but I am thankful to say that my heart never troubles me at all now, I sleep well at nights and never have any sign of nervousness.'

'And you owe your restoration to health entirely to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills?'

'Yes, sir, their action on my system was simply marvellous, every dose seemed to do me good. I don't think there is any better remedy made for curing diseases of the heart and nerves, and for toning up the system.'

'Are there many people in Fergus that have been cured by these pills?' asked the friend.

'As far as I have heard, quite a number. I know I have recommended them to several and in every case they have done good.'

Then the friend and Mr. Stephens parted, the former to wend his way to Phillips & Son's Drug Store to find out more about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pil's—the little life-savers.

Hockey Championship Match To-Night at the 'Arena.'

Thursday, Feb. 2nd, is the date of the I. P. B. Socy's. Concert.

WOOL FROM PINE TREES.

A NOVEL INDUSTRY TO BE ATTEMPTED OUT IN OREGON.

(From the San Francisco 'Examiner.')

Most men would as soon think of gathering figs off thistles as wool off pine trees, yet that is just what the promoters of a new Oregon industry propose to do. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cords are establishing a plant at Grant's Pass for the manufacture of pine needles into a fabric very like woollen cloth. There is nothing new in this industry. It has been carried on in Europe for years, but never before has it occurred to anyone that in the forests of Oregon is better material and more of it for the manufacture of pine wool than any place else in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Cords are enthusiasts, but are practical-minded withal, and do not purpose to start in on too large a scale. They intend first to make material of the consistency of excelsior for mattresses; after that they will manufacture the wool which is used for underclothing, bandages and other purposes where a soft and pliable fabric is required. Only the inner fabric of the needles can be used for the latter, and the process is expensive, but not more so than that of the manufacture of lambs' wool.

Mrs. Cords is familiar with the process of manufacturing fabrics from pine needles in Germany and France, and in a visit to Oregon something more than a year ago, it occurred to her that the pine trees here were better suited to the purposes of manufacture than those of the Continent. A little investigation convinced her that it would be worth while to try the experiment, and, with the assistance of her husband, she started a small factory at Grant's Pass. Machinery of the proper kind was not to be had, and it was necessary to send to Europe for it.

HOW GENERAL KITCHENER OUTWITTED ARAB SPIES.

Years of exposure under a tropic sun have so browned Sir Herbert Kitchener, the hero of the fall of Omdurman, that it is little wonder that he closely resembles a native Arabian. But his knowledge of the Oriental languages, together with his appearance, have proved to be invaluable to him at times.

At one of his army camps on the Nile, two Arab date-sellers were arrested as suspected spies, and were confined in the guard tent. Shortly afterward a third Arab prisoner was hastily bundled into the tent.

An animated jabbering ensued between the three, and in a few minutes, much to the astonishment of the sentry, the latest arrival drew aside the doorway and stepped out, remarking: 'All right, sentry; I'm going to the General.'

It was Kitchener. Again only a few minutes passed when an orderly hurried up, and a spade was handed to each of the two Arabs, who were then marched outside the lines, made to dig their own graves, and were shot. They were very dangerous spies, and Kitchener had detected them.—Philadelphia 'Post.'

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

When the thermometer is ten below zero, and thick frost is on the window panes, so that you have to scrape away the incrustations to see through a small space, what the outer world is doing, it is a comfort to turn from studying the cool calculation of the frost gauge, and watch the cheerful blaze in the open fireplace. For it is one of the institutions of this old home that a beech log or a gnarled apple-tree trunk, is always at hand to add fuel to the flame. Even at night the embers glow and we can watch the fitful firelight gleam—'Like phantoms grim and tall.' It often reminds me of what Dudley Warner wrote in 'Back Log Studies,'—'The fire on the hearth has almost gone out in New England—the hearth has gone out—the family has lost its centre, age ceases to be respected. Sex ceases to be distinguished except for the difference between milinery bills and tailor bills!' And when denouncing the patent gas fire of asbestos-coated iron logs—he suddenly asks. 'Do you think a cat would lie down before it?' Perhaps the reader wonders what this has to do with the window garden, but I have often thought the successful culture of flowering plants in winter was largely due to the perfect ventilation given by this open fireplace. 'Doesn't it waste wood?' is sometimes asked; but we answer that it is one compensation of living where wood is easy of access—though other things may be scarce—and when there is an old orchard there is always a fragrant, aromatic fire-wood at hand from the prunings. But, this method of ventilation may not be accessable to many people, and yet to thrive it is necessary for plants to have pure air. The best way to admit fresh cold air is to open the door into another room where there is an open ventilator, and so avoid a draught, A window with a small opening at the top and bottom ventilates better than one that has only one opening. And our floral pets are very sensitive in regard to sudden transitions from heat to cold or vice versa. So the fireplace and its cheering log has a part to play even in helping along the cultivation of flowers in winter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE UMBRELLA PLANT.

'M. E. D.' asks if there is a plant of that name, and what it looks like? Ans.—This plant, or properly speaking, grass, is very quickly grown, is of easy culture, and cannot get too much water. It reproduces itself from the root, and resembles some of the swamp sedges. It is a healthy plant; not troubled by insects and the leaves are a whorl on a tall stalk; which gives it the name of 'umbrella plant,' the proper name being Cyperus.

CLIMBING ASPARAGUS.

A. F. L. has a plant that is infested with scale, and the leaves being so fine it is impossible to rub it off. Ans.—These 'scales' are not easy to dislodge for they become fixed to the stems when small, and grow there. If washed with strong soap suds, they are usually destroyed; but the best way is to run a needle through the crown of the shell, and take them off; a process that is slow, but sure.

The English ivy can be cleaned by washing with a small brush in soap suds, and afterwards in clear water. If I owned the asparagus, I would rather cut it off close to the ground, and burn the top, if so infested; then wash the roots and re-pot in soil that has been baked to destroy the insect life.

There are three varieties of asparagus—used for floral decoration. Plumosa may be kept in bush form, and Tenuissimus is a fine rapid climber, throwing out fronds that rival the maiden-hair fern. Sprengeria is different in appearance and requires plenty of room. The climbing asparagus needs a season of rest; two months at least, when, if given plenty of good fertilizer once a week, it is wonderful how quickly the fronds will grow. A six inch pot is required for a large plant, and they sometimes get root-bound before the top grows. The leaves need plenty of moisture to keep them in health, and so must be frequently sprayed in the artificial atmosphere of the window. Fir tree oil will destroy the scale and is easily managed.

CYCLAMENS.

Isobel, Perth, Ont., writes of cyclamens that have not flowered. She says:—'I raised fourteen plants from a packet of seed, they all grew nicely and the leaves are larger than a teacup, but no sign of flowers, adding that they are all growing in a seven-inch pot. Ans.—Seedlings a year old should certainly blossom, but the treatment has been at fault. As soon as the plants have made two leaves they should be pricked out into small pots filled with rich compost of manure, leaf and sand, then carefully watered, and shaded from direct sunlight. By November each plant would require a five-inch pot. They require an even temperature, not over 60 degrees or under 50 degrees. Your bulbs will need very careful repotting now the leaves have grown so large. Take out those that crowd and leave a few bulbs in the pot, giving liquid manure to stimulate. I am afraid they have made too much leaf growth. They must be kept near the glass if in the window, and should flower this month. Your begonia rex must be watched for rust—a bacterial disease that is often destructive—it needs a warm shaded corner, and its leaves must not have water poured over them.

PILEA SERPYLLIFOLIA.

This is what you call 'military' plant, often called the artillery plant. It is a very innocent, mossy-looking plant that is, however, quite curious. When the flowers are ready to expand, the least moisture causes the calyx to open and the pollen is thrown out with great force. Washing will not injure it, as the experiment is often made of putting a plant when in flower, [illegible] of warm water, when the plant will give out sounds and smoke, resembling miniature artillery, keeping it up for some minutes. The plants are well adapted for hanging baskets and rockeries, and always a subject of interest to the novice.

DENDROBIUMS.

'H' has an orchid of this name, a gift of last year. It was in full bloom, having lovely mauve and white flowers. It has been treated as directed, but has not blossomed this winter, and though making new growth, the old stems are bare. Ans.—As there are over two hundred species of this genus, it is not exactly easy to say to which the writer's plant belongs, but it is likely to be D. nobile. These plants have three very distinct seasons—a warm dry season, then one still warmer, in which plenty of moisture must be present, and then a season of repose, with less heat and as little moisture as possible, without impairing the vigor of the plant. D. nobile flowers freely in the greenhouse during the first season, and makes its new growth during the second, and is one of the few orchids that will thrive in an ordinary living room. These different phases of growth will give an idea as to whether your plant has received the proper treatment or not. If it came to you potted by a florist, the material used will be fibrous loam, sphagnum and rotten wood. This is about the season for flowering and if kept warm enough look out for buds. I am not an orchid lover in spite of their exquisite color and tropical beauty. They are like elegant bodies that have no souls. No sentiment lingers about them; no tradition, or old-fashioned legend. We admire but do not love them. They are the flower of modern days—nature's bit of fancy Mosaic.

PRIMROSES.

I. C. R. wishes to know how primroses are propagated. Ans.—It is most likely that the 'primrose' here mentioned is the P. sinensis so much used, and so well known. It is propagated by seed, which can be sown in shallow boxes in March or April, the soil—good loam—sifted and pressed down so that it is perfectly level on this surface. Sow seed thickly, and press them into the soil. Then take sphagnum, or moss, or dry refuse hops, rub it through a sieve, and sift over the seeds, just thick enough to cover them. This is light and at the same time keeps the seed in the proper condition to germinate. After the plants show the seed leaf, they are pricked off into shallow boxes to a distance of half an inch or so apart. If not promptly done, the young plants are likely to be attacked by a fungus that is fatal to them. In four or five weeks the primulas will be large enough to be placed in two-inch pots, and set in partial shade. They will do best in small pots, and grow rapidly when the weather is cool. Primroses are also propagated by cuttings and division of the roots, but the plant is at all times impatient of disturbance of its roots, and does not like too much heat. Water must not be poured on the leaves and the earth must not be water-logged or the leaves and root will decay.

CONDENSED ODORS.

'Oriental' asks if there is an easy method of saving the perfume of flowers, and what kinds are most used for the purpose. Ans.—There are six flowers that are especially selected for their perfume. They are jasmine, roses, bergamot, violets, orange and tuberose. Though many others are used, chief among them being lavender and balm, for leaves as well as flowers, also acacia and mignonette. The wallflower is cultivated by the acre in some parts of England, and has a perfume all its own. A simple way of obtaining and fixing perfumes, and one within reach of the amateur who has plenty of fragrant flowers, is simply to gather, when at their best, and throw them into a jar half-filled with olive oil. If many mixed flowers are used the result will be a 'melange.' After soaking for twenty-four hours they can be squeezed through a hair-cloth. The oil is used several times over till it is saturated with perfume, when it can be mixed with alcohol, and must be shaken every day for two weeks, after which the alcohol can be poured off, and will be quite clear, and charged with the perfumes. Of course perfume can be bought more cheapiy than made, but in the case of roses in summer time, when they are very plentiful, one may enjoy preparing them from her own garden. Another method is to extract the perfume from scented flowers by throwing them into clean fat in shallow earthenware dishes. The flowers and fat are mixed up and fresh petals added from time to time, and when the fat has absorbed the perfume it may be dissolved out with pure alcohol as in the case of the oil. A good plan is to have an Oriental jar with close-fitting cover in which are put petals of carnations, clove pinks and roses, then add the rinds of two or three lemons cut thin, an ounce of powdered orris root, an ounce each of cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, half a pound of bay salt, some bay leaves and a dozen or more bruised leaves from an orange tree. Add lavender and rosemary leaves and pour over a little alcohol.

THE MUSIC OF PERFUMES.

Particular blends of perfumes are made, as a florist arranges flowers or an artist colors, but a noted perfumer (Dr. Piesse) has shown that to make a proper essence of primitive odors the kinds used must correspond with a scale or gamut, just as do the musical notes. He maintained that a false perfume will be certain to destroy the harmony, as much as in music or color. His odophone, or scent scale, is as follows:—

Santal is C bass, second line below.
Geranium is C bass, second space.
Acacia is E treble, first line.
Orange flower is G treble, second line.
Camphor is C treble, third line.

Flower perfumes are positive and are distributed whether we like them or not. Botanists, who tell us the structure of plants, are silent as to describing the varied perfumes, or the reason they affect people so differently. There are those who cannot endure the smell of hyacinths, narcissus and of some lilies—especially auratum—the golden banded Japan lily, and I have a friend who takes rose, instead of hay fever, when in a garden of this queen of flowers in June. I heard lately of a church where the minister objected to flowers on the pulpit at Easter and said I agreed with him, for if I had to preach I should not like it to become a possibility for any one to place sprays of Easter lilies under my nose, whether I enjoyed their heavy perfume or not. This was another view of the case that had never been considered

CHESS COLUMN.

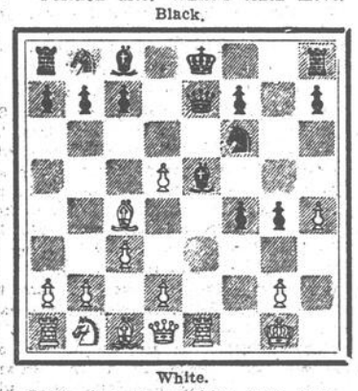
All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Montreal 'Witness.'

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1899.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE GAME.

Position after White's tenth move.

Black.



White.

Black, 9 Q—K 2; White, 10 P—B 3.

Black to play.

The above is the present position in the correspondence game (Rice Gambit) started between 'Witness' readers (Black), and the Chess Editor (White), a fortnight ago. We invite any player to send us what he judges Black's best move. The move sent by the greatest number will be the one adopted. Give name or nom de plume. Moves should reach us not later than Thursday.

I consider the correspondence game a fine idea.—D.B.

I always take the 'Witness' for its chess, and sincerely hope your plan may have success.—K.B.

Quite an innovation.—Charles Swift.

Eight different suggestions were received for Black's ninth move. Q—K 2 was the most popular, and therefore the one accepted. The record follows:

Q—K 2.—A. K. B., Ottawa; A.B.G., Lachute; 'Greenhorn,' Ottawa; L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale.

Castles.—H. Gracey, Gananoque; K. B., Westmount; 'Queens,' Maxville.

Q Kt—Q 2.—Charles Swift, St. Henri; H. P.H., Quebec; D.B., Montreal.

Q—Q 3.—B. S. T. Marriott, Chambly; M. Howard, St. Lambert; J.W.G., Montreal.

Kt—B 3.—'Sec'y C.C.A.' Orillia; Charles Corbould, Orillia.

P—Kt 6.—N.T.T., Lachute.

Kt x P.—H. Walters, Montreal; E. Thouret, Montral.

K—B sq.—'Caissa,' Lancaster; H. Girard, Montreal.

Q—K 2 is a good move. Only one better has been discovered, and that is K—B sq—suggested by 'Caissa' and H. Girard. The latter play as highly ingenious. Black, being unable to maintain the piece gives it up at once. White must answer R x B, and Black, by continuing Kt—Q B 3, obtains a promising attack.

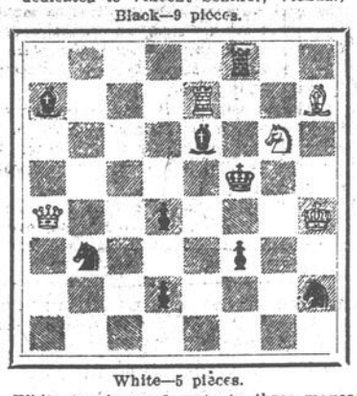
We are much indebted to the above twenty players for manifesting an interest in this novel game, and would invite them to continue to pick out Black's moves. We are not satisfied with the number, and expect to hear in future from many more. We are also ready to play the game out by correspondence from any stage with any player so desiring.

PROBLEM NO. 220.

By Dr. S. Gold, New York.

(Especialy for the 'Witness.' Fraternally dedicated to Vincent Schiffer, Vienna.)

Black—9 pieces.



White—5 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

(We republish this three-mover. Time extended one week.)

Problem No. 222, by P. F. Blake, Manchester.—White (9 pieces)—K on K R 7; Q on Q R 8; R on Q Kt 3; B's on K Kt 6 and 7; Kt's on Q R 3 and K Kt 3; P's on Q Kt 4 and K B 4. Black (9 pieces)—K on Q 5; R's on Q 3 and G B 8; R on Q 2; Kt's on K B 7 and K Kt 8; P's on Q Kt 4, Q B 7 and K B 3. White mates in two moves.

NO SOLUTION IN THREE TO NO. 219.

The author's key to this problem is Q—Q sq. It is good in seven variations, but when Q Kt's P moves, there is no mate in three. The pawn was probably added at the last to prevent a 'cook' by Q x P ch. We shall defer publishing solvers' list until next week. In accordance with our rules, those who sent in Q—Q lose one point, while the few who found and reported the defect, score three.

LASKER'S HIGH CLASS CHESS.

Champion Lasker continues to produce high class chess in his exhibition trips on the other side, and is at present delighting English audiences by means of brilliant simultaneous performances and entertaining lectures. Shortly before returning to England he performed at Hamburg, and the following is a very pretty speciment of his play there:

Sicilian Defence.

E. Lasker. White.		Herr F. Black.
1 P—K 4	1	P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2	P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3	P x P
4 Kt x P	4	P—Q R 3
5 B—K 2	5	P—Q 4
6 P x P	6	Q x P
7 Castles	7	B—B 4
8 B—K 3	8	Kt—K B 3
9 Kt—Q B 2	9	Q—Q 3
10 Kt—R 4	10	B—R 2
11 Kt—Kt 5	11	Q x Q
12 Kt—B 7 ch	12	K—Q 2
13 R R x Q ch	13	K x Kt
14 B—B 4 ch	14	K—B 3
15 R—Q ch	15	K—B 2
16 Q R—Q sq	16	P—K 4
17 B x K P	17	B x P ch
18 K—R sq	18	B—Q 5
19 Q R x B	19	B—Q 2
20 R x B ch	20	K—B 3
21 R—B 7 mate		

Among his adversaries in one of the many English exhibitions, was Miss Mary Rudge, champion woman player of the world, by virtue of her winning first prize in the London international woman's chess tournament two years ago. Notwithstanding that she adopted a weak defence to the scratch opening, she succeeded in getting a winning position by the time play stopped. The score of the game follows:

Scotch Game.

E. Lasker. White.		Miss Rudge. Black.
1 P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3	P x P
4 Kt x P	4	Kt x Kt
5 Qx Kt	5	P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3	6	P—K R 3
7 B—Q 3	7	P—R 3
8 P—K R 3	8	B—Q 2
9 B—K 3	9	B—K 3
10 Kt— Q 2	10	Kt—B 4
11 Kt—B 4	11	Kt x B
12 Kt x B	12	P—Q B 4
13 P—Q B 4	13	P—B 3
14 P—B 3	14	B—K 2
15 B—K 2	15	B—B 2
16 B—B 2	16	B P x P
17 B P x P	17	Castles
18 Castles	18	B x P
19 B x P	19	R x R ch
20 R x R ch	20	R x R
21 R x R	21	R—B 2
22 K x R	22	K x R
23 K—B sq	23	K—B sq
24 Q—B sq	24	Q—B sq
25 Q—K sq	25	Q—K sq
26 R—Q sq	26	R—Q sq
27 K—B 2	27	K—B 2
28 Q—R 7		

Here the game stopped. 28 Q—B, however, gives Black a comparatively easy win.

Mr. Narraway's decision re the adjourned position between Messrs. Short and Slack in the Westmount-Montreal match, gives the game a draw.

Last evening's inter-club match, St. Denis vs. Westmount, is reported elsewhere.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office. In 10-lb. packages at $1 per 100 lbs.

REFUSED LICENSES.

The License commissioners have announced that they have refused to grant hotel licenses to the following persons:—

Joseph Pullam, 127 St. Antoine street; Walter Martin, 40 St. Lawrence street; Emile Piche, 197 Common street; Marie Champagne, 19 market street; Charles Gagnon, 319 Amherst street; Emery Cadieux, 1828 St. Catherine street; Elizabeth Bernard, 10 Jacques Cartier square; Stevens Richard, 213 St. Lawrence street; Alfred A. Ayotte, 1742 St. Catherine street; Lucy Elizabeth Lumkin, 1873 St. Catherine street; Alfred Clarke, 445 Craig street; Marie Louise Dagenais, 1761 St. Catherine street.

The reason is said to be in most cases on account of the premises not meeting the requirements of the law. These parties may apply for restaurant licences if they wish up to Jan. 20.

The Boys' Page.

Thanks For the Watches.

WHAT THE WINNERS SAID.

It has been a great pleasure to us to receive warm letters of thanks from our friends who won watches in the recent story competition.

Our young people may congratulate themselves on their good manners when we say that without one exception an acknowledgment came from each of the fifteen successful competitors. It is true that these acknowledgments varied greatly, no doubt just as the characters of the writers varied. Some despatched a brief, though polite, post-card, while others wrote interesting letters, describing the pleasure of themselves and friends when the watch arrived.

We shall assume that the fifteen prize-winners would like to spend a few moments in each other's company, glancing at a sentence or two from each acknowledgment and seeing how the writer signed his name (or nom de plume).

Harry S. Walter, Souris, Manitoba, who wrote and illustrated the 'Bursting of the Boom,' found time in his busy life to write us a long and interesting letter. He says: 'I experienced much pleasure and no little astonishment when I first perceived my name included in the list of prize-winners of the Boys' Page competition in your excellent journal. As "The Bursting of the Boom" is my initial effort in story-writing, and I am a total stranger to you, I cannot but express my conviction as to the fairness and impartiality of the judges.'

Harry S Walter

Frances Fenwick, Montreal (author of 'The Lollo Island Camp'), says of the watch received: 'It is a beauty.'

Frances W. deMolfe Fenwick

J. Norris, Ottawa (author of 'A Brave Little Coward'), writes of the watch: 'I am very much pleased with it. Accept thanks.'

J. Norris

E. J. Fulton, Lower Onslow, N.S., who, with the story of 'His Revenge,' took the gold watch, says: 'I received two weeks ago the gold watch, given as first prize in the Boys' Page Story Competition, and wish to thank you and the 'Witness' for the same. The 'Witness' has always been my "best friend" among newspapers.'

E. J. Fulton.

Walter J. A. Wraith, Teeswater, Ont., (author of 'Old Captain Dave'), says: 'I beg to acknowledge the recent receipt of a beautiful silver watch which you have so kindly sent me as a prize for the story I entered in the late Story Competition. The watch is first-class in every particular, and, so far as I have yet tried it, keeps perfect time. It is just the sort of watch to make those who do not own it envious and to make its fortunate owner proud and fiercely determined to be on the first opportunity more worthy of the honors of winning it in such a way.'

Walter J a Wraith

'A Hunter,' Douglaston, N.B. (author of 'A Trapper's Story'), says: 'I received the watch awarded to me in your Story Competition, and am much pleased with it. Though pleased with the watch, I am more pleased that my first attempt at writing is thought worthy of a place in a paper of the standing that the 'Witness' has.

A Hunter

Lewis E. Marsh, Toronto Junction (author of 'Elan, the Cliff-dweller'), writes: 'I am perfectly satisfied with the watch I received as a prize.'

L E Marsh

A. A. Ash, Lacombe, Alta, (author of 'Two Fleets of Modern Warships') says: 'The watch arrived safely and is most satisfactory.'

A. A. Ash.

J. M. Christian, St. John's, Nfld. (author of 'Harry Bethune'), says: 'Please accept thanks for watch duly received.'

Jas M Christian

Francis A. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla. (author of 'The Mystery of the Coral Islet'), writes: 'I received my watch by registered mail, yesterday. It is a beauty. The whole family and our friends have been congratulating me on getting such a fine one, especially as some of them said they did not expect that it would be anything but a 'toy' watch. But I knew better, and, although I did not think it would be such a splendid watch, I knew it would be a good one. I cannot properly express my thanks, but hope you will put me down as more than satisfied. I think you may safely count on having a warm place in the memory of every reader of the Boys' Page, especially the successful contestants in the story competition.'

Francis A Williams

Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man. (author of 'Life in the North-West'), says: 'I was pleased with the watch: it is a beauty.'

Gordon McLaren

Gideon D. Phillips, Rossville, N.S. (author of 'A Moose Hunt'), writes: 'I received the prize watch all safely, for which words fail to express my thanks. The watch is indeed a beauty. My friends say they never saw such a good watch given in that way.'

Gideon D Phillips

Malcolm Mackay, Montreal (author of 'Wrecked on Dead Man's Island'), begs 'to acknowledge the receipt of the handsome silver watch awarded in the recent prize story competition.'

Malcolm Mackay

'Roy Romance,' of Port Hope, Ont. (author of 'Black Eagle Lighthouse'), says: 'Please accept by heartiest thanks for the handsome silver watch received from Henry Birks, of Montreal. I am greatly pleased with it as it surpassed my expectations. Hoping the 'Witness' may long be in a position to reward its contributors so munificently.'

Roy Romance

Richard M. Fenton, Hennigar, N. S. (author of the 'Story of a Colony') thanks us for his watch and says: 'May the 'Witness' and the Boys' Page have many a prosperous year and always deal as generously with their contributors.'

Richd. M. Fenton

FOOTBALL KICKING.

The lesson of the season of 1898 to players and coaches was the demonstration of the value of the kicking department. This, in a way, is opposed to what had become such a predominant factor; namely, team play, as evidenced in the running game and special formations. The kicking branch, given an ordinarily good line, is a question of individual ability in the kicker and ends. Get a man who can punt accurately and far, and two ten-second men who can tackle when the ball drops, and the combination shows for itself what a feature individual ability may become. And since so much has been made of mass plays and long-studied interference, since the accomplishment of getting eight men into the push at the same moment has been regarded as such a feature of the play, it is good for the game and good for the sport to have it shown that individual skill and individual speed are still tremendous factors in winning games. Again, it is individual work pure and simple to catch punts. And two, at least, of the big games of this season were lost through a woful lack of this individual ability. Football takes on at once fifty percent more interest, especially to the spectator, now that he knows the possibilities and probabilities of his seeing the ball are thus increased. To watch the struggling mass of players move painfully two or three yards at a time, while it becomes exciting to the partisan when the play reaches the five-yard line, can to the general looker-on never compare in point of interest with the interchange of kicks, the swoop down the field of two ends, the dodge and run back of the good catcher, or the fatal muff and scurry to secure the ball, and perhaps a touchdown and victory, involved in the punting game.—Walter Camp, in 'Collier's Weekly.'

OUR BODIES.

A MAN IS TALLER IN THE MORNING THAN THE EVENING.

The muscles of the human body exert a force of 534 pounds. The quantity of pure water which blood contains in its natural state is very great; it amounts to almost seven-eighths. The blood is a fifth the weight of the body. A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. The human brain is the twenty-eighth part of the body, but in the horse the brain is not more than the four-hundredth.

Snow Figures.

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

Some winters ago a boy constructed a snow figure in his father's yard in the village of Brattleboro, Vt. The figure had been carefully made, and attracted a good deal of local attention. The Brattleboro newspaper's description of the work was copied in other newspapers in various parts of the country and in that way reached, among others, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. Mr. Longworth, after assuring himself by correspondence with the Brattleboro post-



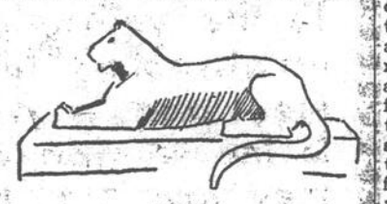
AFTER FREMIET.

master that the story was true, visited Brattleboro and persuaded the boy to accept an art education. Larkin Meade was the lad's name, and his is now one of the most famous of our American sculptors.

Every boy knows that snow is of no special use until it has commenced to melt, and has reached the sticky condition called 'good packing.'

EVERY BOY KNOWS WHEN.

That is the state that fits it for the manufacture of everything from snowballs to buffaloes, for its crumbling nature to a large extent disappears. When 'good packing' comes, then is the time to try your hand at snow modelling. It will be as well to commence with some of the less difficult figures first, though to model an animal properly is not so much easier than to model a human, after all. Do not try to make your animal in a standing position, for his snow legs would not be strong enough to support his heavy body. Better to have him lying down; then the weight will not make trouble. Besides it will not be so



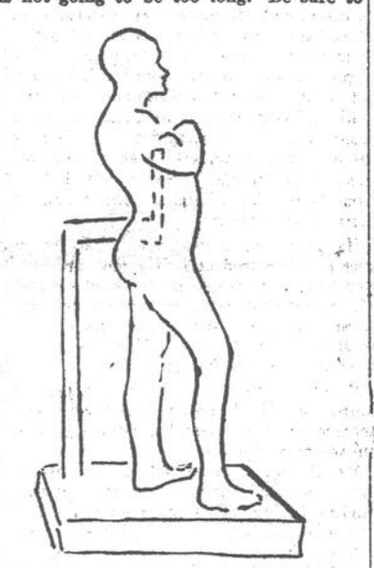
TIGER.

difficult to get the position correctly. Another thing to remember always is, do not try to show details. Instead of trying to make the separations between a tiger's toes, use your time in trying to get what seems to you to be a correct shape for the whole foot. You must bear in mind that snow will not mould into very elaborate forms, and also that the neglect of the unimportant little details will make the figure look better when it is finished.

The tiger is a good subject to begin on. If you think he would look better if raised from the ground, you can make a snow pedestal. If you do this make it solid, if you do not you may be sure that it will settle in a most provoking way. Make it large enough to support a life-size tiger; the bigger you make him the easier you will find him to work upon.

WORKING UP A TIGER.

Pat the snow into shape with the back of a shovel. Do not try to cut out the notch for the chin, and to show the shape of the legs and tail until you are sure you have the right proportions. Any artist will tell you that the proportions are not an easy thing to get. Do not be in such a hurry to get Mr. Tiger finished that you begin to cut out his face before you are satisfied that he is not too fat or too lean, or that his neck is not going to be too long. Be sure to



SCULPTOR'S SUPPORT, WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN SNOW-FIGURE WORK.

have the body broad enough at the shoulders and hips to allow for the legs. It is always better to have a part too big than to have it too small, for later in the work it is much easier to cut snow away than to stick more of it on.

When you have got the general mass in good shape, it is time to think about the finer points. Begin with the head. The tiger has a heavy, square 'muzzle,' as the nose and jaw are called. His ears are small and pointed. Do not try to hollow them out very much, it will not help their appearance, and the snow will not stand it. Step off a little distance once in a while, and see how you are getting along. Ten feet away you can see things that you will not notice when you are close to your work.

The tiger should look well, or better, when seen from a good way off than when examined closely.

The cut which goes to explain this tiger will show you more plainly than words how to cut out the legs and tail. Do not try to make all the little elevations or hollows that you can remember of seeing on a live tiger; only the most important ones. If you succeed in remembering and showing which are the most important, you will have done well.

When the whole thing is finished, if you feel that you have had pretty good luck with it, it would be a pretty good scheme to get some fellow who owns a camera to come and photograph your statue before it begins to melt.

TRY A DOG.

The dog would make a good study, if you have one, because you can get ideas from him as to how a snow dog ought to look. Only remember, to put in only the hollows that are most important and keep everything compact. If you copy the kitten and the sparrow shown in one of these cuts, you may be glad to know that you are working after a model furnished us by the great Fremiet.



THE IDEA OF SIMPLICITY.

Snow men generally come into being during a time of rolling snow balls. It occurs to some fellow that a big ball would do for the lower part of the body, a smaller one for the trunk, and a still smaller one for the head. Chunks of coal are stuck in for eyes, and it is easy to make rough representations of arms and a cigar by pushing sticks into the right places. Such snow men are always attacked with snow-balls before they are fairly finished; and a target is about all they are good for. But if you make something that shows that you have tried to make it look natural, you will find that the other fellows will not allow any harm come to it. It is easier to make a snow woman than a snow man, because the broad skirt that you can build around her supports her weight very well. A man would not stand very well without being made to lean against something. When sculptors



HOW THE SNOW MAN GENERALLY TURNS OUT.

model a figure of clay they use a wooden or iron support that is not cut away until after the clay hardens. But if you think this is worth while in your work that you do for fun, you might as well get some clay and go about your modelling in the regular way. You would find it very pleasant work. Instead of trying the full figure, it is not a bad idea to make only the head and shoulders. Do not try to show the eyelids. Be careful to get the eye sockets as nearly the right shape as you can, and then cut in a hollow—not very deep, and not showing any of the details of the eye. As you stand close to it it will look badly; but back twenty steps and you will find, if you have not lost the shape of the eye socket, that it will seem quite natural. In the same way do not try to follow too closely the little hollows in the ear. Keep the ear of the right shape, and as close as possible to the head, and a single broad hollow will do better than a number of little ones.

DIFFICULT BUT BEAUTIFUL.

For all this work you can get all the models you want. Things that are compact, and not dependent on small supports are the kind suitable for reproduction in snow.

First to get the 'mass' and pose correctly, then to avoid details as far as possible will be the things to keep in mind constantly. Pat the mass into shape with a shovel, and do not use a knife until you have done what you can with your hands and a hatchet. If the snow doesn't work properly, sprinkle water on it.

Your hands may get cold, and you may not have very good luck in getting your tigers and dogs to seem natural. But, for all that, you will find that the snow figures have furnished you a jolly afternoon.

[For the Boys' Page.

TWILIGHT.

(By S. M. Webster.)

'Tis the hour when twilight falling
Gently hides the earth from sight;
And the shadows, softly creeping,
Tell us of the coming night.

It's a time when busy fancies
Float around us in the gloom,
And the fire-light flickers softly
O'er the pictures in the room.

Duties for the time accomplished,
There is naught to claim our thought;
We can muse in peace and quiet,
On the changes time has wrought.

Oh! the quiet hour of gloaming—
How its beauties soothe the heart,
Banishing the petty trials
Bidding each of them depart.

And as months and years go by us,
May we wiser, better grow,
For these precious seasons, lighted
By the daylight's fading glow.
—East Hatley, Dec., 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

50c and $1.00; all druggists. 663

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five-cent bottle of Dr. Wills's English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve constipation and headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills's English Pills are used.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.
JOHN LEWIS, Druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.
B. E. McGALE, Druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.
W. H. CHAPMAN, Druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.
WALLACE DAWSON, Druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.
A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. Hibernia and Coleraine streets.
J. A. NICOLLE, Druggist, cor. Bleury and St. Catherine streets.
R. W. WEBB, Druggist, 2263 St. Catherine street.
DOWLER'S Pharmacy, cor. Phillips Square and St. Catherine street.
E. H. LAWSON, Druggist, Victoria Avenue, Westmount.
A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine st., Westmount.
W. S. STONE, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Take Stock Of Your Health.

WE CAN CURE YOUR CATARRH.

Write for our Genuine Testimonials.

INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.
146 St. James St., Montreal.
Price 50cand $1.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
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23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGS LIKE STOVEPIPES.

Kidney Irregularities Developed Into Dropsy—South American Kidney Cure Cured Him.

South American Kidney Cure is doing every day for hundreds what it did for this steamboat man out in Lincoln County. Through exposure while sailing he contracted kidney disease and in a short while dropsy developed, so that his legs swelled as large as stovepipes. Doctors held out no hope for his recovery. He was recommended to use this great kidney specific, with the result that in a few weeks' treatment he was able to resume his work again a cured man, feeling stronger and heartier than he had for years. Sold by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Death in the Air.

The chief cause of consumption is the poisonous matter expectorated by consumptives. The germ is never in the breath of the patient, nor in the exhalations or excretions from the body, except when the bowels have become affected, when it may be found in the stools. Consumption is in the air, and its deadly germs find lodgment in the weak and irritated membranes of the throat and lungs. This explains why consumption is associated with coughs, colds and sore throat.



JAMES CROWELL, of Plainsville, Pa., writes to S. C. Wells Company of Le Roy, N. Y., the proprietors of the Shiloh remedy: "My two brothers were taken down with bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, and doctors seemed to be of no use. We were induced to try Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, and found that it gave immediate relief, curing them within a very short time."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists on a guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle in Canada and the United States. In England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Hockey Championship Match To-Night at the 'Arena.'

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

Would you Wish As a Man To Leave your Wife and Babies Helpless?

Emphatically, NO you say. But don't you know that the unprotected widow and orphans are the sport of Fate—the driftwood of humanity—What can they do when you are not there to help them? The question demands an answer. The answer is starvation or degradation. The remedy is Insurance. Add to Insurance brotherly consideration, care and attention, aid and help, and you have

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

They offer Insurance at just enough above cost to insure absolute safety.

HERE ARE THE RATES:

Between the Ages of	On $500.	On $1,000.	On $1,500.	On $2,000.
18 to 25	35c.	60c.	90c.	$1.20
25 " 30	40c.	65c.	98c.	1.30
30 " 35	45c.	70c.	$1.05	1.40
35 " 40	50c.	85c.	1.28	1.70
40 " 45	55c.	$1.00	1.50	2.00

Full information sent on application to R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.; THOS. WHITE, H. S., Brantford, Ont.; or ERNST GARTUNG, Supt. of Organization, Brantford, Ont.

Educational.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S SCHOOL,
1773 Ontario Street,
Re-Opens January 12th, at 9 a.m.
10

THE DOMINION COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
944 Dorchester Street.
PIANOFORTE DEPARTMENT.
Arrangements have been concluded whereby Lessons on the Pianoforte will be given in graded sections (four) under the supervision of Prof. WILLIAM BOHREE. The term will be of nine weeks duration, two private lessons per week (half hour).

FEES (Per Term).
Section I, (Beginners) $7.
II, $9.
III, $12.
IV, $15.

The Director will be at the College to receive pupils and give further particulars, between the hours of 11 and 1 and 3 and 5 p.m. daily.

INSTRUMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
A Department for the Study of Orchestral Instruments (string, wood, wind and brass) has also been introduced which will be under the direction of Prof. J. J. GOULET, Conductor of the Symphony Concerts. Private lessons will be given by competent teachers and the principal soloists of the Symphony Orchestra.
Orchestral Classes will also be formed which will be free and open to all instrumentalists (ladies and gentlemen) and will meet weekly, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.
Prof. GOULET will be at the College between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. daily, to enrol pupils and give further particulars as to the classes and orchestra.
For syllabus and calendar of regular courses of study, apply to Telephone, Up 2403. THE SECRETARY.

School of Art and Applied Design,
2278 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Miss ADELAIDE ALSOP, OF NEW YORK,
Will give lessons in Miniature, Decorative China and Glass Painting during the first two weeks of January.
Intending students will do well to secure time at once as it is being rapidly filled. 31

ADVERTISEMENTS.



LETTERS FROM READERS.

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have felt deeply interested in the discussion going on in your journal in regard to the character of teaching to be given in the above-named college. I share largely the desire of your correspondents that teaching of Christian truths should be given at such a college, in order to make it worthy of its object and of the British nation—but the 'how' shall this be done, and 'who' are to be the teachers, constitute the problem to be solved.

It is now widely recognized that state-appointed and state paid religious instructors do not produce satisfactory results, often are most dismal failures to all who know the first principles of the oracles of God—as such a system fails to recognize that the Holy Spirit, in illuminating grace, can alone qualify men for the work of teaching the truth of God.

Further, cold-blooded expositors of Christian doctrines—whose lives were a denial of the faith they were teaching, and who were strangers to the power of the truths of which they spoke—would but in a most miserable way commend the truth of Christ to the minds and consciences of the Soudanese.

This brings me to the fact you name, that 'it is not what a person professes to believe, nor that what he thinks he believes, but that according to which he acts' as being the true test of his faith.

The profession of faith in all kinds of diverse doctrines has characterized man throughout the ages past as well as to-day—producing what is known as Christendom here, Mohammedanism there, and Buddhism, etc., elsewhere—but throughout them all is found a vast majority whose lives put to shame the faith they profess. The believers of old at Corinth who, in carnal contention, said, 'I am of Christ,' was just as bad as the others who said, 'I am of Paul,' etc., from which I judge there is very little of practical value in the mere inculcation of doctrinal beliefs without the life of Christ being 'manifested' in the mortal flesh of the teacher and the taught. The truth of this is seen in that a man's faith is almost entirely the result of the accident of parentage and country of birth.

I conclude, therefore, that a good secular education is 'all that the state can provide,' and that Christian or other faiths which may be taught can only be inculcated in affiliated institutions, maintained and carried on by those who respectively believe in them. In that case the truth of Christ, as taught and manifested in the lives of the teachers, would show itself possessed of its Divine character as 'Light'—as that which makes things manifest—and such godly teachers would also be its living epistle known and read of all men.

It is high time that believers in Christ everywhere recognized the fact that while man's efforts can produce 'Christendom' it requires God's direct power to produce 'Christianity'—the former being as wood, hay and stubble to the fire of God's holiness, and the latter as gold and silver, being the resultant effect of God's word having entered his mind and heart and become a Divine seed sown by almighty power, whereby the individual has been 'born again' into a new life, and just as the seed abides forever so will the life which it has produced. These results truly are not the effect of human energy and wisdom, but of God's workmanship. The apostle Peter was told by our Lord how it was that he was enabled to see in Jesus, the Christ, the Son of the living God—flesh and blood had not revealed it to him. It is just so to-day, and every true Christian is exactly the same product of Divine power in grace and mercy—and in this fact the distinction between Christendom and Christianity is found.

Shall, then, earnest Christians devote the funds they hold in trust from our one Master to aid and encourage the enlarging of 'Christendom' through a secular college, or shall they be applied to send forth God-inspired men and women into the Soudan as true witnesses for the living God—leaving results with God, who declares that his word shall not return to him void, but that it always accomplishes the purpose for which he sends it.

Forms of faith are only matters to quarrel and fight about and embitter every relation in life, being the mere 'form of godliness,' but without its living power, from which we are exhorted to simply 'turn away.'

By all means let every facility be accorded at the Gordon Memorial College and throughout the Soudan for the efforts and loving zeal of God-fearing men who go there to seek to win souls for Christ; also let the best secular instruction be given by the state with every facility and encouragement to learn the English language, but it is my earnest prayer that God will deliver the poor Soudanese from the instructions of a body of hirelings, who might be sent there to expound Christian faith and practice—the confusion at the building of Babel could not be worse.

F. J. A.

Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1899.

THE PURITANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the pamphlet on 'Worship in the Presbyterian Church in Canada,' the Puritans are represented as having 'narrow scruples and a fanatical spirit.'

It is true that they sought to turn from the broad way of sinful indulgence and will-worship, so pleasing to fallen nature, and to walk in the narrow way of holiness marked out in God's word. All honor to them for their narrowness in this sense.

But why should they be characterized as fanatical? If we were led to believe that the author of a certain book was a fanatic, we would not set much value upon that book, and would likely consider it a waste of time to read it. The Puritans were the authors of the Westminster Standards, to which all our ministers and elders are required to subscribe. Do some wish to make us believe that we are the dupes of fanatics, and that those standards are not worthy of being read and studied, much less followed?

Eminent writers, English, French and Scotch, write in lauding the Puritans, Hume says: 'It was to this sect alone that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution.' Taine writes: 'They founded England in spite of the corruption of the Stuarts. . . . They founded Scotland; they founded the United States; at this day they are by their descendants founding Australia and colonizing the world.' Carlyle adds: 'Perhaps it was among the nobler and noblest human heroism this Puritanism of ours.'

While Puritanism did a magnificent work in the past, it is still greatly needed to meet and oppose with the glorious gospel of true liberty, the alarming growth of the blighting tyranny of Ritualism and Romanism.

Many in England are getting awakened to this fact, and we in Canada need to be similarly aroused. At an evangelical conference held lately at Bradford Sir John Kennaway, M.P., an influential layman of the Church of England, presided, and speaking on the subject of 'the present crisis in the Church of England: its gravity, its causes and its remedy,' said, 'Services were being held in some of their churches which a Romanist could not distinguish from his own. Almost the whole of the Roman doctrine, only excepting the authority of the Pope, was preached in many pulpits. The English Church Union, which mustered between five and six thousand clerical supporters, told them that they wished union with Rome. The tide of sacerdotalism had met with occasional checks, but it was still advancing so rapidly that thousands of churchmen were beginning to fear that soon there would be no foothold left in the Church for the loyal sons of the Reformation.' Lady Winborne, writing in the 'Nineteenth Century,' for last October, says: 'Ritualism, therefore, thus tolerated, has grown and developed unobserved into an enormous system, until we find to our surprise and alarm, that not Ritualism but Romanism is the danger that is threatening us.' In a sermon of Farrar, published in the Montreal 'Witness' a few years ago, he said that the extreme Ritualistic party in the Church of England have been doing their best during the past twenty years to Romanize the worship, the doctrine, the clergy, and the whole institution of that Church.

At a recent meeting of the Baptist Union, in Britain, the president said:—'With a spurious Romanism and an unscriptural priestly arrogance abroad this land of such importance to the future of the world, still needed leavening with the sturdy Puritan leaven. New Testament ideals, simplicity of worship and ritual and the equality of all believers as priests of God, needed reaffirming.'

Referring to these last statements the 'English Presbyterian' says:—'Not once, nor twice, in our rude island story has this Puritan spirit been the salvation of England; it is to that spirit working through the altered forms of our generation, that we must look for the salvation and true expansion of Britain in the future. It is not enough to dwell upon the triumphs of Puritanism and evangelical nonconformity in the past. The battle has to be fought and won to-day.'

Yes, it has to be fought, not simply in Britain—fought against those who, generally despising men like the Puritans, and rejecting God's word as the only rule of faith and practice—yea, rejecting it in their professed solemn approaches to God, even, are advocating new dogmas and new modes of worship, for which they can give no scriptural support. Which side of this battle shall we take? Shall we side with those who honor God, his word, and all his holy ordinances, or with those whose great aim is to aggrandize or please the creature?

Our wisdom is surely to side with God no matter what power or influence may be on the other side.

True prophets turn the hearts of the children to the fathers. Great heights in the church throw new lustre upon eminent saints who lived before them. The individual, church, or nation that desires to stand fast in the liberty of the gospel, and not to be led back into the bondage of Popery, should beware of men who lightly esteem or belittle those who courageously fought for, honorably won, and kindly transmitted to us such precious liberties as the Puritans have done.

A. MACKAY.

Lucknow, Jan. 10, 1899.

OUTREMONT CIVIC ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The nomination of Mr. Perham as a representative of the South Ward in the municipal council of Outremont has disquieted his opponent, Mr. Beaubien, to such an extent that he has actually entered a protest, attempting to disqualify him on the ground (1) of his being a 'civil functionary,' that is, an employee in the Montreal custom house, and (2) that two signatures on Mr. Perham's nomination paper are those of persons whose special taxes have not all been paid.

Now, as to the first objection I venture to say that Mr. Perham being the choice of the majority of residents in the South Ward, it rests solely with himself to decide whether he will serve in the council or not. Certainly, no law in the land can prevent him from exercising his rights as a citizen. The special clause in the statute on which Mr. Beaubien seems to rely in this protest says that such or such an employee shall not be compelled to serve, etc., but that does not imply prohibition. If Mr. Perham chooses to waive his privilege, and decline the proposed honor, that privilege belongs to him alone. Again, I may remark that it is to my certain knowledge that for several years past a valuable member of the present municipal council of Westmount has held even a higher position in the Montreal custom house than Mr. Perham, and no one has ever dared to question his qualification as a municipal councillor.

As to the second objection raised against Mr. Perham, I have only to say that if he can be disqualified because two signers of his nomination paper have not paid all their special tax for widening St. Catherine road, then all proprietors having frontage on that road may also be disqualified as voters, seeing that the payment of the special tax alluded to extends over a period of nine years hence. Moreover, I am advised that a resolution of our corporation is on record qualifying voters, even though their special taxes should not have been all paid at the date of nomination.

So Mr. Charlie need not try to bluff the electors of the South Ward with such flimsy pretences. The fact is, we are determined to elect Mr. Perham, believing him to be the better man of the two, and, seeing that he is quite willing to serve if elected, Charlie will be afforded an opportunity after the election to unseat him if he can by fair means, but he cannot succeed by bluffing.

WILLIAM PERRY.

Outremont, Jan. 13, 1899.

THE REV. ROWLAND BATEMAN, M.A.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Most unexpectedly are the good people of Montreal afforded an opportunity of seeing and hearing one of the most noteworthy of modern Christian missionaries. In the register of missionaries belonging to the greatest of all missionary societies, the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. Rowland Bateman is thus described:—

'Most energetic and successful as an itinerating missionary, greatly beloved by the native Christians, has warmly promoted in various ways the development of the native Church.'

Mr. Bateman is a graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, and has been for more than thirty years laboring in the Punjab, upon the frontier of the great Indian Empire—in such stations as Dera Ismail Khan, Amritsar and Narowel. Upon one occasion for about two years he consented to fill a vacant place upon the staff of the Lahore Divinity College, but the work he loved best was itinerating through the villages and caring for the native Christians. Some of your readers will have noticed a picture, which is being largely circulated, representing Mr. Bateman sitting, surrounded by a group of native Christians, catechists and evangelists. When last leaving Narowal for England a farewell meeting was held to bid him godspeed. The Punjab 'Mission News,' reporting this meeting, said:

'It was indeed a memorable and touching sight to see our veteran missionary, to take leave of whom we had assembled, surrounded by the fruits of his work, his 'crown of rejoicing' in the Lord; to think of the day, some twenty-eight years ago, when he had 'put his hand to the plough' in a district where there were then but half a dozen Christians, and of all the intervening years of service for the Master which have so surely won their reward in the increase of that half-dozen into some 1,500 believers and in the existence of a living and growing church. No one could be present on such an occasion to see the bright Christian faces or hear the words and prayers which ascend from full hearts—no one could look around him and see the results of that one faithful life—the manifestation of the spiritual temple of God and the material building raised by his hands and labor—but must have felt gratitude to God and to a desire to follow in his steps.'

Mr. Bateman, writing with regard to the spiritual state of the native Christians, said that he had never had so much evidence of the deepening and widening of Christianity as the preceding year had afforded. 'By deepening,' he said, 'I mean that the Christians know more, do more, and are more than was the case a year ago. By widening I do not merely mean that grace is taking hold of a larger number of professed Christians, but that the acknowledgment of the truth is seen in a continually growing proportion of the population. During the last twelve months I was in Narowal there were, roughly, two hundred baptisms from fifty villages. About half of these were infants.'

He goes on to say that there were over two hundred and fifty men and women who were preparing for baptism and who manifested real earnestness and application. Few missionaries have such an interesting story to tell and can tell it as well as Mr. Bateman can.

My own work lay in another district in India, but his fame as a devoted, self-denying and successful missionary was spread far and wide.

Mr. Bateman came out to Canada a short time ago, upon a visit to a distinguished Indian official whose son has settled here, hence this unexpected and welcome opportunity afforded to friends of missions in Montreal. I hope, and indeed am confident, that there will be a crowded meeting on Monday night at the Convocation Hall of the Diocesan Theological College to do honor to this servant of God and hear the story of his life from his own lips. Mr. Bateman will preach on Sunday at St. Martin's, in the morning, and at St. Jude's in the evening, and will address the Sunday-school at St. Thomas's in the afternoon. On Monday he will speak at a drawing-room meeting at Westmount, in the afternoon, and in the evening at the Convocation Hall, when, as there will be no other speaker, he will have the fullest opportunity of describing his interesting and stirring work.

H. M. M. HACKETT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Woman's Work

whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves is the secret of health and beauty.



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE

build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED.

Mrs. Alice Boyce, Kingston, Ont., says:—"For several years I have been suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and my health gradually becoming worse, the slightest thing would frighten me. I could not work, and my spirits were constantly depressed. Through the representations of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This was in the winter of 1897, and I am happy to say after taking them for a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, my health gradually but surely returning. I am now as well as ever, and can eat, sleep and work without the least inconvenience. I am satisfied that anyone suffering from debility or nervous prostration will find a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every box of the genuine pills is enclosed in a wrapper which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WINTER BICYCLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to read the article in to-night's issue anent winter bicycling, and to find there is another rider besides myself who has found out the pleasure there is in it, and I agree in all he is quoted as saying in regard to it, as I have had the experience of four winters' riding, and cannot understand why more bicyclists are not seen out. The roads this season, up to last Friday's storm, have been simply beautiful, and are now again in very good order. I went out to Lachine on Christmas day, and never enjoyed a ride better. I may say I have been laughed at by some persons, but that makes no difference to me whatever. They simply know nothing about it. I am convinced if other riders will only give it a fair trial they will become converts to winter wheeling, and use their wheels for business as well as pleasure. I shall be glad if you can find space for this.

F. A. H.

Montreal, Jan. 11, 1899.

QUEEN ON AMERICAN GIRLS.

SHE FAVORS THEIR MARRIAGE WITH SCIONS OF THE NOBILITY.

During a recent social gathering at Windsor Castle, when the guests were of a class that permitted of Queen Victoria talking frankly, the British sovereign had this to say on the subject of the intermarriage of British and American subjects:—

'It is practically impossible to offer any valid objection to a union between an American girl and one of my subjects, provided, of course, that the woman and her antecedents are in accord with the requirements which alone dignify and consecrate wedlock in any walk of life. Those American girls who have wedded my subjects have shown remarkable adaptability and tact in adjusting themselves to the social and other requirements of their new positions. But it must be remembered that they are not hampered by the traditions of centuries, and the life of the average American girl of the best class is replete with such rapid changes that the habit of adaptability is practically inborn. I am speaking, please notice, of the marriage of women, not of men. The reason for this is obvious. The wife naturally takes up her abode with the people of her husband, and is usually of an age when her character and her ideas are easily moulded in conformity with her surroundings. It was not many years ago when I regarded this encroachment of the democracy with more or less apprehension, for it was for a long time little more than an experiment, and it seemed full not only of possible complication but of dangers. Now it is almost idle to speak of these alliances as experiments.

'Many British subjects appear to think that the possession of wealth by the girl is a matter of necessity. This is only half a truth. As a rule only wealthy girls have married into the nobility, but it must be remembered that under existing conditions it is only wealthy girls who are brought into social contact with British subjects. Affection should enter first and foremost into every marriage. There is one apparent exception to this general rule, but only the exception is apparent—I mean, of course, diplomatic marriages, where, for the purpose of cementing international or political alliances, marriages are arranged and carried out. In such cases, however, love of country, stronger and more exacting than selfish personal love, takes the place of individual preference, and ennobles the marriage, just as a man is elevated by the act of leaving his wife and children to fight for his country when it is in peril. All marriages imply the idea of sacrifice for the common good, and in alliances of families controlling the destinies of millions of people this common good is the welfare of the nation, just as the welfare of the community is the common good in marriages of less importance.'

Her Majesty is by no means as broad in her views of the marriage of American men to titled women as she is regarding the union of American girls and her male subjects who have coronets. 'The cases,' she said, in reply to a suggestion, 'are totally dissimilar. In the first place the men differ more widely in their education in the two countries, and when a man contemplates matrimony he is usually of an age when his views and habits have become set. Men, too, are less sensitive to their surroundings, and are not temperamentally so much inclined to modify their views to suit the altered conditions in which they find themselves.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG.

There are battles between nations where sword and steel are needed, and engineering skill and manly courage. But in the battle of life virtue and ability are the weapons, and the skill is to see clearly the proportions of things, and the courage is to follow steadfastly the greater aim instead of the less. 'The Battle of the Strong' (Copp, Clark Co.) tells more of warfare in the latter sense than the former. This powerful book of Gilbert Parker's deals with events in the Isle of Jersey and in France a hundred years ago. It draws the career of a man with whom ambition is too strong, and while ambition, opportunity and ability work together to give him a splendid place in the world, the descent from truth and virtue which he has made for ambition's sake bring him to bitter dishonor in the end. Philip d'Avranche is a native of the island of Jersey, who sails away as an officer of an English ship, leaving behind the wife of a day, whom he has secretly married. While he is away the church register is stolen, the clergyman goes to France, the only other witness dies, and poor Guida is left with no proof of her marriage. Meantime Philip is taken prisoner by the French, and is cross-questioned by a duke in search of an heir :—

'Of what country are you?'

Raising his eyebrows in amazement, the young man answered:

'I am an Englishman, monseigneur.'

'Monsieur is of England, then?'

'Monseigneur, I am an English officer.'

'You speak French well, monsieur.'

'Which serves me well in France, as you see, monseigneur.'

The Duke was a trifle nettled. 'Where were you born, monsieur?'

There was a short pause, and then the prisoner, who had enjoyed the other's perplexity, said:

'On the Isle of Jersey, monseigneur.'

The petulant look passed immediately from the face of the Duke; the horizon was clear at once.

'Oh, then, you are French, monsieur!'

'My flag is the English flag; I was born a British subject, and I shall die one,' answered the other, steadily.

'The sentiment sounds estimable,' said the Duke, 'but as for life and death, and what we are, or what we may be, we are the sport of Fate.' His brow clouded. 'I myself was born under a monarchy; I shall probably die under a republic. I was born a Frenchman; I may die——'

His tone had become low and cynical, and he broke off suddenly, as though he had said more than he meant. 'Then you are a Norman, monsieur,' he added, in a louder tone.

'Once, all Jerseymen were Normans, and so were many Englishmen, monseigneur.'

'I come of Norman stock, too, monsieur,' remarked the Duke, graciously, yet eyeing the young man keenly.

'Monseigneur has not the kindred advantage of being English?' added the prisoner, dryly.

The Duke protested with a deprecatory wave of the fingers, and a flash of the sharp eyes, and then after a slight pause, said, 'What is your name, monsieur?'

'Philip d'Avranche,' was the brief reply; then with droll impudence, 'and, monseigneur's, by monseigneur's leave?'

The Duke smiled, and that smile, relieved the sourness, the fret of a face which had care and discontent written upon every line of it. It was a face that had never known happiness. It had known diversion, however, and unusual diversion it knew at this moment.

'My name,' he answered, with a penetrating, quizzical look, '—my name is Philip d'Avranche.'

It is proved that there is a relationship dating from several centuries back, and the duke being pleased with the young man's gallant bearing and ready address, adopts him as his son, to prevent the succession going to a relative he hated. Philip does not all at once turn traitor to his former obligations. He declares that he must retain his place in the British navy at all hazards, but being asked suddenly, at a critical moment in the procedure, whether he is married, he says that he is not. Shortly after he goes through the form of marriage with a noble lady of the duke's choosing. All goes prosperously with him for some years, but time brings its revenges. Dying alone and in disgrace, he writes to Guida, bidding her tell his history to her son if he ever is in danger of erring through ambition. 'Tell him that good address is for ease and courtesy of life, but it must not be used to one's secret advantage—as I have used mine to mortal undoing.' The character of Guida is forcibly drawn. The wonderment of her early love and the bitterness of her later wisdom are almost too well impressed on the reader. Her character is a strong one to begin with, and her unconscious influence makes a new man of the drunken Détricand, who becomes a sober soldier and returns to an aristocratic position in France, subsequently playing a prominent part in the complicated plot through which the denouement of the story is worked out. There are several other characters who leave a distinct mark on the mind; Ranulph, the honest son of a treacherous father, is one, and for true peasant womanhood Maitresse Aimable is a striking creation. Fat and ignorant and slow of tongue, she has the surest instincts where love is concerned. Partly on account of the interest and variety of the characters, this is one of the most notable novels Mr. Parker has written. The 'Channel Island' dialect and type give a local color that is comparatively fresh in literature. It is, however, distinctly a novel for mature minds, having in some parts more of a sensational interest than is wholesome for the young.

TREVELYAN'S LITTLE DAUGHTERS.

Not quite a children's story, nor altogether grown-up, is 'Trevelyan's Little Daughters,' by Virna Sheard, (Briggs, Toronto). The incidents are simple enough for a children's tale, but the characters are drawn in the perspective of a mature mind. A book in which the children are the centre of admiration is more edifying for the old than the young. But for grown-up reading this is a charming sketch of childhood. The three sisters might have stood for Longfellow's trio :

Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

Golden-haired Gwyneth is the baby and becomes the special pet of the uncle who is giving 'Trevelyan's little daughters' a home. Their father is a sea-captain, and their Italian mother is dead. Gwyneth takes a special interest in an organ-grinder's boy, who afterwards turns out to be the son of an Italian relative. The aged nurse recognizes the family likeness and thinks at first that he is her young master who ran away to sea when a lad. She reflects later that it must be his son.

'Ah, madam, did you not see how like he is to Miss Daisy? If he be not Raphael Reggeolotto—and even the blessed saints could not keep him ever young—he is his son, madam. To-morrow will I know the truth?' So saying madam went back to her chair.

'Oh, Aunt Violet! it is true, he is like me!' cried Daisy, her two hands tight together, and her eyes wide and dark. 'I told Maida and Gwyneth long ago that he reminded me of some one. It was myself!'

THE ROMAN WORLD AND JAPAN.

'Christianity's Great Triumph and Her Repulse,' by Clerus, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), is a historical essay in two parts. The first part tells of the condition of the ancient world when Christianity began its conquests and of the rapid progress made without the assistance of wealth, or the agency of organized missionary societies. The second part shows Japan as a nation where the way for Christianity has been opened in an unprecedented way, and yet where Christianity seems to have received a setback. The stages in Japan's recent advance toward modern civilization are clearly presented, and the ground covered by its ancient religions is very well set forth. The early religion of Japan was Shinto, a system in which patriotism was the chief duty. Buddhism was introduced from China.

To many of the Japanese Buddhism was peculiarly attractive. It presented a positive system of morals, a lofty philosophy, and an ecclesiastical system of striking and splendid proportions. Among the learned and higher classes, it made rapid headway, but its almost universal triumph was not brought about till well on in the eleventh or twelfth century, and then only by incorporating within itself much of Shinto; so that the defied heroes and local deities of the latter are all included in the pantheon of Buddhism as incarnations of Buddha.

Without giving much space to direct moralizing, 'Clerus' intimates that we cannot expect to make great advances in Christianizing other peoples while we are willing to spend such a large proportion of our money reduplicating religious agencies at home on account of our denominational rivalries. This is one of the rare books which while dealing with a missionary question will be read by those 'not interested in missions' for its well-presented information.

IRELAND AND NEW ENGLAND.

'Songs of Two Peoples,' by James Riley, (Estes and Lauriat, Boston), is a book of verse which has some natural music, but is spoiled by careless phrasing. It describes New England scenes, such as 'Thanksgiving Day at Aunt Sally's,' and also gives bright glimpses of Ireland such as might remain in the memory of one who had lived there in childhood. The Irish feeling in it is strong. The vivid personification of Ireland in 'Erin's Awakening,' is a touch of true poetry.

The night was long, the winds were strong,
And wild the rifted moon
Threw down her light, where, cold and white,
The Fates watched o'er thy swoon.

'She is not dead,' the weird ones said,
'Who gave the lands their glow.'
Oh, woe to thee, beside thy sea
To wake in rain and snow.'

Simpler subjects, however, prove more satisfactory on the whole in this writer's hands. 'My Road at Tang' is a favorable example. One of its verses is almost perfect as an expression of the glamor which childhood sometimes attaches to its surroundings. We are inclined to ask, however, what the exact sense of 'impearled' may be in this connection.

It was so wide and even, and it went so
far away,
Up the farthest, highest, longest hill, right
into Ireland's day,
That I knew all heaven's sunlight on its
glad way was impearled,
And that there was no other road but Tang's
in all the world!
With its ash tree and its hawthorn and its
lark that heavenly sang,
Sure no roadway went to heaven but my
Irish one at Tang.

COMPENDIUM AND DIARY.

'Lovell's Commercial Compendium and Diary,' for 1899, (John Lovell & Son, $3.00), contains a summary of the laws of all the provinces the Bank Act annotated, Amended Bills of Exchange Act, Dominion Companies Act, Copyright and many other acts. List of banks, Yukon orders-in-council, extradition laws, etc., etc. The diary with half page for each day occupies more than half of the large volume.

VEST POCKET COMMENTARY.

The 'Vest Pocket Commentary on the International Sunday-school Lessons,' (Forbes & Co., Chicago), is a beautifully compact manual giving the text of each lesson for the year with a brief analysis, remarks and references. It is intended specially for the person who must get in some of his study in odd moments, and so needs a book which is easily carried.

RECENT COMMENTS ON RUDYARD KIPLING'S WORK.

('Literary Digest.')

It is said that one of the English literary weeklies was lately bribed by a long-suffering reader to appear for two consecutive weeks without any mention of Omar Khayyam or Rudyard Kipling. But in spite of every precaution, a quotation from the latter crept in.

There is at least some excuse for this story. In English, French, and American periodicals of the last two months, we find 'The Works of Mr. Kipling,' 'Mr. Kipling as an Artist,' 'Mr. Kipling as a Poet of Energy,' 'Kipling as a Moralist,' 'The Religion of Rudyard Kipling,' and much else. According to the New York 'Critic,' Kipling 'has become that anomalous being, a living classic.' London has even brought to birth a little publication whose sole object in existence is to chronicle the latest Kiplingiana. But probably no more judicial and authoritative estimate of Mr. Kipling's work has yet appeared than that printed anonymously in the October 'Blackwood's'. After commenting upon the fact that the 'most remarkable writer of his generation' has been before the English public little more than ten years, and has already achieved a 'collected edition,' the article continues:

It has been his portion to gain the ear of the great non-literary reading public, and at the same time to win the enthusiastic applause of that limited body of men whose pleasure in a work of art is derived from a perception of the means as well as of the end. Such good fortune falls to few. There are writers whose work is keenly appreciated by their literary brethren, but who make little or no impression upon 'the great heart of the people.' Of such Mr. Stevenson was a typical representative. There are others, again, who sell their tens of thousands, yet whose glaring faults of taste effectually repel the sympathies of the educated minority, the 'cachet' of whose approbation, while they profess to despise, they secretly long for. But the critic to whose palate the works of Miss Corelli or Mr. Caine are as ungrateful as a meal of dust and ashes, is well aware that from the point of view of literature neither the lady nor the gentleman exists. Their performances will have as much significance for the competent critic of the future as the 'Dagonet Ballads' or Captain Coe's finals. So, too, the reviewer to whose hardened sensibilities the pathos and the humor of Kailyard alike appeal in vain has more than a suspicion that Messrs. Crockett and Maclaren will not enter into the reckoning of our sons' sons. But he knows that Mr. Barrie is certain to count. And even so it is with Mr. Kipling. You may lay your finger on faults real or imaginary; you may find his verse flashy and his prose irritating. But you can not (being in full possession of your senses) pass him by; you can not maintain that, in estimating the literary forces and tendencies of our age, it is possible to leave him out of account. As well ignore Dickens in a review of Victorian literature; as well ignore Keen in a review of Victorian art.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Mr. Kipling's work is the wide range over which it expatiates. Subjects the most diverse are handled with the same air of ease and intimacy; and no other writer is so well entitled to repeat with proper pride the most familiar and the most hackneyed of Terentian sentiments, 'For to admire and for to see. For to behold this world so wide'—that is his 'metier'; and we may proceed with the quotation and add that 'he can't drop it if he tried.' How or where Mr. Kipling acquired his 'extensive and peculiar' knowledge of the physical world, of the human heart, and of animated nature, is no business of ours. As he himself sings:

'When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre
'Ed 'eard men sing by land an' sea:
An' what 'e thought 'e might require
'E went an' took—the same as me!'

No doubt in 'The Three Musketeers' he allows the world a glimpse of one of his methods of collecting raw material. But there are matters innumerable in his writings for which there is no accounting, unless we are prepared to concede to him a full measure of that faculty of divination which is heaven's best gift to a chosen few . . . . .

It is merely his due to attribute to him the chief share among men of letters in that revival of the imperial sentiment, both in these islands and in our colonies, which has been so striking a phenomenon of recent years. To have reawakened a great people to a sense of its duties and responsibilities, to have fanned the drooping flame of an enlightened but fervent patriotism—these are achievements of which few indeed can boast. It is, we trust, unnecessary to disclaim all intention of disparaging the good work performed by great men in years when the country seemed plunged in a fatal lethargy, and men appeared to have grown indifferent or insensible to England's mission and destiny. Lord Tennyson, for example, has no stronger claim upon the reverence and affection of all generations of his countrymen than the fact that from time to time he set the trumpet to his lips and blew a strain whose echoes will never cease to encourage and to inspire. But old and neglected truths sometimes require to be presented in a new garb; and abstract principles constantly need to be driven home by concrete illustrations. It has been Mr. Kipling's enviable task to bring down patriotism from the closet to the street, and to diffuse its beneficent influence among millions who had hitherto remained untouched.

The writer claims 'that no more formidable attack has been delivered upon Liberalism in the present generation than Mr. Kipling's work taken as a whole'; and it is in India, his peculiar literary domain, that Mr. Kipling reduces Liberal principles ad absurdum. The secret of Kipling's extraordinary vividness, the 'Blackwood' critic discovers in the fact that he never pauses to make preliminary explanations.

Mr. Kipling's short stories may be very roughly classified as tales of 'Anglo-Indian Society,' of 'Native Life,' and of 'The British Army.' With those of the first group, the writer has much fault to find. Mrs. Hauksbee, he says, 'won't do.' Here he finds Mr. Kipling's knowledge degenerated into knowingness. He speaks of 'The Story of the Gadsby's' as 'at once the glory and the shame of Mr. Kipling's prose muse'; and again as 'the most amazing monument of prococity in all literature.' For the bulk of the short stories, however, he has nothing but praise. The greatest vogue in England has belonged to the military stories, by means of which 'he has taught the least imaginative of nations what manful work its soldiers are doing for it.' Kipling's inspiration in this line was curiously anticipated by Tom Robertson, author of 'Ours.' The 'Blackwood's' critic considers, 'The Man who would be King,' Mr. Kipling's chef d'oeuvre in prose; and of 'The Jungle Books,' he says, 'none of his works have the same graciousness and charm, none are so wise, so considerate, so kindly.' But the author of these masterpieces has not proved himself capable of a really great novel. The writer proceeds as follows:

The peculiar attraction of Mr. Kipling's prose work lies much less in any solicitude for style than in his unique fertility of imagination. . . . . In some of his earlier pieces his manner is almost vicious. It is like 'the picture-writing of a half-civilized people,' to borrow an apt metaphor of his own—crude, jerky, flippant. The straining after smartness and sensation is too evident, and the flash epigram is too frequent and favorite an ornament. That these faults have been to a great extent corrected by the maturer taste and sounder discretion of advancing years is perfectly true. But they are not wholly eradicated, and Mr. Kipling has still to vindicate his title to be considered as a model of English style. . . .

But the great bulk of Mr. Kipling's most vigorous and successful prose-work is not in ordinary English, but in dialect. It is in the lingo of the Cockney, the Irishman, or the Yorkshireman; or it is in a tongue specially invented for the use of birds and beasts; or it is in a language designed to reproduce the characteristic 'nuances' of Oriental thought and feeling. It is through such a medium that Mr. Kipling's genius seems to find its most ample and fitting expression; and perhaps it is on that account that his long stories are disappointing. They are necessarily in more or less literary English, for dialect cannot be maintained beyond a certain length of time without fatiguing the reader.

That Mr. Kipling has performed prodigies of ingenuity, and of more than ingenuity, with dialect in verse as well as in prose, is no more than truth. He has indeed accomplished what, perhaps, was never achieved before. He has selected a 'patois' the associations of which were wholly mean, commonplace, ludicrous, and degrading, and has made it the vehicle of poetry characterized by qualities the very reverse of these. But his verse, whether in plain English or in dialect, is superior to his prose in plain English, because poetry is more exacting than prose. It is the paradox of poetry that it permits no synonyms. The poet is in perpetual quest of the one inevitable word, and only the true poet can find it. Now, in Mr. Kipling's poetry the right word emerges at the right moment, and no one can doubt that it is the right word.

'So it's knock out your pipes an' follow me!
An' it's finish off your swipes an' follow me!
Oh, 'ark to the fifes 'a-crawlin'!
Follow me—follow me 'ome!'

Does not the word 'a-crawlin'' almost make one catch one's breath by its startling appropriateness? But we must not begin to quote, or this article would never end.

M. Le Vicomte Robert d'Humieres writes about 'The Poet of Energy,' in 'Literature':

The untirable, the admirable effort of the modern Anglo-Saxon race, it is that of which Rudyard Kipling has felt and rendered the poetry. One hears sound in his work the 'Seven Seas' of the planet under the intrepid keel of the ships of England, the gold on the counters of the merchants, the shrill fifes and the Afghan bullets, the banjo of the settler, who by the dying fire tells to the 'naked stars' the songs of exile.

But his patriotism involves neither the narrowness nor the want of comprehension which are with us its purest forms. Let no one mistake, there is according to temperaments a fatherland above all the others. For a Renan, that will be truth: for a Kipling, it is action. This love of energy is the very axis of his mind.

Mr. Arthur J. Stringer, in a letter to the New York 'Times,' has this to say about Mr. Kipling's women:

Mr. Kipling is too big ever to be shaken by criticism, but at the same time, while he has been the apostle of masculinity in English poetry, his devotion to an idea has caused him a loss of power. We cannot help admiring Mr. Kipling's aggressive masculinity. Our poetry needs such rejuvenating virility. But aggressive masculinity should not mean strident misogyny. All women are not like Mr. Kipling's. In 'The Ladies,' 'The Mary Gloster,' 'The Sergeant's Wedding,' 'McAndrew's Hymn,' in the 'Barrack-Room Ballads,' it is chiefly that side of woman which the swaggering and amorous-eyed redcoat sees that is presented with unpleasing persistency. It may be said that this treatment is purely dramatic. But the same treatment occurs in our author's short stories as persistently as in his verse. At a time when young men express the essence of their 'ennui' and woman-weariness by quoting 'The Vampire' on every possible occasion, it can not but seem regrettable that Mr. Kipling's attitude toward the feminine sex should have exerted the influence it is found to have done.

Very justly, Mr. Kipling, with his love for the reality, the virility, the activity of life, has been called the man's poet. But in this one point he fails as such. There is an absence of that chivalry still instinctive in men, that flower of knighthood which has enriched the lines of Tennyson, Browning, and Shelley. It is because the disillusioned 'debauché' and the overwise 'roué' assume this same Kiplingesque attitude that it must be marked as both regrettable and dangerous. I cannot in this necessarily brief letter enlarge on this subject as I should wish, but it must have struck many of Kipling's admirers that our poet of Anglo-Saxon imperialism has his Achilles heel. And it is obvious that this weakness, if I may call it such, will be a perpetual source of danger to a writer who has long since passed out of his Sturm-und-Drang period.

[For the 'Witness.'

QUEEN MORNING.

Far down the western slopes glides Night
away,
And drowsy eyes at his approach find
rest;
Now, modest 'midst her beauty, sweet
and gay,
Stands blushing Morn upon yon eastern crest.
The dew doth sparkle on the fair, green
sward;
Each spray hath crystal gems without
a stain;
And all the feather'd choir in sweet accord
Sing heartfelt praises to her maiden
reign.
The fields are grateful for the sun's warm
rays,
The air is moist and fragrant—it is
bliss
To walk and breathe, and with a full
heart praise
Our kind Creator on a morn like this—
How blest to dwell with thee, O gracious
King!
Whose Heaven is fairer than a morn
in Spring.

J. MORTIMER.

Elora, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hockey Championship Match To-Night at the 'Arena.'

SPITALFIELDS HORRORS.

WHITECHAPEL A PARADISE COMPARED WITH ITS NEIGHBOR.

The Rev. W. H Davies, rector of Spitalfields, writes to the London 'Times' regarding the horrible condition of human life in his parish:

It is a wrong to Whitechapel and a loss to Spitalfields to let the evil character of the latter be borne by the former. The notorious Dorset street, with its fifty-four dwellings and fourteen hundred inhabitants, is under the shadow of our beautiful Spitalfields Church. 'Compared with Spitalfields,' wrote one of your contemporaries recently, 'Whitechapel is a paradise and Drury lane a fashionable resort;' and the 'Times' of Feb. 22 *last* referred to Spitalfields as 'perhaps the most difficult and discouraging incumbency in London.' The human wreckage of the Kingdom is ever drifting towards London, and the current in London sets relentlessly towards Spitalfields, being influenced by (1) its enormous common lodging-house accommodation; (2) the hundreds of free beds in shelters, and (3) the iniquitous 'furnished-room' system. Quite sixty percent of our immigrants are provincials.

Here we dwell, a population of over twenty-three thousand souls, upon seventy-four acres of ground. For all London the population per acre is fifty-seven; for Whitechapel it is 195; for Spitalfields it is 311. Our nearest park is two miles distant. Half the population is foreign and Jewish, and the majority of the inhabitants are worthy, respectable people.

May I speak of some of the people, their 'homes,' and their daily atmosphere? Ill-born, ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad, many of them at best are poor animals, and 'inefficients' by birth or degeneration. The conditions under which they are herded together make innocence, decency, chastity almost impossible. Children gaze upon the brutal fight and the bruised face, without emotion; and I have seen a child at play upon a floor still red with its murdered mother's blood. Yells and curses that would terrify most men and women scarcely disturb the children's play. The crowd of absolutely homeless and destitute men, women, and children haunting the streets by day and night is appalling. A murder is little else than a passing sensation. Dark staircases, even at noonday; unlighted landings at night, even in 'Models'; a common office for a number of families; high rents and consequent overcrowding and indiscriminate mingling of the sexes; street doors never fastened throughout the year, admitting to stairs and landings used as sleeping places by men, women, and children; the reigning squalor on every hand; the shifting character of the people; these are things that baffle and perplex us at every turn. We are less than a mile from the Bank, on our western side we are bounded by the City; from our church steps Liverpool street station can be seen, yet most city men only know that Spitalfields is 'somewhere in the East End.'

It is our hope and our despair that we are constantly lifting families and individuals out of their low estate, and with good results. Children are placed in schools and homes; during the year 218 women and girls have been dealt with by our lady rescue worker; 243 youths have passed through our Church Army Youths' Labor Home; and within the past fourteen days twenty-one men have been upon the farm at Wickford connected with the Mansion House Problem of the Poor Scheme, and a satisfactory report has been received from the farm of every man. Yet the dark stream flows on, bringing new wreckage every day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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SCROGGIE'S CREEK.

Montreal Parties in the Klondike—Big Skookum Pup and a Small Mining Cabin.

AWFUL FATE OF A MINER—TORN TO PIECES BY A SILVER TIP BEAR.

From Oct. 16 to Jan. 10 is a long time for a letter to be on a journey from the Yukon district to Montreal. It was just this interval that elapsed between the day Mr. Thomas Kennedy wrote at Big Skookum Pup and the receipt of the letter by his family on Tuesday.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Archie Bain were in good health and evidently brimful of spirits, but had not had any mail later than Sept. 4.

SCROGGIE'S CREEK.

Both these Montreal miners had given up their claims on Scroggie's Creek, previously named 'Rosebud' Creek. Mr. Kennedy goes on to speak of the mining camps thus:

'The creek was named 'Rosebud' last year, but nothing was recorded on it, so that when the Scroggie party claimed discovery, and recorded it, they had the right to give it any name they chose. I enclose a map cut out of Ogilvie's book which will show the location of this



creek, also Black Hills, and a few others. We got wind of another stampede to a creek called Thistle. It runs into the Yukon about fifteen miles above the Stewart. If reports are true, this must be a pretty good creek, but it is as hard to believe anything you hear up here as it is in Montreal. There are too many objects in booming a creek. Some boom it to get a crowd to work on the creek. *Others* who have staked half a dozen claims show nuggets, and sell for what they can get, while the police talk it up and get the boys to register, which means quite a revenue. It may be a good creek, though.

PACKING MADE EASY.

We have done considerable packing lately, as the trails were in fine condition and we made the round trip in two and a half days, with sixty-five pounds. This is a pretty good pack for a fellow to carry on his back for a day and a half, and when we get back I think we will make you smile by giving you a practical illustration of the novel way in which the weight can be stuck into an old pair of pants and carried on one's back so that none could tell it was there. About three weeks ago two young Canadian boys who came from about Simcoe, came to our camp and invited us to go down and help ourselves to a pack of moose they had killed. Along with two others we went the next morning about two miles over the mountain and saw the game. Archie and I carried home about fifty pounds of game, so that we have fresh meat for a month more. We have hardly touched bacon since. It made me think of breakfast at home. I was hunting for three days, along with three others, but the game was too wary and the snow too crisp, so that we were easily heard, and the game did not give us a chance for a shot. One of the boys got fifty Tomykins, or snow grouse, and gave us some. They went fine.

PARTIES DISAGREE.

We have had a death on the big Skookum. Claim No. 9 is owned by twelve Minnesota boys. Two went logging with some others and took a raft to Dawson. Joslin took sick down there by catching cold while building their raft, and when he came back did not take care of himself, but went about with wet feet and wet clothing. This laid him up, poor fellow, and finally caused his death. Then the whole party split up and only two are left, the rest having gone home or to Dawson. Big parties do not seem to get on in this country. Even when they have a captain they will not do what is wanted. Splits happen every day. There were some sixteen Buffalo boys on Black Hills in one party. They split and only three are left. The island above is known as Split Up Island, a sign in large letters denoting the name, which came from the large number of split-ups which took place there. They say some of the scenes are laughable. One party after dividing their outfit sawed their scow in halves, each side taking half. One party divided the stove with the axe, and another threw the gun into the river because they could not divide it equally. Other foolish things happen like that, for there are always some who think they are doing more work than the others and do not take long to say it. Tom Roger has split with Cropp. These came all the way from New Zealand. They split with the other two at Bennett and now have split with each other. It is a queer country.

LIVING INDOORS NOW.

We finished our cabin on Sept. 7, and for the first time since we left Skaguay, slept off the ground. It was a treat which we greatly enjoyed. Our tent is now used as a pantry or ice-house, and it would be worth a fortune to any Montreal butcher. Anything you put in there will freeze solid, and keep until next summer. Our cabin is 12 x 15 inside, and I would like to be able to send you a picture of it—it is so comfortable and warm. Let the mercury freeze this winter and we'll laugh at it We have had some pretty cold evenings lately; but though it has been 26 below zero, we only require one double blanket over us.

PRETTY WINTER PICTURES.

There are now about two feet of snow, and the country looks grand. The first fall of snow was sleety and stuck well to the trees. It looked, to give you an idea, like a beautifully frosted Christmas card. The ground covered with snow, and trees and bushes hanging over, weighted with frosty crystals formed a pretty picture.

MAILS EXPECTED REGULARLY.

The news was welcome that we shall soon get the mail that has been delayed through the rank system they have at Dawson. Some 500 letters in all are on their way to the Stewart River post office. The government has given the contract to reliable parties, and we expect now soon to have the mail carried as regularly as in the summer.

CHANGES IN MINING LAWS.

You no doubt have heard of the many changes, both in the mining laws and those in office. I understand a man can hold a claim now on every creek in every district, if he desires to do so. This is more like the thing, because under such a law a miner runs no chance of losing his right to mine in any district, as there are any number of creeks in every district and numberless gulches, so that should one claim not turn out good, we can easily move off and prospect on some other creek.

TORN TO PIECES BY A BEAR.

Mr. Archie Bain writes under the same date, referring to the prospects for working the claims this season as excellent. Continuing, he says: 'Hunting is in full blast just now, and everyone is trying to lay in a store of fresh meat for the winter. Some three weeks since a man went hunting. He was known to be a very bad shot. He encountered a large silver-tip bear. It is the same species as the grizzly bear. Instead of letting the ferocious brute pass the miner fired and wounded him. It was a deplorable business. The bear turned sharply in his tracks, and seemed to know what had caused his pain. He came for the hunter with a rush. The latter with desperate courage put shot after shot into the huge beast. The grizzly is the most ferocious of his tribe, however, and before the man could get out of the way his enemy was upon him. The brute tore the leg from his body, and then went and lay down, leave the fainting man where he had dropped him. Not satisfied with the mischief already done, the bear arose in dying fury and literally tore the man to pieces. Then having achieved its terrible task the animal walked off a few paces, lay down and died.

It would have been better if the silver tip had been allowed to pass along undisturbed, but none could do otherwise than be sorry for the fatal outcome of the adventure.



AT THE LADIES' SKETCH EXHIBITION

No. 1—Study of a head, by Miss Irwin. No. 2.—A stormy day at Metis, Mrs. Cole. No. 3.—Old cottage at Westmount, Miss Sanborn. No. 4.—Portrait, Miss Mary M. Phillips.

The annual sketch exhibition of the Woman's Art Association of Canada has been open daily for several days from two until six, in the Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, and will close today. There are three branches of the association, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, and Toronto sends about sixty of the hundred odd sketches shown. Kingston shows fifteen, and Montreal nearly forty. The principal Montreal exhibitors are Miss Sanborn, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Cole and Miss Mary M. Phillips. Miss Darragh is represented by three sketches and Miss Laing by two. Some of the exhibit is very creditable to the amateurs who form the association, and a glance at it will repay the student and those who are interested in the position of art in Montreal and Canada. With a year or two's thorough training and hard work several of the exhibitors might achieve some measure of fame.

BIG MOOSE AND CARIBOO.

Hunters Have Rare Good Luck in New Brunswick.

A RECORD-BREAKING SEASON.

(New Brunswick Correspondence 'Forest and Stream.')

Two of the youngest guides in the Tobique country are Aleck and Dave Ogilvie. The latter had a very exciting experience with a monster bull recently. He was going over a line of traps about two miles from camp, when he struck a fresh track. This he followed about two hundred yards, when he came across an enormous moose, across a windfall, twenty-five yards away. His rifle twice missed fire, At the third attempt he hit the moose in the shoulder and the animal staggered, then galloped away, leaving a trail of blood on the snow. Dave followed him about half a mile, and then saw him watching his back track, about seventy yards away. He again fired, when the moose snorted and rushed straight for him, with his mane on end and shaking his head. Dave retreated and got behind a big tree. When the moose came within thirty yards he snorted and humped his back up, as though inviting his enemy to close combat. Dave fired again, but another snort and shake of the head were the only visible effects. The boy then placed his rifle against a tree as a rest, and aimed straight at the breast of the moose. The immense animal then reared on his hind legs, made a futile attempt to charge, fell back against a tree, and was dead before Dave could reach him. The horns have a spread of 58 inches, and but for an injury done them when in the velvet would have gone over sixty. They have twenty-six points, the plate of one horn measuring fourteen and the other twelve inches. The moose was very gray in color, and showed many signs of old age. Dave's brother, Aleck, has killed a moose with a spread of fifty-three inches, and at Island Lake found a dead moose with a spread of fifty-one inches. It is thought by Mr. W. Garrison Reed, of Boston, that this is the moose that was wounded by Dr. Heber Bishop, when hunting in that locality.

Adam Moore, of Scotch Lake, has shot a bull moose on the Tobique, weighing 1,250 pounds. The horns measured over five feet. Henry B. Eaton, of Calais, guided by William Griffins, on the first day on the hunting grounds, shot a very large moose, with a fifty-four inch spread. Mr. W. H. Carnall, of St. John, has received a fine specimen of locked antlers, of two bull moose, killed while fighting on Canaan River.

So far as known up to Dec. 24, no moose had ever been shot on Miramichi waters with a spread of five feet. While the south-west country seems to be fully equal in point of game supply to either the Tobique or Restigouche regions, yet exceptional heads have rarely been taken there. This, no doubt, is a purely accidental circumstance, as the Miramichi and Tobique hunting-grounds really merge into each other at the watershed, and moose are found everywhere on the hardwood ridges and around the lakes. Still, it remained for Dr. Heber Bishop, of Boston, to prove that five-foot heads could be found on the eastern side of the divide. The doctor, with his friend, Mr. W. A. Ross, of New York, hunted for five days on the snow in the Sister Lakes and Rocky Brook country. They had as guides Ed. Norred, Jim Paul, and Herb Heal. Old bulls were found to be plentiful, and many were started. On the third day a very large moose was shot, with a spread of fifty-three inches. The fourth day was chiefly taken up in packing this moose to camp. On Saturday, while the doctor and Ed. were setting out for a tour of some adjacent lakes, they suddenly came upon a monster bull ploughing straight toward them through the snow-laden firs not fifteen yards away. The doctor's first shot brought the bull to his knees, then he got up and started, but fell after going a few rods, and a second shot finished him. The doctor was naturally in high spirits when he discovered that the antlers measured a fraction over sixty inches, and, as the bull was a noble specimen in every way, he determined if possible to have him taken out whole, and mounted for the New York exhibition. As the animal was killed within a quarter of a mile of a logging-road, this proved to be a feasible scheme. The entrails being removed the moose was neatly sewed up in canvas, and then hauled to Boisetown and placed aboard the train. In going down the portage road one of the points was damaged slightly, reducing the spread.

In crossing the swift waters of the sou'-west, Ed. Norred devised a novel scheme to keep the moose from being wet. He placed one sled on top of another, with long poles projecting from the sides, and the whole firmly bound together with ropes and hay wire. When the sled threatened to tip on the slippery rocks, it was kept on an even keel by these outriggers. The crossing was effected without a drop of water being shipped. Norred also concocted a kind of sledge, on which the moose was lashed, and which greatly facilitated its being handled safely on the cars and steamers on its way to New York. The doctor says the moose in New Brunswick are much larger than those he has seen on other hunting grounds. This monster weighed a trifle over 1,000 after all his inwards were removed, and must have gone close to 1,300 when he met the doctor.

A moose has been shot near Nictau Lake, on the Tobique, which is claimed to have the finest head ever taken in this province. Though the spread (63 inches) is four inches less than Mr. F. H. Cook's head, the blades are 19 inches wide, and there the thirty-two perfect points equally divided on either side. The fortunate sportsman was Captain Chauncey P. Williams, of Albany, N.Y., who had as guide George Armstrong, of Perth Centre. This head is being mounted by Mr. S. L. Crosby, of Bangor, who, by the way, has received up to date 103 moose heads, besides 450 caribou and deer.

THE DRUNKARD'S MENU.

A DIETARY CALCULATED TO LEAD TO SOBRIETY.

(London 'Daily Mail,' Dec. 31.)

Last night's 'London Gazette' contains some light reading.

The Home Secretary issues therein general regulations for the management and discipline of certified reformatories wherein habitual inebriates may be detained and treated under the new act which comes into force to-morrow.

These regulations, Sir Matthew White Ridley explains, are 'model regulations,' and the rules submitted for his approval by the managers of proposed institutions should incorporate or be based upon the model. The model regulations are set forth in seven pages of the 'Gazette' filling 107 paragraphs, prescribing the respective duties of the managers, the superintendent, and the medical officer, and giving a complete code of treatment and conduct.

The following paragraphs alone need be quoted:

(6) An application for a certificate shall be deemed to be an undertaking on the part of the managers to feed, clothe, maintain, and employ any person who may be committed to their care with their consent for the period of his sentence, subject to the regulations approved for their institution.

'(72) The inmates shall be supplied with plain wholesome food . . .

'(73) No intoxicating liquor or drug of any kind shall be admitted into the reformatory under any pretext whatever, except in pursuance of a written order of the medical officer specifying the quantity, and the name of the person for whose use it is intended. . . .

'(74) The inmates shall mess together, and the food should be

CARVED IN THE ROOM.

and should not be weighed out to each man.

'(76) Each inmate shall be provided with a complete and suitable dress.

'(85) Every inmate should be encouraged to exercise his faculties and employ his time as remuneratively as possible.

'(86-9) Chess, cards, and other games shall be provided; daily newspapers and magazines shall be placed in the day-room for the use of the inmates; drill and outdoor games shall be organized, and entertainments, such as lectures and concerts, shall be arranged from time to time; a good supply of books shall be kept.

'(92) Visits to inmates shall be made in sight of an officer, but not within hearing.

'(99) Morning prayers shall be read daily.

'(107) The strait jacket shall be the only mechanical means of restraint used in the reformatory, and it shall be used only to prevent an inmate from injuring himself or others. The approval of the medical officer is necessary.'

The most interesting portions of the Home Secretary's regulations are the model time-table and the model dietary. From these we may compile an instructive code of health for people who have been drinking to excess:

THE MODEL TIME TABLE.

6.00 a.m.—Rise.
7.00 a.m.—Breakfast.
—Physical Drill.
8.15 a.m.—Chapel.
8.30 a.m.—Work.
11.30 a.m.—Compulsory.
12 noon—Dinner.
1.30 p.m.—Work.
4.30 p.m.—Compulsory.
5.00 p.m.—Tea.
Recreation till bedtime.
9.30 p.m.—Go to bed.
10.00 p.m.—All lights out.

THE MODEL MENU.

Breakfast, 7.00 a.m.—
Cocoa, bread (unlimited), and butter, 1 oz.
Dinner, 12 noon—
Sunday—Bread (unlimited), potatoes, 12 ounces; cooked meat, 5 ounces; fruit or currant pudding.
Monday—Bread and potatoes as above; fat bacon, 3 ounces, and beans, 12 ounces; rice pudding.
Tuesday—Bread and potatoes as above; soup, cheese.
Wednesday—Bread and potatoes as above, beef, five ounces; currant pudding.
Thursday—Same as Tuesday, with the soup varied.
Friday—Bread and potatoes as above; pork, 4 ounces; peas, pudding.
Saturday—Bread and potatoes as above; mutton, rice or sago pudding.
Supper and Tea, 5 p.m.—
Tea, bread and butter (the recipe of this beverage is 1-6 ounce of tea, 2 ounces of milk, and ¾ ounce of sugar). Oatmeal gruel at bedtime to those who wish it. The gruel is in the proportion of two ounces of coarse Scotch oatmeal to the pint.

It may reasonably be inferred that the tea is not likely to be too strong, and that luxuries will be scarce in the inbriates' reformatories.

A fish dinner may occasionally be substituted on Fridays. Vegetables, to be grown in the garden, are to be given frequently. The punishment diet is to be two meals of dry bread and one meal of 'skilly,' with half a pound of potatoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY HER FRIEND'S TIMELY ADVICE.

A Toronto Lady was Released from a Monster's Grip.

She Suffered from Terrible Nervous Headache - Headache Powders Did Her no Good—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured Her, as They Have Cured Thousands.

'Just as sure as I eat a hearty meal, I have a splitting nervous headache an hour or so afterwards,' said a lady to one of her friends a few days ago.

'What do you take for it?' asked the friend.

'Oh! I take a "headache powder." But nothing does any good. I have to grin and bear it for three or four hours, when it begins to get better, and gradually passes away.'

'You will never get any benefit from headache powders, of any description,' said her friend, 'for the simple reason that they don't remove the cause of the headache.

'What you need, and the only thing that will cure you is one of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after every meal.'

'Why should I take dyspepsia medicine for nervous headache?' queried the sufferer.

'Simply because Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for every case of Indigestion, and your nervous headaches are caused by Indigestion.

'I can't explain the why and wherefore, to you, but I know that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will positively cure nervous headaches, for I have proved it by personal experience.

'I used to suffer terribly just as you do. Every hearty meal was sure to be followed by headache. I had to call in our doctor at last, and he told me that Indigestion was the cause of the trouble. He advised me to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I did so (they cost fifty cents a box, at the drug stores).

'I haven't had a headache since I began taking them. I only used one box, too. You try them, I know they'll cure you.'

And they did—as they always do.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

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INNER HISTORY.

Why Sir Wm. Harcourt Resigned the Leadership.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

Personal Jealousies Which Hampered the Liberal Party.

A London letter says: Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has caused to be published what he calls 'from the purely personal point of view,' his 'version of the bewildering crisis which has come upon one of the great political parties of the state.' 'It all began,' he says, 'four years ago, when Mr. Gladstone resigned. Sir William Harcourt had for years looked forward with certainty to the reversion of the Premiership; and there was even some idea that he regarded it as his right when the general election of 1892 was over. He established himself in a house in London, held consultations with members of the Liberal and Irish parties, and altogether was assumed to be playing for some band of his own.'

HARCOURT ALMOST WON.

It may have been these things, it may have been a certain brusqueness and arrogance of temper, but it is certain that when the resignation of Mr. Gladstone once more put the Premiership within the grasp of Sir William, his own colleagues were those who stood in his way. But even with their opposition, Sir William went nearly winning. There was a remarkable scene in the lobby of the House of Commons on one of the nights when the leadership of the party was still in suspense. A group of members—half excited, half cowed, half resolved, half hesitant—were gathered around Mr. Labouchere; and, after many false starts, they all made their way to the little room on the right of the lobby, which is occupied by the whips of the government, and there and then presented their plea to Mr. Marjoribanks—now Lord Tweedmouth—that a peer should not be made the leader of a Radical party. Lord Tweedmouth is an adroit, an even-tempered and a patient man, and he was a close personal friend of Lord Rosebery, and his fortunes were bound up with those of his brother Scotchman. So he listened to the deputation quietly, but would only say that he could do no more than register their representations. He must have laughed in his sleeve when the deputation departed in the knowledge that Lord Rosebery had already been sent for by the Queen, and that the question was closed which those benighted and belated Radicals thought was still open.

LABOUCHERE AND STANHOPE.

The new government thus started with a schism, and things were made worse by the fact that two of the chief enemies of Lord Rosebery were not disarmed. Mr. Labouchere either ought to have been given the Postmaster-Generalship, or he ough. to have received an embassy abroad, but he was given neither. Mr. Philip Stanhope was unfortunately out of parliament for he had been beaten at the general election, and, therefore, could not be given the post of chief whip, for which he was eminently suited. But Mr. Stanhope ought somehow or other to have been won over. He is a first cousin to Lord Rosebery, and singularly like him, especially in the vigilant and somewhat frigid eyes, and the two men seemed to be separated by one of those curious aversions which are common in the family life of the English upper classes. But, of course, the greatest peril of the new administration was the soreness of Sir William Harcourt. That distinguished politician has never cultivated the useful art of concealing his feelings. Blunt, outspoken, proud, he felt that he had been cheated of the prize to which his long years of service, his tremendous powers—for his powers are tremendous—and his experience had entitled him; and he made no attempt to conceal his soreness. He had but one method of revenge; he took it. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he brought in a great budget. Such a budget was eminently contentious and necessarily lengthy; in other words, was a budget which was bound to take a very considerable time. Now a bill to a minister is his stock-in-trade, his political capital and investment. If the bill goes well his prospects rise; if it occupies much time his stock goes up in the market, for it is prominence and the constant occupation of the public eye that advance a politician's fame and career. This also means that a great bill which puts one politician to the front puts other politicians to the rear. And so the budget bill meant that Sir William Harcourt occupied the entire stage.

THE NOTABLE BUDGET.

Lord Rosebery chafed, so did others, but they were helpless. A budget must get passed every year; and Sir William's budget was so radical that, for the moment, it would have been fatal to Liberal statesmen to have said a word against it. And so, in his hour of defeat, Sir William was the master of the chief citadel. But even still his soreness remained, and people repeated some unguarded and tempestuous sayings of his in the division lobbies, as 'When are you going to put this wretched government out?' the 'wretched government' being that of which he himself was the leader in the House of Commons! Mr. Labouchere shared these opinions; apart from the feelings of personal disappointment, he hates sincerely the alleged jingoism of Lord Rosebery. And the times were favorable to the squeezing of the government. It had an uncertain majority—sometimes rising to 30 or 35—often sinking to six or seven. The Parnellites were counted amongst its supporters, bpt they also were anxious to throw it out of office; and Mr. Chamberlain, thinking that the pear was ripe for his entrance into a Conservative ministry, was also on the pounce.

THE CORDITE RESOLUTION.

There was a secret, though perhaps unavowed and even unspoken, understanding between the enemies of the ministry inside and outside its ranks; and one night there was a successful ambush. Members enter the House by one door only, and as they pass through this into the lobby their names are taken by a number of clerks who represent both parties, and who give—like a moral thermometer—the numbers to the whips. When a division is about to be taken the whips on both sides know, through the register kept by these clerks, what the numbers will probably be. But on this night Mr. Chamberlain arranged that his friends should not enter the House by the usual way, but should get in by a private entrance down to the terrace, should destroy all the calculations of the whips in the lobbies, and so defeat the government. And this is what happened: the government was left in a minority of seven, and the Rosebery administration, with all its bickerings and heart-burnings, its ferocious jealousies and its deadly hatreds, was at an end.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Meantime, relations between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt were so strained that they only spoke when compelled to do so by official duty. The strong personality of Sir William Harcourt asserted itself in the inner meetings of the Cabinet, and the nominal subordinate claimed to be the master of the nominal superior. Lord Rosebery is a proud and an extraordinarily sensitive man, and is unable to forgive a personal slight. Things went on in this way for some time, until Lord Rosebery threw the whole thing up when he thought a decent excuse was given him; and at the same time made the declaration—it is said in writing—that he never would again be a colleague of Sir William Harcourt. This is the policy of proscription to which the letter of Sir William Harcourt alludes.

MR. MORLEY SECEDES.

But before this moment was reached Lord Rosebery had created an antagonist as formidable—if not more formidable—than Sir William Harcourt. Mr. John Morley had been Lord Rosebery's closest friend; he is said, indeed, to have been the man who made him prime minister; but, before long, Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery drifted apart. Mr. Morley's love for home rule was warm; Lord Rosebery's cool. Mr. Morley hates jingoism with an incurable hatred; Lord Rosebery's motto—as he once declared at a dinner in the city, in a speech that was not reported—is 'democracy at home, imperialism abroad.' Differences of principle soon became aggravated by personal feeling in all political combinations, and thus it happened that Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery became as much estranged as Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt.

ROSEBERY IMPERIALISTS.

These antagonisms betrayed themselves in the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery seemed done for during the period that immediately followed his retirement; but there was an active group of friends who still fought for him quietly and persistently, notably Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Munro Ferguson and Mr. McArthur. The first was important, because he had been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and foreign affairs suddenly came to the front; the two latter were Whips, and, therefore, might be supposed to represent some feeling in the party generally. One night things were brought to something like a mild crisis when the young Whips got up from the very bench on which they sat beside Sir William Harcourt, and announced they would vote against their own leader! Sir Edward Grey did not imitate this example, but when he spoke, he managed in that frigid, self-controlled, distinguished style of speech which he commands, to convey that he was a Roseberyite—in other words, an Imperialist.

THE OPPOSITION DIVIDING.

Other occupants of the front Opposition bench held their peace while this bitter struggle was going on, though after some time Mr. Asquith began to be ranked among those who were friendly to the renaissance of Lord Rosebery. And so the two parties gradually took up their position; it was Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley on the one side, and Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, and, perhaps, Mr. Asquith on the other. Sir Henry Fowler never makes up his mind till the cat has taken its final jump; and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is sick of it all, is in poor health, in indifferent spirits, and longs for rest and a decent retreat—as he showed by his eagerness to get the Speakership when it was in the gift of his party.

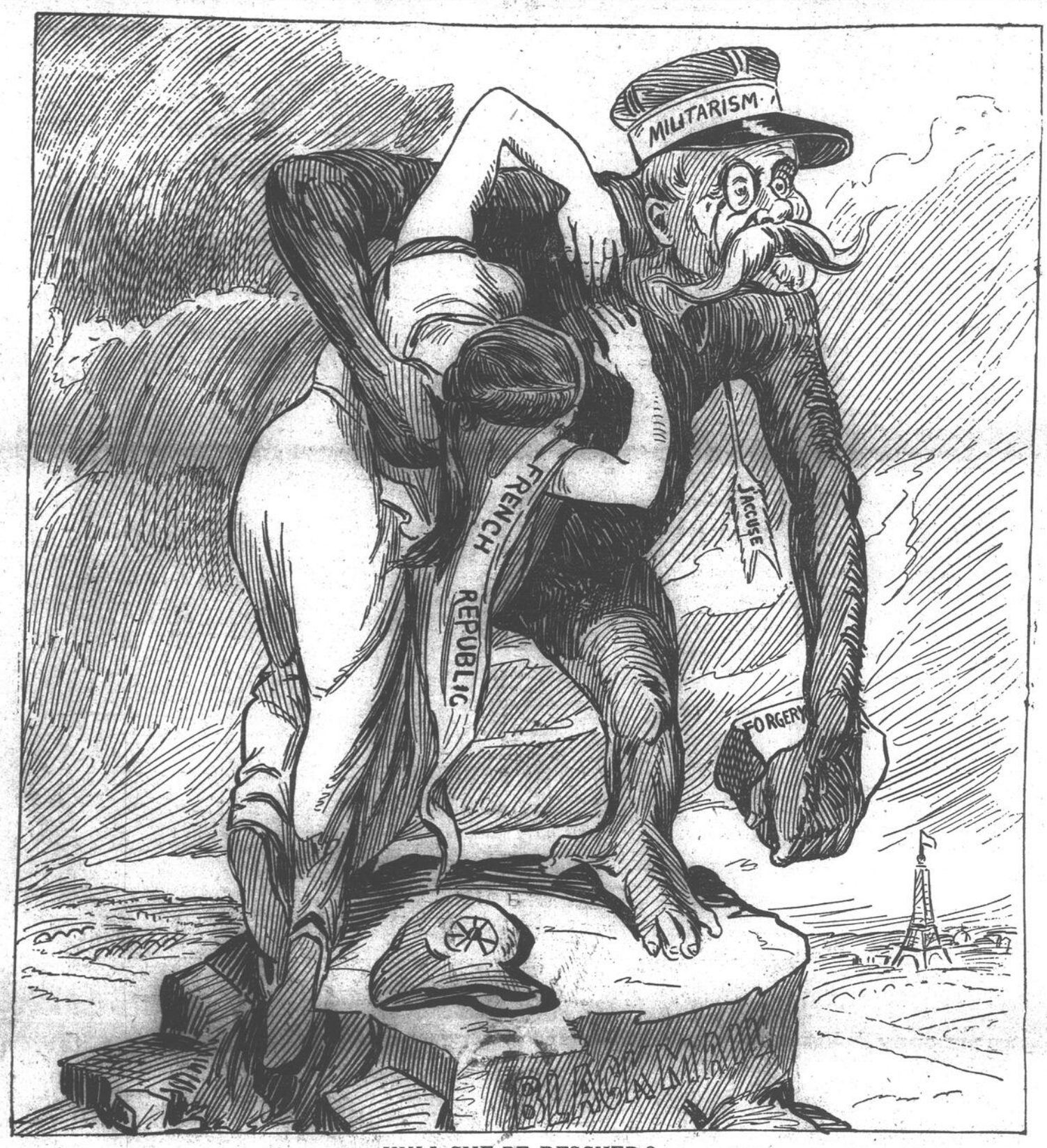
THE FASHODA CRISIS.

Fashoda brought the long smouldering embers of personal and political differences to open flame. Lord Rosebery, as everybody remembers, advanced to the support of the government; he was followed by Sir Edward Grey and by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Morley remained grimly silent; Sir William Harcourt said very little, but he was foolish enough to bring the struggle between himself and Lord Rosebery to an open manifestation under every circumstance of disadvantage to himself and superiority to his opponent. He went to the dinner at the Mansion House to the Sirdar. While Lord Rosebery divided the honors of the evening with the Sirdar, Sir William was relegated to a late toast, was listened to with something like impatience, was as openly humbled as his rival was openly exalted. This was the almost tragic drama that was going on behind the splendor and the apparent unanimity and the patriotic effusions of that great night in the Mansion House.

AT LAST THE END.

Even a close observer might have failed to see all its inner meaning—its ferocity of hatred, its joy of long-sought vengeance, and the pathos of its humiliating ending of a mighty personality and a great career. Certainly, nobody could have read all the meaning of the scene in the face of Lord Rosebery, for that distinguished man had one tremendous advantage; the frigid eye, the pallid cheek, the immovable lips, never reveal the fierce emotions that rage within.

In that hour Sir William Harcourt must have seen the whole vista of the future as by a flash. The prospect before him was that he should occupy the place of leader until it was ripe for Lord Rosebery; that he should remain and bear the affronts of rivals, the wavering loyalty of friends, that he should, as it were, be the plaster until the wound in the Liberal party was healed, and that then his detested rival should come in and rule the ranks which Sir William had again united. Sir William resolved to be no longer the warming-pan; no longer to smooth the path for another person's feet to triumphantly tread. And so he wrote his letter to Mr. Morley. This is the personal and inside history of the crisis.



WILL SHE BE RESCUED?

—'Puck.'

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Aguinaldo's Clever Moves—Native Desire For Independence—A Religious Clash.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. 'Post.')

Manilla, Nov. 28.—Those people who think that Aguinaldo is an ignorant bungler have not followed the course of events here with attention. The last move of this very clever young man is to collect duties at all the ports of Luzon under his control. These duties are just half the amount of those in force in the custom house at Manilla. The result is that a great deal of merchandise which formerly came to Manilla is now going to ports north of here. A great quantity of these goods are coming down the railway into Manilla. By this ingenious method Aguinaldo gets a considerable income, the railway is making money, and the dealers can undersell those who ship directly to Manilla and pay double the duty in the American custom house.

Again, in the exchange of letters between General Otis and Aguinaldo concerning the release of Spanish clerical and civil prisoners, the Filipino has held his own in refusing the demand. General Otis asked for the release of these prisoners on the ground that civilians and the clergy cannot, according to international law, be made prisoners of war. Aguinaldo answered that there were two reasons why these prisoners were exceptions to the rule of international law. First, both the civilian and clerical prisoners had been volunteers in the Spanish army. Secondly, that, as the Spaniards have a large number of Filipino citizens prisoners, whom they refuse to release, he has a perfect right to hold the clerical, and civilian Spaniards in reprisal. He also intimates that he is perfectly willing to release the prsoners as soon as Spain releases those Filipinos whom she still holds as political prisoners.

In the meantime, the Spanish priests who are prisoners are forced to do manual labor, and, I have no doubt, there is a good deal of hardship endured by those prisoners who are in out-of-the-way places. On the other hand, there are many instances of Spanish prisoners being taken into the families of rich Filipinos and treated with every consideration. I have in mind a Filipino lady living in Lipa who entertains as guests in her house and at her own cost ten Spanish prisoners, and at the same time that her cousin languishes in a Spanish prison.

The natives are now outspoken in their desire for independence. They do not want the Americans to stay, although they do want them to protect them from outside interference. Several members of the Filipino Congress have openly acknowledged to me that the people are determined to have independence or fight for it. Although it is questionable whether the revolutionary government could hold together if allowed to run its course, still if it came to an armed conflict with the United States, all Filipinos are likely to hang together. It is growing more certain every day that unless we give the natives practically what they demand we shall be obliged to fight them. The native merchants also declare now that they favor the revolutionary government. They say that so far the American form of government has not been much better than the Spanish, and that there is bribery going on in the custom house. The insurgents continue getting arms, which are shipped to them from China and Japan. The difficulty the American commanders now have to prevent the landing of arms in the island of Luzon alone suggests what a task it will be to enforce custom duties among all the islands.

The religious question is already making itself felt, and in the quarrel the Roman Catholic chaplains in the army are taking sides with the Spanish priests. The trouble arose over burial service. All paupers are buried without coffins, at the expense of the state, and the priest who reads the service receives a regular salary. Any one who can afford to buy a coffin, however, is obliged to pay the padre from $5 to $25 for his services, otherwise the soul of the deceased goes into the future world without the blessing of the Church, and the body cannot be buried in a consecrated graveyard. The tariff of prices is made by the archbishop, and, just as a doctor charges for healing the body the padre charges for healing the soul. It is a matter of business. Chaplain Pierce, of the regular army, ran across a Filipino family who had spent their money on a coffin for their baby, and had only $1 left to pay the padre.

'You should have bought a cheaper box,' said the padre. 'The tariff is $5 at the lowest, and I cannot make any exception in your case.'

The parents were distracted, and did not know what to do.

'Why,' said Chaplain Pierce, with true American disregard for established usage, 'I will read the service and you can keep your dollar.'

There the matter might have ended, but a few days later Chaplain Pierce received from a Catholic chaplain in the volunteer service a letter in which he was severely reproved for a breach of professional etiquette, asking, 'What business have you to read the burial service over a Catholic child?' Chaplain Pierce referred the matter to General Otis.

'I have been expecting this matter to come up, Chaplain,' said the General. 'Do your duty, and I will see that you are not molested.'

Smallpox is holding its own, but the disease seems less virulent. In all there are about a thousand sick soldiers in the general hospital, and eight hundred sick in quarters, making the high total of about 25 percent of the men out here. There have, however, been only three deaths in the last ten days. A new convalescent hospital is being established on Corregedor Island.

J. F. B.

MR. JOHN LOCKERBY IS 101.

Mr. John Lockerby, of this city, completed his 101st birthday to-day. He resides with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Alchorn, Upper Queen street, Charlottetown. Mr. Lockerby was born on Jan. 7, 1798, at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and emigrated from the Old Country in 1820, coming to Miramichi, and afterwards settling in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There he lived for more than half a century, coming to Charlottetown in 1871, and residing here ever since. He is still wonderfully sound in mind and body, and one is almost inspired with a reverent awe at the thought of the long years he has spent upon the earth. Mr. Lockerby was a schoolmate of Carlyle and is to-day an honored elder of Zion Presbyterian Church with the most hearty love and esteem of his brother elders and worshippers there, who can say of him most truthfully, he is a 'man without guile.' If he should live to see New Year's Day next, he will have seen what is granted to few of earth's millions, the three centuries of 1700, 1800 and 1900. Mr. Lockerby has been a life-long or a long life Christian, zealous in Church work and noted for his reverence and love of God.—Charlottetown (P.E.I.) 'Patriot,' Jan. 7.

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