

TWO OLD SCANDALS.

Still More Facts on the Asphalt and Incinerator Site Deals.

GRAVE REASONS WHY WEST AND ST. LAWRENCE WARDS SHOULD NOT ELECT MESSRS. COCHRANE AND MANN.

That the electors of St. Lawrence Ward may know just how to vote as between Mr. James Cochrane, contractor, and Mr. J. B. Clearhuc we give the following additional facts in connection with the asphalt deal in 1893, whereby the Sicilian Asphalt Company (of which Mr. Cochrane has been such a shining member) was awarded a contract for paving at twelve thousand dollars more than the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Company tendered to do the work for.

The fight to give the contract to the Sicilian Asphalt Company went on for days in the City Council, and the opinions of the aldermen on the proposed deal were given at great length by the press. The Warren-Scharf Company made a manly fight to get the contract, and wrote to the council on July 18, 1893, a stinging letter in regard to the tactics that were being used to pay twelve thousand dollars more for a job than should be paid.

The letter protested bitterly against awarding the asphalt contract to any company but the Warren-Scharf, as it was the lowest bidder by \$12,414. The fact was referred to that the company had already done considerable paving in the city. In conclusion, the protest stated:—

The tactics and statements of our opponents now are much the same as those adopted and made by them in May, 1891. On the twenty-seventh of that month, proposals were received by the Road Committee for paving with asphalt various streets, the total area of pavements to be laid being over seventy-two thousand square yards, and we were the lowest bidder of every street. It was the desire of a majority of the Board of Council to award the contracts to Mr. James Cochrane's Company, and they were only restrained from doing so by the declaration of your late Mayor, Mr. James McShane (who was present at their meeting), that he would not sign the contracts unless they were awarded to the lowest bidder. To avoid doing this the committee rejected the tenders, and ordered the work readvertised. New tenders for it were received on June 5, 1891, when the contracts were awarded to Mr. James Cochrane's company, they being the lowest bidders, and their tender being in the aggregate more than \$30,000 less than the amount of their tenders for the same work on May 27—a decided saving for the City of Montreal.

In conclusion, we beg to say that the guarantee on our pavement, and the security for it, are those called for in the specifications, and exactly the same as opposed by the other contractors. Being the lowest bidders we are entitled to all the contracts, and we confidently trust that you will so decide in the interests of the city, and as a matter of justice to us.

This letter was laid on the table and three days later the aldermen showed how much they cared for the taxpayers' money by giving the contracts to the Sicilian Asphalt Company and thereby losing the corporation over \$12,000.

The deal to award the contract to the Sicilian Asphalt Company passed the Council on July 28, 1893, after a stormy meeting. The following were some remarks of the aldermen at this eventful meeting:

Ald. Stevenson contended it would be an outrage to give the contract to the Sicilian Asphalt Company, when the Warren-Scharf Company would do the work as satisfactorily, for \$12,000 less. He held that if it had not been for the Warren-Scharf Company the city would be paying still dearer for its asphalt than it was doing. The Council was in honor bound to give the work to the lowest tenderer. If the Warren-Scharf Company did not get fair play it would never compete again. Why pay \$12,000 more for an article not in any way superior? He moved, seconded by Ald. Villeneuve, that the name of the Warren-Scharf Company be substituted for that of the Sicilian Asphalt Company.

Ald. Villeneuve declared the Warren-Scharf Company's work to be well done, and that of the Sicilian Asphalt Company was done. Why vote away money that will pay for 4,000 more yards of asphalt for nothing? If the Sicilian and Warren-Scharf companies took it into their heads to combine, the city would have to pay for it sweetly then for its asphalt.

Ald. Smith contended the Warren-Scharf Company should in all fairness, when the contract; the city surveyor reported that the work this company did was very good. There was no reason for wasting \$12,000 of the citizens' money.

Ald. Savignac, and others, also demanded that the lowest tenderer get the contract.

All demands and denunciations were, however, useless, as the contract was awarded to the Sicilian Asphalt Company.

From the above the electors of St. Lawrence Ward may guess pretty accurately what is in store for them if they send Mr. James Cochrane to the council.

Mr. Clearhuc, who has lived for so many years in St. Lawrence Ward and who is so highly thought of by the business community, is meeting with gratifying success in his canvass. The desire on the part of the electors of the ward to have a trustworthy representative is very strong.

Mr. Clearhuc feels confident of being sustained on Feb. 2 by a handsome majority.

In the election two years ago in this ward Mr. Cochrane was an anxious candidate and only got 712 votes, while his opponent, Ald. Harper, picked up 1,326—almost two to one. The vote two years ago is giving much encouragement to those in favor of reform in municipal affairs and who are doing their utmost to elect Mr. Clearhuc.

Speaking of Mr. Clearhuc, Mr. E. Gilbert, of C. Gilbert & Sons, says: "I think Mr. Clearhuc is as good a man as St. Lawrence Ward could have in the council. He has been successful in business and his business-like ways will be of great use if he is elected. I am very pleased with the choice of a candidate."

Mr. William McKenzie, stock broker, says: "I think Mr. Clearhuc the very best man you can get. He is well fitted in every way for the office and I am sure he will oppose with determination all jobbery and dirty work."

THAT INCINERATOR SCANDAL.

The following report, made to the City Council on that incinerator site scandal, by which Mr. Mann, who is a candidate in West Ward against Ald. McBride, benefited to the tune of ten thousand dollars, will enlighten the taxpayers still more about the affair. The report, which was made on July 18, 1893, after citing that the committee was composed of the Mayor, Aldermen Stevenson, Thompson, Smith and Savignac, goes on to say the committee was appointed to consider the request of the real estate owners in connection with the appropriation of the City Council of \$70,000 to purchase and construct incinerators. The committee had held nine meetings and examined forty witnesses, and after taking all the facts into consideration had come to the following conclusions:—

The terms of the resolution of council granting an appropriation of \$70,000 for the purchase of land and construction of incinerators were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Property, Sq. feet, Cost. Rows include Gregory, Amos, and Bayard.

Thus exceeding for the purchase of land alone its entire appropriation by the sum of \$4,904.22.

2. That the three incinerators might have been constructed on a much less extent of land, experts having declared that the utmost quantity required is about two hundred square feet for each.

3. That the city is the owner of a piece of land, and has been for many years, in the immediate vicinity of the Gregory Farm, said land being of such sufficient dimensions for dumping and incinerator purposes, and as regards convenience and situation, affording all the necessary accommodation.

4. That the property known as the 'Gregory Farm,' which the committee purchased at eighteen cents per foot, was for sale at twelve and a half cents, and it is established that said property was disposed of by Messrs. Clement and Pagnuelo at eighteen cents per foot, and subsequently purchased within a couple of hours afterwards by Mr. W. Mann, from the owners thereof, namely, the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company; that the property was sold to the Health Committee between the hours of ten and twelve a.m. by Messrs. Clement and Pagnuelo to the Health Committee before it was purchased by Mr. W. Mann through the same agents, from the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company, at twelve and a half cents per foot, the said Mr. Mann realizing a profit of \$10,371.48 at the expense of the city. Mr. Mann claims that Messrs. Clement and Pagnuelo got the refusal for him and were acting as his agents; whilst, on the contrary, Mr. R. Bolton, president of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company, declares that he understood that the said Messrs. Clement and Pagnuelo were negotiating the sale with the city for his company at twelve and a half cents per foot and that he paid them a commission of one and a quarter percent thereof.

With a report such as this before them can one dream, for a moment, that West Ward will want to change so faithful a representative as Ald. McBride? A WIDELY KNOWN ALDERMAN. The following letter about Ald. Stevenson, the popular representative of West Ward, which Ald. McBride, needs no introduction.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—I trust that I am not encroaching upon your valuable columns, but would ask you as a favor to tell the following story about our old friend, the father of Mont-

real's City Council, who is now looking for re-election in the West Ward of this city. Of course, everybody knows Col. Stevenson is one of the best entertainers that Montreal has ever produced. I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the citizens in the Mechanics' Institute this afternoon when the Colonel was nominated for re-election. I have a little story that I would like you to print, which is as follows: During one of my visits to the United States, where my business calls me four or five times a year, I had occasion to visit a small town by the name of 'Camden' in New Jersey, and while talking to a lot of friends I was introduced to a Mr. Thompson (if I remember right), who seemed to be a man of independent means. I could only judge him by the size of the diamond he wore in his shirt front, which was almost as large as a hen's egg, and its brilliancy far outshone the summer sun. When he was introduced to me as a Canadian his first remark was: 'I believe you come from Canada.' By the way what do you call that town on the river St. Lawrence, a very fine looking town that I had the pleasure of visiting a few years ago. I mean the town with the front of about four or five miles long that crosses the St. Lawrence before I mean? I said: 'Yes, I think you mean Montreal, the metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.' 'Yes, I guess you are right. Do you know my friend, the Colonel, that lives up there?' I said: 'Yes, I know a number of colonels here in the city of Montreal. What colonel do you mean?' 'Well, I mean that colonel that has so much to do with the fire brigade.' I said: 'Do you mean Colonel A. A. Stevenson, the chairman of the fire department?' 'Why, yes, that's the man. Now I say, Canadian, I think if you are a loyal Canadian, that you ought to change the name of that town and make it Stevenson, as he is better known in this part of the country than the town itself, and if you have any influence you had better change the name of that town from its present name to Stevenson.' I simply gave you this story to show you how Colonel Stevenson has disinterestedly endeavored to hold up Montreal, and he is the man who has made Montreal the most hospitable and agreeable city amongst our visiting cousins who have had the pleasure of visiting us, which they are always happy to do. I also take this opportunity of wishing Colonel Stevenson every success and think that the citizens of Montreal, and especially the electors of the West Ward should see to it that our unselfish representative is returned at this critical moment in the history of Montreal's City Council.

WILLIAM SOLATER, Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

The contest in St. Jean Baptiste Ward is getting warm. Mr. Edmond Roy is putting up a lively fight against Ald. Grothe. Mr. Roy will hold a meeting this evening in the Market Hall, when several gentlemen besides the candidate will address the electors.

Mr. P. Leclerc has resolved to enter the field in St. Jean Baptiste Ward against Ald. Oumet. His nomination papers have been prepared, and his requisition papers are being signed.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Mr. D. Gallery, merchant tailor, who is opposing Ald. Connaughton, is surprised that any paper should prefer to see Ald. Connaughton returned to the City Council instead of himself. He says he has already served the people of Victoriatown, by getting a lamp placed for them at St. Etienne street, and has done other public services for the ward which entitle him to the votes of the people. It made no difference to him whether people were Protestant or Catholic; he made his living by his business with both classes and always did his best for any of them to get them a situation or serve them in any way; and he felt, as an honest man, surprise that he was placed in the 'Witness' list for people to oppose him.

As stated in the 'Witness' on Friday, it is understood that certain aggrieved politicians are at the bottom of the opposition to Ald. Connaughton, who is fearless in denouncing schemes to get money from the Legislature to squander upon certain proposed expropriations.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Mr. Arthur Gagnon, who is a candidate in St. Louis Ward, against Ald. Reneault, will hold a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock in the Monument National and makes known to the electors what his platform will be in municipal politics. It is said Ald. Reneault may retire from his present seat and be a candidate for the seat of Ald. Savignac, who is retiring.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. J. D. Couture, merchant, of St. Lawrence street, will be a candidate in St. Louis Ward, against Mr. P. E. Paquette, manufacturer, who is running for seat No. 1, which Ald. Savignac is retiring from.

Mr. Couture said to a 'Witness' reporter this morning: 'The rumor that I may come out in St. Louis Ward is well founded. If elected I promise to vote in the true interests of the taxpayers every time. I am a property holder and would cast no votes that would entail increased taxation. I certainly would not vote contracts to the highest tenderers and would discontinue all expropriation schemes. I am well acquainted with Ald. Laporte and would vote very much as he does.'

It is well known that a powerful clique is at the back of Mr. Paquette and that it is opposed to candidates of Mr. Laporte's pattern.

MR. HERBERT AMES'S REPLY.

In answer to numerous requests asking him to be a candidate in the forthcoming municipal elections in St. Antoine Ward, Mr. Ames gave his reply to-day:

'After a great deal of pressure, I consented to-day to allow my name to be put into nomination for seat No. 2 St. Antoine Ward. The main considerations which have induced me to take this step are:

1. That, being on terms of close acquaintance with all the reform members of the council, I have been led to believe that my joining their number will bring about greater unity and cohesiveness among them.

2. I have received positive assurances, from two or possibly three of our leading business men, men whose names could I mention them; would provoke expressions of universal approval, that if I will now enter the council they will consent to follow two years later. To secure such men has been what we have labored for these many years and if their acceptance depends upon my sacrifice I can hardly refuse to do my share towards this end.

3. To have now refused to come forward myself, after having so often well-nigh coerced others into the municipal service, would be a shirking of duty, inasmuch as those circumstances which have hitherto rendered it impossible for me to accept office no longer exist.

I have acquiesced in the selection of seat No. 2 St. Antoine Ward, now occupied by Ald. Costigan, not because I have any feeling against that gentleman, but simply because I have personally endorsed candidates in every other ward where it might have been possible for me to have accepted nomination.

If there should be a contest, I must specially request those among my personal friends, who, as members of the Volunteer Electoral League, have already been assigned to work in other wards, that they remain faithfully at their posts and work for those candidates already endorsed. Nothing would cause me greater chagrin than to have other battles lost that mine might be won. Did I not now consider the cause of civic reform in a fair way to triumph all along the line, I should not permit my own activity to be occupied by a personal campaign.'

A SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Mr. James Cochrane called at the 'Witness' office this morning and said that he wished the people of St. Lawrence ward to know that he was entirely out of business and had been so for over three years. He had tried to live so that people could see that he would give the lie to the old cry against him that he was a city contractor, and show that it was wrong; that he was a servant of the Sicilian Asphalt Company, and had been abused right and left for doing his simple duty to that company, which had paid him well for his work. He declares that he has no need to come to Mr. H. B. Ames or to anyone else for a certificate of character, as he pays one hundred cents on the dollar and owes no man a five-cent piece. He desires to leave the whole matter in the hands of the electors, who have had opportunities of knowing him. He had no word to say against his opponent or anyone else; but he was willing to stake his own reputation as a business man against that of any one, and take his chance at the polls. He challenges anyone who has any charge of dishonesty or unfair dealing against him to bring it forward in print, and he would meet it in the proper manner.

ALD. PREFONTAINE REPLIES TO ATTACKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On my return from Quebec, where public and personal affairs have detained me for some weeks past, I find that in my absence I have been attacked in a brutal and calumnious manner by a certain newspaper. The attacks are of such a nature as to make it incumbent on me to vindicate my honor before the tribunals of my country. I had therefore decided to treat them with the contempt they richly deserve so far as the majority election was concerned, but in view of the position which this journal occupies as the reputed English organ of the party to which I belong my silence might be misinterpreted by the public outside of this city. I feel that it is sufficient to state that my record in the council for the past fifteen years is before the people and to-day I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my requisition has been signed by the Mayor, the aldermen and by the leading citizens of all nationalities and creeds. This with the result of the coming election will be my vindication.

As to the citizens of Montreal, I feel certain from the assurances of support that I am daily receiving that they will not be misled by these rabid attacks as the vast majority of them will have a pretty good idea of who has inspired them.

It seems to me to come with very bad grace from this newspaper to attack me in this manner at the present time for no other purpose than venting its spleen and satisfying the enmity of a person who certainly has no claim to dictate to the French-Canadians who their candidate shall be.

In view of the tacit understanding which has now the force of unwritten

law, and which I flatter myself I have helped to make so, it is now the turn of a French-Canadian to occupy the civic chair.

I accepted the candidature at the solicitation of a large number of leading citizens of all nationalities who satisfied me that it was the unanimous wish of my fellow-country men, as they considered that after fifteen years of continuous labors in the council I was qualified to preside over its deliberations. In bidding farewell to my constituents of Hochelaga Ward at a large meeting attended by citizens from all sections of the city, I laid down my programme as fully as possible. My declarations were reported in all the city papers and no unfavorable comment having been made upon them I have reason to think that they met with general approval.

I am satisfied, and so are my friends, that nine-tenths of the citizens of Montreal will look with pleasure on my unanimous election to the mayoralty, and I have no hesitation whatever to be judged by my record in the Council.

As to the future—the first and most important work by far for the welfare and progress of the city of Montreal is the revision of its charter so as to give the Council the fullest possible control, untrammelled by the Legislature, of the city's affairs, but with a referendum submitting to the rate-payers for their approval all extra expenditures or other than routine matters.

The next matter which should engage the Council's attention is the consolidation of the City's debt so as to reduce the amount of interest now being paid.

There should be a reorganization of the administrative departments by which a considerable economy could be effected while a higher state of efficiency would be secured, assuring to the citizens all the improvements which the growth of the city may render imperative. This with a more equitable distribution of the taxes levied by the city would be of immense advantage and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve.

My wish is to see, and my efforts will all tend to make our city a Greater Montreal, embracing all the municipalities on the island, and ranking as to population and importance with the larger cities of the American continent. Montreal should be the national port of Canada and the point of distribution for the products, not only of this country, but of the Western States. This should and can be accomplished with reasonable aid from the United States.

After fifteen years of faithful service in the Council, I am permitted to assist the new Council in carrying out these important measures during the next two years, I shall then retire into private life, well satisfied that I have done my share in promoting the welfare and progress of our city.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the opportunity of addressing the public,

RAYMOND PREFONTAINE.

POIRIER TRIAL BEGUN

THE MORNING DEVOTED TO EM-PANELLING A JURY.

St. Scholastique, Que., Jan. 17.—The case of Cordelia Viau was called this morning before Judge Taschereau. The court-room was crowded with farmers and their wives from the surrounding country, and it was with difficulty that a passage was made through the crowd to admit the prisoner. She was dressed in deep mourning with a heavy black veil. When the solemn charge of having been implicated in the murder of her husband, Sidore Poirier, was read by the prothonotary she seemed to be weeping. The whole forenoon was taken up in securing a jury from the sixty names on the list. The lawyers for the defence challenged every one for cause and the judge appointed Jos. Langlois and Felix Raymond as jurors to decide whether the challenged jurors were eligible. When no cause could be found the lawyers for the defence exercised their prerogatives in many cases and refused them peremptorily. The complete panel was as follows: Joseph Charbonneau, David Gascon, Benjamin Beaulne, Jos. Desjardins, Pierre D'Amour, Adelaire Mersanger, Jacques Nantel, Jean Lebeau, Desire Charron, Hormidas Lafond, Napoleon Lajeunesse. After the accusation was read to the jurors the court adjourned until two this afternoon.

THE NULTY TRIAL.

Joliette, Que., Jan. 17.—The case against Thomas Nulty for the murder of his three sisters and one brother commenced here at 2.30 this afternoon.

PROF. KINSELLA'S VISIT EAST.

Cornwall, Jan. 17.—Prof. John A. Kinsella, Dominion Dairy Instructor, for the North-West, who had been spending a few days with old Glangarry friends, left for Ottawa yesterday, on his return to the West. Professor Kinsella is a native of Glangarry, and although a very young man, has had considerable experience in dairying, having been successively inspector of the Allangrove factories, and assistant-inspector of the Kingston Dairy school.

OUTREMONT ELECTIONS.

The Return of Messrs. Hall, Languedoc and Robson Assured.

PETITION FOR A MANDAMUS PRESENTED IN COURT AND WITHDRAWN.

Great interest is being taken in the elections in the town of Outremont to-day, and there is a contest in every ward. In the North Ward ex-Councillor Thomas Hall is being opposed by Mr. James Watterson, and at two o'clock this afternoon Mr. Hall was a long way ahead. In the South Ward ex-Councillor G. Languedoc is opposed by Mr. W. T. Hart, and there seems no doubt that Mr. Languedoc will win. In the West Ward ex-Councillor W. H. Denman is being opposed by Mr. James Robson, chairman of the Outremont Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and as the vote was pretty well polled at two o'clock, Mr. Robson's election is assured. This will mean the election of three councillors who are in sympathy with the majority of the old council.

A petition of Mr. W. T. Hart, candidate at the municipal elections held to-day at Outremont, came up before Judge Mathieu in the Practice Court this morning. The petitioner asked for a writ of mandamus to force Mr. C. Damase Sinoencs, secretary-treasurer of the dissenting Catholic school board, to show him his books, so that he might ascertain if the Catholic electors whom he expected to have as supporters had paid their school taxes. The petition was opposed on the ground that the petitioner had no interest in the Catholic school corporation. The Court maintained this objection, and also held that, anyhow, the granting of the petition could now have no effect, as the election was taking place to-day. However, the petition was allowed to be withdrawn without costs.

On the other hand, it is claimed that Mr. Hart himself is not qualified to run as councillor, inasmuch as he only became a registered proprietor in August last, whereas the law declares that a ratepayer to be qualified for councillor must be a registered proprietor for at least twelve months.

KHYBER PASS. AFRIDIS HAVE REOCCUPIED IT AND ARE BEGINNING TO MAKE TROUBLE. Calcutta, Jan. 17.—Sergeant Walker, who was captured by the Afridis in December, has been released and has arrived here.

The Queen has approved the appointment of General Sir Arthur Powers Palmer, K.C.B., to succeed General Sir Wallock Hart, as commander of the Tirah field force, on the north-west frontier.

London, Jan. 17.—The Earl of Elgin, viceroy of India, has wired the government that the Zakka-Khel Afridis have reoccupied the Khyber Pass and that the cutting of wires and firing upon escorts have recommenced.

A COLD 'DIP.'

There was another cold 'dip' last night in some parts of eastern Ontario, in the State of Vermont, and in this province, as the following thermometer readings would indicate: Vankleek Hill, Ont., 7 below; Richford, Vt., 19 below; Shelton, Vt., 10 below; Abercorn, Que., 20 below; St. Johns, 10 below; St. Jerome, 20 below; Sorel, 19 below; Hudson, 17 below; Ste. Therese, 16 below; Ste. Hyacinthe, 10 below; Terrebonne, 18 below; Three Rivers, 5 below.

The thermometer is reported to have registered 18 below zero at five o'clock this morning in St. Albans, Vt. At St. Lambert it was 9 below at seven a.m., and in the city 8 below about six a.m.

MILDER TO-MORROW.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 17.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 26, 24; Calgary, 28, 4; Edmonton, 22, 8; Qu'Appella, 24, zero; Winnipeg, 14, 10 below; Port Arthur, 20, 4; Parry Sound, 12, 16 below; Toronto, 28, 4; Ottawa, 6, 10 below; Montreal, 12, 4 below; Quebec, 30, 10 below; Chatham, 20, 4 below; Halifax, 24, 14. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Fine and cold to-day; light snowfalls, and a little higher temperature on Tuesday.

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1898. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.43; yesterday, 30.05. To-day, temperature, max. 3, min. -5; yesterday, max. 21, min. 12.—Below zero.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

Birth notices are inserted for 15c, marriage notices for 20c, death notices for 30c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other notices to obituary, such as short notices of 1/4c, 1/2c extra per word extra, except poetry, which is three cents per word extra—prepaid.

A special 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.

ELLIOTT.—At 18 Brandon avenue, this city, on Jan. 6, 1898, Mrs. George W. Elliott, of a daughter. 15
GROSE.—At Toronto, on the 16th inst., the wife of C. B. Grose, of a daughter. 17
MOIR.—On the 15th inst., at No. 47a St. Famille st., a son to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moir. 15
VOLKERT.—On Nov. 30, at 82 St. Augustin street, St. Henri, the wife of W. J. Volkert, of a daughter. 17
WILSON.—At Clarence, Ont., on Jan. 6, the wife of A. E. Wilson, of a daughter. 15

MARRIED.

DAVIS—McKENZIE.—On Dec. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Quincey, at Lake View, Clarence M. Davis, of Vermont, to Miss L. M. McKenzie, of Lake View, Que. 15
BARKER—SAUL.—At Ottawa, on Jan. 12, 1898, by the Rev. R. E. Knowles, G. Alfred Barker, of the E. B. Eddy Co., to Miss Catherine Saul, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Saul. 19
THOM—McDOWELL.—On Jan. 5, 1898, in the Methodist Church, Aurora, Ont., by the Rev. H. McDowell, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Dunlop, Midland, and the Rev. G. W. Dewey, Aurora, Edmund James Thom, of Palmerston, to Jessie Hull, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. McDowell, Aurora. 15

DIED.

BRACE.—On Dec. 23, 1897, at Castledene, Basing, England, after a long illness, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon-General John Brace, aged 66 years. 15
ELLIOTT.—At 18 Brandon avenue, this city, on Jan. 8, 1898, Georgina, infant daughter of G. W. Elliott. 15
FARRELL.—In New York, on Dec. 31, 1897, Mary Georgina Farrell, only surviving daughter of the late Dr. John T. Farrell of London, Ont. 15
HOLT.—At 374 Slater street, Ottawa, on Jan. 14, 1898, Francois Holt, aged 73 years, relict of the late William Holt of Kingston, and mother of Mrs. H. Meadows, of Ottawa. 15
TURNBULL.—In this city, on the 17th inst., David Turnbull, late G. T. R. conductor, aged 65 years.
Funeral on Wednesday the 18th, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence 388 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
Falkirk (Scotland) papers please copy. 17

TAMLYN.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Fee, No. 1 Fern avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 8, 1898, in her 83rd year, Mary O. Tamlyn, relict of the late John Tamlyn, Bowmanville. 15
WARBURTON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., J. J. Warburton, late wharf superintendent Wm. Johnston Steamship Company.
Funeral from his late residence, 115 Laval avenue, on Tuesday, 18th Jan., at two o'clock p.m. 17
WILSON.—At Liverpool, Eng., on Jan. 6, 1898, Matthew Isaac Wilson, merchant and ship-owner, formerly of Quebec. 15

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Your ticket on the Point A. A. Bazaar Piano is worth five dollars (\$5) if you purchase a duplicate from W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street at the advertised price, \$250.

AU BON MARCHÉ
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1885 & 1885 Notre Dame St.
Our Stock of Winter Jackets, Caps, Coats, Shawls, Fur Goods, etc., are all on view; also our New Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Trimmings, Blankets, Carpets, and all at Rock Bottom Prices. 23

TEES & CO.
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
3300 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

LACHINE CANAL.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Masonry, etc.', will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1898, for the masonry, etc., in substitution of swing and stationary bridges, the erection, maintenance and removal of a temporary timber bridge and the removal of the present swing and fixed bridge at St. Gabriel Locks, at the intersection of Bellegarde street, Montreal, Quebec.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 18th day of January, 1898, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Lachine Canal, Montreal. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places named.
In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$500 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rate and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
L. K. JONES, Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, January 13th, 1898.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for. 17

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.
Notre Dame street Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 17, 1898.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS.

The fact that vast crowds through this department every day, proves beyond doubt that our prices for FINE FURS are lower by 15 to 25 percent than exclusive Fur Stores. To-morrow's Bargains will startle Fur buyers into instant action.

HIGH CLASS FURS. AT SALE PRICES. A great sale, without a parallel. A sale that represents thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of high-class Furs. Natural Mink Ruffs, with six bushy tails, the kind that's usually sold at \$5.00. Sale Price, \$3.40. Alaska Sable Ruffs, with ten bushy tails, fine full fur, and excellent value at \$6.50. Sale price, \$4.40. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

OUR GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE. More Dress Goods selling than ever before. More magnificent goods to choose from. A perfectly amazing variety of choice Fabrics, all priced with one great object in view—To sell quickly.

COLORED DRESS GOODS. Many handsome Dress Goods at one-third off the regular price, that's the interesting point of the story. 35 pieces dark colored Tweed Effect, with bright dotted surface, and hair stripes; any lady would say they were cheap at 18c yard. Our sale price, 10c. 28 pieces pretty Plaid Dress Goods, plain and fancy tartans, the kind that's most suitable for children's school dresses or ladies' shirt waists, wonderful value at 21c. Our sale price, 12 1/2c. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. 30 pieces Black Figured Satin Sol-id Dress Goods, dainty dots and scroll designs, regularly sold at 35c to 49c yard. Our sale price, 23c. 2,500 yards of Rich Black Dress Goods, which the Big Store secured with one-half shorn off the price. The Company have decided to put them forward in the same condition, namely, Dress Goods that in the ordinary way you would pay \$1.45 yard for. Our sale price is 85c. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

A SILK EVENT. Something over ten thousand dollars of Silk Beauty at the lowest prices you have ever known them marked, that's what is making our new silk department hum, with a buying enthusiasm rarely seen. Our silk sale is now in full swing, and there's about 40 pieces Moire Antique Silk, in pink, blue, cardinal, fawn, grey, green, and black grounds, with rambon colored stripes of the brightest hue, admirably adapted for Ladies' undershirts. The former price was 95c. Our sale price is 64c. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

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

St. Lawrence Ward. J. B. CLEARIHUE

Candidate for ALDERMANIC SEAT No. 1. Has opened Committee Rooms where all friends are cordially welcome. Central—127 BLEURY ST. Branch—374 ST. LAWRENCE ST. Bell Telephone, 2783.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. MR. JOHN SCANLAN, Merchant.

has opened the following committee rooms, where electors will receive full information regarding his candidature in the forthcoming Civic Elections. 306 Bleury Street (Central) - Tele. 4223. 57 Bleury " " " " 925. 1912 St. Catherine Street - " " 1508. 78 St. Lawrence " " " 1914. 84 Prince Arthur " " " 7080.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. H. A. EKKERS,

Candidate for Aldermanic Seat No. 2. Committee Rooms: CENTRAL: 437 Bleury Street, Bell Phone 2370. BRANCHES: 104 St. Lawrence Street. 1939 St. Catherine Street. 135 Manoe Street. 740 St. Lawrence Street. All rooms open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS CATALOGUES, ETC. Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by JOHN DOUGALL & SON 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI PROCLAIMS IT.

The text of the Pope's encyclical was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Montreal, yesterday, together with the pastoral of Mgr. Begin. Accompanying these documents was the following circular addressed by Archbishop Bruchesi to his clergy: 'Archbishop's Palace, Jan. 12, 1898. 'My Dear Brethren,—I herewith send you the text of the encyclical "Affari Vce," of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, treating the Manitoba school question. This all important document, the first of the kind addressed by the Holy See to the episcopacy of our country, was read last Sunday in the Basilica of Quebec, the mother of all the churches in Canada, at the request of Leo XIII himself. 'Although the newspapers may have reproduced it already, it is my duty to have it read solemnly in all the churches and public chapels of the diocese. 'You will, also, read the beautiful pastoral letter by which Mgr. Begin, coadjutor to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, promulgated this encyclical, giving also a clear and precise resume of the whole. 'I share the views expressed by His Grace, as well as the counsels and direction which he is pleased to give. All of the faithful, I hope, will accept with the most profound respect, and the most filial submission, the teaching of our supreme leader, and for the defence of the great cause so dear to us, all they will be but one, heart and soul, following the example of the entire Canadian episcopacy. 'You will have the kindness to add nothing to the reading of these two letters. 'Receive, dear brethren, the assurance of my most affectionate and devoted sentiments. 'PAUL, 'Archbishop of Montreal.' The encyclical was also read in the suffragan dioceses of St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The papal encyclical letter on the school question was read in the Catholic churches yesterday, without any comment excepting the remark that Catholics would now know their duty and would be expected to perform it. Mgr. Langevin was not present at St. Boniface Cathedral, and the letter was read by the parish priest. Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba schools was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here yesterday. Halifax, N.S., Jan. 17.—The Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question was read in the Catholic churches here yesterday, together with the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Quebec, bearing on it. A note from Archbishop O'Brien was also read expressing approval of the Quebec Archbishop's pastoral. Toronto, Jan. 17.—The encyclical of the Pope on the Manitoba school question was read in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout the Province of Ontario today. The translation used is practically the same as was published on Monday last. The encyclical was accompanied by a pastoral letter which was also read, signed by the Archbishop of Toronto, the Bishop of Hamilton and the Bishop of London. Beyond the reading of the pastoral there was no comment made in any of the city churches on the encyclical. Kingston, Jan. 17.—Yesterday morning in St. Mary's Cathedral Vicar-General Kelly read the translation of the Pope's encyclical. He prefaced the reading with a few remarks, mentioning that the contents of the letter had been made known hitherto through the medium of the press and that Archbishop Cleary had deferred giving commentary on the letter until such time as he might be able to give a clear, concise and well-informed one.

POSTAL SERVICE COMPLAINTS.

As many complaints have been made against the postal service because the mails intended for the SS. 'Teutonic' failed to reach England by Christmas Day, the postmaster of Montreal deems it right to inform the public that these mails, made up in good time, and despatched by the D. & H. train at 7 p.m. on Dec. 14, owing to some delay between there and New York, failed to connect with the 'Teutonic,' and were consequently sent forward by the SS. 'Umbria,' on Dec. 18.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Auguste Bellay, a well-known French journalist, of this city, died on Saturday last, at the age of fifty-eight years, from paralysis. Mr. Bellay had resided in Montreal since the year 1890 and was connected with different newspapers, including the 'Estandart,' the 'Croix,' and the 'Monde.' At the time of his death he was secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce, and furnished contributions to the columns of the 'Monde Canadien.' Mr. Bellay was much esteemed and respected by his conferees, and all those who knew him.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the creditors of J. H. Blumenthal & Sons will be held on Jan. 21. The assets of G. Cusson, wood and coal, are to be sold on Jan. 21. A meeting of the creditors of L. E. Dion & Co., dry goods, will be held on Jan. 21. The assets of J. B. Fleury, boots and shoes, are to be sold on Jan. 20. Joseph E. Parent, men's furnishings, has consented to assign. The stock of Perrault, Perrault & Co., hats and furs, has been sold. The assets of P. Routhier, grocer, are to be sold on Jan. 20. Twisdale & Co. lumber, have been succeeded by Alex. MacLaren. A meeting of the creditors of Napoleon Valade, tobacco, will be held on Jan. 21.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. GREAT Annual Stock Reduction Sale. DISCOUNTS From 10 to 75 percent. EXAMPLE BARGAINS: 1,000 yards Fancy Black Dress Goods, choice novelties; prices from 45c per yard, less 20 percent discount. 500 yards Fancy Striped Silks, all colors, Pure Silk, cheap at 75c; Sale Price, 50c per yard, less 10 percent discount. 10,000 yards choice Dress Muslins, all the Latest Colorings and Designs; regular value 30c per yard; Sale Price, 19c per yard, less 20 percent discount. 25 pieces Finest French Fancy Opera Flannels, all good colors and patterns; regularly sold at 50c to 60c per yard; our Sale Price, 35c per yard. 2,000 yards fine Fancy Gingham, all choice colors, New Plaids, Tartan Checks, Fancy Striped and Colored; worth 25c; our Sale Price, 12 1/2c per yard. COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE. SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St. TERMS CASH. Tel. 3883.

HIS OPENING SERMON.

THE REV. MR. ROLLIT POINTS A WAY TO BUSINESS SUCCESS.

The Rev. C. E. Rollit's ministry at the Church of St. James the Apostle began yesterday, when he preached in the morning to a large congregation. The text was Matthew vi, 33: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.' The preacher spoke eloquently in opening of the wonderful and great privileges which were those of the early believers, who were permitted to see Jesus face to face, and listen and revel in the sweet music of his voice. He endeavored to show that the one essential to success in all the various walks of life was the condition set forth in the text. 'Now there are men to-day,' he said, 'who mistake the meaning of our Lord's words. They say, as one said to me the other day—since I came to the city, "I cannot be a consistent Christian and a successful business man; there is deceit in every kind of business—there must be if men would succeed; the public demand it, or rather, by their demands make it necessary." I protest against such a doctrine. I do not believe it, but if it should be true that there is deceit acknowledged and known, it is to the shame of those who call themselves men that they should so degrade themselves as to cast aside willingly, on any pretence, that honor, a slur upon which, when spoken, they call themselves gentlemen to resent. Others say, it surely cannot be wrong that I should engage in this and that; that I should make myself felt in business, and politics, and in society; that I should make as much money as possible, be busy in worldly concerns, enjoy myself as much as I can, and be as happy as men should, who are surrounded as we are to-day. Very true. I cannot see how that man is fulfilling his duty who does not with enthusiasm enter into the work he has set himself to do. Diligence is a virtue; enthusiasm is a virtue, when well directed. Whatever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, is a good proverb, while to rejoice is a scriptural admonition. But what we want to-day is men whose enthusiasm is a result of the consecration of self to God, of the will, affections, and powers to God first, and then, to the prosecution of business concerns, as gifts entrusted to us by him, and for his honor as well as our own good. Did any one ask, how should he seek the kingdom of God? In prayer. By example our Saviour taught us to fall on our knees, by precept he taught us to plead for it, and he promised our prayer would be heard. Where would it be found? In the way of duty, in obedience to the Lord's commands. Surely that was enough. We had the Church to teach us, the sacraments to strengthen us, and hope to spur us on. Our duty therefore was plain. Let us follow it, not waiting the 'more convenient season,' or the instantaneous change, or the natural abatement of temptation's power, but now. It would not be easy, there would be broken and troubled times, there would be rocks and rapids, and falls of affliction and trial; but men would find that, no matter how much they were mixed up in business, or engaged in public questions, by following obedience to the known will of God, with a manly and Christian determination, they would enjoy in this world pleasures many and great, and in the world to come inherit everlasting life.

GEN. BOOTH COMING.

LEFT NEW YORK AT NOON TO-DAY FOR CANADA.

New York, Jan. 17.—Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, who arrived here on Saturday from England, left at noon to-day for Canada.

Speaking to a number of reporters on Saturday, he outlined the itinerary of his tour and its objects. Upon the subject of his relations with his son, Ballington Booth, he said that full explanations of the cause of the separation had been given at the time, to which he was unable to add anything.

'As to the condition of my daughter-in-law,' he went on, 'I have already expressed a deep sympathy with my son, both by cable and by letter. With respect to the causes that have led up to this illness I am totally in the dark. I have heard little more than has been stated in the press. Commander Booth-Tucker and my daughter, the consul, have, I believe, already denied all blame on the part of the leaders of the Salvation Army here for this painful affliction.

'Of my daughter, whose nobility of character is known throughout the length and breadth of the world, I need not say anything, while my long and intimate acquaintance with Commander Booth-Tucker, and personal knowledge of the honorable career he sacrificed in the Indian revenue service to become a co-worker with me, gave me the highest confidence in the wisdom of his administration and the correctness of any statements he may have made on this or any other phase of the subject.

'A great deal of curiosity has been manifested, I am informed, as to whether I am going to have an interview with my son. To that I reply that, as is well known, it was my anxiety to see him a few years ago, to which I can but add that I have already asked for an interview on the occasion of my present visit. Whether it will be granted to me in the form I have asked for—that is, without the interference of any other persons—remains to be seen. Gentlemen, I need not say that this personal question is very painful to me, or that it has already caused me great distress of mind, or that it appears likely for some time to come to be a sad experience, and I hope that no one here will think I am withholding any lawful confidence from him by declining to speak upon it further.'

New York, Jan. 16.—After an interview between General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, this afternoon, at the Windsor Hotel, the following statement was given out by the latter, who witnessed the interview: 'General William Booth and Commander Ballington Booth to-day at the Windsor Hotel met in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong and the Rev. Charles C. Hall. 'The interview was purely as between father and son. Nothing transpired calculated to lead to any amalgamation of the two movements. It was agreed that all public controversy in the press or otherwise between the two movements should, as far as possible, come to an end.'

LEAVES FOR JAMAICA.

A banquet was tendered at the Hotel Carlsake on Saturday night to Mr. F. P. Brothers, late chief of construction of the Montreal Street Railway, who leaves for New York to-night with Mrs. Brothers on his way to Jamaica, where he will superintend the construction of an electric road.

The head of the table was taken by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, general manager of the railway, and representatives were present from all the departments. Covers were set for over a hundred. Among others who spoke to the toast of 'Our guest' were Messrs. D. McDonald, superintendent; Blackwale, president of the Canada Switch Co.; J. Ross, Major Laurie, R. Chappman, John Garth, Landers, Carter and Swan. Mr. F. B. McNamee also spoke, recalling that Mr. Brothers' father had laid the first railway crossing in Canada. That was in 1822, on the Grand Trunk Railway; the Quebec and Richmond as it then was. Superintendent McDonald said of Mr. Brothers that their best affections had been permanently grounded by the magnetic currents of his well-known business tact, his ability and genial friendship. The superintendent then presented Mr. Brothers with a handsome travelling bag. The recipient made a brief reply.

F. M. C. OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The installation of officers of Protection Ruling, No. 230, F.M.C., for the ensuing year, took place in their rooms, Federation Hall, St. Catherine street, on Friday evening. In the absence of D.S.M.R., Bro. John Hyde, the duty of installing the officers devolved on Bro. Duncan McCormick, P.W.R., assisted by other members of the order. The half yearly report submitted, was very satisfactory, and showed a good balance in the bank. The contemplated visit of the Supreme Mystic Ruler, Bro. D. E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ohio, was a subject for discussion, and if arrangements can be made, a public meeting, to which the members of the various fraternal orders in the city will be invited to hear Bro. Stevens speak on the benefits of fraternal insurance. Following is a list of the officers for 1898: Past worthy ruler, Bro. Alex. Gibb; worthy ruler, James Reid; worthy vice-ruler, W. Y. Grose; worthy chaplain, Sam. Woods; worthy recorder and collector, W. H. Frankum; worthy treasurer, J. S. Horton; worthy marshal, Bro. Robert Miller; worthy warder, J. A. Karch, Jr.; worthy guard, W. M. Campbell; worthy sentry, G. H. Cornell; worthy medical examiners, Doctors Rolfe Campbell, Doctor O. H. Richter; worthy trustees, John Hyde, Thomas Liggett and John Stewart.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

The question where to obtain the best value for the least money is being solved every day by the many delighted, well-pleased shoppers that visit our Store.

JANUARY SALE PRICE.

BLANKETS.

Solled Blankets, the best Canadian make of Wool Blankets, Double Bed sizes. For example, you can buy this month.

\$4.00 BLANKET for \$3.00. \$4.15 BLANKET for \$3.30. \$4.25 BLANKET for \$3.25. \$5.00 BLANKET for \$4.50.

10 percent extra for cash.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' and Youths' extra warm Frieze Ulster Coats, handsomely finished, made from the most durable material, a \$5.00 Ulster for \$4.00, with 10 percent extra for cash.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored Lacing, 4c pair. Children's Kid Gloves, in Greys, 2 Buttons, 3c pair.

DRESS GOODS.

High-class Dress Goods in the most fashionable styles. \$1.20 GOODS for 95c. \$1.65 GOODS for \$1.10.

CARPETS.

Made-up Squares, made from the prettiest designs in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry. 20 percent reduction on regular prices, with extra 10 percent for cash.

HOSIERY.

Hockey Stockings in Blue and Red, a \$1.25 line to clear at 60c.

BOYS' FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Boys' Gray and Fancy Flannel Shirts, with or without collar, sizes 11 1/2 to 14, price 75c and \$1.00 for 49c while they last. Men's American Web Braces, always sold at 25c for 17c.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW WHITEWEAR.

In all the latest and best designs ever offered. The quality of the goods are the best procurable, all marked at low margin profit prices, with an extra 10 percent for cash. Before purchasing your supplies of Whitewear we invite an inspection of our stock which is the premier assortment of Whitewear in the city.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

St. Catherine and Mountain sts., MONTREAL.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Continued from Page 10.)

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

ENGLISHMEN MAKE A PROGRESS. Adelaide, South Australia, Jan. 17.—In the cricket match between the Australian and visiting English eleven here to-day, at the close of play the latter side scored 127 runs for six wickets down. The Australian team scored 573 runs in its first innings.

HOCKEY.

A NEW CAPTAIN.

Kingston, Jan. 17.—The 'Fortie' Weatherhead having resigned the position of captain of Queen's Hockey team, J. W. Merrill has been appointed to the vacancy.

FIGURE SKATING.

WILL BE ONE OF THE JUDGES.

Mr. Louis Rubenstein, of Montreal, has been appointed one of the judges at the annual championship figure skating competition to be held in New York on Jan. 23 and 24, under the auspices of the United States National Skating Association.

A PRETTY MASQUERADE.

On Saturday evening there was a very enjoyable masquerade at the Jubilee Skating rink on Lansdowne avenue, Westmount. The rink was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags and colored lamps. Some of the dresses were very pretty and amongst those taking part were the following:—Miss Dyke, Little Bo-Peep; Ida Elliot, snowshoer; Winnie Elliot, new woman; Olive Kirkham, Scotch Lassie; Grace Nelson, Queen of the night; Annie Mathews, Dolly Varden; May Phillips, summer; Jeanne Phillips, Newhaven fish wife; Mabel Robertson, belle of Klondike; Ethel Robertson, baby; Mildred Robertson, old woman; Edyth Watson, Morgan's big doll.

Boys—Lawrence Cuttle, domino; Sidney Elliot, duke; Herbert Elliot, baby girl; Charlie Henderson, hockey player; Jack Nelson, champ; Arthur Phillips, Nigger dude; Alie Phillips, clown; Campbell Phillips, clown; Leslie Robertson, German; Arthur Ware, clown.

Amongst the spectators may be mentioned the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Dyke, Mrs. Watson, the Misses Henderson, Mrs. James Nelson, Miss Sexton, Miss Froude, Miss Ranger, Miss May Brewster, Dr. Morgan, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. J. M. Nelson, the Misses Outbet, the Misses Rogers, Master Rogers, the Masters Findlay.

BOWLING.

M.A.A.A. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The secretary of the M.A.A.A. Bowling Club has received a communication from the Athenaeum Bowling Club of Toronto, accepting its challenge to play teams of three on Montreal and Toronto alleys. The match will take place on Saturday next. The trip to go to Toronto will be Messrs. H. Rubenstein, J. E. Walsh, and J. H. House or M. Bailey. The Montreal team to play here will not be chosen until Thursday night. The scores at both places will be added together and the team which wins the majority wins.

ST. LAMBERT BOARD OF HEALTH.

An important meeting of the St. Lambert Board of Health was held on Saturday evening in the new Academy building. There was a good attendance of the board. Among those present were Mayor Sprules, Mr. J. H. House, Mr. D. S. Bruce, Mr. Goodchild, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. H. Bragg, secretary; Mr. Hart, medical officer, and Mr. Pernie, inspector. There had been several changes in the board, necessitating the election of a chairman. Mr. J. H. Carson was unanimously elected to the position. The report of the secretary showed that there had been reported to him a few cases of contagious diseases, each of which had been promptly quarantined, and every precaution taken to

prevent contagion. Dr. Hart explained his method of dealing with such cases, and his strict enforcement of the demands of the Provincial Board of Health. The attention of the board was called to the fact that some of the butchers were slaughtering in the town. The secretary was instructed to notify each of the butchers that this practice must cease. The new board is determined to enforce strictly the provisions of the law, and do everything in their power to secure and protect the health of the town. Another meeting is to be held next Saturday night at the same time and place.

AN OLD WORLD ROMANCE.

Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, has just married at Liverpool a master mariner, Harry Brady Hunt, of Limerick. The parties formed a romantic attachment through meeting at a nautical school in Liverpool, where the lady, who is a famous yachtswoman, was studying to obtain a Board of Trade yacht master's certificate. The board, however, declined to grant. Mr. Hunt had been an apprentice and mate, studying for a certificate, and has been appointed master of a sailing vessel. The marriage was celebrated in the quietest manner possible, and it is said that Mr. Hunt's wife intends to accompany him on ship board.

'DUE FOR WATER.'

The city treasurer received this morning the sum of four dollars, which was inclosed in a wrapper marked 'Due for water.'

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and to the Home at Longue Pointe, are Messrs. G. F. C. Smith and James Ferrier.

OUT ON STRIKE.

NINE THOUSAND NEW BEDFORD COTTON WORKERS QUIT WORK THIS MORNING.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 17.—A shutdown, the most complete in the history of the cotton mills of New Bedford, began this morning. Not a spindle was turning nor a loom in motion in the factories of the cloth corporations an hour after the usual time of beginning work. Between forty and fifty operatives went into the Bristol mill and twenty-five or thirty into the Whitman, but aside from these no mills made any show of running, and these two soon shut down. Nine corporations operating eighteen mills in which upwards of nine thousand hands are employed, are involved in the strike. The cut down is uniform all over the city, ten percent. The total pay roll of these corporations is estimated at \$70,000 weekly.

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 17.—Every department of the Pepperell and Laconia mills in this city, and all the departments of the York Mills, in Saco, with the exception of the carding and mules spinning rooms, are shut down flat this morning as a result of the operatives to resist a ten percent reduction in wages which was to go into effect to-day.

YUKON MINING REGULATIONS.

The Government Bent Upon Protecting Public Interests.

SPECULATION TO BE DISCOURAGED AND A ROYALTY OF TEN PERCENT TO BE DEMANDED ON CLAIMS YIELDING OVER \$2,500 ANNUALLY.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Amended regulations governing placer mining along the Yukon river and its tributaries, including the Klondike, as well as all other parts of the Yukon Territory, were adopted in Council on Saturday, and will be printed and available in a week or two. The main points and most important changes are covered by the following summary:—Every miner and employee of a miner will require to take out a miner's certificate, the fee for which will be \$10; in the case of a company it will be \$50 or \$100, according to the amount of capital stock. A miner's license will confer a right to mine, fish, hunt and cut timber necessary for mining. Provision for obtaining miners' certificates will be made at a number of cities and towns, such as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

The general size of mining claims will be two hundred and fifty feet; discoverer's claim, five hundred feet. Every alternate ten claims shall be reserved by the government of Canada.

Sub-aqueous mining leases will be issued in five-mile sections with a fee of \$100 per mile per annum, and the usual royalty.

The fee for recording and renewing mining claims will be \$15. Any number of miners, not less than five, more than one hundred miles distant from the office of a mining recorder, may appoint a recorder, who will record claims, and within three months transfer the record and fees to the nearest mining recorder.

A royalty of ten percent on the gold mined shall be levied and collected by government officers appointed for the purpose; but provision is made for the exemption on the annual product of any mining claim up to \$2,500, so that claims which do not produce more than \$2,500 a year will not be liable for royalty.

Provisions are made to prevent speculation in claims by throwing a claim open to entry which has not been worked a certain number of days, unless reasonable cause is shown and by providing that a record shall not be issued for more than one claim to any miner in the same locality.

There are other provisions guarding the public interest and revenue and at the same time affording the most ample facilities for mining the enormous wealth of the Yukon.

PLEADING FOR MERCY.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Mr. German, M.P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Foote, Methodist minister at Cayuga, are in the city, and met the Minister of Justice this morning at nine o'clock to hand in a petition for clemency in favor of Mrs. Sternaman, under sentence to be executed on Thursday next for poisoning her husband. Mr. Foote has been in attendance on her since her sentence was passed. He believes her to be innocent, and says she has never contradicted herself once. Mr. German is making a final effort to save the unfortunate woman's life. He produced important new testimony not brought out at the trial, although the witness is in the form of an affidavit from the physician who acted as coroner in the case, and is to the effect that the body of Sternaman had been embalmed, which would account fully for the presence of arsenic in the body. The coroner has written a full explanation of why he did not give this evidence at the trial. In addition to this, Mr. German put in affidavits from two jurymen to the effect that they clearly understood that the words 'guilty, with a recommendation to mercy' meant sentence of imprisonment, otherwise they would have given the prisoner the benefit of a doubt, which they thought existed, of her guilt. Mr. German also presented a petition signed by a thousand residents of the locality, and both he and Mr. Foote addressed the arbiter of Mrs. Sternaman's fate in support of the petition for clemency. This afternoon a Cabinet meeting will be held to consider the recommendation, and to-morrow it will be known whether the convict ascends the gallows on Thursday or spends the remainder of her days in the Kingston penitentiary. The chances are now in favor of commutation, because a recommendation to mercy is seldom disregarded, otherwise it would be a farce. Since confederation nine women have been convicted of murder, and only two were executed.

SILESIA MINING HORROR.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—A despatch from Gleiwitz announces a terrible colliery disaster at Zabrze, Prussian Silesia. The Klagen-Luise colliery caught fire on Saturday. Of the fifteen men brought to the surface, seven died. It is feared that twenty-five others, whose escape was cut off, have perished.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—Has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Strath as honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General from Dec. 8 instant. So reads the official notice in Saturday's 'Canada Gazette.'

The Countess of Aberdeen states that Miss McLeod, from Dr. Worcester's training institute for district nurses, will arrive in the city to-day. Miss McLeod will spend three months in Canada explaining the advantages of district nurses and will give her services gratuitously.

Mr. Tarte has since he became Minister of Public Works resided in Ottawa at the Russell House. It is understood he will, for the session at least, keep house.

Mr. Sifton is in Toronto.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Jan. 17.—The first anniversary of l'Eglise du Redempteur, the French Protestant Church in Cornwall, was celebrated here yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. J. Charles, presided in the morning, when the Lord's Supper was dispensed. To accommodate the large number of people who desired to attend the evening service was held in Knox Church, where the Rev. Prof. John Moore, of Boston, Mass., preached an eloquent sermon in English. This evening Prof. Moore will lecture in the French Protestant Church on 'The Scotch at home and in America.'

TWO MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.

THEY TOUCHED A MATCH TO A STREAM OF COAL OIL WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Two thoughtless boys caused great mischief by applying a match to a spray of coal oil issuing from a small aperture in the Standard Oil Company's pipe-line from Slaterville and Manning to Morgantown. The pressure at that point was strong. Soon the burning spray melted the lead in the joints of the pipe, which was six inches in diameter. Fifty acres of forest and fields were soon ablaze. Two bridges and two barns were burned. All the oil in ten miles of six-inch pipe, nearly two thousand barrels, was consumed.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—There is great activity in political circles in view of the approaching general elections. Mr. Ross is to speak at Weston this afternoon and will attend a banquet of the West York Liberal Association to-night. To-night the Hon. E. J. Davis addresses a meeting in the interests of Mr. Ferguson at Thomerville. Mr. Hardy has not yet arranged many of his meetings; but he will shortly take the stump. Mr. Harcourt's nomination meeting takes place to-day. Mr. Haycock, Patron leader, will address Patron gatherings at Dundalk and Hopville to-day. The Patron Grand Association will probably not meet until after the provincial general elections.

THE CHEQUES WERE FORGED.

London, Jan. 17.—At to-day's hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Daniel Jay against Lady Tatton Sykes, most of the time was occupied with expert evidence to the effect that the signatures were forged. Sir Tatton's Yorkshire banker testified that the notes were forged and that the Monte Carlo cheques, previously referred to during the trial, were forged, adding that when Sir Tatton Sykes's attention was called to the matter, he gave a genuine cheque for two thousand pounds to pay them.

A GUARD'S PLUCK.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—George Wilson, a guard at the asylum for the insane, was walking around yesterday with a bullet in his head. He shot himself in the asylum in the morning. The bullet was located by the Roentgen process last night. The injured man walked from St. Michael's Hospital to Dr. Kink's office, on Queen street, where his head was exposed to the X rays, and the bullet located behind the temple. Wilson says he saw a rat and took his revolver to shoot it. The weapon, he says, discharged accidentally while he was examining it, and the bullet entered his forehead.

SELECTED A CANDIDATE.

Pictou, Ont., Jan. 17.—The initial meeting of the electoral campaign now on in the interest of Mr. John Caven, M.P.P., Patron candidate for the County of Prince Edward, was held in the Quinte Opera House, here, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Caven addressed the meeting in a speech in which he vigorously defended his conduct during his parliamentary term, now closing, and announced himself as a candidate at the ensuing elections. A motion approving of, and endorsing Mr. Caven's candidature, was moved and carried unanimously.

A NEW CABLE.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 17.—Communication by cable between Turk's Island and Halifax, by way of Bermuda, was established to-day and business despatches are now being transmitted. Congratulatory messages on the opening of the cable passed between the governor of Turk's Island and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Governor-General of Canada, and the President of the United States. The steamer 'Scotia,' is now laying the cable from Turk's Island to Jamaica. The work will probably be completed this week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale.

Special for This Week.

CLOTHING DEPT.

33 1-3 and 50 percent discounts.

Special Tables will be laid out MONDAY MORNING and during This Week of Broken and Odd Lines, in SAILOR COLLARS, SAILOR SUITS, KILTED COSTUMES in Serge and Galatea, BLOUSES, SHIRT WAISTS, ODD PANTS, and KNICKER SUITS, FAUNTLEROY SUITS, Etc., Etc. These should prove interesting lines at above discounts, being nearly all staple and durable articles. An extra 5 percent for cash.

MANTLE DEPT.

- Ladies' Winter Costumes 33 1-3 off
- Ladies' Spring Costumes 50 p.c. off
- Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters 50 p.c. off
- Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets 25 p.c. off
- Ladies' Velvet Jackets and Capes 33 1-3 off
- Children's Mantles 33 1-3 off
- Ladies' Fur and Silk Lined Cloaks 20 p.c. off
- Ladies' Wrappers 20 p.c. off
- Ladies' Dressing Jackets 20 p.c. off
- Ladies' Skirts 20 p.c. off
- Travelling Rugs and Shawls 20 p.c. off

Grass Linens, Etc.

All Striped and Fancy Grass Linens, from 20c to \$1.50, reduced to 50 percent discount. Scotch Ginghams at 12 1/2c and 25c, less 25 percent. Figured Dress Sateens, in colors, all less 20 percent. Fancy Oxford Shirtings at 16c, less 20 percent. A special line of French Cambrics. Regular price, 38c, now reduced to 16c, less 20 percent. Also a line of Figured Pique. Regular value, 40c, reduced to 20c, less 10 percent. Art Sateens, for cushion coverings and draping purposes, etc., at 20c, 35c, 55c, less 20 percent. All Cretonnes and Denims reduced at from 10 percent to 33 1-3 percent. All Baskets at 20 percent discount.

Black Dress Goods.

Special Bargain in Black All-Wool Henrietta Cloth, 44 in., 85c per yard, less 20 percent and 5 percent for cash, 65c net. Black Nuns' Veiling, 42 in., 75c per yard, less 33 1/3.

Men's Furnishings Dept.

15 percent off all regular Goods in this Department, and 5 percent extra for cash. Special Tables of Men's Gloves, with fur or wool linings, less 33 1/3 percent. Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, less 33 1/3 percent. Men's All-Wool Flannel Shirts, less 20 percent. Men's Fancy Silk Neck Mufflers, less 25 percent. All Odd Lines in Men's Underwear, less 25 percent.

DRESS GOODS.

All our Plaited Chiffon, 6 in., 12 in., and 23 in wide, 25 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash. Silk Crepon at 60c and 85c per yard, 33 1/3 percent off. One line Silk Crepon, half-price.

FANS! FANS!

33 1-3 OFF.

EMPIRE FANS, 20 percent off. PORCELAIN CLOCKS, handsomely decorated, movements guaranteed, \$5, for \$2.50. Camellia Box of Paper and Envelopes, special value at 33c. Stationery at 20 percent.

All other discounts as advertised in force during the month.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE. GALLERIES OPEN DAILY 9 a.m. to dusk. SATURDAY FREE. Admission, 25c. Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ART AND APPLIED DESIGN, 2778 St. Catherine street. CLASSES WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, Jan. 19th.

The School will be open to visitors on SATURDAY Jan. 16th, from 2 to 5.30 o'clock p.m., and on the first Saturday of each month during the season.

LIME LIGHT LECTURE

Mr. L. O. Armstrong will deliver his New Lecture entitled "The Making of Canada" in the Market Hall, cor. St. Lawrence and Rachel sts., on MONDAY Evening next, Jan. 19th, at 8 p.m. There will be views of the Klondike, Michipicoten, Wahnapitoc, Ramy Lake, etc. Admission 25 cents.

The William Drysdale Company.

At a meeting of the Provisional Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of Wm. Drysdale & Co., 222 St. James street, Montreal, it was resolved that a general meeting of the shareholders of The William Drysdale Company, be held on the seventeenth day of January next, at 222 St. James street, Montreal, for the purpose of taking over the business of Wm. Drysdale & Co.

NOTICE.

The shareholders of The William Drysdale Company of Montreal, are hereby notified that the first general meeting of the Company will be held at 2 p.m. on the seventeenth day of January next, at their office, 222 St. James street, Montreal.

J. A. MACKAY, Secretary pro tem.

222 St. James street, Montreal, 13th Dec., 1897.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

COURT CARNIVAL, 376.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS. FURNISH NOTICE.

Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late Brother J. J. Warburton, which will leave his late residence, 115 Laval avenue TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 18th January, at 2 o'clock p.m.

ST. LOUIS WARD. A Meeting of Electors in favor of M. ARTHUR GAGNON, Candidate for seat No. 2 of said Ward, will be held on TUESDAY the 18th inst. at 8 p.m., at the Monument National, 215 St. Lawrence st. Well known men will address the Meeting in both French and English.

NOTICE.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY, Ltd. The Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 31 Common street, Montreal, on

TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1898, at Half-past Twelve O'clock P.M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 18th January, both days inclusive.

By order, J. D. REID, Secy.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Long Room, Mechanics' Hall Building, 204 St. James street, on THURSDAY, January 20th, at 3 p.m. An amendment to the Constitution providing for the establishment of Branches and Agent will be submitted.

The attendance of all interested in the work of the Society is respectfully requested. (By order), G. DURNFORD, Sec.-Treasurer.

Montreal, 10th January, 1898.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE ORGAN FUND OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH. THURSDAY, January 27th, 1898. Miss Ella Walker, Miss Beaman, Mrs. Jean Harvey, Miss Mary Hill, Mr. J. Marshall Williams, Prof. Parker, Dr. H. M. Robertson, Mr. Roland Paul. ASSISTED BY THE CHOIR. Admission, 25c.

Amelia Yeomans, M.D., OF WINNIPEG, VICE-PRESIDENT DOMINION W.C.T.U. WILL LECTURE ON PROHIBITION AND THE FLESHCITE.

Oliver Baptist Church, Jan. 24, at 8 p.m. Under the auspices of the Western W. C. T. U., and the Christian Endeavor Societies of the District. There will be a Good Music Programme.

Mr. F. H. Stevens will preside at the organ and Mrs. Harvey, whose solos recently in Emmanuel Church have been so much appreciated, will sing. Collection in aid of W.C.T.U. work.

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

Burk's Falls, Ont., Jan. 14.—At the fellowship meeting after morning service in the Methodist church, Burk's Falls, yesterday, Mr. Jas. Kernick, aged about sixty, dropped dead in his seat, during the progress of the service. Deceased was a highly respected farmer. He leaves a family.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

PLANCON CONCERT.

PRICES: 800 seats \$1.50. 400 seats \$1.00.

Box Plan Now Open at Shaw's and Pratte's.

Calendar table for January 17, 1898, showing days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00. With reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 20c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.50; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

ADVERTISING RATES. DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms. WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1898.

Mr. Prefontaine expresses the conviction that nine-tenths of his fellow citizens will be delighted to hail him as mayor. Far from that, we believe if any trusted man of his nationality was to offer for the mayoralty Mr. Prefontaine would have a very hard fight for it, in spite of the array of interests which would be actively enlisted on his side.

Is property in Montreal and other North American cities going to rise in value? Those who have most experience of it have as a rule the least assurance of it. There are certainly some grave considerations to be taken into account. In the first place, property in American cities is held at values far above property similarly situated in British cities. Considering how much more land there is in America to the man, this seems abnormal, and, as things in this world tend everywhere to assimilation, like properties should either rise there or go down here. The development of railways during the last fifty years, or some other cause, has tended to a surprising degree to concentrate humanity in cities. This has caused the rapid rise in town property, and a settled notion that town property must go on rising. On the other hand, the trolley system has begun and must continue to decentralize town populations and, by providing fourfold space in which to live, must make the ground to live on cheaper. Another enemy of land values is the elevator, which makes upstairs better than downstairs. If one store includes the business of fifty while only occupying the space of ten, the need for land must be greatly reduced. The tendency to concentration in large establishments is a very powerful one, quite irrespective of the elevator.

If we add to all these causes for a continued ebb in city land values new tax burdens, the peril looks serious indeed. The considerations looked at so far have regarded real estate as a separate interest. They concern those only who have property and are possibly cheerful to those who need to use property; but this one concerns the occupier, on whom the burden necessarily falls. Land may be taxed, but land cannot pay taxes. The people on it must do that. To add so much to the tax on property makes the property worth so much less and makes still fur-

YUKON TIMBER.

On the face of it there seems to be ground for the criticism of the government's action in calling for tenders for the purchase of timber limits in the Yukon by so early a date as the twenty-fifth of January. The sales ought to be advertised throughout the Yukon itself and held at a time when all possible purchasers, whether in the Yukon or in

the east, would have a chance to bid or tender. Only those acquainted with these limits and their conditions can make a business tender for them. Outside of a few, it is impossible for those who might be willing and able to exploit these timber lands to inform themselves before the date given. Probably many who know most about their value and who would be willing to pay most for them are at present in the Yukon, and beyond the possibility of knowing anything about the sales or taking any action if they did know. Those most affected by the sales, who are probably getting out timber in the district at present, have no opportunity given them of guarding their interests by purchasing. It is a question for the government to consider whether it would not be sacrificing the interests of the treasury, as well as of the people now in the Yukon, to hold the sales of the limits before any knowledge of their value is general or can be obtained. Some description of the limits and of their estimated value by an authority such as Mr. Ogilvie, could also with advantage be advertised before the sale. It is to be hoped that the government's management of the crown lands, both mineral and timber, of the Yukon district will be like that of the Ontario crown lands, in the undeniable interests of the state, and not of speculators. The ratification by the people at least of their policy of reserving half of the gold claims for the state will depend upon the character of their administration of such properties. The people will not for a moment stand the reservation of valuable claims by the government virtually for distribution among political favorites or those having political 'pulls.'

THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS. All calculations on and transactions in real estate in Montreal have assumed that there would certainly be in process of time an increase in its value. Public men, in laying burdens on the people, assume that they are at worst only discounting the future, and that all that will be necessary at any time to make accounts balance will be to lie on our oars for a little time until the tide rises and floats us off the shoals. For some years past such calculations have been contradicted by facts. While taxation and assessments have been increasing, property has actually been receding in selling value. This has, however, not frightened people much. Everybody knows that there are ebbs and flows in values, and they have thought that even if their property investments showed a loss, if land would not sell, if houses and stores would not let, still at the worst they would only have to wait till things righted themselves.

THE VATICAN'S VOLTE-FACE. The Vatican is evidently beginning to realize very keenly the inconvenience of 'non possumus.' Just fifty years ago Italy was ground down under half a dozen of such galling tyrannies as one can hardly now believe could have existed in our century. It is hard to say which of these tyrannies was the worst, whether the execrable police rule of Austria, in Lombardy and Venice, the mixture of licentiousness and religious intolerance which made the courts of the Archduke of Tuscany and of Francis, best known under the nickname of Bomba, king of the Two Sicilies, abhorrent to every one who had in any way received a spark of liberty into his soul, or the similar conditions which ruled in the states of the Church. In only one Italian kingdom was there freedom. The house of Savoy, once as cruel as any, as the records of the Waldenses painfully recall, had in the days of Charles Albert almost forced a constitution upon the people it had so long ruled. Therefore, when Italy emancipated herself and became for the first time one country she handed her crown to the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, and he and his son have proved the champions of constitutionalism ever since. Victor Emmanuel was satisfied to rule all the rest

of Italy and leave to the Pope the states religiously known as the Patrimony of St. Peter, although those were in point of situation the very heart of Italy and contained her great capital, Rome. The people were not, however, satisfied, and least of all the Romans. In spite of pontifical zouaves drawn from all the Roman Catholic world, the people, with the aid of Garibaldian filibusters, kept up a guerilla warfare against the government. When, owing to the war with Germany in 1870, the French troops, whose bayonets had propped the papal throne, were withdrawn from Rome, it became necessary, to prevent anarchy in Rome and revolt among his own subjects, for Victor Emmanuel to march on the Eternal City and take possession almost without a blow.

Every effort was then made to come to some sort of terms with Pius the Ninth. Though the Pope had himself been a revolutionist in his youth, he had only one answer to every possible proposition of reconciliation with the new state of things. This was 'non possumus'—we cannot do it. He would have nothing less than the restoration of his whole dominion and of his absolute rule over his most unwilling former subjects. Though the Vatican and certain territory round it was set apart under papal sovereignty, the Pope declared himself a prisoner therein, and would under no circumstances pass beyond its bounds. Perhaps this was wise, as he was so hated in Rome that it took the whole might of the Italian Government to protect his remains when these were carried through the city. Such was the condition of things when the present Pope Leo the Thirteenth came to the chair; and though Leo was a liberal and broad-minded statesman, he could not, in view of papal infallibility, release himself from the voluntary bondage in which his predecessor had left the Holy See.

We may assume, however, that to release his throne and bring the people of Italy again into sympathy with it has been his ceaseless study, and we have at last the very daring announcement that it is not with Italy that the Holy See has any controversy but with the Quirinal, that is, with the monarchy, the Quirinal palace being the residence of the Italian kings. The revolutionary movement of 1848, which spread all over Europe, and in which the emancipation of Italy had its birth, was a republican movement. From the days of Jean Jacques Rousseau the people everywhere had come to think that they could only be free without a king at all. Ever since the establishment of the Italian monarchy every expression of discontent with it has very naturally taken the form of a republican propaganda. The present distressed financial condition of Italy and the expensive unsuccess of her African colonies have revived of late this sort of talk. It is very daring, however, of the Pope to try to take advantage of it, as of all his adversaries the revolutionists are the most bitter. Having made peace, however, with republicanism in France, once so tremendously opposed by the Church, he has actually thrown out a feeler as to whether he cannot form an alliance with republicanism in Italy, and, if successful in overturning the monarchy, create a condition in which he could, with less outward appearance of inconsistency, surrender his impossible claims to sovereignty and escape from limitations which utterly prevent his spiritual control. Though this proposal must appear to the Italians, or at least those of them who are old enough to remember the past, as little short of the coming of a new heaven and a new earth, they will be suspicious of it. They will say to themselves, if Monsignor Rampolla thinks the papacy would be stronger in a republic than in a monarchy, then Garibaldi, himself an out-and-out republican, was probably right in thinking the monarchy the strongest safeguard against the papacy and all the horrors of tyranny with which of old it invariably allied itself.

BOARD OF REVISERS.

There was nothing of any very great moment that the Board of Revisers had to deal with this morning. The name of the late Ald. William Kennedy, which happened to be still on the lists, was struck off. The name of the Rev. John Empeon, of 95 University street, was corrected from that of the 'Rev. George Empeon' as it stood previously. The following names were added to the list of voters: St. Denis Ward: E. L. Rosenthal, Philemon Dupont and Oscar Genevex, while that of Arthur Beaudoin, in the same ward, was altered to Gaulois; the name of Jos. Paquette, also in St. Denis Ward, previously disqualified on account of business tax, was inserted in the list, he being a proprietor in the ward.

THE BISHOP OF VERMONT. 'Christian education' was the subject of a sermon by the Bishop of Vermont at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday morning. Christ's education was a perfect example of the law of growth. It was not as the Son of God, but as the Son of Man: not in his divine nature, but in his human nature, that he grew in wisdom and stature, physically, mentally and morally. Every element of our complex nature was taken by him, all except sin, which was not a part of our nature, any more than was disease. The law of nature was that the lower was taken possession of more and more by the higher.

That was what was meant by Christian education. That was the sort of education that St. John the Evangelist school, in connection with that church, wished to impart; not ignoring the lower elements of nature, but gradually bringing them into subordination, neither neglecting physical culture nor joining in the idolatrous soul worship of athletics. A real Christian education, not merely for the children, but for the whole country in which, after a while, they would take our place—a real growth 'in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and man'—that was the ideal education that St. John the Evangelist School set before the public.

BEHRING SEA AWARD.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The details of the Behring sealing award have been made public. The only claims entirely thrown out were those for costs in the 'Sayard' case and the claim for damages made by the owners of the 'Wanderer.' The latter claim was an unusual one. The 'Wanderer' was not ordered out of Behring Sea, but lost a season through her Indians, who, having heard of President Cleveland's proclamation prohibiting sealing, refused to continue work. The arbitrators have allowed damages in cases where sealers had been prevented completing a season's hunting, for which they had outfitted. The main award is made up as follows: Personal claims, \$264,188; interest, \$149,790; making \$413,978. Then there were \$30,000 for personal claims, with \$19,479 interest, giving the total award of \$463,457. To this has to be added \$5,000 for the 'Black Diamond,' and Capt. Gadin, \$10,000.

DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

Vienna, Jan. 17.—Five thousand Socialist workmen demonstrated here yesterday in front of the Rathaus because Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster, had forbidden them to hold a meeting in the building. The police dispersed them and made several arrests. There are ominous rumors of trouble in Hungary and Bohemia. The agrarian socialist movement in Hungary is serious. Prague, Jan. 17.—There were outbreaks promoted by students here to-day, together with a socialist demonstration, which the police dispersed.

QUIET IN BALUCHISTAN.

Bombay, Jan. 17.—Colonel Mayne, with two hundred and fifty men of the Bombay Infantry, landed at Ormara, Baluchistan, on Tuesday. He found all quiet there, left fifty men and then proceeded toward Basebe, twenty miles north, with two hundred. Lieutenant Turner (who escaped after the attack on the British survey party), is reported safe.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Advices received from Bermuda state that the marine cable between Bermuda and Jamaica is being laid by the British steamer 'Scotia.'

The health of the ex-Empress Eugenie is disquieting. Her rheumatism grows worse and she is unable to cross a room unassisted.

The Porte, it is announced, is negotiating a loan of £1,500,000 with London bankers at four percent, to be used for naval purposes.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

London, Jan. 17.—A special despatch from Paris says that the continuation of heavy rains on the Spanish frontier has done much damage. The low-lying villages have been evacuated and relief parties are rescuing the householders in boats. Many houses have been destroyed and a large number of cattle have been drowned; but, there has been no loss of life among the inhabitants.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST DANGER.

London, Jan. 17.—An eminent person who was lunching recently with Mr. Gladstone, asked the latter what was the greatest danger threatening Great Britain. Was it France, Germany, Russia, or America? 'None of them,' was the reply of the great English statesman; 'the only danger I foresee,' he added, 'is from the trades unions and their attendant strikes.'

THE FAIR MILLIONS.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The 'Chronicle' says: A popular illusion will be rudely dispelled to-day when the appraisal and inventory of the estate of the late Senator James C. Fair are filed with the Superior Court. Instead of \$30,000,000, at which it had been estimated, its value will be shown by itemized figures to be \$12,228,998.

BANQUET TO JUDGE JETTE.

HE IS HONORED BY JUDICIAL CONFERES.

Mr. Justice Jette was on Saturday evening entertained at a complimentary banquet at the St. James's Club, which was tendered him by the judges of the Appeal and Review district of Montreal, on the occasion of his retirement from the bench to take office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Sir Melbourne Tait, Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court, presided, and had on his right the guest of the evening and on his left Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Judges Baby, Belanger, M. Doherty, Gill, Mathieu, Loranger, Dumet, Wurtele, Davidson, Pagnuelo, Hall, Lynch, Archibald, Curran, White and Lavergne were among those present. Letters of regret at being unable to attend were read from Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty and Mr. Justice Taschereau. The toast of the Queen was accompanied with the singing of 'God save the Queen.'

In proposing the 'Governor-General,' the chairman remarked that in the great interest which His Excellency had taken in the institutions of the country the Judiciary had not been overlooked. They all remembered with pride and pleasure the visit His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen had made to the courts of justice in Montreal, and the honor they had done them by their kind hospitality and by attending the banquet they had offered him as a slight mark of the great respect and esteem they entertained for him. They all felt they had a kind friend in His Excellency.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. After the health of the Lieutenant-Governor had been drunk the chairman proposed the toast of

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

Sir Melbourne said they were all aware that they had come together in this social way to express their deep sense of the personal loss they were about to experience in having to part with their old colleague and friend, Mr. Justice Jette, to assure him of the high esteem and regard in which they held him, and offer him their sincere congratulations upon being selected for the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of the province, which he had served so long and faithfully in administering its laws. It was now about twenty years since Mr. Justice Jette had been elevated to the Bench. He had then, as they knew, a high standing at the bar, and his appointment had given much satisfaction and had been regarded on all hands as a good one. The hopes that were then entertained and expressed regarding it had been more than fulfilled. A more conscientious and able judge it would be hard to name among those who had been called to fill that high office in the province. (Applause.) They would all understand that the presence of this honored guest to a certain extent restrained him from speaking of him in as eulogistic terms as he would like to do, and as he would be warranted in doing, but certainly he could say this much, that he possessed in the most marked degree those qualities which go to make a good judge. His calm and even temperament, his great patience, his courtesy, and, at the same time, his dignity of manner, his cultured mind, his sincere love of his profession, and his profound knowledge of the law had rendered him exceptionally qualified to discharge the duties of his office, and they knew that he had performed them to the satisfaction of those interested in the good administration of justice. (Cheers.)

Their feelings were necessarily of a mixed character. They felt what a blank his removal would leave in their midst, for he had been not only the able judge whose opinion they had been accustomed to ask and receive with profound respect, but he had been the warm and personal friend with whom it had been their delight and pleasure to associate. Looking at his removal from that point of view, they could not but regret that they were to lose him, and before he went they desired to take advantage of that opportunity to express their gratitude to him for his unflinching kindness and courtesy, for his friendship and assistance and for his long and arduous labors in the work of administering justice. They could not let him go from them without trying to make him realize that he took with him their deepest respect and admiration. But while regretting this loss they did not lose sight of the honor and advancement which had come to him in being called upon to fill the highest office in the province. His long experience upon the bench and his other qualifications to which he had alluded, well fitted him to fill that position. They felt that it will not be filled by one more worthy and competent. (Applause.) They heartily congratulated him. They considered that the honor done him reflected upon them and they trusted he would be happy in his new sphere of action, and enjoy the rest and repose which he had so justly earned. They ventured to hope that although they might not again hear his eloquent tongue, expressing in that clear and lucid manner, so natural to him, the equitable principles of our law as applicable to particular cases, yet his great legal knowledge would not

be lost to them, and that in the quiet of Spencerwood he might find time to prosecute that work to which they and the profession generally had been looking forward. In going from them let him be assured that he left behind him an example worthy of imitation, which they would be glad to follow in so far as their abilities would enable them to do. They parted with their old friend and colleague with regret, but rejoiced in the honor that had been conferred upon him and wished him and Madame Jette from the bottom of their hearts every happiness in their new sphere of action, and in recognition of what he had been to them offered him on this occasion the tribute of their highest respect and affectionate regard. By a happy coincidence this was the anniversary of Mr. Justice Jette's birthday. In addition to all the good things they desired for him they would add that they wished him many happy returns of the day. His life had been divided into three principal epochs of about equal duration. He was twenty-one years of age when he became a member of the Bar; he practiced his profession for twenty-one years, and had been an occupant of the Bench for about the same period. They hoped that at least twenty-one more years were left him to enjoy for himself and to bestow upon others all the pleasure that a cultured mind like his could give. It was a great honor and pleasure to have with them the learned Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and two of his associates, Mr. Justices Wurtele and Hall, also two of their former colleagues, who had retired from active work, Messrs. Justices Baby and Doherty. He was sure that the Chief Justice would like to add something in support of the toast he now proposed to the health of Mr. Justice Jette.

Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste, who followed Sir Melbourne Tait, remarked that Mr. Justice Jette had a right to hear first from the judges of his own court an expression of their sentiments, but the judges of the Court of Appeal felt it also to be their duty as it was their great pleasure to join the judges of the Superior Court in doing honor to their distinguished guest. They could not but congratulate themselves upon the choice the government had made in selecting Mr. Justice Jette for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the province. He knew of no man better qualified to occupy the position and his literary attainments and high culture would do honor to it. Such an appointment, added the Chief Justice, was not only an honor to the Bench, but it might also prove useful in establishing a relation between the executive and judicial powers, that might assist in the good administration of justice. Sir Alexander concluded his speech by wishing Mr. Justice and Madame Jette happiness and prosperity in their new career.

JUDGE JETTE'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Jette, upon rising to respond, was received with great applause. Speaking in French, he said:—

'I really do not know how I can answer all the kind things that have been said about me by the proposer and second of this toast, and which my too indulgent colleagues have so completely approved. I certainly do not claim to possess all the merits that have been attributed to me, and I understand that friendship and a large degree of benevolence were necessary to so favorably prejudice minds otherwise so well accustomed to rigid truth. But the more it is so, the more I feel and appreciate the kind sentiments expressed towards me, and you may rest assured that I will long remember this agreeable occasion. You know me well enough, my dear colleagues, to be sure that it is with great regret that I separate myself from you, after a period of years, which your constant kindness and esteem will mark as the most agreeable of my life. I now enter a new field of action, and I fear that my long absence from political life may render the new route I have to follow rather obscure. I do not know what is in store for me, but I may say that in my opinion nothing that will happen can destroy the strong imprint these last twenty years have made on my whole life. You have been kind enough, my dear colleagues, to see that everything in this banquet should be an exceptional honor, and more than an ordinary source of satisfaction to me. To that end you have invited to join in this demonstration the honorable judges of the Court of Appeals, and invited, too, my colleagues of this district, and united to my colleagues of this district I see those of the rural districts. I am specially grateful to these gentlemen, who, regardless of inconvenience, have left their homes to be present here on a Saturday night. And among those colleagues I am sure you will allow me to more specially address myself to the one under whose care, in days gone by, I prepared myself to be a lawyer, to my old patron, Mr. Justice Belanger, that able and modest jurist, that upright judge, whose name is everywhere pronounced with respect and admiration.

I also see at my right, my old time friend, Judge Baby, and my old colleague, Judge Marcus Doherty, who, after a well spent career, has also retired from the bench, but who was a kind friend to me always. Gentlemen, I cannot resume my seat without adding a word or two of thanks to my respected chief, Sir Melbourne Tait, for his many kindnesses towards me, and I can assure him that I will remember them all my life. (Applause.)

A fine bouquet of roses was handed to Mr. Justice Jette at the close of the banquet for presentation to Mrs. Jette, the evening concluding with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the Queen' by the assembled company.

THEIR LABORS ENDED.

First Session of the Ninth Provincial Parliament Prorogues.

SIR ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU BIDS FAREWELL TO PUBLIC LIFE.

Quebec, Jan. 16.—After a session which lasted precisely fifty-four days, or, strange to say, exactly the same number of days as the session of last year, the Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Saturday afternoon. Like all other first sessions of a new parliament, composed largely of new blood, the session just closed was a comparatively quiet and uneventful one, though it is impossible to add that it was not a very useful one. The number and character of the bills passed are the best proof of the contrary.

In all, a hundred and nine bills were passed by both Houses and received the Royal assent. Many of these were of great public importance, such as the bills authorizing the new loan of \$1,500,000, extending the delay for certain railways to complete their works, amending the license law, respecting the Montreal Exposition Company and the operations in this province of mutual benefit societies incorporated elsewhere, authorizing the reference by the government of certain questions to the Court of Queen's Bench, amending the Montreal city charter and the law relative to companies for stoning roads, etc. Still, the session of 1897-98 will be chiefly remembered as the first session under the management of the Marchand Liberal Government and as the last opened and closed by so prominent a figure in our public life as Sir Adolphe Chapleau in his quality of Lieutenant-Governor of the province. In after years, it will also be looked back to as the session during which the first honest, genuine attempt to reform and improve our defective school system was defeated by the combination of Toryism and ecclesiasticism which still finds an abiding place in the irresponsible Crown nominated Legislative Council or Upper House. In all other respects, except the Education bill, the Marchand Government's programme for the session was satisfactorily carried out, and if that important and necessary measure did not pass like all the others, the public know whom to blame.

CLOSING CEREMONY.

The prorogation ceremony was the same as usual. At three o'clock, amid the booming of the cannon from the Citadel, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau drove in from Spencerwood in state, accompanied by an escort of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. Unfortunately, the weather was stormy and unfavorable for outdoor pageantry, which greatly diminished the gathering of sightseers on the occasion. Unluckily, as the Governor's sleigh approached the main entrance of the Parliament Buildings, where a guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Artillery were drawn up, the coachman mistook the road and, in endeavoring to back out the horses from the deep snow into which they had plunged, the vehicle was upset, throwing Sir Adolphe Chapleau and his aide-de-camp, Major Sheppard, out, which was the second time that an accident of this kind had happened to His Honor during his term of office. On this occasion, however, the consequences were not so serious as the last time. His Honor escaped without injury and, in a few minutes afterwards had taken his seat upon the throne in the Legislative Council Chamber, attended by the Premier and the Hon. Messrs. Duffy, Robidoux and Shehyn and surrounded by a glittering military staff. There were also many ladies present, including Lady Chapleau, Madame Archambault, Madame Jules Tessier, Madame Chauveau, Madame Dechenne, etc., while the galleries were densely packed.

After the usual formalities, the few members of the Assembly who still remained behind were summoned to the Governor's presence and came in headed by Speaker Tessier, when the Royal assent was given to the bills passed during the session. Lastly Speaker Tessier presented the Supply bill, to which the Royal assent was also given in the following terms:

'In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill.'

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The session was then closed and the Legislature prorogued to Feb. 24 next with the following speech from the throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Permit me to express my thanks for the diligence you have displayed in the performance of your public duties during this session. Although at least one-half of the members elect are new men, they have manifested a comprehension of parliamentary procedure and usages which deserve special praise. Your debates have been characterized by the strictest courtesy, and the serious con-

sideration that you have given to the laws submitted to you, is a pledge of their efficiency. I have particularly observed with the greatest satisfaction, the hearty support that you have given my government in its efforts to retrieve our financial position. You may rest assured that the population of the province will be grateful to you for it.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Pray accept my thanks in Her Majesty's name for the generosity with which you have voted the supplies required for the various branches of the public service. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In releasing you from your labors, and in dismissing you to your homes, I must inform you that this is the last occasion on which I shall meet you as head of the executive of this province. In parting from you, I leave the high position which I have occupied for five years, and the duties of which have been lightened through intelligent and hearty co-operation, the very sincere regret that I feel is happily tempered by a deep sentiment of confidence that Divine Providence will continue to favor our fine province with its kind and manifest solicitude. I pray God to pour his blessings on you, on your families, on your possessions, and on all the national heritage under your guardianship. May the Almighty grant you that spirit of disinterestedness and vision, and those civic virtues which are the safest warranty of constant and solid progress in tranquility and order.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Among the bills which were thrown out or failed to pass the Legislature at the last moment were those relative to the Montreal turnpike roads, to amend the Pharmacy Act, and to legalize the famous Palace street viaduct, Quebec. Nearly all the remaining non-resident members of both Houses and the press, left for home on Saturday.

Before breaking up for the session, the Press Gallery unanimously passed a well deserved vote of thanks to Speaker Tessier for his courteous and generous treatment of its members during the session.

Mr. Ball, member for Nicolet, very generously entertained the little pages of the Assembly and the Council at a jolly little dinner at the Chateau Frontenac, on Friday night.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

SESSION FORMALLY CLOSED THIS AFTERNOON BY SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The last session of the eighth parliament of Ontario was prorogued at three o'clock this afternoon when His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Oliver Mowat delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature: In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, it affords me pleasure to express my appreciation of the diligence and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to public business during the session now brought to a close.

It is a source of satisfaction that the entire body of the public laws of the province has been again consolidated and revised, and that you have confirmed and approved the work so faithfully performed by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. The new volumes of the statutes will, without doubt, prove to be of great convenience to the public, and especially to the bench, and to the magistracy. I hope and trust that experience will prove the wisdom of the bill passed for the purpose of securing the manufacture of the pine products of our forests in our own country, and I cheerfully assent to it. I have perused with interest the report of the Royal Commission on forestry laid before the Assembly during the session, and have been gratified to learn that several important and efficient methods for increasing forestry have been suggested, and I trust that the bill founded thereon which you have passed may greatly contribute to the end which you have had in view.

The measures which you have adopted for the prevention of the spread of the San Jose scale and trust that its effect will be to save our orchards from the destruction with which they are just now threatened. The bills to amend the election law and the manhood suffrage registration act will, I do not doubt, be found to contribute to the more efficient working of these laws. The measures relating to the extension of the public service will, I trust, contribute to the more economical administration of the affairs of the counties and of the province, and I readily assent to them. The measures which you have adopted relating to the municipal assessment laws, to education, to mining, to the division courts and the examination of judgment debtors, and to prevent gambling at agricultural exhibitions, I am satisfied, prove advantageous to the public. The appropriation made by you to aid railway enterprises will, I feel confident, conduce to the material progress and advancement of the country, and to the extension of settlements in the newer parts of the province.

I thank you for the liberal, yet judicious appropriations made for the public service for the present year. At the close of this last session of the eighth parliament of the province, I cannot help congratulating you upon the wisdom and prudence which have guided your deliberations during the several sessions of this legislative term—upon the many good and useful laws which have been passed; upon the desire for economy in the administration of public affairs which you have constantly manifested; and upon the loyalty and patriotism which have characterized all your proceedings. I venture to hope that your successors may prove not less zealous in the respect than you have been, and that they may show as wise an appreciation of public duty and as earnest a solicitude for the protection of the great interests committed by the constitution to the charge of the provincial legislature as has marked your course during the parliamentary term now about to close.

CLAIRVOYANCE EXTRAORDINARY It seems that the result of an extraordinary experiment has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences and Letters of Montpellier by Dr. Grasset, professor at the medical university of that city. A friend and colleague of Professor Grasset—Dr. Ferroul, of Narbonne—is acquainted with a clairvoyante.

It was agreed to try her upon reading through opaque bodies. Professor Grasset returned from Narbonne to Montpellier, and without telling Dr. Ferroul anything

about his proposed test, he wrote on half a sheet of paper the following couplet: Le ciel profond reflete en stoles nos larmes Car nous pleurons ce soir de nous sentir trop vivre.

Montpellier, October 23, 1897. And underneath a Russian word in big printed letters, a German word written small, and a Greek word. The paper was doubled up with the writing inside, and was wrapped up in a sheet of tinfoil, the edges of which were folded over. This was enclosed in a mourning envelope. Professor Grasset having been told that twice sometimes interfered with the subject's vision, secured the envelope, after gumming the edges, with a paper fastener, which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends, and embedding them in sealing-wax, on which he affixed his seal. He wrote a note on a visiting card to his Narbonne colleague, and enclosing the whole in a big envelope, he posted it on Oct. 28.

On Oct. 30 Professor Grasset received the following reply:—

'My Dear Professor—When your envelope reached me this morning, I had not my subject at the house. I opened the outer envelope, and found your card and the sealed envelope. As I was compelled to pay my round of visits to my patients, I proposed to call on the subject at 4 p.m., and immediately called on her to make an appointment. She suggested that the letter be read at once. Your sealed envelope was lying (enclosed in the bigger one) on my desk at home, where I had left it, my house and that of the subject being over five hundred yards distant. We both sat near the edge of a table. I laid my hand in front of the subject's eyes, and this is what she said without seeing your envelope: "You have torn the envelope?" "Yes, but the letter to be read is inside in another closed envelope." "What! with a big black seal?" "Yes, read." "There is silver paper. Here is what is written: "Le ciel profond reflete en stoles nos larmes, car nous pleurons le soir de nous sentir vivre." Then there are letters like that"—and the subject imitated them with her finger—"then a name I cannot read, then Montpellier and the date." There, dear professor, is the account of the experiment I promised. It lasted a minute and a half. Enclosed I return you the sealed envelope.—I am, etc., Dr. Ferroul.'

Professor Grasset describes his amazement at finding the seal intact. The subject had seen the tinfoil, a precaution Professor Grasset had not mentioned to Dr. Ferroul. She had read the two lines without recognizing the versification—reading 'le soir,' instead of 'ce soir,' and overlooking the word 'trop'—mistakes which were insignificant. Professor Grasset considers that the success of this experiment is complete, and the demonstration overwhelming. The envelope was examined and opened last week, at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences and Letters of Montpellier. The Academy has appointed a commission to repeat this experiment at Narbonne.—London 'Daily News's' Paris Correspondence, Dec. 9.

A UNITED CHRISTIAN CHURCH. A GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS IN THE PLEBISCITE ON PROHIBITION.

The Sunday-afternoon Gospel temperance meetings conducted in the east and by Orient Council No. 19, R. T. of T., assisted by the young people of Taylor Presbyterian and the East End Methodist Churches, are meeting with marked success in accomplishing their desired object. The meeting yesterday afternoon was presided over by Provincial Grand Councillor J. H. Spicer, of the R. T. of T., and he was assisted by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, who offered the opening prayer. Mr. Sol. Cutter delivered the address of the meeting. In commenting upon the character of the service, Mr. Cutter said he believed that all temperance meetings were of a Gospel nature. All efforts to abandon the liquor traffic was Gospel work, and in strict harmony with the teachings of God's Word. The speaker also expressed pleasure at seeing such a large number of young men present, which, he said, was a bright forecast for the future. Mr. Cutter referred at length to the necessity of a prohibitory law, and stated he firmly believed that within a year, as a result of the plebiscite on the liquor question, a national prohibitory law would be enforced in the Dominion of Canada. It will take this one great movement to decide the vital question at

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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issue; and then another great movement of the people to elect into office such persons as can be trusted to put the law into effect.

In addressing himself directly to his large audience Mr. Cutter said that if they, the Christian people of Canada, stood firm and resolute, united as a Christian Church, there was no question but that they would roll up such an immense majority in favor of prohibition that no government on earth could have the face to refuse their demand. He trusted that the Christian citizens of the Dominion would not neglect the opportunity to be afforded them of voting for the thing they so frequently prayed for.

During the meeting Messrs. B. B. Tarlton, Wm. Roberts and R. A. Tarlton sang a trio, 'Drifting to Eternity.' The Rev. Mr. Huxtable closed with the benediction.

ADVERTISEMENTS. JANUARY SALE. With inventory day just ahead of us we are anxious to get stocks reduced as low as possible. We would rather count cash than merchandise and we will make the month memorable for big values and little prices to have it so. All Holiday Goods including MUSIC CABINETS, PARLOR CABINETS, DESKS, REED & COBBLER ROCKERS, at cost. Special Carpet Values. An accumulation of useful fourth remnants and odd rolls of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets will be closed out at less than cost, besides all Brussels and Tapestry Carpets sewed and laid FREE. Great Reductions in Walnut Bedroom and Dining-room Suits. CREDIT GIVEN if required, and goods stored free until wanted. THE AMERICAN WEAVER CO., 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame St. T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

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PILOTS' GRIEVANCES.

CLEOPHAS AUGER RELATES THEM TO THE COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the government to inquire into the alleged grievances of the pilots, met this morning in the board room of the Harbor Commissioners' building...

towers. He denied that the pilotage association was a close corporation, a sort of family party, but admitted that of the fifty-two branch pilots, thirty-two live at Deschambault and four at Portneuf.

LAVAL LAW FACULTY.

Judge Mathieu has now been formally elected professor of civil law and dean of the law faculty of Laval, and the chair of civil procedure has been given to Mr. H. Gervais.



JUDGE MATHIEU.

the law faculty of Laval, and the chair of civil procedure has been given to Mr. H. Gervais.

RESULT OF NOVEL READING

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY BELIEVED TO HAVE KILLED A FIVE-YEAR-OLD COMPANION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.—The body of five-year-old Percy Lockyar, who is believed to have been murdered on Friday night last by fifteen-year-old Samuel Henderson, has been found in the bottom of Reddie's Creek...

Mr. Cleophas Auger, president of the Pilots' Association, then stated the grievances of the pilots and the reforms desired by them, as follows:—

- 1. That the channels were badly kept. The pilots should have something to say when the channels were altered, but now were never consulted.
2. Defective placing and maintenance of buoys. This was the greatest cause of accident. Last year a number of new buoys were placed and the pilots were not even notified.
3. There were too many pilots. The pilots formed themselves into an association in 1873, and in 1881 they sought to be incorporated...

Washington, July 17.—Captain Hansen, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, in a letter received to-day from Dawson, and dated Dec. 21, says there is no danger of starvation, there being food enough to last until the arrival of the steamers in the spring...

FOOD ENOUGH AT DAWSON.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Eight firms with stocks aggregating almost half a million dollars, sustained heavy losses by a fire that broke out at 6.30 o'clock this morning in the building at the north-west corner of Market and Quincy streets.

BAD FIRE IN CHICAGO.

The store of Mr. Alfred Deschamps, butcher, 477 Grand Trunk street, was entered by thieves on Saturday morning who decamped with twenty-nine dollars' worth of meat. This morning Deputy High Constable Lambert arrested two men, who pleaded not guilty, and were remanded.

A MEAT STORE ROBBED.

The annual festival of St. Barnabas Sunday school was held on Friday evening, Jan. 14. The school room was nicely decorated with flags and motives. Shortly after 5.30 the scholars sat down to tea at four long tables. At 7.30 the parents and friends began to arrive. The programme included Christmas carols sung by the various classes, and by three little girls.

FESTIVAL AT ST. LAMBERT.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED. An action for \$20,000 damages has been entered by H. R. Hooper against Mrs. G. H. Bishop. The action is based on the allegation that the health of plaintiff's wife was greatly injured by the defendant penetrating into her sick room to communicate with her on business of a disagreeable nature.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—At the termination of the Bar examinations for admission to practice, of the thirty-five candidates the following were successful:—Napoleon Champagne, Ottawa; J. O. Lacroix, Ste. Scholastique; Armitage Ewing, Richmond; Peter Langlois, Quebec; G. H. Mansur, Stanstead; G. H. A. Montgomery, Phillipsburg; W. L. Bond, Ottawa.

CORN EXCHANGE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alex. McFee was nominated by Mr. Ed. F. Craig, for the presidency of the Corn Exchange this morning. Earlier Mr. Craig had been nominated for this important position by Mr. D. G. Thompson, but he retired in favor of Mr. McFee. It is expected that Mr. McFee will be elected by acclamation.

A TALE OF WOE.

LAKE ST. JOHN SETTLERS SAID TO BE IN MOST UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17.—The 'Evening News' publishes the following: J. W. Beach, Samuel J. Stockwell and William Gaffney, three of the group who were induced by Rene Dupont, emigration agent for the Canadian Government, to go to the Lake St. John district, north of Quebec, last June, arrived in Detroit on Saturday, and paid a visit to the Mayor's office. They are penniless, but are armed with a certified statement from the colonists who are left there. In the statement the failure of the Canadian officers to fulfil the promises made by Dupont is mentioned. The settlers had to live in rude huts, all the summer and now their shelter is log cabins. The work promised them was small in quantity and poor pay. Their wages were in the shape of credit for provisions and in several instances where the amount due the men was more than the value of the provisions they had received they did not receive the balance in cash but were given further credit. Land that was promised them for nothing they had to pay for at the rate of fifty cents an acre and it was poor land. There is no market within thirty miles and no means of getting anything to that market. Food is scarce and their only hope is being able to get away. They scraped enough money together to get the committee of three away and the delegation will make an effort by public subscription to raise enough money to get their comrades back to civilization. Mr. Beach said that Dupont is booking emigrants for the same region for this spring. He is making the same promises and the officers of the Canadian Government on the ground will make the same excuses and say that Dupont had no authority. The colonists north of Quebec think Dupont acted without authority to make the promises but that the government does not desire to fulfil them. The people talk of suing the Canadian Government for damages for breach of contract.

ZOLA ANSWERS THE PARIS STUDENTS.

New York, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the 'World' from Paris says: M. Zola's reply to the letter addressed to him by a committee of the Paris Students' Association, in which they express regret at his attitude in the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair, read thus: 'I beg you to tell the committee of the general association of students that I am surprised at the terms of the letter they have sent me. Had I attacked the army the display of feeling would be comprehensible. But I have not attacked the army. It is not attacking the army to wish to throw light on the deeds of certain chiefs who are compromising it. The confusion interested persons are trying to create between these chiefs and the French nation and army is a part of an abominable scheme to stifle all truth and justice, and my heart is rent with anguish when I see the young beguiled by such a scheme. What remorse will be theirs afterwards.'

JEALOUS OF THE WOMEN.

LONDON SANDWICHMEN HOLD MEETINGS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INNOVATION.

London, Jan. 17.—Several indignation meetings of 'sandwichmen' have been held as an outcome of the innovation of 'sandwichwomen,' a profession of whom, good looking, young, and picturesque, costumed in white, with white, Gothic hats, paraded in the West End of London this week. The display was successful for the advertiser, but it is unlikely to be continued, as the women were chaffed until their faces were crimson.

QUEBEC BAR EXAMINATIONS.

The case of the Canadian Royal Art Union came up before the Court of Appeal this morning on the reserve case allowed after the sentence of the Police Magistrate condemning manager of J. L. France to pay a fine of \$50. The point raised is that France had the right to be tried by a jury, and the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try him summarily. The point is an important one, as the decision of the Court will guide the judgment of the magistrate in the other case of the Sculpture Society. It was agreed to submit the case on factum.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

Judge Davidson rendered judgment this morning in a case of Mrs. Augustin Larose vs. Mrs. L. L. Mallet. The plaintiff, who was married under the common law regime, claimed \$1,000 as her share in a \$2,000 benefit policy on the life of her late husband in the A.O.U.W. Society, and made payable to his sister, the present defendant. The court held that the wife's claim could not be entertained.

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SHIPPING.

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A CLEVER SWINDLER.

HOW SIMPSON OBTAINED HIS NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Acting Detectives McLaughlin and Richard on Saturday effected the arrest of a man who described himself as James Simpson, of 395 St. Dominique street. About Dec. 31, 1897, Simpson entered the grocery establishment of Mr. St. Charles, St. Lawrence Main street, representing himself as the secretary of Mr. Bickerdike. He gave the proprietor a large order consisting of liquors, figs, table raisins, butter, etc., the whole amounting to the sum of a hundred dollars. The representative told Mr. St. Charles to forward the goods to Mr. Bickerdike's residence at Dorval, by express. This was done and immediately followed the Dorval station the accused drove up in a sleigh, tendered a receipt to the agent, and removed the parcel. When Mr. Bickerdike heard of the swindle the case was placed in the hands of Chief Detective Carpenter who detailed the two mentioned officers on the case. The detectives found out where the sleigh had been obtained to remove the goods. This clue was followed up and eventually Simpson was arrested. At first he denied the charge, but afterwards acknowledged his guilt. When his room was searched at 395 St. Dominique street, the bulk of the stolen property was discovered hidden between the floors and under the carpet. In a vacant house close by other goods were found. In addition to groceries, hammocks and theatrical costumes were found which it is understood were obtained from H. & A. Nelson's and Ponton's respectively under similar circumstances. When Simpson was arraigned before Mr. J. G. Bouchette, magistrate, this morning, he pleaded guilty to stealing the goods and as he acted in a peculiar manner, as one partially insane, he was remanded for examination before being sentenced. In the meantime a lawyer saw the prisoner, who after a brief conversation decided to plead his plea to that of not guilty. Accordingly he was re-arrested and the latter plea was entered. The magistrate then ordered a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses to be made out against the accused.

CANADIAN FORESTERS.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF COURT FREEDOM, NO. 485.

At the regular meeting of Court Freedom, No. 485 Canadian Order of Foresters held in the West End Hall, Chatham street, on Friday evening, Jan. 14, the following officers were installed by the D.D.H.C.R., Bro. W. J. McClurg, Jr., assisted by Bro. J. Lynch, P.C.R., as high marshal and several brethren of sister courts:—J.P.C.R., Bro. Geo. E. Jones, C.R., Bro. Dr. W. H. Smith, V.C.R., Bro. D. J. McFarlane, recording secretary, Bro. Geo. P. Curdin, financial secretary, Bro. F. C. Fleming, treasurer, Bro. W. R. Chennill, chaplain, Bro. J. W. McFarlane, Bro. W. Carson, J. W. Bro. R. Borrows, S.B., Bro. C. Richardson, Bro. A. Laverture, auditor, Bro. M. J. McClurg, Jr., trustees, Bro. W. J. Teller, M.D., R. H. Mansfield and R. D. Rutherford, representative to High Court, Bro. R. Lynch, P.C.R., alternate, Bro. F. C. Fleming, P.C.R., physicians, Bro. Dr. Teller and Dr. Smyth, court scribe, Bro. W. McClurg, Jr., finance committee, Bro. W. J. McClurg, Jr., Bro. P. E. Jones and J. Kyle. After the installation ceremony was completed the D.D.H.C.R. gave a short address complimenting the Court on the fine selection of officers for the ensuing term. The D.D.H.C.R. then read a report on the work of the court for the past year and held as at present the proud position of the banner Court of this district. Addresses were also delivered by Bro. Larriere, of Court Lafrance, Bro. Clarke and Bro. Duff of Court Senofort, Bro. P. E. Jones of Court Maple Leaf as well as a short address from Bro. R. Lynch complimenting the court on the state of their finances and the auditors' report for the last term.

OPENING OF THE SYNOD.

The musical portion of the Synod services in Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow will be as follows, under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, Assoc. Mus. organist and musical director of the Cathedral:—Morning at 10.30 o'clock—Provisional hymn, 'The Church's one foundation'; Kyrie and Gloria Tibi, Dr. C. Villiers Stanford in B flat; hymn, 'My God, and is Thy table spread'; offertory, 'Barnaby'; Sursum Corda and Sanctus; Stanford in B flat; hymn, 'I am not worthy, holy Lord'; 'Gloria in Excelsis' and 'Amen' after benediction; 'Nunc Dimittis' in B flat, recessional, 'Nunc Dimittis', Felton. Evening at 8 o'clock—Processional hymn, 'O God, our help in ages past'; Ely Confession; Responses; Te Deum; proper psalm, lxxvi. to chant; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Dr. C. H. H. Barry in D; anthem, 'I am Alpha and Omega, Sir J. Stainer; hymn 'Light's abode, celestial Salem'; offertory, organ solo, 'Andante, Cairn'; Stainer's 'Devotional'; Amen after benediction; recessional hymn, 'Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear.'

ROYAL ART UNION CASE.

The case of the Canadian Royal Art Union came up before the Court of Appeal this morning on the reserve case allowed after the sentence of the Police Magistrate condemning manager of J. L. France to pay a fine of \$50. The point raised is that France had the right to be tried by a jury, and the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try him summarily. The point is an important one, as the decision of the Court will guide the judgment of the magistrate in the other case of the Sculpture Society. It was agreed to submit the case on factum.

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STEADY AND ACTIVE.

TORONTO STREET MAKES AN ADVANCE.

On the local stock exchange to-day the market was active, and values ruled just about steady. The declines and advances were all, with one exception, not over 1/4 of a point. Toronto Street gained 3/4, to 94 1/2, on sales of 1,500 shares.

The morning sales were as follows:—675 C.P.R. at 88 1/2, 25 at 88 1/2, 25 at 88 1/2, 125 at 88 1/2, 325 Gas at 195 1/2, 80 Montreal St. Railway at 241 1/2, 50 at 241 1/2, 100 at 241 1/2, 300 Toronto Street at 94 1/2, 100 at 94 1/2, 25 at 94 1/2, 50 at 94 1/2, 925 at 94 1/2, 125 at 94 1/2, 50 Electric at 143 1/2, 25 Halifax Street at 117 1/2, 25 at 117 1/2, 25 at 116 1/2, 54 at 117 1/2, 5 Telephone at 173 1/2, 25 Merchants Bank at 177 1/2, 25 Montreal Cotton at 145 1/2, 25 Dominion Coal, pref., at 106 1/2, 1,000 at 106 1/2.

The afternoon sales were as follows:—225 C.P.R. at 88 1/2, 300 at 88 1/2, 25 Cable at 182 1/2, 100 Montreal Street at 241 1/2, 125 Toronto Street at 94 1/2, 250 at 94 1/2, 100 at 94 1/2, 25 at 94 1/2, 100 at 94 1/2, 25 at 94 1/2, 100 Richelieu at 109 1/2, 50 Heat and Light at 38 1/2, 25 Electric at 142 1/2, 2 Bank of Montreal at 236.

New York, Jan. 17.—The week opened with the bullish feeling in the ascendancy owing to the receipt of improved London prices, due to manipulations in the high-priced specialties. Manhattan was in exceptional demand, and advanced 1 1/2 to 117 1/2. Sugar and New York Central figured for about a point, and the appreciation in the standard shares was also important.

New York, Jan. 17.—The stock market opened strong. Sugar, 137; People's Gas, 96 1/2; Burlington, 99 1/2; Rock Island, 89 1/2; St. Paul, 96; North-West, 123 1/2; Louisville, 54 1/2; Western Union, 51 1/2; Lake Erie, 8 1/2; Manhattan, 116 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 34 1/2; New Jersey Central, 94 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST

Table with columns: Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Includes various stocks like Atchafalaya, Can. Pac., Can. Southern, Chicago & North Western, etc.

STEADY TO STRONGER

WHEAT AND PORK MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCES.

In Chicago to-day with the solitary exception of January oats, which were 1/4 lower, at 22c, all the markets closed either steady or at a slight advance. Wheat was especially strong for the more immediate futures. January closed 1/4 higher than yesterday, at 91 1/2; May 1/4 higher, at 90 1/2; July, to 1/4 higher at 80c; mess pork closed 5c to 1/4 higher and short ribs 3c higher.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London, Jan. 17, 1898.—Cargoes off coast, wheat, less active; maize, holding doing. Cargoes on passage, wheat, quiet and steady; maize, quieter; English country wheat markets, cheaper.

DIED.

ROWE.—In this city, on Jan. 15, Julia O'Brien, aged 81 years and 10 months, of the town of Brandon, County Cork, dearly beloved wife of Alfred Rowe, late of St. Helen's Island, and grandmother of D. Dalton. Funeral from her husband's residence, 275 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday, the 15th, at 8.30 a.m. to St. Anthony's Church, and thence to the place of interment, Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends are requested to attend.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

mixed American spot maize, 3s 3/4; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 25s. Futures:—Wheat, quiet, 7s 2 1/2 March, 6s 1 1/4 May, 6s 9 1/4 July, 6s 4d Sept.; maize, quiet, 3s 2 1/2 Jan., 3s 1 1/2 Feb., 3s 1 1/2 March, 3s 1 1/2 May. Paris—Wheat, 28.35 Jan., 27.45 June; flour, 69.95 Jan., 68.65 March. French country markets, firmer.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:— Saturday's To-day's Close. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—Jan. 91, 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2; May 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 90 1/2; July 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2. Corn—Jan. 26 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 26 1/2, 26 1/2; May 29, 29, 29, 29, 29; Oats—Jan. 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2; May 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 23 1/2. Pork—Jan. 9.20, 9.20, 9.20, 9.20, 9.20; May 9.32, 9.30, 9.45, 9.30, 9.40. Lard—Jan. 4.62, 4.62, 4.62, 4.62, 4.62; May 4.72, 4.72, 4.72, 4.72, 4.72. Short Ribs—Jan. 4.55, 4.55, 4.55, 4.55, 4.55; May 4.65, 4.67, 4.72, 4.67, 4.67.

Detroit, Jan. 17.—Closing—91 1/2c cash, 91 1/2c Jan., 82 1/2c July. Duluth, Jan. 17.—Closing—No. 1 hard, 91 1/2c cash; No. 1 Northern, 91 1/2c cash, 92 1/2c Jan., 90 1/2c May, 88c July. Milwaukee, Jan. 17.—Closing—91 1/2c cash, 90 1/2c Jan. St. Louis, Jan. 17.—Closing—94c cash, 93 1/2c Jan., 94c May, 78c July. Toledo, Jan. 17.—Closing—91 1/2c cash, 92 1/2c May. New York, Jan. 17.—Closing—\$1.00 1/4 Jan., 99c Feb., 92 1/2c May, 95 1/2c July.

WHEAT IN SIGHT. Jan. 17, '98 Jan. 10, '98 Jan. 15, '97 Visible supply U.S. & Can. 37,838,000 58,863,000 62,495,000 On passage to U.K. 22,640,000 22,500,000 27,720,000 On passage to Continent 10,320,000 10,560,000 8,750,000 Total 70,798,000 72,233,000 83,739,000

IDEALISM IN AMERICA. LONDON 'SPECTATOR ON THE PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY IN CALIFORNIA. London, Jan. 17.—The 'Spectator' devotes a leading article to Mrs. Hearst's plan for the University of California, which it pronounces, on its face, to be a grand scheme, reminding one of those famous competitions in Italy wherein Brunelleschi and Michelangelo participated. Continuing, the 'Spectator' remarks that 'there is the making or marring of a magnificent idea in the project.' It discourses at length on the striking contrasts in America, 'where so many men of wealth, whose money has been derived from coal, iron or railways, are not governed merely by utilitarian considerations when they endow the public with their surplus wealth,' and adds: 'This is a sign of the idealism which, as Lowell said, lay hid in the American character.'

SHAH'S THRONE IN DANGER. THE SITUATION IN PERSIA DESCRIBED AS BEING PRECARIOUS. London, Jan. 17.—There are persistent reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The Shah's sovereignty has always been shaky, and it is now affirmed to be rapidly slipping from his grasp. Indeed, the situation at Teheran is described as being so precarious that a coup d'etat may be precipitated at any moment. Probably the murder of Greaves, the English telegraph operator, and the outbreak at Mekran are connected with the tendency to revolt in Persia. It is believed in well-informed circles that the despatch of Indian troops to the Persian Gulf is due to the general unrest.

SALT AND PARIS GREEN. An attempt at suicide was made on Saturday by a man by the name of Durocher, a small merchant. About nine o'clock Mr. Durocher entered the bar-room 'The Shades,' corner of Laguerre and Sanguinet streets, and asked for a glass of water. Noticing a suspicious dot of green on the man's chin the bar-tender, in complying, put a little salt in the glass, to act as an emetic. Afterwards, when the man had seated himself at a table, the bar-tender went up and asked him his motive for taking poison. A Mr. Polito, who was in the place, said, 'Why, it is Mr. Durocher,' and stated that he had already prevented him from committing suicide in another saloon on a former occasion. The Notre Dame Hospital was thereupon communicated with, and an ambulance sent. The stomach pump was used most successfully, and Mr. Durocher was reported to-day to be almost recovered. What reason he had for wishing to take his life could not be ascertained.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE. Jan. 17, 1898.

GRAIN.

The stocks of wheat and corn in Montreal are over double what they were at this time last year...

FLOUR.

The market for Ontario brands is very quiet. Manitoba millers still report good domestic demand with foreign enquiry.

BUTTER.

There is no change to-day. The market remains dull and prices steady.

CHEESE.

The market is steady at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 with a better business.

FEED.

As stated on Friday an immediate advance was expected in bran and shorts.

DRESSED POULTRY.

There is now a good demand for all sorts, and the supply, which is very limited, is taken up as quickly as it comes in.

EGGS.

The market is good, and prices remain firm. Fresh eggs are scarce while there is a good supply of poorer sorts.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions—Demand is good, and prices firm as follows:—Hess pork, best brands, short cut, \$15; ham, 10c to 11 1/2c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 17.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 80 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Table with columns: G.T.R., C.P.R., T.M.I. and rows for Wheat, Peas, Oats, Rye, Flour, Ashes, Butter, Pork, Lard, Hides, etc.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Table with columns: Jan. 15, Jan. 16, Jan. 17 and rows for Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Rye, Flour, etc.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments and rows for Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Flour, etc.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 17.—Market quiet; four quiet with no changes in prices; and straight rollers are quoted at 32c for No. 1 and 32c for No. 2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 17.—Hog: Today's estimated receipts, 40,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 42,423; shipments, 2,794; left over, 928.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—Spring wheat, 7s 7/4d; red winter, 7s 9d; No. 1 Calcutta, 7s 9d to 7s

10d; corn, 3s 3/4d; peas, 5s 3/4d; pork, 47s 6d; lard, 27s 3d; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 23s; light, 27s; cheese, 43s 6d.

CONSOLS. London, Jan. 17, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 112 13-16; account, 112 15-16.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE SUMMARY. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria and Vancouver, Jan. 15.—Business continues about the same as former week.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—Business is rather quiet in general, but indications are that spring trade will open early.

MARITIME PROVINCES. Halifax, Jan. 15.—General trade during the week has been characterized by extreme quietness, the volume of all lines being light.

ONTARIO. Toronto, Jan. 15.—Rainy weather and poor country roads have interfered with trade at outside points somewhat this week.

A NEW MINING COMPANY. Notice is given in the 'Official Gazette' that Messrs. S. O. Shore, George J. Ross, R. R. Smith, A. P. Gaul, Edwin Hanson, R. Wilson-Smith, S. H. Ewing, G. F. C. Smith, G. E. Drummond, E. P. Heaton, J. W. Tatley, C. Laurin, A. McKim, J. W. McFee, J. E. Fee, J. W. McGill, J. R. MacLellan, B. Baillie and W. F. Morrison will apply for letters of incorporation under the name of the Western Algoma Mining Company.

DEATH OF MISS LOUP. Miss Emily May (Millie) Loup, a much-esteemed member of the choir of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Reformed Church, died on Friday afternoon last at Royal Victoria Hospital, in which institution she had been a patient for about two weeks.

A. O. U. W. A NEW LODGE TO BE INSTITUTED IN IUBBEC CITY. Bro. Gaspard LeFebvre, Grand Receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Quebec last evening, for the purpose of instituting a new lodge in the Ancient Capital to be called Frontenac Lodge, No. 43.

SHIPPING NEWS. The Allan Line SS Laurentian sailed from Montreal for Liverpool yesterday morning.

QUEBEC. Montreal, Jan. 15.—The current of trade during the past week has set in a little stronger, and remains steady.

DEATH OF A POPULAR SCOTTISH PROFESSOR. The death is announced of Dr. John Fyfe, emeritus professor of moral philosophy in Aberdeen University.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET. London, Jan. 15.—The market to-day was well attended. Wheat was steady at \$1.38 to \$1.40 per cental.

DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS, NO. 28. At the last regular meeting of Lodge Prince of Wales, Daughters and Maids of England, held on Jan. 14, the following were installed as officers or the ensuing year by the Worthy D.D.G.P.P. Bro. T. Vaughn: W. Pres., Sister L. Vivian; W.P. Pres., Sister H. Wilkinson; W. Vice-Pres., Sister L. Smith; W. Sec., Sister A. Dunston; W. Treas., Sister E. Thompson; W. Chap., Sister E. M. Smith; first guide, Sister H. Barker; second guide, Sister M. M. Berry; third guide, Sister E. Cardwell; fourth guide, Sister E. Leacy; inner guard, Sister A. Haines; outer guard, Bro. F. East; surgeon, Doctor Rollo Campbell; auditors, Sister A. Vivian, Sister E. Egan and Sister G. Haasam; trustees, Sister Egan and Sister

Bennett; arbitration committee, Sisters H. Wilkinson, E. Thompson, H. Barker, A. Dunston, M. Berry, J. F. Burn and E. Egan. On leaving the present chair, which office she has filled for the past eighteen months, Sister H. Wilkinson was presented with a beautifully engraved silver brooch as a mark of the high esteem in which she is held by the members.

MONTREAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Dr. Baker presided at the last regular meeting of the Psychological Society, at which Mr. Hart read an interesting essay on 'Inhibition.' This essayist defined as consisting of any influence which retards, controls, restrains, or prevents activity of nerve elements, and may be of two kinds, first, by a superior acting upon an inferior; second, by an influence carried to the region to be inhibited by an afferent nerve, as in the inhibition of the cardiac movements, by a slight vagus stimulation.

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Bargains.

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

FOR SALE, A 4 x 5 PREMIO SE. '86, with Cane Tripod, 2 extra 'Perfection' Plate Holders, one 4 x 5 Wash Box and a Sole Leather Carrying Case. The lot in perfect condition; want larger camera reason for selling. Address PREMIO, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, TWO AUTOGRAPHS of Lord Nelson; one signature to a code of signals on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar; the other an order for stores. To be seen at No. 9 Drummond street.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING: 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 8353.

Property.

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

FOR SALE, IN WESTMOUNT, MODERN NEW HOUSES from \$2,500 upwards. C. W. WITHCOME, 33 St. Nicholas street.

FOR SALE, IN WESTMOUNT, A DESIRABLE residence, new, with every modern improvement finished in Europe, wood, concrete basement, wash, dairy, furnace; best of workmanship; price low to prompt buyer. C. W. WITHCOME, 33 St. Nicholas street.

FOR SALE, FARM, 400 Acres, at Richmond, close to town; fine buildings; rich soil; \$6,000; \$1,000 cash, balance, \$500 a year, percent interest. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, FARM, 165 Acres, at Burry, \$2,250 10 room cottage; good outbuildings; 70 acre cleared; balance in sugar bush; one-quarter cash, 6 percent interest on balance. P. E. BROWN, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, FARM, 386 ACRES, at Huntingdon; rich soil; good buildings; a bargain; also a nice farm of 90 acres, at Rigaud; \$3,750 and one of 165 acres at Knowlton, \$2,500. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, SOLID BRICK Double Tenement, 409-511 Duroit street; All in every particular; six rooms each; flat, \$2,250; \$1,000 cash, balance at 6 percent; best bargain in city. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT A DEAD BARGAIN, two of the handsomest semi-detached houses in the choicest locality of Westmount. Address C. P. O. Box 264. Principals only dealt with.

FOR SALE, LATEST IMPROVED STONE Front Houses, 122 and 126 Green, 221, 223 and 225 Elm, and 16 Seymour avenue, and 32 Dorchester street; price moderate; terms easy. WILSON & GILLESPIE, 13 Hospital street.

FRED R. ALLEY, 116 St. James Street. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. MONEY LOANED.

FOR SALE.—Houses, Cottages and Building Lots in City and Westmount. Money loaned on mortgage at current rates. W. & G. A. COWAN, No. 59 Temple Building.

Real Estate Bargains. Two Self-Contained Dwellings, ST. ANN'S WARD, bringing \$250.00 rental; good stabling; always well rented; only \$2,750.00; terms easy.

VICTORIA STREET. Stone and Brick Dwelling, occupied by owner; will rent for \$85.00 per month. Good repair. \$5,000. Easy terms. Small cash payment. Apply FRED R. ALLEY, 116 St. James st.

the new-fashioned Christmas-card. I enclose an old-fashioned card, and never mind sending me one in return, and don't acknowledge this note.

Every year the prize-list was doubled from 'Johnny's' own pocket; no one who in any way did meritoriously in the final examination was neglected. In this connection, too, a pleasant habit of his fails to be recorded. The first prize-winner received from him a copy of the examination paper, with the words inscribed on it: 'In Memoriam—Malorum Praetorium' (in memory of ills that are gone).

A MINING DEAL OFF. Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 17.—Dr. English one of the principal shareholders in the Le Roi, has announced that the deal with the British America corporation for the purchase of Le Roi is off.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, author of 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' sailed on the 'Umbria' to-day.

Employment Wanted.

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

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by day or week. Apply No. 19 Vallée street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, (widow), speaking both languages, a position as governess, or general housekeeper, in a private family, best of references. Address T. O. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman washing by the day. Apply 27 Jurors st.

WANTED, BY A REFINED LADY, Position as resident Governess, Secretary or Companion. Apply Miss T. A. BARRETT, Williamstown, Ont.

WANTED, BY MAN, 45 YEARS OF AGE, situation as storeman, watchman, or indoor servant; will work for moderate salary. Address JOHN CURRIE, 73 Inspector street.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotchman in Gent's Furnishings, or dry goods; having thorough experience in both; best of references. Address A.B.C. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Accountant, office work or books to post; best of references. For particulars apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work of any kind by the day; eight years experience. Apply, 67 1/2 St. James st.

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KLONDIKE LIFE INSURANCE.—The undersigned is prepared to negotiate insurance on the lives of parties going to the Klondike at lowest rates. C. WITHCOME, 33 St. Nicholas street.

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WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD COOK. Apply 243 Greene avenue.

WANTED, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OR Girl for light housework. Apply 791 Mount Royal avenue, after 7 p.m.

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WANTED, A PRESS FEEDER; One who can feed book-work preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN ORGANIST and choir master for a Protestant Church. Apply R. F. L. PICARD, 321 Bourgeois street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, WHO is a good Cook, or a Cook and Housemaid; small family; high wages. Apply immediately to 351 Dorchester street.

TEACHER WANTED—A Teacher for one of the Dissident Schools of Bourg Louis, County Portneuf, for the remainder of the school term, ending 30th June, 1898; must have the usual diploma for common school teaching, and be a member of the Church of England. Apply to THOS. DAVIDSON, Quebec.

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TO LET—A GOOD TENANT WANTING A self-contained cottage of nine rooms, including pantry and w.c., would do well to call at 51 Shaw street, East End.

TO LET, FARM, 65 ARPENTS, at Cote St. Paul, all garden land, good buildings; road; \$2500. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

TO LET, FARM, 400 ACRES, Richmond, \$250; also, 165 acres at Burry, County Compton, with good buildings, \$150. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

IN ONE OF THE NICEST SPOTS OF Westmount, corner St. Catherine and Victoria avenue; first class new flats, seven rooms, with all modern conveniences; free to May. Apply 714 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, 1724 ONTARIO STREET, 12 Rooms, and 23 Montcalm street, 9 rooms; moderate rents to good tenants; immediate possession if required. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 313 St. Paul street.

TO LET, THE STORES, 1 ST. HELEN street and 17 Lemoiné street. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 313 St. Paul street.

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WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, cycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street.

MILITARY RESERVE.

NEW CANADIAN DEFENCE MOVEMENT STARTED IN TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 17.—The meeting on Saturday night at the Armories, for the organization of the first military reserves of the Dominion of Canada was largely attended and will become historic.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE. Toronto, Jan. 17.—The Missionary Conference held during the past few days under the auspices of the Victoria University Missionary Society proved to be most inspiring and highly successful throughout.

SOLD TO A MONTREALER. Kingston, Ont., Jan. 17.—Mr. John Benn, proprietor and manager of the dynamite works at Tweed, has sold out to Mr. Daniel Smith, Montreal, for \$1,200. The new firm will be known as the Ontario powder works. Mr. Benn will be retained as maker at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, with two assistants.

The Boys' Page.

A Human 'Wigwag.'

(W. Franklin, in 'Youth's Companion.')

Some years ago some naval officers went hunting on an uninhabited island. They sent their boat back to the ship with orders to come for them at sundown.

When they returned to the shore they saw that the surf had become heavy and was now breaking so high that no ship's boat could get through it. But the boat would undoubtedly be sent as it had been ordered. Its crew would probably attempt to land, as surf always seems less dangerous than it really is when viewed from seaward. The result would be the upsetting of the boat and the loss of some, if not all the crew.

There was no way to warn the boat after she arrived off the island, for it would then be sundown, and their signals could not be seen, nor could their voices carry against the wind and the roaring surf.

A warning must be given to the ship before the boat shoved off. But how? The ship was lying so far away that from the shore a man's figure could hardly be distinguished on her deck.

'If we only had a wigwag,' said one.

'Yes,' said another, 'and if the flag was a hundred feet square, the staff a mile long, and we had a giant to wave it!'

'I believe we can wigwag,' cried a young officer. 'I'll tell you how.'

One method of military signalling is by a small flag, and this is known as the 'wigwag' system. Briefly, the procedure is as follows:

The signaller, facing the station or person to whom he wishes to send a message, waves the flag to and fro in front of his body. When the distant party catches sight of this, he waves his flag in the same manner. This corresponds to the 'call and answer' in telegraphy.

There are but three recognized motions. The staff being held erect in front of the centre of the body, drooped to the right until it nearly touches the ground, and then brought to the upright position again is motion number one. Motion number two is the same movement to the left, and number three the same to the front.

The letters in the alphabet are made up of different combinations of the first and second motions. The movement to the front is used only at the end of a word or sentence.

When a flag is not available, anything by which the motion can be made will answer.

The young officer, aware that no signal they could make with hat or handkerchief could be seen aboard the ship, had hit upon the idea of using men for the motions.

'This group,' he said, 'is the starting-point. Now one man will run off to the right one hundred feet, and return. That's motion number one. As soon as he gets back, another will run off to the left. That's motion number two. The quartermaster will be watching for us, and when he sees the little black dots darting back and forth, he'll know something is up; and somebody will puzzle it out.'

This ingenious plan was quickly tried. For a long time back and forth went the human shuttle, and no notice was taken from the ship. The sun was getting low and the party on shore was almost despairing of success, when a pennant fluttered from the mizzen truck of the vessel. The pennant of white and blue showed them that they had been recognized. Now if the people on shipboard would only understand the message!

Very slowly and with great care was it spelled out by the moving figures:

'Do not send boat until morning. Surf too high.'

Then they gazed anxiously at the ship. Would the message be read?

Presently the pennant at the mast-head crept slowly down and down until it almost reached the deck, and a cry of disappointment went up from the little group.

Then the pennant went up again.

It was the general signal of assent, or 'I understand.' Quick eyes and ready wit on board the ship had caught the meaning of the human wigwag, and so the boat was not sent until morning, when the landing was easily made.

Then they gazed anxiously at the ship. Would the message be read? Presently the pennant at the mast-head crept slowly down and down until it almost reached the deck, and a cry of disappointment went up from the little group.

Biking for Bass.

(W. W. Blackwell, in 'Recreation.')

A short ride brought us to the Au Sable river, in Middlesex County, Michigan. Our first care was to search for a hiding place for our bicycles. A spot was found in a dump of saw trees, close to the river's edge.

Pete told of a big hole, a quarter of a mile farther down, so deep he could not touch bottom with his rod. So we decided to investigate. It did look like a good place for pike and bass. An old log in the centre of the river, two feet below the surface, was a fine lurking place for big ones. I made a careful cast at the edge of the hole, but without reward. Then I tried it again with no better result. I then put on a huge blue-bottle fly, but that was no better. In sheer desperation I put on a big butterfly and made another cast. A sudden swirl, a splash and whirr--r went the reel. Off the fish went, fifty yards up stream, and I raised a blister by thumping the reel.

Then back he came, and I took in the slack.

After a few more dashes he submitted to the landing-net. He weighed five pounds seven ounces, and was the largest black bass I ever caught.

My companions now set about to capture his mate, which they believed was still in the hole. Having earned a rest, I became spectator and critic. Several kinds of bait were tried without success, until Pete used a live minnow. Scarcely had this touched the water when a big fish took it with a rush. The excitement was too much for Pete. He gave the rod a jerk and it snapped at the third joint. We recovered the broken piece, but the fish was gone.

The Major thought it had taken refuge under the log. Lying down, he peered earnestly into the water. Finally he declared he could see a fish's head protruding from under a root. He made a snare, attached this to a pole and lowered it into the water. A sudden jerk, and he shouted, 'I've got him!' At the same time he hauled out a big snapping-turtle. Then the Major said it was too hot to fish, with which we agreed.

Returning to the pasture, we were within a short distance of our wheel, when an exclamation from Pete put us into a panic. A steer was running frantically across the field with a bicycle on his horns. Never did Zimmermann, in palmiest days, take a wheel over a track so fast as that terrified brute took this one. His horns were through the rear wheel while the front wheel was pounding his forelegs.

The bike was only slightly injured as yet; but just as the brute started up a hill, one of his forefeet went crashing through the other wheel. Both steer and bicycle came to the ground in a confused heap. All the accidents to which a wheel is prone happened to that one in a few seconds. By the time the animate and the inanimate were separated, we arrived on the scene. A glance showed it was, or rather had been, Pete's wheel. I felt better, and the Major was really cheerful. He even attempted a vile pun. He said the wheel probably came over in the steamer, when it crossed the Atlantic, but it never took such a steering trip as that before.

A withering glance from the victim checked his mirth, and when we returned to where Pete had dropped his fish, and saw that a stray dog had lunched on his catch, the Major showed some sympathy for poor Pete.

The Major and I rode home on our wheels, but Pete had to hire a tiller of the soil to drive him, and the remains of his bike, to town. He will never again cache his silent steed in a cow pasture.

A TRUE TALE OF CARLO AND HIS MASTER'S PENNY.

Two young men were spending their holidays at a village in Perthshire. One day they were strolling along the road, and amusing themselves with a dog named Carlo, that belonged to one of them. He was speaking of his dog's wonderful cleverness, and a wager was made, that if a penny was left on the milestone (a

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mile from home) he would go back and bring it. They took a penny and made a mark on it and left it on the milestone, letting the dog see it. When they got home, Carlo was told to go back and fetch it. Off he trotted, and when he reached the place a tramp was reading the number of miles to the village, who, finding the penny, put it in his pocket. The man then sat down to rest, and seeing the dog without an owner began to speak to him and pat him. When he walked on he was pleased and surprised to see him following and going from door to door.

At night they went into a lodging-house, and Carlo got his share of supper, then lay down waiting patiently till bed-time. The man boasted about his dog to the other lodgers, and tried to sell him. When he went upstairs to bed, the dog followed closely, and lay down at his bedside. Whenever the man's clothes were off, what was his consternation to see Carlo snatch his trousers from the chair and bolt with them through the door in a moment. Meanwhile the young men had been looking and wondering what had become of Carlo. They were giving up hopes of seeing him that night, when he walked with the trousers between his teeth and trailing along the ground. The penny was seen in the pocket and enquiries made next day. The owner of the trousers was found, and was glad to make his escape from the laughter and jeers of his fellow-lodgers. Sent in by Catherine Paterson, Argyle street, Dollar.—'The Weekly Scotman.'

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

The oldest bank notes are the 'flying money,' or 'convenient money,' first issued in China 2697 B.C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under government inspection and control. The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry-tree. One issued in 1399 B.C. is still carefully preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.—St. Louis 'Republic.'

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NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the 'Victoria Fire Insurance Company,' with power to carry on the business of fire insurance, and with such other powers as are usually granted to such corporations, the Head Office of the Company to be in the city of Montreal.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
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THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE.

(By Eva Weider Brodhead, in 'The Independent'.)

It was a country buggy, whose ribbed, ancient top, heavy with dust, was honey-combed from the droppings of hygonic rains. It squeaked and mumbled in the querulous way of age, as it labored up the street behind a plump red horse, also old, but carrying his years more comfortably than the inanimate companion of his travels.

The driver, who was plump and red, and elderly too, held the reins slack as he directed his eyes at a row of cottages on the right of the road.

"I reckon you know where to stop, Billy?" he said to the horse.

Billy sputtered out a damp breath and tossed his mane with an air of knowing a thing or two. Then he trotted briskly toward the mossy curb, and drew up before a long, old house, with one dormer-window blinking sleepily in its slant roof.

A strip of yard stretched greenly before the neat doorway. May was well forward, and the air was fresh with the smell of grass and leaves and flowering things.

A great elm rose just behind the house, tossing webs of pale green far above the chimneys and away up into the mixing blue and white of the sky. From somewhere close by came a soft, reiterated murmuring—the confused cooing of doves.

Suddenly the house-door opened, disclosing two old women whose faces expressed pleased greeting. Each had on a quaint black silk apron, and each wore at her belt a housewife arrangement of scissors and pincushion. The white locks of one were crowned with a black and purple cap. The other woman was younger, with a gloss of thin, silvery hair on her temples. Both had delicately wrinkled faces, gentle eyes, prim little mouths, and small chins which, as the two women nodded and smiled at the man in the buggy, drew their crumpled throats into networks of white cords.

"Howdy, Sis' Harriet and Eveline," said he, lifting aside a small jar of butter. "How y'all doing?"

"Oh, we're well as common, bro' James! Mighty glad you stopped. Dmny well! The farm must be looking mighty pretty these days."

"Well, I've nothing to complain of, here's some eggs and things Jenny sent y'all. And a bunch of flowers for Freda. Where is Freda, anyway; and how's she doin'?"

"Freda—well to tell you the truth, brother, she's a little mite pale just now. She studies too close. Eveline and I hev to fahly wheedle her from her books. We do so!"

"Huh! Study won't hurt her none. She's young and strong. Let's see—she's sixteen, ain't she? Well, you've pampered her right smart, girls. I only hope you haven't spoiled her, so she won't be any use to y'all when she graduates from school this June. That's all I hope, girls. Mebby she'll realize all your hopes. I d'know. They tell me she's a good scholar."

"She is, indeed!" cried the old ladies, in a breath. "She's a fine pupil."

"And gifted," added Eveline, with a proud accent.

"Oh, very!" supplemented Harriet. "Why, James, her essays are considered quite remarkable. And as for her verses!—we were so anxious to tell you that she's actually had some printed! Just sent 'em to a Cincinnati paper, and the next week they came out. Think of it! Eveline and I just set down and cried—we were so pleased!"

James Herrick was tying his horse. He made a sound expressive of only a limited satisfaction in his sister's announcement. Then he took up the butter jar and followed them into the house. Beyond the entry was a large low room in which two girls were sewing. A cutting-table and the various furniture of a dressmaking establishment were here also. And through two windows in the back of the apartment a vista of garden showed in a shady reach of low fruit-trees and grape-vines and rose-bushes and hollyhocks and beehives.

"Just step out and call Freda, bro' James," requested Harriet. "We're right busy to-day. Miss Larkin's wedding is on Monday, and we're bound to finish off her things to-day. Freda's out there under the trees. I argued with her to go out and sit in the sunshine for a spell. Seems like she doesn't get air enough, being housed up all week in school. 'I'd rather stay in and help you,' says she. 'La honey,' I told her, 'all 't Eveline and I want you to do is just to keep your health and improve your mind.' I tell you, James, nobody knows what sunshine she's been to us! Ever since bro' John died and left us his little girl, Freda's been more to us than tongue can tell."

"Well," said Mr. Herrick, tenaciously, "I maintain that you humor her too much for her own good. You've raised her in idleness. But I'll have nothing to say if she takes right hold and helps you all when she leaves school."

Harriet's placid little face stiffened. "We don't want she should help us."

Eveline's soft eyes flashed. "We want she should rest and read and commune with nature so's to 'herself for the life of distinction—distinction, bro' James, which we feel before the child."

The next morning as she stopped in the post-office on her way to the high school a letter was handed to her. She set down her books on the window-ledge and minutely tore off the envelope. It was not a long letter, and it was written in the peculiarly unsympathetic characters of a typewriter; but Freda's eyes shined in a rush of ecstasy as she read it. For there was hope in it.

The editor said that her note had come to him just when there chanced to be— as there so seldom chanced—an opportunity in his office of the humble kind she spoke of. It involved, he said, the addressing of envelopes rather more than the writing of leaders. But since she wanted to begin at the beginning, it might suit her to try it. He stated, further, that the work was not heavy, though rather monotonous; and he mentioned the salary which the paper would pay.

That was all; but Freda went forth filled with a sort of rapture. Distinctly here was the first round of the ladder of glory waiting for her foot. She passed the day in a kind of trance, now and then thinking how she should tell her aunts of her good fortune. At first it seemed easy enough to tell them—easy enough to ask them to rejoice with her in this opportunity which had opened to her. But the more she thought of the two old ladies the less easy it grew to frame the sentence which should inform them.

She began to dread it, to desire to put off as long as might be the moment when she must witness their amazement in the news and their pain in the idea of losing her. With an object of delay Freda went home from school by a roundabout way which led over a wooded hill on the skirts of the northern Kentucky town.

The sun was getting low as she came to the brow of the rise. All toward the southern valley, where the town lay, a serene amber glow spread far and wide. Northward were long reaches of rolling blue-grass stretching off and off into the world of her hopes.

About her was a dense shade of slim cedars, through which a beckoning light wavered in slender shafts. Freda looked down at the town, with its spires and roofs touched to a wonder of gold. She could see her own home lifting its gambrel roof above the shady nest of old garden.

How peaceful it looked down there close to the earth's heart! And soon, instead of this gentle quietude, there would be in her ears the din of a city. She would feel the pulse of the world, there in that busy office. But she would remember all this restful beauty. And it would be sweet to come back here and tell her aunts of her progress, and shower love upon them because they were so fond and proud of her. It would be sweet to come back, clothed in triumph, bearing a name which was growing in honor! Freda caught her breath.

Clearly through the shadows of the cedars came a faint, fluttering sound as of water bubbling in a vial of glass. A dove somewhere near was calling to its mate, and in a moment a distant cooing stole softly back—a cooing full of all plaintive meaning—such echoes as sigh from the closed room where sits a mourner by the dead.

A vital chord stirred in Freda's bosom. Down below her, on the porch of the old house, a figure had appeared with a bowl of grain in its hand and a flutter of purple ribbons in its cap. It was feeding time, and a turmoil of white wings beat about the old woman's form as she cast the seeds abroad.

"She will have only the pigeons to interest her soon," murmured Freda; "I shall be gone. But I'm not going for myself; it's for them; for you, Aunt Harriet—for you, dear! But her argument was not convincing. Was it for them, for their happiness, that she was about to take herself from their lives? What was their happiness? It was herself, her young voice, her living presence. They were old. She had never thought how old till the murmur of the doves there in the shadows brought her so poignant a sense of death. Would it be sweet to come back and find no one to greet her in the old home?—to have to reflect all ways that while they were alive she had not sought to brighten their ways, but had left them alone while she trimmed her days for ambition?"

"Oh, what have I been thinking of!" cried Freda, with a sense of awakening. "That is my place, my home, my duty, my happiness—down there with the doves and Aunt Harriet. I don't want any joy that is rooted in any one's else sorrow; it would be bitter not sweet. And the school!—I shall be able to live near them; that is enough." She glanced northward, where lay those kingdoms of the world that no longer tempted her. Then she caught up her books and cast her eyes toward the old roof on which the elms leaned, and toward the gentle figure scattering grain among the pigeons. Two doves wheeled past her, catching the golden sunset on their wings, as they sped homeward from the spicy shadows. And with a light heart Freda went down the hill behind them.

"We may be led of God all the time, and, like Moses, we should be content with the place where he bids us dwell. I doubt not that some of you may feel that you have been, and even now are, kept back from the greatest usefulness. . . . I would not have you feel thus, but rather use very carefully all that the Lord gives you. And don't be afraid of the 'back side of the desert,' and never think you are forsaken of God because kept long there. He knows just how much of quiet, humble life we need to serve him in the best manner hereafter.—Mary Lyon.

It is a well-established fact that the chances of salvation diminish with a rapid ratio after the plastic period of youth has passed. That famous and sagacious pastor, Dr. Spencer, of Brooklyn, made an examination of the ages of two hundred and thirty persons who were con-

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TO BANISH DYSPEPSIA

A Treatment of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Alone is Needed.

When it rains you use your umbrella. When it is snowy, slushy you use your rubbers. When it is cold you use your furs. People who are equally sensible in all respects use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets when they have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilioousness, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Insomnia, Sick Headache, Flatulence or Nervous Prostration. One or more of the members of every family in Canada suffer from one or other of these diseases. All their sufferings can be relieved, their diseases totally and permanently cured in every case, by the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, etc., can be banished utterly from Canada, if the sufferers will each take a couple of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

Think of it! The health and happiness of almost the entire nation is dependent on Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. This is not an opinion. It's a fact. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the one and only remedy before the public to-day, that will positively, infallibly cure indigestion, dyspepsia and the other stomach troubles named above.

No undigested food can lie in the stomach if Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets be used. The first one taken begins the work of digesting it. The stomach rests and gains new strength and vigor. The bowels are regulated. In from one to three or four weeks you are cured for all time. You forget what dyspepsia or indigestion is, or what a sick headache feels like.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dods Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

It is a waste of breath for the mother to warn her boys against the cigarette pipe—her father is puffing away at a pipe.—'Ram's Horn.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SOPHIA'S SAILOR SWEETHEART.

Slowly strolling seaward, some sailors sonorously sang sea songs. Sophie Sumpter, Shagtown's sweetest singer, startled, shrieked shrilly. Seeing sailors, she stared surprised. Smiling, she said: "Sir sailors, sing something softly. Something sorrowfully, sweetly sad."

Silas Sears, senior sailor, seeing Sophia's sentence singular, stood stupidly silent. She, still standing sorrowfully solus, saw sunset splendora stealing skyward, saw silvery stars soon studding silent sky. Sheltered spots soon shaded seemed, sun setting, silently, surely.

Sophia's siren splendor subdued Silas Sears' soul—singing seemed superfluous. Still some sweet singers—strangers, softly, sweetly serenaded Sophia.

Sadness subsiding, she smilingly scanned sailor Sears steadily.

Sears, slender, straight, stately, still stood silent.

"Stranger, sit," suggested Sophia. "Scarlet streaks slanting skyward say storm." Sophia's sister Susan, sensible spinster, soon served supper.

"Supper, stranger," said she.

So Sears, supping serenely, sagaciously said some sensible sentences, Sophia's siren seeing stranger seek Sophia's side, seemed sorely suspicious.

Seeing such suspicions, Sears, setting score, strode seaward, seeking ship.

Sophia's sire scolded soundly.

"Stop, stop!" solicited she, "sailor simply sought supper."

"Senselessly suspicious," she sighed, sleeplessly sorrowful.

Sunrise saw Sophia Sumpter seeking strawberries. Seeing some striped snakes she screamed shrilly, startling Shepherd Sampson's sheep so sharply, sheep scattered, seeking safety somehow.

Some scapetraces seeing sheep scattered, stole several; seeing same, Sophia shouted:—

"Say, Simpson, some scoundrels stealing sheep."

Sneaking stealthily, scoundrels sought shelter, sending sheep straying. Shepherd Sampson, seeing same, savagely shouting, sought sheep.

Securely secreted somewhere, Silas Sears, sailor, saw Sophia's scare. Slaying snakes, Silas, sympathizingly soothed Sophia. She, sweetly smiling, sought strawberries successfully, Sears seeking same.

Sometime subsequently Sophia's spousal surprised Shagtown. Sire Sumpter sent superb silver set, senseless suspicions subdued, Sophia Sumpter Sears seeming such sweet signature.—Rye Johnson.

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TO BANISH DYSPEPSIA

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It is a waste of breath for the mother to warn her boys against the cigarette pipe—her father is puffing away at a pipe.—'Ram's Horn.'

verted under his faithful ministry during a certain period. Of these there were a hundred and thirty-five who were under twenty years of age. Sixty-five were between twenty and thirty. Twenty-two were between thirty and forty, and only eight of the whole number had passed middle life. My own experience during a ministry of almost half a century has been very similar to Dr. Spencer's. If you rob yourself of Christ you rob life of its highest usefulness. If you decide to wait until you have nothing left for Christ but the decrepit frame and ex-

hausted heart you insult him! A dying soldier once said to his chaplain in the hospital: 'Chaplain, I have done many wicked things in my past days; but I am too much of a man to fling the fag-end of my life into the face of the Almighty.' My friend, it is in the inside of your heart that the real hindrance lies. The bolt that took Jesus from your soul was your own choice. You are the one to open that door and admit the knocking Saviour. Do it now! He may give a last knock and leave you forever.—Dr. Cuyler.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A PERPLEXED TOURIST.

An Englishman touring through Canada and the United States, went on board a steamer late one night, and on the following morning, after walking on deck and looking round him, he stepped up to the captain and asked him, 'I beg pardon, but would you kindly tell me what lake I'm on?' 'The Lake Huron,' replied the captain, and turned away.

The Englishman looked puzzled for a moment, and then, following the captain, began again, 'I beg your pardon, you said—'

'Is the Lake Huron,' roared the captain, thinking the man was deaf.

'Yes, I know,' persisted the passenger, 'but what's the name of the lake that I'm on?'

'The Lake Huron!' shouted the captain, incensed at what he thought gross stupidity, and he turned away to relieve himself by railing at one of the hands. The Englishman looked more perplexed than ever.

'The lake you're on is the lake you're on. Of course it is! The lake I'm on can't help being the lake I'm on. What impertinence! Let me look in my guide-book; perhaps that will tell me.'

It did tell him; and then the humor of the situation suddenly dawned upon him.

AFTER YOUR MONEY.

Not your welfare, the merchants that substitute another remedy for Menthol Cough Syrup for larger profits at the expense of your health. The Menthol Cough Syrup is for sale everywhere at 25c per bottle. 37

THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC.

Misses—Bridget, I can't get into the parlor.

Bridget—'Sure it's meself knows that; an' ye won't, for I've got the key in me pocket.'

Misses—'Open the door immediately.'

Bridget—'Will you go in if I do?'

Misses—'Certainly I will.'

Bridget—'Then you don't get the key.'

Misses—'Open the door immediately! What do you mean?'

Bridget—'ure it's by your orders. Ye said yesterday, "Don't let me come downstairs in the mornin' and see any dust on the parlor furniture." So I just put the key in my pocket, an' says I, "Then she won't."'

MORIN'S WINE

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Do you suffer with Catarrh, Cough or Grippe. Take Morin's Wine of Creosote and Hypophosphites, called Morin's Creosote Wine. The only one that can cure you.

A ROGUSH MILKMAN.

A milkman was 'shrieking' along one morning lately, when he saw the milk inspector in the distance evidently prowling for samples. As he came near him, the milkman stumbled over a brick, 'accidentally on purpose,' and his can, rolling in the road, was emptied.

'Are you hurt?' said the inspector, kindly, as he helped him to rise.

'I am,' he replied, 'a little, but I trouble more about the loss of my milk.'

'I am sorry for you,' said the inspector, 'for I was just going to ask you for a sample, but it is no use now.'

When the inspector had gone, the milkman muttered to himself that it had to be done, for the spilling of the can had saved him from a fine of five pounds and cost—'Tit Bits.'

A life preserver in every household is a bottle of Menthol Cough Syrup. 17

FUNNY.

'It's funny,' said the young man, who had just opened a shop in the neighborhood, 'that I can't get that lady's custom. I've gone out of my way to look pleasant to her and she won't even look in here any more.'

'Was she ever in here?' asked a customer.

'Once,' replied the young man; 'and I treated her in the best manner I could. She had her little boy with her, and he was delighted with the little white mouse I have in a cage on the front counter.'

'And she?'

'Oh, she liked it, too. She said it was a pretty little thing, and seemed to enjoy his pleasure in watching its antics. So I just thought I'd clinch matters, and I took it out of the cage and put it on the floor. It's tame, you know. The boy was perfectly delighted.'

'And the mother?'

'She said it was one of the sweetest little things she ever saw, but she jumped on a stool and pulled her dress close around her ankles, and pretty soon she got hold of the boy and backed out of the door with him. She was ever so much obliged to me, but she looked a little pale, and hasn't been in here since. Funny, isn't it, when I tried to be so nice to her?'

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SCRAPS.

ONE ON MARK TWAIN.

It was on a Denver newspaper that the funniest piece of journalistic work ever done by Mark Twain was suppressed by a too friendly proof-reader.

Mark decided to make his account of the festivities bear witness to the potency of the free refreshments dispensed. The article began soberly enough, but soon the diction became misty.

But the next morning, when he eagerly scanned the paper, he could not find his work. In an obscure corner he saw a two-line announcement that 'The Alcazar Tavern was opened with appropriate festivities last night.'

He rushed down to the office and enquired about his article. The managing editor knew nothing about it; the city editor could not tell what had become of it; the foreman printer said he had not seen it.

As Mark was running about the office, raving about the outrage, and trying to find information as to his missing copy, a proof-reader slyly nudged him, and said, confidentially:

'You owe me a cigar.'

'How is that?' enquired the humorist. 'I've earned it,' was the reply. 'I saved your job for you last night. Maybe you don't know how the old man feels about such things, but he won't have it if he finds it out. He's sacked three men since I've been here. Just that way.'

'Just what way?'

'Why, just as you were last night, you know. Your stuff wouldn't do at all—it was simply awful. I knew if the old man saw it you were gone. So I fixed it up for you myself!'

ENGLISH FORTUNES CURIOUSLY CLAIMED.

Never was fortune more curiously claimed than in the case of a young Staffordshire tailor, who endured amputation in order to secure a legacy of £12,000.

The testator, a distant relative with whom the heir had not been on very friendly terms, ordained that unless the young fellow would consent to have his right leg cut off, the money must go to an old family friend.

Poor and struggling, the bait was too tempting to be lightly thrown aside, and after some little consideration the knight of the needle exposed his limb to the knife.

His queerly-acquired wealth enabled him to purchase an elaborate willow-leg, whose delicate mechanism permits free movement, while the exterior is beautifully enamelled and naturally marked with veins.

An enthusiastic chess-player made his will entirely in the favor of a nephew, whose clever play entranced him; yet he possessed a son much in need of monetary assistance, but unfortunately for the latter the board had no charms for him.

The father gave the non-player a chance of sharing the legacy; he must master the game thoroughly, write an article dealing with difficult problems, and come out victorious in one of the local tournaments.

This was by no means an easy task, but steady practice under his father's tuition, and careful study of the books kindly lent him, brought about desirable results.

He was voted champion of the locality just two months before his father's death, and earned for himself the snug sum of £4,000.

Convinced that acrobatics and word squares were highly educational, a one-time editor of a puzzle column set his son and daughter a series of enigmas to solve, his property to be equally divided between them when they presented his lawyers with the correct solutions.

room. The result of this harsh treatment was to induce a loathing for the drug; and a handsome reward passed into the possession of his benefactor.

An eccentric tradesman who amassed wealth through sheer hard work used to boast that for three years he tramped the country, often without shirt or shoes, and insisted on his son doing likewise before he was permitted to touch a penny of his fortune.

THE DAILY PAPER.

The person accustomed to get his newspaper every morning probably never troubles to think of the care and attention which its publication has involved, nor of the difficulties which sometimes beset those who are responsible for issuing it to the public.

Quite recently the earthquake in Calcutta caused one paper, at least, to have a unique experience. The office of the paper in question, the 'Indian Daily News,' was damaged by the earthquake, and it was naturally enough a difficult matter to bring out the paper at the usual time, but still, it came out, in a reduced form, it is true, and with a blank page.

The editor, in describing his troubles, says that they were compelled, at a late hour, on Saturday night, to stop all work, and seek another press, in order to bring out even a four-page paper, their premises having been condemned by a surveyor.

'We blazed,' he adds, 'with a scorching sun writing on our desk, and in momentary fear of a few hundred tons of masonry crashing in on us.' The absence of a page is explained by the fact that one of the forms was accidentally broken just as they were going to press, and, under the circumstances, the editor could be forgiven for craving the indulgence of his readers.

The 'Times of India,' in commenting on the journalistic enterprise, says, 'Never, surely, were articles penned in such a trying position. The experiences of the most venturesome war correspondent pale into insignificance beside this incident.' Of course, the wonder is that the paper could be produced at all under such trying circumstances, and yet it gave a fairly full account of the damage done by the earthquake, together with a good supply of the ordinary news of the day.

A few years ago the offices of the 'Western Mail,' Cardiff, were destroyed by fire one Saturday night; and to the lay mind this would seem quite a good and sufficient reason to account for the non-appearance of the paper for several days, at any rate. But no such delay occurred, the paper in question appearing at the usual time on the Monday morning, and although it was quite evident that it had been produced under difficulties, and was not exactly of the usual appearance, it was nevertheless a triumph of newspaper enterprise.

It appears that almost immediately the fire was reported steps were taken to insure the future publication of the paper, with the result as stated. The Monday's paper was produced at the neighboring town of Newport and the manner in which the publication was kept going under such great difficulties, shows what can be done when enterprising journalists are placed in a corner.

During the Jubilee week it is said that the Swariland 'Times' was reduced to a leaflet edition, a proceeding which was accounted for by the editor explaining that his composing staff had collapsed under the concentrated jubiliations of the occasion; and Irish journalism has occasionally been conducted under difficulties. The story goes that once upon a time a west of Ireland paper came out with two blank pages! It was Christmas time, and the editor pleaded in extenuation that the festivities of the season had had such a wonderful effect upon his staff that they were quite unfit for any other occupation than that of swallowing whiskey.

A somewhat similar experience fell to the lot of an American editor. At any rate, when his paper appeared a day late, he apologized in the following terms: 'It will be noticed that our paper bears the date of Friday, and we verily intend to publish it on that day, but the arrival of the President knocked all our compositors into 'pie,' and we were not able all Thursday to get more than one of them together at a time.'

Naturally the want of funds places a publication under difficulties, and some time ago a paper 'out West,' had a unique experience in this respect. It was a political paper, and was produced all right until the funds gave out, when, the party not coming to its aid, the staff was left to bring it out as best they could, orders being given that appearances were to be kept up at any cost. For some weeks it came out daily with its usual page of telegraphic news but not a word of this was authentic. The telegrams from old files of other papers were copied the dates being altered to make them fit; while speeches were taken from the 'Congressional Record' back numbers.

A heavy rain produced abundance of copy, despatches, presumably from various parts of the country, appearing, describing the benefits derived by the crops; and, although people wrote to contradict the despatches, stating that the ground was frozen two feet deep at the time, it made not the slightest difference. In fact, the game was kept up

for some time, and numbers of people never knew that for weeks, not a single word had come over the wires. Truly this was a case of journalism under difficulties.—London 'Tri-Bite.'

'DON'T FORGET YOUR PARCELS'

'Passengers are reminded not to forget their parcels, umbrellas and handbags.' That is what one now hears shouted at the front and rear door of every car that rolls into the Union station.

The railway officials were obliged to do something to keep the Union station from being swamped with forgotten articles. By midsummer there was such a stock of umbrellas and handbags and parcels that all the surplus women in Boston could have been supplied had they been given out.

It is amusing to see how many people have really forgotten something, but when they hear the warning they sheepishly gather things up, and with a smile at the conductor sally forth chuckling, 'Well, it's a good thing to call one's attention to one's belongings. One might have forgotten something.'

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 be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry 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.]

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

LEASE-TACIT RECONDUCTION. A Subscriber, Que.—A leases a house from May 1, 1896, to May 1, 1897; on Oct. 1, 1896, A transfers balance of lease to B; since May 1, 1897, no new lease has been signed, B continuing to occupy the house. Now B wishes to move; can he do so by giving a month's notice, or will he have to pay the rent until May 1, 1897? Ans.—He is liable for the rent up to May next.

TITLES-LIABILITY. A Subscriber, Que.—A rents a farm from B, who is a Protestant. Can the priest collect tithes from A, who is a Catholic? C rents a farm from D for seventy dollars. D is to pay the taxes, but nothing was said about the tithes. Both are Roman Catholics. Ans.—A being a Catholic, is liable for the tithes. We are also of opinion that D is liable. The priest is not charged upon the immovables, but upon the product.

FORGERY. Law, Que.—1. Three men wrote a document and signed it, and also signed it with the name and cross mark of a fourth man, who could not write, and was absent at the time, and gave the three men no liberty to use his name or cross mark. One of the three signed from D for seventy dollars. Did the three men commit forgery? And what is the nature and punishment of such a forgery? 2. Suppose the three men made a cross mark between his name and signature on which were written the signature of the three, and that they did write his name and cross mark between his name when he was absent, and to a document of which he knew nothing. Did the three in this case commit forgery? And what is the nature and punishment of such a forgery? Ans.—The penalties are various. See Sec. 423 of the Criminal Code. If there was authorization, there was no forgery.

CARE OF SECURITIES. R. Que.—I have lent considerable sums of money out at interest on notes of hand. My occupation is in the lumber, woods and river driving, and I find it inconvenient to carry them with me. If I leave them in my trunk at my hotel there is always danger of everything burning up. 1. Could I put them, and other valuable papers in a tin box, soldered up, and deposit them in a bank for safe-keeping by the bank? Would there be danger of losing them if the unexpected should happen, such as officials skipping out or bank failure? 2. Which is the safest bank in Montreal for a person to put his savings in? Ans.—There is a Safety Deposit Company in Montreal, that does such business. We consider all the banks in Montreal safe. We have no opinion to offer as to which is the safest.

(ONTARIO.)

FRAUD. A Subscriber, N.S.—A sold a farm to B for \$500, there being \$250 mortgage on it. A and B made a formal bargain, and then went before a justice to have an agreement written. In the agreement, B was to assume the mortgage, being \$250, and pay A the balance, \$250. A and B were both present while the justice jotted what was to pass between them, and the justice asked if they were both satisfied, and they both assented, yes, and A and B drove away. B returned and added 50 acres of wood land in his favor. Some time after B brought the agreement for A to sign, and A put his name to it without reading; B has acknowledged before a justice that he knows the balance, \$250, and B drove away. 1. Will the law compel A to let B have the land? If so, can A prosecute B for forgery? Ans.—We think that A could successfully resist an action for specific performance of the agreement as signed.

MORTGAGE INTEREST. A Subscriber, Tuscarora, Ont.—A mortgage is drawing 8 percent per annum, interest, and collectable every six months. Can such mortgages draw more than legal interest, that is, six percent, after they are due? Ans.—Not unless the greater rate after maturity is expressly stipulated for in the indenture of mortgage.

LIMITATION OF ACTION FOR LEGACY-INTEREST. Subscriber, Ontario.—1. Can a will run out of date through time, providing you do not ask for your claim in time? Can you collect interest on a will after you are dead? What interest can be collected? Ans.—1. A claim to a legacy is generally barred if not paid or sued for within six years. 2. Whether interest is recoverable on a legacy, and the rate, depend so much on the circumstances of the particular case that it is impossible to answer the question without very full information as to such circumstances.

OUTGOING TENANT-FIXTURES. —Aldershot, Ont.—1. Can a tenant on leaving a place remove small buildings put up by himself such as pig pens or hen house, he providing material for building the same? 2. Can he pull down a drive shed put up by him, it being attached to another building belonging to the landlord?

and he only supplying part of the material for the same. Can he take away all manure from the place, the greater part of which was bought and drawn on the place from city, and very little of the same made from produce grown on the place; no straw grown; and nothing mentioned about any of the same when renting place? Ans.—1. Yes, provided it can be done without injury to the freehold. 2. No, 3. No.

FINANCIAL. Thick Head, Ont.—I go to a bank and hit, at 1 percent, for three months. The bank keeps back 75, I pay over only \$88.25. When I pay back to the bank at the end of three months, \$100, do I pay more than I would if I got the full \$100, and then placed the 75 of some money that I might have in my pocket, as the old man says I do, but I cannot see it as he does. Ans.—No.

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 each question.]

TROUBLE WITH STOMACH. A Reader—Troubled with my stomach. Has caused me trouble for two or three years. Lately I have had loss of appetite, and a burning sensation in the stomach before and after meals. To-day I ate a light breakfast, bread, very small amount of butter, and a doughnut. (I work in a printing office.) At dinner was not very hungry, but went to restaurant at noon and ate one-half baked potato, small amount well done tender beef, sliced bread, and little apple tapioca. Was troubled some by indigestion until about three o'clock, when pain felt better until about 4:30 when pain (hot or burning) returned. This continued and grew unbearable, and although I went to bed I was not relieved. I tried to vomit, and succeeded in raising quite a quantity of acid matter, mostly very stringy mucus. Mucus was nearly white, no blood or food seemingly in it. I am very thin (partly naturally, I think), 5 feet and 11 inches in height, weight 125 lbs., or thereabouts, and twenty-three years old. Ans.—Your difficulty appears to be catarrhal or else comes from weakness of the nerves of the stomach. These two causes allow of acid contents of the stomach when unused, and food has been taken. This may be due to organic acids which could be found in matter vomited or syphoned from the stomach by chemical tests. As you are much too thin this pain is probably hobbling you for some time of needed nourishment. If your manner of life is highly exciting you need to take some equalizing factor into the case. This must be sufficient to give you real relaxation every twenty-four hours.

TENSION. If brain centres and spinal centres are not allowed a period of comparative inactivity, tension is sure. Many persons are injured hopelessly by never being free from tension. Eyes are strained, nerves are on edge, and they wake suddenly alert with muscles toned up instead of being relaxed and sleepy at first.

TABACCO. Tobacco is, of course, a chief cause of weakened powers of digestion. Weakness of the stomach after secondary troubles, acidity and may complicate atony or neurasthenia, which terms simply mean weak and disordered action of the stomach or any other organ. The tongue is not clean, the appetite is fitful, nothing agrees perfectly. Kindly watch for an account of the later methods of treating these troubles. Even in the case of indigestion, Dr. Hirschell gives in his work on 'Indigestion' the result of his researches, and those of others on digestive diseases. Two expressions are used by him not familiar to many, who have the old names for disease and ideas connected with them, found in works written before the microscope, the analyses of stomach contents, and the study of bacteriology had made it seem possible to be accurate in the treatment of gastric difficulties. These two new terms are hyperchlorhydria, too much hydrochloric acid and hypersecretion, a continual secretion of gastric juice, which is the source of many ailments and explanations taken chiefly from Dr. Hirschell's book, the following difficulty presents itself to the mind. In speaking of lactic acid we find the following statement: 'The lactic acid, which is secreted by the mechanical irritation of the tube of the stomach pump.'

In hyperchlorhydria the condition of the stomach occurs where hydrochloric acid, a natural constituent of the gastric juice, is in such excess that it irritates the stomach, demands extra supplies of food to quiet the pain, and irritates the lining of the stomach after food, followed by great relief. The secretion of this acid occurs at periods when food is taken, ceasing when food is digested; it is not continual.

It is not an uncommon condition, occurring often in young people. It may be brought on by nervous causes, as eye strain, continual annoyances, or sorrow, or it may be due to over stimulation of the stomach. Persons who take no alcohol, tea or coffee, pepper, curry or mustard, often over-stimulate their stomachs by eating such food, or food which does not form a mass. These things excite the stomach to over-action. Ice cold food or drink has the same effect on some people. Coarse, cereal food like underdone oatmeal porridge, is particularly likely to produce this result with burning pain, acidity, and even vomiting.

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA AND HYPERSECRETION. Signs of hyperchlorhydria are: 1. The re-ictive maintenance of the temperature. 2. Pain, not uneasiness, coming on two to four hours after a meal, and relieved by taking food, or an alkali, like soda or potassium bicarbonate, or water. This is not to be confounded with continual secretion of hydrochloric acid, in which the intense pains are the same, but the attack commonly occurs at night, and copious vomiting of mucus, or of a mixture of mucus and stomach contents, complicates the trouble. In hypersecretion, as this is called, there is a continuous flow of gastric juice. It occurs in the morning, but the pain ceases as hyperchlorhydria. It is generally slow and progressive. It may simply come by the increase of the hyperchlorhydria. In hypersecretion the appetite is good. Hunger in the night and after eating annoys the patient. Thirst and pain relieved by vomiting long after eating, also diarrhoea in the night may occur. Eructation is obstinate, even when the vomiting and pain are relieved. Normal digestion is difficult to regain. The tongue is usually clean. Urine diminished. The vomit should be examined; also contents of stomach in the morning after washing the stomach at night with the stomach pump. Dilatation

should be looked for. In chronic catarrh of the stomach the vomiting very often commences two or three hours after the meal and is preceded by a feeling of gastric pressure, and by nausea, which latter may even have commenced before the meal was terminated.

When the matters brought up into the mouth are intensely acid, setting the teeth on edge, we know that there is an excess of acid in the stomach, and by the proper tests we can ascertain whether the acidity is due to hydrochloric or organic acids.

ORGANIC ACIDS OF THE STOMACH. Organic acids found in the stomach normally and in excess from decomposition of food are destroyed by two-tenths percent of hydrochloric acid, which normally does not prevail except at the height of digestion. Fatty acids may be often distinguished by a rancid taste. Lactic acid is formed from milk, sugar or cane sugar, or from solutions of oils by bacteria, which cannot live in a solution containing two-tenths percent of hydrochloric acid. Acetic acid—The yeast placed in a solution of sugar decomposes it, forming alcohol and carbonic acid. The plant which changes alcohol into acetic acid is also a yeast, which may be a distinct species. This plant is also destroyed by alkali and juice swell slightly; legs ache very much above and below the knees. I have a headache nearly every day; am very easily tired; am very nervous; a sort of dimness comes over my eyes; urine is very plentiful and pale. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eczema is distinguished by its irritability, its moist discharge, its irregular patches, and by its not leaving scars unless badly scratched. It should be treated locally and internally. A plain, wholesome diet, which agrees, should be chosen, and the stomach thus kept in good order. Eating between meals, or food which does not agree, or eating too fast, should be forbidden. Green tea should be let alone. Use the greatest care in washing with a wholesome soap, and drying with a soft towel. Wash the sores with a lotion made by pouring half a cup of boiling water on a teaspoonful of best powdered borax. When the moist discharge is washed away, put some of the following ointment on strips of clean old linen, and lay on the sores, holding them on with a close fitting sleeve of a gauze underwrap, or a bandage. Great cleanliness, without chapping or irritating the skin, will tend to cure the patch quickly and to build the use the lotion once or twice a day, and make it fresh. Old lotions do more harm than good.

The ointment for eczema—Vaseline, two ounces; lead plaster, two ounces; mixed by a druggist; applied on strips of lint, or linen, twice a day. This ointment is valuable in subacute eczema, especially of the limbs.

HAIR RESTORER. H.T.—An overheated head or a scalp, poorly nourished, are causes of early loss of hair. Fur caps overheat the head. Feet naked and cold compress the blood vessels. Both these may increase natural tendencies. Seborrhea is a common cause in young people. Where the skin is pearly white and dry, use a stimulant, and a nourishing oil; coconut oil will do. When the skin is moist and oily, alcohol is useful. Lotion: Borate of sodium, ten drachms; salicylic acid, two drachms; tincture of cantharides, six ounces; bay rum, twenty-five drachms; rose water, ten ounces; boiling water up to a pint and a half. The borax and salicylic acid should be dissolved first in the boiling water; the other things added afterwards. This is given by Morris as a stimulant to bring a flush to the scalp, when applied. If your skin is tender, use less tincture of cantharides, and apply it only two or three times a week. Anything which brings a flush to a locality tends to increase circulation, as the small blood vessels get larger, thus bringing more nutriment. The borax, salicylic acid and spirits tend to prevent seborrhea, and cleanse the scalp.

BRITTLE NAILS. Enquirer—Nails are brittle, thin, and they crack lengthwise; also are flattened, although I am perfectly healthy. Could it be that I dieted too closely before my last child was born. I lived principally on fruit, and ate a great many lemons. Ans.—This trouble with the nails is probably nutritional, generally occurring where wastefulness of nerves is evident. The body requires each other, but have each their own distinct advantages. These carbo-hydrates, and hydro-carbons, are necessary to make up the waste of ordinary muscular exercise, to provide warmth, and to build tissues. They are needed in greater proportion than nitrogenous food. The nerves are sadly robbed by persons who ignorantly set out to live without them. It is better to use preparations of partly digested starch when sugar and starch do not digest, and use the sweet dried fruits boiled gently in a little water, letting them swell to their former size. Grape sugar is very digestible; boiled figs, dates and raisins, are wholesome. Some sensational authors on medical subjects have done a great deal of harm by inducing thoughtful readers to diet themselves in unnatural ways. No greater mistake can be made by an expectant mother than to impoverish her blood by living on fruits to the exclusion of other kinds of food. The nitrogenous gluten of wheat, so much praised by writers and advertisements, is hard, and often passes the digestive part of the food canal without having been changed or absorbed, simply acting as a laxative, while chaff acts as a positive irritant. Whole wheat seems to be only an addition to diet; if made a staple it proves rather unsatisfactory.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Can't stand it any longer! WITH 1 HAD GOT FOOT ELM. Most people who buy other stuff represented to be "as good as" Foot Elm soon find out their mistake. Take nothing but Foot Elm if you want your feet to have relief. Price, 25c. a box at all druggists and shoe dealers, or sent by mail by addressing STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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WHAT AUTHORITIES SAY ABOUT IT. STEVENSON MACADAM, PH.D., Analytical Chemist, Edinburgh, says: "I have made a careful Analysis of a sample of Vimbos, and find it rich in Albuminous or Flesh-forming ingredients and Bone-producing components." "It is a Fluid Beef of the highest order."

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INSOLVENCY.

THE GOVERNMENT URGED TO PASS AN EQUITABLE GENERAL ACT.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—A deputation representing the Montreal and Ottawa Board of Trade waited on the government on Saturday afternoon and asked that a government measure enacting compulsory insolvency law should be presented to parliament during the approaching session.

The Montreal Board of Trade was represented by the following: John McKegow, president; E. B. Greenshields, J. Crathern and Messrs. Watson and Mathewson, and Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P., and Mr. T. Fortin, M.P. accompanied the delegation.

The deputation was received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. R. W. Scott, Sir Louis Davies and Hon. J. I. Tarte. Mr. McKegow, introducing the deputation, said that some of the provinces allow of preferences in their legislation and that meant to many of the merchants entire loss of their accounts.

Mr. Greenshields was the chief spokesman and had prepared a paper showing some of the inequalities of the existing law, which he left with the Premier. He said that an insolvency law had been promised by the late government. Dealing with the various provincial laws respecting the distribution of assets, Mr. Greenshields declared that the Quebec law was the best of any.

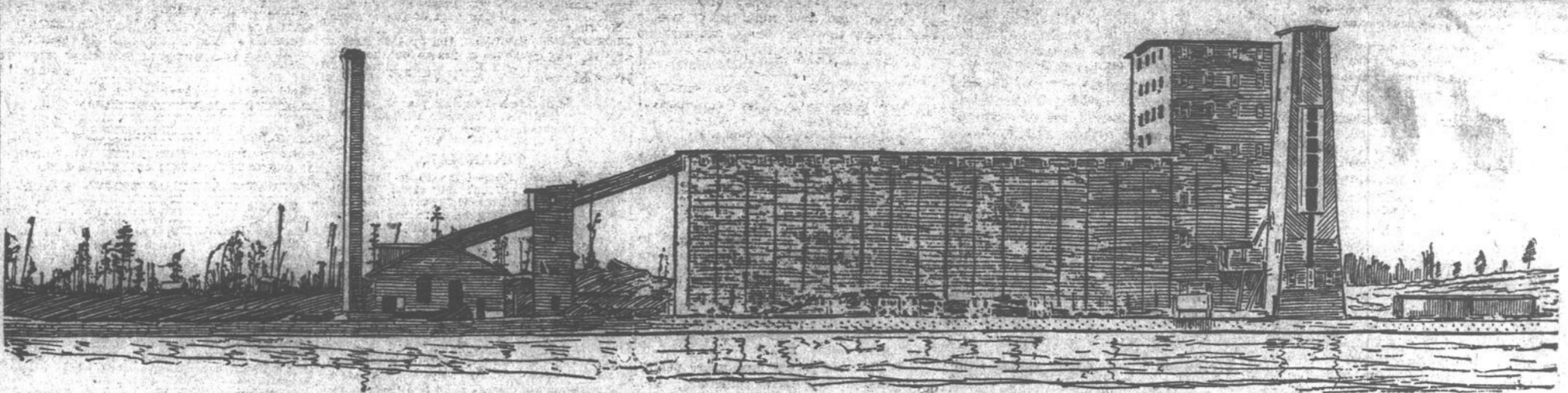
Mr. Mills—Are the available assets of a bankrupt not usually in the hands of a bank, and would that not continue to be the case under an insolvency act? Mr. Greenshields—The banks can be put in the same position as other creditors if parliament thinks fit.

Mr. Fortin thought it would be hardly possible to apply the provisions of the Quebec law to the whole of the Dominion as the Civil Code in Quebec is so different. Mr. Greenshields, replying to Mr. Mills, did not think this question of taking extra security would influence the banks in loaning money.

Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in the banks finding a common ground with the Boards of Trade in this matter. Sir Louis Davies—And surrender the special privileges which the Bank Act gives them?

Mr. Greenshields said that in a new law three points would be expected to be covered, first the doing away with preferences; second, an equitable division of the assets, and, third, an equitable discharge clause. The first two points were covered by the Quebec law, but there was no provision for the discharge of creditors.

Mr. Greenshields said that the mercantile class did not wish to include the farmers. Mr. Mills said that there was a feeling against the old insolvency law, which contributed largely to its repeal, that an insolvency law ought to be confined to the mercantile classes, and if a discharge is granted it ought to be a discharge only against their own class.



THE GRAIN ELEVATOR TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT COTEAU LANDING.

The Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company have closed a contract for the construction of an elevator at Coteau Landing of a capacity of 500,000 bushels. The contractor is under heavy bonds to have the elevator ready to receive grain not later than May 10 next. There will also be a large warehouse in connection with the elevator.

in dispute and the question of the jurisdiction of the provinces to pass insolvency laws was at issue. The Ontario Act had been sustained by the Privy Council because it did not provide for compulsory assignments. It was held to be a distribution of assets act purely, but, as he understood it, if there had been a compulsory assignment clause and a discharge clause it would not have been held good.

Mr. Mills asked if it was not true that most of the foreign creditors were under the impression that if Canada had such an act there would be an equal distribution of assets. They would, perhaps, prevent the banks from receiving collateral security. Mr. Greenshields replied that this was one of the questions of detail. The banks occupied a different position.

Mr. Fortin thought it would be hardly possible to apply the provisions of the Quebec law to the whole of the Dominion as the Civil Code in Quebec is so different. Mr. Greenshields, replying to Mr. Mills, did not think this question of taking extra security would influence the banks in loaning money.

Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in the banks finding a common ground with the Boards of Trade in this matter. Sir Louis Davies—And surrender the special privileges which the Bank Act gives them? Mr. Henderson—I think they would give way to a large extent.

Mr. Greenshields said that in a new law three points would be expected to be covered, first the doing away with preferences; second, an equitable division of the assets, and, third, an equitable discharge clause. The first two points were covered by the Quebec law, but there was no provision for the discharge of creditors.

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AN OLD PARLIAMENTARIAN GONE.

'Father of the British House of Commons Dead.'

HAD SAT CONTINUOUSLY IN THE HOUSE FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

London, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P. for South Wolverhampton, and known as the 'Father of the House of Commons,' having sat continuously in the House since 1835, died at nine o'clock last night.

In addition to being the oldest member of the House of Commons, he was father of the English Bar, for he was 'called' at Lincoln's Inn, in 1827. Mr. Gladstone, seven years the junior of Mr. Villiers, entered parliament two years before him, but while the service of Mr. Villiers had been continuous, that of Mr. Gladstone was broken when he retired from the House of Commons.

SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

NEW YORK ACTORS ANXIOUS TO HAVE A STOP PUT TO THEM.

New York, Jan. 15.—The theatrical profession is going to oppose the bill permitting theatre performances on Sunday. Petitions for signatures were circulated at the various dramatic exchanges this morning, and also at the numerous theatres. There was a rush of the profession to sign them. The petition in due time will be presented to the legislature. The theatre managers say that it is wicked and actors and actresses should have at least one day a week to rest. The actors and actresses fear in spite of what the managers now say, that if the bill becomes a law, some one of them will open on Sunday, and through competition the others will fall into line, until every theatre in New York will be open for Sunday night performances.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—Detective Patry, of the Provincial Police, left for Lake Megantic on Friday to investigate what is feared may turn out to be a case of murder. It appears that a disturbance took place in a village on the frontier a few days ago, and one of the parties engaged in the quarrel cannot be found.

Over thirty men, who had been lumbering with a firm on the North Shore, below the Saguenay, arrived here on Friday morning in a very destitute condition. They complain that they were dismissed without reasons and that they had to walk several hundred miles on snow shoes.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Cornwall, Jan. 17.—The semi-annual convention of the Gleggery County Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Vankleek Hill on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27 and 28. Dr. Amelia Yeomans, of Winnipeg, will be present and deliver an address. Mrs. Yeomans will lecture in Knox Church, Cornwall, on Tuesday, Jan. 18. In the afternoon she will speak to women only on 'A confidential talk with mothers and daughters,' and in the evening to the general public on 'The growth of Christian freedom.'

KAFFER CURIOS.

Cornwall, Jan. 17.—H. Yates has received a lot of Kaffir curios from his brother, Arthur Yates, of Capetown, South Africa, who was recently engaged with the Cape volunteers in quelling the rebellion in the Matabele country. One of the curios is a dusky beauty's necklace, twenty-four feet long. It consists of some three thousand small ivory rings on a long leather string, and is of considerable weight.

A LANDMARK GONE.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 15.—The old Edison homestead was destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Thomas A. Edison's father lived there for years and Edison himself has spent many days there. The house stood in a large grove of trees on the lake shore outside the city limits.

London, Jan. 16.—The official engineers' joint committee has notified the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal on behalf of the men of the eight hours demand.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Music Hall, which was built in 1885 at a cost of \$300,000, was destroyed by fire to-night. It had a seating capacity of seven thousand and in it some of the most famous singers and public speakers of the world have appeared. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been electric wires.

Gananoque, Ont., Jan. 16.—A fire early this morning in the store occupied by Lalonde Bros., destroyed the stock of boots and shoes, as well as that of L. Fraid, clothier. The losses are estimated as follows: L. Fraid, total loss, insurance, \$2,000; Lalonde Bros., total loss, insurance, \$5,500; J. B. Turner, stock badly damaged by smoke and water, insurance, \$1,500; insurance on building, \$7,000. O. V. Goulet, publisher, badly damaged, smoke and water, insurance, \$800; J. C. Ross, totally destroyed, no insurance.

CHINESE LOAN.

London, Jan. 17.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'Yesterday (Saturday) Sir Charles Macdonald, British ambassador to China, in the course of an interview with the Tsung Li Yamen (Board of Foreign Control) stated that Great Britain was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity, and would provide a loan of \$12,000,000 at par to run fifty years, the service to be at four percent net, including sinking fund conditions as follows: First, the opening of three treaty ports, Ta Li, Siangin and Nanking, thereby increasing the customs revenue; second, a declaration that no portion of the Yang Tse Kiang valley shall be alienated to any other power; third, the right to extend the Burma railway through Tu Nan province (the most south-western in China). In the event of her default, China is to place certain revenues under the control of the Imperial customs. On this basis the negotiations will proceed. China regards them as advantageous, but fears the threatened opposition of France and Russia, especially to the opening of Ta Li and Nanking.'

TERMS UPON WHICH GREAT BRITAIN IS WILLING TO FLOAT IT.

The 'Times,' commenting on the dispatch suggests that Siangin, which its correspondent describes as in 'Hugan' province, is a telegraphic error and means either Siang Yang, in Honan province, or Siang Tan, in Hunan province. Nanking is in the Province of Kiang-Su. Thus, the 'Times' points out, the acceptance of the conditions would open three ports at points widely distant.

Pekin, Jan. 17.—The French and Russian ministers have protested against the conditions upon which Great Britain is willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity. Chang-Yen-Wau has been appointed governor of Shantung.

SUNDAY STREET CARS.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia today the act by which the Sabbath Observance Society sought to stop the operation of street cars on Sunday was declared to be ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature. The Sabbath Observance Society had officers of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company summoned to the Police Court for employing men to perform servile labor on Sunday. The company asked the Supreme Court for a writ prohibiting the police magistrate from going on with the case, on the ground that the act was ultra vires. Today the writ was granted.

SOME NEW MAYORS.

Huntingdon, Que., Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the village council held last evening Dr. R. N. Walsh was unanimously elected mayor. Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the new City Council last night, Mr. Stanislaus Fortier, general merchant, of East Sherbrooke, was unanimously chosen mayor for the current year.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 14.—George Arthur Lee, a Michigan Central brakeman, a married man, twenty-six years of age, fell off a freight train at Tilsonburg early this morning and was cut to pieces, seven cars passing over the body. His parents reside at Kingsmill.

LONDON STRIKE OVER.

London, Jan. 16.—The official engineers' joint committee has notified the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal on behalf of the men of the eight hours demand.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

New Bill in Course of Preparation by the Irish Unionists.

WILL BE INTRODUCED NEXT SESSION.

London, Jan. 17.—The Liberal leaders and their followers are pulling themselves together in view of the meeting of parliament. They will generally support Lord Salisbury's attitude in the far East, and would gladly see an alliance between the powers who seek trade, not territory, as against the powers who would, unless checked, make large grabs in China to the exclusion of other nations. On the Nile and Niger questions Liberal opinion is divided, but the front bench fear the predominance of the pushful Chamberlain element, though past experience suggests that Chamberlainism probably will prevail in the near East.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Irish Local Government scheme, which will be fathered in parliament the coming session by the Irish Unionists, is rapidly taking shape. The new measure is to relieve owners of agricultural land from the payment of rural rates, and thereby the landlords will be saved a danger of which they have always stood in horror. They will, however, be required to pay their share of the county cess and the Irish Unionists will make it their business in Parliament to try to surround this obligation with all possible safeguards. A variety of expedients have been privately talked over, and there seems something like a common agreement that some suspensory authority should be established to check possible abuses. It is thought that it might tend to correct the eccentricities of the new Irish county councils if it were known that it was in the power of the local government board or the vicerey-in-council to deal summarily with flagrant cases of abuse and injustice. It is further insisted that the county councils should have no control over the police, and that application for compensation for malicious injuries should either be left to the grand juries or should be placed under the jurisdiction of the courts of law. Finally, the Irish Unionists concede that the time has come for a comprehensive reform of local government, but declare that the interests of the loyal minority must be protected to the fullest possible extent.

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