

MR. TARTE SAFE.

Spared by the Club National.

SOME PLAIN LANGUAGE BY MEMBERS.

The announcement of a motion requesting Mr. Tarte's retirement from the cabinet was more than sufficient to create great interest in last night's meeting of the Club National. The attendance was large and the friends of the Minister of Public Works present evidently appeared disposed to help him more with their votes than by the aid of speeches, for the bulk of the speaking was done by members on the other side.

The president of the club, Mr. Piché, occupied the chair, and after routine, Mr. R. D. Latulippe addressed the meeting in support of his motion demanding Mr. Tarte's head. He spoke calmly and declared that, although he entertained no feelings of malice or ill-will towards Mr. Tarte personally still he had no hesitation in saying that the best interests of the party required that he should leave the cabinet. He admitted that the Minister of Public Works had rendered good service, but if he were now bringing ruin to the Liberal party, should he not go? Taking this view, he felt justified in denying the charge that those who opposed Mr. Tarte were ungrateful. Mr. Latulippe said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made a mistake, if he had taken Mr. Tarte into the cabinet unconditionally. He charged the Minister of Public Works with being false to Liberal principles and with having treated Sir Adolphe Chapleau, and referred to his former appeals to Rome against the party.

Mr. Fred Forest then rose to second the motion. He declared that, after twenty-five years of Conservative life, Mr. Tarte could not become a Liberal so suddenly. The apparent approaching defeat of the Conservatives and consequent victory of the Liberals had been the motive of his change of allegiance. The speaker regretted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should have believed in Mr. Tarte's change of heart, and he for one would never follow him.

Mr. O'Leary spoke in somewhat the same strain and expressed the view that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should give Mr. Tarte another position.

Mr. R. Dandurand then took the floor in defence of the Minister of Public Works. He said that he knew of no Liberal principle that had been violated by Mr. Tarte. The right to choose his colleagues belonged to Sir Wilfrid Laurier alone, and it did not rest with the youngest members of the Club National to assume that function. The speaker then referred to Mr. Tarte's valuable services as organizer of the party in this province, and he declared that, being a progressive, Mr. Tarte was consequently a good Liberal.

Mr. G. Desaulniers took exception to the form of the motion and declared that political clubs were not founded to discuss resolutions of that kind.

The next speaker was Mr. Ouliste Lebeuf, ex-president of the club. After declaring that Mr. Tarte had never done him much harm, he said that he must admit the ever-increasing discontent in the ranks of the Liberal party on account of the Minister of Public Works. Things indeed must have gone far when a motion such as the present could come up before the club. As a matter of fact he (the speaker) would feel happy to see Mr. Tarte leave the cabinet. Mr. Lebeuf then referred to his own prediction, before the elections, as to how matters would turn out. He had stated in the presence of Messrs. Choquette and Brodeur that the Liberals would reach power and that Tarte would enter the cabinet. The two gentlemen thought that he had gone crazy when mentioning Mr. Tarte as a future minister, and yet things turned out as he said. Continuing, Mr. Lebeuf deplored the fact that politicians make many strange bed-fellows, and when declaring that some reward should have been given Mr. Tarte he once more expressed his regret that he should be so. Had Mr. Tarte seized the opportunity to embrace those Liberal principles which had really triumphed at the polls? Since his entry into the cabinet he acted in a manner to gain the confidence of the Liberal party? He left these questions to the members to answer. Mr. Lebeuf refused to say before the club whether he was a Liberal. He became a minister as a Liberal and should be treated as such. Mr. Lebeuf then charged Mr. Tarte with having conspired with Sir Adolphe Chapleau to bring more Conservatives into the cabinet and secure a coalition with Quebec, the idea of a coalition being ridiculous. Mr. Lebeuf then declared that the same man had tried to bring Mr. Robidoux out of the cabinet and that his idea being to bring about a coalition there as well, and he concluded by stating that he considered the motion now before the chair was a little too broad, and he suggested that it should merely express a want of confidence in

the Minister of Public Works. If that were done by all the Liberal clubs in the province, he felt sure that their appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not be in vain. It was not the role of the club to dictate to their leader, and perhaps Mr. Tarte's services were even more valuable than they had been led to suppose.

Mr. Lomer Gouin then addressed the meeting and said that if the resolution was adopted the Conservatives would declare that Quebec had lost confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The vote was then taken and the resolution was rejected.

GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT.

The programme for the General's meetings in the city has been arranged as follows:—Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, General Booth will address the city ministers and students and Christian workers at the Methodist College. At 7.45 p.m. the public reception will take place at the St. James Methodist Church, with the Hon. Clifford Sifton in the chair. Two other meetings will be addressed on Wednesday afternoon and evening in the same church. For the reception meeting, the subject announced is 'The latest progress and the present standing of the Universal Salvation Army.' The meeting on Wednesday afternoon will be on the line of Christian advancement, while the concluding service will be an Army meeting. At the advanced age of General Booth, it is very improbable that he will visit Canada again, and the opportunity of hearing him should be made the most of by every lover of human progress. Word to hand from St. John, N.B., brings news of highly satisfactory meeting, with large and influential attendances, and good results.

EXPRESS PARCELS BURNED.

The large storage shed opposite St. Antoine market, at the corner of Mountain and St. James streets, was partially destroyed by fire just before noon yesterday. The building was used by four express companies. The fire originated from a small stove in the office of the building. All the incoming goods had been removed, about a truck-load from the city for outside places were destroyed. Three of the men employed in the building lost their overcoats, and others are short of personal effects. Two cars were scorched. Three thousand dollars will cover the damage. The express companies are handling their goods for the present on the other side of the tracks, carpenters having worked all night to prepare accommodation.

INTERESTING CASE OF SEIZURE.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday on the contestation of a garnishee's contestation in the case of Berrubé vs. Brouillette. The garnishee, Robert, had declared that he owed the defendant nothing, as he paid him his salary of seven dollars a week in advance. The plaintiff, however, claimed that the wages were seizable as to what was about to become due and that the payments in advance were made by collusion. The Court held that the evidence went to show that the wages had been made payable in advance only after judgment had been rendered against the defendant, and under those circumstances, the contestation of the declaration of the garnishee must be maintained.

EXCLUSION OF SEALSKINS.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

London, Jan. 22.—Major Williams, a special agent of the United States Treasury department, has been in London for a week looking for information to assist the department in the enforcement of the seal skin exclusion. He said to a representative of the Associated Press:—'I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the law in its present form, and that it is necessary to amend it. It is impossible to identify many of the skins after they have passed through the hands of the wholesale dealers, as most of the retailers for the sake of selling would guarantee that the skins were not caught in prohibited waters. The important exporters with whom I have conferred are disposed to co-operate with the government in carrying out the law; but, the small dealers are likely to evade it.'

THE SULTAN AND HIS FRIEND

WILL HONOR THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO PALESTINE IN A MARKED MANNER.

Constantinople, Jan. 22.—The Sultan has determined to send fifteen thousand soldiers to Palestine in honor of the Emperor William's visit there. The garrisons of Beirut and Damascus will be re-equipped, and His Majesty will also give the German Emperor a piece of ground at Jerusalem which, according to tradition, was the site of the Last Supper, which different Christian communities have hitherto vainly sought to acquire. It is understood that the Emperor William will transfer the ground to the German Catholic missionaries.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Candidates Hard at Work

WOMEN'S PARK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION TAKES A HAND IN THE FIGHT.

The municipal campaign is now fairly under way and the different candidates are working in dead earnest to get the good will of the electors.

Mr. James Cochrane, ex-contractor, has opened a number of committee rooms in St. Lawrence ward, and is trying hard to convince voters that he will be a better representative in the City Council than Mr. J. B. Clearhue. It is only just to the electors to state that they have not forgotten Mr. Cochrane's exceedingly profitable connection with the Sicilian Asphalt Company, which was given contracts by the aldermen at ten and twelve thousand dollars higher than the lowest tender. All the signs point to an easy victory for Mr. Clearhue.

In West ward ex-contractor Mann, who had such good fortune as to make ten thousand dollars out of the corporation in one day, in the incinerator site deal, is still in the fight against Ald. McBride. There is little or no doubt but that Ald. McBride, whose votes are very satisfactory, will be re-elected.

Ex-Ald. Thompson, who cast so many unsatisfactory votes when in the council, is still working hard, in West ward, to defeat Ald. Stevenson, the oldest member of the City Council, whose voting record has been so clean. It is believed, on all hands, that West ward will stand firmly by its old representative. Ald. Stevenson's connection with the City Council goes back to 1861.

The opposition to Mr. H. B. Ames, in St. Antoine ward, by Mr. F. M. Sullivan, agent, looks like a thorough fizzle. Mr. Ames' books showed that Mr. Sullivan had not the property qualifications to be a candidate, and that he was also disqualified by owing the city over one hundred and fifty dollars for taxes.

In St. Louis ward, Mr. J. D. Couture and Mr. Arthur Gagnon, who have given out that they will be against all budding schemes, are meeting with gratifying success in their canvass.

Ald. Connaughton is of the opinion that the electors of St. Ann's ward, recognizing how clean his voting record has been, will return him to the City Council again on Feb. 1.

Mr. Felix Mercier, is also meeting with much success in his canvass in East ward, against Ald. Beausoleil.

The Board of Revisers will meet on Monday, to appoint deputy returning officers to take charge of the polls on Feb. 1. The appointments are left in the hands of the revisers; but they will be glad to see the aldermanic candidates on Monday and confer with them as to the appointments.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

The Women's Park Protection Association is desirous of obtaining from the several candidates who have entered the arena for aldermanic honors an expression of opinion on the preservation of Mount Royal Park, and with this end in view the following communication, signed by Lady Hington, president of the association, has been forwarded to each aspirant for a seat in the City Council.

'As the municipal elections are approaching the Women's Park Protection Association desires to have from each candidate an expression of his opinion about the preservation of Mount Royal Park. It is hardly necessary to remind you of the public agitation two years ago, when twenty-five thousand women, English and French, protested against the entrance into the park of the Montreal Street Railway, and petitioning the City Council to prohibit the occupation of the park by any person or corporation for any sort of commercial enterprise.'

'Having information that the park is now threatened by serious invasion, the association representing so large a proportion of the women of Montreal, wishes before election day to have the citizens thoroughly informed of the position of each candidate in a matter so directly affecting their health and pleasure. Trusting that you will find it convenient to give an early answer.'

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

There was another large rally of Dr. Weir's supporters at his central committee rooms, 92 Prince Arthur street, last night. Mr. Charles Cushing acted as chairman and spoke very highly of the character and ability of the candidate whom they had selected as their standard-bearer for good government and civic reform in the City Council.

Mr. George M. Webster being asked to address the meeting said that he knew this was a case where the office sought the man and not the man the office, as was too often the case. 'He had been one of those who strongly urged Dr. Weir to come out as a candidate. In a few hours he had solicited thirty-five voters for the signature to Dr. Weir's requisition and secured thirty-three out of the thirty-five and this was down in

the lower end of the ward. He had read Dr. Weir's platform and endorsed every word, and he was sure the intelligent electors would be glad to accept his services as their representative in the council. He recognized the immense advantage it would be to have an English-speaking lawyer in the council when the new charter was being prepared this year.

Mr. S. P. Leet emphasized the particular fitness for an alderman which Dr. Weir possessed. Municipal law had been a specialty in Dr. Weir's work. He was well qualified as an authority on such matters as would certainly be before the council this year.

Mr. Foster, who had known Dr. Weir since a child, spoke of his high sterling character and was glad he was to be one of the aldermen of this important ward.

Dr. Weir spoke at some length touching upon the subjects which were live questions in civic administration. He had not sought to represent the electors of St. Lawrence Ward in the council. Very strong representations were made to him that his services were needed at the present juncture in our city's history. A point had been reached when very careful administration was necessary. In the revision of the new charter, to be adopted this year, there would be opportunity to safeguard the city against reckless extravagance. He felt that his knowledge of municipal government would enable him to be of service to his fellow-citizens. He was now in their hands, it was for them to organize and work so that his election would be made certain. On every hand he had received most encouraging assurances of support. Other addresses were made and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Weir's committee has opened up two more committee rooms, one at 37 1/2 Bleury street, and one at 166 St. Lawrence street.

There is to be a meeting at the Bleury street room to-night at half-past eight. Dr. Weir will be present and explain his programme.

AN EXPLANATION.

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON, OF TORONTO, CORRECTS AN ERROR OF THE LONDON 'GLOBE', RESPECTING LORD ABERDEEN.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The 'Mail and Empire' this morning publishes a despatch from London, in which it says:—'The 'Globe,' of Jan. 3, contains the following letter from Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, dated Dec. 23, under the headline: 'Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Blake.' There appears in this morning's issue of the 'Mail and Empire,' published in this city, an extract from an editorial in your columns referring to the speeches of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Blake, at the banquet given by the National Club, of Toronto, to His Excellency the Governor-General, on Dec. 8. The short cablegram report of the banquet has misled you into a misunderstanding which does an injustice to Lord Aberdeen. I was present and heard the speech of His Excellency, and I have before me the full report which appeared in the papers the following day. The point of Lord Aberdeen's argument was not against preferential trade, but that Canadians should exert every effort to push on their trade with the mother country in every practicable way now open, and not to divert their attention and energy from practical methods in the hope of some day securing a better method. In other words, he advised us to use every energy in pushing on our trade in the meantime under existing conditions.

Mr. Blake's speech was very different, and contained his own views, and no one else's. It was distasteful to the club. As president of the British Empire League, and ex-president of the National Club, I felt it my duty to repudiate his remarks, and this I did in a short and emphatic speech as soon as he sat down. I was followed by Dr. Parkin, who in a most eloquent and vigorous manner denounced the ideas laid down by Mr. Blake. Our remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, and it was quite unnecessary for His Excellency to have done anything. As he was our guest I think it was better that he left the matter in the hands of the club, especially when he saw the decided and emphatic way in which it was attended to.

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MANITOBANS SATISFIED.

STRONG RESOLUTION BY WINNIPEG LIBERALS EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—The Central Liberal Association has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the aims and objects of the Laurier Government, and praying that the good deeds may continue until all pre-election promises concerning the tariff, railway rates, public lands, etc., have been carried to completion. The association has also placed on record its belief that the withdrawal of the police from the Indian districts on the Assiniboia may lead to serious consequences, and favors their replacement until other means are adopted to preserve law and order. Another resolution reads: 'That this association views with deep concern the action taken by certain Liberal senators and members of the Federal Parliament with a view to take wire and binder twine off the free list. If such retrograde proposals are entertained by the Dominion Government they would prove fatal to the party interested.'

FASHIONABLE LONDON WEDDING.

EARL OF UXBRIDGE MARRIES THE DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE CHETWYND.

London, Jan. 22.—The social interest of the week centred in the marriage, on Thursday last, of the Earl of Uxbridge, (eldest son of the Marquis of Anglesey), to Lilian Florence Maud Chetwynd, eldest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The ceremony, which took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's, was by far the grandest seen in London for years, while the gorgeous presents, (numbering four hundred), are

the talk of the town. The bride received fifty-seven distinct presents from the bridegroom alone, mostly jewels, from almost priceless diamonds, necklaces and tiaras to a jewelled cigarette case, jewelled umbrellas and sunshades, and sets of sables and silver fox. When the presents were shown those from the bridegroom were displayed separately. Each was labelled, 'Lily, from Ux.'

FOR MODERATOR.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 22.—The Guelph Presbytery at its last session unanimously nominated the Rev. Mr. Torrance, D.D., as the next moderator of the General Assembly. The Presbytery of Paris has also nominated Dr. Torrance. Dr. Torrance is one of the pioneer ministers in Canada, and has been fifty-two years in the ministry, and for many years statistician of the General Assembly.

THAT RELIEF EXPEDITION.

PROTEST FROM THE LONDON 'GLOBE' REGARDING THE ENTRANCE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS INTO CANADA.

London, Jan. 22.—The 'Globe' publishes the following:—The information cabled here to the effect that the Dominion Government, as a result of Mr. Sifton's mission to Washington, had consented to a United States military expedition entering Canadian territory for the ostensible purpose of affording relief to alleged sufferers from want of food in the Yukon country, is thus commented upon by the 'Globe':—'We are not in the least surprised to see that Canadian feeling is outraged by the Dominion Government's acceptance of American military assistance in conveying food to the Klondike gold diggings. It is much as if at the time of the Irish famine the Washington Government had proposed to associate its warships with the British fleet in relief operations. Neither England nor Canada has become so helpless as to need American aid in such a very small matter as the conveying of supplies to a small number of starving miners. Moreover, it is asserted at Ottawa that this need is already satisfied by the despatch of ample stores to last throughout the winter. On the face of it, then, there certainly seems some ground for the Canadian supposition that the government has been tricked by a 'Yankee dodge' to create an impression that the Yukon gold fields are in Alaska.' As a fact they are well inside the Canadian frontier, but when the discovery of the auriferous deposits were first made known New York and Chicago made certain that Yukon and Klondike belonged to the United States. The admission of American troops into the territory might possibly be construed as a partial recognition of that absurd claim, by the Ottawa and London Cabinets. Of course, it is nothing of the sort, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be the first, we feel assured, to repudiate such perverse misinterpretation of his action. But it is a blunder, all the same, and the sooner it is rectified the better. That could easily be done by telegraphing to Washington that as there is no longer any occasion for American co-operation on the Yukon, the troops told off for the purpose will not be required. If they are once allowed to cross the frontier, there is no saying what diplomatic wrangling on the Venezuelan pattern may not take place before they are got out again.'

In Canadian circles in London the feeling on this subject is in the main reflected by the 'Globe's' spirited and timely article, and any Canadian with whom I have spoken on the subject regards the policy announced as a huge blunder, which, as the 'Globe' remarks, should be rectified without delay, if such a course has not already been decided upon as the result of protest and remonstrance.

ERRATIC TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

London, Jan. 22.—Business houses have had their American business hampered by the recent erratic arrivals of the mails. Complaints in past times were made against the British post-offices, it being claimed that mails were sent by British subsidized lines instead of by the fastest vessels when other mail steamers were sailing on the same day. According to the post-office authorities here this complaint is equally applicable to the American postal officials. They cite an example this week, for the mail sent by the 'New York' was not delivered until Friday, while much of it might have been carried by the 'Trave,' sailing on Jan. 12, and arriving on Wednesday last with only a few specially directed letters. Besides, the 'Teutonic,' which also sailed on Jan. 12, brought no mails.

RAIN OR SLEET TO-NIGHT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 30, 26; Calgary, 22, 14; Edmonton, 28, 24; Qu'Appelle, 2, 10 below; Winnipeg, 8 below, 24 below; Port Arthur, 20, 4 below; Parry Sound, 26, 22; Toronto, 35, 32; Ottawa, 30, 20; Montreal, 22, 14; Quebec, 15, 10; Chatham, 10, 10 below; Halifax, 30, 4. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Winds, increasing to strong from eastward; rain or sleet to-night; turning colder to-morrow.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.34; yesterday, 30.07. To-day, temperature, max. 28, min. 15; yesterday, max. 26, min. 15.

WAR FEELING

IN BRITAIN.

Declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Swansea Arousing Much Enthusiasm.

HER CHINESE POLICY A VASTLY POPULAR ONE.

London, Jan. 22.—There has been quick and general endorsement in all parts of the country of the firm declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, on Monday last, setting forth that the British Government was determined, 'even at the cost of war,' that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain. The wave of patriotism now sweeping over the land finds an echo in every public assemblage, where every allusion to Great Britain's attitude is enthusiastically applauded, while patriotic songs at the music halls set the audience wild with warlike fervor.

In the meanwhile, the party leaders are outdoing each other following the lead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. From the tone which has characterized the oratory of the past few days, one would imagine that Great Britain was about to take up arms against the world.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the virtual announcement that Great Britain was resolved to act in the far east independently of the concert of the powers.

Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith (the former Home Secretary) as spokesman of the Opposition, made it clear that the Liberals cordially endorsed the government's position, and the speech of the commander-in-chief of the army, Lord Wolseley (at the banquet in London on Thursday, when he asserted that if Great Britain declared war to-morrow she could have two of the finest and most fully equipped army corps in readiness at any British port before ships could be prepared to embark them), has also had a reassuring effect, while the decided improvement in the outlook of the India rebellion has been a great relief to the government.

The newspapers of London and the British provinces are practically unanimous in approving the policy of the government in their editorial comments. The 'Times' points out, apropos of the reported opposition of Russia to the proposed British loan to China, that the attitude of Great Britain in no way depends upon whether her offer of a loan is or is not accepted, as in any case Great Britain will stand on treaty rights and take great care to preserve to our commerce all the advantages which it can justly claim.

The 'Times' adds: 'We will not have it denied to us, either by the establishment of customs stations or regulation favorable to foreign nations hostile to ourselves. This right we mean to vindicate.'

The 'Manchester Guardian' says that private letters from St. Petersburg, received by a high official in London, say the Russian Government is much concerned at the number of Chinese flocking into Siberia from the north-west of China and that the ministers have decided to take measures to check this inroad, 'as it is commercially and politically embarrassing.'

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS. DENNISTOWN—At Masteknock, Peterborough, Ont., on Jan. 5, 1898, the wife of K. M. Dennistown, barrister, of a son. 21

MARRIED. RAMSAY-PRINGLE—At St. Andrew's Church, Bath, England, on Dec. 21, 1897, by the Rev. A. D. Pringle, vicar of Baskby (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Ven. Canon Arthur Brown, William Ramsay, of England, and Mr. L. C. Pringle, of Montreal, second daughter of the late Robert Keith Pringle, H.E.I.C.S., J.P., D.L., Selkirkshire. 21

DIED. BEATTY—Early on the morning of Jan. 19, 1898, at 232 Sherburne street, Toronto, Fanny, beloved wife of James Beatty, Q.C., of pleuro-pneumonia, after a brief, but severe illness. 21

BROWN—On Jan. 21, 1898, at Skead's Mills, Fannie Louise Brown, beloved wife of E. J. Brown, aged 36 years. 22

KEAY—At 116 Macpherson avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1898, in the 68th year of her age, Jane Hynd, widow of the late Adam Keay, and mother of the Rev. J. A. Keay, Toronto. 22

WEBBER—At Orangeville, on Jan. 20, 1898, pneumonia, Jean Elvira Bennett, beloved wife of Henry S. Webber. 22

WOOD—At Lyons, Rhone, France, on Dec. 30, 1897, James William Humphreys, second surviving son of the late Rev. S. S. Wood, rector of St. James's, Three Rivers, Quebec, aged 62 years. 21

ADVERTISEMENTS. The fact that many of our leading merchants and educational institutions have purchased Morris Pianos should convince most people that the Morris is a first-class Piano. The Montreal agent, W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, having small expenses, is enabled to offer these celebrated Pianos from \$250 upwards.

AU BON MARCHE ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE. 185 & 185 1/2 Notre Dame St. Our Stock of Winter Jackets, Capes, Cloaks, Shawls, Fur Goods, etc., are all on view; also our New Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpets, and all at Rock Bottom Prices.

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS, 3300 St. James St., MONTREAL. THE OLDEST AND BEST. This is the claim of the MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Established in the forties, we have steadily kept abreast of the times, and to-day are giving universal satisfaction.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS 600 CRAIG STREET.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 22, 1898.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND IN CANADA, HELD ONLY ONCE A YEAR. That Great Sale of HIGH CLASS DRESS TWEEDS SAME OFFER REPEATED MONDAY.

REGULAR PRICE, \$1.10. 56 INCHES WIDE. OUR PRICE 49c.

It is a difficult thing to surprise the public, no matter how great the attraction may be. Yesterday those who were fortunate in passing through our Dress Goods Department got a real genuine surprise when they saw such immense heaps of high class Dress Tweeds, marked at such a low figure.

REPEATS FRIDAY'S OFFER ON MONDAY. 56 INCH DRESS TWEED, WORTH \$1.10. MONDAY, 49c.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

TABLE LINENS. Only a few days more and the opportunity will be lost. Great wonders have been accomplished in Linen selling in the past two weeks, and many of the best values will be a thing of the past.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRT SALE. Hundreds of Ladies' Underskirts, representing solid comfort and stylish beauty, will be put on sale on Monday.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS. There are oceans of comfort in these warm skirts made of heavy violon flannel, fancy border, grey, red and fawn effect, formerly sold at 80c, take them on Monday at 51c.

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

N. J. HOLDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LUBRICATING OILS, PACKINGS, AND MACHINERY SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO JOBBERS. Warehouse: 38 Foundling St.



GENUINE DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS, 15 kar. Gold Claw Settings, \$7.50 to \$75. GENUINE DIAMOND HALF HOOP RINGS, three and five stones, \$25 to \$95. GENUINE DIAMOND AND OPAL RINGS, \$20 to \$65.

OPAL RINGS. Full of life and color, Solid Gold Settings, \$2 to \$20. CHILDREN'S RINGS. Large variety of patterns in Solid Gold, 3/8 to \$3. Orders by mail carefully filled. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Special Reductions 10 to 25 Percent Off WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SPOONS and FORKS, etc. JOHN WATSON, Importer, 2174 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Art Association Building, 3 doors East of Phillips sq. Open until 9 Evenings.

IMITATION CARVED WOOD. HANDSOME ORNAMENTS IN "IMITATION CARVED WOOD," well worthy of inspection.

R. A. DICKSON & CO. 2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed: "Tender for Machinery, etc.," will be received at this office until six o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1898, at the office of the Chief Engineer, at the intersection of St. Gabriel Street, at the intersection of St. Gabriel Street, at the intersection of St. Gabriel Street, at the intersection of St. Gabriel Street.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, January 15th, 1898.

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

R. WILSON SMITH, FINANCIAL AGENT. Government, Municipal and Railway Securities, Bought and Sold. First class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates Managed. STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st. Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Annual Stock Reduction Sale. DISCOUNTS FROM 10 to 75 percent in all departments.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 20 p.c. off Silk Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Corduroy Vests, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, Smoking Coats, Sweaters, Pyjamas, Silk Umbrellas, etc., etc.

WHITE SHIRTS. We are offering extra value in all lines of WHITE SHIRTS. Men's and Boys' White Dress Shirts, worth \$1, for 68c. Open Front Dress White Shirts, worth \$1.25, for 89c. Nicely Trimmed Night Shirts, worth \$1, for 68c.

GLOVE SPECIAL. 25 dozen Ladies' 4-Clasp Kid Gloves, in Tan, Oxblood and Green, with Black, Green or Royal Blue Embroideries. This glove is well worth \$1.40. Our Special Price 95c. 15 dozen Men's Lined Kid Gloves, in Tan, Brown or Black, 1 Clasp, worth \$1.00. Sale price, 59c. Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Mitts, all reduced.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St. TERMS CASH. Tel. 3833. OPEN TONIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Seat No. 1. JAMES COCHRANE. Has opened the following COMMITTEE ROOMS: 694 Sherbrooke, corner Bleury. Tel. 3852. 764 St. Lawrence street. Tel. 7081. 543 Craig street. Tel. 2739. 85 Bleury street. Tel. 2730.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. New Designs. MR. JOHN SCANLAN, Merchant, has opened the following committee rooms, where electors will receive full information regarding his candidature in the forthcoming Civic Elections. 206 Bleury Street (Central) - Tel. 4273. 87 Bleury " " " " 928. 1972 St. Catherine Street " " 1508. 78 St. Lawrence " " " 1914. 84 Prince Arthur " " " 7060.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. H. A. EKKERS, Candidate for Aldermanic Seat No. 2. Committee Rooms: CENTRAL: 434 Bleury Street, Bell Phone 2370. BRANCHES: 104 St. Lawrence Street. 1939 St. Catherine Street. 145 Manoe Street. 746 St. Lawrence Street.

West Ward FOR ALDERMAN. SEAT NO. 1. LT.-COL. A. A. STEVENSON. HEADQUARTERS: 1730 Notre Dame St. (Near St. Francois Xavier). Bell Telephone, No. 2771.

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. Bell Tel. 2789. Branches: 654 SHERBROOKE ST. Corner Manoe. Bell Tel., 6973. 374 ST. LAWRENCE ST. MILTON ST., Corner of St. Lawrence St. And Corner Vitré and St. Urbain Sts.

WAR ON THE SAN JOSE SCALE. Windsor, Ont., Jan. 22. — The Essex County Council has decided to do its share toward stamping out that bane of fruit raisers, the San Jose scale, and has appointed a fruit tree inspector, whose duty it shall be to travel through the country and point out the scale to farmers wherever it may exist.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22.

WORKING LOCOMOTIVES.

A NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED BY THE G. T. R. COMPANY.

The old Grand Trunk system of providing each regular engineer and fireman with a locomotive which in a measure was considered their property as long as the engine was able to run, is being done away with to some extent, by the new management, and a system of pooling locomotives and crews is being adopted. The idea now is to keep the engines constantly engaged, by running them out with new crews from each terminal point as soon as they are cleaned out, re-coaled and watered. The 'Railway Review,' in commenting on a paper upon this subject, which was read at a meeting of the Western Railway Club, held recently says:

"The idea that the locomotive is a half-animal creation, and must therefore be petted by a special keeper, and humored as to moods and conditions is one that long held sway to an even greater extent than most men who are concerned in its operation would be willing to admit. There was also an element of superstition in the association of men with the doings of the roundhouses and roads, that, in times past, caused some strange vagaries to be enacted. These ideas have happily passed largely out of consideration and it is wholesome to have men who run locomotives, as well as those who direct the work of those men, come out and say in sense what is said in the words of the author of the paper referred to, namely: 'I think there are few who will not agree that in years gone by, locomotives were pointed to with much pride, merely as marvels of mechanism, with very limited comment on the maximum earning power of the same; but the time has come when more attention must be given to the service of the machine and less to the machine itself, merely as a machine.'"

It is the testimony of officials and of men in their employ that more work is obtained from locomotives by their use in common, to do the work of a railway division, and also that steadier employment, and at the same time more regular periods of rest, result for the men who operate them. It is well argued that because an engineer is, under the old system, laid off or put on reduced wages when his engine is shopped, he will be inclined to spare the engine unduly upon the road, for the purpose of keeping it out of the 'mud corner,' the longer. The interest of the operating company is in such premise pitted between the value of careful locomotive handling and the value of the heavier haulage that might be accomplished by rougher usage. It is to be preferred that the power of the locomotive should be fully used and the engine shopped when it becomes necessary. The full engagement of the locomotive is certainly more likely to exist when men are assigned to engines that are regarded simply as engines, and not as seen through the eyes of preference influenced by ties of daily contact."

PRESENTATION. Last evening M. Starr Benson, son of the Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., of this city, was presented with a very fine photograph picture, twenty-four by twenty, of the football team of the High School, of which he is captain. The group contains nineteen full-size figures. Among them, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A., rector; W. T. B. Macaulay, B.A., president; I. Gammell, B.A., vice-president, and C. B. Powler, physical instructor. Major Macaulay also presented Master Benson with the Moleen prize in athletics, a splendid silk umbrella. The boys and his instructors all wish him success. He left to-day to take a position in the head offices of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Prof. J. J. Goulet's excellence as an orchestral director has been abundantly proved in recent musical events, and there can be little doubt that those who went to hear his last symphony orchestra are looking forward to the second of his series, which will be held at the Queen's Theatre on Friday afternoon next. As important as the training of an orchestra is the selection of the music, and in this respect Prof. J. J. Goulet is singularly successful, so that a rich and varied programme is assured.

NOTES AND NOTICES. The Great Knabe Piano.—The Knabe piano, by reason of its great qualities and wonderful resources, occupies a position alone and unique among all other pianos. When you hear its marvellous tone, it seems to belong to another order of instrument, so different is it from any piano previously heard. No description can avail, the Knabe piano must be seen and heard to be appreciated. Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, (near McGill st.), Montreal, are the sole agents for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.



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

KLONDYKE... PORCELAIN-LINED BATH OR HARDWOOD MANTEL. Valuable nuggets may be found there, but a good one can only be had at THE G. R. LOCKER CO., 1749 Notre Dame Street.

COTTAGES IN LONGUEUIL. FOR SALE, recently completed Cottage, centrally located, with extension bath, w.c. and 3,000 feet of land for \$1,200; very easy terms. Also, Cottage To Let. Apply ALFRED T. HOLLAND, Temple Building, 22

ST. GABRIEL'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL. The annual festival in connection with St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Sunday-school took place last evening in the lecture-room of the church and was numerously attended. The superintendent's report proved to be most satisfactory. A pleasant evening followed, with songs, music and the display of a number of stereopticon views, while refreshments were served by the lady members of the congregation.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

OUR UNEQUALLED JANUARY SALE!

The unprecedented success of our unequalled January Sale, lies in the fact that we use QUALITY AND LOW PRICES, as our talisman.

CREPON PLISSES.

A Handsome Range of these Beautiful Summer Fabrics, in the choicest patterns and prettiest colorings.

25c Goods for 17c.

30c Goods for 20c.

SILVER SILKS.

A Lovely Range of these most Fashionable Fabrics in the latest Novelty Effects.

45c Line for 22c.

WASH GOODS REMNANTS.

We have laid out all our Remnants of Wash Goods, including the most desirable Summer wear Fabrics, in serviceable lengths, for women and children's Shirt Waists, etc.

COLORED BORDERED TABLE NAPKINS

All Pure Linen, size 19x13, regular \$1.25 Goods, to clear at 75c dozen.

SILVER TOWELS.

Extra Fine and Large size; \$2.75 line reduced to \$2.00 dozen.

CORSETS and WAISTS.

The Komo Corset in White, Black and Drab; sizes, 18, 19, 20, in each color; always sold at \$2.25; now clearing at 90c net.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES.

We have a few WHITE DRESSES FOR CHILDREN, suitable for three to six years of age, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, to be cleared out at greatly reduced prices to effect speedy sales.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

We sell goods Cheaper than any other house, but for Cash only.

HAMILTON'S GREAT

3 DAYS' MARK DOWN SALE, Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

Our Annual Stock-taking takes place the end of the coming week. We have gone through every Department and find in several, Odd Lines and Surplus Stocks that we will not inventory nor carry over a season.

- Black Kid Gloves 50c and 75c values, to clear at 15c. Torchon Laces, in 1-inch widths, 5c to 15c values, to clear at 1c. 42-inch Homespun Dress Goods, 35c, to clear at 12c.

Every Department in the House has got its Special Clearing Lines exposed for this Special Sale. You can come here with profit to yourself at any time.

HAMILTON'S

St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' BANQUET.

Among the invited guests to the banquet to be held by the Licensed Victualers' Association on Monday evening next at the Queen's Hotel are His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. David Mills, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, the Hon. Mr. Peterson, the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, the Hon. Sir Adolphe Chapleau, the Hon. Mr. Marchand, and the entire Municipal Cabinet, all the Dominion and local members of parliament for the Island of Montreal, Mayor Wilson-Smith, M. Prefontaine (mayor-elect), all the aldermen and mayors-elect of the municipalities of the island, and the local members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. James Haverson, Q.C., the legal adviser of the Hotel Protective Association of Ontario, will also be present at the banquet. He comes to this city not only on account of the banquet, but to arrange for concerted action in connection with the plebiscite campaign.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

Jacques Cartier county is to have a weekly newspaper, the same to be issued by Mr. Sydney M. Lowrie, for seven years advertising agent for the 'Gazette.'

The paper, the first number of which is to appear about Feb. 10, will be devoted to developing and fostering the interests of the town of Lachine and of the whole county.

TO DESCRIBE KLONDIKE.

The 'Temps,' the French Government organ, which always aims to secure first reports of new discoveries, has asked Mr. Auzias Turenne, son-in-law of the Hon. L. Beaubien, to lead a small expedition to Klondike in order to send direct news to Paris of the Canadian placers. Mr. Turenne, who contemplates a stay of some ten months, will leave Montreal in February.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish a list of patents recently granted to Canadians. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Butter boxes, H. N. Whitcomb; fruit packages, W. A. Gardner; device for holding bottles and to fasten and loosen the screwed covers thereof, J. Tolhurst; games, W. Aonne; carriage axles, F. Beulac; meat hammers, E. Barbeau; swinging coals and baby jumpers, T. T. Rice; curbing water wheels, J. Sharp; machine for pulverizing soil and crushing clods, J. Moore; knitting implements, J. H. Gilmour; cinder sifter, P. N. Kenny; steam engine, J. Hardie; parlor game, W. Miles; disk harrow, J. A. Pugh; vertical press, A. A. Dickson; carriage wheels, J. Blais; sleigh knees, T. J. Alford; drum stoves, S. R. Kitchen.

CHARGE AGAINST ZOLA

INVESTIGATION WILL THROW NO LIGHT ON THE DOINGS OF THE GENERAL'S STAFF.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson, announced yesterday that the interpellation of ex-Minister Cavaignac, introduced on Jan. 17, (demanding a discussion of the semi-official note, issued that day, in which the government declined to make public the alleged confession made by Alfred Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renaud, the officer who had charge of him when he was court-martialed), would be discussed to-day.

Although it is not expected that the ministry will be defeated over the Cavaignac interpellation, the chances of defeat are discussed and it is asserted in the event of a defeat M. Hanotaux (the Foreign Minister) would replace Baron De Courcel as French Ambassador to Great Britain.

The prosecution has adroitly chosen only certain passages in M. Zola's letter on which to base the trial, the passages accusing the Esterhazy court-martial of having dared 'in obedience to orders' to acquit the Comte with 'an iniquitous verdict which will sully with suspicion the decisions of all future courts-martial.' The indictment wholly ignores M. Zola's accusations against high persons in the army, General Mercier, General Billot, General Pellieux and others whom he specifically charged with illegality and breach of trust.

M. Vervoort, editor of the 'Jour,' and M. Adjalbert, a writer for the 'Droits de l'Homme,' fought a duel with swords to-day on account of a dispute arising out of the Dreyfus case. M. Vervoort sustained three flesh wounds and M. Adjalbert was wounded in the forearm. The seconds stopped the fighting.

The Latin quarter was quiet yesterday. The police have arrested about fifty suspicious characters. Three experts in handwriting, whom Zola charged with making false reports at the court-martial of Major Count Esterhazy, will, it is announced sue the novelist for 100,000 francs damages.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Taking advantage of the fact that yesterday was the day for the balloting of conscripts in the Fifth District, a mob of people wearing the conscript tri-color cockades, paraded the Latin quarter, uttering the usual cries, but they were severely handled and dispersed by a strong detachment of police. Forty of the participants in the demonstration were arrested.

Hayre, Jan. 22.—Red placards were posted here yesterday denouncing the Dreyfusians and inscribed with the usual cries against the Hebrews and in favor of the army and the Republic.

EDITORS MAKE MERRY.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS PRESS BANQUET AT ST. JOHNS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

St. Johns, Que., Jan. 22.—The banquet last evening to the Press Association of the Eastern Townships was one of the most successful functions of the kind ever held in St. Johns, a large representation being present. Over eighty chairs were filled by representatives from Montreal and almost every part of the Townships. The chair was occupied by Mr. Smith, president of the association, and the vice-chairs by Mr. J. E. Mollure, of the 'Courier de St. John,' and Mr. Morin, of 'Canada Francais.' The menu was all that could be desired. The speeches, songs and other accessories on such an occasion were carried out to perfection. The Hon. Mr. Duffy represented the Quebec Government in a rousing non-partisan speech, which was heartily responded to by Mr. Stenson, member of parliament for Richmond, who replied for the Dominion Government. Mr. J. E. Mollure, speaking for the industries of St. Johns, in the course of his speech remarked that he had bought straw plait in London, England, manufactured it into hats here, sold the hats in London, England, and afterwards recognized the same goods in a store in Toronto, they having been bought in London.

TWO CHILDREN BADLY BURNED.

HAD BEEN LEFT AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER AND THE LAMP EXPLODED.

Three Rivers, Que., Jan. 22.—A fire partly destroyed the wooden house occupied by a family named Robert, on St. Roch street, at six o'clock last evening. The damage to the building is not very heavy, but a sad circumstance was the severe burning of two children. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp while the mother was absent at a neighbor's house, leaving her home in charge of three young children. One of four years old escaped without injury, but a baby of six months old is likely to die, while there is hope of saving the life of a two-year-old boy.

UNIONIST CANDIDATE ELECTED.

Dublin, Jan. 21.—A parliamentary by-election was held here to-day to fill the vacancy in the St. Stephen's Green division, caused by the appointment of Mr. William Kenny, Q.C., solicitor-general for Ireland, to a judgeship of the High Court. It resulted in the election of the Unionist candidate, Mr. J. M. Campbell, by a majority of 138 over his Nationalist opponent, Mr. George Noble Plunkett. The voting was as follows: Campbell, Unionist, 3,525; Plunkett, Nationalist, 3,387; Unionist majority, 138.

At the special by-election in August, 1895, after Mr. Kenny was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland, he carried the St. Stephen's Green division against Mr. Pierce Mahoney, Parnellite, by a majority of 432.

After the announcement of the result was made Mr. Campbell tried to propose a vote of thanks, but the large crowd gave him a hostile reception, and refused to hear him. 'Count' Plunkett, in seconding the vote of thanks, declared that the election had been won by forgery and fraud, and that he would petition against it. The people followed Mr. Campbell with groans as he drew away.

CASE FOR THE CROWN CLOSED.

DEFENCE WILL NOW ENDEAVOR TO PROVE TOM NULTY'S INSANITY.

Joliette, Que., Jan. 22.—At last the Crown got through with its evidence in the Nulty trial to-day. Detective McCaskill, Mrs. Poudrier and a number of other witnesses were heard, but failed to bring out anything new. Renewed interest was created when Detective McCaskill was again put on the stand for the defence, but the cross-examination to which he was subjected did not reveal anything heretofore unknown.

Mr. Michael Nulty, father of the accused, testified that Tom in his boyhood had fallen upon an axe which caused him to act in a strange manner for about a year afterwards. He would be suddenly taken with headaches, laugh and cry, sing and dance, and would yell 'Whee, whee.' He would run around for a quarter of an hour on his hands and knees. His actions were such that the witness frequently warned him not to go crazy. During the months previous to the crime the accused was still subject to those fits three or four times. Sometimes he would be heard sobbing in bed in such a loud manner as to disturb the sleep of others. He rapidly changed from laughing to crying, and vice versa. He was so nervous that if some one spoke suddenly to him, even from behind, he would jump and strike out. He had even struck his father, the witness, in that way. When the accused had his attacks of headache he would perspire considerably and his eyes would get blood-shot. A couple of months before the crime, the witness told Tom if he was not careful he would go to Beauport. Tom did not drink any alcoholic liquors to witness's knowledge. Witness swore that the day before the murder he met Tom on the road from Chertsey and noticed that he was nervous and jerking his head around as if looking back to see if anyone followed him. Witness noticed that on the day after the murder, while they were putting the bodies in their coffins, the accused was particularly indifferent, and even laughed.

Mr. Dugas's cross-examination did not materially affect the evidence.

THE EATON FIRE INQUEST.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21.—At the John Eaton fire insurance case this morning Mr. Howley, the New York insurance adjuster, said he had discovered in looking over the stock lists at least fifty items which had been padded by prefixing a figure. For instance in one case \$100 had been changed into \$1,100. There were many similar cases, and the total result of padding was an enormous increase in the reputed value of the stock.

BRITISH NEWS.

Objection has been taken to the offering of prizes by the Royal Agricultural Society for motor car competitions. The system of offering prizes for competition in motor car road races apparently arose from the idea that these vehicles would be useful to farmers living at a distance from railways, but they have not 'caught on' among the agricultural classes, and now the latter are considering that since they pay to keep the roads in order while, with few exceptions, the motor car owners do not, it would be just as well if those who use these new-fangled luxuries were to put up the prizes for their encouragement.

The vulgarizing of North Wales has a slight check, but it is hardly to be hoped that it will be of a permanent nature. The Snowdon Railway Company is not content with building a railway into the most sacred recesses of nature. They now propose to build (if they can get a license) a first-class hotel near the summit, of stone, containing twenty rooms, and an observatory with powerful telescopes, at a cost of eight or ten thousand pounds, and to build it with local labor, and by assuring comfort induce a superior class of tourists to make it a resting place in a tour through Wales. The check is that the local authorities have been refused a license, but in so doing they have aroused a storm of indignation from those who only look on natural beauty as a thing to be exploited for private gain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale. SPECIALTIES FOR NEXT WEEK.

BARGAINS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPT.

500 yards Black ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA CLOTH, 44 in., 50c, less 20 percent, 5 percent extra for cash. 300 yards BLACK ALL-WOOL SERGE, 44 in., 75c, less 20 percent, 5 percent extra for cash.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Further Reductions—Choses Odd lines left after three weeks' selling put down at prices to clear, 33 1-3 percent and 50 percent. ALL DRESS GOODS laid out on Special Tables to go at Big Discounts. TERRA COTTA CASHMERE, suitable for Wrappers, 50c and \$1.10, 'OUR BEST GOODS', 50 percent off. One line SILK CREPON and SILK GAUZES, HALF-PRICE.

DRESS LINENS.

FANCY GRASS LINEN FOR DRESSES, in Stripes and Fancy Figures, HALF-PRICE.

RIBBONS AND LACES.

FANCY RIBBON, 25 percent. FANCY RIBBON, 25 1-3 percent. SATIN RIBBON, Odd Colors. FAILL'S RIBBON, Odd Colors. 50 percent and 75 percent.

JOB LOT RIBBONS, 1c and 2c yard. REMNANTS OF RIBBON, 50 percent. WHITE VAL LACE, COLORED STRIPES, 25 percent. GUILPURE LACE, CREAM and BUTTER, 50 percent. BLACK AND GOLD LACES, 25 percent. POINT DE PARIS and IMIT. TORCHON, 25 percent. SPECIAL PATTERNS BLACK DRESS NETS, 20 percent. SPECIAL LINE OF EMB. and LACE COLLARS, 50 percent.

LADIES' HOSIERY DEPT.

LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, Reduced to 25c pair. LADIES' FULL FASHIONED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE Reduced to 36c pair. Reduced to 45c pair. Reduced to 50c pair. Reduced to 58c pair. Reduced to 75c pair. Reduced to 90c pair.

LADIES' ENGLISH CASHMERE HOSE, 3 pairs for 51c; 3 pairs for 55c. BLACK LACE COTTON HOSE, Reduced to 38c. BLACK SILK HOSE, Reduced to 68c. BLACK THREAD HOSE, Reduced to 38c. BLACK COTTON HOSE, NATURAL CASHMERE FEET, Reduced to 22c pair. WHITE THREAD VESTS, Reduced to 32c each. COLORED SILK VESTS, Reduced to 72c each. RIBBED WOOL VESTS, Reduced to 41c each. RIBBED SILK AND WOOL DRESSES, 20 percent off. NATURAL HEALTH RIBBED WOOL VEST, 20 percent off. NATURAL HEALTH RIBBED WOOL DRESSES, 20 percent off.

LINENS

TABLECLOTHS, 10 percent, 20 percent. TABLE LINENS, 10 percent. NAPKINS, 10 percent and 20 percent. DOYLIES, 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent. SIDEBOARD COVERS, 10 percent and 20 percent. TEA CLOTHS, 10 percent, 20 percent, 33 1-3 percent. TRAY CLOTHS, 10 percent, 20 percent, 33 1-3 percent. TOWELS, 10 percent and 20 percent. TOWELLING, 10 percent, 20 percent. GLASS LINEN and TOWELS, 10 percent. KITCHEN LINEN, 10 percent, 20 percent.

QUILTS, FLANNELS, ETC.

SATIN DOWN QUILTS, 20 percent. SATTEEN DOWN QUILTS, 10 percent and 20 percent. WADDED COMFORTERS, 10 percent and 20 percent. COLORED COUNTERPANES, 10 percent, 20 percent. WHITE QUILTS, 10 percent, 20 percent. BLANKETS, 10 percent, 20 percent. FANCY WRAPPER FLANNELS, 10 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent. WHITE UNSHINKABLE FLANNEL, 10 percent. SCARLET, BLUE, PINK, CARBINAL FLANNELS, 10 percent. GREY FLANNELS, 10 percent. UNION AND CEYLON FLANNELS, 10 percent, 20 percent.

SHEETINGS, ETC.

SHEETINGS, 10 percent. COTTONS, 10 percent. PLAIN LINENS, 10 percent. PILEW LINEN, 10 percent. LINEN SHEETING, 10 percent. LINEN and CLOTH DIAPER, 10 percent. SANITARY DIAPER, in 10 yard lengths, 10 percent.

Discounts as advertised continue in force during this month.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Good Government and Civic Reform.

Dr. R. Stanley Weir.

FOR ALDERMAN, SEAT No. 2.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

92 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, 166 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, 37 1/2 BLEURY STREET.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

Dr. WEIR'S friends desirous of assisting in securing his election are invited to attend a meeting at the Committee Rooms, 37 1/2 Bleury street, at 8.30 TO-NIGHT.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Mr. J. D. Couture

has opened To-day his Committee Rooms. One is at 1865 St. Catherine street and the other at corner Napoleon and Cadieux streets.

SCHOOL OF ART AND APPLIED DESIGN.

2375 St. Catherine street. CLASSES WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, Jan. 3rd.

The School will be open to visitors on SATURDAY Jan. 23rd, from 2 to 5.30 o'clock p.m., and on the first Saturday of each month during the season.

Mr. Norman MacLeod

will speak to Young Men on SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

Topic "The Call of Christ." BIBLE STUDY CLASSES Sunday, at 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

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

SUNDAY, JAN. 23.

COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Subject, "RELIGION." Preacher, REV. J. LYALL GEORGE.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23, "In the Workshop."

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROUILLARD. Every Sunday, Afternoon, at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Guy street, above St. Antoine. NEXT SUNDAY. Speaker—Dr. AMELIA YEOMANS. Soloist—Mrs. BERTHA FERGUSON. COME!

CHORAL SERVICE.

DOUGLAS CHURCH. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. FAVORITES FROM MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

(CONGREGATIONAL). Cor. Clarke and Western Ave's. REV. E. HOPKIN, Pastor.

SUNDAY, January 23, '98. 11 a.m., "Some God-Gifts." 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., "What is Truth?" You are heartily invited! COME!

POINT ST. CHARLES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH 185 Congregation street. Pastor REV. D. S. HAMILTON, B. A. SUNDAY, Jan. 23rd.

Morning preacher—Rev. G. Ellery Read. Subject—CONFLICT AND CONQUEST. Evening preacher—Rev. Prof. W. H. Warner, B.D. Subject—THE ELDER BROTHER. ALL WELCOME.

EMMANUEL

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. (Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.) SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

11 A.M.—Preacher, REV. E. C. EVANS, D.D. Subject: Morality Not Enough. 7 P.M.—Mrs. Amelia Yeomans, M.D., will speak. Everybody welcome.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

WESTMOUNT. REV. J. J. ELYTHE Will preach. Morning, 11 a.m. "The Foundation of Belief." Evening at 7 p.m., "Christ's Gift of Rest."

S NS OF ENGLAND,

DENBIGH LODGE, No. 98. The members of above lodge are requested to attend the Evening service of Trinity Church, St. Denis street, on Sunday, the 23rd instant. Sermon by the Rev. F. H. Graham.

Members of sister lodges cordially invited. Regalia and badges. By order of the President. W. WYNN HAYES, Sec.

Mr. BUCHANAN,

OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE. Will hold a BIBLE READING in EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street.

At 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, instead of in Welcome Hall, as previously stated.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

Amelia Yeomans, M.D.,

OF WINNIPEG, VICE-PRESIDENT DOMINION W.C.T.U. WILL LECTURE ON PROHIBITION AND THE FLEBISCITE.

—IN THE— Olivet 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 Musical 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. GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A.F. & A.M.

The Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of all the city lodges, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Masonic Temple on MONDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at eight o'clock.

GEORGE O. STANTON, D.D.G.M.

Montreal Women's Club.

Hon. President, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. Paper by the REV. W. S. BARNES. Subject—"An Art Lecture, with Illustrations."

JANUARY 24th, at 4 o'clock. Y.M.C.A. Admission by membership ticket. Non-members, (gentlemen or ladies), 25 cents.

REV. PRINCIPAL GEORGE D.D., Ph.D.

WILL LECTURE ON "DREAMS AND OTHER MENTAL VAGARIES," IN THE School-rooms of Zion Church, cor. Milton and Manoe's streets, MONDAY, 8 P.M. Silver collection.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

Caledonian Society

of Montreal BURNS' ANNIVERSARY CONVERSATIONS, ETC. Windsor Hall, Tuesday Evening, 25th January, at 8.30 O'Clock.

Rev. Prof. Ross will deliver an address. The leading local talent have been engaged. TICKET, 50c. (Admitting lady and gentleman), can be had from W. C. McAllister, Hon. Sec'y, 101 St. Francois Xavier St., and from members of the committee.

THE NONSENSE OF DISFRANCHISEMENT FOR WOMEN. LECTURE BY AMELIA YEOMANS, M.D., of Winnipeg, Vice-President Dominion W.C.T.U., under auspices of Westmount 'Y's', in Emmanuel Church, January, 25th, at 8 p.m.

REV. E. C. EVANS, D.D., in the chair. Mrs. Harvey and Miss Morrison will sing. Silver collection.

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square. Members of the Association are reminded that a special exhibition of Paintings, kindly loaned for a short time, will open on TUESDAY EVENING, January 25th.

THE BOYS' HOME

OF MONTREAL. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING. Will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, January 25th, 1898, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall, 121 Mountain street.

Friends are respectfully invited to be present. CHAS. S. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary and Treasurer.

M.A.A.A. RINK,

BAND FIXTURES FOR WEEK ENDING, 29th Jan. Tuesday evening, 8.30 to 10.30 Thursday morning, 10.30 to 1.00 Saturday afternoon, 3.30 to 6.00

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL Thursday, 3rd Feb. ANNUAL RACE MEETING, Saturday, 12th Feb.

Membership Tickets may be secured at M.A.A.A. Office, 149 Mansfield street. Gentlemen, 25; Ladies, 25. Boys (under 16), 10. Girls (under 16), 10. S. A. FINLEY, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, Founder of the Salvation Army, will address three meetings, Tuesday, Jan. 25th, 7.45 p.m. Public Reception, The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman, Wednesday, Jan. 26th, at 8 and 9 p.m. Silver Collection. Reserved Seats, 25c.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

GRAND CONCERT

Centenary Church, Point St. Church. THURSDAY, Jan. 27th, 1898. Given in aid of Hochelaga Methodist Mission. Artists—Miss Hollinhead, Miss Jones, Miss Henley, Miss Gilmore, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, and Mr. A. B. Parker, assisted by the Apollo Cornet Quartette, under the leadership of Mr. Frederick W. Holland. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15c. 8 P.M.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE— MONTREAL AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,

will be held in St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street at 8 p.m.

On Thursday, Jan. 27th.

PRESIDENT, SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S. The Secretary will present the report for the year.

The REV. S. P. ROSE, D.D., will speak about the

Distribution of the Bible

and the Rev. E. L. REXFORD, B.A., will speak about the

Translation of the Bible

during the sixty years

Of Her Majesty's Reign.

The committee extends a cordial invitation to all friends of the Society to attend and hear about its work.

Third Annual Concert

and Entertainment MONTREAL VETERAN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, —IN THE— Victoria Rifles Armory Hall, Cathcart street.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1898. Mr. E. N. HEBERT will preside at the piano. DAVIS & CAREY'S ORCHESTRA has been engaged for dancing.

Refreshments will be supplied by Messrs. C. & F. MUTH, Confectioners and Caterers. The Evans Bros. Piano, with Mandolin-Harp attachment, has been kindly loaned by F. F. Layton & Bros., warerooms, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

Concert Tickets, 25 cents. Concert and Ball Tickets, admitting two ladies and gentleman, 75 cents. Chair to be taken at 8.20 p.m.

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE ORGAN FUND OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH. THURSDAY, January 27th, 1898. Miss Ella Walker, Mrs. Jean Harvey, Miss Menzies, Mr. J. Marshall Williams, Prof. Parker, Dr. H. H. Robertson, assisted by the choir. Admission, 5c.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28th, 8 p.m. LECTURE BY REV. PROF. ROSS, M.A., B.D.,

On "Scottish Life."

No one should miss the eloquence, humor, and pathos of this splendid tribute to the greatness of the Scottish people. COME ONE. COME ALL. Admission, 15 cents. Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Church.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ARGYLE SNOW SHOE CLUB, Affiliated with the Point St. Charles A.A. Assn. The Annual Cross-Country Steeplechase to Lachine for the Championship of Canada, will be held on SATURDAY, January 29th, starting from corner of Bourgeois and Wellington streets at 3.30 p.m. sharp. Entries in fee of 10c to accompany entry. Entries close on Thursday, January 27. The committee reserve the right to refuse any entry. A. HANNAN, Hon. Sec'y, 67 Rushbrooke St., Point St. Charles, 23.

FRANZ RUMMEL, KARN HALL,

Piano Virtuoso. February 10th. Mr. Rummel's professional statistics are interesting. He has played in 600 concerts in 134 cities and towns of fourteen different countries; his programmes have contained 326 works by 51 composers; of the works, 153 were originally written for pianoforte solo, 59 were chamber compositions, 27 with orchestra, and 24 transcriptions. And he has played all these works from memory.

American Tour, 1897-1898. Beginning February 1, 1898. CHICKERING PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

MR. CONNOLLY'S MUSIC RECITAL.

Mr. John Connolly will give a vocal and instrumental recital in Fraser Hall on the evening of Tuesday next, Jan. 25. An excellent programme, including songs, musical selections, and recitations, has been arranged for the occasion. If numbers being all high class. Mr. Connolly will himself take part in the performance, which promises to be a most enjoyable one.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

Mr. W. S. Walker, B.C.L., will address the gospel temperance meeting in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. Mr. J. B. LeGraves will preside.

P.M. 7 JANUARY 1898

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$5; 12 copies to one address, \$4.25; \$3.50; \$4.50; \$10.00; \$100.00.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2 on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 50c 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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

THE STAGE.

The elections by acclamation this year as compared with those of 1896 show somewhat of an improvement, in so far as the opposition to unsatisfactory aldermen is concerned. In 1896 out of sixteen elections by acclamation, counting in the mayor, no less than nine belonged to the 'solid thirteen,' which voted, despite all appeals, to give the Montreal Company the gas contract at the high figure of one dollar and twenty cents per thousand. The nine were Aldermen Beauvois, Marsolais, Brunet, Dupré, Grothe, Jacques, Prenovau, Lefebvre and Prefontaine. Four aldermen were returned out of the sixteen, whose votes were against all schemes of extravagance and boodling. They were Aldermen McBride, Stevenson Atwater and Penny. This year five aldermen out of the eleven elected by acclamation have unsatisfactory records. They are Aldermen Prefontaine, Rainville, Dupré, Wilson and Jacques. Three new French aldermen, who have not yet shown what their voting capacity will be, may possibly increase the five undesirable aldermen to eight, or, on the other hand, may strengthen the advocates of reform. Out of the number returned by acclamation the day before yesterday there are four whose voting record, so far, has been satisfactory. On the whole, there seems to be a slight improvement this year in the elections by acclamation over the acclamations of 1896.

India is arranging for securities payable in gold. The United States is discussing a measure to make its gold securities payable in silver dollars, or, in other words, empowering the government to repudiate one-half of its debts. The resolution propounding this measure closes consistently by declaring that such a proceeding 'is not in violation of public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.' It is not often that it is thought necessary to append an apology to the end of a legislative resolution, and this particular apology would certainly have been much better left off. The government is not to be bidden to pay its obligations in silver dollars, only empowered to do so. The government will be very careful not to do so if it can help it. But it is serious to think what might be the result of the distrust of American securities such an action on the part of Congress is calculated to breed. The result might, indeed, be very little. The government is already empowered to pay its silver securities in silver, and the mischief would be almost the same if it should insist on doing that. It does not do so, and there is an end of it. There might be no more result if the power was extended to gold securities. But the very passage of such a measure through Congress is calculated to upset the general confidence in the administration's financial sanity, which is all that prevents a financial panic—indeed a financial earthquake.

Why do you take off your hat to funerals? It is not an English custom. It is not even a custom of the English-Canadians. Mannerly Englishmen who come here, however, readily adopt what they see so often and what seems to them so seemly. Canadians in turn

copy the English, and mourners are certainly pleased with this token of respect for their payment of sorrow. The author of 'John Bull, His Island,' rallies John upon showing no respect for the dead. But is he right in this interpretation of the custom of his countrymen? Max O'Rell belongs to a generation of Frenchmen who seem to forget that Frenchmen ever had religious customs. The probability is very strong that the custom had in its origin no notion of respect for the dead associated with it, or abstractly for the presence of death. It was simply the reverence demanded for the passing cross and such other religious tokens as used to accompany funerals. It is probably to the cross rather than to the corpse that our countrymen bow, and they would no doubt feel that it is much the worthier object of respect. Those who copy this custom from an instinctive sense of its fitness would probably, if they analyzed their motives, explain that it was neither the cross nor the corpse that drew from them a natural tribute of homage, but the presence of mourning. If the mourners were absent, most people would think a reverence to a corpse somewhat beneath them. Indeed, we know those who are very careful to let both cross and corpse get well past before they show any recognition of the passing solemnity. It is certainly fitting when the trappings of woe challenge attention that passers-by should for the time be serious and sympathetic, and to show that sympathy by a mark of respect seems entirely seemly.

LETELLIER.

It is said that the family of the late Mr. Letellier de St. Just are about to make claim for the salary he would have enjoyed for two years and a half longer had he not been unwarrantably dismissed from the office of lieutenant-governor of this province. Whether such a claim can be made good or not we do not know. It is never desirable that the dependents of those who have served the country in exalted position should be left in need. However that may be, we think most men will resent any insinuations as to the character of the man who was the victim of party spite. This is done by a paper which makes the remark that in bringing forward this claim, the family shows more regard for Mr. Letellier's salary than for his memory. Though in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Letellier party feeling ran unusually high, nothing was even alleged against his honor or his character. We have no doubt that the most Conservatives, looking back to-day upon the dismissal of the late lieutenant-governor, regret the course taken by the government. Mr. Letellier's responsible advisers, through their premier, informed him as lieutenant-governor that they were not free agents in the administration of the affairs of the province; they had been 'taken by the throat' by 'railway rings,' and forced to make subsidies and land grants to them. Mr. Letellier conceived it to be his duty to rescue the administration of the province, and he did so by dismissing the advisers, who had confessed their helplessness against those who were 'holding up' the province, so to speak, and he entrusted the administration of affairs to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Sir Henri appealed to the country and was supported by it, for he obtained a majority in the legislature, by means of which he ruled for some months, and was only upset by intrigue within his own party by such persons as Mr. Flynn. Sir John Macdonald, under pressure from his French-Canadian colleagues, reluctantly consented to advise the Governor-General to dismiss Mr. Letellier de St. Just. A lieutenant-governor can only be dismissed by law for cause. The Marquis of Lorne, a disinterested observer of events, wholly disapproved of the proposition to dismiss the lieutenant-governor, and demanded that a cause should be given. There was no real cause which could be stated, so Sir John Macdonald evaded this requirement of the law by declaring as a cause what was no cause, namely, that the lieutenant-governor's 'usefulness was gone.' The Marquis of Lorne appealed to the Imperial Government, which, in order to avoid responsibility, instructed him to accept the advice of his responsible advisers. That is the history of an unjust act. We thought Mr. Letellier did a politically unwise thing in dismissing his advisers, but he had a good state reason for doing so, and that was founded upon the people's interests, and he acted within his constitutional power, which his logical race cannot understand being given unless to be exercised. Sir John Macdonald did not declare that cause unconstitutional, nor did he dismiss a Conservative lieutenant-governor who afterwards pupped confident of his safety because his friends were in power at Ottawa. That Mr. Letellier de St. Just was a man of high character, who was treated badly by unscrupulous men, is the general opinion to-day. To make insinuations against his memory is base.

cording to one of our leading physicians, recklessly ready to sacrifice their own children's health and happiness on the altar of this amusement, subjecting them day after day to an exhausting nervous strain that will, this physician says, permanently injure them, if it fails to bring immediate calamity. In social life the drama has a place, possibly even more among those who do not frequent the theatre than among those who do. The world's balance with the drama as to good and evil seems not to be on the credit side. The religious conscience is certainly against it. The theatre is popularly accounted one of the sins which one who seeks after religion must forsake. The common people's pulpit takes the same side. Two of the largest ecclesiastical bodies in the land prohibit the theatre, namely, the Roman Catholic and the Methodist churches, and both have done so since the days of St. Augustine and John Wesley respectively. Is the popular instinct a true one, and, if so, is the tendency of dramatic performance, whether on a school platform or on the boards of the Academy of Music, only evil, and that continually? Or is there hope for the stage, and is there to arise a drama which will not only not pander to man's baser nature, but will uplift his soul?

BODIES CORPORATE.

It appears from the vigorous letter from the celebrated Dr. Crafts that reformers in the United States are realizing what we have frequently pointed out, that one of the principal dangers to the civilization of our era is the tremendous development of corporations and the benumbing effect of their impersonality upon men's consciences.

In spite of all this, the popular feeling is that corporations, being offspring, not of human kind but of acts of parliament, should be the pets of the law, and that instead of being kept strictly within the rights naturally possessed by individual citizens under common law, they should have many rights and privileges accorded to them that are refused to individuals.

PROHIBITION IN THE SYNOD. The Diocesan Synod did not affirm the principle of prohibition, neither did it deny it. The report affirming the principle was modified so as to enable those whose conscience was against abridging the liberty of the subject to vote for it.

against prohibition, declared himself not to be beyond the possibility of an evolution similar to the Dean's. We do not know what new views may have come to Sir Leonard Tilley since he passed to a better world, but we think it would surprise those who knew him best to be told that ever in this mundane sphere he gave any sort of authority for such a statement. On the contrary, he was through life a preacher of prohibition, though he lived and flourished long after the unfortunate prohibition law was repealed in New Brunswick—not by him, as asserted. Another venerated member went further and declared that prohibition was one in principle with the fires of Smithfield—it was, in fact, the persecution of those who were not good after the fashion of the narrow-minded persons who urged it.

WATER SUPPLY.

The synopsis of the statistics compiled by the superintendent of the Montreal Water Department, published a few days ago, is satisfactory to the extent of showing that in the matter of water supply our citizens are at least as well off as those of some other cities. It is none the less true, however, that the Montreal householder pays a high price for a comparatively inefficient and costly service.

water rate is being steadily reduced, and that it is now less than one-half the amount charged prior to the acquisition of the system by the corporation.

Except for the water used for manufacturing or trade purposes, which is supplied specially at a meter charge of eight cents per thousand gallons, the rate is a charge upon the rental of premises. Thus a householder within the city limits whose rental is rated at two hundred dollars per annum would contribute a water rate, including that for municipal purposes, aggregating less than six dollars, or only about one-half the amount required under the system in vogue in Montreal.

If, as alleged, the water consumed per head in Montreal amounts to sixty-seven gallons daily, the fact is indicative of considerable wastefulness, when it is considered how far short of the domestic industrial and municipal benefit derived by the Glasgow citizen from his fifty-gallon per capita supply is that conferred upon the citizen of Montreal by the use of the larger quantity. It may be true that the absolute sum expended by the city water department relatively to the amount of water supplied is not extravagant, but it is also true that the present method of assessing the rate is most inequitable, and is calculated to impose unduly upon the small consumers, and to that extent permit the larger ones to escape lightly.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

TWO MEN ROLL DOWN AN EMBANKMENT AND ARE DROWNED.

Derby, Vt., Jan. 21.—The bodies of Fred Bodeit and Tom Burneau, of Norton Mills, Que., were found on the bank of a brook here to-day where they had evidently fallen from the highway. When found, although their bodies lay on the bank, they were under water and death had been caused by drowning. It is believed the men were intoxicated.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

A citizen, deeming it his duty, reported a case of great hardship to both man and horse on Bleury street last night. The horse was drawing a sleigh load of stuff, and the runners sank through the slush, caused by the salt and sand until they grated upon the asphalt, and the animal, a noble, willing beast, strained to move the load until it actually smashed the harness. The citizen considers that aldermanic candidates should be heckled on their knowledge of how to keep the streets from being owned by corporations, instead of the people.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The improved Nordheimer Piano is eminently a piano of soul. It is constructed to meet the requirements of artistic people. Some choice samples now on sale in the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. warerooms, 2886 St. Catherine street.

THE SKAGUAY TRAIL.

A gentleman returning to the Klondike district gave some interesting particulars relative to life on the Skaguay trail to a reporter. His party had reached Lake Bennett, when important business called him east. He was now, however, returning, and expected to rejoin his companions at an early date.

'What about law and order?' 'Well, the men drink and gamble, and of course we were not right into the gold fields yet, but from the stories of returned miners and from my own observation I believe we can compare favorably with the east in this respect also. I was often amused at seeing old countrymen on the trail, weighed down with Winchester, revolvers and enormous shot-belts—a load in themselves. Of course, some weapon should be carried, but such an armament is altogether unnecessary. Two tragedies only came under my observation. In one case a man fell dead from heart disease upon our boat, in the other a poor fellow who had lost his kit went into his tent and blew his brains out, but the like of these might occur in the most civilized portions of the continent. I saw a good deal of the North-West police during my stay, and found them splendid, gentlemanly fellows.'

Continuing, he said, 'The feature that struck me most on the trail was the enormous waste of horse-flesh. The trail zigzag over the "Summit," the "Porcupines" and other ridges, winding along cliffs far above the timber limit. Fodder is necessarily scanty, and when we went through the trail was honeycombed with mud-holes, into which the horses sank, filling their mouths, eyes and noses with the poisonous stuff, and from which they had to be hauled by main force. Even with the best possible treatment, this is terribly hard on the horses, and hundreds of men who went out last fall did not know a horse from a cow, and treated it accordingly. Every man of the thousands who went out had from one to fifty horses, and I do not suppose there are five hundred of the animals alive to-day. They lie thick all along the trail, in the mud-holes, in the streams, at the foot of the cliffs, a most melancholy testimony to the suffering of the lower animals through man's greed for gold.'

In conclusion, he stated that his party had not definitely decided on the district to which they should confine their operations; that the climate was not nearly as severe as they had anticipated, and that a fortune was by no means a necessity for one who meditated starting for the gold fields, as he had seen hundreds of men working their way up as packers and carriers, and in the numberless other positions necessary to the enormous host which was moving forward in search of an Eldorado.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

To-day is the last day of the poultry show, and on the stroke of five this afternoon the signal will be made and, no doubt to the great and exceeding joy of the feathered exhibits, the exodus from the Victoria Rifles armory hall will commence to the different farmyards. The city experience will go home with sore throats from their efforts at outcropping their brethren. The old stagers were noticed this morning to have quieted down a little. There was, nevertheless, a very tolerable chorus still in progress. The attendance yesterday was very fair, and a considerable number of visitors are expected this morning and afternoon.

THE HOOPER-BISHOP CASE.

This unfortunate affair is causing annoyance, and having heard Mrs. Bishop's side of the case, we must express regret at having referred to it at all.

WILL LECTURE ON DREAMS.

Under the auspices of the Young Folks' Guild of Zion Church, the Rev. Principal George, D.D., will deliver a lecture in the school room of the church on Monday evening next, Jan. 24, the subject being 'Dreams and other mental vagaries.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating. Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scap humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures. CUTICURA REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails. PIMPLY FACES Purified and Resolved by CUTICURA SOAP.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The full sized Cabinet Grand Pianos by a celebrated American maker, that we are offering at \$300, on payments of \$7 monthly, are having a large sale. There is no other such piano being offered in Canada for such a price. Beautiful in tone; elegant in design; 3 pedals, with a very effective banjo attachment. It is to be heard and seen only in the Lindsay-Nordheimer warerooms, 2886 St. Catherine street.

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, PIANO CABINETS, DESKS, REED & COBBLER ROCKERS, at cost. Special Carpet Values. An accumulation of useful length 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 WRINGER CO., 167 1/2 & 1680 Notre Dame St., T. A. KEMMANS, Manager.

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

IN RHEUMATISM, it is not suppression but cure that the CALEDONIA SPRINGS' WATERS, effect. Sold every where by best Grocers, Hotels, and Clubs and GURD & CO., Montreal.

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS. Receive the personal attention of Mr. SAMUEL S. GRANT, who offers his vast experience of over 30 years as a guarantee of accurate adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglass Frames, and exactness in the grinding and setting of the lenses. CHARGES MODERATE. TELEPHONE 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 8445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

BARGAIN SALE 10 to 50 Off All CHINA AND GLASSWARE. E. HAGAR & CO. 446 St. Paul St. - 448. SPECIAL Bargains in all Lines.

LIGHT will be your Breakfast Mells. If you follow our advice & DARK looks will vanish, your meal will be more enjoyable and your temper saved by the use of COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder. At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada.

Auction Sales.

FRASER BROS. AUCTIONS. MONDAY, 24th. AT TEN O'CLOCK.—In solvent Sale Groceries and Fixtures for Estate Organ & Carpenter, at Store, No. 14 Prince Arthur street. TUESDAY, 25th. at 12:30.—Regular Auction of horse sleigh harness, etc., at Depository, 151 to 157 Inspector, corner of St. James. WEDNESDAY, 26th. at 2:30.—Auction Dry Goods, Tweeds, Dress Goods, and other Merchandise, at our Salesrooms, 453 and 455 St. James street. THURSDAY, 27th. at TEN O'CLOCK.—Important Sale Valuable Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' plant in detail at McDonald & Wallace's Factory, 133 St. Urbain street. FRIDAY, 28th. at TEN O'CLOCK.—Regular Auction of New and Second-hand Household Furniture and Effects, etc., at our Salesroom, 453 and 455 St. James street, corner Inspector. FRIDAY, 28th. at THREE O'CLOCK.—Important Insolvent Sale, Horses, Waggon, Sleighs, Harness, etc., to the value of \$274, at the premises, No. 655 and 662 Rivard street. SATURDAY, 29th. at 2:30 O'CLOCK.—Catalogue Sale of Choice Collection of Books at our Salesroom, No. 485 and 487 St. James street, corner Inspector. FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

H. Hicks & Co. VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE. LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Belfast Linens, Manchester Quills, Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, Etc. The subscribers will offer at public auction at their Rooms, Nos. 1221 AND 1223 NOTRE DAME STREET. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23rd, new consignments of Pure Linen Goods from a leading Belfast manufacturer. Table Cloths, all sizes, Table Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Boylies, Crochet cloths, Table Damask, Buckram Towelling, Fine Linen Towels, Pillow Linen, and other Household Linens, Fine White Manchester Quills, Toilet, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Sappho, Victoria, Dinty, French Satin and Royal Evans, Colored Bedspreads, Dryden, Beehive, Venetian, Tapestry, Etc.; also Swiss, Anglo-Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains and lots of other Useful French Linen goods. This sale should be largely attended, as the goods are the finest made, and offers a grand chance to replenish your linen press. On View Monday. SALE AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Rae & Donnelly. UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE. THE STOCK OF FURS AND FUR FIXTURES IN THE STORE. 79 St. Lawrence street. On Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 22nd. IN PART. Large assortment of Raccoon Coats, all sizes; Seal Scaques, Greenland Seal, Opposum, and other Capes; Special line of Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, trimmed with fur. Collarettes in all the latest styles. Great variety of Caps, Muffs, Gauntlets, Storm Collars, etc. Angora Carriage Rugs; Fur-lined and Trimmed Overcoats, etc. Mirrors, Counters, Stands, Shaving, etc. SALE AT 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BATHS ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY. In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at THE TURKISH BATH HOTEL. 140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

1000 PAPETERIES, LATEST DESIGNS. At 25c. each. BY MAIL 10c. EXTRA. Morton, Phillips & Co., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS. 1125 & 1127 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR. For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6lb. pkgs. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUTTON & HARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN M. H. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James st. and 245 Prince Arthur st. MONEY TO LEND. At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada.

BUSINESS GAMBLING.

WHAT PAUL WOULD SAY.

(By Joseph Parker, D.D., of London, in New York 'Independent'.)

There are companies with which it is an honor to be connected, and they, of course, are exempted from all criticism. But are there not other companies which are neither more nor less than organized, if not legalized swindles? The companies I allude to are snares and traps by which clergymen, widows, and retired professional men of every class, are caught and victimized. Some companies are one thing on paper and another in action. Men join them in the hope that they may sell out their stock at a premium. Other men join them as directors for a time; and when they see their way to profit they retire, and shake off all responsibility. But their names are deceptions. If their names had not been on the prospectus many thrifty and trustful people would not have taken shares. The simple-minded people to whom I refer put their confidence in well-known names, such as the names of Lord Mayors, Members of Parliament, bankers, and chairmen of other companies supposed to be prosperous. No honest man can give his name as a bribe or decoy. His doing so is a species of the very worst gambling. He ought to be denounced as a gambler, a swindler, a daylight burglar. It is the blackest blasphemy for a professed Christian to be selling his name or his honor, for thirty pieces of silver, and then to sit down at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or sing the sweet hymns of Christian piety. Out upon all such hypocrisy! Preachers should denounce it with no uncertain sound. It is better to empty the pews of such intruders than to allow their infamy to go unrecognized and unbranded. I would venture to say that creatures had better live on starvation salaries than on the support of men who pay them out of the proceeds of the most cruel iniquity. The Liberator Building Society did more harm to the cause of Christianity than was ever done by all the infidels in the world. No prison was ever built strong enough, or dark enough, for the confinement and punishment of men who have betrayed the trust of honest souls, or brought to ruin families devoted to virtue, thrift, and the good of the world. And Paul, standing on the steps of his own cathedral, himself unspcakably grander than the sacred pile, exclaimed in a loud voice:— 'Ye men of London, I perceive that with all your sagacity you may be putting money into bags with holes in them, for as I passed by I beheld a shrine with this inscription:—

THE LIBERATOR:

Houses founded on the Sand.

And I beheld old men whose work was done, young people in view of their wedding day, working men addicted to sobriety and thrift, hastening to intrust their savings to men who wore the Christian livery. In old time I preached of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, until-wicked men trembled because the pains of hell gat hold upon them; and were I to return permanently to the ministries of earth I should take up the same grand themes, and at the risk of making some men's Sunday afternoon intolerably unpleasant, I would cry aloud and spare not: "Wash you: make you clean; put away the evil of your doings, cease to do evil, learn to do well, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy and walk humbly with thy God? And the great voice ceased, and men cried mightily to God for the return of apostolic preaching, and men who had been guilty of bringing robbery for burnt offering hung their heads in humiliation and shame.

Many persons have attempted to patch up the case of a certain species of gambling. The race-course has had its poor defenders. Such defenders have said, in effect, "Racing is a good thing in itself, and quite harmless if it could only be purified from all its gambling and other immoral associations." A poor plea is this, and an argument without any pretence to the support of fact or reason. Racing and betting go together like lock and key, like length and breadth, like substance and shadow. It would seem from a long course of history that it is simply impossible to separate them. I believe it would be possible to prove that a tiger is a perfectly harmless beast when its teeth are drawn, when its four feet are amputated, and when a bullet has passed through the centre of its head. It is no use conjuring up ideal races or ideal tigers; we have simply to deal with facts as we find them; and from beginning to end in this unholy case the facts reek with every degree and variety of noisomeness.

I believe that strong drink would be perfectly harmless if the alcohol could be taken out of it and thrown into the gutter. But then it would no longer be strong drink! So it is with the race-course. Those who frequent it are, in an overwhelming majority of instances, men who go to the races not to see the horses, but to bet on their prospects. My heart's desire and prayer to God is that men who are in high places will renounce the race-course because of the associations which are inextricably mixed up with its whole history and purpose. Woe to any country wherein heirs to the throne, prime ministers and leading merchants favor the race-course as it exists among us to-day! If princes are guilty it is

poor consolation to us to rebuke peccants or paupers. If a premier uses blasphemy, he has no right to rebuke the ribaldry of the streets. As premier of England I would rather have a man of solid character than a brilliant mind addicted to habits that may have the effect of pestilence upon the rising generation.

A NEW SENATOR.

THE HON. RAOUL DANDURAND IS APPOINTED.

Mr. Raoul Dandurand was receiving the congratulations of his friends this morning upon his appointment as Senator in the room of the Hon. Mr. Bechar, who died about a year ago. Mr. Dandurand is son-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Marchand, and one of the youngest members of the Senate. He was born in Montreal in 1861, is son of the late Mr. Oedippe Dandurand, merchant, was educated at the Montreal College, studied law with the late Joseph Douce, Q.C., his cousin, was admitted to the Bar in 1883 and is now a member of the Council of the Bar. He is author of a work on 'Criminal Law' and a 'Manual for Justices of the Peace,' and was president of the Club National in 1885. In 1891 he was decorated a knight of the Legion of Honor of France. Mrs. Dandurand, his wife, nee Josephine Marchand, is an esteemed authoress and vice-president of the National Council of Women. Senator Dandurand, who is a forcible French and English speaker, will be a fighter in the Senate as he has been ever since he left college. During the last four general elections he was one of the chief organizers of the Liberal party in this district and the success he achieved was spoken of at the time as phenomenal in so young a political leader.

SQUIRE BANCROFT'S READINGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I have arranged to sail in the 'Etruria,' from Liverpool, for New York, on Saturday, Feb. 5, to fulfil the promise I recently had the pleasure to make to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal to give seven readings in the Dominion of Canada, for the benefit of hospitals, and similar institutions, in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

On the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the High School, I look forward to the pleasure of telling Charles Dickens's story, 'A Christmas Carol,' in your city, to help the funds of the Maternity Hospital, and also of the Victorian Order of Nurses, a local branch of which, I believe, on the point of beginning to work among the poor of your city.

In the hope that this letter may perhaps, add to the number of those who intend to honor me with their presence on the occasion, I venture to ask you to be so kind as to help one who is a stranger to you, and also to aid these charities by inserting it.

SQUIRE BANCROFT.

London, Jan. 1898.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Lafontaine, the presiding magistrate, sent Alfred Duquette, a shoemaker, to jail for fifteen days for stealing leather soles and uppers from his former employer, Mr. Smith, of St. Peter street. Acting Detective Despault effected the arrest.

COURT UNITY 7042, A. O. F.

The regular meeting of this Court was held in Unity Hall, 119 Notre Dame street, last night. Among the items of business brought forward was the report of the actuary, who had been appointed to value the worth of the Court's financial standing. The report of the actuary was read, and showed the value of the assets, to have a proportionate value of 76 percent. It was pointed out how this percentage could be considerably increased in a few years, with a good prospect of placing the degree of solvency very much higher. All friendly benevolent societies doing business in Great Britain are compelled by law to file with the registrar, copies of their valuers' report, once in every five years. Should such report not give them credit for 75 percent, they must reduce their stock benefits or increase their assets until this is attained.

Court Unity did not wait for compulsion before they submitted their standing for examination, but they considered that before they could claim absolute security behind the contributions charged to their members, they should ascertain from a practical man, a true knowledge of their position. The Court can now work to secure complete solvency. This is the first society of this description in the Province of Quebec to take this step.

Bro. J. Stewart was presented with a past chief ranger's certificate and regalia by Bro. E. Ramsey, P.C.R., of Court Mount Royal. Bro. Ramsey also favored the Court with a few remarks on the standing of the order.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Mr. W. H. Ball, physical director of the R.R.Y.M.C.A. in their hall to-morrow afternoon.

A BLUE LOOK-OUT.

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE SUFFERING FROM DINGLEYISM AND THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

London, Jan. 22.—The annual report of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce deplores the state of the British textile industries in 1897, saying:— "All the improvement of the spring having been lately checked by the Dingley Tariff Law, followed by the engineering strike, which must necessarily result in some permanent loss to trade, in addition to the loss already experienced."

A BABY GRIZZLY BEAR.

BORN IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

(New York Herald.)

A grizzly bear, the first born in captivity, came into the world in the big den in Central Park on Thursday morning. She is a whimpering little creature, eight inches long, and looks like a week-old kitten. She weighs about two pounds. Superintendent Smith, of the menagerie, doubts if the animal will live, although everything possible is being done for her comfort. The keepers in Central Park were startled yesterday morning by hearing a shout in the direction of the bear cage. They picked up clubs and pitchforks and ran with all speed toward the barred enclosure where abide the grizzlies and the polar bear.

"What's the matter?" Keeper Snyder asked Keeper Marrin. "We thought you were being killed."

"It's a new grizzly," explained Marrin. "I was afraid to go in and rescue it, for fear the mother might claw the life out of me. So I called on you for help."

Liz, the angered Central Park grizzly, was climbing up the ladder with a little dusty, grayish object in her mouth. Marrin crept into the cage while the other keepers stood ready to give him assistance. The keeper waited until Liz laid the shivering little creature down



THE LITTLE GRIZZLY BORN IN CENTRAL PARK.

Y.M.C.A. GROWTH.

MEMBERSHIP IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC NEARLY DOUBLED LAST YEAR.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 22.—At yesterday morning's session of the Y. M. C. A. convention Mr. T. J. Shanks, of Kingston, gave a capital paper on 'The ideal meeting.' Mr. J. Penman, Paris, the well-known manufacturer, was heard on 'The ideal provincial committee.' There were, he said, in Ontario at present twenty-nine associations, as against twenty-three in 1892; in Quebec six, as against four; in the colleges thirteen, as against four; association buildings ten, as against seven; total members in Ontario, 6,320, as against 3,177; Quebec, 2,675, as against 1,488; colleges, 855, as against 287. Though these figures were encouraging, they only represent an average of a sixth of the population of young men between the ages of sixteen and forty, and the field was still greater. An ideal provincial committee consisted of men who would pray for the work, give up their aims to the work, and their personal aid to the work.

At the afternoon session Mr. T. Fraser, Queen's University, gave an interesting and practical paper on 'Ideal relationship.' Mr. Frank Ober, of Chicago, the clever editor of 'Men,' followed with an address on 'The science of manipulation.' The speaker gave some practical advice with reference to the manipulation of a well conducted association. The session closed with an hour of bible study. During the holding of the convention proper an interesting college section of the conference was held in the lecture room of the church, presided over by Dr. Harley Smith, of Toronto. Addresses were given by Messrs. J. E. Hunter, R. G. Simpson, and A. W. Anderson. Interesting sessions were also held during the day of the Women's Auxiliary under the presidency of Mrs. A. B. Alexander.

The session held last evening in the Park Presbyterian Church was graced with the largest attendance yet. Mr. Cole, provincial secretary, gave a brief address on the subject of 'Training schools,' and Mr. Fraser, of Kingston, a report of the college conference held on Thursday morning. The Rev. C. H. Kimball, of Aylmer, was the speaker, and he delivered an able address on 'The Y. M. C. A., the right hand of the Church.'

The following officers have been elected: President, Dr. Watson, Brantford; first vice-president, Mr. D. W. Bentley, Montreal; second vice-president, Mr. J. Penman, Paris; third vice-president, Mr. T. Fraser, Kingston; secretaries, Messrs. J. Buskirk, and J. W. Hopkins.

GRATEFUL OFFICIALS.

The staff of criers of the Superior Court presented an address to Judge Jetté this morning on the occasion of his appointment as lieutenant-governor. The officials congratulated him upon his appointment, expressed regret at his departure and thanked him heartily for his kindness towards them during his long term on the bench. The judge in his reply referred to the good conduct and valuable services of the staff of

criers. He thanked them for their kindness, and said that he would preserve the best remembrance of his past relations with them all.

A BICYCLE CASE.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday, in the case of Gauthier vs. Authier. By this action, the plaintiff vindicated a bicycle in the hands of defendant. Gauthier had leased a tandem bicycle from Authier, for one day, leaving his own wheel in his possession. Authier afterwards retained Gauthier's bicycle on the ground that he refused to pay for damages done by him to the tandem. The court maintained the plaintiff's action on the ground that the proof went to show that the tandem was returned in good order.

THE DOCTOR'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

In the case of Lauson vs. Dalpre dit Parisault, the plaintiff, a physician, claimed damages on the alleged ground that when he called upon defendant for the payment of professional services rendered, the latter called him a liar and a thief, and denied that he owed him any money. In rendering judgment in the case yesterday Judge Curran remarked that the plaintiff simply wished to vindicate his character and granted him ten dollars damages, with cost of forty dollars against the defendant.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. B. Powell, of St. Lambert, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreal.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

PLEASANT ANNUAL MEETING TO ELECT OFFICERS AND READ REPORTS.

The annual meeting of Emmanuel Congregational Church was held on Monday evening, and notwithstanding the severe cold weather there was a large gathering of members and friends. The Rev. Dr. Evans presided and was supported by Deacon Charles Alexander and the Rev. Dr. George, the newly appointed principal of the Congregational College. After opening exercises, the pastor gave his annual report, in a very interesting address. He referred to the steady growth of activity and spirituality in the church since he had come to Montreal, and urged all to greater zeal and devotedness in the Master's work. This was followed by reading reports from the church board, deacons, trustees, Sunday-school, Women's Board of Missions, Young People's Association, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid Society, psalmody committee, and committee on use of the church building.

Mr. Charles Alexander spoke briefly in terms of encouragement for the pastor, and expressing strong hope for the future growth and success of the church. Officers and committees were appointed for the current year, plans for the future were considered and a very pleasant half hour was spent in discussing coffee and cake provided by the ladies. Thanks were unanimously voted to the ladies, officers and all who had actively served during the year. Some words of counsel were spoken by Messrs. J. B. Learmont, Chas. R. Black, A. McA. Murphy and others, and the benediction was invoked by Principal George. So ended one of the pleasantest annual meetings in the history of the church.

APPOINTMENT GAZETTED.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Judge Jetté's appointment as Governor is gazetted to-day, and was signed on Thursday.

GRAND CONCERT.

A specially fine programme is to be given in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist Church on Tuesday evening next. This concert is being gotten up by the Misses Crawford in aid of the 'Debt Fund' of the church, and should be liberally patronized by all well-wishers of St. James. The following well known artists are to take part: Miss Marie Hollinshead, the Misses Crawford, Belle Harrington Hall, Mrs. Burland, Messrs. Roland Paul, J. Marshall Williams, J. J. Goulet, Professor Parker, F. Henry Stevens and W. J. Birks.

MR. NORMAN RUSSEL ON INDIA.

St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church is to have a great treat on Wednesday evening in the lecture and lantern views by Mr. Russel, on India. All are invited, and all will be welcome.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, Jan. 22, 1898.—Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, quiet; mixed, less active. Liverpool.—Spot wheat firm; spot maize, quiet; mixed American spot maize, 3s 5/4d; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 25s. Flour—Wheat steady, 7s 5/4d March, 7s 2 1/2d; 1st 1/2d July, 6s 9 1/2d; 2nd 1/2d July, 6s 4 1/2d; 3rd 1/2d July, 6s 3 1/2d; 4th 1/2d July, 6s 2 1/2d; 5th 1/2d July, 6s 1 1/2d; 6th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 7th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 8th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 9th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 10th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 11th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 12th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 13th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 14th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 15th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 16th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 17th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 18th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 19th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 20th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 21st 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 22nd 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 23rd 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 24th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 25th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 26th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 27th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 28th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 29th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 30th 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d; 31st 1/2d July, 6s 1/4d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 22.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 14,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 21,422; shipments, 6,535; left over, 1,692; market active and 2 1/2c to 5c higher; light mixed, \$3.55 to \$3.72; mixed packing, \$3.55 to \$3.77; heavy shipping, \$3.50 to \$3.80; rough grades, \$3.50 to \$3.55. The receipts of cattle were 200.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Spring wheat, 7s 3/4d; red winter, 7s 10d; No. 1 Cal. 7s 10 1/2d; No. 2 Cal. 7s 11d; corn, 3s 5 1/2d; peas, 5s 3d; pork, 47s 6d; lard, 2s 3d; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 28s 6d; light, 27s 6d; cheese, 43s.

CHICAGO MARKET OPENINGS.

In Chicago this morning the opening prices were as follows: Wheat, 92 1/2c May, 94 1/2c July; corn, 29c May, 29c July; soy beans, 18 1/2c May, 18 1/2c July; lard, \$4.80 May; short ribs, \$4.82 May.

CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 22, 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 112 1/16; account, 112 3/4.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

BANK CLEARANCES 23 PERCENT GREATER THAN LAST YEAR—FEWER FAILURES—GOOD HERRING CATCH.

New York, Jan. 21.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:—A large measure of activity in business and industrial lines, with, in some instances, previous records surpassed and very general steadiness in prices of staples, is, perhaps, the most notable feature of the trade situation this week. Quotations of cereals show the most aggressive strength, while those of some makes of pig iron betray rather more decided weakness than they did a week ago. Mild weather is frequently mentioned as an influence tending to check retail distribution of seasonable goods, chiefly because of the effect on country roads. Spring trade opens slowly, as usual at this time of the year, but confidence is still unimpaired. As already intimated, the immense current production of pig iron, amounting to fully 1,000,000 tons per month, has begun to exercise an influence upon the price of that staple, and decreases reported are still only fractional. The outlook in the steel trade is reported

as a flattering one. Large orders for railway account already booked, have been increased within the week, an example of this being furnished by sales of 15,000 tons reported from Chicago at full price. Higher prices for wool abroad, passed partly on short yield reports, are reflected in the firmness of domestic quotations, although demand, while comparing well with most preceding years, is smaller than it was at this time in 1897, when tariff changes were being anticipated. The industrial situation, with the single exception of the cotton industry, is one of exceptional strength. As yet the strikes in this branch of trade, however, are largely confined to Massachusetts. At the East, boots and shoes reflect the strength of hides and leather in an advance on heavyweight goods. Men's wear wools are also moving fairly well.

A further falling off in the number of business failures is reported this week, the total being only 309, against 323 last week, and 408 in this week a year ago; 314 in this week of 1896; 312 in 1895, and 538 in 1894.

Bank clearings total at eighty-one cities for the week ending Jan. 20 as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, and comparisons show total clearances of \$1,416,782, an increase of 36.5 percent as compared with the corresponding week last year. Totals outside of New York city are \$541,206,599, an increase of 19.4 percent.

The clearings of the Dominion of Canada were as follows:—Montreal, \$14,831,555, increase 28.5; Toronto, \$3,285,155, increase 26.0; Winnipeg, \$1,454,005, increase 35.0; Halifax, \$1,072,185, decrease 4.8; Hamilton, \$615,906, decrease 4.7; St. John's, \$251,607, increase 1.9. Totals, \$26,640,428, increase 26.5.

The Canadian trade situation is one of confident strength. Toronto reports business for January ahead of last year in spite of mild weather and a falling off in retail trade. The price of Canadian refined sugar has checked the import of foreign refined. Prices of peas have advanced 13 cents per bushel since Jan. 1 as a result of the short crop. This and the high prices of oats have caused heavy imports of American corn for stock feeding. At Montreal orders for dry goods are coming in freely to jobbers, and the outlook for spring trade is regarded as good. Boot and shoe manufacturers are active at that city and at Quebec. Halifax reports the Newfoundland herring catch finer than for many years. Failures in the Dominion of Canada show a falling off, the total amounting this week to only 45, against 58 last week; 57 in this week of 1897; 62 in 1896, and 48 in 1894, but slightly exceeding those of 1895, which numbered 38. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$26,640,000, a decrease of 11.2 percent from last week, but an increase of 22.8 percent over this week a year ago.

OBITUARY.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 22.—The death occurred here yesterday of one of the oldest and best known citizens of Brantford in the person of Mr. Albert Cleghorn, secretary of the John H. Stratford Hospital Board, and chairman of the License Commissioners, at the age of seventy-six. Deceased came here many years ago from Montreal and started a wholesale and retail hardware business here. He was very prominent in St. Andrew's and Reform circles.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan Line SS. Assyrian arrived at Philadelphia, 7 p.m., on Thursday. The Allan Line SS. Hibernian sailed from Glasgow for Boston yesterday afternoon. The Allan Line SS. Norwegian arrived at Boston at 8.30 a.m. yesterday. The Allan Line SS. Romanian, from Philadelphia, arrived at this morning and landed her 300 head of cattle without loss. The Allan Line SS. Buena Ayrean sailed from Glasgow for New York this afternoon.

THE SS. GALLIA'S FAST RUN.

The Beaver Line R.M.S. Gallia, from Halifax on the 18th inst., at 6.30 p.m., arrived at Montreal at noon yesterday having made the run in 7 days and fourteen hours. She is due in Liverpool early this morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR SALE, HAMMOND TYPEWRITER;

prints large or small type; beautiful clear work; just the thing for clerkman or professional; price \$35. Address TYPEWRITER, 20, 'Witness' Office.

LOST, ON THE MORNING of the 22nd inst.,

on St. Antoine street, between Wind- sor and Mountain streets, a Black Purse, containing the sum of \$100, all bills. Finder please return to No. 101 St. Francois Xavier street.

TO LET, TEACHING HOURS in a Studio,

on St. Catherine street (central), suitable for violinists, electric, etc. Address, STUDIO, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, HOUSES, 22, 24 and 26 St. Mont- que

street, 12 rooms each; also 7 1/2 St. Gene- vieve street. A rooming establishment. Address, GORMAN'S AGENCY, 325 Palace street.

WANTED, A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A

Chess Club, situated between Phillips square and Dominion square, on St. Catherine street, or in the vicinity. Address, GORMAN'S AGENCY, 325 Palace street, city.

WANTED, LADIES TO HIRE RELIABLE

Servants with references; always waiting; at GORMAN'S AGENCY, 325 Palace St.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE

THE WEDDING OF LADY ANNE COVENTRY AND PRINCE VICTOR DHULEEP SINGH.

Lady Anne Coventry, whose marriage to Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, G.C.S.I., son of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, took place at St. Peter's, Eaton square, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Coventry. Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. There were six



PRINCE VICTOR DHULEEP SINGH.

bridesmaids—Lady Dorothy Coventry (sister of the bride), Princess Sophie and Princess Bamba Dhuleep Singh (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Brenda Van de Weyer (cousin of the bride), Miss Elspeth Angela Campbell and Lady Victoria Cecil Herbert. After the ceremony a reception was held by the Countess of Coventry, and subsequently Prince and Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh left to pass the honeymoon in Paris. Among the presents was, from Her Majesty (who is the bridegroom's godmother) a bronze statuette of herself, with an inscription on a silver medallion on the ebony pedestal.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G.C.S.I., who was for more than a generation a remarkable figure in English society. A grandson of the famous Runjeet Singh, 'The Lion of the Punjab,' he was dispossessed of his dominions in his infancy, the government of his state was taken over by Great Britain, and the famous Koh-i-noor diamond was confiscated and is now one of the treasures of Windsor



LADY ANNE COVENTRY.

Castle. The youthful Maharajah, who was granted an allowance of forty thousand pounds a year, subsequently became a Christian and a naturalized British subject. In 1864 he was married to a young English lady at the British consulate at Alexandria, who became the mother of Prince Victor, the bridegroom. About a dozen years ago the Maharajah became dissatisfied with his position. Notwithstanding his princely allowance he was over head and ears in debt through extravagance. In 1885 he asked the British Government to increase his pension and to restore the Koh-i-noor. These little demands being refused he went to St. Petersburg, placed himself under the protection of Russia, and issued a flaming manifesto of hatred to England. Then he set out for India, in the hope of rallying to his side his old subjects in the Punjab, but was turned back at Aden. Dhuleep Singh's pension was stopped, and for the next three or four years he spent a wandering and miserable life. At length he was pardoned by the Queen. In this time, however, though only a beggar, he was a broken old man, and in 1893, he died of paralysis in

his grandfather of the Maharajah, the late Maharajah, was a very different character from his grandson, firmness of determination being his leading characteristic. His father had been sirdar of the Sikh army, one of the twelve million conquerors of the Sikhs, who had been killed, left the administration to his son, Runjeet's mother. Runjeet Singh, twelve years old at seven, assumed the reins of government. Later on he became ruler of the Punjab and quickly set about subduing the other sirdars. In 1802 he organized all the divisions of Scinde into one sovereign-

ty and proclaimed himself rajah. He organized a powerful army with the aid of European officers, which was of much service to him in prosecuting his numerous wars with the Afghans. In 1839, however, his army was totally defeated by the Afghans, but this reverse did not, strange to say, affect the stability of his rule. His long reign was not disturbed by a single revolt, which is remarkable for an eastern kingdom. Runjeet Singh's clemency and moderation (rare qualities in an Asiatic despot) combined with the indefatigable energy of his administration, are without a parallel in the East. Throughout his entire reign Runjeet Singh, though distrusting the British, and being distrusted by them, remained withal on very good terms with them and was always courteous and hospitable to British visitors to his dominions.

Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh is said to have strong English sympathies. At all events, his common sense preserved him from following the fatal course taken by his father. The Prince has just taken Hockwold, Mr. Newcomb's seat, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, on a lease of fourteen years.

A REMARKABLE LADY. (Guelph, Ont., 'Herald,' Jan. 17.)

Peacefully and painlessly the long and busy life of Mrs. Parsons ended at the General Hospital this morning. Mrs. Parsons was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived in this city. At an age far beyond the allotted span of life, there was in her scarcely any perceptible abatement of the energy and activity which had characterized her youthful years. Mrs. Parsons remembered distinctly the battle of Waterloo, the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, the revolution in France under Louis Philippe and other notable events that occurred prior to the accession of Queen Victoria. She came to this country when this part of it was a wilderness, and lived in Hamilton a number of years. About 1840, she, with her late husband and three children, removed to Guelph and settled on the homestead in Guelph Township. She was known all over Canada and in other countries as well, as a maker of Stilton cheese, and Parsons' cheese won a reputation that will long survive the good old lady who first introduced it here. Up to within a few weeks of her death, Mrs. Parsons superintended all the work in her dairy.

Mrs. Parsons possessed all the characteristics of a typical English lady. She was a woman of fine intellect and always had a cheery word for her friends, especially the older people, who will greatly mourn her death. She was a adherent of St. George's Church and a constant attendant there. She was taken to the General Hospital about three weeks ago and passed away at an early hour this morning.

NOVA SCOTIA PROSPECTS. (From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Though the wave of progress in its onward roll may be slower to reach the east than the western and central portions of our country, there are not wanting signs of its approach; and the Maritime Provinces are now strongly asserting their claim to a share of the renewed prosperity that has been coming to our Dominion. This is especially evident from active movements among railway and steamboat lines.

In the first place, Newfoundland has been brought into much closer contact with the Provinces by a railway across the island, now about completed, with steamer connections already established. Instead of being able to take a steamer at Halifax for St. John's only once in two weeks for a three or four days' trip as it has hitherto been, one can now leave Sydney twice a week by steamer and reach Placentia Bay in twenty hours, from which place it is only a few hours' ride by rail to St. John's. Next summer, when the few remaining miles of the railway are completed, the Sydney

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77" FOR GRIP A Hard Cold.

Richard J. Wall, who has a large prescription drug store in Brooklyn, says: "I have many recommendations for your '77' for Grip and Colds."

Mrs. W. J. Wallace, Wallingford, Conn., says, "My mother, an old lady of 76, was twice prevented from having Pneumonia by taking 'Seventy-seven' in time."

At druggists or sent on receipt of price. Ask for Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists, or Mailed Free. Humphrey's Medicine Company, New York.

steamer will run to Port au Basque, on the south-west coast of Newfoundland, making connections there for St. John's, further lessening the time. This trip will also be made three times a week and will reduce the time between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland by regular lines of travel from three days to six hours.

The enterprising Dominion Atlantic Railway has recently put on a magnificent new steamer, the 'Prince Edward,' capable of carrying over seven hundred passengers, to provide for the ever-increasing travel between Yarmouth and Boston. In the summer season this steamer is especially heavy, several hundred tourists and others being landed at Yarmouth every morning. Two long trains, which are splendidly equipped, are required every forenoon to convey these passengers to Halifax and the various points in the far-famed Annapolis Valley and the celebrated Evangeline land are reached by this road. It is currently reported that another steamer is being built in England, for the same company, to be placed upon this route in the spring. The delightful summer atmosphere, the unsurpassed scenery, and the cheap living of Nova Scotia, have been drawing increasing numbers of visitors each year, so that recently it has been necessary for those wishing berths on the steamers to secure them several weeks in advance. It is confidently expected that the tourists the coming summer will be many hundred in advance of any previous year.

Within the province itself two railway projects are especially worthy of notice. One is another line to connect Halifax and Yarmouth, a distance of over two hundred miles. This will run by the south coast, and pass through some of the most important towns, now reached only by long stage drives. Over thirty miles of this road from the Yarmouth end is now completed, and for a few months daily passenger trains have been running, the amount of travel far exceeding all expectation. Work was pushed vigorously until the severity of the weather interfered, and it is expected that early spring will witness a continuation of the work of construction.

The contract has also been let for a railway to run between Truro and Windsor. This will connect the Intercolonial with the Dominion Atlantic, as well as greatly reduce the distance between these places, and all points east and west in the province. It will also give needed travelling facilities to the rich section of country bordering on the Minas Basin. Numerous rumors are afloat as to new rail and steamer routes. Some of these seem to have good foundation, but at present have not developed into tangible form.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steady Nerves

They Are Needed for Success Everywhere

Weak Nerves a Sign of Impoverished Blood—To Cure Nervousness, Enrich the Blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Strong, steady nerves are needed for success everywhere. Nerves depend simply, solely, solidly upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing blood feeds the nerves and makes them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and gives to it the qualities needed for nourishing and strengthening the nerves. As the One True Blood Purifier, it is the best and greatest nerve tonic. It cures nervousness, and is a wonderful help to weak and tired women, who, owing to impoverished blood, suffer miserably with "nervous spells," and exhausted vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION. HELPS. Make the aching young gain. CURES Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiffness, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Cuts, Croup, and all Muscular Pains. JOHN F. HOWARD & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Recommended by leading Physicians. 25c a BOTTLE. ALL CHEMISTS. IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO., BOX 518, MONTREAL.

DESIGNING. ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE. Done promptly and good work guaranteed. WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

Bargains.

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

FOR SALE, A MILK ROUND. Address MILK, 40, 'Witness' Office. 22

FOR SALE PURE FRESH MILK delivered to all parts city, St. Henri, Point St. Charles, east riding, five cents quart, for cash customers only. Post-Office box 215. 15

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. 20

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, 27; Cut Maple \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any lengths delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 8

Rooms and Board.

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

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Double and Single, with best comfort. 57 City Hall avenue. 22

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET; hot water heating; Auer light, etc. 3 McGill College avenue. 23

ROOMS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, En Suite or separately, hot water heating; good table, home comforts, private family. 135 Mansfield street. 22

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WARM, on bath flat, furnished or unfurnished; married couple or gentlemen; breakfast if desired. 94 St. Genevieve street, near Dorchester. 23

ROOMS TO LET, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, bedroom flat, all newly furnished; gas, hot water heating, private family of two; terms moderate. 288 St. Catherine st. 20

ROOM AND BOARD—Single Room, with board, bathroom flat. 51 Cathcart street. 20

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN; modern improvements. 187 1/2 Notre Dame street. 19

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, 83 Beaver Hall Hill. 20

A WARM FRONT ROOM ON BATHROOM flat, suitable for an elderly gentleman or two young men; also table board. 7 Beaver street. 11

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 258 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 18

Swaps.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE, in Montreal, Blacksmith's Shop and House in Ontario. Apply 1009 St. Antoine street, St. Henri, Montreal. 21

Property.

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

FOR SALE, TWO PRESSED BRICK Residences, Greene and Prospect avenues, Westmount; extension kitchens; all modern conveniences; fine view; price \$4,800. Address T. 40, 'Witness' Office. 22

FOR SALE, THE BLOCK "WOOLFRAM," Mansfield and Cathcart streets, of six self-contained houses, or separately; terms easy. Also Two Cottages, 232 and 236 St. Martin street, nine rooms, pleasant lawn; terms easy. Apply to MRS. JOHN FRASER, Stanstead, Que. 8

FOR SALE, NEAR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway track, on Carriere street, Gotsch's Lumber Factory with engine, boiler, saw mill, and other machinery; all new; and about 10,000 feet of land. This will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer. Apply to W. H. EVANS, 207 St. James st. 11

FOR SALE—EIGHT TENEMENTS, Solid brick buildings, corner of St. Patrick and St. Columban streets; good investment. Apply to HENRY WARD & CO., 260 St. James street. 22

FOR SALE, IN WESTMOUNT, Two Well-built houses, every convenience; well rented; first class investment in every way; well worth looking after. Address, T.W. 10, 'Witness' Office. 22

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Crescent street \$12,500 and \$14,150
Dorchester street \$12,500 and \$12,000
Boulevard, Westmount, with 15,500 feet of land \$18,500
Rosenmont ave., Westmount, \$14,000, \$16,000
Elm ave., Westmount \$4,500
Lansdowne ave., Westmount \$3,500
Also a Block of Land at Westmount at a Bargain.

JOHN A. TEES & CO., Board of Trade Building.

FRED R ALLEY, 1128 1/2 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. H. & G. A. COWAN, No. 59 Temple Building.

CORNER OF MILTON AND SHUTTER STREETS For Sale.

Stops Front House, side lights, contains 12 rooms, h. and w. c., heated by furnace. With a little alteration would make a first class business stand, or as the house now is would be very suitable for a professional man. Possession to suit purchaser. Price low, and very easy terms. E. E. THOMAS, 174 St. James street.

Employment Wanted.

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

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work by the day, washing and ironing. Apply 55 Plymouth Grove, head of Canling street (upstairs). 22

A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS WANTS Work by the day; can do shirts and collars. Address MRS. CULVERHOUSE, 1 1/2 Anderson street. 23

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Married Man, any kind of light factory work, or night watchman; strictly honest, reliable and steady; speaks both languages. Address COOPER, 69 1/2 St. Ignace street. 15

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Person, a situation as Cook in a small family; references given. Apply at 64 St. Bernard street. 21

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by the day, house-cleaning or washing and ironing. Apply to JOHN CURRIE, 75 Inspector Street Mission. 21

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY or Week, washing, ironing or office. Address 406 Aylmer street, upstairs. 21

A "WAGONER" (Sergeant of Dragon Guards), who writes a good hand, is a steady man, and comes well recommended, seeks employment of any kind. Address CAVALRY, 'Witness' Office. 20

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE DAY; strong, willing worker; good references. MRS. CULVERHOUSE, 1 1/2 Anderson street. 19

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to clean or work of any kind by day or week; is a good plain cook; desires position where housemaid is kept. Apply to MRS. LEVIGNE, 55 St. Antoine street. 19

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as Butler or Coachman; references if required. Address 164 George street. 19

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Cook, in private family; middle-aged person; references, etc. Apply 85 Hermine street, Montreal. 19

WANTED, BY A YOUNG Married Man, work, having five years' experience as fireman and assistant engineer; good experience of steam fitting and run of machinery; good city references. Apply to JOHN CURRIE, 75 Inspector Street Mission. 15

YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, with good knowledge of general office work, and several years' experience in soliciting, would be glad to accept any suitable and honest employment. Address C.I.E., 'Witness' Office. 18

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman washing by the day. Apply 27 Jurors st. 18

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotchman in Gent's Furnishings, or dry goods; having thorough experience in both; best of references. Address A.L.G., 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Accountant, office work or books to post; best of references. For particulars apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 20

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work of any kind by the day; eight years experience. Apply, 657 1/2 St. James st. 19

WANTED, TYPEWRITING BY AN EXPERIENCED Lady Stenographer; prompt and accurate service. Terms moderate. Address A. B., 2257 St. Catherine street. 8

Miscellaneous.

EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT, THOS. ALLAN & CO., 226 St. Catherine street. 23

Pupils Wanted.

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

PUPILS WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED Lady Teacher, Specialist in French, wishes to give afternoon or evening lessons to pupils deficient in French. Terms moderate. Address A.R.S., 'Witness' Office. 22

PUPILS WANTED—A GIRL OF Fourteen wishes to find two or three others to join her in forming a beginner's class in French under a skilful teacher. Address M.H., 'Witness' Office. 15

PUPILS WANTED, BY A LADY GRADUATE in Honors of McGill University; students coached in all undergraduate subjects; terms moderate. Address GRADUATE, 'Witness' Office. 8

JAMES C. HUNTER, M.A., Teacher of Classics, Mathematics, ordinary subjects and stenography, will be glad to hear of some students. Apply HUNTER, 'Witness' Office. 15

FLUTE, PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS. MR. H. A. BAKER, receives pupils at his residence, 141 Stanley street (above St. Catherine street). Pupils prepared for the examinations of the Dominion College of Music, if desired.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGES. Property managed; rents collected; insurance, etc. Houses to Let. Real Estate bought and sold on commission. W. A. WOOD, 15b Bleury street. 20

\$25 OR MORE TO LOAN FOR TWO OR three months. Assurance of repayment required. Address WILFRID, P.O. Box 912. 19

Money to Lend 4 1/2% 5%

On First Mortgage City Property. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Situations Vacant.

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

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

AGENTS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS—Active men and women can make fifty dollars monthly selling our publications. 'His-story of Queen Victoria,' 'The Bible Edition,' 'The Bible Stories.' 'Our Mother's Bible Stories.' 'Our Father's Bible Stories.' Write for circulars. C. R. PARISH, Toronto. 15

WANTED, PLAIN COOK AND Housemaid, 1263 Dorchester street. 19

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a Good Plain Cook; references required. Apply between 2 and 3 or 7 and 8 o'clock p.m., 348 Mackay street. 21

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. Apply 77 Dorchester street, forenoon or after seven evening. 21

WANTED, A FUR BLOCKER. Apply JNO. W. PECK & CO., 950 St. Lawrence street. 21

WANTED, A GOOD HOUSEMAID AT 213 St. Catherine street; must be well recommended. 21

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE, NO CHILDREN, as Cook and Assistant, for an institution; must be Protestants and well recommended. Apply to L.H., 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, 2065 St. Catherine street. 21

WANTED, LASTER AND NAILERS, BY Hand; steady work by suber team. Address HODGSON BROS. & CO., Alexandria, Ont. 20

WANTED, CLERK FOR GENERAL Store, who can speak French and English; must be well recommended. Address Box 400, 'Gengarian' Office, Alexandria, Ont. 20

WANTED, A FEW GOOD BOYS, FROM 4.30 to 7 o'clock each evening. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 18

WANTED, TWENTY MEN FOR Klondyke, who require partial assistance. Address, KLONDYKE, 'Witness' Office. 15

To Let.

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

TO LET, FROM APRIL OR MAY, a bright, well furnished flat, electric light gas stove, etc. Apply 228 Elm avenue, Westmount. 22

TO RENT, FIRST CLASS STORE at Valleyfield, Que., suitable for dry goods, etc.; size 28 by 60 feet; large show windows; immediate possession. For terms, apply to R. HILL, Valleyfield, Que. 22

TO LET, STORE AND DWELLING, corner Paris and Charon streets, Point St. Charles. Apply to W. REYNOLDS, 738 Palace street. 20

IN ONE OF THE NICEST SPOTS OF Westmount, corner St. Catherine and Victoria avenues; first class new flat, seven rooms, with all modern conveniences; free to May. Apply 714 St. Antoine street. 20

TO LET, AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, several nice houses for summer and winter occupation; from \$100.00 to \$250.00. Apply P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 19

TO LET—A GOOD TENANT WANTING A self-contained cottage or office rooms, including parlor and w.c., would like to call at 61 Shaw street, East End. 17

STORES—LEMOINE, 2 and 4, corner; McGill, 58; McGill, 60; Craig, 34, ground floor; St. Paul, 518; McGill and William, corner. JESSE JOSEPH, 3 St. Sacrament street. 20

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first-class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application to MR. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 18

TO LET.

SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, Extension Kitchens. No. 15 Tower street, No. 33 Port street. Five bedrooms, concrete basements; all modern conveniences. Apply W. L. HALEY, 309 St. James st. 22

Wanted.

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

WANTED, A QUIET HOME FOR an invalid lady of weak mind; easy to manage. Apply, stating terms, to Box 23, Morrisburg, Ont. 23

WANTED, TANK, ABOUT 400 GALLONS capacity, absolutely tight. 194 Mountain street. 23

WANTED, A "STAR" TOBACCOGAN in good order; must be very cheap. Apply J.M.T., 'Witness' Office. 20

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 469 Craig street. 18

Lost, Strayed and Found.

\$5.00 REWARD.—LOST, A MUSK OX ROBE near St. Ann's Market. By leaving it at 215 McGill street, the above reward will be paid. (Black lining Green Trimmed.) 21

to home he hangs nights in the winter, he don't want him in his sleepin' room. We shan't hang him here no more. The gas over to your house keeps him whistling; it shines on his cage. What were you a doin' the other night? two or three nights back?" she asked. "We watched 'em."

"I was put to it to know what to say. Of course I didn't want my folks poked fun at, an' I didn't want her to think me stuck up 'cause Jane's husband was forkhanded an' a lawyer, and I had on a silk gown. Jus' then I spied Mr. Graham and the policeman in Jane's chamber. He was a showin' of him how the gas light worked."

"Good day," I said. "Mr. Graham is home, I must scud inter the house."

"You orter heard 'em laugh when I told 'em 'bout the mocking-bird. The police said, 'We must put your mother on the detective force, Mr. Graham,' an' he said 'this is mother's burglar, sure.' When I came away, he gave me \$25, sayin', 'Detectives always make good pay, mother.'"

Soon after Mrs. Bunker went home, delighted with the story, and Mrs. Dakin and David 'shut up shop.' For a long time, with her cat in her arms, David singing his one little tune, Mrs. Dakin stood in the open door. Outside a cool, green shadow lay over the yard, and soft puffs of lilac-scented air swept across her face. Other delicious sniffs came to her: little hints of the rare sweetness and beauty of nature. All gave exquisite delight to this sincere, childlike woman.

"It's purty, David, ain't it?" she asked. "We orter be thankful that some folks is willin' to live in the city, an' it ain't us; I be."

David being country born and bred had no opinion on the subject; so wisely said nothing but sang his usual vesper hymn.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO WAYS OF LAUGHING.

(By Hattie Louise Jerome.)

Johannie and Ed and Nellie were playing steamcars in the kitchen one stormy afternoon. The coal-hod was the engine, the shoe-box the tender, an empty soap-box the baggage car, while the kitchen chairs made very comfortable passenger cars. Johannie was engineer, Ed was the conductor, and little Nellie wore one of her mother's old bonnets tied primly under her chin, a pair of her kid gloves buttoned over her small hands and a large apron tied on for a long dress, because she and her dolls were the passengers.

They were having a fine time, making almost noise enough to have been a real train of cars, when all at once, in spite of the dignity of the bonnet, the kid gloves, and the long apron skirt, little Nellie lost her balance in trying to make one of her dolls—Catherine Sarah—sit more erect, and tumbled, dollies and all, into the soap-box baggage-car.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Ed; "oh; ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"Keep still!" shouted Johannie; "you musn't laugh when there's a smash-up, and all the passengers are thrown into the baggage-car. Where are you hurt madam?"

Now little Madam Nellie wasn't hurt in the least—that is, she was only very much ashamed of having lost her balance and tumbled into the baggage-car, but being ashamed hurt so much she was just ready to cry when Ed laughed at her.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Ed again.

Nellie's bonnet was tumbled over one eye, one glove was in the coal-hod, and the apron was wound about her feet in such a way Johannie could scarcely get her out of the box.

It was very easy to laugh. Even Johannie had to try hard to keep from smiling. Ed did not try.

"I should think you were a baby," he said, "if you can't sit in a chair."

Nellie's lip quivered.

"I'm not going to play cars any more," she said, moving away with her arms full of dolls, and trying to look just as dignified as if her bonnet had been lost straight, and one glove had not been lost. "Catherine Sarah and I are going to take the dolls away."

"Oh, that's mean, to take all our passengers away!" cried Ed, repenting a little.

"Isn't any worse than it is to laugh at a lady when she has an accident," said Johannie, severely. "Be kind to her about it, Ed, and she won't spoil our fun,—will you, Nellie? Come back now, and let's fix it up splendidly, Nellie."

Of course, any little girl would have returned after such kind treatment. It began to seem rather funny to Nellie, too, when she remembered how the dolls were packed in the baggage-car, and how little Catherine Sarah spread her arms about the other dolls as she fell, and Nellie began to laugh. Then they all laughed together, but it was a different laugh from Ed's first one. It had the ring of kindness in it. They were laughing with the little lady who had met with the accident, rather than laughing at her, and that makes all the difference in the world.

"I'll do it over again," offered Nellie, spontaneously.

"All right!" and "Do!" shouted the boys.

And when the dolls and the other passenger were again thrown into the baggage-car, they all had such a royal good

time over it mamma looked in to see what it was all about.

"I tumbled out first, and when Ed laughed I thought I wouldn't play any more," confessed Nellie. "But then Johannie was kind about it, and that made it all right. I don't care if folks do laugh that way," which was Nellie's manner of saying that there are two ways of laughing, and that the kind way is to laugh with a person, and never at them. —S.S. Times.

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

"He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" (Psa. xciv., 10).

"Before they call I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear" (Isa. lv., 24).

"O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come." I sought the Lord and he heard me and delivered me from all my fears' (Psa. lxxv., 2; xxxiv., 4).

When the mourner weeping
Sheds the secret tear,
God His watch is keeping,
Though none else be near,
God will never leave thee,
All thy wants He knows,
Feels the pains that grieve thee,
Sees thy cares and woes.
—H. S. Oswald.

SUNDAY, JAN. 23.

"Canst thou by searching find out God? canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" (Job xi., 7).

"If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself" (John vii., 17).

"Ah, sense-bound soul and blind!
Is nought but what we see?
Can time undo what once was true?
Can we not follow Thee?
Within our heart of hearts
In nearest nearness be:
Set up Thy throne within Thine own:
Go, Lord; we follow Thee."
—F. T. Paigrave.

It is time that the Church of God should awake to her responsibility. We have been acting as though we had an eternity in which to do the work, and the people whom we seek to reach an eternity on earth in which to be reached.—A. T. Pierson, D.D.

The characteristic of the twentieth century is to be the adoption of moral reforms as a part of church work, even as one hundred years ago the Church took up the neglected work of missions. Pending such an advance by the churches let every individual who has caught the light of the coming day, make reforms a part of his Christian work, and the Christianizing of society his high ideal.—W. F. Crafts.

The late William Arnot recorded in his diary that as he became older he grew more brief and simple in his private devotions, remarking, "I suppose there are really two kinds of brevity in prayer—one because you are far off, and one because you are far in." There is a deep truth in that remark, which, however, should not be abused in the interest of haphazard and thoughtless devotions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Female Dyspeptics

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Means of Cure.

No matter what form of stomach trouble you have Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you.

Are you a woman with pale or sallow complexion, face disfigured by unsightly pimples and blotches? Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you. They will give you a pure, clear, beautiful skin, banish the pimples, and restore the fresh and rosy hue of health to the cheeks by curing the Dyspepsia that haunts you.

Have you Heartburn and frequent distressing attacks of Flatulence? All that you need is a box or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Half a box will cure you in all probability. Heartburn and Flatulence cannot possibly exist for two days after you begin using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are an unfailing, speedy and pleasant cure for every form of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Insomnia and Nervous Prostration. The cure begins with the first Tablet you take.

Thousands of people are suffering from these diseases, while there is no more necessity for them to do so than there is for them to walk open-eyed into a furnace at white heat. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure them—one and all—quickly, pleasantly and permanently. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodda Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

BENSON'S PLASTER

applied over the seat of pain cures the pain whatever its character may be—curing the ailment whether Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney or Joint Inflammations, Sprains, etc.

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BOVRIL is the greatest warmth producing and nutritious beverage for the winter months.

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ASK FOR BOVRIL AND TAKE NO OTHER.

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Sausages, Hams, Lard

BACON AND SAUSAGE MEAT

Are absolutely SUPREME, RICH, DELICIOUS, and PURE. Don't be talked into accepting others. Be bold, insist on getting "HARPER'S," and you will never regret it. The good deed of the good wife consisted in discarding all—but "HARPER'S." She now sets these before her husband, and happiness reigns supreme.

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Fine Musk Ox Saddle Pads, \$3 to \$5 each.

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Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

Rector—"Now, I hope, Adam, you will try to turn over a new leaf this coming year." Adam—"Yes, sir, I 'opes so too, sir. Same to you, sir!"—"Punch."

We have always maintained that Robinson's Patent Barley and Robinson's Patent Groats possess more merit than the starchy foods so commonly used. They are scientifically prepared from the very best materials and their seventy years reputation leaves them still unrivalled. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 22

ADVICE SOLICITED.

A little girl aged nine called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask your advice."

"Well, my dear, what is it about?"

"What do you think it will be best to give me for a birthday present?"

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

A SHOCK FOR HERBERT.

The blushing bride-elect was rehearsing the ceremony about to take place. "Of course you will give me away, papa," she said.

"I am afraid I have done it already, Caroline," replied the old gentleman, nervously. "I told your Herbert this morning you had a disposition just like your mother's."

LIFE DESTROYING CROUP CURED.

Gents.—I have used Hagar's Yellow Oil in my family for croup and bronchitis during the past 12 years and never found it to fail. It cures every time. I have recommended it to my neighbors and they keep it on hand. I would not be without it for any price. Mrs. Henry Warden, Winthrop, Ont. 18

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

A lawyer tells the following story concerning a client, something of a wag in his way, with whom he had long kept an account. When the latter was finally made up, the bill, mostly for trifling services, covered several pages of foolscap, as the items enumerated the most minute details. When the client came round to settle, he refused to enter the office, but stood in the doorway, holding one end of the voluminous document in the direction of his legal adviser, with the request that he would take the money and receipt it.

"Come in," said the lawyer, most cordially.

"Not quite," replied the client; "I know a thing or two now. You'd charge me rent if I did."

THE BEST EVER USED.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.: Dear Sirs,—I can recommend Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs, which I have ever used. Yours truly, Wm. Ferry, Blenheim, Ont. 18

KNOCK DOWN CONCLUSIONS.

The class room of a certain famous professor of Greek at one time in Glasgow College, was directly under that of the professor of logic, and the energy of the gestures and actions of this latter professor caused little bits of plaster to fall on the Greek's professor's desk. One day when the more than usual quantity of plaster had fallen, the Greek professor paused in his lecture to observe "Professor _____ (naming the logic professor) conclusions are bringing down my premises."

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

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Demeanor of Congregations During the Singing of the Anthem.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

It was found yesterday afternoon that the Synod had more work before it than it could possibly transact, and therefore it was agreed that all controversial matter should be held over. This relieved the order paper greatly, and the Synod was enabled to adjourn at five o'clock.

The following resolution proposed by the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, led to considerable discussion:-

That any clergyman of this diocese in good standing, who may desire to devote himself for a limited term of years to missionary work in the domestic or foreign field, may, at the discretion of the bishop, be allowed to do so, his name meanwhile remaining on the clergy list of the diocese, and he himself, upon his return, if appointed to any position by the bishop, to be entitled to the same standing with regard to the Widows and Orphans and Superannuation Fund which he occupied before leaving the diocese, provided he has continued the annual clerical payment required by the Synod.

It was questioned whether such an increased burden upon the Superannuation Fund would not affect the soundness of the latter, but the Rev. Mr. French thought it would be a glorious thing if this diocese should set an example in lending a member of its family, so to say, for foreign work, at the same time still regarding him as a member of that family. He had always found that you must give before you can expect to get; and those who refused to give received little.

Canon Norton, however, took strong ground against the resolution, alleging that its effect would be to encourage young men to leave their parishes for inadequate reasons. A young man, say, has had a little friction with his churchwardens. There may have been faults on both sides. That was generally the case. He, in his impatience, will say, 'I wish I had a field in Africa, where I would be free from this worry with people who are not amenable to reason.' He himself had had several come to him asking if he could not do something to get them sent to the foreign mission field. Now, in nine cases out of ten, it was not Africa the young man should go to, but back to his own parish, where, with patience and prayer, he would discover that those who were his enemies would become his life-long friends. It was a sort of fashion nowadays for young men to marry and proceed to China or Africa upon a honeymoon; but that was a very different thing from living and laboring and suffering and dying with the heathen without hope or expectation of remaining upon any fund. And he quite demurred to the statement that returned missionaries had the effect of increasing the spiritual tone of their surroundings. The very contrary was the case. Not a few had been the occasion of scandal. There were notable exceptions to this, no doubt. Finally, how could the bishop of this diocese tell whether the returned missionary had given up his work for sufficient cause when he had no actual oversight of the work?

To the statement that the motive for entering upon foreign service was, in many cases, insufficient, if not frivolous, the Rev. Mr. Marriott took strong exception. 'It is not my province to rebuke my elders, but I am well persuaded that Dr. Norton is altogether mistaken in his ascription of motive. I am a young man, who has stood ready to enter upon foreign work, and I know that my motive is altogether different to that alleged by Dr. Norton. There are dozens of young men who feel as I do. I do not think Dr. Norton should have made the remarks he did.'

The question was finally referred to the committee on the Widows and Orphans' Fund and the Superannuation Fund.

Mr. McCord, in moving for an authoritative declaration by this Synod in favor of a more reverential demeanor by congregations during the singing of anthems, described, apparently, to the amusement rather than the horror of the Synod, how his spiritual condition was affected on Sunday in the Cathedral by seeing the great majority of the congregation sitting at the singing of the anthem. He, of course, stood up, as he had been brought up to do, and he frequently looked round upon those sitting to rebuke them (laughter); but it had no effect. If those who sat down in protest, he supposed, against anthems, desired these to be discontinued, let them make a move to this effect, but he thought that reverence for God's house should lead them to adopt a different attitude from that of persons enjoying a concert at the Windsor Hall. He was severely scandalized, and he wished the Synod to take cognizance of this matter. He had a more harrowing experience still at another church on St. Catherine street, where he was the only person who stood during the anthem.

The Rev. Dr. Ker reminded the synod that standing up was a modern practice, and that ancient custom prescribed sitting down, and he did not think they were being in reverence; while the Rev. Canon Norton hoped it would not go to the world that the congregations in the diocese were lacking in reverence through the statement of Mr. McCord, from which it would appear that the people gathered



THE LARGEST CATACOMB OF THE NEW WORLD.

The largest catacomb in the new world is at Guanajuato, Mexico. It is a portion of a treeless cemetery perched upon a mountain ridge overlooking a narrow, sterile valley in which is situated the city, containing a living population of fifty thousand.

The high, thick, adobe walls of the cemetery contain receptacles for the coffin dead. When rent for these re-

ceptacles is unpaid the bodies are removed to the catacomb, uncoffined, and piled with more ancient bones and dust. The catacomb is blasted out of the rocky soil, with a level floor twenty feet underground. It is a roomy corridor, with vents for sunlight and air through the arched roof of rock. The bones of the unnamed and unnumbered dead are piled compactly up at either end. Slowly the open space is contracting, but there is still a hundred yards of it.

Along its facing walls partially preserved cadavers have been placed, apparently to attract the curious. They make a ghastly array, with male subjects on one side and females on the other. Most of them are recent dead, and some are clothed, wholly or partially. A few have papers loosely pinned to them, stating names and dates of death—a pitifully feeble effort to stay, if but for a moment, the relentless march of oblivion.—Wilbur G. Zeigler, in 'Leslie's Weekly.'

MR. HAMMOND IN NEW YORK. (New York 'Journal,' Jan. 17.) 'Thoughtlessness, indifference and carelessness.'

Thus the Rev. E. Payson Hammond arranged the unconverted yesterday at the Beekman Hill Church, 319 East Fifth street. It was not apparent that the audience before him exhibited those traits in any marked degree, for they crowded the church to its utmost capacity and listened first with grave attention and finally with enthusiasm to the persuasive eloquence of the evangelist before them.

Tall, of massive figure, and with a face whose forcible outlines reminded one of old pictures of those men of Judaea who left all to follow the Saviour, this evangelist found his greatest power in a quiet, self-restrained manner. His simplicity is so natural that it becomes a charm in itself.

There were not many gestures; the voice was low, but with a deep musical intonation that touched the emotional nature subtly and almost before one was aware of the influence.

Thoroughly in earnest, this man seeks to draw sinners to conversion by appealing almost entirely to their better sentiments. Not once did he startle or antagonize any timid soul by denouncing their sins. Sin in the abstract he did denounce with a fervor which caused his hearers to hold up the mirror to their souls themselves, and this was just what this evangelist wanted.

'God does not force us; he leaves it all to our own free will whether we come into his kingdom or stay outside,' was the keynote of his exhortation, but he painted with masterly skill a time when death would leave no time for decision.

This evangelist is a singularly well-balanced man. He might have been a successful business man, a good lawyer or an able physician. He has that balance of the intellectual and the emotional forces which keeps each other in check. He can be emotional at times, but it is in that restrained and deeply earnest manner which argues that the man must feel what he preaches to be of vital importance before he could allow it to come to the surface.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond begins at the very beginning of the whole moral argument, and gradually shows the sinner, logically, that there isn't any place for him to stand unless he becomes converted.

There was excitement, too, when it came to the singing of the hymns, and those who desired conversion knelt round the platform. The preacher placed his hand on the head of one and another and offered an earnest prayer that their doubts might be removed.

Even when it came to the point of conversion he first asked those who were already converted to stand. There seemed to be many at the Beekman Hill Church. Then he asked those who desired conversion; next those who were willing to have a prayer said for them. There were not many who will decline a prayer, and little by little the magic circle grew, until one after another found himself in the ranks of those actually wrestling for conversion.

There was about an equal number of men and women yesterday, and this evangelist says that he finds he appeals to men more often than women. Through all his deep earnestness and passionate appeal he never lifted his voice much above the conversational pitch. In fact, it often sank and trembled, as if there were tears in the big gray eyes which looked so persuasively at those before him.

WITH MIRTH AND JOLLITY.

THE ANNUAL CONVERSATION OF THE M'GILL ARTS FACULTY.

Just what can be done in the way of rendering a useful a somewhat plain interior was admirably shown by the students of the Arts Faculty in connection with their annual conversation last evening. The portions which were used of the Arts building or string of buildings, as it really is, presented such a transformation as to be hardly recognizable. The number of Turkish rugs, carpets, portieres, easy chairs and sofas used, and how they were borrowed was astonishing. Then as to banners, flags, streamers and bunting, an unlimited supply seems to have been at hand, and altogether the committee of students and Donalds who carried out the work are to be congratulated. Dr. Murray's class room and the reading room were among the places where the decorators' work was to be seen. Long hours and patience must have been combined with artistic taste used in the arranging of the old library where supper was served at seven o'clock. The Moisson Hall was the scene of the exhibition of lantern slides. There was, besides an efficient orchestra, a clarinet solo by Mr. Quivron and an instrumental piece by Mr. F. W. Smith. A very appreciable part of the evening's pleasure was the exhibition of lantern slides by Prof. Mayne, in one of the class rooms. The pictures illustrated life in the time of Chaucer, Dante and Shakespeare, and there were views of English lakes, and other scenes, illustrating the poems of Chaucer. More modern were some pictures of the Jubilee; all were accompanied of course by interesting and instructive words from the professor, one of whose greatest pleasures it seems to be to take a large part in such entertainments as that provided last evening.

At the request of the students, who, to a large extent, controlled the evening's programme, Mrs. Peterson, wife of the Principal, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Penhallow and Mrs. Colby were patronesses and received the guests as they arrived. About four hundred were present, among them Dr. Peterson, Dean Johnson, Dean Boyer, Dean Walton, Dr. Murray, Prof. Mayne, Dr. Shaw, principal of the Wesleyan College; Prof. Steen, acting principal of the Diocesan College; Mr. S. Slack, M.A.; Prof. Carter, Prof. Capper, Prof. Penhallow, Prof. Cox, Prof. Charter, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Dr. Barclay and Dr. Colby. Of the committee in charge Messrs. J. Welferstan Thomas, Mr. A. Lorne, Mr. C. Gillday and Mr. Frank S. Patch were respectively chairman, secretary and treasurer. The singing and dancing were kept up until a late hour.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council took place last evening in their hall at 62 1/2 Craig street. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows: President, E. Fitzpatrick; vice-president, D. Verdun; French recording secretary, F. U. Lafontaine; English recording secretary, J. H. Dodd; corresponding secretary, F. C. Chastel; financial secretary, R. Key; treasurer, A. Belanger; auditors, Delegates Holmes, Verdun and Gravel; executive committee, Delegates Rivard, Groulx, Taylor and Vincent; credentials, Delegates Grant, Royce, Chastel, Turgeon and Brogert; legislative and municipal, Delegates Fitzpatrick, Keys, Belanger, Dodge and Lafontaine; organization, Delegates Dowton, Dore, Hogan, Poltrac and McConlary; grievances, Delegates Smyth, Turgeon, Fitzpatrick, Rivard and Delph. Questions relating to pay of corporation laborers and other similar matters were submitted by the council to the candidates for the City Council.

The Rev. Norman Russel, of the Central India Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is at present in Montreal, and will deliver missionary addresses as follows: Sunday, Jan. 22, 11 a.m., Knox Church; 8 p.m., Crescent Street Church; Monday, Jan. 23, 7 a.m., St. Matthew's Church; Monday, Jan. 24, 5 p.m., Westminster Church; Wednesday, Jan. 25, 8 p.m., St. Gabriel Church; Friday, Jan. 25, 8 p.m., Stanley Street Church; Sunday, Jan. 30, 11 a.m., Calvin Church; 8 p.m., Calvin Church; 7 p.m., St. Mark's Church. The week evening lectures will be illustrated by many interesting views of life in that important mission field.

Following the announcement of the magnificent business done by the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in its first three months' operations comes the statement that one of the company's most successful representatives has signed a contract for the year 1898 to do business in his field to the extent of one million dollars. This is without doubt the largest contract ever undertaken by a life insurance representative in this country, and speaks volumes for the pluck and energy which Dr. Lowry, for such is the name of the gentleman who has undertaken this big contract, possesses. It also reflects highly on the company, inasmuch as it is a well known fact that an agent's success depends very largely upon the institution which he represents.

The wool situation. The woolen manufacturers have been buying wool largely, and for reasons not publicly explained. It is evident that large orders have been taken by the leading mills, and at prices which they find satisfactory, and the rush of small mills to buy wool has made most of the market during the past week, although sales have declined about 40 percent compared with the previous week. But there is decidedly better demand for men's wear goods, and the makers look forward to a good season. The cotton manufacturers, heavily overladen by excessive production, find no increase in demand, and no gain in price.

The London engineering dispute is regarded as almost settled. The employers have granted a delay of a week, when it is fully believed a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

The Communal elections in Bohemia resulted in a victory for the Germans. This led to serious riotings. The windows of German residents were smashed, and the police pelted with stones and injured. Troops were finally used to quell the disorders.

The action of the Dingley tariff has caused a crisis in the orange and lemon trade in the southern provinces of Italy and in Sicily. In many places prices are so low that the fruit does not pay for the plucking.

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CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 24, are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mr. William Yuile and the Hon. J. K. Ward.

The bible in Siberia will be the subject of an address by the Rev. F. M. Dewey in Stanley Street Church tomorrow evening. The British and Foreign Bible Society is the only agency seeking to give God's word to the multitudes of exiles and needful ones in that distant and difficult field.

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COMFORTABLE KLONDYKE CLOTHING OUTFITTERS HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., 30 St. George Street.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

IRON FURNACES IN BLAST. The iron furnaces in blast on Jan. 1, report an output of 226,508 tons weekly, against 226,024 weekly on Dec. 1, with an increase of 12,481 tons in the unsold stocks held by furnaces. While this shows a consumption of 2 1/2 percent larger than a year ago, there would be discouraging indications of consumption, but for the fact that several furnaces were stopped for the holidays and those with several others have started since January 1, 1898, while the demand for finished products does not diminish. The Pennsylvania railway has ordered 100,000 tons of steel rails, and a new railway in Maine 12,000 tons, and other orders for cars, railway supplies, plates, bars and structural material are unusually large for the season.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS. The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped more cases from the East during two weeks in January than ever before, but it is receiving few new orders, although in programs and women's light goods the orders are enough to run the factories for some time.

A BIG UNDERTAKING. Following the announcement of the magnificent business done by the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in its first three months' operations comes the statement that one of the company's most successful representatives has signed a contract for the year 1898 to do business in his field to the extent of one million dollars. This is without doubt the largest contract ever undertaken by a life insurance representative in this country, and speaks volumes for the pluck and energy which Dr. Lowry, for such is the name of the gentleman who has undertaken this big contract, possesses. It also reflects highly on the company, inasmuch as it is a well known fact that an agent's success depends very largely upon the institution which he represents.

The Imperial Life has started out under most brilliant auspices. This is the company of which the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat is president, and with which are identified as directors some of our most prominent and successful financiers and business men.

The wool situation. The woolen manufacturers have been buying wool largely, and for reasons not publicly explained. It is evident that large orders have been taken by the leading mills, and at prices which they find satisfactory, and the rush of small mills to buy wool has made most of the market during the past week, although sales have declined about 40 percent compared with the previous week. But there is decidedly better demand for men's wear goods, and the makers look forward to a good season. The cotton manufacturers, heavily overladen by excessive production, find no increase in demand, and no gain in price.

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It Is Affirmed

That fully three-fourths of the disease to which civilized man is subject are attributable to the disease of the pores of the skin. By no other means than by the Turbo-Russian Bath can these pores be cleansed and ventilated.

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Laurentian Baths, Cor. Craig and Beaudry Streets.

SCENE IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

Brussels, Jan. 21.—There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies here to-day. M. Demblon, Socialist, violently attacked the president of the House, M. Bernier, accusing him of having received police spies at his house, during the term of his premiership. Amid considerable excitement the suspension of M. Demblon was voted by sixty-seven yeas to twenty-seven nays. Then, as the deputy refused to withdraw, the sitting was suspended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, 125, the Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledgments with thanks from Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, 125; Mr. James Moore, 125; Mr. William Reid, Guy street, 110.

The treasurer of the Hervey Institute begs to acknowledge \$108, being the grant from the government at Quebec, and \$10 from Mr. John Hope.

The Westmont W.C.T.U. acknowledges with many thanks donations to the Store Basket from the following ladies for the Christmas dinners to the poor: Mesdames Churio, Clug, Jacques, Fisher, Minto, McComb, Woodley, and Misses Minto and Morrill.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions towards the charitable funds:—J. C. Wilson, \$50; James Moore, \$50; B. Burland, \$25; James Wilson, \$25; N. Wilson-Smith, \$25; James H. McKown, \$25; A. F. Gault, \$25; Dr. E. G. Armstrong, \$25; Charles Byrd, \$25; Samuel Bell, \$25; James Corstius & Co., \$20; Andrew Balle, \$20; James A. Matheson, \$15; Francis Scholes, \$10; Samuel Goulson, \$10; Robert Reford, \$10; A. T. Higginson, \$10; Samuel Finlay, \$10; J. T. Hagar, \$10; William Francis, \$10; John Duncan & Co., \$10; E. K. Lovell, \$10; B. H. Ewing, \$10; James Linton, \$10; R. J. Tooke, \$10; John Murphy, \$5; G. E. Drummond, \$5; G. Kendal, \$5; T. J. Drummond, \$5; Bell, Simpson, & Co., \$5.

'CHARITY, PLEASE.'

How to Prevent Charities Overlapping.

UNION AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.

The article entitled 'Charity, Please,' which appeared in our columns on Saturday last has been read by many and heartily approved.

Said one lady, prominent for many years in many good works in the city:

There is no doubt of the need of help, but how that help may best be given is the puzzle. A family for instance comes to this country. They are young, strong and able to work. Work is, of course, hard to get, especially for strangers in a strange place. They may need a little help—a very little—perhaps not so much financial help as a little "neighboring," a little friendly intercourse to make them feel not utterly alone. One may help them judiciously, and perhaps another may. But a third comes along, not so wise, who gives them money or clothing outright. This one interests another benevolent person in their behalf—and what is the result? A friendly push upwards at the beginning, showing them that in this community each family was expected to stand on its own feet, would have helped them to develop themselves into quite an acquisition to the community. But instead, they get the friendly shove the other way. One gave them something, and another gave them something and another and still another. They were relieved from the immediate stress of want through no effort of their own. They got something—many things—for which they were expected to give nothing in return. Before another year is over another family has passed on to swell the list of paupers.

'This is no fancy sketch,' the lady continues, 'I have seen it again and again for many, many years. There is not the slightest doubt that help is needed. But the great problem is how to give it.'

Another lady gives this instance—A father of a family is out of work for many weeks. Benevolent ladies in a church raise a subscription among themselves and give the family a few dollars a month to tide them over the difficulty. 'But wait,' said one subscriber, 'how are you going to give this money?' 'Why, give it to them, I suppose.' 'Don't you think it would be better to give it in return for work? There are many odds and ends about the church that badly need attending to. Why not hire him to do these and let the church treasurer pay him with this money?' This had not been thought of by the others, but was willingly acceded to, and the man got nothing but what he worked for.

There is no real need of any person really suffering from want in Montreal, say many men and women of wide experience. Montreal people are generous. There is enough money given now in charities to support every poor family in the whole city. The trouble is it is not wisely expended. Our charities overlap everywhere. What is needed is a system of associated charities, such as they have in so many cities of the United States, where records are kept of every one who gets help.

HOW IT IS DONE IN BOSTON.

A fine system has been in operation in Boston for many years, known as the Associated Charities of Boston.

This association of charities was not designed to break up the work of individual churches or existing societies, nor yet to make one great treasury for charitable funds. In fact, it does not give at all. Its object is simply to place trustworthy information within the reach of everybody to whom the poor apply—in information which enables people to give help to those who really need it, and saves them from wasting or worse than wasting their gifts on those known to be unworthy.

Its system of working, in brief, is this. The city is divided into districts called Conferences. In each Conference is a large number of volunteer visitors who visit and find out the circumstances of every poor family in the district. These visitors report every month to the 'Agent' how many persons have received help, what kind of help they got, what caused them to be in need, if they have received help before and what kind. All these reports are filed for reference in a central district office, and here they may be referred to by any church or charity organization. These operations are carried on so quietly and unobtrusively that few get any knowledge of them. These Agents are usually ladies. Eight years ago the Charlestown Conference reported of their Agent as follows:

'Aside from her exclusive and regular work of visiting families when first referred to us and assisting the volunteer visitors who are later appointed, of clerical and other duties in the office, and keeping up correspondence with the central bureau, the agent is called upon for a great variety of effort. During the year she has found work for destitute men and women, sent families to distant homes, made applications for pensions, placed children in "Homes," referred cases of orometry to the S.P.C.K., and obtained grants of money from charitable pension funds for elderly people, distributed horse-car tickets, tickets for harbor excursions, carriage rides, Thanksgiving dinners, and fresh air picnics, provided by other

agencies or individuals. She has found clothing for needy children, obtained medical attendance, gratuitously offered, and the free use of ambulances for the sick and disabled. She has reported neglect of children to the truant officers, and in a hundred ways helped the poor and needy to better their condition.

Having years of experience the agent becomes known as an authority to which one may apply in all emergencies pertaining to the care of the worthy poor. The pastors refer cases to her; the impostors give her a wide berth; the citizens are beginning to comprehend the value of the association which she represents to the community at large.

'Behind her stands the Conference, with advice and aid. With her stand the volunteer visitors and the various benevolent organizations, so that the amount of work which is done is very large considering the means and personal assistance at command. A few incidents out of many, which might be cited, will illustrate the work of the Charlestown branch during the year.

'A family, consisting of man, wife, and two children, was referred to us by their landlady. The man had been employed in a store, but had been discharged for dishonesty and intemperance. The woman was very delicate and unable to earn anything, and anxious to return to her parents in a western city. The state department, "Out-door Poor" furnished fares for the woman and children. Later, friends in the same place gave the man the price of a ticket, and he followed. They are all now comfortably settled a few miles out of the city, and the man has found employment.

'A woman, whose family was assisted some years ago, came to the agent to ascertain the amount which had been paid for her relief. One of the visitors had saved from confiscation the furniture she had leased on the instalment plan. The visitor had also procured work for several members of the family. And now the woman, being in comfortable circumstances, wished to repay her benefactor.

'A girl, seventeen years of age, ill with bronchial trouble, was offered a home with her married sister in Denver, if her passage could be paid. (The car-fare was large) but a reduction was obtained from the railways, other kind friends contributed, and the invalid was sent where she will doubtless have good care and a comfortable subsistence. Her mother, living here, was intemperate, and could not or would not properly care for her.

'A "religious fraud" spoke at a Methodist class-meeting. He said he had been shipwrecked in a recent storm, and that his family was destitute. Our agent found that he had told the same story in a Baptist church. There he said the Overseer of the Poor refused to aid him, because he had a Brussels carpet and a good sewing machine. The ship he mentioned had been wrecked; but his other statements in regard to it were quickly proved untrue. He could not be found at the addresses he gave, and other churches were warned against him. This information was sent to the central office, was there supplemented by similar reports from the Cambridge Associated Charities, and led to action by the police when he appeared again a month later, by which he was forced to leave the city.

'These instances must suffice to show the methods by which our branch works, and the reason why it is so much out of favor with "professional beggars," and so steadily growing into favor with our good citizens. There seems to be a readiness to supply funds for our work, and a good degree of interest in that work among those whom we are able to inform with regard to it.

THE ROOT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The great difficulty in finding employment this organization has found is often not lack of work, but the inefficiency of the applicant. So many of the applicants have never learned to do anything thoroughly. Then there is their lack of thrift. They are able to earn good wages in summer, but will not save against the slack time which they will know winter will bring. The association invariably finds that as soon as a family reaches the point of saving it becomes independent of aid. They, too, find that the chief cause of distress is intemperance.

Another Boston agent writes: 'We aim, as far as possible, not to obliterate the natural working of the laws of cause and effect. We believe that the poor should be made to feel the consequences of immorality, drunkenness, or shiftlessness. Too many of them have come to think that it is for them to look out only for the every day ordinary demands upon their resources, and that "Society" must take care of the emergencies. Even the very poorest should learn that sickness and death, while they call for sympathy, are not sufficient ground for expecting alms. Such calamities come to all and should be prepared for by all.'

Is not the time ripe in Montreal for some such system as this? This is a system in which all nationalities and all creeds may and have joined. Scotch, Irish, English, French, German, Jew, Catholic and Protestant, all could unite on such a basis, all working to one another's hand for the upbuilding of all. This system of associated charities is largely worked in England, and English workers borrowed the idea from the Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This society now works with the associated charities in the cities across our border, and no farther away than Ottawa Catholics and Protestants unite in similar fashion in charitable work. Why not in Montreal, too?

THE PILOT INVESTIGATION.

MR. KENNEDY GIVES EVIDENCE.

At the session of the pilot commission yesterday morning Mr. John Kennedy, the harbor engineer, gave evidence. He repudiated the charge that information had been denied at the Harbor Commissioners' office. In reply to the statement made by pilots that three of the new buoys were in the road, the witness stated that they had only been placed a fortnight before the close of navigation. Regarding the Molsons' shoal, the chief engineer stated that it was a heavy undertaking. One-half mile had been removed and a mile yet remained to be done. Mr. Allen, having concluded his examination, Mr. Meredith asked Mr. Kennedy how often he considered the channel should be swept, and he replied that once a year was sufficient.



A NEW ROLE.

Imperial 'Manager-Actor' (who has cast himself for a leading part in 'Un Voyage en Chine,' sotto voce)—'Um-ha! With just a few additional touches here and there, I shall make a first-rate Emperor of China!'—'Punch.'

CLERICALISM IN FRANCE.

MOTION TO SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE VOTED DOWN IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, Jan. 22.—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the estimates of the Department of Public Worship, M. Bernard, denounced the 'dangers of clericalism.'

The premier, M. Meline, declared there was no ground for such fears. He denied that the government was composed of clericals, or that it was under political direction, adding that the so-called clerical peril was only put forward to divert attention from the socialist and revolutionary peril.

Ex-Minister Goblet, then moved the separation of Church and State, which was defeated by three hundred and nine to one hundred and ninety-two votes. Several members denounced the interference of Chief Rabbi Zadoc Kahn in the Esterhazy affair, whereupon M. Millard replied that if the chief rabbi had acted improperly he could be deprived of his salary.

M. De Mahy called attention to the propaganda of English and German pastors in various parts of France, denouncing them, amid applause, as 'spies,' and as being a 'veritable peril to the existence of the fatherland.' The estimates were then adopted.

M. Dutoix moved the denunciation of the concordat or understanding between the French government and the Vatican. The motion was defeated by a vote of three hundred and sixteen to one hundred and seventy-one.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Mr. Robert Barber, inspector of factories under the Ontario Government, travels considerably and has every opportunity of viewing the industrial features of the province. He reports that there is an evident revival of trade, judged from the position of the factories. Many factories which have been idle for some time are now working again and prices are much firmer. Those factories which have been in operation all along are also in a prosperous state. These things apply especially to those places where goods are made for home consumption.

TORONTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The statement of 1896 of the Toronto financial corporation gave the deposit account as over \$100,000. It is understood that since that time it has been materially reduced and will not amount to more than \$20,000. Mr. Clarkson, liquidator, will have the figures ready in a few days and will call a meeting.

THE ITALIAN BREAD RIOTS.

WERE DUE TO SCARCITY OF FOOD AND LACK OF EMPLOYMENT.

Rome, Jan. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, Marquis Di Rudini, explained that the recent disorders in the Italian provinces were due to the dearth of food and lack of employment, owing to the retrenchments in public expenditures. The troubles were also exploited by agitators, and the government had ordered their severe repression. According to the latest advices, the agitation had already ceased, but the government would ask the Chamber to vote relief for the distress.

NEW YORK'S METHOD OF ROAD REPAIR.

In his message the Governor of New York says: 'The opinion is growing that some method must soon be adopted which will improve the country roads. The system now in general use allows the highway taxes to be paid in work. The result is poor roads, with little sign of improvement. Under the law of this state any town or county now has the right to adopt the plan of paying this tax in money. In the few cases in which the latter plan has been adopted the result has given great satisfaction. The money system can be so pursued as to insure the expenditure of a stated amount upon each mile of road in a town, leaving a surplus to be devoted each year to the roads most in need of it. It is urged by many whose judgment and experience are valuable that the legislature should enact a law compelling all highway taxes to be paid in money. This may finally be done. I would recommend, however, that before such law is passed the towns and counties of the state avail themselves of their privilege under the statute of adopting the money system. The experience thus gained will probably satisfy the farmers that the plan now in use should be abandoned.'—'Railroad Gazette.'

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 22.—The Patrons and Independents of the south riding of Wellington, met here yesterday, for the purpose of ratifying their platform and nominating a candidate to contest this riding in their interests. A large number of delegates from the country and the city were present. Mr. William McRae presided over the meeting. Mr. James Anderson was nominated as the standard-bearer.

Belleville, Jan. 22.—The East Hastings Conservative convention, held at Roslin yesterday, nominated Mr. W. P. Hudson, of Belleville, as their candidate in the coming provincial elections.

Enterprise, Ont., Jan. 22.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Association of Addington met here yesterday, when Mr. Frank Warriman, of Colebrooke, was chosen as the candidate for the legislature.

Spanish River, Ont., Jan. 22.—The largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Algoma met at Massey last night and to-day, when Dr. J. H. Fell, of Manitowaning, received the unanimous nomination of the Conservative party and will contest the riding against the present government candidate. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the convention.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Alvinston, Ont., Jan. 21.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning, burning out three stores, and doing much damage to other buildings. The store owned by Richard Code and occupied by Mrs. S. E. Spackman, 'dry goods'; the store owned by Scandrette Bros., London, occupied by James Morrison, stoves and tinware, and John Cummings's store, unoccupied, on the lower flat, but with the Oddfellows' Hall on the upper flat, were all consumed.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN THURSDAY.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 21.—An agreement was reached by the Senate to-day that a final vote on the Teller resolution providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars and all pending amendments thereto should be taken next Thursday before adjournment.

GEN. BOOTH'S MOVEMENTS.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 22.—General Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, arrived here last night from St. John, and addressed a monster meeting in the Academy of Music, his subject being the work of the army. He will remain here until Monday, when he goes to Montreal.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Aspect of Affairs Grows Menacing Once More.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY—CHINESE ENDEAVORING TO NEGOTIATE A LOAN WITHOUT ASSISTANCE.

London, Jan. 22.—The morning papers comment editorially upon the menacing aspect of affairs in China. Despatches from Paris say that the report is current there that China is trying by the offer of high interest to obtain a loan without assistance and without the guarantees that Russia and Great Britain demand.

Pekin, Jan. 21.—The prospects of the British loan are not bright. The British and Japanese ministers are acting in concert in the matter. The loan will be (if arranged) at three percent, and will be issued at par. Colonel Vernoff will proceed to the camp of General Nishitani at Lushan.

London, Jan. 22.—It is reported that Japan has purchased the Brazilian cruiser 'Abrue,' now building on the Tyne, for £370,000, and has also bought the Brazilian ironclad, 'Deodora,' and 'Floriano,' which are constructing in France. Agents of the Spanish government have been in London trying to arrange for the purchase of these vessels, but it is understood that they were unable to raise the necessary money.

London, Jan. 22.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says that France has purchased three Chinese steamers, and is trying to acquire others for conversion into transports. According to the same despatch the Japanese squadron will sail for Yokohama to-day, (Saturday) for Chinese waters.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—A Berlin newspaper announces that the German warships are still sounding Kiaochow Bay, adding the exact site of the port is not yet fixed and that the government intends that the construction of the commercial port shall be borne by private companies. It is further stated that one company has already been formed to construct the docks.

Yokohama, Jan. 22.—The British battleship 'Centurion,' flagship of the British squadron in Chinese waters, which arrived at Nagasaki on Wednesday, sailed to-day. Her destination is not known here. The general election has been fixed for March 15.

THE POIRIER TRIAL.

SCENE OF THE MURDER VISITED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BY THE JURY.

St. Scholastique, Jan. 22.—The cross-examination of Bouvrette, the witness in the box when the court adjourned on Thursday evening, was continued yesterday morning. The witness became confused on one or two occasions, but in the main held well to his evidence in the main examination, though he did exhibit a slight doubt as to whether Mrs. Poirier had or had not displayed any emotion when he informed her of the death of her husband. Yesterday morning he was rather inclined to think that she did shed a few tears, but not many. At two o'clock, when the court opened, Mr. A. E. Poirier, counsel for the defence, asked that the jury be sent to St. Onant to visit the scene of the murder. With the consent of Mr. F. X. Mathieu, the Crown prosecutor, this request was granted.

Two special constables were appointed, and under the directions of High Constable Brazeau, they started for St. Onant, at 2.30 o'clock, and the large crowd which had assembled, dispersed. At half-past four the jury returned, and were locked up for the night, the court having adjourned until this morning at ten.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CANADA.

At a meeting of the Manchester Geographical Society, held recently at the rooms of the society, the Parsonage, Deansgate, the Rev. S. A. Steinhilf, president, Mr. W. E. Hoyle gave an address descriptive of a visit to Toronto with the British Association, illustrating his remarks with lantern views. Lady Leech who was present at the meeting of the British Association at Toronto, said the Canadian ladies treated the party she was with much worse than did the Atlantic. People in England spoke of lakes as innocent things, but her own sail across Lake Huron caused her more discomfort than the sea voyage. Sir Bosdin Leech remarked that it seemed to him that Englishmen had much to learn from Canada. The Canadians were a long way ahead of them in the matter of electric tram-cars. It was no unusual thing to travel twenty miles an hour when outside a town, slowing up, of course, when one reached a busy part. He was quite sure that if English people only realized the pleasure to be got from a visit to Canada many visitors would take the journey.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

It is the intention of the contractor for the stone work on the new Victoria bridge to continue the work of extending the piers all winter, so as not to interfere with the grider workers in the spring, which will enable the latter to push their work more vigorously.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

TREASURE LAND OF THE NORTH.

Reliable Information in the British Columbia Year Book.

SOME ACCOUNTS OF A VAST UNEXPLORED REGION.

The 'Year Book of British Columbia for 1897,' contains valuable and reliable information regarding the Canadian Yukon.

The vastness of the gold-bearing area staggers imagination. The Yukon district comprises an area approximately 192,000 square miles, within Canadian territory, over 150,000 square miles of which is included in the watershed of the Yukon river.

When it is considered that Klondike is the only part of this territory which has been exploited, one is prepared to expect that the Yukon will prove the largest and richest gold-field ever known.

During 1897 some \$3,500,000 was taken from the creeks near Dawson City. Every dollar in gold lifted by the ordinary process of mining costs a dollar to produce it.

From the evidence of Mr. Ogilvie, Dr. Dawson, and many others more or less competent to form an opinion, it is undoubted that the whole Yukon territory is rich in precious minerals, and that it will take many years before development has reached its height.

A description of several of the two hundred and seventy-eight claims along Bonanza and El Dorado Creeks is given in which it is stated that one hundred of those on Bonanza will yield \$30,000,000; that claim No. 30 will yield \$1,000,000 by itself, and ten other claims will yield not less than \$100,000 each.

A tremendous rush to the Yukon next spring is anticipated. Last autumn it was estimated in the cities on the Pacific coast that from 50,000 to 100,000 people would pass through these ports for the Yukon within a year.

It is a country like the Yukon can accommodate the needs of people who are about to be asked a question which cannot easily be determined; but a note of warning is necessary as to the capabilities of a wholly undeveloped land to maintain a length of time from 100,000 to 200,000 persons, whose livelihood must depend on mining, and, in the absence of that, on the resources which they can carry with them.

ers, of whom nine out of ten need not expect success, and gives some idea of the risk to health and life from cheerless, comfortless existence in a mining 'shack.'

The majority of people will, in all probability, strike directly for Klondike; but all the ground in the vicinity of Dawson City was staked out long ago. Unless in possession of capital to purchase prospects, the newcomer will find nothing in Klondike.

Yukon, which may be described as practically unexplored, with the exception of Klondike. Now, it is a remarkable fact, and worth pondering, that the headquarters of those streams and rivers tributary to the Yukon, which are known to be rich in gold, lie in this unknown, unexplored, and unnamed region.

Since 1887 it has been commonly known among sailors along the North Pacific coast that Chinamen were washing gold far up in the northern interior. Ragged and toil-worn Orientals have come to the coast trading-posts, during the last ten years, with bags and small sacks of the precious metal.

As Chinamen have been washing gold at various streams in British Columbia for years earning from twenty dollars a day to a few cents a week, where white men would not consider reward worth the labor, these mysterious fellows from the interior attracted little attention, but now their visits to the trading posts are recalled and deemed significant of undiscovered wealth.

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CADDIES IN PORTUGAL.

Few persons would expect to find golf taking root in Portugal, but now the majority of the British population at Oporto play, and are sufficiently bitten with the fever to spend many of their off days on the links at Espinho.

SWORDS FOR INDIA

How the Best Swords are Made and Tested.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

HE DOES HIS BEST TO BREAK THE POLISHED STEEL.

(Cleveland Leader.)

Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 30.—The recent defeats in India have so alarmed Lord Salisbury that he has prevailed upon the Queen to send a supply of fine Birmingham swords to the English troops in India.



THE QUEEN'S BIG SWORD TESTER.

This man tries on an elm block every sword that is sent to India.

English have been driven back from their strongholds, through the impotence of their bayonets, which crumbled under a thrust, and the delicacy of their swords, that snapped when in use.

The Queen has opposed the use of swords, but now consents to their use, and, proud of her work, she has for the first time in the history of Great Britain thrown open to the public the royal small arms factory at Sparkbrook, near Birmingham.

SWORD MAKING.

Hitherto the Queen has carefully guarded the making of her rifles and swords, and those who were in the secret have, like Hiram Maxim with his gun, kept to themselves the process by which small arms are made.

The process by which the rifles are made is not greatly different from that of other countries, but the swords have a process of their own which is truly remarkable.

The writer had the pleasure of going through the small arms factory near Birmingham a few days ago and of seeing the swords turned out. The bars of crude steel are brought in loads to the factory ready to be made into swords.

into a massive machine. Here the steel was elongated and cut off at the right length. It was then placed under a steam hammer, which shaped it in approximately the shape that it finally bears, the rifle being rounded and the sword steel flattened.

It was then put through a bewildering mass of machinery, going from one machine to another, until it has passed through one hundred processes, and been carried by twelve miles of leather belting. It was afterwards carried into another building, where final work was put upon it, and, finally, into the third building, where it was to be tested by machinery.

THE BIG MAN.

The most interesting thing of all is the final testing of the swords. This is done by one man, the most powerful workman in the United Kingdom. He weighs nearly three hundred pounds and is as muscular as he is heavy.

This man's work is to test the swords. He has before him an immense elm block,

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Moore's tactics were both daring and skilful. He swung round the Fourth Regiment, so as to smite with a flank fire that section of the French column sweeping round his right.

He stalked forward alone, like Goliath before the Philistines, for six feet five he was in height, and of proportionate bulk and strength; and thus the battle began on our side.

Napier, followed by the officers, leaped over, and called on the men to follow. About a hundred did so at once, and finding the others not quick enough for his impatience, Napier leaped back, and holding a halberd horizontally, pushed the men quickly over.

Napier dressed his line; and, as he says, remembering the story of how the officers of the English guards at Fontenoy laid their swords over the men's firelocks to prevent them firing too high, he did the same with a halberd—a curious example of how one brave act, across a hundred years, will inspire another.

At that moment Moore was struck on the left breast by a cannon-ball, and dashed violently on the ground. It was a dreadful wound. The shoulder was smashed, the arm hung by a piece of skin, the ribs over the heart were stripped of flesh and broken, and the muscles that covered them hung in long rags.

Moore looked steadily at his own shattered breast for an instant, and calmly answered, 'No; I feel that to be impossible.' Again and again, as they carried the dying General from the field, he made his bearers halt, and turn round, that he might watch the fight. It was the scene of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham repeated!

Had Fraser's division, as Moore intended, been brought up and frankly thrown into the fight, it can hardly be doubted that Soult would have been not merely overthrown, but destroyed.

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may be added, were full of proud and eager courage.

But Moore was dying. Baird was severely wounded. The early winter night was creeping over the field of battle, and Hope, gallant soldier though he was, judged it prudent to stay his hand.

Meanwhile, Moore had been carried into his quarters at Corunna. A much-attached servant stood with tears running down his face, as the dying man was carried into the house.

But he was not; death came swiftly and almost painlessly. Wrapped in a soldier's cloak, he was carried by the light of torches to a grave hastily dug in the citadel at Corunna; and far off to the south, as the sorrowing officers stood round the grave of their dead chief, could be heard from time to time the sound of Soult's guns, yet in sulken retreat.

Few and short were the prayers we said, And we spoke not a word of sorrow, But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead, And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

—Rev. W. H. Fitchett in 'Cornhill Magazine.'

THINK OF ME WHEN YOU LOCK THE DOOR.

A New Brunswick subscriber sends this, taken from a Yorkshire paper:—

Within the past week an interesting letter has been received by Mrs. Butler, of Greensgates, whose son James is engaged in the frontier war.

'We are,' he proceeds, 'having very hard lines up here; we are doing very heavy fighting, and what with sickness and men being killed we are losing a lot of men. It is a very bad country for food and water, and we have not had our clothes off for six weeks, and there are no signs yet of getting them off.'

'I suppose you have seen in the papers about the gallant charge that we made—us and the Gordon Highlanders. We fought like lions, mother, and dearly bought the pass of Shanway. In our regiment we had twenty-one killed and wounded in one day and ten the second day and we have only just started. The worst is to come on yet and we have got them all round us now and they are firing on us day and night long. You can guess what sort of a place we are in.'

'There was a lad from Leeds killed, his name being Renton. It is very hard when you see your chum next to you fall, and bullets whizzing round your ears. I have had a few narrow escapes. One bullet struck the butt of my rifle yesterday when I was out, and the enemy chased us back. We had a rough time of it. Four were killed, but the wounded are not yet known. I think we have got something on that will take a lot of finishing, for they are very hard fighters, and do not fear death, for they are all savages. But we are going to advance to-morrow, and I think we shall sustain a very great loss before we get back. We are trying to get to a big city called Tirah, and if we get there we shall either blow it up or they may give in, for they don't want to lose their city.'

'We have all got our wills made out, and if I get killed you will get my deferred pay. It will be about £16. The Queen has sent us a nice message, and she is very sorry at our loss and sympathizes with the officers and men who were in the great fight and charge on Oct. 18 and 20. It was there that we had so many killed. The regiments that were in it were the Derbyshire regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, the Devonshire regiment, the Dorsetshire regiment and the King's Own Scottish Borderers, besides three regiments of natives. If you had seen the sight you would have cried, as there were some with their heads off and others without their legs. For two days we were without either food or water, and we can't get any medicine, for all the doctors are run off their feet with the men that are wounded. This is the biggest surprise England ever had. Bill Leach's regiment marched in yesterday, but he was not with it, he being left behind. They have done no fighting, yet, but they will soon start. You will see where we are from the papers. We are in the First Brigade Tirah's Field Force. Think of me when you lock the door to-night. From your loving son, Tim.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.



RETURN OF NOMINATION FOR MAYOR and ALDERMEN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the law, the nomination of candidates for the offices of Mayor of the city of Montreal, and of Aldermen Nos. 1 and 2 for the several wards thereof, was held, this twentieth day of January, in the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, with the following result:—

MAYORALTY.

Raymond Prefontaine, advocate, 818 Sherbrooke street, being the only candidate was declared elected.

ALDERMEN.

EAST WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Cleophas Beausoleil, advocate, 301 St. Hubert street, and Felix Mercier, carriage maker, 1448 Notre Dame street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Gilbert Marsolais, merchant, 1489 Notre Dame street, and Raymond Chartrand, contractor, 13 Sasse avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

CENTER WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Hormidas Laporte, merchant, 1128 Dorchester street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—H. B. Rainville, advocate, 590 Sherbrooke street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

WEST WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—A. A. Stevenson, gentleman, 122 Mackay street, and Edwin Thompson, merchant, 377 Wellington street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—James McBride, merchant, 236 Mountain street, and Wm. Mann, contractor, 278 University street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—B. Connaughton, gentleman, 48 Richmond street, and D. Gallery, merchant, 2177 Notre Dame street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Thos. Kinisla, merchant, 241a St. Antoine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—George Walter Sadler, manufacturer, 29 Crescent street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Frank M. Sullivan, manufacturer, 228 St. Antoine street, and Herbert B. Ames, gentleman, 131 Bishop street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—James Cochrane, contractor, 30 Mitchell street, and Jos. B. Cleary, gentleman, 712 Sherbrooke street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—John Scanlan, grocer, 33 Mance street; Henry A. Ekers, brewer, 265 Bishop street, and Robt. S. Weir, advocate, 94 St. Famille street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Victor Roy, architect, 306 St. Lawrence street; Pierre E. Paquette, manufacturer, 158 Mance street, and Joseph D. Couture, 651 St. Hubert street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Jos. Max Beausoleil, M.D., 11 St. Louis square, and Arthur Gagnon, accountant, 101 St. Denis street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Jos. Brunet, manufacturer, 598 Delorimier avenue, and Clement Robillard, manufacturer, 1 Robillard avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Joseph Archambault, merchant, 46 Cherrier street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Hector W. Larran, butcher, 287 Maisonneuve street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Hercule Dupre, merchant, 334 St. Catherine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

HOUELAGA WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Jos. Gauthier, agent, 29 Marlborough street; J. P. B. Castelain, surveyor, 1154 Dorchester street, and Raphael Dufresne, gentleman, 283 Desery street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—J. B. Wilson, merchant, 634 St. Catherine street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Leandre Oulmet, Jr., contractor, 1162 St. Lawrence street, and Pierre Leclerc, master plumber, 445 Rachel street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—T. A. Grothe, jeweller, 1061 St. Denis street, and Ed. Roy, gentleman, 464 Mount Royal avenue, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Louis A. Jacques, merchant, 324 Charlevoix street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Richard Turner, grocer, 301 Wellington street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

ST. DENIS WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—F. X. Prenoveau, contractor, 1301 St. Denis street, and Eug. Lafontaine, advocate, 1221 St. Denis street, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Paul G. Martineau, advocate, 517 St. Denis street, being the only candidate, was declared elected.

The election for the offices of Alderman Nos. 1 and 2 for the several wards of the city of Montreal, where there is a contest, will be held on TUESDAY, the first day of February next, and polls will be opened on that day in the said wards, from the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon, at the places specified in a subsequent notice.

L. G. HAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 20th January, 1898.

FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, MILLS And all Large Buildings.

The Advantages secured by HOT BLAST HEATING

Include the following: A positive circulation of fresh air at any desired temperature. Massing of the heating-pipes at one point, giving economy in consumption of steam. Fire risk reduced to a minimum, as all steam pipes are at one point and enclosed. Nothing exposed to cold draughts—no danger of freezing. Can be used as a ventilating fan in warm weather without extra expense. Air can be furnished to rooms moist or dry, as desired. There are no steam pipes or valves extending through the premises to leak, or to accumulate dirt.

CEO. W. REED & CO. MONTREAL. Roofers, Asphalters, &c. Heating & Ventilating Engineers.

Advertisement for Arabian Coffee featuring an illustration of a hand holding a coffee cup and the text 'If You Wish The Best - ASK FOR - DUNNING'S ARABIAN BRAND COFFEE in 1 and 2 Pound Tins Only. AT ALL GROCERS.'

LOOK, BEHOLD, WONDER.

For three days I will sell Cyclamen Plants in beautiful bloom at one half price, 25c each. See our window on Monday. Must have room at Greenhouses.

S. S. BAIN, Nurseryman and Florist.

Great Reduction in the Cost of Running Electric Elevators

Our new Electric Elevator lifts one thousand pounds 85 feet per minute, with 8 electrical horse-power, actual test. It will pay you to go in our Electric, Hydraulic Steam and Hand-Power Elevators for passenger and freight service.

Darling Bros., RELIANCE WORKS, MONTREAL.

FREE! FREE! DR. KLINE'S

Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

J. A. HARTÉ, Agent, 2780 Notre Dame st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW A VERY HAPPY MAN.

Mr. T. R. Baxter says: "After the Use of Seven Bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I Was Perfectly Cured and Feel Young Again."

The Great Medicine is Triumphantly Victorious After Medical Men Fail.

This Almost Miraculous Cure Has Vastly Increased the Fame of Paine's Celery Compound in the Maritime Provinces.

Assurance and Hope for the Most Desperate Cases.

Dear Sirs,—I desire to let you know about my wonderful cure by your precious medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I was afflicted by three complaints that made my life a misery and a burden. I had erysipelas for forty years, bleeding piles for fifteen years, and sciatic rheumatism for over a year.

I tried the doctors and all kinds of medicines, but no help or relief was afforded me, and I could not eat or sleep. I was then advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, and, oh, what a mighty change! The use of the first bottle enabled me to eat and sleep, and after using seven bottles I was quite another man—perfectly cured, and felt young again. All that I have written can be proven by merchants, doctors, magistrates, and three ministers of the gospel, and by scores of other people. I shall always thank you and your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

THOS. R. BAXTER, Karsdale, N.S. I hereby certify that Paine's Celery Compound has made a well man of Thomas R. Baxter.

Health and Success.

Health and success are companions—they travel hand in hand. Neglect health and you lose your chance of success. 'There is always a black spot in our sunshine,' says Carlyle; 'it is the shadow of ourselves.' Many a man is standing in the way of his own happiness and success by neglecting his health. Take care of your health. It is a priceless gift and needs watching. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you healthful. It purifies the blood and sends the rich red liquid of health gushing through the veins, bringing nourishment to all parts of the body. Prominent physicians of Europe and Canada recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt for La Grippe, Sleeplessness, Spleen Affections, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Constipation, Flatulency, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Skin and Kidney Complaints. Your druggists will supply you at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

Table listing various iron and steel products such as IRON PULLEYS, IRON SPLIT PULLEYS, IRON CONE PULLEYS, and DODGE WOOD PULLEYS with their respective dimensions and prices.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Attachment Folder for extra fold, Mailing. Two Everyth Folding Machines. One Chambers Folding Machine. One Stonemetz Folding Machine. These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for \$100 each. One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

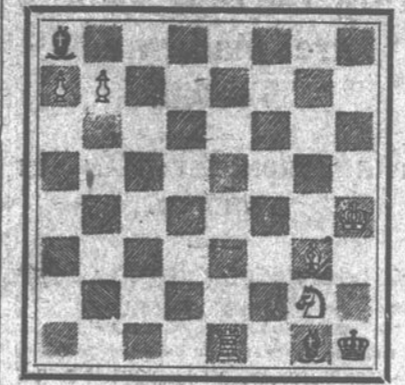
Chess Column

Saturday, Jan. 22, 1898.

PROBLEM NO. 128.

By S. Loyd, from the Manchester 'Weekly Times.' It is hardly necessary to remark that problems by this author are tricky.

Black three pieces.



White six pieces. b7: P P 6: 1 6: 7 K: 6 B 1: 6 Kt 1: 4 R 1 b 6.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions:—Problem No. 126, is solved in three moves, by 1 Q—Kt 3. Correctly solved by L. C. W., 'Actonvale,' 'a remarkable problem'; A. C., Toronto, Otto Wurzburg, 'very interesting'; A. McIntosh, Montreal; J. A. Dubreuil, Maisonneuve, 'this is a beauty, and a tough nut to crack,' and J. P. Mullett, Bronson.

GAME NO. 130.

A specimen of a little known opening, leading to a brilliant ending, from the B. C. M., with notes by C. E. Ranken.

White. Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-Q 3. A favorite form of the close game with the native players of India, hence its name. 2 P-Q 4 2 P-K Kt 3. Stronger perhaps than Kt—K B 3, since it brings the B immediately into play and enables him to free his game by P-K 4. 3 B-Q 2 3 B-Kt 2. 4 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K 4. 5 B-K 3. P-Q 5 is more cramping, but White's centre would be liable afterwards to be broken up by Kt-K 2, and P-K B 4, etc. 6 P-B 3 6 Kt-Q B 3. 7 Q-Q 2 7 Kt-B 3. He should have played P-K R 3 first, and at the next move but one Q x B seems preferable. 8 Castles. 9 P x Kt. 10 Kt-B 3. 11 Kt-B 3. 12 Q R-K sq. 13 P-Q 5? 14 P-B 4. The brilliant Prince restrains his usual impetuosity in this game. 15 P-Q Kt 3 16 R-K 2. 17 Q-R 2 18 Kt-K sq. With what intention will be seen later on. 19 B-K 2 20 R-B 3. By the movements of his Rooks, White now speedily gets into a bad position, and he is already much cramped, and it is not easy to say what at this point he ought to do. 21 R-Kt 3 22 P-B sq. 23 K-R B 3 24 P-K Kt 4. Q-Q sq here would prevent Black from carrying out his purpose of Q-Kt 3, etc. and would also threaten a troublesome attack by B-R 5 and R-B 5. 25 Q-Q 2 26 R-B 5. But now this comes just too late. 27 R-B sq 28 P x P. 29 Kt-Q 3 30 R-K 3. In avoiding the Scylla of the R exchange White now runs into the Charybdis of a lost position. The ending is very fine. 31 Q-Q sq 32 K-R 2. 33 Resigns.

GAME NO. 131.

Mr. N. W. Van Lennep, who died recently at the early age of twenty-five, was one of the most promising of the young masters and a son of one of the chief judges of Holland. He played some fine games, of which the following

White mates in two (a). (a) The finish of this game is exceptionally pretty. White's P-B 3 threatened Q-R 6 ch, and was not easily to be defended. There is a good deal of fine chess here in a small compass.

THE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY

Thanks to the secretary of the Canadian Chess Association we are able to give below the names of those who have entered for the correspondence tourney, which commenced on Tuesday last. Group A—E. H. Reve, St. Hyacinthe; L. Bellair, Nicolet; L. Desjardins, Sherbrooke; Alb. Bellefleur, Three Rivers; G. Breeze, Montreal; Wm. Stewart, Lancaster; Alf. Porter, St. John, N.B. Group B—Gus Richer, St. Hyacinthe; J. A. Dubreuil, Maisonneuve; P. F. Pinsonneault, Three Rivers; J. A. Musgrave, Ottawa; C. E. Grant, Orillia; E. E. Kent, Montreal; W. Braithwaite, Toronto. Group C—A. M. Snellgrove, Orillia; W. E. Eddis, Toronto; Rev. G. H. Broughall, Port Hope; Rev. J. H. Talbot, Oshawa; A. L. Kent, Montreal; F. P. Betts, London, Ont.; F. Holden, Aylmer W. Group D—P. H. Punshon, Oshawa; Thos. Taylor, Toronto; J. A. Howell, Petrolia; K. F. Jones, Belleville; Geo. Kent, Montreal; C. P. Street, Ottawa; C. H. McGee, Brockville.

SPREAD OF LA GRIPPE.

Distressing Nature of the Influenza Phase of the Disease—Immediate Help From Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—Fifty Members of Parliament Bear Testimony. Grippe, this season, attacks the head and throat with great severity. That remarkable remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, gives instant relief. W. H. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe, and fifty other members of parliament have borne testimony over their own signatures to the virtues of this remedy. It is known the continent over. C. G. Archer, Brewer, Maine, says: 'I had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the only remedy that gave substantial relief, and since using it I have not had an attack.' Sold by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, 1005 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGeale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

LOCAL MATCHES.

This evening the rooms of the Westmount Club at the corner of Greene avenue and St. Catherine street, will be the scene of a lively contest between that club and the Cercle St. Denis Chess Club. Next Saturday, or the week after, it is likely that a match will be arranged between the Cercle St. Denis Chess Club and the Montreal Club.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

I guarantee every trust to give perfect satisfaction and comfort. Private offices, 2418 St. Catherine street; phone, 4651. B. Lindman, proprietor.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ST. ANDREW'S, PAKENHAM, ONTARIO, FORMALLY DEDICATED.

Herewith we give an engraving of the new St. Andrew's Church, Pakenham, Ont., which was dedicated by appropriate services on Jan. 2, by Prof. Ross, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, who was the preacher, morning and evening, and the Rev. Geo. McArthur, Cardinal, Ont., in the afternoon.

The building is of native stone, trimmed with Nova Scotia red sand stone. The church proper is seventy by sixty feet, with an addition (used as a Sabbath-school room), of thirty-eight by thirty-eight feet. It is of the Americanized Gothic style. There are two entrances from the front of the church and one from the rear. The main auditorium is square, with the pulpit in the corner, and a neat choir gallery to the right, and folding doors into the Sabbath-school to the left. Beneath the Sabbath-school room is a spacious dining hall with kitchen and all necessary equipments. The building is lighted by ninety-four incandescent electric lights and heated by furnaces. The cost of the building completed is \$12,000.

The collections on Sabbath amounted to five hundred and twenty-nine dollars, which were augmented by the sum of a hundred and fifty dollars on the Monday evening following.



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PAKENHAM, ONT.

The Presbyterian Church, of Pakenham, Ont., as it now exists, is the product of the union effected in 1882 between the Old Kirk and Free Church congregations which existed for many years under separate organizations.

The late Dr. Mann was the first Presbyterian minister to preach the Gospel in these parts. He was minister of St. Andrew's Church for upwards of forty-four years, and was called to his reward on Sept. 15, 1884.

The Rev. James Stewart, M.A., now of Prescott, was the first settled pastor of the Free Church, and when called to Prescott in March, 1879, the vacant pulpit was supplied by students till 1882. Dr. Mann having to resign on account of failing health it was thought an opportune time to consummate a union. This done, the united congregations settled on the Rev. Hugh Taylor as their pastor, who was inducted into the charge on Feb. 1, 1883, and continued his labors there till February, 1891, when he was called to his present charge of Castleford.

The congregation then called the Rev. Andrew Patterson, who remained with them about four and a half years, when he resigned to take up the study of medicine.

The Rev. E. S. Logie, the present pastor, whose photograph we present to our readers in this issue, was the next choice of the people. He was inducted on Dec. 17, 1895.

The new church just dedicated was built during the year 1897, but some preparations for the project were made previous to Mr. Logie's pastorate, a fact gracefully touched upon by Mr. Logie at the opening services.



THE REV. E. S. LOGIE, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Pakenham, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.

'Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences,' by G. Frederick Wright, D.D., (Appleton's, New York), is a thoroughly good book of its kind. It reviews the principal theories that have been held as to the relation of God to the universe. It shows that the evidences of a divine plan in the visible world, while not of the nature of mathematical proofs, are just of the kind that would convince a jury of plain men. It is to plain, common sense that the appeal in such great matters must be made. The scientist, in his anxiety for exact knowledge, sometimes becomes unable to judge of what is in real life to be regarded as reasonable evidence.

In truth, the sceptical habit induced by the excessive application of the 'chemical' or experimental method of truth induces a state of mind bordering upon a common form of insanity, in which the subject becomes unduly suspicious of all ordinary evidence. While in this state he imagines that all his food is poisoned, that all men are liars, that all friends are unfaithful, that every public conveyance is defective and likely to break down. No reasonable amount of evidence will satisfy him. The loss of his faith is really the loss of his reason.

Then we come to a subject that has the liveliest interest for many of those who wish to know just what the historical claims of Christianity are. Dr. Wright says: 'The evidences of the historical truth of the foundations of Christianity have always been ample. In the providence of God, they have now become superabundant.' Yet how few even of those who instruct the young in the said historical truths know on what grounds, apart from their intrinsic worth and power, they are to be accepted. It is here explained how scholars can judge of the age of a manuscript by the style of the script, and how slips of the pen in copying can be detected by a comparison of several manuscripts. Dr. Wright gives some space to explaining 'the evidence as it stood in 1875,' that is before the recent discoveries of a second century manuscript, and the full text of 'Titian's Diatesseron.' In the first place, Irenaeus, a missionary bishop in the south of France, in the second century, speaks constantly of the four Gospels as authoritative, and even attempts to prove in the fanciful style of the time that there could only be four, 'since there are four zones of the world in which we live, and four principal winds,' etc. Irenaeus's arguments are not such as would appeal to us now-a-days, but they do show us that the four Gospels were in general use in the second century. Clement, of Alexandria, who died in 220, left a number of writings in which he quoted extensively from all the four Gospels. Tertullian, and other notable Christian writers of the second century also bear witness to the general acceptance in their day of the Gospels attributed to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

But as we have to deal with unreasonable as well as reasonable doubts, Providence has reserved for these later days a most important body of specific confirmatory evidence to sweep away the last strongholds of critical unbelief. The discovery of this evidence reads like a romance, and is the result of increasing knowledge, concerning the treasures which are buried in the long unused and unexplored libraries of the East.

One of the lesser discoveries, which yet has considerable interest, is the apology of Aristides, presented to the Emperor Hadrian at Athens, in the year 125. Being addressed to a heathen philosopher it does not include many quotations from scripture, but it gives a brief outline of the gospel story, and referring to 'the Gospel,' says, 'wherein if ye also will read ye will comprehend the power that is upon it.'

The celebrated 'Diatesseron' of Tatian is what is now called a 'harmony,' or running narrative, composed of portions of the four gospels. Its special value lies in the fact that it was compiled by a heretic, one who chose to omit certain portions of the scripture which he found to oppose his own views, thus proving to us that early in the second century the four gospels were so generally accepted that even a heretic used these and no others in making his selections for public reading. A still later discovery, and one which also owes a part of its interest to the emergence of its text from that usually reserved, is an ancient Syriac version of the gospels. It had been discarded as a worthless manuscript, and some 'lives of the saints' had been written over it. The original writing however being in red ink still showed, and Mrs. Lewis with other Syriac scholars succeeded in deciphering it. Its date is placed about the beginning of the second century. In several places there are clumsy ad-

ditions out of harmony with the general tenor of the text, and evidently put in to give countenance to the heresy of Cerinthus. Thus the original gospels must be still older, must belong to the first century of our era. These proofs of early authorship are especially valuable in the case of St. John's gospel, as for a long period many critics held that it was written at a later date. Dr. Wright, in conclusion, shows the superiority of the gospels in style and feeling over the apocryphal narratives by which some sought to supplement them. One of the most striking thoughts brought out in this connection is that there must have been a strong tendency among those who had memories of Christ to write down what they remembered. How, then, is it that with the exception of some childish fictions of a later date, we have no biography of Christ except these four very fragmentary accounts. It seems impossible to account for it except on the supposition that these and no others were received by the Christians of the first and second centuries, as having the sanction of the apostles. Every bible-class teacher ought in these days to be furnished with some book that really meets the inquiries of intelligent doubters, and this book is one which recognizes the difficulties and furnishes no superficial answer, 'very convincing to those convinced before,' but a thoughtful exposition of the real reasons why we should believe 'with all the mind,' in Christianity. A fine thought is in this book suggested with regard to the disconnected story of Christ's appearance after his resurrection. 'The naive simplicity of this narrative, or rather of those four narratives is unparalleled in the literature of the world. If it had been the product of human design or the record of human delusions, the story would not have been left in such an unfinished condition. As it is, no effort whatever has been made to answer the thousand and one curious questions that arise in the mind of every reader. . . . The only reasonable explanation of the limitations set to the narrative is that it is a bare statement of facts too great and mysterious to be understood at the time and too serious to be tampered with afterwards.'

WHEN VALMOND CAME TO PONTIAC.

The Copp, Clark Company is bringing out Mr. Gilbert Parker's works in a uniform edition. The first of the series is 'When Valmond came to Pontiac,' the story of how a strange Frenchman came to Pontiac in the days when the Bourbons ruled France for a second time, and roused an interest among the plain people of the village which induced them to rally round him and form a little army to take him to France and enthrone him as the representative of the great Napoleon. His resemblance to Napoleon and his knowledge of Napoleon's personal affairs, together with lavish generosity and a talent for dramatic scenes, soon won for him the confidence not only of the 'habitants' but of the curé, the avocat, and other influential people, including the pretty young American lady, widow of a former land-owner, who maintains Valmond's cause against the seigneur, who is a suitor for her favor.

'It was the one alluring thing in my life, your arrival,' he went on, 'but something came between.'

His tone nettled her, he talked as if he had some distant claim on her. 'Something came between,' she repeated slowly, mockingly. 'That sounds melodramatic indeed. What was it came between—a coach-and-four or a grand army?'

'Nothing so stately,' he answered, plucked by her tone, 'a filibuster and his ragamuffins.'

'Ragamuffins would be appreciated by Monsieur Valmond's followers, spoken at the four corners,' she answered.

'Then I'll change it,' he said, 'a ragamuffin and his filibusters.'

'The "ragamuffin" always speaks of his enemies with courtesy, and the filibusters love their leader,' was her pointed rejoinder.

'At half a dollar a day,' he answered sharply.

'They get that much from His Excellency, do they?' she asked in real surprise. 'That doesn't look like filibustering, does it?'

Then he made as if to rush forward on the troops.

'Fire!' called the officer. Twenty rifles blazed out. Lagroin tottered back and fell at the feet of his master.

Raising himself, he clasped Valmond's knees, and looking up said, gaspingly:— 'Adieu, sir! I love you, I die for you.'

His head fell at his Emperor's feet, though the hands still clutched the knee. Valmond stood over his body, one leg on either side and drew a pistol.

'Surrender, monsieur!' said the officer, 'or we fire!'

'Never! A Napoleon knows how to die!' was the reply, and he raised his pistol at the officer.

'Fire!' came the sharp command. 'Vive Napoleon!' cried the doomed man, and fell mortally wounded.

At that instant the Curé, with Medallion, came hurrying round the corner of the church.

'Fools! murderers!' he said to the soldiers. 'Ah, these poor children!'

The officer picked up Valmond's pistol. A moment afterwards he looked at the dying man in wonder, for he found that the weapon was not loaded!

Valmond's dying confession and subsequent revelations as to his birth account for his strange character and career. The ugly but sweet-voiced dwarf Parson, who became Valmond's counselor, is perhaps one of the most lovable persons in the story. French-Canadian ways and customs form a delightfully picturesque background. (Price \$1.50.)

CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

'Australia and the Islands of the Sea,' by Eva M. C. Kellogg, is 'Book VIII' of the series of geographical readers edited by Larkin Dunton, LL.D., and published by Silver Burdett & Co. It is bright reading, such as one gets in the magazines on the subject of unfamiliar regions. Australia is described and a great variety of smaller islands, ranging in climate from Iceland to the Azores, and in civilization from Heligoland to Terra del Fuego. This is just the sort of information that is very generally useful, for most of us after leaving school have a fair idea of the larger countries of the world, but we are very apt to get these out-of-the-way corners mixed up. The attempt in this series, 'The World and Its People,' to convey general information in the school reading books is a very laudable one, and has been carried out with skill.

MAGAZINES.

The 'American Journal of Sociology' for January contains an interesting article by Florence Kelley, of the 'Settlement' known as 'Hull House,' in Chicago, on 'The Illinois Child-Labor Law.' The writer says:

One reason of the delay in enacting valid child labor legislation probably lay in the circumstance that there was no textile industry in the state and therefore no strongly organized body of intelligent working people in daily contact with young children in factories. The agitation for legislation protecting working children has, in other states, ordinarily begun among men who work side by side with children and see the injury inflicted upon them by long hours of work and the conditions under which they are employed. . . .

Although the new provision sets no limit to the night-work of children, it does provide that their hours of labor shall not exceed ten in any one day nor sixty in any one week. Even this is a gain in a city where little girls of twelve have been required at the Christmas season to work in stores from 7.30 in the morning to midnight.

One of the provisions of the new law is that children under sixteen shall not be employed in extra hazardous occupations:

There is no tale more hideous in the history of manufacture than that of the little boy who was turned out of a fireworks factory by order of Inspector Jensen, because the child was under the legal age for work, and having waited for his fourteenth birthday to come, returned to work at once, only to blow up the works killing himself and his sister. Such a horror need never again disgrace Illinois if the new child-labor law is enforced.

Another fine article in this magazine is part of a study of the George Junior Republic, by John R. Commons, showing the success of the principles of self-government among children of the most wretched class under Mr. George's wise supervision. It tells us that 'property worth a half million dollars' has been placed at the disposal of the trustees of the little republic, with a view to the organization of other amateur states under the general supervision of Mr. George.

'The National Magazine' (W. W. Potter Co., Boston) has an article this month on 'Imperial Canada' by Charles Aubrey Eaton, which says that together with the new imperialism 'comes a great awakening of the collective conscience in things social and economic.' Prof. G. H. Barton writes on 'Hawaii and Annexation,' giving a graphic description of the beautiful islands so interesting at pres-

ent to the civilized world. 'The American Art Student in Paris' and 'American Restaurant Types' are other illustrated articles. This monthly is to be commended as a good home magazine. The story told in everyday language of 'Christ and His Times' is still running, with illustrations taken from famous paintings, and it has been used with much appreciation by Christian workers.

'The Canadian Boy' makes its first appearance this month as an 'amateur' monthly magazine devoted to boys and their various interests. Its editor appears to be an enterprising youth and one deserving of support by all boys who write stories of adventure heartlessly overlooked by the ordinary editor. (H. Max Bonter, Trenton, Ont., 5 cents.)

TENNYSON'S PREFERENCE.

Dr. Van Dyke visited Tennyson by invitation at his home in 1892, shortly before his death.

'I wanted the poet to write something of his own under a picture,' said the doctor, 'and asked him to write for me the two famous lines from the "Ode to the Duke of Wellington":'

Not once or twice in our rough island story The path of duty was the way to glory. When he handed me the picture I glanced at the bottom to see what he had written, and read there:

Love took up the harp of life and smote on all the chords with might; Smote the chords of self that trembling, passed in music out of sight.

He had chosen as a sentiment the unselfishness of love rather than the duty which leads to reward.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

Rev. F. Elliott, of Richmond Hill Relates a Happy Incident.

Held Bedfast by Kidney Trouble—He Could Not Turn Himself—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him—A Good, Honest, Reliable Medicine.

Richmond Hill, Jan. 22.—Rev. F. Elliott, a popular and prominent clergyman of this place, has written the story of his sufferings and recovery from Kidney Disease. The sketch is of deep interest to thousands of Canadians.

Rev. Mr. Elliott says he feels it his duty to tell of the medicine that cured him—Dodd's Kidney Pills. 'Only good will to men' could induce him to allow his name to be published in this connection. The testimonial is entirely unobtrusive.

'I suffered so severely from Lame Back that I could not turn, nor get out of bed. I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my pains and lameness soon disappeared. I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a good, honest, reliable medicine for the diseases they are recommended for.'

These are Mr. Elliott's own words, and such is the result every time Dodd's Kidney Pills are used. Any person who suffers from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any other Kidney Trouble, after having the assurance of such a worthy and eminent clergyman as Rev. Mr. Elliott, deserves no pity. The cure is within easy reach, and if they refuse to stretch out a hand to grasp it, no one can be blamed but themselves.

Dodd's Kidney Pills positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Dropsy, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Gout, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Female Weakness, all urinary disorders, Neuralgia, Lame Back, and all other Kidney Diseases. They are the only remedy on earth that has ever cured Bright's Disease and Diabetes. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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The economical and wise woman, who has the management of a home, knows from experience that when the 'excellence' of any home necessity is established and guaranteed, money and time are saved when such goods are used.

The Diamond Dyes for home dyeing have a world-wide reputation, and stand first in purity, strength, fastness and simplicity of use. When the Diamond Dyes are used, old, faded and dingy garments are made to look as good as new at an exceedingly small cost.

Diamond Dyes, like all other popular and perfect goods, are largely imitated. Do not allow your dealer to sell you some inferior make of dye; ask for the 'Diamond' and see that you get them.

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Oil of Vitriol, Muratic and Nitric Acid. Nitrate of Iron, Iron Liquor for Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills; Sal Soda, sulphate of Copper, Liquor Ammonia, The Crystals and Turkey Red Oil, Dressing for Boots and Shoes, by the gallon or by the barrel.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

If You Wore a Girdle of Jewels

Would You Let Them Slip Away From You One by One, Without Seeking to Find and Restore Them?

No, you would search until you found each gem and set all in their proper places. Why not be as careful of the inestimable jewel, good health? I knew a beautiful woman, the young wife of an Attorney General, who was pronounced the healthiest woman in her State. She would be living today but for her reckless disregard of health. Leaving off her flannels in order that she might experience the full enjoyment of the dance, young Mrs. B. contracted cold after cold, but paid no heed to them. Husband and friends remonstrated in vain; she would take no remedies, exercise no care. 'I am young and strong and healthy,' she would say: 'what signifies a little cough?' Just there she made a great mistake. No cough is unimportant! Every cough is a symptom of constitutional disturbance. There is no such thing as a local disease, but there are local manifestations of general disorder. You get a chill; your pores are suddenly closed; your blood driven inward sets up congestion in some vital organ, your weakest, whichever that is; then appears the local symptoms. If the cold strikes your respiratory system, sore throat or cough or catarrhal trouble ensues. Take the difficulty in hand immediately and send for that wonderful specific—Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Meantime restore heat, open the pores and equalize the circulation by wrapping yourself well in blankets and taking a hot mustard and water foot-bath. Shiloh's Cure will do the rest; it will soothe the inflamed and irritated mucous membrane lining the air-passages, and stop the cough. If it does not do this, return it to your druggist and get your money back. Shiloh's Cure has been sold on this guarantee throughout the States for nearly fifty years: 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle; in England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d.



Henry S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN—I have used Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure for severe coughs and sore throats, and wish to say that it has always worked like a charm, stopping my cough immediately. It is the very best of all medicines that I have ever tried, and I have tried a great many.

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POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

A Cure for Roup.—Place seven drops of kerosene in a teaspoon, fill with molasses and give to the hen, which should be kept warm. Repeat every hour until better.—M. H.

The thoughtful poultryman should learn that hens that are expected to produce eggs in the winter should be well protected so that their vitality should not be exhausted by resisting the cold, but preserved for the production of eggs.

The most profitable of all ways of disposing of skim milk is to turn it into eggs or poultry. Eggs are mostly protein, and skim milk is the same, so one turns into the other in the laboratory

conducted by the hen in a most profitable manner.

Scientists tell us that every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Generally speaking, farmers use too few eggs and too much pork on their tables. There is nothing in this world more nutritious than fresh eggs.

Fresh air is as necessary for bird life and chicken life as good food. They are literally 'the fowls of the air.' Good ventilation is, therefore, as necessary for the hen as any part of her food. It is even more necessary because without it she must become diseased, whilst without

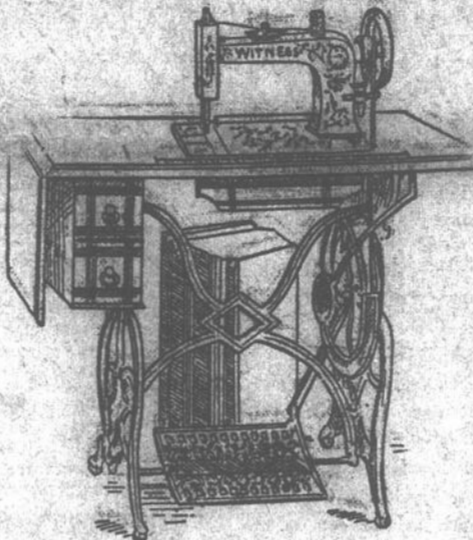
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

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

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



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent. It is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.' It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$40 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$35. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw. The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc. It is a quiet and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. It is Strong, Durable and Speedy. This Sewing Machine is a straight set, setting, needle, and is so simple and easy to

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

The following outfit is supplied: Thread, Cutter, which we adjust before delivery. One Fucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of stitches, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and side), Narrow Hammer and Felter Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths. A Blinder, also a Gutter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above operations.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can. The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extender with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the Machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$50 machine in use in her home. To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

sufficient food she may cease laying and for a time draw upon the fat she has laid up in her body.

Poultry and fruit culture fit in so nicely together just as the rush of the fruit marketing is over, the apple crop harvested and the cellar well filled with apples, canned goods, jellies, jams and preserves. Then begins the poultry shipping season, which is kept up all fall and winter until the 'left-overs' are dressed and sent to market. About April 1—and the egg-shipping and setting and hatching season, which commenced earlier, is in full swing; but this is practically over by the middle of June. Of course the chicks must be fed and watered and their night lodgings kept clean, but a feed-pen, corn chow, a good water fountain and free range reduces the poultry work to a minimum.

If it is decided to keep but one breed for all-purpose use, the old reliable Plymouth Rock will fill the bill with more satisfaction than any other breed. Good layers, good mothers, and good table birds, they combine all the money-making qualities. They are hardy, naturally healthy, easily kept, good foragers, and equally happy in confinement or on range. Besides this, they are the universally popular breed. They are better known, more generally kept and more advertised than any other breed. This makes them an additional source of profit, as it is never a great effort to sell them. The demand for them has never diminished since their introduction to the American public. On the contrary, they have made a strong, progressive march into public favor, and to-day they are more sought for than any other variety. As utility fowls, they are placed at the top of the list, and as show birds, they are usually the most important breed in the exhibition hall.

Here is a little story that will illustrate the care fowls usually receive on the average farm. Two winters ago we had a very severe cold snowstorm. It commenced during the night and lasted all the next day. Our fowls sang on and layed on as usual. A few days after a farmer visited here and commented on the red combs of our fowls. 'Why,' said he, 'all our hens had their combs frozen during that cold storm.' After a few remarks he said: 'I suppose you looked after your fowls the first thing next morning, while I looked after mine after I had attended to everything else.' Here is just the point: the fowls are the last of the stock attended to. The farmer was not far wrong. The fact is that several months before we attended to our fowls and made the houses warm and snug. So there was no need of fixing up when the storm came. After the fowls go to roost each house is visited and all made snug for the night. If the weather is mild we leave a window open or a crack (this crack varies with

the temperature), when it is cold everything is shut up tightly.

Some time ago we gave a table of various combinations of mixed soft feed which can profitably be followed, yet here we will treat only of a general mixture that will give good results in eggs: Four quarts cut clover hay, two quarts finely ground oats, one quart bran, one quart middlings, one to one and a half quarts ground meat. The above is a good all round mixture for the morning mash and will feed about fifty fowls, according to size, etc., of fowls. We would start off with one quart of meat in a week or ten days use one and a half quarts. The meat and ground feed should be thoroughly mixed with dry, then mix in the clover hay (four quarts of cut clover, or the leaves and blossoms refused—means four good solid quarts, so it will form nearly half the bulk). Put this mixture in a large pail and pour boiling water over it—enough water to make a good, stiff mass of the mixture—and mix quickly; cover tightly and let stand an hour before feeding, so as to swell and cook, after which it may be again mixed and fed while warm just as early in the morning as possible—just as soon as the hens come off the roost. The soft feed or mash should be fed the year round, adding meat every day, only using but one quart after the hens have commenced laying fairly well. The feeder will have to use his own judgment as to how much to feed.

WORK IN ITALIAN PRISONS.

Very interesting accounts, with good news, have reached me from various sources of the work of circulating the Word of God in the prisons of Italy. 'How can we know,' we asked an official in Milan prison, 'that these books may not be taken from the men by the chaplain?' Well, the priest may induce the men to give him the book, by telling him that it is a bad book, but if you put a number of these large Testaments into the library, then they are our property, they are entered in the catalogue, and any prisoner may apply for them and receive one.

We accordingly put two hundred Testaments into the library, and they are catalogued. This was also done in other cities. The Rev. Giuseppe Silva, who was of much help to me when in Italy this year, of the Evangelical Church of Italy, has just called upon me and told me the following:—A few months ago in a certain city a literary gentleman was imprisoned for writing articles of an ultra-radical type. He was sentenced to a few months imprisonment, and whilst in prison he saw catalogued a number of New Testaments. Anxious to read the book, he applied to the chaplain for a copy, but was put off with

some excuse. The prisoner then demanded the book, but the priest at last absolutely refused to let him have one. On his release he went direct to a member of parliament in Rome, and told his story. 'Can you prove this?' asked the gentleman. 'Certainly.' And he did.

In a very short time a governmental order was issued to all the prisons of Italy to the effect that 'any prisoner has a right to ask for any of the books in the catalogue, and if the chaplain refuses to give them, then the pay or salary of such chaplain shall be stopped.'

This is good news, and we should return thanks to God; but better news than this may be expected. The Director-General of the Prisons of Italy is a very liberal-minded man. He married an English lady. I have known him for over sixteen years; he has always been most kind to me in my work among the prisoners of Italy. He has formed the idea of printing a prison periodical, which will be distributed among the criminals throughout Italy—65,000 in all (Protestant Norway has only about 400 prisoners). He is desirous of getting before the prisoners good reading matter from his friends—papers and books having a high moral tone. He says, 'I know England and her ways, and I want to do some good among our poor prisoners.'

Miss Carruthers, of Pisa, is in correspondence with him, and will possibly translate some small English books for him if he needs it, or possibly his wife will do it. At one large prison near Rome, which is one corridor, or large room, contained 350 men in chains for life, besides 750 men for long sentences, a priest-ridden official said to me, 'If you leave any of your books here we will burn them.' God willing, we hope to see that prison of Civita Vecchia open to the Gospel. I have succeeded since my visit to Italy to send a number of Testaments into the old prison of Nisida, near Naples. There is much needing to be done in the prison world before the command is obeyed: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'—Charles Cook, in London 'Christian.'

'A COLLECTION MEETING' IN INDIA.

A recent number of the Indian 'Witness,' of Calcutta, contains an interesting account of a 'collection meeting' at Kaugunj, one of the mission stations in that country. About five hundred persons were present on this occasion, nearly all of whom were native Christians. Among the exercises which led up to the collection was a performance by a 'Christian fakir with his harp of one string and a cymbal manipulated with one hand.' Some 'stirring exhortations' on giving followed this, and then came the collection, described as follows by an eye witness:—At a signal, the preaching table was removed, a space was cleared, and the giving began. With pencil in hand, I took an inventory as rapidly as I could, for all moved on very briskly, and without any Western tricks of simulation. Animals were 'put into the hat.' A frisky kid was led up by a string and tied to the horns of the altar, or rather leg of the preaching stand. Then came a fine goat. A cock and hen were added. Then came a brace of whistling chicks. Grain was contributed. Wheat, barley, gram, rice, sheaves and flour were poured into the area. Clothing and jewellery were piled on the table, and the list runs: coats, a shawl, stockings, turbans, cotton thread, ribbons, an umbrella, and toe and finger rings. Sundry things flowed in, as eggs, sweets, spices, books, a lota, bread, and a large pile of wood. Two men, apparently brick-makers, reported five hundred bricks contributed. Cash jingled down and covers rattled. Rs. 36-13-6 were counted up, and there were several bits of promissory scrip, which the brace of chicks sent flying as they fluttered about.

CHRISTMAS IN TIBET.

In her book 'Pioneering in Tibet,' published at Morgan and Scott's, Paternoster Buildings, London, Miss Taylor thus describes how Christmas was spent by her and her companions at Gnatong, in Tibet:—

On Christmas Day we had over two hundred Tibetans and Chinese to tea, bread and jam. No sooner were our guests seated on the floor of a shed lent us for the occasion, and I was standing up to give thanks, than the floor gave way, and we went down about three feet. Praise the Lord, no one was hurt, and only a few frightened. Then part of our guests had tea in another shed, and part in the open air—which we did not find too cold, as we were used to the frost.

After tea the Christmas tree was lighted, and owing to the kindness of friends in England we were able to give gifts to all who came. Some warm woollen cuffs were much appreciated, but the dolls were the most sought after. All wanted them—the chiefs and men and boys as well as the women and girls. We gave one each to the chiefs present, and it was most amusing to see them nursing their coveted gift as they took possession of it. Only having a few dolls, it was difficult to decide who were to get them. After the tree we had the lantern; one of the lamas present, who stood just behind me as I showed it, was much interested in the picture of 'Christ on the cross,' and asked me if he were not a great sinner, and listened with wonder as I told them that Jesus, God's Son, who had no sin, took the sinner's place, and bore the punishment due to our sins. In conclusion, we sang, 'Jesus Loves Me,' in Tibetan, which we had printed on a slide. We

rejoiced that some of the Tibetans should have a gift on the anniversary of the birth of our Lord; but, oh! how we long for them to know Jesus as their Saviour, and thus to receive the gift of eternal life. Mr. H. E. Hobson, a Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs, the only European residing here, kindly helped us with the tree.

UNION MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

During the past ten years the Union Missionary Training Institute has sent out sixty-two missionaries to the foreign field. They have gone to Africa, Bulgaria, Persia, Arabia, India, Assam, China, Corea, Japan, Burma, West Indies, Mexico, South America and Alaska.

They have been sent out under appointment by the following missionary societies: The Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, the China Inland Mission, the South African General Mission, and other societies.

At the close of the first year we had seven students, and at the close of the second we had twenty-two. The numbers increased from year to year until we had fifty, twenty-five young men and twenty-five young women. We have since averaged from forty to fifty students annually. They have come from all evangelical denominations, and from all parts of the country. The institution is interdenominational, working in full harmony with churches and missionary societies. Further information and copies of report may be obtained free from Mrs. Lucy D. Osborn, Principal.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In Hawaii there are 23,273 Protestants, 26,883 Catholics, 4,968 Mormons (polygamy is forbidden); 44,806 of Eastern creeds and 20,192 who declined to state their faith, or possessed none.

The Bishop of Liverpool, who is now in his eighty-second year, has invited all the clergy whom he has ordained to meet him for a day of mutual edification, devotion and brotherly intercourse.

The world's white ribboners will rejoice with our Toronto sisters in the outcome of their entertainment of the World's Convention. After all expenses were met the committee had a surplus of eleven hundred dollars, which was divided into three equal parts, one to the World's Union, one to the Dominion Union and the other to the Toronto Union—each thus receiving \$366.

One of the leading men of the Liberal party made the statement, while presiding over a meeting to strengthen the candidacy of Henry Somers Somerset for parliament, that at present they knew very little of Mr. Somerset, but they all revered his esteemed mother, Lady Henry Somerset, who had done much for the uplifting of fallen humanity. He was not aware, he said, of any one who had put herself to such inconvenience to help those who could not help themselves.

The Bishop of London, in a circular asking his clergy to observe May 1 as Temperance Sunday, says that every year the object lessons are more apparent; intemperance is seen to be a hindrance to the spiritual life and to social progress, and all Christians are at one in their desire to check it by setting forth the paramount duty of self-restraint.

The government of New Zealand has drafted a bill for the appointment of 'discreet women' as inspectors to interrogate young girls whom they may discover out late at night, and, if necessary, escort them home. Where the case is a hard one the female inspector would be required to take the girl to an establishment specially provided, and leave her in charge of a matron, pending inquiry.

Another party of Alliance missionaries has just left for the field. The farewell meeting was held in the Gospel Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4. The party consisted of missionaries for India, including Dr. and Mrs. Smalley, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Scovill, of Scranton, Pa.; Miss Olsen, the sister of Mr. Emil Olsen, in North China; Miss Black, formerly a missionary of the Baptist Board in India, and Mr. Phelps. Mr. Fuller was also present and spoke, and Mr. Thompson, a new missionary for China. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller expect to leave shortly on their return to their field. We are glad to learn from recent letters from India that the prospects of a good harvest are very encouraging, although the sufferings of the people from the late famine are not yet nearly over, and special contributions for the relief fund are still in order.—Missionary Alliance.

The 'Faithful Witness' gives the following view of legacies: 'Speaking of the legacy to the China Inland Mission, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor explained that the terms of the will necessitated it all being used in evangelistic work in China, and consequently larger amounts of money than ever before would be required for the other needs of the mission, and for outfitting and training missionaries who would have to be sent out to use it. The first instalment of the money is payable in 1898. We might add that the same gentleman left about \$1,250,000 to the Moravian Mission on similar conditions, and as a result they have had to make special appeals for immediate assistance, as their present needs are in danger of being lost sight of by their friends.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

BABIES STUDIED PHRENOLOGICALLY. Mothers' Bands of Hope. A TORONTO WOMAN HONORED.

CHRISTENING A SHIP WITHOUT WINE—A BRAVE WOMAN—SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH THE CHILDREN—A WOMAN OF THE YUKON—FLANNELS, HOW TO WASH THEM, AND HOW TO KEEP THEM SOFT.

THE W. C. T. U. CONTROVERSY.

The Home Department was instituted not for controversial purposes, but for the pleasant exchange of experiences with regard to social and domestic affairs. To prolong the present controversy among W. C. T. U. workers, who are all equally zealous for purity, can serve no good end. Those who have felt themselves aggrieved by recent action, have now had full opportunity of presenting their views. Not much has been said upon the other side, as many feel that the real merits of the case cannot be discussed in a family paper. No more will, therefore, be published on this subject in the Home Department. It is, however, necessary to correct a statement made by the New York 'Independent,' and by some correspondents that Lady Henry Somerset upholds the C. D. Act. Miss Willard said in her president's address, page 30: 'Our British leader has declared herself as much opposed to the C. D. Act as we are.'

and the latter at both sides of the forehead.

In the fifth photograph, at the age of four years and five months, active originality of mind may be seen. Ideality and



No. 4—AGE EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

A BABY'S DIARY.

HOW IT HELPS CHILD CULTURE.

The latest suggestion in the line of child culture is a baby's diary. Not a diary by the baby, understand, but of the baby by the mother. The idea is suggested by Miss Jessie Fowler, a well known student, and demonstrator of phrenology, and is given at some length in the New York 'Herald.'

sublimity are largely developed. In the sixth portrait, at the age of five years and four months, the forehead shows increased causality, and a development of the reasoning powers. The mark over the ear points to the development of a new trait, that of destructiveness.

'It is no fairy tale,' said Miss Fowler, 'to suppose that a child's early development can be traced, and that parents, as well as the children, can be benefited by a systematic inquiry into the cranial developments of an infant from the day of its birth right on into its teens. Various methods and systems have been suggested and tried, but none has been so complete and helpful as



No. 1—AGE ONE MONTH.

Miss Fowler began with her own little nephew, and has kept a careful diary of his mental growth and development from the day that he was born. At the age of one month phrenology sees in this little fellow only one distinct characteristic, that of obser-



No. 5—AGE FOUR YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS.

that suggested by the phrenological method. Through experience it has been found that such a system of mental development can be traced and a corresponding benefit has been noticed.'

Miss Fowler has induced many parents to try the experiment with their children, and the record of their lives has already proved to be a great advantage, not only in training their minds and in disciplining their character, but also as a comparative step toward establishing a scientific inquiry into the reason why children differ and need individual training.

The present system of cramming children's minds, irrespective of their individual tal-



No. 2—AGE THREE MONTHS.

vation, as developed between the eyes. At three months, mirthfulness and active intuition are shown. The imitative faculty has also begun to show itself. At six months the dominant characteristic is causality. The fulness in the upper part of the forehead denotes that the child's philosophic mind has commenced to develop. At eighteen months active language and



No. 6—AGE FIVE YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS.

ents, is, in Miss Fowler's opinion, ruinous to all individual talent and ability. 'Why,' she asks, 'should all children be forced through the same mould, or brought up by a strict educational code, irrespective of their intelligence, genius or talent?'

In the matter of school training she suggests having an expert examine carefully the children as they enter school, and by his decision place each child, according to its individual ability, into certain classes, where the best results will accrue. By this method, she claims, a great deal of energy



No. 3—AGE SIX MONTHS.

constructive ability may be seen, the former in the development beneath the eye,

MOTHERS' BANDS OF HOPE.

To the White Ribbon Sisters of Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U.:

Before this letter reaches you we hope that our fourteenth annual report will be in your hands for study and reference. You will remember that the plan of work committee recommended that Mothers' Bands of Hope be organized for the weekly study of a lesson on temperance. We could not secure a series of lessons such as we would have liked, consisting of songs as well as of lessons, so recommend that unions procure the 'Northern Messenger' and give a copy to every mother who will teach her own or other people's children the weekly lesson. The 'Messenger' will publish two catechisms on purpose for the Mothers' Bands, 'Scientific Temperance Teaching for Boys and Girls,' and 'Catechism for Little Water Drinkers,' for the very few ones. The 'Messenger' costs twenty cents a copy in clubs of ten. Leaflets especially adapted for mothers, can be obtained at 58 Reade street, New York, 150 pages for ten cents or 2,000 pages for \$1.00. Nos. 9, 12, 24, 51, 57 and 59 are recommended. Mothers' and children's pledges can be procured free from Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, 55 St. Monique street, Montreal, or from Mrs. Sanderson, Danville. Wherever Mothers' Bands are established in a neighborhood or village there could be a public meeting held monthly, or oftener, for the review of the lessons. Then the children could be taught in the home to make scrap-books for the sailors, or lumbermen, or help to make comfort bags. Time could be found in the long winter evenings for work of this kind that cannot be undertaken in the public meetings. All the family could take some part. Readings and recitations that have been prepared for the Mothers' Band will be acceptable at the larger monthly gatherings, and children living too far from the centre of population to join a public Band of Hope will enjoy all its advantages at home. The responsibility will be more evenly divided than it is at present, and the absence of a teacher or superintendent will not close the meetings for weeks or months as the case may be.

Wishing you every blessing for all the days of 1898, we are very sincerely, your friends and comrades,

MARY E. SANDERSON, E. W. McLACHLAN.

[These catechisms will be commenced in the 'Messenger' on Feb. 17. To secure the complete set subscriptions should be sent in at once.]

STRIKE WHILE THE IRON'S HOT.

(By T. G. Cowan.)

There are maxims worth relating, There are proverbs great and wise; Under are sayings which have served us Under bright and cloudy skies: But there's one odd simple sentence Which our ears have often caught— Its oft-repeated adage,— 'Strike the iron while it's hot.'

Some men grumble at their brothers, O'er their faults and failings pore, When, who knows if they were reckon'd, Theirs would be as many more. Let each man be an example For that brother who has strayed, 'Up and onward' be his motto, Love his creed, and Truth his blade.

Yonder lies a ship in anchor, Waiting for the tide to flow; When the tide is in, she grandly, O'er the stubborn bar will go: So may we rise o'er obstructions, Which across our path are drawn— Watch the time, discern the moment When the deed is to be done.

Yonder storm the heaven's brewing, Yonder clouds are due this way, Fair's the warning that it gives you, Back for nothing will it stay; If it does not find you ready, For the blast that soon will blow, You will suffer, sad, lamenting, That you were a little slow.

Life is sometimes called a fiddle— If we rightly use the bow, All our actions, great and little, Like harmonious notes will flow; But if we be slow and careless, Discord music's place will claim, And we'll wonder what's the matter, Or, perhaps, the fiddle blame.

We may have a sober training, May know how to live and do, Understand the decalogue, and Read our scripture, say it's true; But no matter what our learning, Life to us will be a blot; If we are not up and doing, Striking while the iron's hot.

A TORONTO WOMAN HONORED.

After all expenses of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Toronto had been met the committee had a surplus of \$1,100.00. This was divided equally between the World's Union, the Dominion Union and the Toronto Union, each receiving \$368. This remarkably efficient committee before being honorably discharged from their duties held a delightful banquet. At this they presented their chairman, Miss Lottie Wiggins, with an elegant gold watch chain, with a class set in turquoise and pearls on which was engraved 'L.E.W.' from the W.

C. T. U.' The remarkable executive ability shown by Miss Wiggins as chairman of the convention committee has received recognition from the Toronto Christian Endeavor Union in her election to the presidency of the union at their recent annual meeting. All who know Miss Wiggins congratulate the union on its choice and predict for it under her leadership a year of progress.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Lady Ranford, the wife of the newly appointed Governor of New Zealand, who went out to the colony two months ago, is a courageous woman. Shortly after her arrival in Auckland, a fire broke out near Government House, at the residence of Chief Detective Campbell. Lady Ranford and Captain Alexander, the Governor's private secretary, quickly reached the scene, and the secretary, rescued Mrs. Campbell, while Lady Ranford carried out the baby in safety. This accomplished, she went back into the house and helped carry out the furniture. The fire brigade had misread the signal, and did not arrive until Captain Alexander and Lady Ranford had succeeded in extinguishing the flames by pouring buckets of water into the burning room.

CHRISTENING A SHIP WITHOUT WINE.

The time-honored custom of christening a ship with a bottle of wine is to be departed from in one case at least. A new Japanese cruiser is being built in the United States Navy yards and is to be named Kasagi. She is to be christened by Miss Helen Long, the daughter of the secretary of the navy, but the ceremony will be according to Japanese custom. The ceremony is to take place on the 20th. As the new ship glides down the ways Miss Long will pronounce her name, and at the same time loosen a silk bag and release a white pigeon, a bird held sacred by the Japanese in such ceremonies. Secretary Long is president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. The Boston 'Woman's Journal' describes him as 'a genial, graceful and many personality, witty, scholarly and courteous, with an admirable simplicity and sincerity, singularly frank and fearless in his advocacy of reforms, especially of woman suffrage and temperance.' One of his addresses, 'No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote' is published as a leaflet by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

HOW MAY WE MAKE CHILDREN ENJOY IT?

Second Prize Essay, by Mrs. H. T. Miller, Beamsville, Ont.

In reply to this question I venture to send you the happy experience of five years trusting it may prove interesting and helpful to mothers. For many years my home was in a lonely mission field, where from necessity church services could only be held from April to November. Having the charge of a young family, Sunday occupation for them became a grave anxiety. In thinking about it the thought was given me: Why not start a missionary meeting? Consulting their wishes, a cordial consent was given, a little programme was drawn up, and was a help during the five years we were together. We agreed to hold our meeting one hour, open the meeting with silent prayer, a chapter or portion carefully selected was read verse about. Questions were encouraged, and often much interesting knowledge gained. Then the mission report was read, the young people studying with their maps. Just at that time our attention was called to China, where in '91 a conference of missionaries met in Shanghai to consult on the translation of the scriptures into the Mandarin or colloquial dialect for the uneducated. Our young lady selected China as their mission field.

For three months we studied its provinces, population, cities, medical missions, and travelling missionaries. The young people contributed their portion of interesting items such as 'how a Chinaman makes his bed,' 'a picnic in China,' 'musical wheelbarrows,' 'Chinese music,' and then the mite box perked. The contents of this were devoted to the translation of the scriptures, and though our collection was only a cent each, we sent four dollars a year to the Pence Association, Aldergate street, London, who very thankfully acknowledged our small effort, and sent us their 'Missionary Magazine,' which we found very helpful. Our meeting was closed with a hymn and prayer for the Lord's workers in the mission fields.

What delightful evenings we spent with good Doctor McKay in 'Far Formosa,' and as we studied, our hearts were drawn out to other missions; it was no longer our own Church missions, but the Lord's missions in India, Africa, the islands of the seas and the North-West missionaries, with their heroic work in the hardest of all fields. So enjoyable were our meetings, we often said, 'What would we do without our happy hour on Sunday.' We felt it was an especial blessing to walk in thought with him, who through his devoted workers in this our day and generation, was carrying the glad news of salvation to the heathen. To work and pray for his kingdom became an ever increasing joy, and as we look back upon it now we lift our hearts in thankful praise to him who through his holy spirit led us to start our first Sunday missionary meeting.

A WOMAN OF THE YUKON.

Mrs. J. J. Mackay, the first white woman to come out from Dawson city into civilization during the dead of winter, had an adventure which may make her famous. The trip, says the Vancouver 'Daily World,' is one to make a brave man quail, one to tire the strongest muscles and weary the most indefatigable man who ever ventured into the wilds of the Arctic wilderness. Mrs. Mackay is a modest little woman, who came from her Michigan home some ten years ago. She has lived at Tacoma until some five or six months ago, when she went to Alaska with her husband. She consented to a short interview with a reporter: 'Did

I have any trouble in keeping warm on the trail? Yes, indeed; it was very cold—sometimes 56 below zero, they told me. When I rode on the sled I became very cold and would have to get out and walk or run, for they went so fast. Sometimes when the ice was very rough and the men were lifting the sleds over the great rough places I would go on ahead.

'What did I wear? Well, I will tell you. On my hands I wore two pair of wool mittens and one pair of moose-hide mittens lined with blanket. I had on a short corduroy skirt, men's pants and the regular muckluks. Besides I wore two pairs of ladies' hose, three pairs of German socks, one pair of Arctic moccasins. Then I had leggings of hair seal. I wore a reindeer and an otter coat, two fur hoods when I rode and one when I walked. These had straps across the face to protect my face from the wind. Oh, yes; and I wore rabbit fur mittens besides. At night I had an Arctic deer robe to sleep in, besides two large, heavy skins, 7 x 8 and 8 x 10, and two Hudson Bay blankets. Did I ride all the time? Oh, no. Many days I would have to walk twenty miles or more. I think thirty miles was the best day's walking I did. There was so much rough ice. Tip over? Yes, indeed; a thousand times. But it never hurt me once, because I had so many clothes on. The time it did hurt me was when I ran into a tree. The wind was blowing so I could not see to escape the tree, and I got a black eye as a result. Maj. Walsh, of the Mounted Police, heard that a lady was on the trail, and he came out to meet me. He was very nice, but he looked at my feet so hard that I had to say something. Then my husband spoke up and told him that my feet were all right, even if they did look huge, but that there was one trouble about them—they didn't track. Imagine my feelings! All the men in our party were very good to me and I had a pleasant trip of it. Coming down the summit? Yes, I did have quite an adventure there. How did you hear of it? I came to that steep place where the men slid down. I gathered my skirts about me, took a long breath and shut my eyes, and—well, I heard the men shouting 'Here comes a woman!' and I went a-tying. I haven't had so much fun since I was a child, and I would have gone up and slid down the mountain again if the men hadn't been in a hurry to get to the coast.'

wear. To keep flannels soft and pliable a lady writing in the New York 'Times' claims to be a very simple matter. To make flannels soft, she says, they must first be clean, and to cleanse them water should be soft and warm enough to loosen the dirt or oil or perspiration, or all three. The fibres of cotton and linen and wool differ greatly. It is interesting to note the difference under a microscope, but as every laundress is not expected to be a microscopist a few practical points may be made clear by a little common sense and observation. Pass a hot iron over the dry surface of cotton and linen and wool and note the different results. Silk and wool may be similarly treated with similar results. These are animal products and are closely akin. Under a warm iron (skill and experience must ascertain the degree of heat) wool or silk will soften and you may stretch it. Herein lies the secret of success. Wool or silk should be pressed and stretched and turned and pressed and stretched and turned and pressed again until it is perfectly dry and pliant and every fibre has felt the gentle handling. At length the garment may be ironed in shape, and then, if the process has been skilfully managed, the garment will look almost like new, and it may be worn for years and become threadbare without thickening or shrinking, as I have piles of old flannels to testify. Flannels through which you may see like gauze, like flannels of pure wool, white wool, natural wool, silk and wool.

Right here I should like to add a word about garments of mixed wool and cotton or wool and silk. The combination is unscientific and unnecessary, if not harmful. Being of different nature—different fibre—cotton and wool are not so easily cleaned. Their absorbing qualities are dissimilar. Moisture does not pass through them equally, and they dry unequally, so that the skin is in danger of drafts under cotton clothing where it would weather a storm under woollen stuff. Sometimes after perspiring you may observe that the side of the garment next the skin is warm and dry where the moisture has passed through and the outside of the garment is damp. Witness this in a horse blanket and see that the blankets for valuable horses are of pure wool. The peasants in France wear wool, and they know how to care for it, or there is a 'blanchisseuse d'ordinaire' who does know how and who keeps the flannels as soft as a baby's skin. These competent working women soften their water with bran. Common bran with soap shavings are made up into a bag and boiled in the water. Boiling water softens flannel, but there is also a cleansing and softening power in the bran. Flannels washed in this water at a comfortable temperature to handle, will be clean and soft and perfect, if properly dried and pressed. Flannels should never be sprinkled. In this climate they seldom are too dry to press, but sometimes when the air is singularly dry and hot it may be found necessary to moisten them before pressing, and this can be done by wringing heavy towels out of the hottest water possible to bear the hands in, and wrapping the flannels in the hot cloths, then rolling them smooth and close and laying in a warm place ready for pressing. If the garment should become too damp, the process of pressing and stretching and turning should be equally prolonged. Experience will determine this. It is not long or tedious. It is work, as all household comfort comes from work, but it is not rushing work. For one who does not really love housework it is as pleasant as mending or darning or any family work, and indeed I have often done the flannels for my little ones for love, just as I would do a frill or a flower for them, and I have taught the maid who helps about the house or the children to do them.

THE LOST CHORD.

Dear Editor Home,—Would you be kind enough to publish 'The Lost Chord' in your column or tell where it may be obtained and oblige, yours truly,

MRS. A. P. ELLSWORTH, Belleville, Dec. 27, 1897.

THE LOST CHORD.

(By Adelaide Anne Proctor.)

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease;
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.

I knew not what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music
Like the sound of a grand amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight
Like the close of an angel's psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
Like a touch of infinite calm:

It quieted pain and sorrow
Like love o'ercoming strife,
It seemed a harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And it trembled away into silence,
As if it were loath to cease.

I sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
Which came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again;
It may be that only in heaven
I shall hear that grand amen.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper what you consider the most interesting work for children on the history of England. Is there any more simple than Dickens's 'Child's History of England'? Please answer and oblige, yours respectfully,

MILTON EARL, Roebuck, Ont.

'Little Arthur's History of England' is taught in our schools. It may be ordered of any bookseller.

KEEPING FLANNELS SOFT.

There is a fortune awaiting some one who will run a laundry where, for a price not beyond the means of the ordinary mortal flannels may be washed more than once or twice without being returned too small to

GREETINGS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dear Editor Home,—We have now merged into the new year, and it is now a good time to look back over the year that is gone, and to look forwards into the present year. Many have been the happenings of the past year, and as we look over the last 'Witness,' we see them all again. The interesting letters of our friends in the valuable columns of the 'Witness' are all eagerly read by the members of our home, and as long as the 'Witness' is published, it will find its way to our home away out in British Columbia. It is like a dear old friend coming in to see us. Both now and throughout the coming year may the 'Witness' be abundantly prospered in the wish of a friend.

EDNA MOHR, Vernon, B.C., Jan. 11, 1898.

MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL.

We have to acknowledge the following recent contribution to Mrs. Jamal's school: One who wishes to help, \$22; Muriel, \$2.00; M.H., 60c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

STANDS FOR PLANTS.

It is rather strange that in giving information in regard to the cultivation of plants in the dwelling house, I should have lost sight of one of the first requisites to successful culture, that is, a proper table, or stand, to place them upon. In this article I will try to give my readers a description of a table which I consider very suitable for this purpose. It must be confessed that the atmosphere of our Canadian houses in winter is so dry and hot that plant life has a struggle for existence, and, unless this dry atmosphere can be counterbalanced in some way, plant life will be of short duration; yet, with proper knowledge and attention, the difficulty can be overcome, and in every home flowers might be seen to gladden and cheer, during the long Canadian winters. Looking at flowers in whatever light you may, their influence in a home is instructive and elevating, and every home should have a window set apart for their cultivation in winter. This window should be the farthest in the house, and facing the sunny side. It should also be provided with the means of ventilation at the top and bottom, and fixed in such a way that it could be opened and closed easily. A low window is to be preferred to any other, as it affords more light. In the window should be placed a table, made so as to fit into it, and a little lower than the sill of the window. The table should be made strong, and with a piece of board, say two and a half inches deep, placed around the sides and ends. Over this should be a covering of strong zinc, to prevent any water getting through to the carpet. At one corner, or in the centre, should be placed a small pipe to carry away any water that may run from the pots; the pipe should have a tap at the end, and be placed so that a dish can conveniently be placed under it to catch the water. Over the hole in the table should be placed a fine piece of netted wire or perforated zinc, to prevent any dirt from getting down and choking the pipe. Over the whole surface place about one inch of very fine gravel or coarse sand. This is to prevent the pots from sitting in the water, and yet to retain sufficient water to give off moisture to the plants. The legs of the table should be strong and be provided with a set of broad castors, so that any night it might happen to be cold, it may easily be drawn into the room, and rolled back in the morning. On this table place the plants, the smallest next the window, and the largest next the room. Arrange them nicely as to color and habit. Avoid crowding. It destroys all beauty. Let every plant stand clear of its neighbor, it will give it room to grow. Give all the plants a good watering. You will observe that all the water that runs from the pots is lost in the gravel, or sand which will give it off in evaporation whenever the room becomes over-heated, and in this way supply the moisture necessary to keep the under part of the leaves moist and cool, and supply them with the very atmosphere which is necessary for their health; and not only this, but supply the room with needed moisture. I desire to say that with such a table plants can be grown with so much less trouble, that any one going to the trouble or expense to procure one will wonder how he was without such a thing so long.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HYDRANGLEA—CALLA LILY—LOVE IN A TANGLE.

A four seasons' plant which I kept on flower stand in the yard last summer did very well until brought into the house, when the leaves got yellow in spite of spraying and care. I then cut it down, or, I should say, cut the foliage, leaving the stalk with buds. They do not seem to develop, but at the base are independent sprouts opening right on the earth. Would you advise me to cut down the stalk and leave the rest? 2. A calla lily from slip—the leaves grow quickly, but die as soon, the same with the first bloom, not fully developed and yet dying. I notice tiny black insects on the leaves and spray with water only. There are four leaves coming independently from the plant. I have Jacob's ladder growing in the same pot, which, perhaps, may be taking away the nourishment from the lily, but I fear to remove it now in case of hurting the other plants. 3. A green mossy sort of plant, the name I know it by being, 'Love in a Tangle,' with which I have had my first success, is now falling, getting very yellow from root to about two inches from tip, then drying up. House is heated by hot-air furnace. There is no window in the room with plants, but a hall near by; over it is a tin of water to moisten the air. Ans.—Your treatment of the hydrangea (four seasons' plant) is at fault. In the first place, you should not have taken it into the house, but should have placed it in a cool cellar, and covered it outside and covered it up to the frost, until spring, or some time before required to grow. The yellowing of the leaves turning yellow was for want of water, but it was better that they should take place, as all the best plants are better off than on. The mossy plant is not an evergreen, but a deciduous plant, that is a plant that casts its leaves every year, in its natural way. Do not cut back the branches, but do not do you will cut away the flower buds for this spring's flowering, as

the flowers come from the buds of last fall's growing. The treatment you ought to give it now, is to keep it moderately dry at the roots until the buds begin to swell in spring, then increase the quantity of water. At the same time clean away the top of the soil in the pot down as far as the roots of the plant, taking care not to destroy any of the roots, then place some fresh soil in the pot. This soil should be rather rich, and if you cannot get well-rotted manure, purchase a package of plant food and mix it with the soil; this would give the plant a fresh start. The shoots starting from the bush show that the plant is starting into fresh growth. If young shoots of this year, cut them off and place them in damp sand in a pot, placing a piece of glass over them for a short time. They will make you some very fine plants to grow on for next year. 2. Your calla is not getting enough of water. This plant is semi-aquatic; that is, one that grows in a very wet place and even when partly covered with water, and therefore requires a great quantity of water. The Jacob's ladder plant would do little hurt, provided you understood that instead of one plant in a single pot you have two, and, therefore, it would require more attention and double feeding. Attend to this and you can grow both plants in one pot. Yet I must say that it is a very poor way to grow plants, better far to have one good plant than a hundred poor ones. 3. The 'love in a tangle' plant, as you are pleased to call it, is like all other love, if neglected and left alone, withers and dies. So will your plant (seedling) if you do not give it more water. This is a plant that anyone can grow. I do not know a plant that will stand worse treatment and live, but if you wish to see it in its beauty with its yellow flowers in spring, attend to its wants, not soaking with water, but sufficient to help it grow and keep green at all times. Perhaps your plant requires repotting, if so do this at once. Have you enough of heat, say, sixty degrees, in the room? If not move them to where they can get a little heat.

CYCLAMEN—ORANGE TREE—COLEUS.

Mrs. J. R.—1. I have a cyclamen bulb which I planted last October but has never started to root yet. What is the matter? It is perfectly sound. 2. I also have an orange tree; it seems to be at a standstill, never putting out any new leaves since I got it last fall. 3. What causes the leaves on coleus plants to keep very small; the begonias are the same and the leaves drop off or else a brown spot appears on the leaves and they die. Are the sacred lily bulbs any good after blooming? Ans.—1. Had you told me when you potted the cyclamen bulb, I would be in a better position to give you an answer. I imagine you have not potted your bulb properly, and afterwards kept it too dry, for had you given sufficient water the bulb would either have grown, or rotted long before this. Attend to last week's article on 'Cottage Gardening,' and make sure that the bulb is not covered under the soil, and that the earth is well packed about it. Firm potting is a proper condition for all such plants. 2. I think the same thing is the matter with your orange tree. Make sure that your plant is potted in good soil, enriched by one part well-rotted manure. When you read this take your plants and plunge them in tepid water over the top of the plants at once. If the water bubbles as if boiling when the plants are placed in the water that proves that they are too dry, and therefore cannot grow, not having sufficient moisture at the roots; the bubbles you see being the air which has been pressed out by the heavier body, the water, getting into the soil. In order to prove this remember the water must be four or five inches over the top of the flower pot, when it is plunged into it. 3. The same condition in which I think you keep your plants (dry) would cause the leaves of the coleus to grow small. A low atmosphere would do the same. Coleus love heat, and sufficient amount of water to keep them growing. The falling off and the burnt spot on the leaves is caused by the same cause. Change your treatment slightly; do not go to the opposite side when you begin the change, but do it by degrees, until you observe your plants growing freely; then keep to that treatment. Your begonias are in the same state as the coleus. Treat them in the same way and make sure that the soil is firm about the roots, and the drainage in perfect condition. Your sacred lily had better be thrown away, it is of no use for the second year after being forced. Indeed, they are not worth the trouble of taking care of them, they can be bought so cheap.

CHINA LILY—OLEANDER.

A. M. P.—I have a Chinese sacred lily which has been grown in water with pebbles and, so far as foliage is concerned, it has done famously, having seven strong spikes, but to my great disappointment, it had only one cluster of flowers. Do you know of any special treatment that would have ensured greater bloom? Also, please say what I should do with the bulb now, and if they bloom a second time. I bought a small oleander last spring and though it looks quite healthy, it has made very little, if any, advancement. Can you tell me how I could coax it to advance more rapidly? Ans.—The Chinese sacred lily was likely a bad, or perhaps I should say, a poor bulb. As you know, the bulb must have the flower in it, just as perfect as it ever can be, the summer before you get it; that is, when it is grown in the field, and unless the flower is in the bulb before you get it, all the growing you can do will not

cause it to flower. This is the case with all bulbs grown from flowers, hence I think your bulb had no flower in it when you bought it, and therefore, the best thing you can do with it is to cast it away; it is of no use. Do not give up trying to grow them, however; you may have better luck next year, and when you purchase your bulbs next year get them from a firm that imports the bulbs from China. 2. In order to have your oleander grow give it lots of water and plant food. An oleander is of the willow family and requires lots of rich stimulant and water. See treatment in back article on Oleanders. S. S. BAIN.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR'S DAUGHTER.

On this page we give portraits of Mr. Coulthard, a missionary of the China Inland Mission, and of his deceased wife, Maria, daughter of the Rev. J. Hudson



MR. COULTHARD.

Taylor, the founder of the Mission. From an account of her, given in 'China's Millions,' we give the following particulars:

Maria Hudson Taylor was born in Hang-chau, China, on Feb. 8, 1867, and was brought to England when about three years old. Her parents do not know when she gave her heart to God, but she received definite blessing at one of the Midway Conferences through an address by the Rev. Charles Fox. She returned to China when about seventeen years of age, and after a time engaged in missionary work in Ta-ku-fang and Kwei-ki, and was very successful. In blessing others she also received blessing. In 1888 she was married to Mr. Coulthard, and worked with him in Honan. Amongst numerous extracts from her letters, the following gives a characteristic account of her work, and of the spirit in which she conducted it:

'I do thank God for the hearts that he has been preparing to hear his word, and I take courage. But those interested are only the few; and how about the many? Some hear about our great Substitute, and listen as if it were nothing wonderful. But then there are others, again, thousands of women in this city alone—the largest city in all



THE LATE MRS. COULTHARD, (née Miss Hudson Taylor.)

Honan—who have never heard; and how are they to hear? I am the only one who can tell them, and I have to take a chair whenever I go out visiting, because of the immense crowds that gather to see me, and can never get to more than one house at a time, as before I am there long the crowd gets too large and I have to come away.'

The first woman convert in Honan was baptized in April, 1889. As the work enlarged, and her family claimed more of her lessening strength, her out-of-door work passed into the hands of others, and before she left on furlough she needed the help of one of the sisters in the dispensary work which she had undertaken, and in receiving the native women who came to her. She left China in 1894 much exhausted, a year before her husband, and returned with him and her four little ones in October, 1896, when they went to Wun-chau, Cheh-kiang, the large church there needing experienced help.

On Aug. 6 Mr. Coulthard wrote telling of prospective work in different directions, and adding: 'To-day is the last day of the "great heat," according to the Chinese calendar. We are so thankful for such a delightful summer as we have had, and hope the conclusion of it will be as nice. The children are well.' The next letter received from Mrs. Coulthard, which arrived after the telegram telling of her own as well as little Elsie's

death from cholera, begins as follows: 'Sept. 2. My dear mother,—I have sad news to give you this week. May the Lord help me to write it for my heart is nearly breaking. Jesus has come and taken our sweet little Elsie to himself. She was so bonny, and had so many pretty ways. She was a general favorite, for she had a smile for every one. I came back from the cottage by the sea on Tuesday of last week. Elsie was then just the picture of health. I noticed how she had got on even in the week that I had been away. She continued well until the Saturday, but on Sunday became weaker, and passed away on Monday.'

This sudden blow has quite prostrated us. We miss her so much; every room of the house is full of memories of her. 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' 'He shall gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom.' For the fifteen happy months that he has spared her to us, we are so thankful, and though our hearts are breaking, we do say, 'Thy will be done.' 'Thou art worthy.'

Mr. Coulthard tells that he was on the eve of visiting the Chi-chau prefecture before Elsie was taken, and that after delaying a few days he started, as he felt duty pressed, leaving his wife and the other children well, though a little run down after the summer. During his absence the subject of the Lord's speedy return was much on his dear wife's mind, and she spoke to the little boys about it. Then a severe attack of dysteria came on, and from the first she was impressed that the Lord was calling her too. A special messenger was kindly sent to meet Mr. Coulthard, and a quick boat to bring him back with all speed. Throughout his tour the Lord had been preparing him for what was coming, and in the morning, before the messenger arrived, Heb. xii., 10, was brought home to him with power, and he was meditating on the objects of God's chastenings—for our profit. When he reached home his wife was too ill for conversation, though conscious till next day. On Sept. 28 she passed almost imperceptibly into the King's presence.—'Christian Herald.'

China Awakening. The Rev. C. A. Stanley, D.D., for thirty-five years a missionary at Tientsin, China, writes as follows in the New York 'Independent':—

China has been made to realize to some extent her inferiority to other nations, and this by little, despised Japan. As a result she begins to appreciate the fact that she must earnestly attempt to master the western instruction and methods of warfare, and in this regard place herself on a respectable footing. Hence the number of instructors and drill-masters has been largely increased. A new impulse has been given to internal improvements and development in the way of railway construction and the opening of mines. The short line of railway in operation at the time of the war was found to be of such advantage to the government that railway extension, formerly talked about, was now definitely determined upon, and at once. Hence the Tientsin-Peking line, already in operation; also the Peking-Hankow, or Lu-Han trunk line, as it is called, work on which is being pressed forward, the earth-bed being made from Peking to Paotingfu. The need of funds and of material in quantities, which can be had at much less cost from local production than from foreign purchase, besides being a source of revenue, has led to more extended operations along the opening of mines. These all are promoted by government and under government control, simply inviting the money co-operation of the wealthy. Were there the least guaranty of honest administration, there would doubtless be a hearty response all over the land. There is no lack of silver; but even then it would be well if the government had opened the way for independent enterprise among the people themselves under rules which would encourage and not restrain, and which would insure against the liability of

official 'squeezing,' which has throttled such enterprises in the past. Some smaller ventures in the line of cotton and flouring mills have been made with sufficient success to demonstrate the popular readiness, but for the fear of government interference on its own occasion. An incident that occurred a few years ago in connection with the Tong San mines is in point. It was discovered in Peking that the Empress who had died and been buried a few years previously, was not resting peacefully in her grave, being disturbed by the contortions of the earth dragon. The cause of his uneasiness was foreign methods of mining practiced at the Kai Ping colliery. Native methods did not reach below the surface—they only tickled the dragon's back, and were rather agreeable than otherwise—he enjoyed it; but these foreign methods went right down to his vitals, and could not be endured, and so operations were brought to a standstill by Imperial command. But it was soon discovered that a plaster of ten thousand taels mollified His Eminence, the dragon, and work has gone on till the present. Another indication of the change which has come about, is the increased and rapidly increasing desire for a knowledge of the English language and of Western learning. Imperial sanction has been given to a scheme to establish a central school in each province, in which these shall be taught, with branches or preparatory departments in the prefectural cities. And very significant of the change that is gradually coming over the official mind is the fact that mathematics—possibly one or two other primary Western studies—are to be introduced into the regular competitive examinations for literary promotion. The knowledge of English is being extensively sought, as is evidenced by the fact that any Chinese who has a smattering of it can find pupils and support if willing to teach. Elementary books are in great demand. Further, some schools have been established on sound principles, one instance of which is the Pei Yang University at Tientsin. All these are most important departures from the traditions of the past, and are full of promise for the future.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

'Service for the King,' the monthly magazine of Mildmay Missions, North London, says: 'Come with me and enter two back rooms, where you will find a family of eight living—father, mother and six children. Before passing through the first small room to an inner one, we must wait and get accustomed to the dull light. In that inner room a sad sight awaits us: for on the bed lie two dear children—one six years old, the other a babe—suffering from bronchial pneumonia. The poor tired mother (who has been up most of the night) is busy at the table by the bedside making matchboxes—and it is the old story: she is paid for these twopence farthing a gross, having to find her own paste and string for tying them up in packets, and, in winter, coke to dry them. Working steadily she could only earn one shilling or one shilling and sixpence a day; but with sick children to look after, this she cannot do. Her husband, a steady man, was laid aside by rheumatic fever a year ago, which threw him out of employment, and the eldest boy is paralyzed. In another room we asked a woman seventy years old, 'How do you live on a shilling and sixpence a week?' for, after paying her rent, this is the exact sum she has to spare for food and clothes. 'I can just make both ends meet, miss, by having no luxuries, such as sugar and jam. I buy a bit of meat for Sunday, and that serves till the next week comes round.' She tells with much joy how she has one excursion in the year, which costs her sixpence, and she has a great saving up for it. Though thus straitened in circumstances, her life is full of praise to God for his love and goodness. Another Christian woman, too old to work, lives on one shilling a week, after paying rent for her room, a little back London cellar.'

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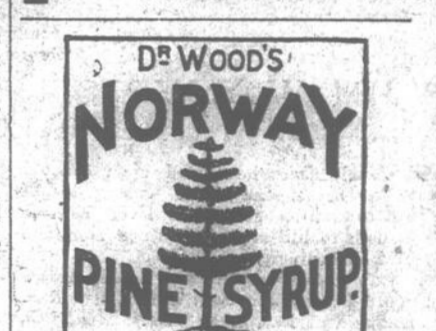
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The Boys' Page.

The Story of Buff.

(Hamlin Garland, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

In July, 1860, a wagon-train was toiling slowly through the Gunnison country of Colorado. There were three wagons, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. There was also one old white horse trailing behind the middle wagon.

There were five men, two from Michigan, two from Chicago, and one from Pennsylvania. Three were young, two were forty or thereabouts. One man was called 'Chicago,' and his brother 'Young Chicago.' The oldest man they called Cap. The fourth man was plain Jim Cope. The fifth they called the Scout, for he owned the old white horse, and about the only gun in the camp which would go off regularly when loaded and the trigger pulled.

They had been on the road a long, long time. An ox-team is slow when you are driving to market down a New England lane, but when you are going from Chicago to San Francisco it is as slow as coal tar in January.

The men had been so long on the road they had forgotten their own names, and the political candidates, and even the threatening war. They didn't know one day from another so far as names went. Six days ago they crept round such-a-so mountain, two days more and they would cross this-and-that river—that was all they knew of Sunday or Saturday.

Each day they toiled away from the mountains toward other mountains. Each night they looked for water and drew their animals into a corral as well as they could, and slept in fear of losing a beast, or being weakened by the whirling midnight rush of an Indian attack. Still they enjoyed it.

The old Pennsylvanian who told me of it, looked back upon it as a wonderful trip, and so it was, incredible now, as all that gold-seeking era seems to us of the city to-day.

The Scout was always on the lookout for game, and had sudden fits of frenzy at sight of distant buffalo or antelope.

'There, take the handkerchief off him, he'll follow us now.'

'Yes, he will,' said Chicago, ironically. 'I know what I'm doing, take it off,' said Jim.

They released the little fellow, and sure enough, he trotted after them like a dog. The men looked at Jim and the calf in astonishment. It was near-miraculous, black art. In this day it would be called hypnotism.

As they came trailing back to camp with the woolly little creature trotting behind, the captain gave a snort.

'Well! Is that all you got?'

Jim looked a little ashamed. 'Well, the little fellow looked so comical I couldn't help it. I fired the old pop-gun and it didn't hit anything, of course, and this little fellow in the rush didn't get corralled with the others, and so I nailed him. He'll make a nice pet.'

The captain snorted again and turned away. 'Huh! They're no fool like an old fool. What you goin' to do—carry him?'

'Oh, he'll follow all right.'

And so he did. The train stretched out again on its almost endless journey with 'little Buff' tagging along behind.

The question was, what to feed him! Jim racked his brains over the problem. They had no milk, and the little fellow couldn't eat solid food yet.

Jim hit at last upon a gruel of flour and stale bread and crackers which he rubbed into powder, and boiled to a thin paste. The little Buff wouldn't eat it the first night, and cried for his mother painfully, but the next morning he drank his gruel like a little major, and felt much better.

Thereafter at every camping-place, Buff must have his gruel the very first thing. He could hardly wait for it so cool before he got it, and if it was a little late coming he fell into the bad habit of going round looking into every can and bucket. If he found the bucket or can empty he promptly butted it into smithereens. One night he couldn't find his kettle of gruel, and so he butted the coffee-pot off the fire and got a trouncing from the cook. It wasn't severe enough to leave any marks, but it taught him to let the coffee-can alone.

But for all this bother he was the men became deeply attached to him. They

That's the last ounce of meat in the outfit, and no game in sight. M's a question of one of the oxen or Buff.'

No one spoke for some little time. Jim had seen this crisis coming, and so he remained silent.

The captain went on in the same low voice: 'We can't spare an ox just now, for we've got a lot of hard climbing before we reach good feed and water, and so it's a question of the calf. It's Jim's calf, and so we can't do anything about it unless he consents, or unless a majority vote in favor of killing it.'

Jim spoke at this point: 'I can't kill the little fellow any more'n I could kill a shepherd dog I'd had for years. I give you notice right here: I'll starve to death before I'll kill that little Buff!'

'So'll I,' said the Scout.

'Well, I don't know,' said Chicago. 'I won't go so far as that, but I'm willing to live on crackers and corn pone for a few days more. We may pull through all right yet.'

Young Chicago agreed to this, also, although he was getting sick and weak with the hard fare and the heat.

'That settles it,' said the captain; and to be just to him, he looked relieved, and everybody seemed to be happier. They walked over and looked down at the little fellow curled up under a sage-bush.

He shook his head, and looked up at them a moment; then lay down again, as if to say, 'Why don't you go to bed, like me?'

'I declare!' said Jim. 'Never got so attached to anything in my life—I mean any dumb animal.'

The long journey, the lack of women and children, had made this little buffalo like a child to them all. His funny little ways, his bothersome pranks gave them entertainment, and made it seem impossible to get along without him.

They reached the mountain-range at last, and an occasional rancher or miner furnished them food, and the calf grew sleek and fuller of mischief every day.

They came at last in sight of the great desert—a veritable valley of death. It lay out under their feet mystically beautiful, but strewn, they knew, with the bones of men and cattle dead of thirst and heat.

In the mountains at their last camping-place, before beginning their descent, they found a ranch with a woman in it and a child. The rancher himself was a pleasant person to meet, but it seemed a blessed vision of home to see his wife moving about the shanty, and to hear the laugh of a child. The rancher's boy, a lad of four or five, took a violent fancy to the little buffalo, and the mother asked the men to leave it at the ranch.

At first the men would not listen to the suggestion, but at last they came to consider it.

The captain argued: 'Now, boys, be reasonable. Think what that little chap will have to go through. We're just entering on the desert. What we've been over is play compared to the valley down there. Ten chances to one the little fellow won't pull through, and suppose he did? What can we do with him when he gets through? We can't keep him. We're going to scatter at Sacramento, and somebody will have to sell the calf. Be reasonable. Here is a nice ranch for him. Mrs. Burt will take good care of him. He'll have plenty of grass and water, and this little boy will have a playmate. Come, now, what do you say?'

'I s'pose you're right, Cap,' was Jim's slow answer. 'We'll miss him like thunder, though.'

The men gave a reluctant consent, and Jim led the little buffalo into the corral and put up the bars.

Buff wondered at this, and stood peering through the bars while the teams were being hitched up. He became uneasy as he saw one team starting. He knew well what the crack of the whip meant. He moved up and down the fence, and uttered a little moaning noise.

Jim came up just as the last team was getting under way, and put his hand through the bars. The little buffalo licked it with his rough tongue, and Jim got out his handkerchief and blew his nose mightily.

'It's the best we can do for you, Buff,' he said, in apology. 'It's a tough journey, and a mighty uncertain one for ye. Here you've got a good, safe place. Take good care o' him!' he shouted, almost fiercely, at the rancher.

'We'll do that,' the rancher answered. 'I'll look after him myself,' said the rancher's wife.

'Thank ye, ma'am,' said Jim, and took off his hat to bow.

When he caught up with the men, they carefully refrained from looking at each other, and nobody cared to attempt to say anything, for each man had a big lump in his throat.

A half-hour later, when the ranch-house was out of sight, Jim found voice to say:

'I'm glad they's a woman to look after him.'

'Yes, that's a comfort,' said Chicago senior.

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Laden with treasure!
Grant to thy hardy sons
Joy without measure,
And to thy fairest ones
Lives full of pleasure.

NORMAN McCausland.

'Isn't your son rather young to join the army?' said a recruiting sergeant to an old lady who brought a boy of fourteen to him to enlist. 'Why so?' she replied; 'you see, I want him to join the infantry.'

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'JIM WAS WRESTLING WITH A LITTLE BUFFALO CALF.'

At such times he leaped upon the old white horse, and made wheezy sallies out toward the game, but never got near enough to kill anything, which mortified him exceedingly.

One day as they topped a long cedar-spotted ridge, they saw a herd of buffalo feeding in a low, green park. The Scout flew into wild excitement, and was for plunging down upon them with 'old whitty' and the rifle. The old Pennsylvanian, Jim Cope, took a hand.

'Now see here, boy, don't fly off the handle. It's about time we had a buffalo. Now you let me take the gun and horse, and you go round and drive the herd toward me.'

The Scout objected, but the rest of the boys sustained Jim, and so they set off. Jim rode down around the ridge to where a 'dra' or ravine led toward the river, while the Scout took a circuit to get behind the herd.

All was still for half an hour. The men joked in low voices. At last they heard a wild yell and a dull thunder, then more yells, then a shot. They rushed up the ridge and peered over upon the battle-ground.

Jim was off his horse, and the Scout was running toward him. The buffalo were flying over the distant ridge.

'What's the matter?' asked Chicago. 'That old white horse hasn't thrown him, has he?'

'No, guess not. He's a-wrastlein' somethin', 'pears to me.'

'Stay here and I'll go see,' said Chicago.

He ran down the ridge toward Jim, and arrived at about the same time the Scout did.

Jim was wrestling with a little buffalo calf, a comical little fellow with a big head and shaky legs. Jim had put his handanna neckerchief about the calf's neck, and the little fellow was leaping and bawling.

'He'll be all right in a minute,' said Jim; 'pet him a little and he'll quiet down.'

They gathered round the little fellow, and brushed his nose and ears till he grew quiet.

threatened him direfully when they found their coats trampled on, or the bread can butted under the wagon, but they were as careful of him as if he had been a child.

He grew in strength rapidly, and it was well he did, for as the train left the higher lands and dropped into the low levels of alkali and cactus and sage-brush, the sun grew blistering hot, the road dusty and the streams few.

The men, looking back and seeing him trudging along covered with dust, his parched tongue lolling out, felt a queer stir in their hearts. He seemed half-human in his brave defiance of dust and heat. At such times one of the men would drop back beside him to encourage him.

'Well, Buffie, old boy, tough, ain't it? Never mind, we'll camp soon, and then we'll have our gruel. Poor little Buff! See the mountains over there? We'll get out of this oven in a few days.'

Buff would not show any signs of hearing; he just stumped along, saving every inch of distance he could.

It came about at last that Buff was considered when the day's drive was laid out.

'We could make it, but I don't know about little Buff. He had a hard day yesterday.'

'Well, put an extra can of gruel for him, then.'

This they did, and in spite of alkali dust and heat and the long marches, Buff thrived. He came into camp at night covered with dust, tongue hanging out and black with dirt; but Jim brushed him off with a branch of sage-brush and made his gruel, and by sunrise the next morning he was on hand, ready for another trip. The first thing in the morning was the cry, 'Well, how's Buff this morning?'

One night, as he lay peacefully dozing just a little way from the camp-fire, there arose a very grave and portentous howl among the men. Happily, he could not understand them, and their voices were low and soothing, as he slept on.

The captain said, 'Well, boys, we've got down to crackers and corn-meal.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The death of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan in the Khyber Pass brings a romantic and heroic life to a not uninteresting close. It is such a death as so bold a fighting man would have chosen. Apparently Sir Henry was shot down by the Afriids while riding alone from Ali Musjid to Jamrud. Many a time had he dared death literally at the cannon's mouth, and he had been more slashed by swords and riddled by bullets than almost any other man in the British army. The following interesting sketch of the deceased officer is given in the London 'Daily Mail':—

Sir Henry Marham Havelock-Allan was the distinguished son of a still more distinguished father, General Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow. The issue of the great general's marriage with Hannah, daughter of Dr. Marshman, the distinguished Indian missionary, Sir Henry inherited qualities of head and nerve which won for him a foremost place in British story.

He was born on Aug. 6, 1830, in Chinsurah, East Indies, and as a child had a narrow escape from death by fire in a bungalow. Beyond that, little is recorded of his childhood's days. Nevertheless, as a youth of sixteen he was already an ensign in the 39th Regiment of Foot, and two years later he was gazetted lieutenant to the 88th Regiment, and shortly afterwards adjutant of the 10th Regiment. His career was still in front of him, and in hopes of seeing active ser-

Henry was present. But in all he conducted himself with that fearlessness which won for him the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel and the Victoria Cross.

Sir Henry was the only officer who won the Victoria Cross at Cawnpore, while acting as A.D.C. to his illustrious father, who had just returned from Persia. The coveted garland of valor was won by him under the following circumstances, as reported by the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, his father, to the Commander-in-Chief, in India:—

In the combat at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aide-de-camp. The 6th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry was lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserve gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse in front of the centre of the 6th, opposite the muzzle of the gun.

Major Sterling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment, at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged, and the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 6th.

Sir Henry's services were not confined to India. After the mutiny he was for a short time Deputy-Adjutant-General at Aldershot. From there he went to New Zealand (1863-5), being engaged in the Maori War, and receiving the C.B. Later he went to Canada as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and for a time held the post of Assistant-Adjutant-General in Ireland.

Such is the record of the military services of the man of whom Lord Wolseley said:—'If I were asked who was the bravest man in the British Army, I should say Sir Henry Havelock Allan.'

SIR HENRY AS A POLITICIAN.

Sir Henry Havelock Allan's career as a politician is soon told, though in that capacity he has been before the public

On one occasion the general was so nettled at the conduct of an Irish M.P. in one of the side galleries of the House during a full-dress debate that he sat upon that M.P. in the literal and the physical sense of the word. The M.P. thus inconvenienced appealed to the Speaker for protection amid some uproar, and Sir Henry was induced by Mr. Peel to sit on the bench instead.

Once in Durham the general rode up to a small village post-office and called for two or three stamps. As these were not brought out to him at once, he dived his head, peered into the shop of the alarmed postmaster, and reiterated his demands in a terrible voice. There was no delay after that, the official fearing lest the horseman might so the length of leaping the very counter itself. Sir Henry was a fine and an absolutely fearless horseman, and he was never happier than when breaking in a dangerous and untrained animal. He had a perfect seat and looked the dashing cavalry officer all over when mounted and riding in the Row.

Few who witnessed Sir Henry's defences of an angry mob in Park Lane shortly after a labor demonstration will forget the utter fearlessness of it. For a while, until assisted for assistance in the shape of mounted constables arrived on the scene, Sir Henry dared a crowd almost of thousands, many of whom, armed with stones and sticks, pressed upon him most menacingly. His whole bearing was as that of Lord Cardigan alone after the charge of the Light Brigade and among a swarm of hostile troops. What it was all about no one could clearly tell, but the probability is that the general's stern countenance was the beginning of an ugly-looking affair.

General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was not a silent member of the House of Commons, but spoke well and with effect more than once during the last session or two on military matters. He was something of an orator of the old style, and was studiously courteous in his reference to men and their measures.

Sir Henry's physical strength supported many traditions of his powers, and he was to the last so hale that during the camp of exercise held in the north for the benefit of the militia corps of which he was honorary colonel, Sir Henry slept under canvas, took his 'tub' outside in the open air, and brought back full circulation by receiving the reports of his orderly officer and transacting other regimental business, oblivious all this time that he had not donned a stitch of clothes.

CHILDREN AND THE MIMIC STAGE.

A PHYSICIAN'S GRAVE WARNING.

A prominent physician, of large experience, discussing the introduction of children in tableaux and dramatic exhibitions in the city recently, expressed to a 'Witness' representative his emphatic condemnation of such a practice, upon the ground that, owing to the mental and physical strain to which the children were subjected for several days, in connection with such performances, it was entirely probable that grave consequences in not a few cases would be likely to follow—not perhaps immediately, but ultimately. This gentleman was wholly in sympathy with the many admirable charities which seek to aid their funds through public entertainments and other ways, but the multiplication of such charities made this task of procuring means increasingly difficult. Those who have charge of such institutions feel how greatly hampered they are for lack of funds, and naturally turn to the form of novel and attractive entertainment, failing direct subscriptions, rather than limit the usefulness of a work to which many ladies and others have given themselves with laudable zeal.

'So long as these entertainments concern only those who are able to judge for themselves,' said the physician, 'medical men may have little to say, but when we have a large number of children, many of whom are far from strong naturally, kept in a whirl of excitement, afternoon and evening, for several days consecutively, we feel that it is time for us as physicians to raise a note of warning. With regard to the play or exhibition itself, we have, of course, little to say. We have no doubt it was extremely pretty, and all the children who saw it were no doubt delighted and perhaps educated to a certain extent in appreciation of the artistic and beautiful. Our sympathy is entirely with the young people who gave the exhibition. The strain upon their nerves must have been very great, and we would not be at all surprised if some of them felt the after-effects for many years to come. Parents forget that result of over-strain on the nervous system often shows themselves very slowly. Nevertheless, they follow, and we feel quite sure that if parents will only consult their family physicians on the influence such a prolonged series of entertainments must have on the future health of the children, they will receive such answer as will cause them to shrink from repeating it.'

In 1892, however, he was defeated, but in 1895 he was again returned. His death, therefore, created a Parliamentary vacancy in South-East Durham.

SIR HENRY'S PERSONALITY.

The House of Commons has lost in Sir Henry Havelock Allan one of its most fearless, most dashing, and most distinguished figures. The stern, uncompromising aspect and bearing of the Cawnpore hero in a way belied the man. Far from being forbidding, proud, or reserved, Sir Henry was as kind and as affable to all-comers, provided they handled him properly, as the bluff old Admiral Field himself, or as the genial 'ruffian' of the Liberal party, whose light is for the moment somewhat hid under a bushel. The general, though a reliable party man and a favorite with the whips, was by no means a mere partisan. He could see two sides to many a political question, he had many friends and admirers among his political opponents, as, indeed, had most men at St. Stephen's—and his splendid record of gallantry was a precious possession of the House of Commons, just as is Mr. Lecky's as a historian, Professor Jebb's scholarship and Sir William Harcourt's wit.

Sir Henry, however, could scarcely be described as a man of exactly even temperament, and his occasional little outbursts, by no means against established authority—for he was before all things a BELIEVER IN DISCIPLINE—

but against men and things not at one with his views, have long been famous.

As a Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price 25 cents a box.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

Cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, the Most Honestly Recommended Remedy, Has Cured Miss Morris After Six Years of Sickness.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills Cure All Pale, Weak, Tired, Run-Down Women.

Why will women keep on suffering untold agony, when they can so easily cure themselves? Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are so honestly recommended, by women cured by them, that not a suffering woman should hesitate any longer in making a conscientious use of the remedy that cannot fail them.

We prove that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure women. We are honest. We never publish a testimonial without the full consent of the lady cured. We always give the full address for identification. What we say of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills is true. They are the most honestly recommended remedy in existence. They do not cure all kinds of illness. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for diseases peculiar to women, and they cure women.

It does not matter how long you have been suffering. It does not matter what doctors have treated you, it does not matter how many 'Cure All' remedies you have taken without results. If you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills carefully, strictly following the directions, you will get better. They have cured women who have been sick for over 30 years. They have cured women who have received hospital treatment. They have cured women who had received treatment from the best physicians. They have cured young and old women. They have cured after everything else had failed. We have numerous proofs of what we say in the thousands of absolutely honest testimonials at our office.

Miss Jessie Morris is a very prosperous young milliner. She lives at 378 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S. Miss Morris has been cured by the use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone. Several physicians had failed to cure her during her six years of sickness. Her aunt, Mrs. William Morris, who had also been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, recommended them to her. Miss Morris, like all other charitable women, is glad to tell how she was cured. She testifies in order that all sick and run-down women should know the remedy that can cure them. Miss Morris says:—'For six years I have been a constant sufferer from female weakness. My head was aching nearly all the time, at times so much that I thought it would split open. I had



MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

fainting spells, I had a terrible pain under the heart, I had also that bearing down pain, and my sides ached very much. Often I could not walk, my back was aching so much. I was also constipated and very weak. I was all run down and discouraged. I have doctored with several physicians. I tried a great number of remedies, but all without being cured. Last summer, while visiting my aunt at Albany, Mrs. William Morris, who had been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, she strongly recommended them to me as a great remedy for women. I bought a few boxes and kept taking them for a while. They have cured me of all my pains. I do not suffer now. I am much stronger, I do my work with good spirits. I can eat and sleep well, and always feel well rested in the morning. I have gained in flesh. Occasionally I take a box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and they do me a lot of good. I honestly recommend them to all sick women. They will cure them, I am sure.

(Signed), MISS JESSIE MORRIS, 378 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

constipation bearing down pains, sides and back ache, pain under the heart, palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, stomach, indigestion, pain between the shoulders, dizziness, nervousness, headache, swelling of the hands and feet, coldness of the feet and hands. They will make your blood rich and pure. They will give you courage, health and happiness.

If you have suffered for years, do not get discouraged. If one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills fail to cure you, take more. Give the remedy a chance to see what it can do for you. Never stop using Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before consulting our physician specialist. You can consult him by letter absolutely without cost. He will answer every one of your letters. Send him a full description of your case, or, if you wish, send us for a symptoms blank. They

are free. Our physician will give your case all his attention. He will describe your sickness. He will tell you how to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in the manner most appropriate to your case. He will speak to you so clearly in his letter that you will at once understand the cause of your trouble and the best way to cure yourself. Address your letter to the Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal. Our specialist alone will then open your letter and keep it confidential.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in boxes of 50 Red Pills, never in any other way. Accept no substitute from the merchant that wants to make a larger profit on your purchase. If your dealer does not have them and wants to give you some other remedies that he claims are just as good as Dr. Coderre's Pills, say 'No!' and write to us enclosing 50c in stamps for one box, or \$2.50 in money order or registered letter for six boxes, and you will receive by the return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, the ones that cure. We send them by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price. All first-class dealers sell them, 50c per box, or six for \$2.50.

Accept only Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in boxes of 50 Red Pills. They cure. Address: The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Can.



THE LATE SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

vice in the Crimean war, he came to England. In this he was disappointed. Returning to India, in 1857, he accompanied his father as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the Persian expedition, where he was present, at the bombardment of Mohumrah, for which he received a medal. The war soon finished, and he returned to India, which was soon to be the scene of deeds of unexampled sufferings and bravery on the part of the English. When the mutiny was at its height General Havelock was appointed to the command of the field force for the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore. His son went with him as aide-de-camp and later as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

With this force he saw plenty of fighting, being present at the actions of Futtehpore, Pandoo, Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonca, Buseerungunge, Nowal-gunge, Alum-bach, and others, and at the relief of Lucknow, where he was dangerously wounded by a musket ball through the left elbow. He was again wounded in the shoulder by a rifle ball, in defence of the Residency, when it was relieved by Lord Clyde in November, 1857.

Within a month he joined the Joint Field Force, under General Franks, and was present at the actions of Nusrat-pore, Chanda, Umceerpore, and Sul-tanpore.

He was with the 4th Division before the fall of its fall, including the storming of the Lesser Emaumba and the capture of Chanda, in March, 1858.

At this time he was engaged with Lucknow, and was present at the relief of Azimgarh, where he received a sabre cut on the forehead.

As Brigadier Douglas he served in the actions of Ghazeeabad, and later in the actions in Shahabad. In command of a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, riflemen and cavalry, he pursued the rebels after they had evacuated Lucknow, and defeated them in three actions in October, 1858. After this he was in command of a detachment of the Horse in the Oude, under Lord Clyde, and was present at the action on the 1st of December, 1858. With this force he remained in the Oude, and was present at the conclusion of the campaign.

His list of engagements, but not exhaust all in which Sir

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City N.J.

TENNIS PLEASANT PASTIMES

GOLFING AT THE GOLF COURSE OF ATLANTIC CITY

The finish of the annual Cat Boat Race

WINNING IN SEASON THE SPORTSMAN'S DELIGHT

The Leading Hotels

ST CHARLES, RUDOLF, HADDON HALL
CHALFONTE, TRAYMORE, SEASIDE HOUSE,
DENNIS, SHELburne, GRAND ATLANTIC,
BRIGHTON, LURAY.

CLUB HOUSE OF THE COUNTRY CLUB
OVERLOOKING THE BAY
GOLF LINKS AND OTHER POPULAR PASTIMES

WRITE TO ANY OF MENTIONED HOTELS FOR BOOKLETS AND DESCRIPTIVE MATTER

Delightful DRIVE FROM ATLANTIC CITY TO THE CLUB HOUSE.

A Bureau of Information and Distribution concerning ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., will be opened at Windsor Hotel, Montreal, February 14, 15 and 16, daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., at which time a representative of the city will distribute to all callers, booklets, itineraries, etc., describing the resort and its attractions, and will give any other information desired.

points of view to bring about adequate reform. There are two very necessary ingredients out of which to manufacture municipal reforms—a better class of voters and a new source of revenue. Perhaps instead of a 'better class of voters,' I should say 'a more politically educated class.' What I would propose is a course which, while, to say the least, it would not deteriorate the voters, would possibly make a handsome addition to the revenue. The idea is that municipal franchise should be enlarged to cover a large and respectable class, some single, some married and with families, who are not included under the head of tenants and proprietors, in other words, a lodger franchise. Together with this enlargement of the franchise there might be a tax levied on lodgers. Such a tax at five dollars per capita could hardly bring in less than \$50,000 a year. That such a course would be justifiable seems clear enough since good civic government is as much or nearly as much in the best interests of the lodger as of the tenant. If the water is bad he is apt to know about it; if gas is dear he cannot use it for a cooking stove; if the streets are muddy his clothes are soiled; a good police service, beautiful parks, protection from fire, perfect drainage, all these, if he could get them, would appeal to his soul as much as another man's. And he is capable to vote, since he is just as well educated in the three R's, and politically as the tenant, while he is more intelligent in that he gets out of paying the enormous rents demanded by the rapacity of the Montreal landlord. For myself I am a lodger, and seeing that I think myself as capable of voting and as interested in civic affairs as the average payer of water rates, I would be willing enough to pay taxes if thereby I could have a vote with which to help turn the rascals out.

allows live stock trains, but not general freight traffic. The hearing and its sequel ought to wake Canada, like a fire bell, from its undue sense of security to see that the configuration which has reached dangerous proportions in the United States has begun in earnest in Canada. Morality has as much to fear from corporations as from saloons, which in our cities are but the tools with which corporations build governments corrupt enough for their bribes. The greed for dividends is the senior partner of the appetite for drink. The so-called 'best citizens' in the corporations are doing more to corrupt politics and debauch morals than would be possible for the 'bad citizens,' who are so labelled.

The Toronto revelation of hostility to the Sabbath, and the coming plebiscite should be the signals for organizing everywhere in Canada a 'Union Reform Committee,' in which shall be federated all Christian churches and societies of the city or town to plough the public mind with regular and special public meetings; to sow this ploughed ground with reform literature, sending the young people's societies two and two from door to door to harvest results by committees carrying petitions for the enactment and enforcement of good laws.

Reform work has been too much a series of fits and spasms. It should be organized on a broad basis, for the evils we fight, all of which are allies, will not be finally overthrown in one campaign. More and more in the United States reform plans are being laid out by the year with one thing to study and one thing to do each month by a fighting federation of churches and kindred societies.

WILBUR F. CRAFTS,
Superintendent of the Reform Bureau,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1898.

DISFRANCHISED.

Montreal, Jan., 1898.

SOULLESS CORPORATIONS AND CANADIAN MORALS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You struck the very heart of the subject when you said of the recent deputation to Toronto, in opposition to the Lord's Day Act, that corporate interests had never openly made such a demonstration before at the Legislature. The only important change the act proposed was to put corporations equally with individuals under the law forbidding Sunday work, other than work of necessity and charity. No one proposed to allow such work to be done by individuals. The existing law, which the deputation asked to have retained, forbids that. Some ingenious judges had found that a law forbidding all persons whatsoever to do such work, does not apply to corporations. To make the law equitable and workable, therefore, it became necessary to expressly include corporations. This was only making the law unmistakably say what its framers had intended it to say. But the corporations resented the idea of being brought under the same restrictions as individuals. They must be a law to themselves. And so they rallied their stockholders in force, together with their hired attorneys, and other hired men, to terrify the government, their election contributions being just now needed for a new election, in which they may be expected to put the legislators under new bonds, to let them do as they please.

'THE HIGHER LAW' RE EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The very existence of a democracy (like ours) depends upon the intelligence of the electorate; and of the state along with, or against, parents, must therefore cause that all the youth within its bounds, shall receive such an education as will fit them to perform well the ordinary duties of citizenship; and I beg to affirm that 'parents' have no ('divine' or other 'rights' in re as against the state.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A good deal has appeared in the papers in reference to supplies for the Klondike, especially for the winter, but I am of opinion that where fresh meat will be scarce, and salted provisions only used, the most essential have been forgotten or never thought of, and they are 'substitutes for lime-juice, vinegar and pickles.' It is well known that these will not stand the least cold, and of course are useless for the purposes required. Can any of your scientific readers suggest anything to take the place of these so much needed articles. It is to be hoped some one may be able to name a substitute.

ONE INTERESTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At a time when municipal affairs appear to be so utterly out of gear, it is but natural that almost every thinking citizen should have his own pet panacea for the cure of the civic health. But whatever course of municipal reform may be carried through we can in no way rid ourselves of the enormous burden of the civic debt which for many years, even if it is never increased, must eat up a large proportion of the city's income. It is one of those vicious circles which are always confronting the would-be reformers; the longer the present state of things is allowed to last the greater will be the burden of our debt, and the greater the burden of our debt the more difficult will it be from some

THE YUKON REGULATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When I wrote you last on the subject of the Yukon regulations, our views seemed so far apart that I concluded I was done. I tried to show that the regulations were arbitrary and unworkable, and hoped you could use your influence to work some changes. Any reasonable mining men would be satisfied with such regulations as were in British Columbia in the early days of mining, when the conditions were similar. Administration was simple, not expensive and was satisfactory and established good order. I have noticed several articles on this subject and your remarks in the 'Witness,' of the 14th instant. You claim there has been some modification of the regulations. This I expect, and expect more, as the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Mr. Sifton, is a western man, and has considerable intercourse with miners, who thoroughly understand the requirements of that country, and are best qualified to give advice. There are some facts you mention, with which I quite agree. First, that it is a large, unexplored sub-arctic region, and much of it may be auriferous. Second, that its wealth will be largely gathered by foreigners, and possibly lost to Canada. I make the assertion that less than one-fifth of the crowd that will reach there the present season will be Canadians, and it may be some consolation for Canadians to know that they will be as fairly treated as the foreigner. This was not the case in our North-West. The foreigner had his way paid into the country and had something besides to begin with, while the Canadian had to get there the best way he could. As the government is trying to discriminate in tariff reform, would it not be well to discriminate somewhat in favor of the Canadian miner by imposing a foreign miners' tax? This would give revenue, and would not be expensive or difficult to collect, especially beside the territory of Alaska, where they have no place for foreign miners, the United States runs the territory in the interests of their own people.

As to the government reserving alternate claims. I was in hopes that idea had been abandoned, and hope yet that it will be. It certainly will not be possible to make it workable, and it is a grave and important question for the government at the present time to make the very most of this country in the interest of the people of Canada.

I am a Canadian, though the first eight years of my existence were spent in one of the Scotch straths of Aberdeenshire, where we learned the shorter catechism and made the best whiskey, and where men liked to know where they would land before they leaped. I claim some experience of pioneer life in new countries, and of their mining regulations. I received my mining experience at the face of the drift, and not in the rotunda of first-class hotels.

Now to illustrate: How can the government get alternate sections on the creeks or lode, that is now taken up and producing? It would be impossible. Then all ground is vacant that is not staked off and operated on. I expect a miner's license permits him to take any mining ground not claimed. When a party starts out, they may tramp ten or fifty miles; they may be out four or five months; they may sink on a creek, or a flat, or a mountain slope twenty or fifty feet deep; they may strike a gold channel or lode; it may be ten, twenty, or fifty feet wide, perhaps not very straight or easy to get the line. If, however, they stake off their ground,—as far as they know, to take in the most of the lode they have discovered, there is no government agent near them nor any other person, but they go for supplies and to register their claim. They tell their friends what they have found. The next day a crowd goes in; it may be thirty or three hundred miners. The party has always been, first come first served. If it is so now, where is the

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The sale of St. James Church would be to Canadian Methodism a calamity and a reproach. In the Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and Bay of Quinte conferences there are over 213,000 church members. One dollar from each of these, either personally or representatively, would materially affect the position of the church.

Last Thursday, Jan. 13, I sent Mr. Torrance, the treasurer, St. James street, ten dollars—one for myself and one each for nine other members, who may not be able to respond. Were this simple, practicable suggestion generally and promptly adopted, St. James would be placed in easy circumstances before the end of February.

Smith's Falls, Jan. 18, 1898.
H. F. BLAND.

ALABANACH.

Montreal, Jan., 1898.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE MR. VILLIERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Personal reminiscences of eminent persons are usually interesting, and when illustrative of their character, are of value. I several times met the late Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., when residing on the borders of his constituency. Having been engaged in an enquiry, in which he took much interest, as to the financial condition and prospects of two friendly societies in South Staffordshire, I was brought into contact with many hundreds of work-people, whose entire lack of recreation of a healthy character induced me, with the aid of friends, to establish a series of free concerts for colliers, and their families. Out of this grew a movement for adult education, etc. To help this forward I asked Mr. Villiers to preside at a public meeting called to lay our plans before the district. He came down from London to Wolverhampton, where I met him at dinner on the night of the meeting. Dinner over, he asked me to tell him all I knew about our movement. I 'coached' him thoroughly, but he took no notes. In half an hour after getting his lesson he was acting as chairman of a large meeting, and his speech was the most complete, most practical, and most eloquent plea for adult education, wider opportunities for recreation, better sanitary surroundings, and other social reforms for ameliorating the condition of the 'working classes' ever delivered. All my statistics, collected by great labor, he remembered and used memoriter, as though he were reading them and after prolonged reflection.

I was amazed at the rapidity with which he had digested my raw materials, and delighted at the earnestness of his pleas for social reform on the lines above indicated. At a little supper after the meeting he laughed heartily at his having, as he said, stripped my tree of leaves and fruit to cover his naked branches, and for years afterwards was in the habit of writing me for information as to the work he had so brilliantly

inaugurated. England has lost one of her noblest sons in the death of Charles Pelham Villiers.

GEORGE HAGUE.

A GREAT WRONG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Inexperienced and thoughtless teachers often do a grievous wrong in publishing in the daily and weekly newspapers the names and post-office addresses of the pupils attending their respective schools; for thus disreputable publishers and others are furnished free of cost with the means through the mails of sending to the youth of the country all their vile literature. 'A word to the wise,' etc.

E. T.

STREET CAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Can nothing be done to prevent the overcrowding of the Windsor street cars in the morning and evening? We are packed simply like sardines inside the cars and the platforms are equally crowded, which, I understand, is contrary to the law. The air we breathe during our trip down and up is of the very worst, and often the crowd is so great that I am taken past my street from sheer inability to get out. Considering the wealth of the Montreal Street Railway Company, I think the least it could do would be to give us breathing space. The conductors are unable to collect all the fares as it is; I have seen many a one passed by. Many are turned away at the crossings and walk, who would ride if there was room. Surely we have a right to demand a better service, or is every one too much interested in the two and a half percent quarterly dividend to care to move in the matter.

A CONSTANT TRAVELLER.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children has been in existence fifteen years, but has never yet received the support from the general public to which it might justly lay claim, and this possibly because its work and needs have not been brought prominently before the public.

Poor, oppressed and defenceless women and children, ill-treated by those bound by every law, human and divine, to care for and protect them, come or are brought to this society, and there receive the succor and relief they so sorely need. Legal action is taken when necessary, and everything possible is done to encourage and make them self-helpful. Children are protected from the cruelty of unnatural, drunken parents or unscrupulous employers, and placed in safety either at the society's headquarters, 772 Palace street, or elsewhere. There is no question of race or creed; all are helped to the limit of the society's resources.

Individuals cannot do this work, and as the population of the city increases so do the demands upon the society. Permit me, therefore, to urge its claims

upon our citizens, and to express the hope that they will not only respond generously but promptly to this appeal, as money is much needed to carry on the work.

JANE RADFORD.

P. S.—All subscriptions to be sent to Mrs. I. C. Radford, 80 University street, who will at once acknowledge and send receipt.

'THE HIGHER LAW' RE EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The very existence of a democracy (like ours) depends upon the intelligence of the electorate; and of the state along with, or against, parents, must therefore cause that all the youth within its bounds, shall receive such an education as will fit them to perform well the ordinary duties of citizenship; and I beg to affirm that 'parents' have no ('divine' or other 'rights' in re as against the state.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A good deal has appeared in the papers in reference to supplies for the Klondike, especially for the winter, but I am of opinion that where fresh meat will be scarce, and salted provisions only used, the most essential have been forgotten or never thought of, and they are 'substitutes for lime-juice, vinegar and pickles.' It is well known that these will not stand the least cold, and of course are useless for the purposes required. Can any of your scientific readers suggest anything to take the place of these so much needed articles. It is to be hoped some one may be able to name a substitute.

ONE INTERESTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At a time when municipal affairs appear to be so utterly out of gear, it is but natural that almost every thinking citizen should have his own pet panacea for the cure of the civic health. But whatever course of municipal reform may be carried through we can in no way rid ourselves of the enormous burden of the civic debt which for many years, even if it is never increased, must eat up a large proportion of the city's income. It is one of those vicious circles which are always confronting the would-be reformers; the longer the present state of things is allowed to last the greater will be the burden of our debt, and the greater the burden of our debt the more difficult will it be from some

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THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

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government agent's chance? Can he, or will he try to dispossess some of those who have got in first, and commenced work.

A narrow lode may be discovered not over ten feet wide, but the ground will be taken up often five hundred feet on each side, and many places of the lode you could not get the color of gold in a day's work, so that the sections the government takes may be worth something or nothing. This shows how difficult it is to locate. No man can see into the ground and no diviner's wand has been reliable in locating. The alternate claims were easy to allot in the fertile plains of the North-West; there was only a partnership of three, the Dominion, the C. P. Ry. Co., and the Hudson Bay Co. I think the senior partner, the N. B. Co., got the best of the divide, and rightly so, as they were the first on the ground, a Canadian farmer does not know who owns our North-West until he looks over one of the well executed maps which these corporations exhibit in Winnipeg.

Since my last letter, the 'Witness' claims a reduction has been made in the royalties, but at the wrong end; a claim may be workable that only pays four or five dollars per day to the man. Should ten men be employed at ten dollars per day, which are common wages, to work it, the mine would be short forty or fifty dollars per day of paying wages besides other necessary expenses. But the men and expenses must be paid, as the laborers are not always the owners of the claim. How is the government to get their share of what is taken out? Expenses should all be paid first. Then it would be less objectionable for the government to claim a share of the surplus, which even then would be hard to collect. It is like taxing a man's salary. The United States Government resorted to that after the war, but soon had to abandon it, as men refused to give their correct earnings. The proposed method can only bring about untruthfulness and an established system of fraud.

You claim the lifetime of placer mining is from five to seven years. The writer left the California mines at the end of the ninth year of mining life in that Eldorado. It was then only patched over, and had not reached the zenith of its greatest output for many years afterwards, not even till legislation prevented further washing down of the mountains, filling the rivers with debris, and destroying the fertile bottom lands. With all the unfavorable conditions of the Klondike and the large size of the claims in that territory, it will be nearer the mark to say that placer mining will exist there for twenty years or more.

In my humble opinion the most urgent and important work for the government now is to get the country opened up with possible roads through it. The required regulations will be righted as people get established in the country, and if the government can keep the territory out of the hands of speculators, which I fear will be hard to do. The proposed sale of timber before the government, and but few individuals know very much about it, looks like what with the late government would be called jobbery. Whatever may be done in opening up coast or rival routes, what will best serve the people of Canada will be to establish the most direct road from the wheat fields and pastures to the mines.

JAMES WATTIE. Valleyfield, Jan. 20, 1898.

PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir—Why is our dear old Province of Quebec left behind in the race for material advancement?

We have vast resources of mines and forests, and we have cheap and honest labor; yet our exports of timber and minerals amount to but a bagatelle. We see New York capitalists to-day,



A suitable site for a pulp-mill, where are they searching for it? The Lower Provinces. Newspapers are turning their eyes on Ottawa with letters of inquiry to Sir Richard Cartwright, suggesting that we should turn our backs on paper, and ship the paper to the States. By all means let us do so. Do we have a suitable site for a paper mill? I would at once locate the entrance of the River Ottawa to the Ottawa river, about midway between the commercial and political centers of the Dominion. What advantages does this locality offer?

merous tributaries, draining a territory of over four thousand miles in extent. Most of this territory is well wooded with spruce; indeed, no spruce has been taken off the Rouge till within the last eight or ten years.

There are on the Rouge river seven falls, all within a mile of its junction with the Ottawa, and they are capable of furnishing three thousand horse power.

There are piers and retaining booms, for sorting logs and timber, and there are ponds suitable for holding pulp-wood.

There is a choice of either railway or river accommodation for freighting, and there is plenty of cheap labor. Will old Quebec wake up and develop her resources, or will she sleep on? Perhaps the 'Witness' would help to stir her up a little. Yours, etc., ARGENTEUIL.

MORE 'CHARITY, PLEASE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—As I read what you published, last Saturday, under 'Charity, Please,' my memory recalled a number of similar incidents which I have met with during my pastorate of twenty-one years in a poor locality. Within a week after my induction I had some twenty persons at my door, seeking relief, the majority of whom claimed to belong to the church which had just been committed to my care. I could not help exclaiming, 'What, am I the minister of a congregation of beggars?' Experience soon taught me wisdom. I demanded, from the applicant name, address and reference, and began my investigations. It is needless to say that, in most cases, the names, addresses and references were false. No such person was known at the number given, or there was no such a number as the one given. I had many a weary journey and spent many a precious hour in this kind of work; but the experience made me cautious, and saved me, I know not how many, precious dollars.

Of course I was 'bitten.' One bitter cold day a pitiable-looking man was given his dinner, and was brought into the house to warm himself while he ate it. He rewarded me by stealing a pair of new gloves—value, \$1.75.

Another honored me with a visit, in the spring, when the snows were melting, and old deploded shoes were not the things to be out in. Naturally he was a good Presbyterian, incidentally he had come from Toronto, had failed to find his friends in Montreal. He wanted to get away, but his shoes were not fit to travel in. I looked below, and found that this last argument could not be successfully refuted. Tops and bottoms had very nearly desolved partnership. I wrote to my shoemaker—'Please fit the bearer with a pair of strong shoes and charge account to me.' Results, \$2.50 and immediate visits from seven others, who needed new shoes.

Toronto again! This time it was a carpenter who had left that Queen city to seek work in Montreal. Had not succeeded. Was willing and anxious to work. Would work at anything if he could but earn an honest living. Had never begged before. Did not want to beg now. Wanted work.

In my simplicity, I said, 'Would you do a little work for me, provided I pay you for it?'

'Certainly, sir, and be glad.' 'Well, come in and get some breakfast first; then go into the shed, there; saw and split that cord wood and I will pay you the city price.'

He could scarcely waste time over the breakfast—so eager was he to be at that work. He managed, however, to do a fairly good business in a short time. I had to leave home; but gave the girl the money to pay him, in case he finished before I returned. The girl said he must have worked like a nigger, for he got through and came for his pay shortly after I left. Sequel—He had sawn and split a few sticks, just enough to stack in front of the bulk of the wood—less than an hour's work—\$2.50.

It was a woman this time. She had been in the hospital six weeks; had three children for whom she wanted food; lived at a given number on Centre street, and insisted that she belonged to my church, although I was rude enough to express a doubt upon that part of her story. But she gave me her proof, which turned out to be that I had vaccinated her, during the small-pox epidemic, some twelve years before. Moreover, the people living at the number on Centre street were unkind enough to say that she did not live there.

A woman again. She certainly was poor, and as I thought, honest. She had several children—this I knew to be a fact. I helped her a little, and succeeded in interesting a kind lady in her case. The lady mentioned the matter at a meeting of her friends and they mentioned it to others. Results, seventeen turkeys and several large bundles of clothing of all descriptions—finally a large party of neighbors; a sumptuous supper of turkeys and a jolly dance to close with.

Yet another woman. One winter's morning a city missionary called at my house, and asked, 'Mr. Nichols, have you a family of the name of M-h-n, in your church?'

'I do not think so, but why ask?'

was help temporarily until enquiries could be made. I undertook to see you about it.'

'Well, she does not belong to my church.'

'Are you busy?' asked the missionary, 'Will you go with me to the woman's house, to make sure that you are right?'

'Yes, I will go, if you will allow me to do all the talking when we get there.'

The house was not far from the church, and upon entering it we found a man sitting near to the stove, and said: 'You are Mr. M-h-n, I believe?'

'Yes, sir.'

'I hear you have been sick—'

'Yes.'

'And have been getting some relief from the House of Refuge?'

'Yes.'

'I am glad to see that you are better and hope you will soon be able to work.'

'I hope so.'

After considerable talk upon general subjects, I ventured to express the hope that he and his wife attended some place of worship on Sabbath.

'Oh, yes, sir, we go to church every Sunday.'

'What church do you go to?'

'A church on the square there—a brick church; it's a Presbyterian.'

'How long have you attended that church?'

'About nine years.'

'Do you go there regularly. Were you there yesterday?'

'Yes—we were there twice, yesterday.'

Some conversation followed, and we rose to leave. At the door I ventured to ask if he knew me.'

'No, sir, I do not think I ever saw you before.'

'I thought not, and yet, and yet it seems rather strange. I happen to be the minister of the church which you have attended regularly for the last nine years!'

This was not the end, however, I had scarcely reached home before the president of a well-known charitable institution—not the House of Refuge—called upon me and placed a letter in my hand and asked me to read it. It was not an easy task, for the calligraphy, orthography and syntax were seriously out of order. With the help of my visitor I made out that it was written in the interests of Mrs. M-h-n, and her husband, whom I had just left. It spoke of them as very poor; as very good members of St. Mark's Church, and pleaded that said institution would grant them liberal help, and was signed—Rev. John Nichols.'

I took charge of the letter, and went to interview the M-h-n's about it. I found the man still near to the stove.

'Where is your wife?' I asked.

'Don't know' (very gruffly).

'When will she return?'

'Don't know' (more gruffly).

'Look here, my friend! Do you see this letter? Your wife has forged my name, and has been seeking provisions under false pretences. If she does not come and express regret, I am afraid I must hand her over to the police.'

'If you please, sir, she did not write it.'

'Who did, then?'

'A young man from Lachine.'

'Worse still—it is a conspiracy as well as a forgery. This means the penitentiary!'

Finally, the case of a man. His name was Mc—, so he said. He came to my house at noon and began:

'Mr. Nichols, perhaps you do not recognize me? My name is Mc—, and I have been attending your church.'

'No, I do not recognize you, and yet I should do so if you had been attending church—but proceed.'

'I have two sisters to maintain, but have been idle for six weeks. Am behind in my board bill, and unless I pay to-night we shall be turned into the street.'

'Which means that you wish me to pay it for you?'

'Oh, no; but if you would kindly advance—'

'What prospect have you of repaying me?'

'This—I have a situation to go to to-morrow.'

'That is encouraging. For whom are you going to work?'

'For Mr. L—, on McGill street.'

'Who knows anything about you?'

'Mr. P., at Caraley's.'

'Mr. Mc—, it is now half-past twelve o'clock. Come back to me this evening and if I find your story correct, I will help you.'

I saw L— and was assured that he had engaged no man to work; but rather was dismissing one or two because business was slack. I next called on P., who replied, 'I know the scoundrel. He got ten dollars out of me by lying. Just hand him over to the police.'

It is scarcely necessary to say that 'Mc' did not come for the promised help.

A few days after I met a well-known city minister, who asked me if I had had a call from one 'Mc—?'

'Yes.'

'Did you give him any help?'

'No, did you?'

'Yes; five dollars and a pair of good trousers.'

But this was not the end of 'Mc—.'

Six months after the servant ushered in to my room a man whom I immediately recognized as 'Mc—.' I greeted him with—

'Is that you, Mc—? What is the matter now?'

'My name is not Mc—.'

'Yes, it is.'

'No, it is not—my name is 'R—c—.'

'Well, what is your business, Mr. R—c—?'

'I have been out of work for some time. I have now secured a position in the Woolen Mills at Cornwall, and have

Advertisements for Joseph Tetley & Co.'s 'Elephant Brand' offer. Includes 'FREE' text, 'HOW TO GET THEM', 'PURITY', 'FRAGRANCE', 'BEST OF TEA VALUES', 'RANGE OF PRICES', '25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c and \$1.00 per lb.', 'TO RESUME', and 'RESTRICTIONS'.

to go out there to-night, but have no money to buy a ticket—could you kindly advance? etc. 'Who engaged you?' 'The foreman.'

'When?' 'To-day.'

'Then why did he not take you out with him?' 'I was engaged by letter.'

'Then show me the letter, and I will buy you a ticket.'

'I haven't it with me—it is at my place at the Point.'

'Go home and bring it, you have hours to spare before the train goes.'

where it is really needed. The plan may be open to objections; but I shall be glad to hear of a better. There are other points which need solution; but from sheer necessity I must close.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE BY THEM TO THE FLOCKS.

The dogs in the United States kill nearly two percent of the sheep in the country every year. They killed more than 600,000 sheep in the year ending June 1, 1890, when the last statistics in regard to the flocks were gathered. The damage done by them is greater than that from any other cause except unexpected storms, in which whole flocks of sheep are killed, and disease. In six states more damage was done to the flocks of sheep by dogs than by anything else. In Florida 9,833 sheep were killed by dogs, and only 4,750 by the weather and disease. The number killed by dogs was about nine percent of the total number of sheep in the state. The Florida sheep are not exposed to such changes in temperature as those on the farms in Nevada, where 128,950 died of cold and disease. Only 7,372 sheep were killed by dogs in Nevada in the census year. The enormous number of deaths from changes in the weather was due to unprecedented storms, which caught the breeders unprepared and almost halved their flocks.

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas dogs do more damage to the sheep than anything else, and more than weather conditions and disease combined. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the number of deaths in the flocks due to dogs is almost the same as that due to disease and the weather. This is true in Mississippi too. In Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Arizona and the Dakotas, one-fifth as much damage is charged to dogs as to the other chief causes of loss.

BEAUTIFUL CANADA.

A biography of Mr. John Arthur Roebuck has recently been published. Several years of Mr. Roebuck's early life were spent in Canada. This was previous to 1824, the year of his return to England. The following passage relating to his life in Canada is taken from an autobiography which Mr. Roebuck once began to write: 'The life in that wild country had a marked effect on my character. I never forgot England, and from the first, as a mere child, determined to return home and try my fortunes in the land of my fathers. The effect of the new life, the wild forests, the broad rivers, the roaming and almost wandering habits that were then contracted—all worked upon my imagination, and made me bold and daring. 'No one without experience can appreciate the effect of a life in the forests and wild country of America upon the mind, the character and the emotions. I, now old (seventy-five years), still feel

emotions that result from the days of my boyhood passed in the rapturous freedom of the primeval forest, and on the bosom of the broad rivers of America. Even now, when spring comes I sigh involuntarily for the enchanting pleasures enjoyed when winter broke and joyous spring came with a bound, and loosened all the chains with which frost had bound us. The rivers were again open, and I rushed with wild delight in my canoe over the broad waters of the St. Lawrence. Day and night we fished and followed the wild fowl in the bays of the river, and the many streams that flowed into that magnificent world of waters. The sudden change from the dreary, cold days of the winter to the genial warmth of summer was almost miraculous. At once and completely the whole face of nature was changed; the flowers started up in the forest, the birds suddenly appeared, and all nature was alive. The trees in a few days were covered with leaves. The most startling incident, however, was the wonderful change in the great river. To-day and to-night the broad surface was one white sheet, over which horses and sleighs passed as upon the ground. Suddenly the wind came from the south; a deluge of warm rain poured down; a sound as if great guns were being let off was heard, and through the night commotion, turmoil and a fierce storm of wind and rain. The morning broke in bright sunshine, and there was a desolate white plain was now sparkling water; the ice was gone, and navigation was free. The summer was come; all the work of agriculture was suddenly resumed. The change was like a stage transformation.

'One of my great pleasures was to seat myself under a fence with a book and dream away hour after hour; and now here in England, fifty years and now having passed over my head, and busy and active life passed away, when the cold spring returns my heart craves for the pleasure of those young days and gay hopes, bright sunshine, and dreamy musing.'

DRIVING COYOTES TO MARKET.

Another curious circumstance was noticed by the officers of two counties adjoining in central Kansas last winter. The officers of one were paying out money every day for wolf scalps, while the others seldom had any demands for the reward. Each of the hunters was compelled to swear that he had killed the wolf inside the boundaries of the county where the scalp was presented, and there was no reason for doubting the truth of the testimony. But what could be the reason of the disparity in the claims? One day a settler's son was questioned: 'Where did you kill this wolf?' 'Down near the edge of the county.' 'Are coyotes very thick there?' 'Well, rather, though not so thick as they are farther south.' 'Over in the other county?' 'Yes, there are more there.' 'But they do not kill any there. Why is it?' 'The other county only pays one dollar for scalps and this pays two dollars. So we drive them over the line before we shoot them.' 'The county officers at once readjusted the scale of rewards.—Chicago Times-Herald.'

KEPT A PRISONER.

An Italian Princess Shut Up in a Palace for Years.

SECRET WAS KEPT FOUR YEARS.

About a fortnight ago American newspapers published the following item under a Palermo date:

"Il Corriere dell'Isola tells a shocking story of ill treatment of the Princess di Carini, who is separated from her husband. It appears that with her blind daughter she has been shut up for the last five years by her trustee, and has just succeeded in sending a letter to the Palermo police revealing her imprisonment."

The details of the story published in the Sicilian journal above mentioned are as follows:

La Marchesa di Collato, after being separated from her husband for many years, resumed her maiden name of Princess di Carini. The separation left her fortunes in a precarious condition, for she still had her mother, the Princess dowager di Carini. But this was a slight care when compared to the great grief which absorbed her life—her last child had been born blind. It was a girl, who has now reached the age of twenty years, and who, according to general report, has been always ignorant that she was not like every one else.

It is a most bizarre fact that the girl could have been indulged in this belief as she grew up and never have her misfortune revealed to her in any way by those who surrounded her; but it is said that the Princess applied every effort to make the poor child believe that all the human race was obliged to go as she did, groping about. No words, that she heard referred to light, or darkness, or colors, or looks, or even to beauty. In this respect the servants that surrounded her had received absolute instructions.

Did they succeed? Could they abstain during so many years from a word, from a gesture which would have revealed to the child, to the young woman, her terrible infirmity?

Who can say? And who can know that, having understood, the poor martyr did not conceal her tears in order to make her mother believe that her tender precautions had not been employed in vain and that she was still ignorant?

The poor, admirable woman had only near her this infirm child and consecrated herself to her, and, by a thousand delicate attentions and a constant watchfulness, created a beautiful ideal world, but one without color, without light.

When the Princess was not engaged in the education of her daughter she was occupied in rendering aid to others. When cholera visited Palermo in 1855 she provided many beds for the sufferers and visited the hospitals at the risk of her life, as devoted as a Sister of Charity.

LOCKED UP BY HER AGENT.

But this is all a prologue; here begins the drama:

Five years ago the old dowager Princess died, and her daughter inherited a fine fortune, including the Palace di Carini, in Palermo, in the via Libertate, opposite the piazza Albergo Gentile. This palace is a group of central buildings and two wings; the Princess occupied half of the lower story in the centre, and lodged in the other half her man of affairs, Signor Cannella, married, and father of four children. The Princess thus showed her desire to help him in every way, and reposed in his utmost confidence.

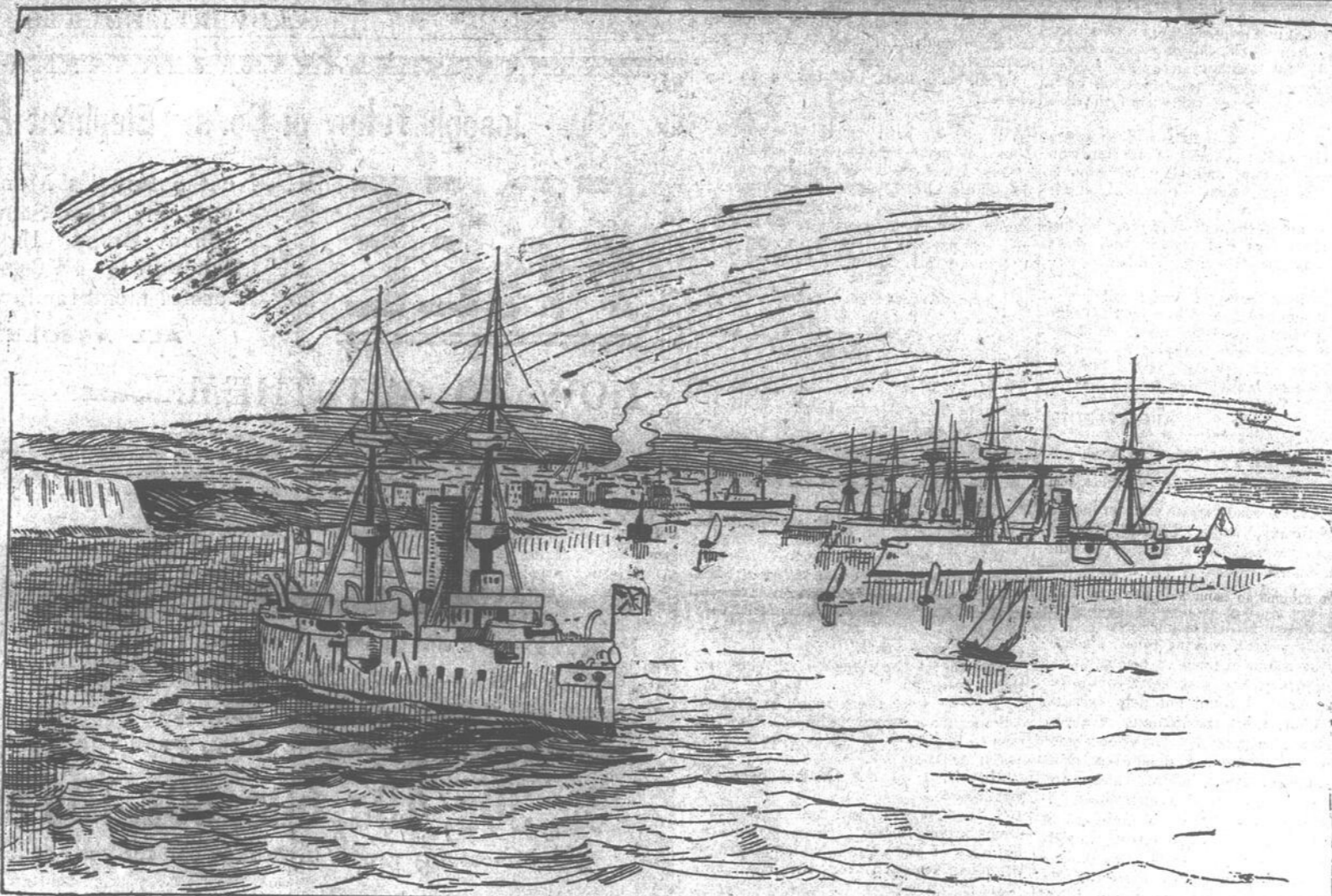
The palace itself in the meantime had only these guests, for the right wing was occupied by the Marchesa Misuraca, who for four years had no intimation of the tragedy that was passing at her very side. The left wing, also fitted up for the occupancy of the Princess, was unoccupied.

One day over four years ago Cannella shut the Princess up under lock and key, after having threatened her with death if she cried out, called for aid, showed herself at the window, or gave any signs of life to the outside world. The poor woman submitted through fear and lived thus for four years with her blind daughter, terrorized, almost annihilated, and reduced to a condition of the most frightful misery.

There were, however, servants at the palace—a coachman, a butler, a gardener, and a chambermaid. Cannella dismissed the chambermaid, changed the servants several times, and intimidated them or bribed them so well that no one betrayed him, not even those whom he had dismissed.

DEPRIVED OF HER FURNITURE.

Little by little he took away the furniture in the apartments of the Princess, leaving her at last nothing but an old bed of straw that had been in one of the servant's rooms. He himself brought food for her and for her daughter, but with such stinginess that the Princess was forced to steal to the window when she saw a servant ap-



THE POWERS AND THE FAR EAST.

THE CHINESE NAVAL STATION AT WEI-HAI-WEI.—St. James's Budget.

The port of Wei-hai-wei is now in the actual occupation of Japan, and has been so since its capture by that power early in 1895. It will be remembered that Admiral Ting, the Chinese commander, after a most gallant resistance, finding his efforts useless, committed suicide. The British fleet, then under the command of Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, entered Wei-hai-wei directly after the Japanese took possession. The harbor, which is well known to British naval officers, is capable of being rendered practically impregnable. By the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan the latter power is bound to evacuate Wei-hai-wei as soon as the receipt in full for the war indemnity is paid.

proaching and beg for the mercy of a piece of bread.

To all persons who called at the palace it was announced that the Princess had gone away without leaving her address, and soon people in Palermo began to question what this prolonged absence could mean.

Cannella had forced the Princess to give him the right of attorney; he was thus enabled to dispose of her fortune in perfect security.

But at length, only a few days ago, the unfortunate woman succeeded in getting a letter to a lawyer in Palermo, Signor Maltese. She told him of her misery, her prison, her sufferings and those of her daughter, and begged him to inform the authorities.

Signor Maltese knew that he must act secretly and with the utmost haste. He took the letter to the Procurator del Re and the latter gave his orders immediately, but without announcing the aim in view.

TROOPS SURROUND THE PALACE.

One hour after noon on Dec. 20 last the Palace of the Carini was suddenly surrounded, even to the garden, which extended in the rear, and the Procurator del Re, followed by an examining magistrate and a dozen or two carabinieri, opened the door and forced his way into the apartments occupied by the Princess.

Nothing can equal the sadness of the spectacle which met their eyes. The Princess and her daughter, dressed in the foulest rags, pale, emaciated, shivering with cold, were found there in their strange dignity, almost naked. And these two women, almost mad at the sight of their deliverers, laughed and wept, but could not articulate a word.

But where was Cannella? They looked for him in vain. Strange as it may seem, he was at that moment at the civil court, where his business had kept him. It was there that they arrested him soon after. As for his wife, who is evidently his accomplice, they satisfied themselves with putting her out of doors. The butler has also been arrested.

Although the Princess and her daughter were free, they were much over-awed with fear, and asked that they be guarded in the palace by two carabinieri and a couple of detectives.

The affair has created the greatest excitement in Palermo and throughout Sicily, and people are asking themselves if there are not other great tragedies going on in concealment around them.

A LAMA'S FRENZY.

Mr. Cecil Polhill-Turner, of the China Inland Mission, was in Tibet recently. In 'China's Millions,' for this month he gives the following incident: 'A lama from Lhasa had asked Yin-ch'ung (Mr. Polhill-Turner's Tibetan servant) to write a letter for him to a monk at another monastery. On Sunday afternoon he sent down to know if he would then go up to the monastery and write it. Upon Yin-ch'ung's arrival the monk asked him to seat himself, and to bend his head, whereupon he proceeded to violently strike his head with the fists, and then with both hands seizing a sword, beat him with all his might across the shoulders, kicked him, and drove him roughly from the monastery. The two young monks who belonged to the monastery simply looked on without attempting to

help, afterwards urging Yin-ch'ung to neither tell us nor take any steps against the lama, declaring that it was not his own action, but his lha, or god, within him. On our sending up to the monastery the next day, the lama came down and apologized, saying, he did not know he had done it until the others told him. He in the afternoon brought a rag of cloth to be burned, and a few grains of wheat to be put on where Yin-ch'ung's back was bruised, as a remedy! Mr. Polhill-Turner received better treatment than on his last visit. Along the road, and especially the last day, many recognized me; some knew me by name, others as "the foreigner that was beaten." As we entered the town, the shopkeepers collected to see the foreigners pass, and appeared surprised to see me back; but very few followed us. Our house is admirably situated on a quiet street, and yet near the busy thoroughfare; it is roomy, too, with a nice yard. The people on the whole are kindly. Owing to our having so many Tibetan guests, and to the friendly terms we are on with them, a little jealousy is caused in the minds of the Chinese; but the Lord will help us. After the first week there came quite a number of Tibetans here, from several different tribes and from many directions. Some have kindly brought presents of milk and butter, and others asked us to their villages and homes. Our Tibetan servant, Yin-ch'ung, has been a great attraction, many coming to see "the man from Lhasa." We hope presently to get a room especially fitted up for Tibetans, as it is their custom to sit on the ground, or on cushions—not on chairs, as do the Chinese.'

DEATH OF KAA.

A MIGHTY PYTHON WHICH LONG ORNAMENTED THE LONDON ZOO.

Kaa, the mighty python, who was within a cubit of the biggest pythons, boas, anacondas, rock snakes, and their kind which nature manufactures, has just died at the Zoo. It is impossible not to wonder why and how such beings were created. The old question was put by Blake, the poet, when, after talking about the 'Tiger! tiger! burning bright,' he asks, 'Did he who made thee make the lamb?' There cannot surely arise much pleasure of mere existence from being a python, and lying for three or four weeks together in the hot roots of a jungle tussock, half the time tormented with the horns and hide and bones of the last victim abruptly swallowed. Five minutes of a superb appetite, resulting in a period of furious indigestion and subsequent uneasy torpor, has the air of hardly making life worth living. Nevertheless, how supremely well the great snake is planned and fashioned for this unpleasant and horrible form of existence. No artist could devise a concealment more complete for its purposes than those broad palmettes and lozenges of brown and russet which are scattered over his yellow and white skin. In the museum or cage at the Zoo, you would call the pattern loud and eye-attracting, but in his native thickets the huge reptile thus dressed wears the exact semblance of a log of wood or a knotted tree trunk, upon which fall the shadows of

broad leaves, playing with white and yellow streaks of woodland grasses. And then, every careful observer will have noticed the exquisite bloom upon the hide of these great snakes. It is a bluish-purple lustre, more delicate than the lilac glow upon an untouched plum; more tender in reflection of azure and bister than the light upon the stone called labradorite or the fluorescence upon a dark aquamarine. That trick of wadded loveliness, which no painter can imitate, finishes the cunning coloring of nature, which gives to her hideous Kaa herein just that smelt touch upon his freckles and belts and shadowings which renders his 'make-up' decisive in its disguise, and surely entraps the unsuspecting animal upon which he will feed. 'I will give unto these last, even as unto thee'—such seems to be the terribly democratic equity of the creation. The victim has its quick feet, its keen senses, its spirit alert with love of life; the python has, with his sluggish slowness, his bulk and his gloomy appetite, those aids from the subtle brush of nature which will assure him his meal. But what dark, heavy, brutal dreams must be those of that monstrous, chilly, speckled reptile in his African den! Why should he live, and what does he live for in a world which has the love-making of the silver doves, the glory of the peafowl, the rejoicing morning song of the lark, and the lavish, delicate beauty of the paradise birds and the humming-birds?

Careless of all this, no doubt, and ignorant of the classic associations of his name, the great snake has lived and died in his glass house at Regent's Park. The 'python,'—what an appellation that is for eighteen or twenty feet of reptile! It was the huge original Greek python, born of Goos, on the slope of Parnassus, which Apollo slew. And from that first edition and prototype of all mighty rock snakes and boa constrictors the pythoness of Delphi derived her august and awful name and duties. From the same ancient and primitive creature the Pythian games took their commencement; all which probably does but indicate the natural horror that mankind has of these creeping, silent, deadly, incomprehensible beings, which love the darkness and brood over their murderous plans in the dim shadows—tinted like the shadows—some of them slaying by venom hatched in the sweltering poison brakes; some of them by the grip of their segmented spine; all of them, apparently, hateful, malignant, and living only to kill. Hardly can one blame old Omar Khayyam, thinking upon such uncanny fellows being of this planet, for saying as he says: Thou, who of suffering clay mankind didst make, And even in paradise devised the snake; For all these illa wither with the face of man Is blackened, man's forgiveness give—and take!

As for this by-gone friend of the public—the big python of the Zoo—we have, of course, nothing bad to say of him. For twenty-one years he did his duty zoologically, and as far as reptiles know, perhaps, even conscientiously, by way of return for his 'regulars,' in the shape of rabbits and guinea-pigs. He may even have remarked in moments when his sleepy eyes opened that ladies nowadays carried purses and wear belts made out of snake-skin—so that between his congeners and the human race it was as broad as it was long. Yet, still the tantalizing problem arises to perplex the inquiring mind, 'Why were snakes ever created?'—London 'Telegraph.'

THE MESSENGER HOURS.

AMY PARKINSON, TORONTO.

Of the following verses Professor Goldwin Smith has this to say:

'They are written from a bed of sickness and misfortune. If my taste does not deceive me, they are as good as anything that has come from a Canadian pen.'

I. I thought, as I watched in the dawning dim The hours of the coming day, That each shadowy form was surely robed In the selfsame hue of grey; And that sad was each half-averted face, Unlit by a cheering ray.

But as one by one they drew near to me, And I saw them true and clear, I found that the hours were all messengers, Sent forth by a friend most dear, To bring me whatever I needed most— Of chastening or of cheer.

And though some of them, truly, were grave and sad, And moved with reluctant feet, There were others came gladly with smiling eyes, And footsteps by joy made fleet; But whether with gladness or sorrow fraught, The message each bore was sweet.

For even the saddest, and weighted most With trial and pain for me, Yet breathed in my ear, ere it passed from sight,

'This cross I have brought to thee Comes straight from the Friend, Who, of all thy friends, Doth love thee most tenderly;

'He would rather have sent thee a joyous hour, And brought with some happy thing, But he saw that naught else could so meet thy need As this strange, sad gift I bring;— And he loved thee too well to withhold the gift, Though it causes thee suffering.'

II. So, now, as I watch in the dawning dim The hours of each coming day, I remember that golden threads of love Run all through their garments grey; And I know that each face as it turns to me, Will be lit with a friendly ray.

And, whether they most be sombre or glad, No hour of all the band But will bring me a greeting from Him I love, And reach out a helping hand To hasten my steps, as I traverse the road That leads to the better land.

For the Lord of that land is the Friend I love, And I know He keeps for me A home of delight in His Kingdom fair, That I greatly long to see; And the hours that shall speed me on my way I must welcome gratefully.

III. And soon I shall trace through the dawning dim The hours of some coming day, A figure unlike to its sister forms, With garments more gold than grey; And the face of that one, when it meets my gaze, Will send forth a wondrous ray.

So I watch for that latest and brightest hour, Which my Lord will send to me, I know that its voice will be low and sweet, And thus shall its message be: 'Come quickly and enter thy Home of joy, For the King is calling thee.'

I shall go to him soon! I have waited long To behold His beauty rare; But I surely shall see Him and hear His voice, And a part of his glory share, When I answer the summons, solemn yet glad, Which the last sweet hour shall bear.

BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE.

Greater Increase Recorded Than for Many Years, While the Death Rate is Lower.

GREAT JOY SUCCEEDS FEAR.

The last number of the 'Journal Officiel' of France contains statistics which have moved the French people to expressions of great enthusiasm. The births in France for the year ending March, 1896, have exceeded the deaths by 93,700.

Five years ago the sociologists began to frighten the people by drawing direful conclusions from the fact that the deaths exceeded the births by 10,506 in 1891 and by 20,041 in 1892. However, the figures for the two following years were reassuring, showing an excess of the births over the deaths of 7,146 and 39,768 respectively. But the statistics published a year ago, containing the data for 1895, again caused great concern, for the deaths had exceeded the births by the alarming number of 17,813. It was also noted that the decrease of marriages since 1890 had been constant at an average rate of 1.12 percent, and that the number of divorces showed a grave augmentation.

These figures were discussed in political circles and measures to remedy the growing evils were introduced in the Chamber. The suggestion which found the most favor was one lessening the time of service in the army and offering special inducements to conscripts to marry. The measure, however, did not become a law. Meanwhile the fear of a degenerating and expiring France was increased a hundred fold by the favorable showing that Germany made in the large excess of births over deaths.

The births recorded in France for the year ending with March, 1896, show a gain of 111,513 over the preceding year. The death rate decreased. In 1895 the number of deaths was 851,986; the last recorded year gives it as 771,886, showing a loss of 80,100. Thus, as the deaths have decreased in the notable proportion of nearly ten percent, the births have increased at the rate of 3.7 percent. Calculated on the basis of a thousand of population, the birth rate, which in 1895 was 21.4 percent, has advanced to 22.7, while the death rate, which in 1895 was 22.4 percent, in 1896 was reduced to 20.2 percent.

'Thus,' continues the 'Journal Officiel,' 'is again shown to have been all along the line, and one which should be generally gratifying to every citizen of France.' The comparison is then carried back to the year 1871, when the first falling off in the birth rate was noticed. But this was explained as being on account of the Franco-Prussian war. In 1872, and again in 1876, the births reached 966,000, but from the latter date the diminution has been almost constant. As to the deaths for the last twenty-six years, the lowest number was 832,000, reached in 1896. The marriages in 1896 show an increase of 7,253 over 1895. This is the first increase since 1872, when the number reached 332,000.

The increase in the number of marriages is in a measure due to the modification of the 'age of consent' law effected about two years ago. Prior to that time the contracting parties could not be joined in matrimony under the age of forty-five without first obtaining the consent of parents or guardians. They could, however, at great trouble and expense force their legal guardians to appear in court and give their consent there. But this alternative was not often employed.

But the divorces follow their ascending march. Starting with 4,277 in 1885, when the Divorce Act was passed, they reached, in 1896, 7,051, an increase of 308 over 1895.

After further discussion of the divorce question the 'Journal Officiel' adds: 'While the results of 1896 are not especially remarkable, when compared with the older history of France, they are satisfactory.'

A CONSCIENCE CURE.

The following peculiar advertisement appeared in the Lindsay 'Post' of Jan. 13:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

'Owing to a change in my religious convictions I have decided to close my livery barn on the Sabbath day for secular business. The public will find my accommodation barn open on that day as usual; all space free to those attending church. Believing the Sabbath day was made for man, I have decided to adopt the above regulation; furthermore, it is a life I wish, not a living. I can't stop the temptations gathering around me any more than I can the birds flying over my head, but I can stop them from building nests in my hair. "Love the Lord with all thy strength, thy neighbor as thyself," is a motto I have adopted.

'W. A. JEWETT.'

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

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