

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Sir Charles Tupper to Present it to Parliament To-day for the Second Reading.

MAJOR HUGHES OUT WITH A SUGGESTION.

WANTS THE QUESTION REMOVED FROM FEDERAL POLITICAL CIRCLES - PROTEST FROM TORONTO.

Ottawa, March 3.—There is a great deal of amusement in parliamentary circles at Mr. Weldon's expense and over his conduct in committee. The member for Altona opened the session by violently opposing the remedial bill. He discovered the error by the columns of the minutes that the government would not touch the second reading and he began to hedge and ask for something to be done to save the bill. He called a compromise suggested a compromise committee and was agreed to support a 'modified' remedial bill. He and Mr. Lariviere went to try to form a committee to meet together and suggest modifications to the government. A more ludicrous arrangement was never proposed. Mr. Stairs, a gentleman who thinks that the bill does not go far enough, meeting Dr. Hemming for the purpose of agreeing that the bill goes too far. The result was that Mr. Weldon got Mr. Lariviere and a number of other members to take dinner last evening with Mr. Stairs, M.P., and there they talked the matter over. Naturally the whole thing is a farce. The chief object is to confirm the conviction that Mr. Weldon may be relied on to do anything in the name of the opponents of the bill to ensure its passage and save the government.

The Conservative caucus held this morning lasted two hours. Mr. White of Osborne presiding. As a result of the conference, held at the residence of Mr. Stairs, M.P., last night Dr. Weldon and Mr. Lariviere reported that they had been unable to reach a conclusion; that eventually they left themselves in the hands of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Chas. Tupper, the Hon. T. M. Daly, Major Hughes, Sir Donald Smith, the Hon. G. R. Fisher, the Hon. J. A. Oulmet and Mr. E. R. Cockburn. It was agreed that the bill should be proceeded with to-day. Sir Charles Tupper taking charge of it in the House.

Winnipeg, March 3.—In the Manitoba Legislature to-day the Provincial Treasurer brought down the Budget. As far as can be learned there will be no further action in regard to the school question this session. Supporters of Mr. Conway's Government do not disguise their delight at the unexpected change of front on the part of Principal Grant, whose condemnation of the Remedial Bill was published in the 'Free Press' last night.

TORONTO ALDERMEN OPPOSED TO COERCION.

Toronto, March 3.—At a meeting of the City Council yesterday, Ald. Leslie, seconded by Ald. Busted moved, that, as the government of Manitoba has asked the government of the Dominion of Canada to investigate the complaint of the minority of the province regarding the establishment of separate schools, the council resolved that this Council should on record, while being desirous of seeing justice done to the minority, be opposed to any coercive means to compel the Legislature of the province to carry out a policy in opposition to the direct and expressed wishes of the provincial rights in the matter and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the city members at Ottawa.

ALD. BELL CHALLENGED HIMSELF.

At the meeting of the council, the motion was carried by a vote of fourteen to seven. Mayor Bell declined to express himself and Ald. Bell for challenging him.

RESOLUTION FROM MAJOR HUGHES.

Winnipeg, March 2.—Major Sam Hughes writes the press as follows: 'I am interested in the Manitoba school question and am desirous to see prompt action of the Federal Government. It is now generally understood that the Manitoba Government displays a friendly spirit, so Canada's non-interference, Sir Donald A. Smith, is to be asserted, and that the government should not wish to run the



THE DRESS PARADE BEFORE TO-NIGHT'S BATTLE.

risk of losing control of her school question, or invite Federal legislation on education within her borders. The minority should see clearly that failing to pass the remedial bill this session it is lost forever. Even if it should pass a second reading, a very doubtful possibility, there is not the slightest chance of a final reading before the expiration of parliament. Thus the Roman Catholic Church leaders will find themselves 'dropped between two stools.' They will get nothing. The Federal Government should be desirous to settle the vexed question, and have it removed from the Dominion arena. The Parliament of Canada is desirous to have it removed, and that should influence the government. All parties, therefore, being desirous of a peaceful settlement, why plunge Canada into a race and religious war? Let, therefore, Canada's Premier, as being senior officer of all, or Lord Aberdeen, in his private capacity, invite the parties interested to a conference at Ottawa, not to obtain information but to effect an immediate settlement. The second reading of the bill might be proceeded with, but long before its conclusion the conference would have an amicable settlement effected. Under the circumstances a statesmanlike spirit and ordinary common sense should satisfactorily arrange the whole conclusion in less than an hour. Let the spirit which has triumphed in the recent unpleasantness between the United States and Great Britain dominate in Canada, and thus obviate a struggle as fatal to Canada's welfare as was averted by the common sense of Great Britain and America.'

A SCHOOL GRIEVANCE.

PROTESTANTS COMPELLED TO PAY TAXES TO SUPPORT ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

According to the school law of this province the minority must declare itself dissentient or be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools. Through ignorance of the law, negligence, or other causes, it has happened in numerous instances that the Protestant minority, in several places throughout the province, has been compelled to pay their taxes to the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, while maintaining the schools of their own faith.

Subsequent action has, in more than one instance, failed to obtain relief. The case of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge is still undecided, although the law provides that where such hardship exists it can be removed by an order-in-council. There is also the case of Longueuil, where an attempt is being made to prevent the minority taking advantage of the law to erect themselves into a new school municipality, to avoid paying taxes into the Roman Catholic schools. In this case the retired Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Hon. Mr. Oulmet, wrote to the school commissioners of Longueuil, pointing out that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for their treatment of the minority, the more especially as there was a cry all over the province for justice to their co-religionists in Manitoba. Since the act which permitted of such separate erections had been passed, nineteen Roman Catholic school bodies had availed themselves of its provisions, while only one Protestant community had made similar application.

These matters escape general observation, and it is alleged that the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction seldom troubles about the working of a law which places the minority at serious disadvantage. Dr. Hemming, at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee, brought forward an important motion, which was, it is understood, relegated to a sub-commit-

tee. Dr. Hemming proposed, first, that as in the remedial bill, about to be applied to the redress of the grievances of the minority in Manitoba, the term 'dissentient' was not employed, a person's religion determining, without question, the application of his taxes, the Protestants of Quebec should be similarly treated, and the necessity of the erection of dissentient bodies, in order to escape double taxation, be done away with. Dr. Hemming explained the working of the law in this province, which frequently led to hardship, owing to the necessity for the minority to declare themselves by forming a separate school municipality. As the minority in Manitoba were not asked to go to such trouble, the Protestants of Quebec should be placed upon an equal footing in this regard. The simple fact of a man's religion should determine his taxes. It was not so in Quebec, and wrongs had been committed through ignorance or negligence which bore heavily upon the minority, particularly in outlying districts where they were poor and scattered.

The second point in the resolution was, that incorporated bodies should have the right, as individuals had the right, to declare into which panel they wished to pay their school taxes. As a matter of fact, the incorporated bodies in this province, which are largely English and Protestant, pay their taxes into the government education fund. The Protestant proportion of this fund is naturally small, and the bulk of it goes to the support of Roman Catholic education. The wealthy English Protestant companies, which carry on the trade and industries of this province, are therefore, under the present law, supporting with their taxes Roman Catholic education in the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Hemming, by his motion, asked that this serious grievance be removed, and that, in this second important regard, the Protestants of Quebec should be placed upon an equal footing with the minority in Manitoba.

THE FIGHT AT ADOWA.

THREE THOUSAND ITALIANS SLAIN, INCLUDING TWO GENERALS.

GEN. BARATIERI SAID TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE—ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Rome, March 3.—Further details of the battle fought between the Italian and Abyssinian troops on March 1, show that the Italians were defeated with a loss of 3,000 killed, including Generals Daborima and Albertone. The fight lasted the entire day. General Baratieri was wounded; Gen. Eilena and his forces and those under Gen. Arimond retired to Adecaje, one hundred kilometres from Adowa. The government has called out the entire forces of 1872.

London, March 3.—A despatch from Rome to the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says it is rumored there that General Baratieri has committed suicide, being unable to endure the humiliation of his defeat by the Abyssinians.

Rome, March 3.—The cabinet held a meeting to-day and decided to resign.

LAST NIGHT'S BIG STORM.

Toronto, March 3.—The two great railways running into Toronto are having considerable trouble again, owing to heavy snow blockades on some of their branches. Last night the Midland route, which has been singularly unfortunate this winter, was again in bad condition. The train due in the city at 9 p.m., was delayed at Stouffville by very heavy drifts, and did not arrive until this morning. The North Bay train due at 4.50 p.m., was over five hours late, and the Northern was over four hours behind time. The C. P. R. had to run a special train on the Teeswater branch, the regular train having missed the connection.

'WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND.

- Previously acknowledged \$5,381.46
William Duncan, Elora 1.00
D.D.R., Walkerton 1.00
Maud and Douglas Jeffrey, Bilthescwood 2.25
A Friend, Rockton .50
Additional from Hephzabah Congregation, Williamstown 5.00
R. McLean Purdy, Eugene 5.00
Women's Missionary Society, Valleyfield, per Montreal Women's Missionary Society 9.00
Mrs. Richard Sweet, Hemmingford 1.00
Care Rev. Osborne Troop 1.00
'Emily' 1.00
J. P. 1.00
Sympathizer, Sutton, Que. 1.00
L'Amable and Bancroft, per Rev. Geo. Porteous 5.00
Point St. Charles 3.00
Cash per Wm. Cumming, Hamilton 6.00
Qu'Appelle Station Methodist Sunday-school, per J. R. Brown 16.10
A Friend in Picton 1.00
Killarney Society of Christian Endeavor, per R. E. Montath 30.00
A Friend, Scolltown 1.00
Lois, Conrad, Harold, Elsa and Little Mame, Darnoc 3.00
Mrs. John Smith, St. Stephen 5.00
Per Peter McNabb 4.00
Kilgath Presbyterian Congregation, Kilgath Presbyterian Sunday-school, per Peter McNabb 1.00
Methodist Sunday-school Stanstead, per S. Stevens 14.85
Robt. Davey, Chelsea 1.00
W.B.F.M., per Julia E. Davis, St. Andrew's, Que. 1.50
A. W. 5.00
A Friend, Madoc .25
Little Ede 3.00
Sympathy 2.00
Joy, Parry Sound .50
Minnie McFerran, Hamilton \$1.00
A Friend .10
Mr. Kerr .10
A Friend .25
A Friend .10
Mrs. E. K. Greene 1.55
Wm. Innes, sr., Glencoe, Ont. 1.00
Geo. Innes, Glencoe, Ont. 1.00
Duncan Mitchell, Glencoe, Ont. 1.00
L. W. Schroeder, Netherby, Ont. 7.00
Collection at Osnabrock S.S. Convention at Aultsville, per Rev. W. Service 10.00
Sympathizer 1.00
Wm. Edwards and wife, Appleton 5.00
Wm. Garvin 1.00
W. H. Garvin 1.00
T. Hope 2.00
Miss Bennie 1.00
Mrs. F. Grant, Ventnor 1.00
W. McL., Summerstown 2.00
James Mills, Sweet's Corners 1.45
James Atkinson, Atkinson, Ont. 1.00
Miss E. F. Watts 1.00
Riverfield S.S., per Wm. Orr, Jr. 5.00
A Friend, Ormstown 5.00
Mrs. James McIntosh, Tolmie's Corners, by Rev. John McKenzie 1.00
Methodist Church, Knowlton 6.00
Joseph Needham, Bolton Glen, per Rev. Wm. Smith 1.00
A Friend, Simcoe 2.00
A. A. McLatchie, Point Gateau 8.00
Daniel Cattanach, Summerstown 1.00
Sympathizer, Lochah, Ont. 5.00
A Friend, Arnprior 2.00
A Friend 10.00
Amy McLellan, McDonald's Corners 1.00
A Sympathizer, Camden East 1.00
A Friend, Mattawa 1.00
Glencoe Y.P.S.C.E., per Simon M. Ferguson 7.00
In His Name .50
J. H. S. 1.00
Henry Stewart Tudlam, George C. Tudlam and Forest A. Tudlam, Leamington, Ont. .75
A Subscriber, Newcombe, N.S. 5.00
Junior Epworth League, Methodist Church, St. Mary's, Ont., per H. L. Rice 5.50
\$6,125.16

ARMENIA.

[Lines written on reading in the 'Star' an account of the 'Witness' collection for Armenia.] Oh, people of Canada, how can you listen To cry after cry from the people of God!

How can you be Christians, who dare not to follow

With courage and hope where the Master has trod?
Armenia is suffering and dying for Jesus, Her calm, steadfast patience resembles His own.
While we are pursuing the pleasures that charm us, And others are doing what we should have done.
Has not our God promised He will assist us.
If we but attempt the poor sufferer to save?
Must we wait inactive since Europe stands listless
While Christians are driven to mountain and cave.
Armenia once was God's own chosen country;
The one place in this world where true peace ever reigned,
And now for the want of an effort on our part
Her people are murdered, our honor is stained.
Why should we be behindhand in helping Armenia?
A true-hearted woman has shown us the way;
She defies, single-handed, the Turk in his triumph,
With God-given courage, she enters the fray.
We may not be able to go to Armenia;
We may not have soldiers to fight with the Turk;
But we may at least pray to God for her rescue
And we may send money to help the good work.

OUTWITTED BY MR. KRUGER.

New York, March 3.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: An astonishing disclosure made yesterday concerning the terms of Dr. Jameson's surrender, shows that President Kruger outwitted Mr. Chamberlain at one stage of the Transvaal crisis. The filibusterers had provided for their own safety before Mr. Chamberlain took them under his protection and had made terms with President Kruger. Somebody was hoodwinked, apparently Sir Hercules Robinson, and President Kruger has been thanked by the Queen for magnanimity in regard to the terms stipulated by the troopers when they surrendered.

TORONTO WATER SUPPLY.

Toronto, March 3.—The important and costly report of the famous English engineer, Mr. Mansergh, was received from England by Mayor Fleming this morning. It demolishes the Hurontario aqueduct scheme and emphatically favors a water supply from Lake Ontario. This is considered a fatal blow to the aqueduct boom.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK.

Washington, March 3.—President Cleveland and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, left Washington at eleven o'clock this morning for New York, where the President will preside to-night at a meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, to be held in Carnegie Hall.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 3, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 34 below; Battleford, 6 below; Qu'Appelle, 6 below; Winnipeg, 10 below; Toronto, 9; Ottawa, 10; Montreal, 14; Quebec, 16; Halifax, 40. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Strong winds or gales from north-west; fair and decidedly colder weather.

A WOMAN'S FEAT.

Kingsion, Ont., March 3.—The Rev. C. A. French of Lombardy, Ont., writing to the press here, says his sister, wife of Archdeacon Canham, now of the Diocese of Selkirk, was the first white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains within the Arctic circle in winter, beating the famous trip of Lord Lonsdale, as was set forth in the Manchester 'Guardian,' after Lord Lonsdale's return.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Public Feeling at Fever Heat Over Cuban Question.

Washington, March 3.—To-day is expected to be a critical one in Spain and officials believe that the tide of public feeling there will turn one way or another before night. Everything is thought to depend upon the character of the reports cabled to the Spanish newspapers by their representatives here regarding the action of Congress. Naturally only the most sensational portions of speeches against Spain are ordinarily published; the most conservative statements are seldom given their due prominence. Under the circumstances the situation is regarded as possibly precarious for Americans in Spain, but confidence is expressed that if trouble is avoided to-day and no fuel is added to the flames already affecting the over-excitable Castilians, the danger point will be passed and the situation rapidly improve.

The surprise expressed by European newspapers as to the action of the United States Congress, is repeated in guarded phrases by experienced members of the diplomatic corps. The prevalent feeling was to-day expressed by one very distinguished representative of a great nation as follows: The whole action of your Congress seems to me most unprecedented. I have never before known of a government proposing to interfere with the government of a colony of another power with which it is at peace. It is as if the British Parliament should pass resolutions condemning the French administration of Algeria, or as if the French Chamber of Deputies should resolve that the French-Canadians were not accorded rights in the Dominion of Canada. Then there seems to me such an apparent insincerity in the whole proceedings. Neither House of Congress has had the courage to put its resolutions in such shape as to demand executive action. Each has designated its resolutions as 'concurrent,' so that they can be pigeon-holed if they should ever reach the President, just as the Armenian resolutions have been. And neither House seems desirous of concurring with the other as to the wording of the resolutions, which thus seem likely to be left hanging in mid-air between the two Houses, as if the whole discussion was meant for what you call 'buncombe.' These seem to be the views of pretty nearly all the diplomatic corps in Washington except the representatives of the Latin-American states.

OUTWITTED BY MR. KRUGER. New York, March 3.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: An astonishing disclosure made yesterday concerning the terms of Dr. Jameson's surrender, shows that President Kruger outwitted Mr. Chamberlain at one stage of the Transvaal crisis. The filibusterers had provided for their own safety before Mr. Chamberlain took them under his protection and had made terms with President Kruger. Somebody was hoodwinked, apparently Sir Hercules Robinson, and President Kruger has been thanked by the Queen for magnanimity in regard to the terms stipulated by the troopers when they surrendered.

TORONTO WATER SUPPLY.

Toronto, March 3.—The important and costly report of the famous English engineer, Mr. Mansergh, was received from England by Mayor Fleming this morning. It demolishes the Hurontario aqueduct scheme and emphatically favors a water supply from Lake Ontario. This is considered a fatal blow to the aqueduct boom.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK.

Washington, March 3.—President Cleveland and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, left Washington at eleven o'clock this morning for New York, where the President will preside to-night at a meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, to be held in Carnegie Hall.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 3, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 34 below; Battleford, 6 below; Qu'Appelle, 6 below; Winnipeg, 10 below; Toronto, 9; Ottawa, 10; Montreal, 14; Quebec, 16; Halifax, 40. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Strong winds or gales from north-west; fair and decidedly colder weather.

A WOMAN'S FEAT.

Kingsion, Ont., March 3.—The Rev. C. A. French of Lombardy, Ont., writing to the press here, says his sister, wife of Archdeacon Canham, now of the Diocese of Selkirk, was the first white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains within the Arctic circle in winter, beating the famous trip of Lord Lonsdale, as was set forth in the Manchester 'Guardian,' after Lord Lonsdale's return.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday's Session of an Uninteresting Character.

THE JOCKEY BILL DISCUSSED.

DONALD SMITH'S VISIT TO WINNIPEG.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS BY MR. DALTON

MCCARTHY-ST. JOHN AS A WINTER PORT

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, March 3.—The proceedings in the House yesterday were not marked by any special interest, and in any case nothing is overshadowed by the great debate on the Remedial Bill, which is the paper for today.

Mr. McCarthy asked a five-fold question about Sir Donald Smith's visit to Winnipeg, the point of which was as to whether he was authorized by the government to negotiate, or undertake to do so voluntarily. In reply Mr. Tupper said:—I beg to say that the answer to the first question is in the affirmative. In reference to the rest of the questions, the only communication that has been received from Sir Donald Smith was of a personal character, no report having been made.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Canadian Jockey Club, which had been amended to a large extent by the Private Bills Committee. There was a good deal of objection to some of the provisions of the bill and the amendments. Messrs. R. R. Pringle and J. E. Bennett on the matter were read by Mr. Tupper. The most objectionable feature of the bill is practically given up, and it is out of all question that the bill will be amended before considering it.

Mr. Davin asked the opinion of the government as to the expediency of applying the aid to the creameries and butter factories in the Territories, making a strong plea for the expenditure.

The House was unable to do so, and the bill was not passed. The government wanted to shelve the bill for the present, and Mr. McGillivray moved the adjournment of the debate for that purpose. A division was taken, which resulted in this amendment being adopted. The Liberal back-bench members were in the majority, and the bill was not passed.

ST. JOHN AS A WINTER PORT.

Mr. Hazen discussed the advantages of St. John as a winter port upon a motion for a copy of the contract entered into between the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the holders of the Canadian Shipping Company for a steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Liverpool, Great Britain. He said that the season of this season has shown that the trade from the ports of the Maritime Provinces notwithstanding all that has happened in the past about the necessity of a winter port at Portland and Boston as winter ports for the Atlantic and Dominion steamers had built up their trade at Portland and Boston, and were indifferent to the advantages of the Province ports. It remains to be seen whether the enterprise of the city of St. John, to expend \$300,000 in building terminals at Carleton on the west side of the harbor and building a branch of the C.P.R. from Fairville so that the shipping dockage with twenty-seven berths at lowest tide and all conveniences, traffic should be attracted to the port of St. John.

Afterwards a deputation came from that city to Ottawa to ask for the aid of the Government. They were met by the opposition of the Allan and the Grand Trunk lines, and notwithstanding, so good a result was made out that the government presented to give a subsidy of \$100,000 for ten trips to be made during the winter.

THE RESULTS REALIZED.

The government had abundantly justified the satisfaction has been in every respect. There was plenty of western boats to load the boats on their return, and on the first five trips the capacity of the boats that were sent would not likely only have found the season, but that although their capacity for ten trips, they could have made thirteen. As for the time taken for the trips, Mr. Hazen said that the first five trips of the Beaver Line occupied on its return to Montreal, while the return from their correspondents occupied on the return from Montreal to St. John in fourteen days and one day for landing their cargo. This showed that the time taken by the United States line from Glasgow and in the return from Montreal to St. John is at no disadvantage competing with the United States line from London to St. John, and returning to Montreal, calling at Halifax, and then to Montreal, as they had received the same amount of freight on the return from Montreal to St. John. More than that the time taken in the summer season from Glasgow and in the return from Montreal to St. John is at no disadvantage competing with the United States line from London to St. John, and returning to Montreal, calling at Halifax, and then to Montreal, as they had received the same amount of freight on the return from Montreal to St. John.

SAFE BLOWERS

SECURE TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

About nine o'clock last night burglars broke into Mr. F. X. Benoit's premises at 103 Commissioners street and blowing the safe open succeeded in stealing some two hundred dollars in silver. The explosion was heard by the employees of C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, who were working in the adjoining premises, who, after investigating, immediately telephoned to the Central Police station. Constable McGrath in following some footsteps on the dyke, found the empty cash box, which he took back to the store. Detective Robinson has the case in hand.

it was no longer necessary to pay a mail subsidy to a line of steamers which makes its winter terminus a foreign port. The Allan Line had been receiving \$126,000 a year, and had given the mails of the country no faster service than the \$25,000 given to the Beaver Line. He called upon the government to cease giving a mail subsidy which helped to build up Canadian interests and Canadian trade in foreign ports.

Mr. Chesley, the junior member for St. John, followed in the same strain.

MR. IVES'S VIEWS.

Mr. Ives, speaking for the government, repeated that it was their policy that as soon as possible the mail subsidy should be given only to steamers which made their terminus at Canadian ports. When the next contract was made, care would be taken to carry that policy into effect.

Mr. Borden said that coming from the Province of Nova Scotia he rejoiced in the success which had attended the enterprise of the city of St. John, but he could not help regarding it as strange that Mr. Ives should claim credit for what was solely due to the persistence and enterprise of St. John. It had struck him that the city of Halifax was not in it, according to the speeches to which the House had listened, and he remembered hearing Sir Charles Tupper declare twenty years ago that Halifax would be the Liverpool of Canada and the entrepot of Confederation. He agreed that to subsidize a steamship line running from a foreign port was wrong, but he reminded the members for St. John that evidence which came out shortly after the elections of 1872, showed that Sir Hugh Allan made large contributions to the Conservative fund and that there was an agreement with the leader of the government that he should be recompensed. The members for St. John therefore would have to wait until the Allan had been sufficiently recompensed.

Dr. Sproule and Mr. Forbes continued the discussion. The latter asked the government what it proposed to do to compensate Halifax for having sided-tracked it to the advantage of St. John. Messrs. Baird and Featherston spoke briefly, and the motion then carried and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

Mr. Foster gave notice of a resolution advancing to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal \$2,000,000 for the redemption of certain debentures and the payment of certain loans and advances, the Commissioners to deposit with the Minister of Finance their debenture equal in amount to the par value of the advance by the government, repayable within twenty-five years, bearing interest at 3 1/2 percent per annum.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Laurier will conclude his speech on the Remedial Bill this evening by moving the six months' hoist.

IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, March 3.—In the Senate yesterday afternoon there was a vigorous debate on the motion for the third reading of Senator McCallum's bill to amend the Railway Act.

Senator Wood started the ball rolling in a lengthy speech, in which he objected to a clause in the bill which proposed to make it compulsory upon railway companies to construct and maintain all drains across or upon their property. He also found fault with a provision of the bill which made railway companies subject to the by-laws of the various municipalities through which their lines run in respect to the question of drainage. He concluded by moving a six months' hoist.

After considerable discussion, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that if the government thought that any change was necessary in reference to the question of drainage it would make amendments to the Railway Act. He was sure that appeals, under the bill, would be more expensive to the petitioner than they are now and, personally, he was opposed to the measure. The bill might pass the Senate, but he was afraid that when it came up for consideration in the other House it would not be accepted.

The motion for a third reading was carried by a vote of 28 yeas to 14 nays.

TORONTO REVIVAL CLOSED.

WONDERFUL FAREWELL MEETING AT MASSEY HALL LAST NIGHT.

Toronto, March 3.—The great evangelist, the Rev. George C. Grubb, is going to Montreal, accompanied by Mr. Millard and Mrs. Campbell, to hold meetings. The farewell meeting in Massey Hall last night eclipsed any gathering of the kind ever held in Canada before, surpassing in the intensity and solemnity of the vast multitude gathered in and around the great building, the closing meeting of even the Moody revival. The doors opened at 6.45, to admit the throng crowding in the entrance. In fifteen minutes the hall was crowded and for an hour disappointed thousands vainly sought admission, the police having had to lock the doors. Mr. Grubb had announced it as a thanksgiving meeting. The praise service was suddenly stopped when he appeared, all eagerly watching the stately central figure, a deep hush prevailing. The hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell" was sung with powerful effect and then the vast assembly joined audibly in the Lord's prayer. A marvellous address from the text "Go your way" closed his three weeks' discourses here. After the sermon he read a large number of letters received from those benefited by the services. One would-be suicide wrote that he had secured perfect peace. He then gave thanks to the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations which had aided in the services and especially to the Hon. S. H. Blake for the infinite trouble which he had taken. The meeting ended with the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again."

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

A MILLION DOLLARS TO BE BORROWED.

THE COMMITTEES ARE KEEPING WITHIN THEIR APPROPRIATIONS.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon Ald. Rainville, chairman, said he had read certain letters in the newspapers hinting that the banks would take up no more of the city's loans. He wished to say that the city wanted no charity from any bank and would no doubt be able to do without those banks which did not want to advance it money. He then suggested that the city should borrow one million dollars in anticipation of this year's revenue, as was customary.

The city treasurer being appealed to said that the city could legally make such a loan as it could pay it when this year's revenue began to come in.

Ald. Rainville said money was very cheap at the present time and that he had no doubt but that the loan could be floated on very easy terms. He also pointed out that last year the Bank of Montreal advanced the city the money on its anticipated revenue.

It was also decided to float a half-million dollar loan to cover the floating debt of \$1,500,000, at 3 1/2 percent and 3 percent, while the city is now paying 4 1/2 percent for similar loans.

The appropriations to the various committees were once more tinkered with and finally sent to council for adoption.

Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, asked the committee for more money for his department. He urged that the seven thousand dollars granted to Mr. Doré at the last meeting, for incineration purposes, be given to the Health Committee.

On the suggestion of Ald. Beausoleil, an amount of \$2,340 was voted for six sanitary policemen, two hundred dollars for the morgue, and two hundred dollars for the burial of the unknown dead. These two last items had been omitted from the requisitions. The total amount of \$2,740 thus given to the Health Department is to be taken from the amount granted to Mr. Doré.

The question of the city having to pay out large sums for work imposed upon it by the government was brought up and it was decided to have the courts decide whether or not the government had the power to force the city to make certain improvements without providing it with means to carry them out.

The city treasurer said the committees were keeping well within their appropriations, the reductions which had, so far, been effected, being practically one-sixth less than last year. The amounts which each had received would be paid on a weekly scale, determined by the comptroller and city treasurer.

It was decided to let the various committees decide what employees were incapacitated from old age from doing their work, and to deal with them as they saw fit. It was shown that there were quite a number of useless employees at the City Hall.

On the suggestion of Ald. Rainville it was resolved to test the case of the Montreal Water & Power Company against the city in the courts.

WILL NOT RECONSIDER.

MAYOR WHIMBY GIVES THE CASTING VOTE.

St. Lambert municipal matters are running high just now. The town is going in for water and drainage. Seventy-five thousand dollars has been voted for that purpose. This is considered quite a large investment and the municipal electors who are for the most part proprietors of their own homes, are quite interested in watching the disposition to be made of their money by the municipal council, in connection with these improvements.

The council has been very severely criticised already for its action in appointing Mr. J. E. Vanier as engineer and superintendent when they had before them an application from Messrs. William Kennedy and A. Jaffrey, offering to do the work at a much lower figure than Mr. Vanier. And also because the appointment was rushed through at a special meeting when the council was incomplete, two seats having previously been declared vacant by the court, and the election to fill these vacancies was to take place the following week.

This action of the council had a good deal to do with the defeat of the council's candidate in the municipal election last week.

Last night the new council held its first meeting. The recently elected councillors, Messrs. Sproule and Ferras, were present.

A large and influential deputation of electors was present representing the citizens opposed to the action of the council on the Vanier appointment.

Among those present were: Messrs. Allan Cameron, James Wright, W. H. Rosevear, John Beatty, G. H. Bland, C. A. Stevens, H. Goodchilds, H. Bragg, Jas. Mattinson, D. Beatty, E. Morrison, H. W. Powell, J. H. Carson, G. M. P. Bogan and J. G. Reid. Mr. Harry Bragg, in a very clear and calm address, presented the views of the delegation to the council. The citizens whom they represented, he said, felt that the council had made a mistake in the manner in which they had dealt with the appointment of the engineer. The council now had as one of its members a civil engineer who was technically acquainted with such matters and his advice and counsel ought to be of great value. The delegation therefore asked that the council reconsider its action in appointing Mr. J. E. Vanier to the position of engineer.

Mayor Whimby, in replying, paid a high tribute to the ability of Mr. Vanier, who, he said, stood at the top of his profession. His success had made others envious of him—that was the whole trouble. He would not favor a reconsideration.

Councillor Sproule moved, seconded by Councillor Ferras, that the resolution of the council appointing Mr. J. E. Vanier to the position of engineer and superintendent in connection with the water and drainage be reconsidered.

The council divided on this motion. For reconsideration—Councillors Docherty, Ferras and Sproule. Against—Councillors Horsfall, F. Trudeau and J. Trudeau.

Mayor Whimby then said: Gentlemen, there is a tie; I vote against the motion. A protest was recorded against the votes of Councillors Horsfall and J. Trudeau who, it was claimed, were sitting illegally.

The municipal reform committee who have undertaken to straighten things out in municipal matters, have caused no material protests to be served upon these two gentlemen who they claim are not qualified to sit as councillors—one by reason of his non-residence in the municipality, the other on account of work done and goods supplied to the council while occupying the position of councillor.

The courts will now have to decide this matter; also the question as to whether the municipality is bound by the votes given by the councillors while sitting illegally, including as it does the Vanier appointment.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was held in their rooms on Dorchester street last evening. Mr. Moses Parker, the president, occupied the chair, and among others present were Messrs. James Wilson, J. Hamilton Ferns, W. Seal, J. Sinton, R. K. Thomas, D. McMillan, J. H. McKeown, Charles Byrd, John Doyle, A. Baillie, John Stewart, W. Henry, S. C. Kyte, J. Moore, and Geo. Horne.

Mr. McKeown, chairman of the Charitable Committee, read his annual report, which showed that the committee had met fifteen times, at which they had distributed relief in the shape of coal, wood, meat, bread, etc., as per following statement: Coal, 198 1/2 tons; wood, 30% cords; meat, 2,900 pounds; bread, 8,500 pounds; oatmeal, 4,500 pounds; sugar, 1,589 pounds; tea, 326 pounds; soap, 1,530 bars. The smallest number of applicants was on March 20, 1895, viz., 74, and the highest on Feb. 5, 1896, viz., 124. For the whole term the average was 98, this being an increase over last year of nineteen. The cash disbursements during the year were \$217.65. After thanking those who had helped the society, the report states that owing to the depression in trade and lack of employment this winter, and more especially outside employment, the number of applications to the society have been very large, and greatly in excess of any previous year. If it had not been for the relief given by the society, this winter, a great deal of hardship and suffering would have taken place as the committee, in no instance, refused relief to any individual who had a claim on the society.

Mr. Richard Thomas, the treasurer, stated the receipts aggregated \$2,284.69, which added to \$215.73 brought forward from 1894, made a total amount of \$2,500.42. There was expended during the past year \$2,595.24, leaving a deficit of \$94.82, due to the treasurer.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: President—Mr. H. H. McKeown. First Vice-President—Mr. John Stewart. Second Vice-President—Mr. C. Byrd. Third Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Horne. Treasurer—Mr. R. K. Thomas. Secretary—Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns. Assistant Secretary—Mr. Percy R. Gault. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. W. Rodden.

Council—Messrs. J. Moore, Jas. Wilson, W. Seal, Moses Parker, Joseph Luttrell, D. McMillan, John Doyle, Richard Thomas, W. Henry, Andrew Baillie, McDuff Lamb, James McCrudden, S. C. Kyte, John Stephens, H. E. Convens, McPhee, and Messrs. Cushing, McLaren, Paul, Hutchinson, Ross, Drysdale, Cayford, Fraser, Bonenfant, Herd, etc.

The minutes of the previous meeting, and one or two special meetings, were read and sustained.

A number of sub-committees were appointed to examine the session records and to report.

The roll of the Presbytery was then called and made up for the General Assembly.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Muir, of Huntington, was read, explaining his absence, through ill health, from the Presbytery, during the past year. He also asked that his name be retained upon the roll as a member of this court. It was agreed to apply, according to law, to the General Assembly, for permission to accede to Doctor Muir's wishes.

A communication was read from the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, transferring the Rev. Andrew Patterson to the Presbytery of Montreal, as a minister of the Church in full standing. His name was ordered to be placed upon the roll as a minister without charge.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay, on behalf of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society, of this city, cordially invited the members to meet the ladies in the lecture hall of St. Paul's Church, this afternoon, between half past five and seven o'clock.

The Rev. C. B. Ross was appointed convener of the committee upon Church Life and Work. All reports upon this subject, therefore, must be sent to that gentleman at Lachine.

The election of commissioners to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly resulted as follows: By rotation—The Revs. A. J. Mowatt, G. M. Mackenzie, William Forlong, Professor Campbell, F. M. Dewey, Professor Scrimger, D. W. Morrison and J. Fleck. By election—The Revs. Dr. MacVicar, E. Scott, Dr. R. Campbell, Dr. Mackay, J. MacGillivray, C. E. Amaron, S. J. Taylor and Dr. Barclay. The elders were as follows:—Messrs. Walter Paul, W. Drysdale, W. D. McLaren, A. C. Hutchinson, D. Morrice, C. McArthur, D. T. Fraser, Doctor Christie, Dr. Shanks, J. Croll, James Ross, James Brodie, R. A. Beckett, J. B. Cushing, John Herd and F. McLennan.

The Rev. A. J. Mowatt was nominated as Moderator of Synod, to be held in Erskine Church Montreal, in May next. Dr. Scrimger and Mr. W. Paul were appointed to represent the Presbytery upon the Synod's Committee on Bills and Ordinances.

Mr. Guthrie, at present laboring in Belle Isle, applied for ordination as a minister of the Church. Mr. Guthrie is a graduate of the Presbyterian College of this city. His application was agreed to and arrangements were made for carrying out this decision.

A letter was read from the clerk of the Synod asking that the assessment in the matter of the Synod fund be increased at least twenty-five percent. This was laid on the table until the treasurer arrived.

The Rev. N. MacPhee applied for liberty to collect funds towards building a church and manse in the district of Lost River. A committee was appointed to visit the district, examine its requirements and take action.

A resolution ament the valuable services rendered to French work by the Rev. J. Vesot was presented by Dr. Scrimger and adopted.

The Rev. G. C. Heine presented the report from the committee upon French Evangelization. The work is making rapid progress. A spirit of enquiry obtains among the people. Several instances were given illustrating this and of the good having been done. The opening of the new St. John's Church, and the opening of a new French mission in Point St. Charles were noticed. Attention was called to the fact that this is the Jubilee year of the Pointe-aux-Trembles schools, and that arrangements were being made to suitably celebrate this event. After a little discussion the report was adopted. The morning's session then closed with the benediction.

CITY ITEMS.

The amount of Inland Revenue collected during February, 1896, was \$160,637.09, while last month there was collected \$157,635.70, being a decrease of \$3,001.39.

RELIEVED THE POOR.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was held in their rooms on Dorchester street last evening. Mr. Moses Parker, the president, occupied the chair, and among others present were Messrs. James Wilson, J. Hamilton Ferns, W. Seal, J. Sinton, R. K. Thomas, D. McMillan, J. H. McKeown, Charles Byrd, John Doyle, A. Baillie, John Stewart, W. Henry, S. C. Kyte, J. Moore, and Geo. Horne.

Mr. McKeown, chairman of the Charitable Committee, read his annual report, which showed that the committee had met fifteen times, at which they had distributed relief in the shape of coal, wood, meat, bread, etc., as per following statement: Coal, 198 1/2 tons; wood, 30% cords; meat, 2,900 pounds; bread, 8,500 pounds; oatmeal, 4,500 pounds; sugar, 1,589 pounds; tea, 326 pounds; soap, 1,530 bars. The smallest number of applicants was on March 20, 1895, viz., 74, and the highest on Feb. 5, 1896, viz., 124. For the whole term the average was 98, this being an increase over last year of nineteen. The cash disbursements during the year were \$217.65. After thanking those who had helped the society, the report states that owing to the depression in trade and lack of employment this winter, and more especially outside employment, the number of applications to the society have been very large, and greatly in excess of any previous year. If it had not been for the relief given by the society, this winter, a great deal of hardship and suffering would have taken place as the committee, in no instance, refused relief to any individual who had a claim on the society.

Mr. Richard Thomas, the treasurer, stated the receipts aggregated \$2,284.69, which added to \$215.73 brought forward from 1894, made a total amount of \$2,500.42. There was expended during the past year \$2,595.24, leaving a deficit of \$94.82, due to the treasurer.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: President—Mr. H. H. McKeown. First Vice-President—Mr. John Stewart. Second Vice-President—Mr. C. Byrd. Third Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Horne. Treasurer—Mr. R. K. Thomas. Secretary—Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns. Assistant Secretary—Mr. Percy R. Gault. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. W. Rodden.

Council—Messrs. J. Moore, Jas. Wilson, W. Seal, Moses Parker, Joseph Luttrell, D. McMillan, John Doyle, Richard Thomas, W. Henry, Andrew Baillie, McDuff Lamb, James McCrudden, S. C. Kyte, John Stephens, H. E. Convens, McPhee, and Messrs. Cushing, McLaren, Paul, Hutchinson, Ross, Drysdale, Cayford, Fraser, Bonenfant, Herd, etc.

The minutes of the previous meeting, and one or two special meetings, were read and sustained.

A number of sub-committees were appointed to examine the session records and to report.

The roll of the Presbytery was then called and made up for the General Assembly.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Muir, of Huntington, was read, explaining his absence, through ill health, from the Presbytery, during the past year. He also asked that his name be retained upon the roll as a member of this court. It was agreed to apply, according to law, to the General Assembly, for permission to accede to Doctor Muir's wishes.

A communication was read from the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, transferring the Rev. Andrew Patterson to the Presbytery of Montreal, as a minister of the Church in full standing. His name was ordered to be placed upon the roll as a minister without charge.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay, on behalf of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society, of this city, cordially invited the members to meet the ladies in the lecture hall of St. Paul's Church, this afternoon, between half past five and seven o'clock.

The Rev. C. B. Ross was appointed convener of the committee upon Church Life and Work. All reports upon this subject, therefore, must be sent to that gentleman at Lachine.

The election of commissioners to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly resulted as follows: By rotation—The Revs. A. J. Mowatt, G. M. Mackenzie, William Forlong, Professor Campbell, F. M. Dewey, Professor Scrimger, D. W. Morrison and J. Fleck. By election—The Revs. Dr. MacVicar, E. Scott, Dr. R. Campbell, Dr. Mackay, J. MacGillivray, C. E. Amaron, S. J. Taylor and Dr. Barclay. The elders were as follows:—Messrs. Walter Paul, W. Drysdale, W. D. McLaren, A. C. Hutchinson, D. Morrice, C. McArthur, D. T. Fraser, Doctor Christie, Dr. Shanks, J. Croll, James Ross, James Brodie, R. A. Beckett, J. B. Cushing, John Herd and F. McLennan.

The Rev. A. J. Mowatt was nominated as Moderator of Synod, to be held in Erskine Church Montreal, in May next. Dr. Scrimger and Mr. W. Paul were appointed to represent the Presbytery upon the Synod's Committee on Bills and Ordinances.

Mr. Guthrie, at present laboring in Belle Isle, applied for ordination as a minister of the Church. Mr. Guthrie is a graduate of the Presbyterian College of this city. His application was agreed to and arrangements were made for carrying out this decision.

A letter was read from the clerk of the Synod asking that the assessment in the matter of the Synod fund be increased at least twenty-five percent. This was laid on the table until the treasurer arrived.

The Rev. N. MacPhee applied for liberty to collect funds towards building a church and manse in the district of Lost River. A committee was appointed to visit the district, examine its requirements and take action.

A resolution ament the valuable services rendered to French work by the Rev. J. Vesot was presented by Dr. Scrimger and adopted.

The Rev. G. C. Heine presented the report from the committee upon French Evangelization. The work is making rapid progress. A spirit of enquiry obtains among the people. Several instances were given illustrating this and of the good having been done. The opening of the new St. John's Church, and the opening of a new French mission in Point St. Charles were noticed. Attention was called to the fact that this is the Jubilee year of the Pointe-aux-Trembles schools, and that arrangements were being made to suitably celebrate this event. After a little discussion the report was adopted. The morning's session then closed with the benediction.

CITY ITEMS.

The amount of Inland Revenue collected during February, 1896, was \$160,637.09, while last month there was collected \$157,635.70, being a decrease of \$3,001.39.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

KITCHEN WARE DEPARTMENT (In Basement).

A Nice Assortment of TEA TRAYS, in Silver, Nickel and Brass. Solid OAK TRAYS, nicely finished, all sizes. A line of JAPANNED TRAYS, assorted sizes. JAPANNED TOILET SETS. JAPANNED FOOT BATHS. A full range of "BRUSHES" in all styles and qualities. Cheap MEAT CHOPPERS, all kinds.

A New Invention THE GEM CREAM WHIPPER.

Will beat a Quart of Cream in Three Minutes. No exertion required, and the most satisfactory results obtained. Any lady can, without much time or trouble, prepare or make her own Charlotte Russe at one-third the usual cost. An unfailing receipt for "Charlotte Russe" goes with each Whipper.

FIVE PERCENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MAIL ORDERS Promptly and Carefully attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING. LATEST STYLES, EXPERIENCED ARTISTS. Elegant Private Parlors, Electric Fans, Shampoo, Dyers, Careful Attention.

PALMER'S HAIR DRESSING PARLORS, TEL. 391. 1745 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CUPS AND SAUCERS. We are offering a very fine line of China Cups and Saucers in English China, daintily decorated, 4 different patterns, pretty shapes, usual price, \$6.00 dozen. We will sell them at \$2.28 DOZEN.

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

SOFT SMOOTH SKIN Use Jelly of Cucumber and Roses. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

MR. FRED MEYERS

WILL SPEAK ON - How to study the Bible for use with others TUESDAY Evening, 8 o'clock. All Christian Workers Cordially Invited. Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square.

SIXTH FUSILIERS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in the Armory, TUESDAY Evening, March 3, at 8.15. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. GORDON J. HENDERSON, Capt. Hon. Sec. Treas.

THE REV. GEORGE GRUBB'S MISSION.

A Union Prayer Meeting will D.V. be held every morning from MONDAY, March 2nd, to the end of the week in Miss Barber's Evangelistic Hall, 242 St. Catherine st., to ask the blessing of God upon Mr. GRUBB and his co-workers in their coming mission. All Christians are invited. The meeting will be from half past nine to ten o'clock. Committee of arrangements - Messrs. G. H. Haggie, David Yule, George Grier, D. A. Budge, G. B. Capel and F. E. Grafton.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

An Entertainment that is worth going to, should always be heralded in the Witness' Calendar of Meetings and Amusements.

THE ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

PHILLIPS SQUARE. GALLERY CLOSED. Preparatory to the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition. Reading Room open to Members.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

WINDSOR HALL.

WEDNESDAY, March 4. Grand Operatic Concert. By the principals of the French Opera Co. and their Orchestra, numbering 25 performers, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, Stanley Street Synagogue.

Mrs. ESSIANT, Mlle. CONTI BOSSI, Mmes. MARY, Mmes. BARBE; Solo Violinist, Mlle. BARBE, Junior. Seats reserved at Nordheimer's and Pratte's. Last appearance ere sailing for France, March 7th.

W. A. A. ART LECTURES.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 4.30 p.m. Y. M. C. A. HALL. Prof. MOYSE. POETIC ART. Admission 25 cents.

MOTHERS' MEETING.

The Monthly Meeting of Mothers will take place at 101 Metcalfe street, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 p.m. All mothers are cordially invited to be present.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, will be held at 101 Metcalfe street, on THURSDAY, Mar. 5, at 11 a.m. Union Prayer Meeting, conducted by Mrs. W. B. LINDSAY, at 10.30 a.m. Ladies interested in association work are cordially invited.

H. E. TENNEY, General Secretary.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

DON'T FORGET THE CONCERT

To be held in the Lecture Hall of ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, on FRIDAY Evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. PROGRAMME.

Miss Virtue... Song Miss Newman... Solo (piano) Miss Moffatt... Song Miss Taylor... Piano Solo Mr. Blackaller... Recitation Mr. Mathews... Indian Chorus Mr. Steacie... Recitation Mr. Taylor... Song Mr. Brodie... Song

ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS 15 cents.

Tickets to be had from Grafton's, and J. Sloan & Sons, St. Antoine and St. Catherine streets; also, at Mr. Parkin's Drug Store, Beury street.

MONTREAL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY LITERARY COURSE.

The Fifth Lecture of the Literary Series will be delivered in the Parlors of St. Andrew's Home, on FRIDAY, March 6, at 8 p.m., by Mr. JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL, M.A. Subject: - 'Scotland in Canada.' J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

CLAN MACLENNAN,

No. 46, O. S. C.

GRAND Scotch Concert,

TEMPLE HALL, March 6.

See Programme.

TICKETS, 25c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

REV. GEORGE C. GRUBB

(EVANGELIST)

AND HIS CO-WORKERS

Will conduct a series of meetings From March 8 to 15, AS FOLLOWS:

Sunday, 11 a.m. - Christ Church Cathedral.

Sunday, 7 p.m. - Erskine Church

From Monday until Friday - every evening at 8 o'clock, in Erskine Church, Sherbrooke street.

Sunday, 15th, 11 a.m. - St. Martin's Church.

Sunday, 15th, 7 p.m. - Erskine Church.

Bible Readings daily at 3 p.m., conducted by Mrs. Campbell, open to all, and Children's Meetings at 4.15, conducted by Mr. Millard.

All Are Cordially Invited.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY. (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-third ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Canada Paper Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, No. 180 Craig street, in this city, on

TUESDAY, the 10th MARCH, AT THREE O'CLOCK P.M. By order of the Board, JOHN G. YOUNG, Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, Feb. 28, 1896.

NOTICE OF FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

The First General Meeting of Shareholders of the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, 30 St. John street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may be legally brought before the meeting.

J. E. MACFARLANE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 2nd, 1896.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

It having been represented to the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital that owing to the very large numbers who attended the reception on Friday last, many of the guests were unable to make as thorough an examination as they desired, and further, that numerous other friends who could not then attend would be glad to visit the hospital and see for themselves the completed renovations and the admirable present internal conveniences for the cure and comfort of the suffering poor, especially the attractive interior of the children's ward, the committee resolved at their meeting on Monday, to throw the hospital open for public inspection from 2.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m., on the Tuesdays and Thursdays of the current month of March. The following gentlemen have kindly agreed to be in attendance and accompany visitors through the hospital: - Mr. Charles Alexander, vice-president; and Mr. J. B. Learmont, on Thursdays; Mr. Charles Gault and Mr. John Stirling, on Tuesdays.

LATE TRAINS.

The incoming trains both on the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk were from three to five hours late today. The storm has been very severe in the West, and the engines, when they slowly forged into the stations, showed marks of the struggle with wind and snow. The latter driven by a raging gale, had been blown against every part of the engines, coating the smokestack and making it impossible for the engineers to see five yards ahead. The snow, becoming frozen in turn, depended at last from all sides in glittering spears like the stalactites of a subterranean cave or archway. Locally, the storm was nothing compared with the violence with which it raged in the west. The Point Fortune train, however, on the C. P. R., which is regarded as a local, got stuck this morning, and was over two hours late. No casualties are reported.

PRESBYTERIAN W.F.M. SOCIETY.

Toronto, March 3.-The annual reports of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Presbytery of Toronto, are very encouraging. During the past year the society has been enabled to give \$5,500 to the Mission Board of the Church. Eighty-nine organizations of the society exist in the Presbytery, and in addition to the educational work being accomplished and the large sum of money raised, it sent more than three thousand pounds weight of clothing last year to the poor of the North-West Territories.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 25c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20. For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Calendar table for March 1896. Columns: Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri, Sat. Rows: 1-7, 8-14, 15-21, 22-28, 29-31.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896.

One of the questions asked of the Ontario Government seems, without explanation, to favor a little of narrow provincialism and hatred of Canadian nationality. Mr. Little asked: 'Are any teachers teaching in the public schools of this province who are teaching on certificates obtained under the Quebec Board of Education, and who have not passed the regular teachers' examination in this province? If so, how many are there, and in which counties are they teaching?' This inquiry either voices, as we have said, a very unpatriotic sentiment or it arraigns the Quebec system of training as being so imperfect, or at least so different from that of Ontario, that it does not fit teachers for service in that province. If either of these accusations is correct the objection is warrantable enough. It will be interesting to know if it is the certificates issued under the Protestant system or under the Roman Catholic system that offers the ground of complaint. It is extremely undesirable that any Canadian should be debarred from the pursuit of his calling and treated as a foreigner in any part of Canada.

BELLS.

Are bells a nuisance? It is hardly to be supposed that men would have in all ages taken such trouble to forge great bells; that they would have built such costly steeples to hang them in - for the steeple is a belfry, and steeples with no bells miss their meaning; it is scarcely to be thought that poetry would in all ages since the bell was invented have hovered as persistently about the belfry as the swallows which of old made their nests in the altars of God, if bells had been a nuisance. Have we grown too sensitive to endure what our ancestors delighted in? The bell has as large a place in the poetry of our own century as in that of any previous one, and it is still heard by most ears to say peace and good will to all mankind. But drums and trumpets and bells and all thumping, blaring and braying things which make the healthy spirit bound with joy bring anguish to worn-out nerves at the best of times, and particularly at the hour when precious and coy sleep is broken by them. There are some of us whom early bells have no power to discomfort, who have exhausted our ingenuity in search of bells discordant enough to rouse us, or which after the first or second time will serve for more than to change the fitful current of a dream. Yet there are even poets who find distress in the clamor and the clangor of bells brazen or iron banging at untimely hours. 'In the silence of the night how we shiver with affright at the melancholy menace of their tone.' A correspondent seems to have a grievance who complains of a sleep-destroying bell in his near neighborhood, which happens to be that of many sick people, as it robs him of his choice as to whether he will sleep after five in the morning or not. It may be a virtue in the holy sisters of the Hotel Dieu to get up for prayer at five in the morning, but now that they know how the means they adopt for doing so distresses a fellow mortal they will

no doubt get electrical alarms introduced into their cells or dormitories. This will save them the pain of announcing to a peevish neighborhood their matutinal piety, and will save some of their patients many a pang.

JUDGE BABY'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Baby's admirable charge to the grand jury of the present assizes is worthy of note for many things. His reference to incendiarism and competition among insurance companies as its principal cause, will probably awake some discussion. One might have supposed that there was no business among us that had so effectively delivered itself from competition as fire insurance, the various companies having formed themselves into a tyrannous combine, binding themselves under rules administered by an autocratic central authority, to which all the companies willingly defer and to which all the customers have to defer whether they are willing or not. If, in spite of all this, there is mischievous competition among agents and risks are taken which prudence would forbid, it is an example of the impossibility of entirely counteracting nature's laws. It is probable that the element of risk upon which an insurance combine finds it most difficult to make effective regulations is the one which is the most important of all, namely, the personal one. Distinctions between trustworthy and dangerous characters can be made at whim by an individual man of business who deals with just such persons as he thinks best for himself, guided by the impressions he may have formed of them without being able, perhaps, to assign any reason even to himself. Such distinctions can be, to some extent, made the guide to action by a company that is personally managed; but when it comes to a central authority working by rule they can practically not be made at all. Companies which have not the intelligence to keep out of such risks will necessarily get small help in doing so from the officer of the joint associations to whom all risks have to be submitted. This will therefore be their line of special temptation.

It would have been hard for Judge Baby to escape the subject of arson; but it was his own wisdom which led him to inveigh against street begging, which is a disgrace to a modern city in any form, and particularly exposure of decrepit and deformed persons at the street corners. Physiologists will bear him out in saying that this is not only a doubly painful practice, being cruel to the beggars themselves and distressing to those who have to see them in conditions which must add to their sufferings, but that it is also dangerous to members of the community in certain nervous conditions. It may be said that this mode of life is preferred by the beggars themselves. If so, it is no doubt because it is lucrative to them, a fact which is calculated to increase and not lessen the abuse. The most unfortunate of human beings is entitled to kindness and care at the hands of his fellow mortals, but he is not entitled to make money out of exploiting his misfortunes by wilfully distressing people. Just as we wonder at being told how in the last century animals were brought alive to the markets and killed in the presence of the ladies who came to buy meat, so another century will wonder at our barbarism in allowing unfortunates to be thus exposed to awake compassion, or in allowing street begging at all, which is a relic of barbarism. There are, as the judge says, plenty of asylums for all such who have not friends to take care of them. The police should therefore remove them from the streets.

THE CONFSSIONAL.

The Roman Catholic bishops have stated the position of the Church with regard to the secrecy of the confessional. They begin by making without wincing the assertion that the priest, whether he be saint or sinner, has power, in the name of God, to forgive sins, and, more stupendous still, power to refuse to forgive them. The expression of our Lord which the bishops quote as the authority for this awful claim, 'Whosoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them, and whosoever sins ye retain they are retained,' has no doubt, like other sayings record-

ed, a deep spiritual meaning to be understood, perhaps, only by those to whom the divine Spirit reveals the deep things of God. It is as Son of Man that the Saviour has power on earth to forgive sins, just as it is as Son of Man that He is able to reach and to lift up the sinner. It may be that other sons of men may be spiritually-not officially-in such deep sympathy and communion with God that what He thinks they will think, and their judgment will be His judgment. There are people who are so wrapped up in the work of saving souls that they dwell in God's presence continually, and seem to be guided to offer divine grace to one man and to pass another. The doctrine that, in view of his official position and formal ordination, a clergyman-easy-going, perchance, and utterly unspiritual, possibly vile-is invested by infinite love with power to confer or forbid pardon and redemption is one against which intelligence and conscience alike revolt.

The value of this assumption of omnipotence and omniscience in conferring a quasi divinity on those for whom it is made is obvious. It is blasphemous to subject to any earthly tribunal one whom God has invested with his own infallibility. Whatever such a one does while thus clothed with divine wisdom and power is evidently beyond human oversight or criticism. That is probably the reason why it went so hard with the 'Canada Revue' when it ventured to deplore certain very deplorable irregularities on the part of more than one confessor here in Montreal. That such things should exist is certainly not to be wondered at, for it is not every soul that can remain pure, having daily to receive the unclean thoughts of both sexes and remain the safe deposit vault of them forever. It is obvious that such an immunity from oversight and criticism is worth fighting for. One priest named John Nepomucen seems to have died in vindication of the secrecy of the confessional, and to have been regarded as a saint in consequence. According to what their lordships say, no man may inquire what was said to a priest in the confessional or what the priest said to his penitent. A priest is therefore free to make the vilest suggestions, and there is no tribunal at which the victim may lay his cause, so as to save himself and others from the snare. Of course, inviolable secrecy is essential to the system. Few people would confess if they were going to be told upon, and those who should do so would have little need of ghostly aid to repentance. How far it can be accounted virtuous to become the repository of crimes which one is bound to keep secret is another question which not all would answer alike. It has too much the aspect of being accessory to crime, and must, one would think, put a twist into the nature of those who voluntarily enter into such a relationship with criminals even for their good. One phase of this secrecy question has while we write been entered for the judgment upon it of the Court of Appeal, and it is not for us to anticipate that tribunal's consideration of it.

THE COLONIZING OF AFRICA.

(New York 'World.') The despatch from Cecil Rhodes to the 'World,' telling of an influx of 70,000 newcomers in the Transvaal must have been a revelation to many who have not watched the movements of England and other powers in Africa during the last five years. Within that time the preliminaries of the 'African problem' have been settled. The continent has been divided between England, Germany, France, Portugal and Italy and the work of taking actual possession of it through colonization has been pushed with all the vigor which these several governments could bring to bear on it. Germany holds in East Africa and on the south-west a domain of nearly 900,000 square miles out of the 11,514,000 square miles estimated as the total area of the continent. Besides Algeria, Madagascar and Tunis, France has taken possession of 300,000 square miles of the Congo territory. Italy has occupied 546,000 square miles, with a population of 6,258,000. Portugal has annexed 735,000 square miles and 4,431,000 people, while the Congo Free State, under Belgium, has 14,000,000 inhabitants on about 900,000 square miles of country. With Egypt excluded, England's possessions, protectorates and claims cover a territory of more than 3,000,000 square miles. This is over a fourth of the entire continent. It has a population esti-

mated at 40,000,000, and is sixty times greater than the United States.

Since 1880 steamers have regularly on the chief routes which command the trade of the opened territory. Colonization posts are being established, which promises to become a Railway and telegraph network projected, and hundreds of millions of capital are being invested, ready to become the immense estimated 127,000,000 population. The 'dark continent' into the light, and European will soon be forced on it, sent or without it.

CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

The last report of the New York Charities Aid Association shows that New York city one child is dependent on the city for support for every 100 persons. In the whole state the number of dependent children has increased 96 percent against a 10 percent increase of population. The growth of this evil seems to be in the proportion of the institutions for the care of children. The number of children admitted to the city has only increased 27 percent, the number remaining in the institutions has increased 141 percent. In the year 1895, 1,935 children, or 23 percent of the total, have already been made chargees during periods of from one to fourteen years. In other words, these statistics mean that for every more and more taking advantage of the possibility of giving up their children; (2) the authorities are actively and actually taking steps to protect the children in families, and (3) children are permitted to remain in institutions in some cases a dozen years or more.

These facts give occasion for the assertion in the report of a valuable and interesting paper by the secretary of the Folks, on the general subject of the care of dependent children in the institutions. He advocates the former very earnestly, for various reasons, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) In the family there is a changing variety of interest; in the institution there is comparatively unbroken monotony. (2) In the family there is a gradual transition from the complete dependence of infancy to a large measure of freedom and independence, until finally when the young man and young woman leave home they are already prepared to take up the reins of their own lives. (3) In the family the relation between labor and the possible purchase is sharp and clear; in the institution the children have no opportunity to learn the value of money. (4) Particularly in the country family the child develops local relations and attachments which are a safeguard and an assurance in starting out in life. (5) Perhaps the most important feature of family life, and that on which it stands in sharp contrast with institutional life is the development of the affections.

THE BEEFSTEAK WAS POISONED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHATHAM CITIZEN FROM AN UNTIMELY END.

Chatham, Ont., March 3.-What appeared to be a dastardly attempt to poison the east end citizen has been accidentally frustrated. William Thornton, a well known wholesale butcher, was the man whose life was almost at stake. It appears that while on his way home Thornton, who lives alone in a little cottage just outside the city limits, south of the G. T. R. station, purchased a piece of steak at Putnam's shop on William street. Part of the steak was eaten. During his absence at lodge, the rest of the steak was kept in a cupboard. On his return and before cooking the rest of the meat, he gave a piece to his cat, which died immediately after eating it, and he died of violent spasms. Thornton, a well known citizen, and on investigation a chemist proved that his fears were well grounded. The Crown Attorney has the case, and has sought the aid of Chief of Police Young. A rigid examination will be held. The subject of the felonious attempt has disclosed his suspicions as to the authors, and arrest will probably follow to-day.

WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Moyses will deliver the lecture tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon, in the Y. M. C. A. building on 'Poetic Art' when lovers of art will have an opportunity of hearing how the great ideal of art may be expressed, not by pigment but by words.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

Toronto, March 3.-The public school estimates for 1896 were struck at \$4,693 at a session of the finance committee of the board yesterday evening. Of the amount \$278,405 is set aside for the payment of teachers.

MISS BEN-OLIEL.

Miss Ben-Oliel is being kept very busy. Yesterday afternoon she spoke at St. Michael's Church, Westmount, and at St. Martin's, and in the evening addressed a meeting at Stanley street Presbyterian Church. A large audience is expected to hear her in the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening.

Do you want to let a house? See in the 'Witness.'

THE EXHIBITION.

A Large Meeting of Citizens Held in the City Council Chamber

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED

TO REPORT ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

THE MAYOR'S IDEA IS TO HAVE A LARGE EXHIBITION IN 1897.

The proposed big fair was discussed by the citizens in the City Council chamber yesterday afternoon. The Mayor presided over the meeting and among those present were Messrs. Walter Paul, James A. Cantlie, S. Coté, Alfred Perry, S. C. Stevenson, Charles Garth, Ald. Costigan, Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Prefontaine, Ald. Savignac, Ald. Marsolais, Ald. Renaud, F. X. Perrault, George G. Foster, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Lieut.-Col. Seitz, John A. B. C. Huttemeyer, A. B. Ware, Barnett, R. Stanley Bagg, T. J. P. Schonefeld, A. B. Chaffee, J. Hogan, R. Forget, J. B. Rolland, W. G. A. Alley, L. A. Wilson, G. A. G. Cresce, C. J. McCuaig, W. W. Farquharson, H. Laporte, J. H. Thaler, Edgar Judge, James D. Starr, Jos. Haynes, D. A. McPherson, B. Durocher and S. Carsley. It was amusing as well as trying incident occurred during the meeting. Both galleries and body of the chamber were packed by a mass of citizens many of whom were evidently anxious to have the fair this year. Consequently all the speakers in favor of postponing the fair to next year were rather coolly received. Those demanding that it be held next year were rapturously applauded. The Mayor opened the proceedings by explaining that the meeting had been called so as to give citizens an opportunity to express their views in regard to the proposed big exhibition, which his promoters wanted to be held in May next. The exhibition so far, the Mayor explained, had certainly partaken very much of the character of a business enterprise, and had been gotten up by people who were anxious to make it pay. The proposed exhibition, however, had been so largely advertised that he was afraid it had gone abroad to the world that it partook of far more than a private enterprise, and that it was to be held under the auspices of the City of Montreal, and indeed, in the right way of Canada generally, if we were to judge from the nature that we have seen. One thing, however, was quite apparent, and that was the citizens should decide at once whether or not Montreal should have an exhibition this year. The delay and the impressions that were getting abroad in regard to the fair were doing the city no good. The speaker then enumerated the number of speakers that had been held in Montreal by those interested in the fair and how an influential committee had been formed to interview the federal and provincial governments and also the City Council, but how these bodies, on account of the lack of money, had decided that they could not give the project any pecuniary aid. However, a company had been formed and the project had been promulgated by those who were not connected with these rebuffs. The matter now, however, was in such a condition that prompt action, one way or the other, must be taken. If a successful exhibition could be held this year he would certainly favor it, but he feared the time was now so short that a really big exhibition was practically out of the question, and therefore he would throw out the suggestion that the project be postponed till 1897, when an international exhibition worthy of the great city of Montreal and of Canada could be held. He did not know what arrangements had been made towards obtaining displays of Canadian products, but, as a Canadian, he did hope that proper arrangements had been made in this direction, for it was a question whether either the city of Montreal or the Dominion of Canada should have an exhibition composed altogether of foreign exhibits, and in which Canada was not properly represented. If it were to be held this year simply to hold an exhibition of a local character, such as the one at Glasgow had held, and which could be held in time he would be in favor of it; but it must be borne in mind that the stock had to be subscribed, and that it would take some time, and the same also had to be erected, which would likewise take some time. The decision of holding an exhibition, even if it were to be held in time, would deny the people here and cause them to be expended. The citizens had the right of deciding whether they would support their shoulders to the wheel of a moderately sized exhibition or whether they would hold one upon a grand scale. The patriotic individual at this stage of the proceedings, much to the amusement of the present, rose up and gave vent to his feelings for Canada. Mr. Stevenson explained that the idea of holding a big fair this year would require long enough, and he thought that for the credit of the city and the enterprise itself that the fair should be settled at once. A committee would reflect honor upon the city and a poor one would certainly reflect dishonor. He then read a memorandum which Mr. Stiles and those who were with him in the project had signed. It was a list of names and considerable liabilities; how many offices and employed persons, and a large number of names, and who had sent an impression of circulars, and who had been cases these agents had all been entered into contracts with exhibitors, so far as he could learn the contracts would amount to \$100,000. Mr. Stiles had no means to meet these liabilities, and he thought that prompt action was required to meet these liabilities. The exhibition on a smaller scale had at first been projected, he thought he had successfully held this year, and he was willing to do all he

could to make such an exhibition a success. A doubt seemed to exist in the minds of many people as to whether the exhibition could be got ready in the time specified. All the present buildings were ready for occupation, and he was intending that it was only intended by the company to build two more. The buildings to be erected by the concessionaires would, no doubt, be properly looked after. In order to carry out the exhibition, it would be necessary either to obtain a guarantee fund, or to form, in Montreal, a joint stock company of \$50,000, at least. Reports were then heard from officials of the British Empire Exposition Company. Mr. Mackie, one of the advertising commissioners, explained how one hundred prominent exhibitors in Paris had formed themselves into a committee to bring exhibits to this city for the proposed international fair; and how exhibitors in Italy, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, India and in a number of other countries had applied for advertising space. He could now promise exhibits from these countries which would cover no less than fifteen thousand square feet. For his part he thought there was time to hold a very creditable exhibition this year. Mr. Scott explained how he had worked to get the exhibitors in the United States and how he was now in a position to guarantee exhibitors who would take up at least six thousand square feet of land. He complained, however, that on account of the unsettled condition of the project was now in that he had been compelled to drop all negotiations. If it was decided to drop the scheme it would certainly place him in a most unpleasant position with exhibitors, whom he would have to notify by circulars that Montreal had let the project fall through. If he were only given proper encouragement he could guarantee two hundred and fifty exhibitors from the United States. He hoped the business men of Montreal would not have it go forth that they had not the enterprise to carry out the exhibition. Mr. John H. Boyd reported how he had advertised the project in France, Germany, Italy, and very many other cities, and how he had received newspaper clippings from hundreds of papers commending the exhibition and wishing it every success. It did seem to him that Montreal could not under these circumstances decide to drop the project. He was sure there was plenty of time to get up a very creditable exhibition this year. Mr. Dalby then presented a report signed by himself, Messrs. John Hyde, J. Cradock Simpson and H. Laporte. It stated that they had been requested by the gentlemen now in control of the British Empire Exposition Company to make an investigation into the present condition of the enterprise, and to report as to the feasibility of the city and the citizens giving the company their endorsement and financial assistance. As through an investigation as possible in the limited time at the committee's disposal had been made. It was only proper, however, to state that, in the absence of Mr. Stiles, the information, particularly with regard to the company's finances, was anything but complete. Without entering into details, it might be sufficient to state that without large and immediate financial assistance, the company was not in a position to carry out its scheme. It had incurred known liabilities of \$18,000, and further liabilities of an unknown, but, no doubt, considerable amount, which it was not in a position now to liquidate, and before it could even get its lease from the Montreal Exposition Company, it would have to deposit a sum of \$25,000. The question, therefore, was whether it was better to form a new company under guaranteed capital. A successful international exposition in Montreal this year would not only be a great benefit to the city and the Dominion, but the present scheme had been excellently advertised, and the time chosen had been opportune. Public expectation abroad with regard to the exhibition had been raised to a high pitch, and the scheme could not be abandoned without exposing Montreal to some severe criticism. The committee did not feel justified in recommending an attempt to hold an exposition this year. The British Empire Exposition was not sufficiently advanced, although much had been done. Any attempt at this date to limit the scope of the exhibition would only have the effect of lessening the number of exhibitors. The public had been led to expect an exhibition on a magnificent scale and any exhibition held this year would end in disappointment to visitors; it would be weak in all sections representing the British Empire, conspicuously in the Canadian section. If the company's scheme had to result in a fiasco, Montreal was, in no sense at present, responsible for it. The scheme did not originate here, the charter was not obtained here, and there was no Canadian interest. In the opinion of the committee it would be a mistake for the city and the citizens to assume at this stage the responsibility of this doubtful enterprise; but it appeared to the committee that the good faith of Montreal might be put beyond question if a report were made by the City Council in favor of general preparations being made for the holding of an exposition during the summer of 1897. A letter was read from Mr. T. Mussen, one of the committee, who was unable to be present, which stated that he had no faith in the original financial organization and therefore it should be discarded. However, some compensation should be given those who had worked so hard and done so much to get up the exhibition. If the exhibition was to be held this year an entirely new company with a capital of at least \$250,000 should be at once formed. A very creditable exhibition could be held this year in June or July. In the event of a new organization being formed, the Corporation of Montreal and the Federal and Local Governments should be asked to countenance and assist it. Mr. Richard White wrote saying that unless there was a substantial subscription of private means, he feared an exhibition this year would not be feasible. Mr. Geo. Hague wrote saying if \$100,000 could not be at once provided, the project was dropped the better. It must, he wrote, be borne in mind that Montreal was not responsible for the advertisements regarding the exhibition which had appeared in England and other foreign countries. Mr. Alfred Perry was very wrathful over the way certain individuals, for the sake of making money, had gone to work and advertised all over the world an immense exhibition. 'I would like to

know,' he went on fiercely, 'who gave those men the right to use the name of Montreal in this manner? Montreal, I say, won't stand this kind of interference. We have men in our midst who are capable of getting up a big exhibition when we want one. These foreign gentlemen have gone to work and got together a lot of mummies from the east to exhibit in our city, instead of getting Canadian products to exhibit. Again I say, Montrealers will not tolerate this kind of thing.' A voice—'Oh, shut up.' 'Yes, yes, sit down,' came a chorus of yells. For fully five minutes the din was so great that only Mr. Perry's lips could be seen moving. Mr. J. H. Wood thought that the meeting should have been postponed until the arrival of Mr. Stiles from England, so that that gentleman could have been heard. He considered it the work of a clique. Mr. Walter showed how such an exhibition could only be a success when got up by the solid business interests. He thought a great deal of unauthorized work had been done by outsiders and trusted such a thing would never occur again. Mr. Stanley Bagg thought there was yet time to get up the exhibition, and for his part was willing to give it pecuniary aid. Mr. Joseph Haines contended that the project should be postponed. Mr. John Hyde thought the city had been called in at a very late hour to endorse the scheme which had been got up by outsiders. He dwelt upon the fact that there had been no public endorsement of the scheme whatever, and expressed displeasure at the way the name of Montreal had been used abroad. He thought that the proposal to hold the exhibition should be postponed until 1897 or 1898, and in the meantime let the different Boards of Trade be represented, and he was sure that Montreal would show that when it undertook anything as a city it would be a grand success. Mr. D. A. McCord proposed the following, seconded by Mr. H. Laporte:—That a committee composed of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Chambre de Commerce, Messrs. George Hague, H. Montagu Allan, W. W. Ogilvie, Sir Donald Smith, Hugh McLennan, Hon. G. Drummond, H. Laporte, R. Stanley Bagg, Edgar Judge, Sir William Van Horne, C. M. Hays, L. J. Forget, Hugh Graham, Richard White, J. X. Perrault, Jacques Grenier, Robert Reford, Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Prefontaine, S. C. Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, A. F. Gault, Lieut.-Col. Burland, James McShane, M. P., T. Berthelette, Ald. Savignac, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, J. Darlington, P. J. Ryan, be appointed to consider the whole matter of holding an exposition, and report thereon with the least possible delay—within three days. The motion was concurred in and the meeting adjourned. NOT IN FAVOR OF POSTPONEMENT. The suggestion of the Mayor that the exhibition might be postponed till next year is not favored either by those who have contracted to bring on their exhibits and attractions or by a considerable number of citizens who are prepared to subscribe to the stock of the company, when that is organized with local representation. As for the former, not a few of them are under agreement for other exhibitions next year. Then there is the fact that they have already gone to considerable expense in preparing their exhibits for the Montreal exhibition in May. With regard to those who have desired the exhibition this year, and who are ready to subscribe to the funds of the company, when that is organized, they will not hold their year it will be impossible to realize it next year. There is talk in Toronto of getting up an international exhibition in that city next year. Apart from this, if Montreal were to score another failure after all the work which has been done she could never hope to make a success of a large enterprise of the kind in the future. In nearly every country in the world Montreal has been advertised as the scene of a great exhibition this summer. If it fails, there will be such distrust engendered as will make it impossible to create a general interest in any future effort of a similar sort. Moreover, Montreal, they say, needs the exhibition especially this year, because trade is dull and merchants are crying out that there is no money. Next year the city might not feel so keenly the need of such a stimulus. There is a great deal of idleness in the city; labor is cheap; and it is urged from all these considerations that the matter should now be energetically taken in hand and pushed to a successful conclusion. ORMSTOWN. At the monthly meeting of the council held here last evening a large deputation of the ladies of the village waited upon the councillors and presented a petition signed by some seventy-five of the residents of the village, all except two or three being electors, asking the council to exercise its discretion and not grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors for the ensuing year. On consulting the voters' list and it being found that the petition did not contain an absolute majority of the resident voters, the council decided not to entertain the petition and immediately thereafter confirmed the certificates for three hotels. This anti-licensing movement has been arranged and carried by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. They were not disappointed in not succeeding this year. It was new work for them and they were in ignorance as to some of the points necessary in organizing and presenting the matter to the council. They are, however, very much in earnest and no doubt another year they will be heard from with better effect. AN ASSIGNMENT. Quebec, March 2.—Bernard & Pils, music dealers, assigned to-day at the demand of Mr. O. Newcomb of Toronto, with \$25,000 of liabilities.

COMMERCIAL. WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, March 3, 1896. BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Edinburgh, Feb. 17.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says—Supplies of fat cattle all over this week have been large. Trade was worse by at least 20s per head. With the prices current in the South, Englishmen cannot operate to any extent on the immense foreign importations of fat every available market. Fat cows have made rather more money. There have been about 800 States and Canadian cattle on offer in Glasgow this week, trade for which has been about the same. There was a large show of sheep, but owing to the bad weather, and the depressed state of the meat market, they met a trade at prices 1s to 2s lower. Fat calves scarce and very dear. Pigs shown in large numbers, and made exceedingly low prices. In sympathy with the fat markets, both store sheep and cattle have been a shade worse to sell, at prices the turn in favor of the buyer, but a good clearance of Best Scotch on offer has been made. Milch cows a moderate show. Best sold fairly well; secondary cheaper. Best beef, 7s 3d per stone. Best mutton, 7d to 8d per lb. London, Feb. 17.—Shorter supply in beast market. Fat beasts, however, numbered about the same as last Monday, and trade was again dull, rates being a shade easier. Fat bulls very unsalable, butchering cows rather dearer. Prime Scotch, 4s 6d; fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; per lb. British arrivals—190 Scotch, 180 Irish, 550 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 390 midland, home and western counties. Shorter supply in sheep market, but included fair spriding of lambs which met little more inquiry. Trade for wether sheep firmer, but not notably dearer. Ewes met slow sale at less money. Pigs slow, but shade firmer. Beef, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; pork, 2s to 3s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 6d; 6d to 6s. Total supply, beasts, 1,310; sheep, 8,940; calves, 5; pigs, 50. Liverpool, Feb. 17.—Beasts, 1,333; sheep, 3,235; best beast, 6s 4d; second, 6s 4d; third, 5d. Best Scotch, 4s 6d; fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; 7s 4d and 6s 4d. An increase of 190 beasts, and an increase of 692 sheep. Fair demand for all classes, at about late rates. AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts were 127 cars, or 2,141 head—49 cars being exported alive, 58 cars for slaughterers' home use and 26 cars for the market, making, with three cars held over Wednesday, 29 cars on sale. The market ruled dull at a decline of 10c on steers and fat cows, but steady for oxen, bullocks and common and medium cows. The yards were cleared. Medium to prime native steers sold at \$4 to \$4.45 per 100 lbs., oxen and stags at \$2.75 to \$3.85; bulls at \$2.75 to \$3.35; cows at \$1.50 to \$2.10. Foreign choice lambs \$3.50. City dressed beef sold at 6c to 7 1/2c per lb. for ordinary to prime native sides. Cattle advice received from London and Liverpool this morning quoted refrigerator beef at 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; American steers at 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c per lb., dressed weight, and American sheep at 11c to 12c, dressed weight. Calves—Receipts were 77 head, all for the market; and all sold for steady prices or at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs., for poor to prime veals, and \$2.75 to \$3.75 for heavy calves. Dressed calves weak. City dressed veals at 7c to 11c per lb.; country dressed at 6c to 9 1/2c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were 14 1/2 cars or 2,867 head, all for the market except one car, making, with 9 1/2 cars held over, 23 cars on sale. Sales were slow at a general decline of 10c to 15c on both sheep and lambs, and 9 1/2c were carried over. Ordinary to choice sheep sold at \$3.20 to \$4 per 100 lbs.; good to very choice lambs at \$4.90 to \$6.90. Dressed mutton weak at 5c to 6 1/2c per lb.; dressed lambs dull and drooping at 6 1/2c to 8c. Hogs—Receipts were 26 cars, or 4,167 head all for slaughterers with the exception of 9 head. The market was weak at \$4.90 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs.; a few light pigs sold at 6 1/2c to 8c. Chicago, Feb. 23.—Receipts of hogs were 23,000; left over, 7,000. Market slow, weak and 5c lower; trade dragging. Light hogs, 4 1/2c; mixed, 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c; rough, 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c. Official receipts yesterday, 28,107; shipments, 7,459. Estimated to-morrow, 14,000. Cattle, receipts were 5,000 head; market quiet and about steady. Beaves, \$3.15 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$3.70; Texas steers, \$2.80 to \$3.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.65. Official receipts yesterday, 10,639; shipments, 4,811. NOTES AND NOTICES. The Bread Question—Owing to the number of letters appearing in the daily papers it would seem that people do not know the proper price for the best bread. William A. Stuart, the original introducer of low priced cash bread, and senior partner in the late firm of Stuart & Herbert, begs to announce that in September last he established on his own account a new bread and cake bakery at 600 Rivard street; and is prepared to supply private houses in all parts of the city, for the following prices: 6 lb. brown bread, 12c; 4 lb. white bread, 11c; Quaker bread, 10c, at which price he has been selling for the last three months, and he warns the public that he is the original introducer of Quaker bread into Canada, all other so-called Quaker bread is only a spurious imitation of his, and no other is genuine unless bearing the stamp of W. A. Stuart, office, 660 Rivard street. Bell Telephone, 7270. ADVERTISEMENTS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. ALL BUSINESS PRINTING AND ART WORK. WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Goes 1/3 Farther Than Other Teas. 3 Teaspoonfuls brewed according to directions on each package will make a delicious cup of tea for 6 people. IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. Gold label, 50c. Lavender label, 60c. Green label, 75c. ROSE & LAFLAMME, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR. PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT, 1st honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M.A., M.D. HEADQUARTERS FOR OPTICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS, LENSES GRIND EXACT, FRAMES ACCURATELY FITTED. NO EXTRA CHARGES. STORE CLOSERS AT 6 P.M. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street. 17

TO USE THE Caledonia Springs WATERS. As the Constant Beverage, is to maintain Constant Health. Sold by leading grocers, hotels, druggists, etc., and CHAS. GURD & CO., 48 Jurors st. 22

The Success of the TURKISH BATH is owing entirely to its merits. It not only cures disease, but is a great pleasure as well. Turkish baths are multiplying all over the world, but no where can you find one better equipped than the long established Montreal institution at No. 140 St. Monique street. Turkish Bath Hotel. Long experience and liberal expenditure have placed this establishment in the front rank. 3

MEND THE ROOF YOURSELF - WITH - REED'S PAT'D ASPHALT CEMENT. Easy to put on. Sticks like a plaster. GEO. W. REED, Slate, Metal, Gravel and Asphalt Roofer, 788 and 785 CRAIG STREET. 2

BREAKFAST CEREALS. Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Rolled Barley, Cracked Wheat, Corn Flakes, Hominy, &c., &c. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 and 12 Bleury street. 23

ARTISTIC PRINTING IS DONE AT THE WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

MONEY TO LEND At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada. Nothing so soon Relieves Ordinary Coughs and Colds. CAMPBELL'S CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION, 25 cents per bottle. And for settled Colds and severe Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections, CAMPBELL'S WINE OF BEECH TREE CREOSOTE cannot be equalled. AT ALL DRUGGISTS. -AND AT- THE MEDICAL HALL, Colonial House. 24

150 STATIONERY CABINETS. Containing 100 Sheets Paper, with 100 Envelopes to match. Two sizes of paper. In a neat, strong box. Best quality of White Paper. Price 50c, worth \$1.00. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1725-27 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18

81ST DIVIDEND. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK Are Hereby Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the Current Half Year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, F. WOLFFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager, Montreal, Feb. 26, 1896. 27

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN M. R. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st. 28

Everybody's Darling. OF ALL BAKING POWDER IS The Cook's Friend. BAKING POWDER. 29

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE. Auction Sales. Marcotte Bros. UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT. THE CANADA PIPE & FOUNDRY CO. In Liquidation. -AND- WILLIAM CLENDINNING & SON, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by auction, at their office, No. 97 St. James street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of April, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., the whole of that large and valuable property known as 'The Clendinning Foundry,' situate at St. Henri, Montreal. The Establishment comprises the Pipe Foundry, Stove Foundry, General Foundry, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Pattern Shop, all fitted with the necessary Machinery for the continuation of the business established by Mr. William Clendinning. The plant is new and in complete running order. The property is known as the northern portion of lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of the sub-division of No. 3,412, on said official plan and book of reference for the municipality of the Parish of Montreal; the north-west portion of lot 3 of sub-division of said official number 3,412; lot No. 12 of the sub-division of No. 3,412 on said official plan and book of reference of said municipality; of the south-west part of No. 11 of the sub-division of No. 3,412, on said official plan and book of reference, and Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the sub-division of official No. 1,704, on said official plan and book of reference for the municipality of the Parish of Montreal. The property will be sold subject to the reservations contained in the list of charges deposited with the Curators. KENT & TURCOTTE, Curators of William Clendinning & Son. KENT & TURCOTTE, Liquidators of the Canada Pipe & Foundry Company. MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 30

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF PARLIAMENTS—GOVERNMENT HOUSE
 —ANTI-REMEDIAL MOTION.
 Toronto, March 3.—Mr. Crawford, Conservative, desired yesterday afternoon to move the adoption of his remedial resolution. Sir Oliver Mowat, Liberal, said that he would like to submit to the powers that be. At the same time I would like a day fixed for the matter.
 Sir Oliver suggested Wednesday, which was agreed upon for its discussion. Mr. Hobbs's bill to legalize New Year's municipal elections is being looked against by the hotel-keepers, as it will close the bar-rooms on what they consider the best day in the year for the purpose.
 A peculiar legal question was proposed to the government by Mr. Oliver Mowat, viz.—Has the attention of the government been called to the operation of the act respecting the solemnization of marriages in respect to marriage ceremonies performed by license, by persons not residents of this province, and does the government intend to induce an act to legalize marriages which have been solemnized?
 Sir Oliver Mowat replied that the government had heard of no such case. It is stated that the government is negotiating with the railway companies regarding the transportation of members of the legislature, and that in consequence the Patrons' Anti-Pass Bill will be introduced.
 The deputy leader of the Opposition raised the question of the legality of the acts passed by the legislature beyond the usual four years. He said that his object was to determine the legality of such acts, and to call the attention of the government to the importance of the question.
 In 1875, the last of the writs of Habeas Corpus were received, yet the writs were not issued for thirty-nine days after the date from that date had expired a number of important measures were passed.
 Sir Oliver said:—It is evident that my friend wants something that will be of service to friends at Ottawa. The legality of the acts in question was not seventeen years ago. Sir Oliver Mowat has power to extend its existence, but the Dominion Parliament was prohibited by the British North America Act from extending its existence beyond the five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs.
 Messrs. Howland and McNish have been appointed a sub-committee by the government House Select Committee to make further enquiries with reference to the cost of maintenance and repairs of the government House. Two ex-lieutenants, Sir William Howland and the Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, have been appointed to appear before the committee tomorrow morning to give their views upon the utility of the office of lieutenant-governor of Ontario and how it should be maintained for the best interests of the province.

LIFE-SAVING PATROL.
 Toronto, March 3.—Mr. Ed. Hanlan, the famous life-saver, is agitating for a life-saving patrol for the bay to avert the loss of Mr. Hanlan's boat and to avert the loss of his life. He has sent a detailed proposal to the City Council for the equipment and maintenance of four patrol boats, equipment, \$75 a boat; salary of a boatman for each, \$40. He estimates that from ten to fifteen thousand persons are on the water on or near the bay every day during the summer.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CONVENTION.
 Toronto, March 3.—The officers of the Ontario Hotel-keepers' Association have decided to hold their convention this year at the Dominion Capital during the parliamentary session, and are calling it for March 25 and 26. It is stated that a systematic effort is being made to secure anti-prohibition pledges from probable parliamentary candidates.

PRAYERS FOR ARMENIA.
 Toronto, March 3.—The District W.C.T.U. met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters to hold a special service of prayer on behalf of the suffering Armenians.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPECIAL SALE OF LACE.
 Real Brussels Point.
 6 1/2 yds. 11 in. FLOUNCE, \$70 yd. \$642.50
 2 1/2 yds. 6 in. LACE, 20 yds. 53.00
 1 1/2 yds. HANDKERCHIEF, 10.00

J. D. M. MACBURNIE,
 Temple Building.

Business Chances.
 STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a flourishing country business; good reason for selling; excellent opportunity. Address, 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.
 STUDENTS IN PHYSIOGNOMY and other branches can also be arranged for a specialty. PROF. J. J. CONROY, 100 St. Antoine street.

Property.
 MANAGED—CAREFUL PERSON—rents collected; stock and selling effected; 20 shares JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building.

FOR SALE,
 CHARMING RESIDENCE.
 12,000 feet of land. \$15,000.
 J. D. M. MACBURNIE, Temple Building.

House-Letting Directory.

To Let.
 TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE (everything, including piano); stone front, self-contained; 9 rooms; hot water heat; 483 Guy street, near Sherbrooke street; rent, \$30; suitable for newly married couple, who could, if preferred, purchase contents at a valuation. Possession 1st May, or sooner if required. Rent, \$35 and taxes. THOMAS H. WALSH, 69 Temple Building.

To Let.
 TO LET, LARGE CUT STONE HOUSE, 13 rooms and bath room, in good order, No. 258 St. Antoine street, with solid brick stable, for two horses; rent, \$30, and taxes. Apply on the premises.

To Let.
 TO RENT, CUT STONE FRONT COTTAGE on Beaufort street, with all modern improvements, containing eight rooms, besides bath, etc.; \$25 per month and taxes. Apply to W. G. CRUCKSHANK, 107 St. James street.

To Let.
 TO LET, NO. 114 QUEEN STREET, FLAT with Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO.

LONGUEUIL—TO LET OR FOR SALE, the comfortable suburban residence, at present occupied by Mr. Maurice Perrault, architect (winter and summer); corner of St. John street, on river front. Address, T. P. BUTLER, 155 St. James street, Montreal.

To Let.
 TO LET, 192 ST. ANDRE, NEAR DORCHESTER, central and quiet locality; close to St. Hubert; tenement of five rooms and w.c. \$10. Apply at 373 Dorchester street.

To Let.
 TO LET, HOUSE, WITH TEN ROOMS; 'Daisy' furnace; No. 5 Buckingham avenue; first street west of Guy street. Rent \$400 per year. No taxes. Apply to W. M. FRASER, 3 Buckingham avenue.

To Let.
 TO LET, FACTORY ON WELLINGTON, near McGill street; Foundry, Finishing Shop, Pattern Shop and Boiler Shop; suitable for Sash and Blind or Carriage-maker, also a small factory on Nazareth street. Apply to J. J. MACDONALD, 73 Wellington street.

To Let.
 TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, A SOLID brick house, situated on the bank of the river and known as 'The Lilacs.' It contains nine apartments and a well-lighted basement where there is a 'Daisy' furnace. Water is supplied by pipes from the river, and a bath and wash basin are connected. A garden, containing fruit trees, etc., is attached, and the use of a spring well, ice house and stable can be had if required. Rent moderate. Apply to G. BEATTY, Contractor, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

To Let.
 TO LET, RESIDENTIAL FLATS, corner of Gladstone avenue and Dorchester street, Westmount, every convenience. Apply to No. 3 St. Peter street. Telephone 416, or call at 5 Gladstone avenue.

Property.

FARM AND LAND FOR SALE IN THE Township of Littleton, about 320 acres, 100 acres of it cleared, and \$20,000 worth of lumber on the rest of the farm. A nice water power runs through the centre of the farm. Price and particulars apply to WILLIAM POLLOCK, Britain P.O., Argenteuil Co., Que.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 16 ROOM STONE house and grounds, No. 326 Sherbrooke street; price, \$19,000; rent, \$650 and taxes. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, STONE COTTAGE, 8 rooms, on Dorchester street west; \$18,000. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent timber for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York.

AT WESTMOUNT, A HIGH-CLASS STONE Front Cottage, 25x40, with extension in deep lot; 6 bedrooms, servants' staircase, 'Daisy' furnace No. 2, mantel and gas grate and every convenience in situation choice. A large portion of the purchase price may remain at 5 percent interest. A. G. ROSS & CO., Standard Building, 21

HOUSES FOR SALE.
 Bishop street, \$10,000 and \$15,000
 Mackay street, \$14,000
WESTMOUNT.
 Elm avenue, \$9,000
 11th Avenue, \$6,750 and 9,000
 Sherbrooke street, \$20,000
 Clark avenue, with lot 50 x 250, 12,500
 Lewis avenue, \$15,000
 North-west of Westmount on line of electric cars, House, 6 Rooms and Lot 50x115-7.50 feet, \$2,000

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

Real Estate
AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
 We are instructed to sell the property of the Heirs Scanlon.
 No. 2334 Notre Dame Street,
 Cadastral No. 1254 of St. Ann's Ward, with wooden buildings thereon. This property is situated just west of Mountain street, in one of the busiest parts of the street, and has a frontage of about 47 feet by a depth of about 85 feet.
SALE AT OUR ROOMS,
 Wednesday, March 4, at Eleven o'clock.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
 181 St. James Street.

SPECIAL.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE,
 Corner Property and Tenements.
 We are instructed to sell by AUCTION for the Estate of the late CAPT. LESLIE, the Brick Houses, Nos. 1, 3 and 3 1/2 ARGYLE AVENUE, and 368 AQUEDUCT STREET. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 75 feet to a lane in rear. The Houses have a rental value of over \$800 per annum, and form a solid, compact and safe investment.
 Sale at Eleven o'clock at our Rooms,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4,
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
 181 ST. JAMES ST.

Miscellaneous.
 WANTED, BOOKS BOUGHT, SOLD AND Exchanged, to everybody's satisfaction. Collection of postage stamps, old Canadian, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and United States Stamps; also old China, Bronzes, Curiosities, etc. 2114 St. Catherine street.

WANTED TO KNOW WHAT BONUS or allowance would be granted by the local council to a firm of manufacturers in return for the establishment of a new industry in or about Montreal. Hands 50 to 100. State full particulars. MANUFACTURER, 'Witness' Office.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office, open evenings.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day, office or house cleaning. Address, 41 1/2 Latour street.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, WORK OF any kind; understands the care of horses and outdoor work. Address J. HIGGINBOTHAM, 28 St. Dominique street.

WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, GOOD education and testimonials; situation as clerk, storekeeper or any position of trust. Address, E.C.T., 'Witness' Office.

AUCTIONEER'S CLERK DESIRES A situation in any capacity thoroughly experienced; good references; small salary. Address A.C.D., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED Housemaid; a good seamstress and highest references. Address HOUSEMAID, 20, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG MAN WITH FIRST-CLASS RE- ferences, wants position as office assistant; wholesale dry goods preferred. Address DRY GOODS 20, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, WORK OF ANY kind; one or two men's washing and mending or work outside references. Address N.M., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, house cleaning, offices, or work by the day. Apply, 399, in rear, St. Dominique street.

WANTED, SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK OR General Servant, or work by the day. Address 22 Bleury street.

WORK OF ANY KIND WANTED, BY Young Man, handy with tools; experienced driver; willing to take anything. Address DRIVER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, situation as Plain Cook in private family, where housemaid is kept; good references. Address 91 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A POSITION BY A YOUNG Widow as Copyist on Government, elocution included, or a position of any kind in an office. Address Mrs. E. ROLISON, 27 1/2 Paris street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, POSITION AS RESIDENT GOV- erness; English and French; Music, Painting; willing to be useful; experience; excellent references; no objection to leave the city. Address GOVERNESS 19, 'Witness' Office.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH A GOOD CITY reference, wants employment. Apply BOOKKEEPER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WORK BY A YOUNG MAN AS driver; good driver, and is handy round horses; knows city well. Address 70 St. Urbain street.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY YOUNG man as Cutter, New York and Montreal experience; would be willing to go out of town or would accept a position as assistant cutter with a good city house; first-class references. Address B.G. 3040 'Witness' Office.

PIANO TUNING—PRACTICAL PIANO Tuner; ten years' experience in Hamburg, Germany. Will tune Pianos at \$1. Pianos repaired and polished at reasonable rates. Country orders promptly attended to. Apply by letter to 280 Roy street.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISE- ments in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SEWING Girl. Apply to MISS COOK, Dressmaker, 42 Victoria street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKER, at 35 Belmont street. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 20 Lorne avenue.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant for a family of two; a good home for a respectable girl. Address W.L. 7, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT where Housemaid is kept. Apply at 422 Dorchester street west, near Greene ave; good references required; highest wages paid.

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE; WIFE A good Cook, man to make himself generally useful around the house. Apply between 6 and 7 p.m. at 1780 Notre Dame street.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, Apply in own handwriting, stating age, to P.O. Box 272.

WANTED, A GOOD STRONG BOY WITH references. Apply EAGLE BAKING POWDER CO., 396 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 232 Wood avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, A SMART GIRL, 13 or 14 years of age. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ORGANIST FOR ST. LUKE'S Church. Apply by letter to ST. STONE, 19 Cherrier street.

PROOF READER WANTED—MUST BE competent; rapid worker, and acquainted with French. Address READER, 'Witness' Office.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN to work for us; good pay and honest goods; catalogue free. The U.S. Specialty Company, Toronto.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISE- ments in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS TO HANDLE FAST selling goods. Large commission. Thrifty day's credit. Freight paid. DAVID J. AULD, Cove Head, P. E. Island.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND- hand Camera or Kodak; must be in good condition. Address A.D.M., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, CAMERA, NOT less than \$4 by \$7, in good condition. AMATEUR, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, INCUBATOR, 60 or 100 egg capacity; must be in good condition. Apply, setting lowest price to INCUBATOR, P.O. Box 2313.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SETTING HENS Apply to 94 St. Peter street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A1 COOKING STOVE, COAL or wood; used one month; cost \$35; will sell for \$20. Baby's Carriage, only one season in use, and a plain hardwood sideboard. Apply to 442 St. Antoine street.

IRISH SETTER BITCH PUPPIES, FIVE months old, Champion Tim, Cham, Echo and Cham. Bitch strain, sire and dam, prize-winners, with full pedigree. Address PEDIGREE, 'Witness' Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—HOUSE FURNI- ture For Sale; has been used, but in first-class condition. Address T. R. 10, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE UP- right and Square Pianos, Cabinet Organs, splendid assortment of New Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every description; also Vehicles of all kinds, Driving Harness, Riding Saddles, etc. Bargains at Private Sale every day. Regular Auction of Horses and Vehicles every Tuesday at 2.30. New and second hand Furniture, Carpets, etc., every Friday at 10 a.m. FRASER BROS., 453 and 455 St. James street, and 131 to 135 Inspector St.

FOR SALE, THE CONTENTS OF A FOUR- roomed house, in good order; family leaving city; will be sold cheap. Apply at 177 St. Martin.

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, \$1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KIND- ling \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Hardwood Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell telephone 8553.

TO LET,

That large Cut Stone Residence with excellent Stables, Coachhouse, etc., being 795 SHERBROOKE STREET, corner of University street, could be put in good repair for a desirable tenant.
 Apply to JAMES THOMAS, 53 Shuter street.
 Or H. H. AUSTIN, 318 St. Paul street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, employed during the day, room together and board, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to P. 2987, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IN THE SUBURBS, Westmount preferred, two large unfurnished rooms, with use of kitchen. Reply, stating number in family, and price required to X. 45, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST A FOUNTAIN PEN, ON SHER- brooke street, Park avenue, or Bleury St., Tuesday morning. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the 'Witness' Office.

Swaps.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE, 3 LOTS ON Hutchison street, Montreal Annex, for small house in city. A. TAYLOR, 1727 Notre Dame street.

TARIFF

FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, (Prepaid.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words 1/4 cent per extra word per insertion.
SITUATIONS VACANT—10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, 1/4 cent per extra word per insertion.
PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 1 insertion, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, 1/4 cent per extra word per insertion.
SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand)—40 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 4 insertions, 40 cents. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'
LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 1 insertion, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.
FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.
BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET OR WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.
HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, \$1.
SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.
FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 in- sertions, \$1.25.
BUSINESS CHANCES—35 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, \$1.25.
BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, \$1.25.
MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 4 insertions, \$3.50.
ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISE- ments, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
 The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
 The above-mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SEWING Girl. Apply to MISS COOK, Dressmaker, 42 Victoria street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKER, at 35 Belmont street. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 20 Lorne avenue.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant for a family of two; a good home for a respectable girl. Address W.L. 7, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT where Housemaid is kept. Apply at 422 Dorchester street west, near Greene ave; good references required; highest wages paid.

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE; WIFE A good Cook, man to make himself generally useful around the house. Apply between 6 and 7 p.m. at 1780 Notre Dame street.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, Apply in own handwriting, stating age, to P.O. Box 272.

WANTED, A GOOD STRONG BOY WITH references. Apply EAGLE BAKING POWDER CO., 396 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 232 Wood avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, A SMART GIRL, 13 or 14 years of age. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ORGANIST FOR ST. LUKE'S Church. Apply by letter to ST. STONE, 19 Cherrier street.

PROOF READER WANTED—MUST BE competent; rapid worker, and acquainted with French. Address READER, 'Witness' Office.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN to work for us; good pay and honest goods; catalogue free. The U.S. Specialty Company, Toronto.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISE- ments in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Rooms and Board.

ONE PLEASANT FRONT BEDROOM TO Let, or suitable for transients; nicely furnished, quiet, comfortably heated, gas; private house; exceptionally desirable locality. 20 Drummond street.

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED single room, 1777 Ontario street, corner Church.

TO LET, TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FUR- nished or unfurnished; bathroom flat; w.c. Apply at 80a Bleury street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent, 29 Burnside Place.

FRONT ROOM TO LET, NICELY FUR- nished; family private; no other boarders; breakfast and tea if desired. Apply at 552 St. Antoine street, few doors west of Atwater avenue.

THREE ROOMS TO LET—A SUITABLE stand for a Doctor, has been occupied as such for six years. Apply at 53 Prince Arthur street.

Educational.

WANTED—MONTREAL BUSINESS S SCHOOL, 11 Guilbault street. Principal, J. J. CONROY. Short-hand, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, Typewriting, French, German, English, Latin, Individual Instruction.

Entertainments Given.

VOCALIST AND INSTRUMENTALIST.
 STEREOPTIC LECTURES, etc.
CHARLES COOMBS, the Ventriloquist, Punch and Judy, and Marionette Shows for Private Parties, School Festivals, Concerts etc. SHAW'S MUSIC STORES, St. James and St. Catherine streets. Telephone 414 and 3001.



BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

WINTER SERVICE. Direct sailings between ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL. From LIVERPOOL, STEAMER ST. JOHN, N.B. Sat., Feb. 22, Lake Ontario, Wed., Mar. 11, Sat., Feb. 29, Lake Superior, Wed., Mar. 18, Sat., Mar. 14, Lake Winnipeg, Wed., Apr. 1, Sat., Mar. 21, Lake Huron, Wed., Apr. 8, Sat., Mar. 28, Lake Ontario, Wed., Apr. 15, Sat., Apr. 4, Lake Superior, Wed., Apr. 22.

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE.

St. John to Liverpool. FIRST CABIN—\$40 and \$45. Round trip, \$80 and \$85, according to steamer and accommodation. SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, \$30.00; round trip, \$55.00. To London, Cardiff, and Bristol, \$33.00. Round trip, \$61.00. STERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, \$2.50.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge. Specially low rail rates from Montreal and all points from St. John via Short Line.

Steamers sail after arrival of C. P. R. Express, due at 1.30 p.m. Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important ports by the Canada and Great Britain, on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL, Tower Buildings, Manager, 18 Hospital st., Liverpool. Montreal, 15.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal. NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CANADIAN, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC STATE ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c. Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere. Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 134 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail only \$25.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent, Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Pier 14, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton street). St. Louis, Wed., Mar. 11, 11 a.m. St. Paul, Wed., Mar. 15, 11 a.m. New York, Wed., Mar. 23, 11 a.m. Paris, Wed., Apr. 10, 10 a.m.

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

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin passage, \$35 to \$40. SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6, Bowling Green, New York. W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street. W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal. J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 34 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer. From Portland. From Halifax. Scotman, Mar. 12, 1 p.m. Mar. 14, 2 p.m. Vancouver, Mar. 26, 1 p.m. Mar. 28, 2 p.m.

Rates of passage: First cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, \$50 to \$70; return, \$100 to \$130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool or Londonderry, \$30; return, \$55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, \$24.50 and \$25.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal, 17 St. Sacrement street.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. E. TOWNSHEND.

EST. 24 YEARS. PURE BEDDING PATENTED. Call or ring up 1906 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.

1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET. NO BRANCH STORES.

GET TO THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Sickness, perhaps, death, lurks in the insidious mattress. Have it examined and re-made at the CANADIAN BEDDING MANUFACTORY, 1170 ST. LAWRENCE ST., Bell Tel. 6385. Mattresses and Pillows, Curled Hair, Moss and African Fibre kept in stock. Feathers cleaned and purified. A. COWPER (late Mgr. Canada Fibre Co.)

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS. ALL NEW PATTERNS. Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten. HENRY HAMMOND, 292 & 294 St. Urbain st. TELEPHONE 1149.

Plumbing, &c.

IF YOU WANT WORK DONE REASONABLE.

In the line of Plumbing, Gas or Steam Fitting, go to FRANK F. TAYLOR, Hardware, Paints and Oil, etc. 295 St. Antoine st., west Guy 13.

Financial.

R. WILSON SMITH,

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

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.



GRAND TRUNK.

EXCURSIONS!

Sunday-schools and Societies should make immediate application for their Summer Excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 132 St. James street, or to D. O. PEASE, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

WITH COLONIST CARS ATTACHED. —FOR— Settlers and Their Effects.

Going to MANITOBA and the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST will leave CARLETON JUNCTION AT 9.00 p.m. Every TUESDAY in March and April.

Should sufficient business offer. Freight Rates on Settlers' Effects have been reduced about 40 percent.

For further particulars and for pamphlet instructing you how to get a FREE FARM, Apply to.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next P.O. 27.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Strawberries! Strawberries!

FRESH FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH. A Nice Lot expected on Saturday morning, along with PINE APPLES, BANANAS, TANGERINES, PEACHES, GRAPES.

And all kinds of Oranges, at WALTER PAUL'S.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, BAKER & CONFECTIONER.

Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine st. Shaker vs. Quaker. Try our Shaker and Aberdeen Bread, made of the best Manitoba wheat, in the cleanest bakery in town. Our Confectionery is made of the best materials and choicest butter. Cannot be excelled. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans, Saturdays. Call or telephone your orders. Store to let suitable for Dry Goods, 4033 St. Antoine st., cor. Atwater ave. Apply to R. S. Auld, Baker and Confectioner, next door. Bell Tel. 8003.

A Warning Note avoid IMITATIONS OF D. HARRISON'S HOME-MADE BREAD.

Drop a post card to our address, 1 DUNLOP PLACE, Westmount, or Tel. 3869 and we will call.

Machinery, &c.

DARLING BROTHERS' RELIANCE WORKS.

112 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. Manufacturers and Builders of Improved Safety Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Elevators, Feed Water Heaters, Oil Extractors and Live Steam Separators, etc., etc. Telephone 214.

ANDREW YOUNG,

ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH, 11 and 13 Busby Lane. SHAFTING, HANGERS and PULLEYS, &c. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Its remarkable and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day.

Commercial Printing Is done with great care at the WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE. Send your next order to us. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

"USE THE MEANS AND HEAVEN WILL GIVE YOU THE BLESSING." NEVER NEGLECT A USEFUL ARTICLE LIKE

SAPOLIO

ASK FOR ALLAN'S BELFAST SODA WATER THE BEST IN CANADA And equal to the Imported.

For Sale. A CHANCE For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. If they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

FOR MACHINISTS OR MANUFACTURERS. One Horizontal Heater, 50-Horse Power, for 4-inch pipe.

IRON PULLEYS. No. Pulleys. Diam. Face. Bore. 1 1 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 1 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. 4 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. 4 1/2 in. 4 1/2 in. 5 1/2 in. 4 1/2 in. 5 1/2 in. 5 1/2 in. 6 1/2 in. 5 1/2 in. 6 1/2 in. 6 1/2 in. 7 1/2 in. 6 1/2 in. 7 1/2 in. 7 1/2 in. 8 1/2 in. 7 1/2 in. 8 1/2 in. 8 1/2 in. 9 1/2 in. 8 1/2 in. 9 1/2 in. 9 1/2 in. 10 1/2 in. 9 1/2 in. 10 1/2 in. 10 1/2 in. 11 1/2 in. 10 1/2 in. 11 1/2 in. 11 1/2 in. 12 1/2 in. 11 1/2 in. 12 1/2 in. 12 1/2 in. 13 1/2 in. 12 1/2 in. 13 1/2 in. 13 1/2 in. 14 1/2 in. 13 1/2 in. 14 1/2 in. 14 1/2 in. 15 1/2 in. 14 1/2 in. 15 1/2 in. 15 1/2 in. 16 1/2 in. 15 1/2 in. 16 1/2 in. 16 1/2 in. 17 1/2 in. 16 1/2 in. 17 1/2 in. 17 1/2 in. 18 1/2 in. 17 1/2 in. 18 1/2 in. 18 1/2 in. 19 1/2 in. 18 1/2 in. 19 1/2 in. 19 1/2 in. 20 1/2 in. 19 1/2 in. 20 1/2 in. 20 1/2 in. 21 1/2 in. 20 1/2 in. 21 1/2 in. 21 1/2 in. 22 1/2 in. 21 1/2 in. 22 1/2 in. 22 1/2 in. 23 1/2 in. 22 1/2 in. 23 1/2 in. 23 1/2 in. 24 1/2 in. 23 1/2 in. 24 1/2 in. 24 1/2 in. 25 1/2 in. 24 1/2 in. 25 1/2 in. 25 1/2 in. 26 1/2 in. 25 1/2 in. 26 1/2 in. 26 1/2 in. 27 1/2 in. 26 1/2 in. 27 1/2 in. 27 1/2 in. 28 1/2 in. 27 1/2 in. 28 1/2 in. 28 1/2 in. 29 1/2 in. 28 1/2 in. 29 1/2 in. 29 1/2 in. 30 1/2 in. 29 1/2 in. 30 1/2 in. 30 1/2 in. 31 1/2 in. 30 1/2 in. 31 1/2 in. 31 1/2 in. 32 1/2 in. 31 1/2 in. 32 1/2 in. 32 1/2 in. 33 1/2 in. 32 1/2 in. 33 1/2 in. 33 1/2 in. 34 1/2 in. 33 1/2 in. 34 1/2 in. 34 1/2 in. 35 1/2 in. 34 1/2 in. 35 1/2 in. 35 1/2 in. 36 1/2 in. 35 1/2 in. 36 1/2 in. 36 1/2 in. 37 1/2 in. 36 1/2 in. 37 1/2 in. 37 1/2 in. 38 1/2 in. 37 1/2 in. 38 1/2 in. 38 1/2 in. 39 1/2 in. 38 1/2 in. 39 1/2 in. 39 1/2 in. 40 1/2 in. 39 1/2 in. 40 1/2 in. 40 1/2 in. 41 1/2 in. 40 1/2 in. 41 1/2 in. 41 1/2 in. 42 1/2 in. 41 1/2 in. 42 1/2 in. 42 1/2 in. 43 1/2 in. 42 1/2 in. 43 1/2 in. 43 1/2 in. 44 1/2 in. 43 1/2 in. 44 1/2 in. 44 1/2 in. 45 1/2 in. 44 1/2 in. 45 1/2 in. 45 1/2 in. 46 1/2 in. 45 1/2 in. 46 1/2 in. 46 1/2 in. 47 1/2 in. 46 1/2 in. 47 1/2 in. 47 1/2 in. 48 1/2 in. 47 1/2 in. 48 1/2 in. 48 1/2 in. 49 1/2 in. 48 1/2 in. 49 1/2 in. 49 1/2 in. 50 1/2 in. 49 1/2 in. 50 1/2 in. 50 1/2 in. 51 1/2 in. 50 1/2 in. 51 1/2 in. 51 1/2 in. 52 1/2 in. 51 1/2 in. 52 1/2 in. 52 1/2 in. 53 1/2 in. 52 1/2 in. 53 1/2 in. 53 1/2 in. 54 1/2 in. 53 1/2 in. 54 1/2 in. 54 1/2 in. 55 1/2 in. 54 1/2 in. 55 1/2 in. 55 1/2 in. 56 1/2 in. 55 1/2 in. 56 1/2 in. 56 1/2 in. 57 1/2 in. 56 1/2 in. 57 1/2 in. 57 1/2 in. 58 1/2 in. 57 1/2 in. 58 1/2 in. 58 1/2 in. 59 1/2 in. 58 1/2 in. 59 1/2 in. 59 1/2 in. 60 1/2 in. 59 1/2 in. 60 1/2 in. 60 1/2 in. 61 1/2 in. 60 1/2 in. 61 1/2 in. 61 1/2 in. 62 1/2 in. 61 1/2 in. 62 1/2 in. 62 1/2 in. 63 1/2 in. 62 1/2 in. 63 1/2 in. 63 1/2 in. 64 1/2 in. 63 1/2 in. 64 1/2 in. 64 1/2 in. 65 1/2 in. 64 1/2 in. 65 1/2 in. 65 1/2 in. 66 1/2 in. 65 1/2 in. 66 1/2 in. 66 1/2 in. 67 1/2 in. 66 1/2 in. 67 1/2 in. 67 1/2 in. 68 1/2 in. 67 1/2 in. 68 1/2 in. 68 1/2 in. 69 1/2 in. 68 1/2 in. 69 1/2 in. 69 1/2 in. 70 1/2 in. 69 1/2 in. 70 1/2 in. 70 1/2 in. 71 1/2 in. 70 1/2 in. 71 1/2 in. 71 1/2 in. 72 1/2 in. 71 1/2 in. 72 1/2 in. 72 1/2 in. 73 1/2 in. 72 1/2 in. 73 1/2 in. 73 1/2 in. 74 1/2 in. 73 1/2 in. 74 1/2 in. 74 1/2 in. 75 1/2 in. 74 1/2 in. 75 1/2 in. 75 1/2 in. 76 1/2 in. 75 1/2 in. 76 1/2 in. 76 1/2 in. 77 1/2 in. 76 1/2 in. 77 1/2 in. 77 1/2 in. 78 1/2 in. 77 1/2 in. 78 1/2 in. 78 1/2 in. 79 1/2 in. 78 1/2 in. 79 1/2 in. 79 1/2 in. 80 1/2 in. 79 1/2 in. 80 1/2 in. 80 1/2 in. 81 1/2 in. 80 1/2 in. 81 1/2 in. 81 1/2 in. 82 1/2 in. 81 1/2 in. 82 1/2 in. 82 1/2 in. 83 1/2 in. 82 1/2 in. 83 1/2 in. 83 1/2 in. 84 1/2 in. 83 1/2 in. 84 1/2 in. 84 1/2 in. 85 1/2 in. 84 1/2 in. 85 1/2 in. 85 1/2 in. 86 1/2 in. 85 1/2 in. 86 1/2 in. 86 1/2 in. 87 1/2 in. 86 1/2 in. 87 1/2 in. 87 1/2 in. 88 1/2 in. 87 1/2 in. 88 1/2 in. 88 1/2 in. 89 1/2 in. 88 1/2 in. 89 1/2 in. 89 1/2 in. 90 1/2 in. 89 1/2 in. 90 1/2 in. 90 1/2 in. 91 1/2 in. 90 1/2 in. 91 1/2 in. 91 1/2 in. 92 1/2 in. 91 1/2 in. 92 1/2 in. 92 1/2 in. 93 1/2 in. 92 1/2 in. 93 1/2 in. 93 1/2 in. 94 1/2 in. 93 1/2 in. 94 1/2 in. 94 1/2 in. 95 1/2 in. 94 1/2 in. 95 1/2 in. 95 1/2 in. 96 1/2 in. 95 1/2 in. 96 1/2 in. 96 1/2 in. 97 1/2 in. 96 1/2 in. 97 1/2 in. 97 1/2 in. 98 1/2 in. 97 1/2 in. 98 1/2 in. 98 1/2 in. 99 1/2 in. 98 1/2 in. 99 1/2 in. 99 1/2 in. 100 1/2 in. 99 1/2 in. 100 1/2 in. 100 1/2 in. 101 1/2 in. 100 1/2 in. 101 1/2 in. 101 1/2 in. 102 1/2 in. 101 1/2 in. 102 1/2 in. 102 1/2 in. 103 1/2 in. 102 1/2 in. 103 1/2 in. 103 1/2 in. 104 1/2 in. 103 1/2 in. 104 1/2 in. 104 1/2 in. 105 1/2 in. 104 1/2 in. 105 1/2 in. 105 1/2 in. 106 1/2 in. 105 1/2 in. 106 1/2 in. 106 1/2 in. 107 1/2 in. 106 1/2 in. 107 1/2 in. 107 1/2 in. 108 1/2 in. 107 1/2 in. 108 1/2 in. 108 1/2 in. 109 1/2 in. 108 1/2 in. 109 1/2 in. 109 1/2 in. 110 1/2 in. 109 1/2 in. 110 1/2 in. 110 1/2 in. 111 1/2 in. 110 1/2 in. 111 1/2 in. 111 1/2 in. 112 1/2 in. 111 1/2 in. 112 1/2 in. 112 1/2 in. 113 1/2 in. 112 1/2 in. 113 1/2 in. 113 1/2 in. 114 1/2 in. 113 1/2 in. 114 1/2 in. 114 1/2 in. 115 1/2 in. 114 1/2 in. 115 1/2 in. 115 1/2 in. 116 1/2 in. 115 1/2 in. 116 1/2 in. 116 1/2 in. 117 1/2 in. 116 1/2 in. 117 1/2 in. 117 1/2 in. 118 1/2 in. 117 1/2 in. 118 1/2 in. 118 1/2 in. 119 1/2 in. 118 1/2 in. 119 1/2 in. 119 1/2 in. 120 1/2 in. 119 1/2 in. 120 1/2 in. 120 1/2 in. 121 1/2 in. 120 1/2 in. 121 1/2 in. 121 1/2 in. 122 1/2 in. 121 1/2 in. 122 1/2 in. 122 1/2 in. 123 1/2 in. 122 1/2 in. 123 1/2 in. 123 1/2 in. 124 1/2 in. 123 1/2 in. 124 1/2 in. 124 1/2 in. 125 1/2 in. 124 1/2 in. 125 1/2 in. 125 1/2 in. 126 1/2 in. 125 1/2 in. 126 1/2 in. 126 1/2 in. 127 1/2 in. 126 1/2 in. 127 1/2 in. 127 1/2 in. 128 1/2 in. 127 1/2 in. 128 1/2 in. 128 1/2 in. 129 1/2 in. 128 1/2 in. 129 1/2 in. 129 1/2 in. 130 1/2 in. 129 1/2 in. 130 1/2 in. 130 1/2 in. 131 1/2 in. 130 1/2 in. 131 1/2 in. 131 1/2 in. 132 1/2 in. 131 1/2 in. 132 1/2 in. 132 1/2 in. 133 1/2 in. 132 1/2 in. 133 1/2 in. 133 1/2 in. 134 1/2 in. 133 1/2 in. 134 1/2 in. 134 1/2 in. 135 1/2 in. 134 1/2 in. 135 1/2 in. 135 1/2 in. 136 1/2 in. 135 1/2 in. 136 1/2 in. 136 1/2 in. 137 1/2 in. 136 1/2 in. 137 1/2 in. 137 1/2 in. 138 1/2 in. 137 1/2 in. 138 1/2 in. 138 1/2 in. 139 1/2 in. 138 1/2 in. 139 1/2 in. 139 1/2 in. 140 1/2 in. 139 1/2 in. 140 1/2 in. 140 1/2 in. 141 1/2 in. 140 1/2 in. 141 1/2 in. 141 1/2 in. 142 1/2 in. 141 1/2 in. 142 1/2 in. 142 1/2 in. 143 1/2 in. 142 1/2 in. 143 1/2 in. 143 1/2 in. 144 1/2 in. 143 1/2 in. 144 1/2 in. 144 1/2 in. 145 1/2 in. 144 1/2 in. 145 1/2 in. 145 1/2 in. 146 1/2 in. 145 1/2 in. 146 1/2 in. 146 1/2 in. 147 1/2 in. 146 1/2 in. 147 1/2 in. 147 1/2 in. 148 1/2 in. 147 1/2 in. 148 1/2 in. 148 1/2 in. 149 1/2 in. 148 1/2 in. 149 1/2 in. 149 1/2 in. 150 1/2 in. 149 1/2 in. 150 1/2 in. 150 1/2 in. 151 1/2 in. 150 1/2 in. 151 1/2 in. 151 1/2 in. 152 1/2 in. 151 1/2 in. 152 1/2 in. 152 1/2 in. 153 1/2 in. 152 1/2 in. 153 1/2 in. 153 1/2 in. 154 1/2 in. 153 1/2 in. 154 1/2 in. 154 1/2 in. 155 1/2 in. 154 1/2 in. 155 1/2 in. 155 1/2 in. 156 1/2 in. 155 1/2 in. 156 1/2 in. 156 1/2 in. 157 1/2 in. 156 1/2 in. 157 1/2 in. 157 1/2 in. 158 1/2 in. 157 1/2 in. 158 1/2 in. 158 1/2 in. 159 1/2 in. 158 1/2 in. 159 1/2 in. 159 1/2 in. 160 1/2 in. 159 1/2 in. 160 1/2 in. 160 1/2 in. 161 1/2 in. 160 1/2 in. 161 1/2 in. 161 1/2 in. 162 1/2 in. 161 1/2 in. 162 1/2 in. 162 1/2 in. 163 1/2 in. 162 1/2 in. 163 1/2 in. 163 1/2 in. 164 1/2 in. 163 1/2 in. 164 1/2 in. 164 1/2 in. 165 1/2 in. 164 1/2 in. 165 1/2 in. 165 1/2 in. 166 1/2 in. 165 1/2 in. 166 1/2 in. 166 1/2 in. 167 1/2 in. 166 1/2 in. 167 1/2 in. 167 1/2 in. 168 1/2 in. 167 1/2 in. 168 1/2 in. 168 1/2 in. 169 1/2 in. 168 1/2 in. 169 1/2 in. 169 1/2 in. 170 1/2 in. 169 1/2 in. 170 1/2 in. 170 1/2 in. 171 1/2 in. 170 1/2 in. 171 1/2 in. 171 1/2 in. 172 1/2 in. 171 1/2 in. 172 1/2 in. 172 1/2 in. 173 1/2 in. 172 1/2 in. 173 1/2 in. 173 1/2 in. 174 1/2 in. 173 1/2 in. 174 1/2 in. 174 1/2 in. 175 1/2 in. 174 1/2 in. 175 1/2 in. 175 1/2 in. 176 1/2 in. 175 1/2 in. 176 1/2 in. 176 1/2 in. 177 1/2 in. 176 1/2 in. 177 1/2 in. 177 1/2 in. 178 1/2 in. 177 1/2 in. 178 1/2 in. 178 1/2 in. 179 1/2 in. 178 1/2 in. 179 1/2 in. 179 1/2 in. 180 1/2 in. 179 1/2 in. 180 1/2 in. 180 1/2 in. 181 1/2 in. 180 1/2 in. 181 1/2 in. 181 1/2 in. 182 1/2 in. 181 1/2 in. 182 1/2 in. 182 1/2 in. 183 1/2 in. 182 1/2 in. 183 1/2 in. 183 1/2 in. 184 1/2 in. 183 1/2 in. 184 1/2 in. 184 1/2 in. 185 1/2 in. 184 1/2 in. 185 1/2 in. 185 1/2 in. 186 1/2 in. 185 1/2 in. 186 1/2 in. 186 1/2 in. 187 1/2 in. 186 1/2 in. 187 1/2 in. 187 1/2 in. 188 1/2 in. 187 1/2 in. 188 1/2 in. 188 1/2 in. 189 1/2 in. 188 1/2 in. 189 1/2 in. 189 1/2 in. 190 1/2 in. 189 1/2 in. 190 1/2 in. 190 1/2 in. 191 1/2 in. 190 1/2 in. 191 1/2 in. 191 1/2 in. 192 1/2 in. 191 1/2 in. 192 1/2 in. 192 1/2 in. 193 1/2 in. 192 1/2 in. 193 1/2 in. 193 1/2 in. 194 1/2 in. 193 1/2 in. 194 1/2 in. 194 1/2 in. 195 1/2 in. 194 1/2 in. 195 1/2 in. 195 1/2 in. 196 1/2 in. 195 1/2 in. 196 1/2 in. 196 1/2 in. 197 1/2 in. 196 1/2 in. 197 1/2 in. 197 1/2 in. 198 1/

often she was lonesome and woe, and wandered in' of dool over the hills that were set round her countenance, yet could she gang nae further than the door of the wolf that haunted her father's door and ever followed in her steps. At first it had been as familiar a friend to the princess as Dounald's dog is to him, for they had been brought up together, and it had been her companion frae a bairn. But now it had shown its teeth, an' she had been afeared, and tried to escape frae it and frae the kingdom where it prowled on the watch for all who were na stout an' brave.

Many came who sought to release her, but she just lookit down on them in scorn and pity. The glamour she shed around seemed to enclose her in a shining tower that rose proud an' high about the heads of her subjects. Only the hunchback didna come among the rest, seeing he had naught sharper than a weaver's shuttle, and the wolf could only be overcome by aye who battled against it wi' weapons o' gold.

Then there came a knight, an' at ane touch of his sword the wolf lay doon as he were dead: an' the princess waned awa' wi' the knight, and let him place the ring on her finger, as he had promised to the one who would slay the monster.

Because the hunchback missed her, she used to send a beautiful stream-mermaid in her likeness, when his een ached he had but to gaze on her. For Nannie, sixteen, and Harold, four, were not only nurse and charge, but dear comrades and the truest of friends.

I found you, Harold, she answered him. 'It was one day so long ago you've forgotten all about it. And I brought you home; and you've been my dear little boy ever since.'

'Oh, it's a story, is it?' cried the child. 'Tell me now, Nannie, quick.'

At the entreaty Nannie seem'd to herself to be again leaning on the old gate, staring with tear-dimmed eyes into the sea-mist that had shut down heavily upon the little town. She had just returned from her mother's funeral. At fourteen she was all alone in the world. Behind her in the house neighbors were talking of her future. Broken sentences reached her, sharpening the memory of her overwhelming loss. One hour her mother had seemed in health, the next she had passed beyond mortal ken. She had tried with all her might to tell Nannie something. But in vain. She had given it up at last. 'Never mind the past,' she had said faintly, evidently in reference to this. 'Only be faithful, my darling.' She had never spoken again, and the secret of her isolation, which she had meant to tell her child at Nannie's next birthday, had died with her.

Nannie knew of no relatives; and the neighbors had made sure that there was nothing left for her. The best thing to do, they said, would be to put her with a neighbor who was looking for a girl to help her in house-work. Nannie came as near hating this neighbor as she did any one. But what did anything matter now? Desolation wrapped her about like the cold sea-mist.

'Mamma! mamma! so tired. I want mamma,' wailed a baby voice. Nannie listened, ran out, searched through the fog, and found at last a child not three years old, sobbing his little heart out.

In another moment the tiny fingers were nestling into hers. 'Come, darling,' she said, softly, 'we'll go and find mamma.'

But the poor little feet had trotted too far already on this search to be able to do more than drag. So Nannie caught him up in her arms. 'Don't cry any more, my darling; we'll find mamma soon, yes, yes, soon,' she crooned to him as they went on.

It was while the whole house was in a tumult of terror over the disappearance of the baby, whom the unfaithful nurse had left as she gossiped, and when the mother had become sure that he had fallen over the frightful cliffs, that there had suddenly risen out of the fog the figure of a young girl with a sad and tender face, and carrying in her arms the baby nestling against her.

to have been her wraith to warn him o' his speedy end.' 'Proud Jean! Ay, I mind they called her that, and how she always wanted to be rich and a leddy, and said she would marry nae less than a laird. There was the big hoose by the glen where she said she would live some day, when the fortune she was always waiting for came. Gentlefolks were living there then, but noo it's been empty this year and mair; 'tis a desolate place, and not to be coveted.'

It was Donald, the shepherd, who had spoken, and he sighed as he went on, for he had been one of those who had pleaded his suit in vain: 'May be she was a bit prideful and wayward, as is the way wi' sic braw cventy lassies, but she was guid and leal at heart; and there was a tear in her een as she gaed awa', seemingly sae full o' gladness. Eh, but she was bonny, was Jeannie.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NANNIE'S FAITHFULNESS.

(Frances C. Sparhawk, in 'The Standard.')

'You always belonged here just like me, Nannie, didn't you?'

And Harold's beautiful gray eyes gazed up at her. For Nannie, sixteen, and Harold, four, were not only nurse and charge, but dear comrades and the truest of friends.

I found you, Harold, she answered him. 'It was one day so long ago you've forgotten all about it. And I brought you home; and you've been my dear little boy ever since.'

'Oh, it's a story, is it?' cried the child. 'Tell me now, Nannie, quick.'

At the entreaty Nannie seem'd to herself to be again leaning on the old gate, staring with tear-dimmed eyes into the sea-mist that had shut down heavily upon the little town.

She had just returned from her mother's funeral. At fourteen she was all alone in the world. Behind her in the house neighbors were talking of her future. Broken sentences reached her, sharpening the memory of her overwhelming loss.

One hour her mother had seemed in health, the next she had passed beyond mortal ken. She had tried with all her might to tell Nannie something. But in vain. She had given it up at last.

'Never mind the past,' she had said faintly, evidently in reference to this. 'Only be faithful, my darling.'

She had never spoken again, and the secret of her isolation, which she had meant to tell her child at Nannie's next birthday, had died with her.

Nannie knew of no relatives; and the neighbors had made sure that there was nothing left for her. The best thing to do, they said, would be to put her with a neighbor who was looking for a girl to help her in house-work.

Nannie came as near hating this neighbor as she did any one. But what did anything matter now? Desolation wrapped her about like the cold sea-mist.

'Mamma! mamma! so tired. I want mamma,' wailed a baby voice. Nannie listened, ran out, searched through the fog, and found at last a child not three years old, sobbing his little heart out.

In another moment the tiny fingers were nestling into hers. 'Come, darling,' she said, softly, 'we'll go and find mamma.'

But the poor little feet had trotted too far already on this search to be able to do more than drag. So Nannie caught him up in her arms.

'Don't cry any more, my darling; we'll find mamma soon, yes, yes, soon,' she crooned to him as they went on.

It was while the whole house was in a tumult of terror over the disappearance of the baby, whom the unfaithful nurse had left as she gossiped, and when the mother had become sure that he had fallen over the frightful cliffs, that there had suddenly risen out of the fog the figure of a young girl with a sad and tender face, and carrying in her arms the baby nestling against her.

'Mamma! mamma! so tired. I want mamma,' wailed a baby voice. Nannie listened, ran out, searched through the fog, and found at last a child not three years old, sobbing his little heart out.

times seemed to dislike her. The truth was that Mildred did not fancy the interest and attention that Nannie often aroused nor her position in the family and had determined that she should be put in her place, as Harold's nurse.

(To be continued.)

DAILY FOOD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God.—And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb.—Ps. xlvii., 4; Rev. xxii., 1.

The real difficulty attaching to all schemes for the reunion of Christendom, says 'Evangelical Christendom,' in its present condition is the vital difference between the true Church of God, consisting of true believers, and the outward professing body, which includes, nay, is chiefly composed of, those who are not in a true sense Christians at all. If the distinction between the true and the professing churches be kept in view—the outward and visible and the inward and spiritual—it will follow that the reunion of the outward is not desirable, as it would only intensify and give strength to the opposition to Christ's Gospel, always to be expected from the majority—those born after the flesh; and as to the inward and true Church, its union is a fact already existing, and therefore not to be brought about by any ecclesiastical efforts, but to be manifested by those who alone can manifest it—those who are 'born after the Spirit,' and are in union with one another, because they are in union with Christ.

It was delightful to me to know recently of a noble Christian woman, a boarder at a famous seaside resort, who took a decided stand and influenced others to join with her in saying to the keeper of their boarding-house, 'It is our purpose to go to church while we are with you, and we want you to go also, and not let us keep you away. We insist on having only a light dinner, such as you can get after church. That is enough.' They all went to the house of God each Sabbath. That lady carried her religion into her recreation. She endeared herself to all around and left a memory that will long be cherished. How many professors of religion have done this way the past summer? We fear that such cases as this are 'like angel visits, few and far between.' And yet it is entirely within the power of many others to do the same.—Cor. Boston paper.

Licence laws forbid the sale of liquor to several classes—to minors, to drunkards, and, in many cases, to women. To whom can the saloons sell? To whom are they authorized to sell? To every sober man—and until he becomes a drunkard—for there is no proposition or provision in the laws to interfere until the ruin is complete. Every man holding a licence is authorized to make war upon every happy home in the land by the sale of drinks known to produce intoxication, crime and premature death.—Morning Star.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00

Scott & Bown, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

WHAT IS THE I. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY DOING?

- Monday, 2.30 p.m.—Demonstration, Advanced Cookery 25c
- Monday, 8 p.m.—Demonstration, Plain Cookery 10c
- Monday, 8 p.m.—Classes, St. Jude's School-room. Collection.
- Tuesday, 10 p.m.—Practice Household Cookery 50c
- Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Practice Invalid Cookery 25c
- Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Practice Household Cookery 50c
- Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Cook's Advanced Class 70c
- Thursday, 10 a.m.—Practice High-class Cookery 70c
- Thursday, 8 p.m.—Demonstration School Girls' Class 10c
- Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Class at Montreal General Hospital.
- Friday—Private Lessons may be arranged for, per hour \$1.00
- Friday, 8 p.m.—Practice—Plain Cookery 10c
- Friday, 8 p.m.—Class in Point St. Charles. Collection.
- Saturday, 9 a.m.—Practice—McGill Model School.
- Orders taken for Special Dishes.
- 2432 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
- Out this cut and preserve for reference.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PYNY-PECTORAL
Positively Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & SON,
Bonchette, Que.,
report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garsden of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McCormack of a long-standing cold.

Mr. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
'As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine.'

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL



If these Corsets didn't fit and wear better than other Corsets, the makers couldn't keep half million of women wearing them. Million of honest witnesses.

AVOID DANGER AND TROUBLE

Beware of Substitutes When Buying Package Dyes.

When danger and deception threaten to disturb the peace and happiness of wives and mothers, it is right that they should be warned and advised. Crude and worthless imitations of Diamond Dyes are put up by some manufacturers for the sake of profit only. It matters little to them if women have their materials spoiled in the dying operation, their tempers ruffled, or soul worried, as long as their common products are sold. For easy and profitable home dyeing, the Diamond Dyes to-day command the admiration of the civilized world. Insist, therefore, that your dealer provide you with the 'Diamond' that are always a success. The Diamond Dyes are the favorites with all wise women.

HOUSE LETTING

PLACARDS, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:—

- CELLAR TO LET.
- COTTAGE FOR SALE.
- DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
- DWELLING TO LET.
- DRESSMAKING.
- FLAT TO LET.
- FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
- FOR SALE OR TO LET.
- FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
- FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
- HOUSE TO LET.
- HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
- HOUSE FOR SALE.
- LOT TO LET.
- LOT FOR SALE.
- LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
- LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
- LEASE FORMS.
- MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
- NO SMOKING.
- OFFICE TO LET.
- OFFICES TO LET.
- PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
- ROOM TO LET.
- ROOMS TO LET.
- STABLE TO LET.
- STORE TO LET.
- SHOP TO LET.
- SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
- STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
- CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
- TO LET.
- THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
- TABLE BOARD.
- UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
- UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
- YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS.
Cor. Craig and St. Peter st., Montreal.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice street,
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices.

J. K. MACDONALD,
Locksmith, Bellhanger,
General Mechanist and Blacksmith.
Carpenters' and Builders' Work to Order.
Bell Telephone, 3591. 762 CRAIG ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Constant Aim
Is to make our goods the finest offered FOR SALE.
They are carefully prepared from CHOICE SELECTED FED PORK and with absolute CLEANLINESS.
They are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

Buy Our Hams, Bacon and Sausages.

G. F. Fischer.



This advertisement is printed on paper of our make. This journal uses our paper only.

THE E. B. EDDY Company,
HULL, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

RICE'S STUDIO

141 St. Peter street.
BROMIDES AND PLATINOTYPES
Of Every Size.
Motto, 'Excellent Work'
TEL. 331.

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 dye or oil preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. HANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

BETTER VALUE THAN EVER FOR A DOLLAR.

New Pictures and New Frames
That beat everything we have ever had for the money
C. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to 'Witness' Office

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL. NO TASTE OR SMELL.
MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.
MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, WITHOUT APPETITE, and those afflicted with Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes and inherited lymphatic temperaments.
MORRHUOL represents the medicinal part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest easily, and sleep soundly.
D. GAY, Gazeite des Hopitaux.
SOLD IN PHIALS OF 100 MORRHUOL PEARLS, EACH OF WHICH IS EQUAL TO A TEASPOONFUL OF OIL.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8 Rue Vivienne, Paris.
The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.
Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

1789 NOTRE DAME STREET.
HOMOEOPATHY—A full stock of Medicines and Books always on hand.
WAX FLOWERS—Sheet Wax, all Colors and Materials for making Wax Flowers always in stock.
MINERAL WATERS—Depot for Bethesda, Poland, Richelieu, St. Genevieve and all the Popular Mineral Waters.
Telephone and country orders promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE.
At Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. F. GURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY ST. STREET.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE BITTERS BITTEN.
Mr. J. was not, perhaps, as sociable in the office as he might have been, and owing to the jealousy of his fellow-clerks, was daily subjected to petty annoyances. One day they thought they had hit on a plan which would amuse them and add to J.'s discomfort.
The next morning when Mr. J. entered the office, one after another came up to him and said, in a tone of horror—'Why, whatever is the matter with you? Are you ill? You look simply ghastly.'
Mr. J. sat listening quietly for a few minutes; then suddenly, to the surprise of everybody, got off his stool and slipped into the manager's office. A short time only had elapsed, when the manager appeared, followed by Mr. J., and, addressing his astonished clerks, said—'As Mr. J. is so unwell, I have granted him permission to take a day or two's holiday, so you must divide his work amongst you until he returns.'

TO HEAL MANKIND.

It is as a healing medicine for all outward sores, ulcers, blotches, skin diseases, cancer, scrofulous sores, etc., that Burdock Blood Bitters has won some of its most signal victories over disease. In every case where it has been faithfully tried a clear bright skin and sound whole flesh have resulted.
Here is what Miss Lillie V. Doyle, of Strader's Hill, Ont., says:—
For three years I had a very bad breaking out all over my face and went to a doctor who gave me a bottle of medicine which I used but got no benefit. I then went to another doctor who gave me medicine, but as my face kept getting worse I asked him to change the medicine, which he did, but it also failed to do me any good and he told me he could do no more for me.
About three months ago I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and began using it; I soon found my face getting much better, so I got another bottle and used it, and on using the third bottle found my face completely cured. Several others who have followed my advice to try B.B.B. have been cured of similar troubles.

Lord Charles Beresford treasures two very quaint letters. The first is from a man asking to be allowed to call his twins, a boy and a girl, Lord Charles Beresford Brown and Princess of Wales Brown. Lord Charles gave his permission, and that of the Princess of Wales was also obtained. Four months afterwards the man wrote in this strain:—'I am happy to inform you that Lord Charles Beresford Brown is strong and doing well, and that Princess of Wales Brown died this morning.'

If your grocer does not handle Robinson's Patent Barley, write us a postal giving his name and address, and we will see that he is supplied. F. Magor & Co., 14 St. John street, Montreal.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

'Here, you are no kind of an office boy if you can't tell the time of day.' 'Please, sir, I was eddicated at a night school.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Nice people make good tenants and good landlords. The 'Witness' reaches them. To let advs. in the 'Witness' are only half a cent a word, cash with order. Try the 'Witness.'

A HAPPY COUPLE.

Mrs. Fussy—'And your husband has never referred to his mother's cooking?'
Mrs. Bland—'Never; John was brought up in a hotel.'—Texas Siftings.

Once tried, always used, Robinson's Patent Barley is unequalled as a bone and muscle former.

'Her fiancé is a pronounced brunette, is he not?' said one young woman. 'No,' replied the other; 'he is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced.'—Washington 'Star.'

Don't advertise your house to let in the 'Witness' if you want a tenant that will rampage round and damage your property. The 'Witness' reaches nice people.

Puny infants made strong.—We will mail you a large sample tin of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats. F. Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

'Wouldn't it be terrible, Robbie,' said little Mabel, as they drank their morning's milk, 'if there wasn't no cows?' 'Yeth,' said Robbie. 'We'd have to drink condensed milk then, and it's horrid.'—Harper's Bazar.

THE WAY TO GET HIM.

Miss Point Breeze—'The man I marry must be rich.' Miss Schenley Park—'Why don't you advertise? I often see advertisements, reading: "Cash boys wanted."—Pittsburg 'Chronicle Telegraph.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Boys' Page.

Jerry Duncan's Philo-sophy.

(Nellie Burns, in 'The Independent'.)

Jerry Duncan's cow was dead; yes, dead; there was no mistake about it. But Jerry seemed to doubt the fact; the calamity was too dreadful to accept. Again and again he took hold of her horns and shook them; called her by name; but it was to no purpose. There was no response. The cow was dead.

"I wouldn't 'a' believed it possible for you to 'a' been took from me like this 'an' leave me erlone 'n' about any means 'o' serport, Betty," said the old man, stooping over the cow's prostrate body. "You wuz all I had. You wuz both my comp'n' an' my livin', Betty. But then I s'pose some good'll come out 'o' it or I wouldn't 'a' happened."

He straightened himself, turned around and walked slowly out of the barn. As he was hobbling across his doorway on his wooden leg a neighbor chanced to be passing by. He stopped.

"Jerry, I hear your cow is dead," he said.

"Well, so 'tis," the old man responded.

"That's too bad—too bad!" the neighbor returned, sympathetically. "It will be a great loss to you, won't it?"

"It 'pears that way now; but then I s'pose some good 'll come out 'o' it some way. But it's mighty hard to see it, since the milk I sold wuz all I had to live on. It's about the hardest blow I've had since my old woman died. I tell you, I come pooty near givin' up my phloeserfy then. You see, I've allers held strong to that belief that some good comes out 'o' ev'rything that happens; or, in figurative lang'age, ev'ry cloud has its silver lining." But I couldn't see nothing but the cloud for a long time after that. But when I got so I could reason it over, an' thought how ole Polly wuz a-gittin' how she suffered from neuralgy, how her teeth wuz all out, an' we not able to git no more, how her eyesight an' hearin' wuz goin', an' then thought 'o' her bein' out 'a' all sech miz'ry, why, sir, I saw the blessin' plain enough then."

The old man paused an instant, thrust his wooden leg forward and continued:

"Now, like as not you wouldn't think there wuz any bright side to a feller losin' his leg an' havin' to hobble around on a wooden stump like this. But there wuz, with me. 'Fore that accident when I lost my leg, I use to suffer turbl' pain in it from rheumatism. When I lost the leg I lost the rheumatism. Can't you see the silver lining there? But erbut the cow. I confess the cloud locks pooty black; an', as yet, there ain't a sign of a linin' that I can see. You see, I ain't as young as I once wuz. The fact is, an' I might's well own it, I'm jist erbout laid on the shelf. I ain't good for no kind 'o' hard work. An' Betty wuz all that stood between me an' the poorhouse. That trip over there has been a starvin' me in the face a long time. I've put it off from year to year, fer seems like 't would choke me to eat dependent bread; but, after all, I'm afear'd I'll have to go. Good-evenin'."

Jerry turned abruptly and walked into the house. A quaver had come into his voice, and he was too proud a man to let the world see such weakness.

The neighbor, Henry Boone, a man of middle years, watched the old man for a minute in silent pity, then walked away.

The unique originality of Jerry Duncan's character made him of peculiar interest to his neighbors. His hopeful, industrious, independent nature commanded their sincere respect, which appreciation was practically evinced by a generous patronage of the milk which was his sole dependence for a living. The queer application of his quaint philosophies to the problems of life was a source of much entertainment. He would permit no person to prefix Mr. to his name. He claimed that God introduced Adam to the world as Adam, not Mr. Adam; and he wanted no better authority on etiquette than that. So he addressed all persons by their Christian names, and in indulgence to his whim every one called him Jerry. And it is in deference to the old man's feelings that I take the same liberty.

Jerry entered the house, took a seat in his great armchair, where he remained for some time in moody contemplation.

"Perhaps my faith ain't strong enough," he reasoned to himself. "There may be some good in Betty's death if I only had the penetration to see it. Perhaps I will see it in time. I don't know as 'twas intended fer us to interpret the divine mysteries all to once."

The grief from his great loss made him restless; so he got up and went back to the barn. He had travelled back and forth from the house to the barn all day. He took a seat on an old box by Betty's body and stroked her stiff, white hair. As Jerry sat looking at his dead cow an idea flashed through his mind that made him fairly jump to his feet. It came to him like an inspiration. Jerry

certainly accepted it as such. "I'll do it—I'll do it!" he exclaimed. "I'll stuff Betty; I'll preserve her in that way for me to look at. It'll be sech a comfort to me."

Hurrying and trapping had been Jerry's pursuit in his younger years. And in connection he practised the art of taxidermy and sold stuffed animals at fancy prices.

With the espousal of the plan of stuffing his cow, the old man's whole being was aroused to enthusiastic action. He had not felt such zeal for years and years. He did not stop to weigh the practical issues of the question, as to cost, labor, and what he would do with the cumbersome body of a stuffed cow. At the first conception of the idea he accepted it completely and conclusively as a fitting and pleasant thing for him to do in honor of Betty's past virtues.

In this inspired frame of mind he went to work. A man was hired to assist in the heaviest of the labor. It was a tedious and difficult task for the old man; but patiently and diligently he persevered, until at last Betty stood, mounted, on the barn floor, in all the glory of her best days. She was solid white in color, and Jerry had washed her hair and brushed it until it glistened with a snowy whiteness.

There was just one flaw in her appearance—one of her horns was broken. Jerry had thought nothing of this during Betty's life; but now that her good looks were the object of his ambition, this imperfect member was a source of great annoyance to his artistic eye. One evening as he sat alone thinking of the broken horn, and how he could remedy it, his eyes chanced to light on the antlers of a moose hanging on the wall, cherished relics of his hunting days. As he have seen, Jerry was of a fanciful turn of mind, and as he gazed on the antlers a thought came to him that made him burst out laughing.

"I'll try it, sure's I live," he said.

The next morning the great antlers were taken down and carried to the barn. Betty's horns were removed, and these were substituted, in their stead. When Jerry had completed the change he stood off and viewed the amalgamate creature, and he laughed as he had not done for years.

"Well," he exclaimed, in a delighted voice, "if I haven't created a new animal. Why, Betty, you don't know how well you look. You wouldn't know your own self."

For fear of being laughed at Jerry had kept his operations with the cow a profound secret, pledging the man to secrecy who had assisted him. But after adjusting the antlers he regarded his success as such a triumph of art he could no longer keep it to himself. So that evening, as Mr. Boone was passing by, Jerry called out:

"Say, Henry Boone, stop a minute. I've got somethin' to show you."

He led the way to the barn, his neighbor following. Jerry swung the door open, and Mr. Boone came upon—what? He was fairly startled at the creature that confronted him.

"Why, Jerry, what is this, and where did you get it?" he asked, in astonishment.

"As to what it is," replied Jerry, "I shall call it the antlered cow. As to where I got it, why it's jist simple my cow, Betty, stuffed, with some moose horns on."

When Mr. Boone comprehended the full significance of the achievement he leaned against the wall and laughed convulsively.

"Jerry," he said, "don't think I am making fun of your cow, for I'm not. It struck me as being such a funny idea to stuff a cow, and she is so queer looking that I just couldn't help laughing. You are really a genius, Jerry. The work is splendidly done, and you've made an entirely new creature. There isn't anything in the whole animal kingdom like it."

"Well, you see," returned Jerry, "I used to do a sight 'o' sech work in years gone by. An' when Betty died it jist seemed as though I couldn't give her up. You don't know how much Betty wuz to me. I ain't got no childun, no wife, no kinfolks to sot my feelin' on. An' Betty had kinder filled up the vacant place in my heart. An' while I wuz a-lookin' at her the day she died, the thought come to me that I could keep Betty to look at by stuffin' her. I b'lieve, sir, that thought come right from heaven; fer next to the comfort 'o' havin' Betty erlive, is the pleasure I've had in fixin' her up like this."

Mr. Boone was a man of keen business faculty, and possessed that intuitive sharpness for scenting a dollar whether it is obscured in stocks or in a dead cow. He saw that Jerry had, in following out his odd fancy, made a creature that really had a money value, and that might be turned to account in the old man's support. And while Jerry was talking, a plan was forming in his mind.

"Jerry," he said, "I believe you will be able to make some money on your stuffed cow."

"How?" asked Jerry, eagerly. "By having a kind of little museum and charging for admission. You know the County Fair holds here next week. If you should have a small booth on the grounds with your antlered cow on exhibition at a low admission charge, I really think you

would make something on her." The old man fairly staggered at the suggestion, so great was the surprise. He stood for a moment in dumb joy, then said:

"Henry, I'm much erbleeged to you fer that idee. I never should 'a' thought 'o' it. I b'lieve, too, I can make somethin' on her. I've seen wuss-lookin' things than that in museums. And I don't deny the fact that I need the help. It tuk almos' my last dollar to git materials fer fixin' Betty up, an' I've bin turbl'y troubled to know wher I'd git more."

"Well, Jerry, as I am one of the officers of the Fair Association, I will see what I can do in getting you a free stand on the Fair ground; and you can try the plan anyway," said Mr. Boone. "Perhaps you can still make your living on Betty though she is dead."

"An' in case I can, Henry Boone," exclaimed Jerry, in a delighted, triumphant voice, "can't you see the good that'll come out 'o' Betty's death? S'pose I can earn my livin' on a dead cow, don't you see how much erhead that is 'o' a live one? Why, ther'll be no hay an' grain to buy, no milkin' to do, no drivin' back an' forth to paster. Can't you see the silver linin' in that, plain enough?"

The next morning as Mr. Boone was passing by, Jerry stopped him again.

"Henry," he said, "another idee has come to my mind erbout Betty. I've bin a-viewin' her over, an' I find that by cuttin' off her tail to erbout four inches an' trimmin' it to shape, an' parin' down her hoofs, I can make her into a mighty respecterle white moose. Betty's legs are so long an' her body so short an' round, she's pooty near the shape of a moose. Now which do you think would be the greatest curiosity, a antlered cow or a white moose?"

"Why, as to that, Jerry," Mr. Boone replied, deeply amused, "I think you had better decide for yourself. A white moose would certainly be a great curiosity, perhaps more so than the antlered cow."

"Well, I think I'll have the moose," said Jerry. "A moose is a uncommon critter than a cow, and then I'd have sech pleasure in fixin' it. I use to feel kind 'o' 'shame 'o' Betty's angler shape, s'pecially when the boys would laugh at her an' call her a Texas steer. But you see now ther was a blessin' in them long legs, only I couldn't see it then. Of course I ain't goin' to claim that it's a reel moose. I think I'll advertise it as a homemade moose. But ef it'll give folks the idee as to how a moose looks I don't see but what it'll answer ev'ry puppus 'o' the genuine critter."

Mr. Boone took a kindly interest in the old man's novel venture, assisting him in his preparations for the exhibition. When the Fair opened Jerry occupied a closed booth, in the centre of which stood the curious-looking creature. On the outside an attractive advertisement of a homemade moose, with low admission charge, was arranged by Mr. Boone. Proud and hopeful, Jerry sat inside, collecting the coins that came slowly at first. The cautious public was shy of venturing its nickels on a sham creature. But as those who pierced the way praised the animal, others followed. And, too, Mr. Boone stimulated the patronage among kindly hearts by spreading the report of the old man's need and his object in making the exhibition. And when the three days of the Fair were over Jerry had taken in the sum of fifty dollars.

Stationed near Jerry on the Fair ground was a travelling museum. When the proprietor of this museum the moose and saw the patronage it elicited, he decided it would be a valuable acquisition to his collection. And at the close of the Fair he offered Jerry the sum of one hundred dollars for the creature; but the old man would not dispose of it until he had counselled with his kind neighbor.

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Boone; "sell it, by all means, Jerry. The money will be worth more to you than the animal. And I will have a talk with you this evening as to how to invest it." So the trade was made, and Jerry went home with his old heart relieved and gladdened by his success.

True to his word, Mr. Boone saw the old man at the close of the day. "Jerry," he said, "my plan for you is this: For you to invest this money in three good cows and go a little heavier into the milk business. Then you will be able to hire a boy to deliver milk and drive your cows to pasture. Every one knows how clean and careful you are with your milk, and you could have a good many more customers among the neighbors."

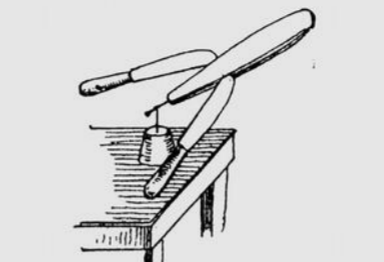
As Jerry comprehended the full significance of this suggestion his old face lighted with joy. "Why, Henry Boone," he exclaimed, with eager, excited voice, "what a master hand you are at plannin'. Three good cows an' a boy to wait on me! I never 'spected nothin' to equal that this side 'o' heaven. An' think 'o' me losin' my faith so when Betty died! I'd order been ershamed 'o' myself. Hain't He said that not a sparrer shall fall to the ground 'thout His notice? How unreasonerle then fer me to think that as big a critter as my cow could die 'thout His seein' it. I never shall doubt my phloeserfy ergin. Why should I? It never has failed me. Dark at times the clouds have closed around me till it seemed they'd never lift ergin'; but the silver linin' has allers showed itself at last, thank God."

SCIENCE

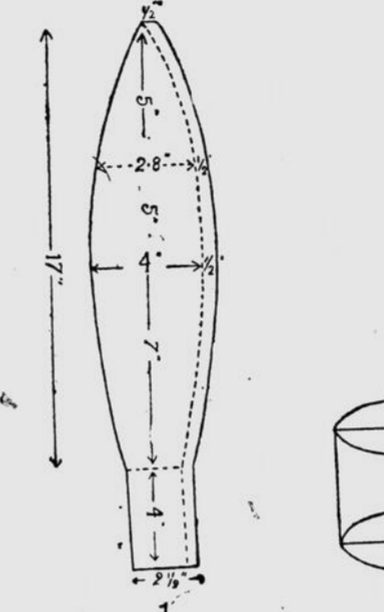
A VERY PRETTY BALLOON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—That 'Balancing Extraordinary' in your most excellent paper of Feb. 11 would no doubt be more interesting if it was arranged as in the above pencil sketch. Instead of placing the end of the stick on the edge of the tumbler cut the stick off about an inch from the gravity or balancing



point. Then press a pin about one-half an inch in the end of the stick and locate the gravity point on this pin. Now take a good-sized cork



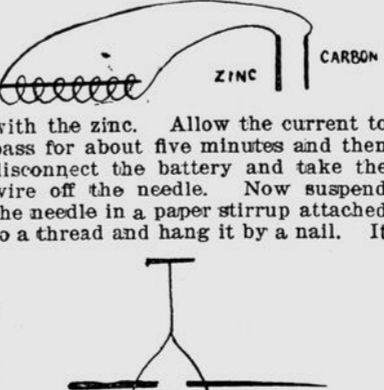
and press a needle, eye end, in the same, and set it on the corner of a table. Then take your toy and gently place it on the needle as shown. You will have to be very careful to manage this delicate job, and it requires some little patience sometimes. The device may be adjusted so as to swing level by making the angle of the knife greater or lesser, as wanted. By blowing gently and making it revolve the needle will wear a delicate hole in the pin, after which you may blow more freely and make it spin around at a good rate. Make it more interesting for the children small toys may be placed out on the end of the stick and on the knife handles.

We are all much pleased with the 'Witness'. A. T. GILBERT.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH AN ELECTRIC CELL.

(By S. E. MacC. H., London.)

Dear Sir,—In reply to an invitation for accounts of how to perform different experiments, I write an account of how to make a magnetic needle by means of an electric cell described in the 'Witness.' First, we need a steel or hard iron needle, a darning or knitting needle will do. Next we want four or five feet of insulated copper wire. Wind this wire around the needle as shown in the figure and connect one end of the wire with the carbon plate of the cell and the other



with the zinc. Allow the current to pass for about five minutes and then disconnect the battery and take the wire off the needle. Now suspend the needle in a paper stirrup attached to a thread and hang it by a nail. It

will be found that the needle points north and south when allowed to rest. If insulated copper wire cannot be obtained ordinary copper wire will do, but care must be taken that no two coils touch each other. The coils should also be insulated from the needle by a couple of layers of note paper wound round it. The layers of coils may be insulated from each other in the same way.

Questions and Answers.

All questions of general interest from the readers of the Boys' Page will be welcomed for this department.

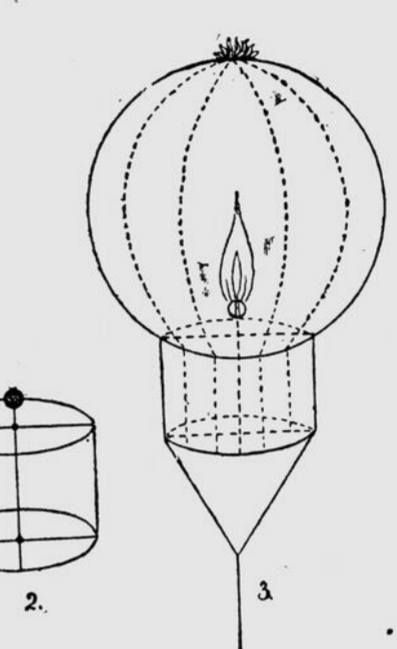
Who will answer this letter? S. J., River Beaudette.—Would you kindly describe in the Boys' Page how to make a battery and motor strong enough to run a sewing machine, and tell me if it will light a lamp too?

M. S. H., Richmond Hill.—Could you please tell me how to make a paper light balloon? Also state what kind of paper and where to buy it, what kind of fire to put in it and how to fasten the pieces together. Answer in the Boys' Page of the invaluable 'Weekly Witness,' for which we have been subscribers for nearly ten years.

[For the Boys' Page. A PAPER BALLOON.]

(By C. W. Shelley, Conestoga.)

It is in the nature of boys to see things high up in the air. It seems to come to them by instinct. I know a young lad scarcely in his pantaloons who often stands on the top of a steep bank, where there is lots of gravel, and throws stones for almost half a day. I once asked him what he threw such a lot of stones for. He said it was none of my business, and kept on throwing. Others manifest this nature in climbing wild hills, trees or telegraph poles. Every boy likes to have a bow and arrow; he



wants to see how high the arrow will fly. For a similar reason they like to have a kite and a balloon if they can get or make one. You cannot fly a kite successfully in any weather. Neither can you a balloon. A kite needs a breeze, a balloon, calm. The latter also ascends more easily in winter than it does in summer, as in winter the air is heavy and cold. How to make a balloon? Scratch your hairy heads and think. What is it that makes the sparks and smoke go flying up in a bonfire or any other fire? It is the warm air that expands, gets lighter and goes up. As it ascends it rapidly mixes with the cold air and its temperature is soon lowered. To make a balloon you have to make a light enclosure to keep the warm air from spreading as long as possible. By studying the illustration you may get an idea how this can be done. The balloon in fig. 3 is made of white tissue paper. Black paper absorbs and radiates heat sooner than white does, but perhaps this may be overlooked as a black, blue, brown or any other dark-colored balloon makes a better appearance.

Make ten pieces of the shape and dimensions shown in fig. 1. The narrow strip on the right is for pasting. This will be the bothersome part of the thing, but with some patience and carefulness you can do it just the same. Fig. 2 represents a wire fixture used to make the lower part firm. Soft stovepipe wire will do. Through the vertical axis another wire is fixed to hold the torch, which is made from cotton waste soaked in coal oil and tied around with fine snare wire. If you can at all make a torch which has a light oil holder and a rather large wick so much the better, for your balloon will be in much less danger from catching fire. Perhaps one can be made from a short test tube with a tin lid and tube for the wick.

I think the balloon would also rise even if it were held over a lamp chimney and then taken out. But if you do this and also afterward light the torch it will go up so much higher and will stay there so much longer. The attachment for the string is shown. The wire fixture helps to keep the balloon in an upright position if rightly made. Make a good one and have a good time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Biliousness!
A disordered Liver,—you are ill, unhappy, and a victim of the blues. Cleanse the system of all impurities, set the Liver at work and all will be well with you. A strong, mild, but effective remedy must be had. Take

Ayer's Pills
Highest Awards at World's Fair.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains

IN FURNITURE THAT NO ONE SHOULD MISS. MANY A HOUSE WHO IS CLEAR-SIGHTED ENOUGH TO KNOW A FURNITURE BARGAIN WHEN IT IS OFFERED, WOULD LIKE TO HAVE READY CASH HAS BEEN THE BARRI BETWEEN THE HOME AND THE FURNITURE. THAT IMPEDIMENT IS ASIDED BY THE CREDIT SYSTEM THIS STORE.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE HOME MADE, BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED, FINISHED, BROUGHT TO LIGHT STOCK-TAKING. WE ARE OFFERING ANY HOME ON CREDIT AT MARVELOUSLY CHEAP PRICES.

COME AND SEE WHAT SWEET REDUCTIONS WE ARE MAKING IN LINES OF HOME FURNISHINGS, AS CARPET, OILCLOTH, KITCHEN, ROOM AND PARLOR FURNITURE, FACT, ANYTHING TO MAKE THE ATTRACTIVE. THESE BARGAINS WILL NOT LAST, THOSE WHO COME FIRST WILL GET THE CHOICE.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO., Successors to Metropolitan Manufacturing Co. 1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street, T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. EPPS'S GRATEFUL, COMFORTING COCOA BOILING WATER OR MILK

Do You Suffer
From lung troubles? Have you lost flesh through illness? Are you threatened with consumption? If so, use **DAWSON'S ROYAL EMULSION**

MULLER'S Brush Works. 70-78 VICTORIA SQUARE. Hair and Cloth Brushes, Floor Waxing Brushes, English Oilcloth Mops, Furnace Fire Brushes. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. TEL. 2740

PARKER'S FOUNDRY. CASTINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY SUPPLIED PROMPTLY TO ORDER. Send your Patterns to **MOSES PARKER, 19 to 29 Dalhousie St.**

OLD NEWSPAPERS Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10 lb. packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

POCKET KODAKS, \$5.00 Send for Booklet and Sample Picture. **MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY, 104 St. Francois Xavier street, (Corner Notre Dame street.)**

Professional. SMITH & MARKEY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC. TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET. ROBERT C. SMITH, FRED. H. MARKEY

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

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, ETC. BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING, 1724 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal, Que. Telephone, 616

N. W. Trenholme, Q. C., Has Resumed Practice. ROOM 38 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 204 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROF. O. BRUNEAU, Veterinary Surgeon, Assisted by DR. W. A. PICHE, late Veterinary Surgeon of the United States Army for the past 25 years. Office and Infirmary at Nos. 7 and 9 Hermine street. Includes every modern appliance.

Builders and Carpenters. TELEPHONE 3826. LIGHT & SCOTT, Carpenters and Joiners, 65 1/2 MACKAY STREET. Estate work in all its branches personally attended to.

J. T. HENDERSON, Carpenter. Real Estate Promoters and Agents, get it done NOW and get them done cheap. Price furnished for alterations and all work in building line. Note our Address. 7 1/2 St. Edward street, Cor. Bleury & St. Catherine. TEL. 323.

THE CALEDONIANS WIN.

ADD THE M. A. A. CUP TO THEIR LIST OF TROPHIES.

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK—BUFFERS VS. GEMS AT HOCKEY—LOCAL AND GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Caledonians have won the M.A.A.A. The final rinks were played last night at the Montreal rink and two Caledonian rinks. The Caledonians had a heavy forty shots which was a heavy weight in a four rinks match. The Montreal, however, fought hard to reduce the Caledonians to a winning basis, but only succeeded in bringing it down fifteen shots. Nevertheless, was a creditable performance. The Caledonians thus won by a heavy margin. The following is the score of last night's play:—

Table with 2 columns: Rink No., Name. Rink No. 9: Montreal, Col. Gardner, W. M. Taylor, T. Brown, H. Hutchison, skip H. E. Suckling, skip 13. Rink No. 10: H. Shaw, T. T. McCall, H. B. Brainerd, C. Coristine, skip 16. Rink No. 11: P. Mundie, H. Cameron, J. Simmons, W. Abbott, skip 19. Rink No. 12: G. M. Macdougall, R. A. Dunton, R. W. Shepherd, R. W. Macdougall, skip 15. Total 63.

THE COCHRANE TROPHY. Final draw of the Cochrane trophy. The St. Lawrence rink, was finished yesterday. Kearns coming out the winner. Score of 12: H. Drysdale was next to last, this evening between Messrs. H. Dale and D. Guthrie.

THE FOURIER PRIZE. Final draw in the Fourrier Quilting at the St. Lawrence rink, will be held this evening between Messrs. H. Dale and D. Guthrie.

HOCKEY. BUFFERS VS. GEMS. Tonight at 8:30 the sanguinary struggle between the Buffers of the M.A.A.A. and the Gems of the Victoria rink will be witnessed from the newspaper columns to the rink. The complete arrangements for the game promises to be one of the most successful and laughable exhibitions of the kind ever played. Mr. Kearns, captain of the vanquished Buffers, is expected to act as referee, and as he is an expert in this style of hockey his decision should be satisfactory. The programme to be donated to the General Hospital.

SHAMROCK VS. VICTORIAS. A singular fact that in well informed circles the prevailing impression is that the Shamrock rink, the closest and hardest fought of the season. There is no doubt that at this time the Shamrock rink has been improved. Had there been any improvement in the team at the beginning of the season, the positions in the series might have been different. The team and new tactics are being adopted and if the individual and team play of the members of the Shamrock rink is anything to be relied upon they are awarded the Shamrock emblem of the championship.

AN INSURANCE MATCH. The match in the insurance league between the Atlas and British and Caledonian teams, which resulted in a victory for the Guardian, the four goals to none. The game was a good exhibition of the game.

THE TEAMS WERE: C. P. Cleghorn, goal; T. O'Connell, A. Campbell, cover point; A. Hagar, R. Austin, and J. H. Hagar, forwards.

Foreign—H. Grier, goal; J. C. Grier, cover point; W. J. Grier, H. Forest, and F. Hue, forwards.

The ice remains good, there will be two or three more matches in this league before the Imperial and British not being the last, as has been stated.

PAST AND PRESENT CHAMPIONS. The past champions of the Montreal rink are evidently anxious to get a share in order to show the rink a few things about the game. The old masters, give the team a few pointers on the club a few pointers on the intricacies of the game. The teams are:—

Teams—T. L. Paton, goal; J. Allan, Cameron, cover point; Kingan, A. Irving, A. A. Hagar, forwards.

H. Collins, goal; W. Murrain, cover point; W. Barrow, M. McKerron, A. Mussen, forwards.

DEFEATS BISHOP'S COLLEGE. March 2.—The Sherbrooke rink, on first place in the league by defeating the Bishop's School team on Saturday night by a score of 8 goals to 0 in favor of the Sherbrooke rink.

Delon, goal; Cross, Samuel and H. Horton, forwards.

School—Chandler, goal; Cross, cover point; Cameron, forwards. The new rink at St. Lawrence, is a very fine one, and is being finished in every respect.

DEFEATED IN LONDON. The rink played on the ice between Canada and the National rink, produced a play of a very high order, the result being in the favor of the Canadian rink. The rink, however, was a very creditable performance, and the rink was a very creditable performance.

London, goal; Cross, Samuel and H. Horton, forwards.

School—Chandler, goal; Cross, cover point; Cameron, forwards. The rink is a very fine one, and is being finished in every respect.

DEFEATED IN LONDON. The rink played on the ice between Canada and the National rink, produced a play of a very high order, the result being in the favor of the Canadian rink. The rink, however, was a very creditable performance, and the rink was a very creditable performance.

London, goal; Cross, Samuel and H. Horton, forwards.

School—Chandler, goal; Cross, cover point; Cameron, forwards. The rink is a very fine one, and is being finished in every respect.

DEFEATED IN LONDON. The rink played on the ice between Canada and the National rink, produced a play of a very high order, the result being in the favor of the Canadian rink. The rink, however, was a very creditable performance, and the rink was a very creditable performance.

London, goal; Cross, Samuel and H. Horton, forwards.

river. One thing is particularly noticeable, viz., by an ingenious arrangement the ice has the easy undulating motion which characterizes big sheets formed naturally. This effect is produced by forming the ice on a flexible steel surface, obtained by a conjunction of many tanks, through which the brine used in the production of the ice by the anhydride process continually circulates. The area occupied is the old floor of the immense building.



THE HOCKEY MATCH ON THE ICE AT THE NATIONAL SKATING PALACE, LONDON.

seats and barriers have been removed. For those desirous of watching the evolutions of the skaters, seats are arranged in the surrounding galleries, which are kept at a genial warmth. Altogether, the National Skating Palace must now rank as one of the first attractions in the Metropolis.—Liverpool 'Courier.'

SKATING. THE BEAVER MASQUERADE.

With favorable conditions the masquerade on Thursday next to be held by the Beaver Skating Club should be one of the events of the season. With the Vocophone Club and the second team of the club, there should be no dearth of fun and music. Another feature will be a repetition of the Maypole dance which was so acceptable on a former occasion. The ice is now in perfect condition.

LACROSSE. THE BEAVER CLUB.

The famous Beavers of Point St. Charles are not a defunct organization yet, by any means and just to show that they are as much at home in the whirl of social pleasures as on the lacrosse field, propose giving a grand entertainment on Easter Monday night, April 6, in Unity Hall, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. The committee of the club are using every endeavor to secure suitable grounds for use during the coming season, and are also providing for the players the convenience of a modern well-appointed club house.

ATHLETICS. THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The grand assault-at-arms given by the Ecole Gymnastique at Sohmer's Park last night was the means of attracting a large crowd of spectators. The programme was an excellent one including fencing with foil and single sticks, together with many other athletic and gymnastic exercises. What aroused the greatest interest and excited the most enthusiasm, however, was the tug-of-war between the second team of the Garrison Artillery and the Ecole Gymnastique. There was only a difference of a few pounds in the weight of the teams, the Gymnastique's aggregation 598 lbs., and the soldier laddies 599 lbs. The Garrison won the first pull by three-quarters of an inch, and the second by three inches; both pulls were good and fair. The teams were: Ecole Gymnastique—Calixte Goulet, Jos. P. Hebert, Wm. Girard, Al. Deslauriers, A. Goulet (captain).

2nd R.C.A. Sergt. A. Morrison, Corp. Roy, Corp. Brophy, Gun. Deschamps, Sergt. F. Fyfe (captain). Timekeepers—Capt. Collins and Edmund Trudeau. Starter—T. Byrne. Referee—M. Larocque.

CHESS. PILLSBURY OFFERS NO EXCUSES.

New York, March 2.—Harry Pillsbury, looking very well indeed after his sea voyage on the 'New York,' seemed anxious not to be considered as excusing himself in any way for his failure to carry off first prize at the Russian tournament, and asked to be permitted for the moment not to say anything for publication more definite than the following:—

'It is certainly most pleasant for me to return to America after my visit to Russia, which was not successful as I wish it might have been, and, if the future offers me other opportunities to strive to establish an American supremacy in chess, I hope I shall be more fortunate.'

In such a contest as took place at St. Petersburg any apology on my part might seem like an attempt to discredit my opponents, whose standing in the chess world should secure them against such attempt. Any impetus given to chess in America by international competition has my hearty approval and support.

'I may at a future time have something to say specifically as to St. Petersburg matters. In the meantime I wish my friends to know that the issue of the late tournament has not discouraged me.'

THE WHEEL. CORNWALL CYCLING CLUB.

Cornwall, March 2.—The Cornwall Wheelmen have organized for the coming season, and have elected the following officers:—Honorary president, Judge Carman; president, W. H. Cornbarre; vice-president, C. H. Cline; secretary-treasurer, James A. C. Cameron; captain, M. Myers; first lieutenant, N. J. Fraid; second lieutenant, C. W. Young. The club were instrumental in building a good track from Cornwall to Mille Roches, six miles west of here, last summer, and this year they will endeavor to have a track made east to Summers-town.

YAQHTING. WILL NOT HOLD A MEETING.

London, March 2.—The secretary of the Yacht Racing Association states that there is no truth in the report that a meeting of the association is to be held to discuss the matter of the expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New York Yacht Club. The members have discussed the matter among themselves, but nothing was said about Lord Dunraven. In fact, nothing has been done or is likely to be done in reference to the affair.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, March 2, 1896, are Messrs. Alex. Robertson, Robert Mackay, David Williamson, C. J. Hodson.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

AN INCREASE OF £10,000,000 NECESSARY FOR NEW WARSHIPS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE GIBRALTAR DEFENCES.

London, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, presented the navy estimates. He said that the proposed increase in the naval expenditures was not due to any feeling of alarm. More ships meant more men and these could be got. The government proposed an increase of £850,000 for guns and docks at Gibraltar. It had been decided to build three docks instead of one. The cost of the new work was estimated at £2,500,000 in addition to the £361,000 already allotted for the new dock there. Summing up the demands of the government, Mr. Goschen said it was proposed to raise the naval works bills from the £3,500,000 proposed by the last government to £14,000,000, which would be the amount of the government bill. Continuing, he said, that these might seem large figures, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorized him to state that the chequer could supply the money. It was proposed to add to the navy five battleships like the improved 'Renown,' four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, and twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers. The total estimates were £28,222,000, against £18,870,000 for 1895-96. The Ministers believed that they had arrived at a point on which they might stand. If any tremendous strain came upon the country obliging Great Britain to bear the whole burden alone and unaided, or whether, in the event of any general disturbances, she would take her place with any other power, the British fleet would represent the self-reliance of a great nation. This was the ministers' unanimous opinion. On that unanimous opinion they commended the estimates to the House, confident that the cost would be cheerfully borne and trusting that they would be received as they were conceived, in a spirit of moderation.

WESTMOUNT. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

RAILWAY TRACKS ON SHERBROOKE STREET WEST.

The usual monthly meeting of the Westmount Council was held last evening in the council chamber at the town hall, when Mayor Evans occupied the chair. The other members present were Councillors J. R. Walker, T. C. Bulmer, William Greig, J. H. Redfern, J. C. McCormick, including Mr. D. Rolland, clerk, and Mr. William Minto, secretary-treasurer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the railway committee with regard to the laying of tracks on Sherbrooke street, west of Victoria avenue, by the Montreal Street Railway was adopted. The matter of the proposal of the South Shore Railway to connect their lines with the C. P. R. within the limits of the town of Westmount was an item of much discussion, and eventually a motion was passed to oppose the granting of the right without the permission of the town of Westmount. A copy of this resolution will be forwarded to the House of Commons to be read on the occasion of the third reading of the bill respecting the matter. On the motion of Councillor Bulmer a further resolution was agreed to authorizing Councillors Hutchison and Redfern to interview Dr. Lachapelle, the member for the district, on the question.

The report of the gas committee was held over until a special meeting of the council, which will be held shortly. The homologation of the special assessment roll and Sherbrooke street opening under by-law No. 20 were adopted, but the matter with reference to Mount Pleasant avenue under by-law No. 31 was unanimously postponed.

The request of Mr. Bell regarding the opening of a road leading up to the mountain was not granted, Councillors Walker and Redfern voting for and Councillors Bulmer, Greig and McCormick against. Another resolution was passed on the motion of Councillor Redfern to the effect that before the matter was definitely decided they should have the opinion of Mr. McConnell as to whether the width should be thirty-three feet or sixty-six feet wide.

The auditors of last year were re-elected and a host of correspondence was read and disposed of.

WILL GET BACK HIS MONEY. AN INTERESTING CASE OF EXPROPRIATION ASSESSMENT.

The Court of Review has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court which condemned the city to return to Mr. J. H. Joseph the sum of \$723.43, being the contribution imposed upon him, with interest, for the widening of Lagauohetiere street, from Beaver Hill Hill to Cathedral street. The court held that, by the amendments of 1894 to the law respecting expropriations, the properties of the present plaintiff previously assessed for the improvement referred to, were no longer in the category of those to be so assessed, and the amendment having a retroactive effect, Mr. Joseph must be declared entitled to recover what he paid. In rendering the judgment of the court, Judge Davidson remarked that, since the existence of the new statute, the city had not ventured to press for the payment of the eight thousand dollars still standing unpaid for this improvement, under the assessment roll prepared under the old law. While all the judges were unanimous as to the statute being retroactive, Judge Tétrier dissented from the majority of the court on the point of Mr. Joseph's right to immediate reimbursement and held that his rights had to wait for their recognition on the action of future commissioners, or until steps have been adopted to fix the actual street proprietors with the cost.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN NICARAGUA

New York, March 3.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, says: Many planters have arrived in the Capitol from the Department of Segovia where the revolution is in full sway, and they report that a reign of terror has been established by the rebel leaders. A battle is now raging near Nagara, which is only twenty-five miles from Managua. Gen. Aurelio Estrada is in command. The revolutionary leaders are seizing laborers wherever they can find them and impressing them into the insurgent ranks.

THE LATE REV. J. G. MIALL.

Intelligence was received in London yesterday of the death, at Apsley Crescent, Bradford, at the age of ninety-one of the Rev. James G. Miall, ex-president of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Mr. Miall began to preach in 1826, and at his death had been for seventy years in the Christian ministry, over forty years of which were spent as pastor of Salem Church, Bradford, where he labored with much success.—Manchester 'Weekly Times,' Feb. 14.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S COLUMN.

At the monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the Bible Society, held at the Bible House, on Thursday Feb. 6, Dr. Peterson, Principal of McGill, and the Rev. Wm. De Ronden Pos, were added to the General Committee. This being the first meeting after the anniversary, the necessary sub-committees were struck for carrying on the work during the ensuing year. These were: The Agency Committee, the House and Stock Committee, Finance Committee, Anniversary Committee, and the Committee for Supplying Bibles to Public Institutions and Immigrants.

The Presbyterian Board of French evangelization reported the number of sales and loans of scriptures and portions which its colporteurs had made during the last half year. The Anniversary Committee was thanked for its diligence in making such efficient arrangements for the late meeting. In this connection it was unanimously agreed to ask the 'Witness' to publish the addresses delivered by the Revs. F. M. Dewey and Donald Grant at the anniversary meeting.

And further, a committee was appointed to ascertain upon what terms these addresses could be published in pamphlet form, to report at next meeting. It is the opinion of the General Committee that such publication would be of great service in promoting the interests of the Bible Society. A committee of one—the Rev. James Green—was appointed some time ago to prepare a plan by which the constituency of the Bible Society could be divided into districts, for the more efficient working of the colporteur department of the work. The Rev. Mr. Green now presented his report. This divided the territories according to the electoral districts of the government, and was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling was voted to the parent society, according to the recommendation of the anniversary meeting.

A wonderful little pamphlet has been issued by the parent society, called 'The Gospel in many tongues.' It contains John III, 16, in less than 300 different languages, in which the society has printed and circulated the Holy Scriptures. In addition to this it contains a well printed map of the world. The wonder is increased when we are offered the whole for the moderate sum of six cents. The committee has ordered four hundred copies from London and will place them on sale at the Bible House.

Reports from the colporteurs were received and read. There were four men in the field during the month. They had visited 1,498 families, and distributed 198 copies of portions of the Word of God.

There have been issued from the Bible House, during the month, 1,503 copies, valued at \$17. The sales over the counter were to the value of \$150, while the total receipts from all sources were about \$2,000. Brockville branch has again done well. It has forwarded \$60 to the parent society, and has sent a similar sum to the funds of this auxiliary. The Rev. H. Gomery reports a good month; the best, with one exception, since he entered upon his duties as district secretary.

HIS JOURNAL

for December came to hand too late for our last month's column. For this reason we can only submit it now in a very condensed form, and express the hope of doing better next time.

Martintown, Ont., Nov. 30.—A bitterly cold day. Was glad to reach the manse where the kindest welcome awaited me. I found Mr. Cresswell, our treasurer, with full returns to date. Sales not quite up to the average; but the subscriptions were well up.

Sunday, Dec. 1.—Good attendance in Burns Church, the Rev. J. Mathieson and the Rev. J. S. Burnett taking part in the service. In the afternoon at Williams-town, in the Rev. J. Mathieson's church, where our annual meeting was held.

In the evening the Rev. A. Givan gave me the privilege of addressing his people in the first Presbyterian Church built in Glenzary. I found there a considerable sum, from last year, which was paid in too late for the report, raising the amount here for subscription to over eighty dollars, with another book to come in.

Lancaster, Dec. 2.—The Rev. A. Graham, my kind host in his late pastorate, was expecting me. A good meeting in the Methodist church, over which the Rev. J. Hall presided. The Rev. Messrs. Gordon Smyth and A. Graham rendered able help. An excellent report. I had heard of the 'great fire,' consulting my whole flock where our depository was situated, and concluded that there would be a total loss of our stock. But, thanks to the courage and faithfulness of our friend Mr. Wm. Henderson, our bibles were amongst the very few things saved, while his family belongings were all consumed. Such an act of generous self-denial is worthy of being recorded.

Glen Gordon, Dec. 3.—Again the old school house in the grove was the centre of a crowd. The report shows good work and cheering results.

Coteau Landing, Dec. 4.—Once more

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Adulteration. No Spurious Leaves. No Nerve Disturbing Element.



CEYLON TEA. Pronounced by the highest authorities of the age to be absolutely harmless to Dyspeptics, or those suffering from sensitive nerves.

"DELICIOUS AND ECONOMICAL." LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK AND MIXED. ALL GROCERS.

THE W.M. CURRIE

MANUFACTURE OF Boys' Spring Clothing



A visit to our Boys' Department will satisfy the most exacting value seekers that our ALL WOOL GARMENTS are Popular Priced, Perfect Fitting and Up to Date.

WILLIAM CURRIE, Clothier and Hatter, 1967 Notre Dame St.

Mammoth

This old branch lifts up its head in renewed life. This is a very small Protestant community. Mr. Perry had proved himself a good friend. Our meeting was a success.

Lachine, Dec. 5.—Here brethren dwell together in unity. All the clergy were with us. We had a good meeting and our collectors had gathered a hundred and six dollars. Our secretary, Mrs. Goucher, was induced to retain her position for another year.

Point St. Charles, Dec. 6.—Our friends here had acted with special wisdom, in securing the presence of our honored president, Sir William Dawson. In calm, convincing words, he showed the beneficent work of the Bible Society, both in our own land and in the foreign field. The meeting was held in St. Matthew's Church, and the president expressed hearty appreciation of Sir William's timely and practical utterances. The Rev. Dr. Ker also addressed the meeting and the pastor of the church modestly gave the visitors all the honors of the evening.

Cote des Neiges, Dec. 8.—On Sunday morning the Rev. J. Myles Crombie gave me his pupil. This branch believes in a forward movement. Its finances are in advance of former years. On each of my visits I have had to congratulate the officers and members upon their work and generous gifts. Their collectors, also, merit our warmest praise.

At Norwood, in the afternoon, I addressed Mr. Crombie's people. On Sunday evening I preached in St. Andrew's Church, Sault aux Recollets. The collections at these services swelled the total contributions to over a hundred and forty dollars.

Hochelaga, Dec. 10.—A small audience, but the contributions were good. The Rev. T. Brown, F. C. Ireland, Esq., and the president, J. Brown, Esq., addressed the meeting.

Cote St. Paul, Dec. 11.—A bitterly cold night. Meeting smaller than usual. We have lost several of our officers; one has passed out of long affliction and others have removed. A few faithful friends, however, have kept our work going, so that good results are shown. And now the year closes.

A MODERN OIL CARRYING STEAMER

An English journal states that another addition to Messrs. Samuel's fleet, known as the Shell Line, was made the other day by the launch of a large petroleum steamer from Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.'s Walker shipyard. The vessel is a sister to the 'Nerite,' which was taken for trial some time ago, and is now on her first voyage to the east. The trade in which these vessels are to be engaged consists of carrying cargoes to the eastern ports and bringing home shipments of general eastern goods, including silk and other delicate fabrics, and even tea. To enable such a result to be attained elaborate cleansing and ventilating arrangements are provided, so that all trace of odor from the ore can be exhausted from the tanks and replaced by pure air. The vessel is minutely subdivided by oil tight bulkheads so as to keep the quantity of oil in each tank within the most desirable limits for distribution, with the result that it would be very difficult to sink the ship. A very large installation of machinery is fitted for working the homeward cargoes, so that no time may be lost in port, general cargo being discharged from every hatch at once. The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length, 387 ft. 6 in., breadth, 48 ft.; depth, 31 ft. 6 in. The vessel was named 'Cowrie.'

PERMANENCY OF ANCIENT COLORS.

In ancient days, besides indigo and purple, few colors were employed, and these were obtained for the most part from the vegetable kingdom, but their purity was so great that they have kept well to our own times, after having undergone for centuries the action of the air and the sun. The fact is very remarkable in the Egyptian tombs; the stone has been disintegrated by weathering, while the colors have been preserved. The color that we meet most frequently is a mixture of reddish-brown oxide of iron (red hematite) and clay, known under the name of the Pompeian red. The color, which has resisted for 4,000 years the sun of Egypt and the action of the air, is equally proof against acids. The Egyptians reduced it by rubbing between stones, under water, to a degree of fineness that we cannot obtain nowadays by chemical precipitation. An equally precious metal pigment, also much used, was formed of a natural oxide of iron mixed with much clay, chalk and water, and browned by the action of the heat; this mixture gives orange. For this yellow color gold bronze or gold leaf was also employed. For blue they used a glass covered with copper minerals; this pigment was not less permanent than the preceding, even acids having very little effect upon it. Gypsum or plaster of Paris furnished white and also formed the base of pale colors when organic pigments were added to it, probably madder for red. The colors were always thinned and rendered adhesive by means of gums. It is interesting to know, as is proved by inscriptions, that the artists regarded these colors as imperishable.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Utica, N.Y., March 3.—The Genesee apartment house in this city was burned this morning. It was seven stories high and contained sixty-eight families, or about two hundred and fifty inmates. It is certain that one life and probably four have been lost. The building was in a fashionable part of the city and flats were occupied by people in good circumstances. The loss in household effects is large. The building cost \$80,000 four years ago.

New York, March 3.—The five-story piano factory of Stultz & Bauer, East Thirty-first street, was burned last night, entailing a loss of \$100,000, partially covered.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FAVORS CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

A WARNING FROM THE FRENCH PRESS—BRITISH OPINION.

Washington, March 2.—The House today, after two hours' spirited debate under the limitations of a suspension of the rules by a vote of 263 to 17, agreed to (in lieu of the resolutions adopted on Friday by the Senate) the concurrent resolutions reported last week by its Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that, in the opinion of Congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and between which the United States should observe a strict neutrality. They further declare that Congress believes the only permanent solution of the contest is in the establishment of a government by the people of Cuba, and that it is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and influence to that end, and that the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of its citizens in Cuba by intervention if necessary. The last of the series of resolutions reported by the Committee pledging the support of Congress to the President in carrying out the foregoing was stricken out, it being thought unnecessary, being covered in the others.

Madrid, March 2.—There has been today somewhat of a lessening in the popular feeling against the United States, but there is still a strong undercurrent of animosity which shows itself in various ways. The authorities have not relaxed their precautions to prevent an outbreak, and the guards are still maintained about the public buildings and the American Legation. The more turbulent among the students made attempts during the day to start demonstrations from the university, but the gendarmes were alert and prevented them. Fourteen of the ringleaders were arrested.

REJOICING AMONG CUBANS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—The Cubans of the United States last night gave vent to their joy at the passage by Congress of the belligerency bill by a crowded mass meeting in this city. Thomas Estrada Palma, the minister plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic in the United States, expressed the belief that the President would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. Gen. Calixto Garcia, the leader of the ill-fated "Hawkies" and Bermuda expeditions, expressed the hope that he would still be able to bear arms in the field of his native island. Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia "Times," also addressed the meeting and in effect said that if Spain pursued her present course that this country should declare war against her and invade Cuba.

FRENCH OPINION.

Paris, March 3.—The "Figaro" in its comments upon the situation as between Spain and the United States, says that, although President Cleveland is not the man to recoil from a conflict with Spain should his electoral interests require such a step, he will, nevertheless, resist the excitement which Congress has stirred up. American statesmen would do well not to exasperate Europe with the Monroe doctrine. It is certain that Spain will not give way, and it is difficult to see the benefit the United States would derive from a war.

The "Matin" says the United States Senate has aroused the legitimate indignation of Spain, but expresses hope that the Spaniards will not compromise their just cause by useless provocation. Their noble solicitude for their national honor ought not to impel them to extreme decisions whereby their interests would suffer. The Americans are accustomed to these superabundant declarations, but they often have no effect, as in the case of Venezuela.

The "Estafette" trusts that President Cleveland will reflect before he proclaims the independence of Cuba. Spain will not allow herself to be intimidated by the arrogance of the American Senate.

The "Soleil" says the Spaniards did not tremble before Bismarck, and they will not tremble before the Americans.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

New York, March 3.—A special to the "Tribune" says: The amazing naval programme set forth in the House of Commons last night is not regarded by the English press as an exhibition of jingoism; that is the word reserved for the display of sympathy for Cuba. The storm of passion aroused in Madrid and Barcelona over the Senate resolution is referred to as a warning that Americans may plunge into a war with Spain before the Venezuelan affair is settled. Much stress is also laid upon the fact that Spain like the United States, did not unite in the European exclusion of privateering and that she will be free to resort, in case of war, to the destruction of American commerce.

ALIEN LABOR.

STRONG ANTI-CANADIAN RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE BUFFALO CITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 2.—At to-day's meeting of the City Council, Ald. Bockel offered the following, which was adopted: "Whereas, there has recently been introduced a bill in Congress, entitled 'An act for the necessary and better protection of American labor, and the enforcement of the law of domicile and the restriction of immigration,' which bill, among other things, provides: 'That the daily coming into the United States of subjects of the Dominion of Canada or Mexico, to perform labor or service of any kind is hereby forbidden, and any alien, or aliens, found laboring or performing services of any kind in the United States who have not immigrated to the United States and whose home or homes are in the foreign country, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by a term of imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment,' and which bill also provides for the punishment of the employers of such alien laborers; and whereas, the city of Buffalo is so located that it is one of the principal sufferers from the practice which this bill purports to remedy, the practice of acquiring money here and spending it in Canada being an unfair discrimination not only against our resident laborers and mechanics but against our tradesmen as well; therefore,

Resolved, that the Common Council of the city of Buffalo heartily endorses this bill and earnestly requests Congress to enact the same into law."

Buffalo, N.Y., March 2.—A report of the Immigration Investigating Committee, just received in Buffalo, contains some interesting information concerning the working and effect of the immigration laws, and the effect of immigration on labor. Referring to migratory laborers, who come and go between this country and their own, the report states that they are a serious danger. The committee declares that the number of these migratory laborers who have been in the United States, has been much larger than is shown by statistics most carefully gathered. They have taken out of this country boards of money, which a standard of living far below that of the American workingman made it easy for them to accumulate.

It has been stated by a prominent Italian banker of New York, says the report, that the amount annually sent to Italy alone by Italian laborers in this country is 20,000,000 francs.

Fifteen pages in the book are given to a report of the testimony given before the committee by labor leaders of Buffalo on the effect of immigration, particularly that from Canada, on the wages and general prosperity of workmen in this city. This testimony is generally to the effect that the Canadian immigrants work for such wages as they can get. Inspector De Barry testified: "Transient Canadian laborers, skilled and unskilled, will work for any wages offered. I had before me mechanics of this class who swore that they were working for 75 cents and \$1 per day, when I knew our own people were getting from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. As to the number of Canadians who come annually to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge and return in the fall no reliable figures can be given."

THE ANTI-SEMITES ARE ON TOP.

Vienna, March 2.—The second day's balloting for members of the Municipal Council has resulted in the return of thirty-two Anti-Semites and fourteen Liberals. The Anti-Semites will have a large majority in the new council, and will be able again to elect as burgomaster of the city Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite leader, whose previous election led to the dissolution of the council.

THE 'NEW YORK' NOT DAMAGED.

New York, March 2.—Mr. J. A. Wright of the American line said to-day that after an examination by the underwriters and the ship's officers it was found that the steamship "New York," which ran aground near the Southwest Spit, in the lower bay, last Saturday, was not damaged, and that she would sail on Wednesday.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met to-day to consider the Behring Sea seizures claims treaty, and after a long discussion the convention was agreed to. During the executive session this afternoon the treaty and the action of the committee was reported to the Senate.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Washington, March 3.—The recent action of France in establishing a colonial form of government over Madagascar has been communicated to the State Department in a note stating that in view of the difficulties of maintaining a protectorate the French Government had annexed the island of Madagascar.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

GEN. BARATIERI'S FORCES DEFEATED IN AN ENGAGEMENT.

BARATIERE AMONG THE WOUNDED—AN APPEAL TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

Masowah, March 2.—General Baratieri attacked the Abyssinians yesterday. Generals Albertone, Arimondi, and Daborinda commanded the left, centre and right brigades, respectively. General Ellina commanded the reserve. The Italians captured the passes leading to Adowa without opposition. General Albertone, with four native battalions and four mountain batteries engaged the enemy, but were soon overcome by overwhelming odds. General Arimondi was ordered to cover the retreat, but his position prevented him from complying with the order. The Abyssinians, in the meantime made an energetic attack, which soon extended to the whole Italian front and enveloped both wings. A desperate struggle ensued, and finally the Italians were compelled to abandon their positions. The nature of the ground prevented the batteries from moving. The Italians are retiring behind Belesa. The losses sustained are unknown.

Rome, March 3.—A violent article published by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" calling on the powers to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the Italian campaign in Abyssinia, has caused a profound sensation in diplomatic circles here. The article qualifies the enterprise as criminal and disastrous, and declares that it is bound to lead to the ruin of Italy. The writer calls upon Europe to show its sympathy for the Abyssinians.

Rome, March 3.—The news received from Masowah of the practical defeat of the Italian forces under General Baratieri in Abyssinia has created great excitement throughout Italy. The Opposition press declare that General Baratieri has suffered an enormous loss of men, arms, etc., claiming that he lost sixty guns and all of his provisions. The government newspapers confirm the reports already published as to the Italians being compelled to abandon their positions, adding that their gun carriages and many of their guns were abandoned. General Baratieri's decision to break his line and the tactics subsequently pursued by him are regarded as inexplicable. It is reported General Baratieri was wounded.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Ont., March 2.—Lady Smith, wife of Sir Frank Smith, died this afternoon at the family residence, 102 Bloor Street East, after an illness of a couple of weeks, which had been regarded as very serious only since Saturday, when it took a most unfavorable turn. Shortly after noon to-day it became apparent that Lady Smith was fast sinking, and her immediate relatives were sent for and were present during her last moments. The deceased lady was a devout Catholic and prominent in charitable work in the city.

Brampton, Ont., March 2.—The Rev. W. C. Sanderson, Methodist minister of Angus, son of the Rev. J. E. Sanderson of this town, died here at eleven o'clock this morning. He attended the Epworth League Convention at Toronto and came to town on Friday at midnight. He was taken suddenly ill on Saturday night and all efforts to save his life were utterly futile. He has been eight years in the ministry and has been married two years.

Corwall, March 2.—One of the oldest landmarks of the County of Stormont has passed away in the person of the late J. J. Poaps, the founder of the village of Osanabuck Centre. The deceased came of good-old U. E. Loyalist stock, his father having come to this country from Northern New York at the close of the Revolutionary war. He and a number of compatriots took their families in flat-bottomed boats, by way of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers, to the mouth of Hoople's Creek, which they ascended, and settled where the village of Lunenburg has since sprung up. At the point where the village of Osanabuck Centre now stands, the deceased built the first edifice, a store, forty-six years ago. Afterwards he built the hall where the first township fair was held. He was an energetic and honorable business man and was not only a member of the Council but had been elected Reeve of the Township.

New York, March 3.—A special to the "Herald" from St. Petersburg says: General Cherevin, chief of the Third Section, is dead.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

Berlin, March 2.—The correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger," in Constantinople, is authority for the statement that Russia has asked Turkey to expel all English and American missionaries from Asia Minor.

NEW RUSSIAN COINS.

Berlin, March 2.—The "Cologne Gazette" states that Russia will issue a new silver coin, to be called a Russ, which will be equal in value to fifty kopecks, and a new gold coin to be equivalent in value to ten Russes.

RIOTING IN MADRAS.

Madras, March 2.—A riotous outbreak recently occurred among the Moplahs, a tribe living in the Madras Presidency. The country round about the district inhabited by the Moplahs was raided and crops and a number of houses were burned. Troops were despatched to quell the disorders. They met with a fierce resistance, the Moplahs fighting desperately. A hundred of the latter were killed.

AMERICAN SHEEP FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Rutland, Vt., March 2.—Mr. Charles W. Mason of New Haven, Vt., will ship from New York on Wednesday next fifty fine-wool American merino sheep to South Africa, for his trade in that country, where they bring a big price in gold. Sheep of this variety and Vermont Morgan stallions find ready sale for breeding purposes.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUES LIKELY TO AFFILIATE.

Ottawa, March 3.—Leut.-Col. Defison, president of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, is here to attend the annual meeting to-morrow. The annual report will inaugurate a change if adopted. It recites a memorial sent last October to Lord Salisbury proposing that a second conference of the self-governing colonies be called to consider the question of imposing a special Imperial duty upon importations from all foreign countries into every Imperial port for the purpose of producing funds for Imperial defence. This was merely acknowledged. The executive committee recommended that as the aims of the British Empire League inaugurated on Jan. 23 last with the Duke of Devonshire as president, are identical with those of the Imperial Federation League in Canada the latter affiliate as a branch of that body under the name of the British Empire League in Canada. The objects of the Empire League as set forth in its constitution are:

- (a) To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the colonies and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest, and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade.
- (b) To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the colonies, or between any two or more British colonies or possessions.
- (c) To promote closer intercourse between the different portions of the Empire by the establishment of cheaper and, where required, more direct steam and telegraphic communication, preference being given to routes not traversing foreign territory.
- (d) To develop the principles on which all parts of the Empire may best share in its general defence, endeavoring to bring in harmony public opinion at home and in the colonies on this subject and to devise a perfect co-operation of the military and naval forces of the Empire with a special view to the due protection of the trade routes.
- (e) To assimilate, as far as local circumstances permit, the law relating to copyright, patents, legitimacy and bankruptcy throughout the Empire.

FOUND DEAD BY THE TRACK.

Brookville, Ont., March 2.—The body of James Malone, a well-known printer, whose parents live here, was found beside the track of the R. & O. Railway, near Hammond, N.Y., yesterday. He left here on Saturday to go to Watertown, N.Y., to look for work, saying that, if successful, he would be back in the evening. Nothing was heard of him until the news of his death. He was twenty-four years of age, and highly thought of. He had been a prominent Orangeman. He had been ill for some time and had just recovered. It is feared that he died from the effects of exhaustion. An inquest is being held at Hammond to-day.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, March 2.—Heavy rains have caused the Tigris river to overflow its banks and an immense expanse of territory has been inundated. The floods are particularly severe in the Arma district. Six hundred nomad Arabs are known to have been drowned, and it is feared that the loss of life will be much heavier. Thirty thousand head of cattle have perished. The damage is enormous.

LATEST APPLICATION OF X RAYS.

London, March 2.—The "Daily News" will to-morrow publish a despatch from Paris saying that Dr. B. Roudard has informed the Academy of Science that he has discovered a method of applying the X rays so as to disclose the contents of bombs, enabling infernal machines to be distinguished from hoaxes.

THE LATE MR. MASSEY.

SOME VALUABLE LESSONS DRAWN FROM HIS LIFE BY THE REV. DR. RYCKMAN.

Kingston, Ont., March 3.—The Rev. Dr. Ryckman, chairman of the Kingston Methodist district and one of the leading men of the Canadian church, was asked by the "Witness" correspondent for his opinion of the magnificent bequests made by the late Hart A. Massey of Toronto to the institutions of the Church and to many charities. The doctor did not make an off-hand reply but agreed to place his views on paper. He says:

"The will of the late Hart Massey is another indication of the tendency among wealthy men of the nobler sort to dispose of their property in such ways as will benefit their country and their kind. This tendency is gratifyingly increasing. It is now a matter of almost weekly occurrence that the newspapers of the United States announce bequests of very large sums for education and charity. In proportion to her wealth Canada is not behind her neighbor. In the Protestant churches this magnificent generosity is not discounted by the consideration that it is an attempt to make atonement at death for the sins of the life, or to improve one's chances for salvation in another world. It is the outcome of a growing estimation of the value to a people of their educational and charitable institutions, and of a recognition by men that have been prospered of their obligation to honor God and bless humanity with the results of their prosperity. Wealth is sometimes expended as rapidly as it is acquired in extravagant living, and is often left wholly to surviving relatives, without the favor of a dollar to God or man or any object outside the family. The ambition of many business men seems to be to accumulate a competency, as it is called, that is enough to enable one to retire and live selfishly, either in do-nothingness or in pleasure-seeking, or in literary leisure.

Mr. Massey's course was in striking contrast to all these. I remember breaking bread at his table and lodging under his roof when he was beginning his business career and was in quite ordinary circumstances. At that time he was a humble Christian and a generous giver. All his life he gave scope to liberal impulses, not to his church only but to worthy outside institutions that needed a helping hand. His own testimony would be that he grew rich by giving. He lived well but economically that he might have more to give. He did not retire when he had accumulated enough to enable him to live without labor. He was to the end a very active man, not only in business but also in philanthropic enterprises. He reared his family in the same spirit. His children are not now whining because so much money has been given away which ought to have gone to them. Those magnificent bequests are in entire harmony with their wishes.

"For my own part I have never seen a list of legacies which commands more my admiration. It shows the interest of the testator in at least thirty worthy objects, and the amounts show an accurate knowledge of the circumstances and needs of each. That will discover not only the benevolent heart but also the wide sympathies of the man. His own church and her institutions had, as they should have, his first consideration; but his large gifts to the American university at Washington, D.C., to Moody's school at Northfield, to the Salvation Army, to the Gravenhurst Sanitarium, to the Bible and Tract societies, etc., show, as I think, the model Methodist, devout, generous, denominational, but not sectarian, and certainly not bigoted.

"I am sure his example will have its influence. Young business men may learn that liberality in giving does not tend to poverty; that the best way to order life is not to immerse it altogether in business but to keep some thought and effort for the various good causes that solicit assistance; that it is not best to live selfishly and stingily all through life and then seek to make up for it by large bequests to religion and charity at the end; and that it is noble and praiseworthy to recognize, besides the claims of one's own homestead, those of the great family of man as presented in the grand enterprises good men have undertaken for the intellectual and moral uplifting of society."

THE OPPOSITION CANNOT STAND.

The Court of Review, on Saturday, reversed the judgment of the Superior Court, which had maintained the opposition of Miss Clare T. Samuel to a seizure of movable effects practised upon her mother in a case in which one Charles was plaintiff. The goods in question, pending the action taken by Charles against Mrs. Samuel, were sent to an auction room and there purchased by Miss Samuel and then brought back to their common domicile. The court held that, under the circumstances of the transaction, the sale and purchase constituted a fraud against Charles, and consequently the contestation of the opposition must be maintained.

WHO WOULD NOT DIE FOR ENGLAND!

WHIPPINGHAM—SANDRINGHAM.

FEBRUARY 1896.

(The Post Laureate's Tribute.)
Who would not die for England!

Through centuries of glory have we
By storied vault in monumental
And homeless grave in lone barrow
Homeless, but not forgotten, stand
With its imperious call the heart
That suddenly from dwarf ignominy
They rise to heights of noblesse
The languid couch of safety, to
Duty and Death that evermore were
"Who would not die for England!"

Who at the holiest of all English
The holiest and the highest, had
A seat, an English Princess for his
Now by that heath weeping her
Bitter and barren as the winter
"It is not meet that I, whom the
This generous, mighty, and majestic
Ennobled as her son, should not
Her splendid gift of kinship. Let
Go where they go, her world-re
That slumber pillowd on the half-drawn
And wake, at whisper of her will, to greet
Duty and Death that evermore were
"Who would not die for England!"

He dies, who, whether in the
On in the marsh jungle, where
Far from encircling fondness, far
Of clinging babes, hushes his human
And, stern to every voice but
Duty and Death that evermore were
"Who would not die for England!"

So across the far-off foam,
Bring him hither, bring him home,
Over avenues of wave—
English ground—to English grave;
Where his soldier dust may rest,
England's flag above his breast,
And, love-planted, still may bloom
English flowers about his tomb.

Who would not die for England, that an
A sepulture like this! mid hamlet
And comely cottages with old-world
The pensioners of peace! I linger
Pondering the dark inexplicable
Here by this silent grave-girt
Whose vanished walls were reared
"Who would not die for England, that an
give

Of Princes the most princely, if it be
That Wisdom, Love, and Virtue, more
Sarcophagus of Kings than dripping
That walling hearths and bedchambers
And He too died for England, He
Scorning all joy save that great joy
The love of one true woman, she a
Empress and Queen, yet not the
"Who would not die for England, that an
names.

Than for the lowlier titles, Gracious
The Worthiest of Women ever
Sweetest Consort, earnest Prince!
Shows on snows have melted
England lost you—late to learn
Worth that never can return!
Learned to know you as you were,
Known, till then, alone to Her
Luminous as sun at noon,
Tender as the midnight moon,
Steadfast as the asced-by star,
Wise as Time and Patience are!
Door of each belittling lie—
Deaf to jibbing jealousy!
Brooding only on the goal,
And, like every lofty soul,
Seemingly with a far-off smile
The revivings of the vile.

Yes, He too died for England! these
drawn
Dim to that undiscoverable Land
Where our loved lost ones dwell, with
wistful eyes.
And lips that look, but speak not
But away.
Away from these soft-whispering
that make
A dulcet dirge around the new-delved
To bluff East-Anglia, where on
lawn.
The sanguine crocus peeps from
ground
To feel the sun and only finds the
And, whinnying on the norland
surge
Leaps against the iron coast with
As though the hosts of Denmark
afresh.
Captioned for rav'n! And I see
A cradle, not a coffin, and therein
Another Child to England; and, veiled
Over it bent with deep-divining
And with oracular lips, like nurse
Foretelling the fair Future.

"Another Albert shall Thou be, so
So known, so honored, and His name
stand
The sponsor to your spotless
Dawns the full day when, conscious
soul.
Your soul, your self, and that high
laid
On all of such begetting, you can
The sceptre of your will, and
armed
Against the sirens of disloyal
Like to your pure progenitor
in God's stern presence and
That live prerogative of all your
To last and die for England!"

ALFRED AUSTIN

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published
at the "Witness" Building, at the corner of
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," and all letters to
Editor should be addressed "Editor of the
"Witness."